

Trauma Assessment of Pre-Hospital Emergency Medicine Care

Alfazer Zarfour*

Department of Pharmacology, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur, Pakistan

DESCRIPTION

Pre-hospital emergency medicine is also known as pre-hospital care, immediate care, or emergency medical services medicine, is a subspecialty of medicine that focuses on taking care of people who are seriously injured before they get to the hospital and during an emergency transfer to the hospital or between hospitals. After completing their initial training in their base specialty, physicians from a variety of backgrounds, including anesthesia, emergency medicine, intensive care, and acute medicine, may practice it.

When a trauma or illness that could be life-threatening and would benefit from immediate specialist medical treatment is suspected, doctors who practice Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) are dispatched with emergency medical technicians or paramedics. Doctors are well-integrated with the local emergency medical services.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) technicians use a set of skills called pre-hospital trauma assessment to look at all the potential threats to a patient's life that could arise from a trauma. There are two primary categories of pre-hospital trauma assessment: assessment of basic trauma and advanced trauma. EMTs and first responders provide the fundamental assessment. A paramedic performs the advanced assessment.

One of the most crucial first steps that a pre-hospital care provider carefully completes is the trauma incident scene. Providers, co-workers, and bystanders may face threats to their lives as a result of these factors. A pre-hospital care provider receives a general impression of the scene. Controlling all of these threats to a patient's life begins before the patient even gets in touch with anyone. Analyzing the mechanism of injury reveals a general impression. In a car accident, for instance, the mechanism of injury can be determined by estimating the speed at which the collision occurred, looking at the amount of damage, and looking for other factors that might affect the mechanism of injury. The system that organizes all aspects of patient care in the pre-hospital or out-of-hospital setting is known

as Emergency Medical Services (EMS). EMS is a necessary part of the health care systems if we are to improve the outcomes of injuries and other illnesses that require prompt treatment. We need a lot of evidence to learn more about these systems' capabilities, as well as their advantages, disadvantages, and priority areas for improvement in low-resource environments. World Health Organization (WHO), the objective was to create a tool for evaluating the pre-hospital EMS system. Identifying variables relating pre-hospital EMS's capacity, outputs, and objectives was made easier with the assistance of relevant literature searches and expert consultations. The health systems framework was used to organize those, and a multipronged approach to data collection is suggested. These include direct observation, policy document and the use of qualitative and quantitative methods to triangulate information from important stakeholders. It is anticipated that the resulting data will provide a comprehensive picture of the pre-hospital emergency medical services as well as key recommendations for enhancing Plant Exports Management System (PEMS).

WHO developed prehospital trauma care systems in response to the high demand from policymakers for guidance on the subject of prehospital care? The manual, which was created with help from a network of experts from all over the world, focuses on the most promising interventions and components of prehospital trauma care systems. These include those that are affordable, long-lasting, and only require a small amount of training and supplies. The prehospital trauma care system's organization, capacity building, data collection, transportation, and communication, as well as ethical and legal considerations, is the main topics covered.

The system that organizes all aspects of medical care for patients in the pre-hospital or out-of-hospital setting is referred to as EMS. In most cases, patients who require "pre-hospital care" intend to be transported to a hospital for additional treatment, whereas patients receiving "out-of-hospital" emergency care may not have this intention. EMS is the foundation for effective disaster response and mass casualty incident management, in addition to being a common resource for a variety of medical conditions.

Correspondence to: Alfazer Zarfour, Department of Pharmacology, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur, Pakistan, E-mail: zarfour128@gmail.com

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