



Kentucky's Trauma Care System

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The primary goal of a trauma system is to decrease morbidity and mortality from injury by getting injured patients to the closest appropriate hospital with the right resources and care they need.

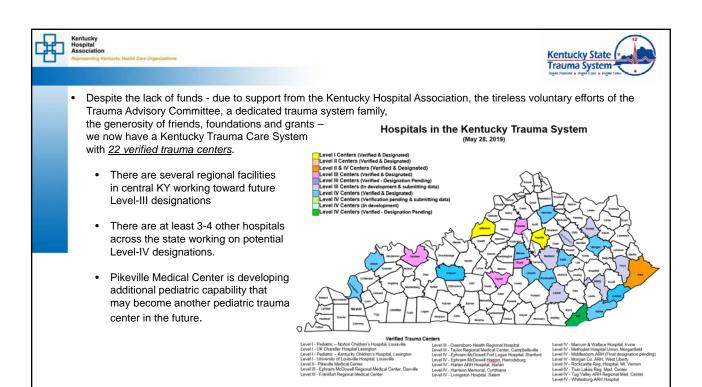
- Movement to develop a KY state trauma system originally led by
 - Dr. Paul Kearney, trauma surgeon at the University of Kentucky
 - Dr. Mary Fallat, a pediatric trauma surgeon from Kosair Children's Hospital
 - Dr. Fallat was also the Medical Director for the Kentucky EMS for Children program
- There were a few facilities who had self-verified through the American College of Surgeons
 - Four levels of verification: Level-I (typically a teaching hospital); Level-II to Level-IV.
 - Some maintained it; and some dropped it usually over the staffing mix needed to sustain verification
 - Taylor Regional Hospital is one of the longest continuously verified Level-III in US
- There was agreement from all involved to create a "voluntary" state system.
- In 2007 KHA, working with KY Public Health Commissioner William Hacker, agreed that they would sponsor enabling legislation in the 2008 General Assembly.; but KHA would have to take the lead.
 - I had a background running the Louisville EMS system for over 20 years and became the de facto state Trauma Coordinator.

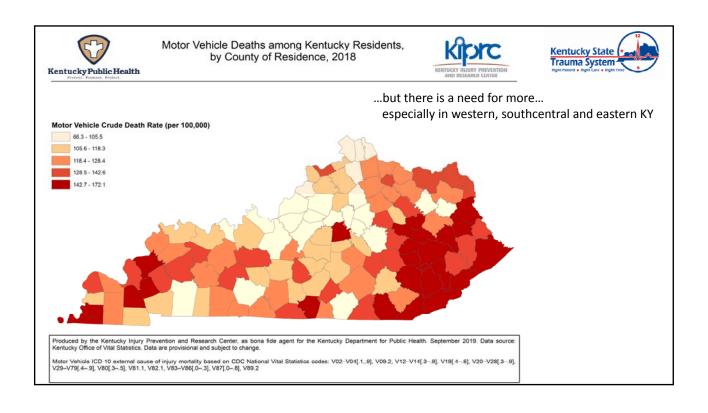


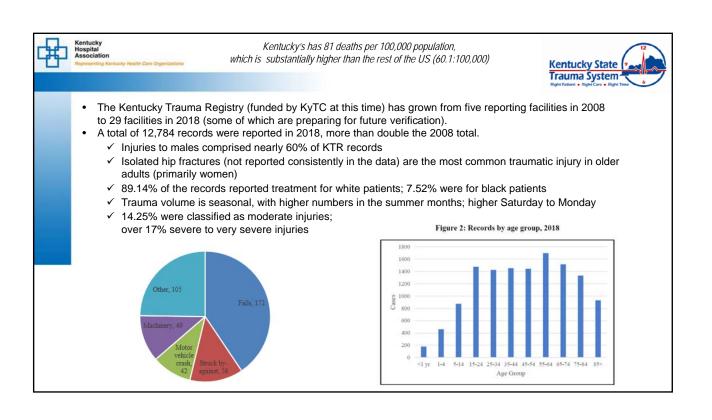




- The law was passed <u>without any state funding</u>, but with provisions for a non-lapsing trauma account should money become available in the future.
 - There were some initial grants from the Foundation for a Healthy Kentucky to help get the program organized, and to underwrite some educational programs.
 - There was a gift from a physician ED staffing group, MESA, that seeded the establishment of the Kentucky Trauma Registry.
 - The law created the Kentucky Trauma Advisory Committee, which is appointed by the Secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services; but there are no funds to support meetings so the group meets regularly using electronic video teleconferencing.
- WHEN THE LAW WENT IN TO EFFECT in 2008, we had <u>two</u> ACS COT Verified Level-I Trauma Centers (UK Chandler Medical Center and UofL Hospital); and <u>one</u> ACS COT Level-III verified Trauma Center (Taylor Regional Hospital).
 - The system developed criteria for in-state verification of Level-IV trauma centers
 - The first Level-IV was Marcum and Wallace Hospital in September, 2010
 - Using a gift from The Good Samaritan Foundation, five workshops were conducted across the state to promote the trauma system and encourage facilities to consider becoming trauma centers. Now have thirteen at Level-IV.







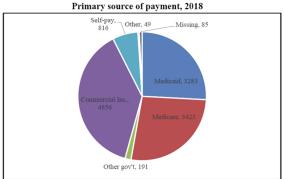




- 75.4% of the patients admitted were sent to the operating room
 - 13.7% were transferred to another hospital
 - Deaths were recorded for only 1.2% of ED trauma patients
- Trauma Systems have clearly shown that they can save lives and decrease morbidity from injury.
- The long range goals of the Kentucky Trauma System are to decrease the death rate from injury, decrease morbidity and disability, and to

decrease the overall healthcare burden injury has on the people of the Commonwealth.

- Who is paying the bills?
 - 38.24% covered by commercial insurance
 - 26.95% from Medicare
 - 25.8% from Medicaid
 - "Self-Pay" & "uninsured" in 2018 6.4%
 - This was in the 40% range before Medicaid coverage became available to new categories and income levels





What are the system's needs?



- The short-term goal is to secure a stable, on-going source of funding to support the operation and growth
 of the Kentucky Trauma Care System
 - Consider sources like Georgia's Super-Speeder program
 - Enhanced Distracted Driving legislation
 - · Options used in other states: Add-on for motor vehicle registrations

What would the money be used for?

- Trauma Program Manager (1 FTE)
- Trauma Educator/Coordinator (1 FTE)
- Trauma Registry Support (software costs and support for data management/analysis) UK KIPRC
- Basic program operating funds (KyTAC meeting expenses, office space, phones, computer services, etc.)
- Educational program support examples
 - Rural Trauma Team Development courses
 - Trauma physician and nursing courses
 - Pediatric Life Support courses
 - Burn management courses
 - Injury prevention programs
 - Stop the Bleed programs and materials
 - · To include in-school kits and training
 - Trauma Registrar courses
- Support for the annual Trauma and Emergency Medicine Symposium

