**Association between Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Out-of-Hospital times**

**and Mortality in** **Emergent Head/Neck and Abdominal Trauma Patients in Thailand**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background**: Death from trauma is a common problem worldwide. Debate continues over the “load and go” versus “stay and stabilize” approach.The optimal out-of-hospital times for EMS personnel are still unclear in major trauma.

**Objective**: To determine association between emergency medical services (EMS) out-of-hospital times and mortality in emergent head/neck and abdominal trauma patients in Thailand

**Design**: A retrospective cohort study in emergent head/neck and abdominal trauma patients presenting to the trauma center hospital during x –year period(xxxx-xxxx).Inclusion criteria were x.Exclusion criteria were x.The primary outcome was inhospital mortality.EMS out-of-hospital times(response time,scene time and transport time) were evaluated with multivariate logistic regression

**Setting**: This study is a part of the case record form of the Thai Emergency Medical Services(EMS) conducted in the trauma center hospitals in Thailand during x –year period(xxxx-xxxx)

**Main outcome measures**: Multivariate logistic regression evaluating association

between out-of-hospital time(response time,scene time and transport time) and mortality (Odds ratios and 95% CI)

**Results**: There were xxx trauma patients available for analysis,with x(x%) death.There were xxx emergent head/neck trauma patients and xxx emergent abdominal trauma patients. Different of baseline characteristics of each group(age,sex and health care financing) are (no) statistical significant . We analyzed the relationship of response time ,scene time and transport time with mortality in emergent head/neck and abdominal trauma patients.(Odd ratios : x and 95% CI x x to x x)

**Conclusions**: In this analysis of patients presenting to the trauma center hospital x-year period in Thailand,Among emergent head/neck trauma patients,if response time more than x mins, the odds of mortality will increase/decrease. If scene time more than x mins, the odds of mortality will increase/decrease. If transport time more than x mins, the odds of mortality will increase/decrease.(The same way in emergent abdominal trauma patients and mortality)