



London Major Trauma Triage Decision Tool



London Major Trauma System



London Ambulance Service
NHS Trust

ADULTS & CHILDREN (12 - 18 years old)

STEP 1 - Assess vital signs and level of consciousness

- 1a GCS < 14 (13 and below)
- 1b Sustained systolic blood pressure < 90mmHg
- 1c Respiratory rate < 10 or > 29 breaths per minute

Yes to any one
Pre-alert via PD09



MTC

Pre-alert

C
Cad / Callsign

A
Age

T
Injury Time

M
Mechanism

I
Injuries found / suspected

S
Vital Signs

T
Treatment given/required

STEP 2 - Assess anatomy of injury / injuries

- 2a Severe chest wall injury with respiratory compromise
- 2b Traumatic proximal amputation (above wrist and ankle)
- 2c Penetrating trauma below the head / above the knees including axilla but not arms
- 2d Arterial bleed requiring control with a tourniquet
- 2e Spinal trauma with abnormal neurology
- 2f Open fracture to the upper or lower limbs including ankle, mid and hind foot but not wrist or toes
- 2g Burns or scalds >30% TBSA
- 2h Facial burns with complete skin loss to lower half of face
- 2i Circumferential burns from a flame injury

Yes to any one
Pre-alert via PD09



MTC

STEP 3 - Assess other circumstances / patient presentation and history

- 3a Significant clinical concern from attending ambulance staff discussed with and agreed with CHUB / APPCC (PD30) / HEMS (PD36).

Pre-alert via PD09



MTC

If the patient's airway is (or becomes) unmanageable, consider diverting to the nearest trauma unit (with pre-alert).
For clinical support and assistance on scene, provide an early clinical report for HEMS(PD36) or APPCC(PD30).
If the patient meets the PGD criteria for TXA - administer en-route to hospital.