# Isolated head injury (16yr+) Imaging

Name
DOB.

Unit No./CHI

Addressograph, or Lothian

- Do not use for Injuries >24 hours old or superficial injuries to face.
- Do not attribute reduced GCS to intoxication with alcohol or substances until significant brain injury is excluded

GCS	Eye:	Verbal:	Motor:		Time of injury:		
Patients with the following features should have CT within one hour of arrival to ED:					Patients with the following features should receive scan within eight hours of injury:		
GCS < 13	at triage			LOC	and/or amnesia WITH any of:		
GCS < 15	two hour	rs after the inju	ıry 🗆	•	Retrograde amnesia >30 minutes		
Open or	depressed	d skull fracture		•	Coagulopathy***		
Signs of skull base fracture*				•	Anticoagulated/clopidogrel		
Post-traumatic seizure				•	Dangerous mechanism****		
>1 discrete episode of vomiting				•	Age ≥65		
Focal ne	urological	deficit**					

**UPDATE 2023:** Do not scan patients from triage solely because of anticoagulation/clopidogrel (Consider scanning and/or admission in patients with risk factors (pre-existing cognitive impairment, other injuries, No supervision, cause of incident, risk of further falls). For other patients use shared decision making if discharging without a scan (d/w ST4+).

#### **ACTION AT TRIAGE:**

- 1. If any clinical features above present at triage then speak to Dr to order CT head
- 2. The Dr can phone 23797 immediately after requesting to see if slot available.

Refer to head injury pathway on EMIBANK for ongoing management

<sup>\*</sup>Clear fluid from ears/nose, bleeding from ears, black eye(s) without local trauma, Battle's sign

<sup>\*\*</sup>Difficulties Speaking/reading/writing/walking, abnormal reflexes/sensation/balance, weakness, visual loss,

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Includes platelets below 100, haemophilia, Cirrhosis, or other bleeding disorders,

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>Pedestrian vs. cyclist or motor vehicle, ejection from motor vehicle, fall >1m or >5 stairs

## **Patients in ED:**

### **Observation and**

Addressograph, or Name

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# **Discharge**

- Use this for patients who have been identified by the Head Injury Pathway as requiring ongoing observation within the ED/ED Observation Unit
- Refer concerning signs or observations to ED senior
- Patients who require >12 hours in ED Observation Unit should be admitted to Neurosurgery (only if abnormal CT and ongoing neuro-obs required) or Medicine where there are no further head injury concerns

#### **Observation**

- In admitted patients the minimum acceptable neurological observations are: GCS, pupil size and reactivity, limb movements, respiratory rate, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature and blood oxygen saturation. This should be recorded on the ED SHOCK chart.
- Perform and record observations **every 30 minutes** for patients with GCS less than 15. For patients with a GCS score of 15 the minimum observation frequency should be as follows:
  - Half-hourly for 2 hours.
  - Then 1-hourly for 4 hours.
  - Then 2-hourly thereafter.
- Should the patient with GCS of 15 deteriorate at any time after the initial 2-hour period,
   observations should revert to half-hourly and follow the original frequency schedule
- Refer to NICE CG176 (Head Injury: assessment and early management) for full guideline on observations

# **Admission**

- Abnormal CT not requiring DCN admission
- GCS<15 (altered baseline in dementia)</li>
- Severe headache
- Persistent vomiting
- Significant drug or alcohol intoxication
- Ongoing post traumatic amnesia
- Meningism, CSF leak
- Unsafe home circumstances

#### 666.45

- GCS 15
- Normal scan or CT not indicated

**Discharge** 

- Not significantly intoxicated
- Not meeting admission criteria
- Appropriate supervision in place for next 24 hours or risk of late complication deemed negligible by ED senior (ST4+)

If patients are appropriate for Nurse-Led Discharge

using the above criteria then this should be clearly stated in the patient's EPR and communicated to the ED Observation Unit nurse