"Funding to improve or expand prehospital EMS Systems"

# Section I

| 1. | Project Title: Enhancing Prehospital Trauma Care in Broward County through Collaboration and SPARC  |
|----|---|
|    | Is this a pilot project? ☐ Yes ■ No   |
| 2. | Project Cost \$: 98,736.50  |
| 3. | Agency Name: Broward Sheriffs Office  |
|    | Address: 2601 W Broward Blvd, Ft Lauderdale, FL 33312   |
|    | Telephone: 954-321-4589 Fax:  |
| 4. | <b>Project Manager:</b> The individual with direct knowledge of project and responsible for project implementation.   |
|    | Name: Samatha Whitehorne  |
|    | Telephone: 954-321-4589 Email: samantha_whitehorne@sheriff.org  |
| 5. | <b>Authorized Signatory:</b> The individual authorized to sign the application on behalf of the agency or entity.   |
|    | Name of Signatory: Samantha Whitehorne  |
|    | Title of Signatory: Chief of EMS, BSO   |
| 6. | <b>Projects Impacting Direct Services to Emergency Victims:</b> This may include, but is not limited to: vehicles, medical and rescue equipment, communications, dispatch, navigation, and other equipment that impacts on-site treatment. (Countywide projects must offer participation to all licensed EMS providers, based upon levels of service.) Attach Form A. |
|    | Countywide:   |
|    | Multiple Agencies: How Many?  |
|    | Single Agency:  |
| 7. | <b>Projects Impacting Indirect Services:</b> Training of all types (public, first responders, law enforcement personnel, EMS personnel and other healthcare staff), research, and documentation. (Countywide projects must offer participation to all licensed EMS providers.) Attach Form A.   |
|    | Countywide:   |
|    | Multiple Agencies: How Many?  |
|    | Single Agency:  |
|    |   |

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**8. Problem/Unmet Need Description:** Provide a narrative of the problem or need and the population affected by describing the present situation and management (if any) and the potential adverse consequences if not addressed.

This proposal seeks funding to provide Broward County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agencies with standardized blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems to enhance trauma care. These tools will enable EMS providers to deliver advanced resuscitation, preparing for prehospital blood product administration if available at that agency or in preparation for collaboration with mutual aid agencies that carry blood, reducing preventable deaths and improving outcomes. By equipping all EMS agencies with consistent tools and comprehensive training, this initiative will streamline advanced resuscitation efforts during both routine and mutual aid responses. Standardization will decrease time, funding, and logistical efforts required to deliver lifesaving interventions to injured patients, ensuring seamless care and improved outcomes. Additionally, a collaborative equipment exchange program with trauma centers will

Additionally, a collaborative equipment exchange program with trauma centers will ensure the sustainability of equipment, reduce costs, and improve the continuity of care. This program will ensure Broward County EMS adopts best practices in trauma care, promoting consistency across agencies and collaboration with trauma centers.

Trauma is a leading cause of death in Broward County, and hemorrhagic shock is a primary contributor to preventable mortality. Early and effective resuscitation is crucial to improving survival. Evidence has demonstrated that advanced resuscitative tools and prehospital blood delivery, improves outcomes by addressing hypovolemia and coagulopathy before hospital arrival.

Trauma care in Broward County requires coordination among multiple EMS agencies, often working together on mutual aid calls or large-scale incidents. Currently, variations in equipment, protocols, and training create delays in delivering advanced care, particularly for hemorrhagic shock.

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9. EMS Improvement and Expansion to Resolve Problem or Address Needs:

Describe proposed solutions to the problem and/or need (question #8 – problem description).

State the improvements that are reasonably foreseeable and measurable. Use data, scientific, or anecdotal information to support the agency's request. Explain how the project will improve and/or expand prehospital EMS in Broward County. Be specific.

Standardizing blood fluid warmers, rapid infusers, and training across all EMS agencies will eliminate these disparities, reducing the time to initiate resuscitation and ensuring consistent care delivery.

Current research highlights the importance of early and effective resuscitation strategies, including prehospital blood administration. Standardizing tools and training across agencies ensures every responder is equipped to act immediately, regardless of jurisdiction, leading to better patient outcomes and more efficient use of resources. An equipment exchange program between EMS and trauma centers can also address the sustainment challenges by ensuring the availability of functional tools, reducing maintenance costs, and promoting seamless transitions of care. By aligning equipment and training standards across EMS agencies and trauma centers, this initiative will enhance the entire trauma care system in Broward County.

# Objectives

- 1. Equip EMS Agencies: Provide all Broward County EMS agencies with standardized blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems to ensure seamless resuscitation during mutual aid responses and to improve resuscitation capabilities.
- 2. Implement Advanced Resuscitation: Enable prehospital advanced resuscitative care delivery to prevent hypovolemic shock and improve survival rates with shared protocols
- 3. Standardize Trauma Care Tools and Training; Decrease Variability: Ensure all EMS providers in Broward County use consistent equipment for seamless integration with trauma center practices. Establish uniform equipment and training to minimize inconsistencies in trauma care delivery across agencies, improving mutual aid responses and reducing delays in care.
- 4. Enhance Collaboration and Efficiency: Strengthen partnerships between EMS and trauma centers through shared training, protocols, and tools. Enhance mutual aid responses by aligning EMS practices, reducing costs, and improving resource-sharing capabilities. Reduce funding and logistical burdens by collaborating with trauma centers to exchange and sustain critical resuscitation tools.

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| 10. | and provide for: improved condi-<br>services; new knowledge; or | Outcomes should be viewed from the perspective of the project tions/service - for patients as well as EMS personnel; expanded improved knowledge. Outcomes must be measurable and pages as peeded.)  |
|-----|---|--|
| A.  | attainable. (Attach additional p<br>Project                     | Objectives  1. Equip EMS Agencies: Provide all Broward County EMS agencies with standardized blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems to ensure seamless resuscitation during mutual aid responses and to improve resuscitation capabilities.  2. Implement Advanced Resuscitation: Enable prehospital advanced resuscitative care delivery to prevent hypovolemic shock and improve survival rates with shared protocols  3. Standardize Trauma Care Tools and Training; Decrease Variability: Ensure all EMS providers in Broward County use consistent equipment for seamless integration with trauma center practices. Establish uniform equipment and training to minimize inconsistencies in trauma care delivery across agencies, improving mutual aid responses and reducing delays in care.  4. Enhance Collaboration and Efficiency: Strengthen partnerships between EMS and trauma centers through shared training, protocols, and tools. Enhance mutual aid responses by aligning EMS practices, reducing costs, and improving resource-sharing capabilities. Reduce funding and logistical burdens by collaborating with trauma centers to exchange and sustain critical resuscitation tools.   |
| В.  | Activities  | 1. Procurement of Standardized Equipment: AI EMS agencies will receive the same models of blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems. Standardizing equipment ensures that responders across agencies can seamlessly operate tools during mutual aid calls, decreasing confusion and time delays in critical moments. 2. Comprehensive Training. Uniform training programs will prepare all EMS personnel to use the standardized equipment and follow shared protocols. This ensures interoperability between agencies and guarantees that all providers can deliver advanced resuscitation effectively, regardless of plurisdiction. 3. Deployment and Mutual Aid Integration: Equipment will be distributed across Broward County EMS units, and training will incorporate scenarios that simulate mutual aid responses. This approach will enhance collaboration and ensure all agencies work as a cohesive unit when delivering advanced care to injuried patients. 4. Efficiency Gains in Time and Resources: 8y investing in standardized tools and training. Broward County EMS will reduce redundant funding, equipment variation, and logistical efforts. This approach ensures that every provider is prepared to deliver advanced care efficiently, reducing the time to intervention and improving survival outcomes.   |
| C.  | Outcomes  | Procurement of Equipment: Acquire standardized blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems, chosen for their reliability and ease of use in prehospital environments.     Comprehensive Training: Develop a unified training program for EMS personnel, incorporating evidence-based protocols for prehospital advanced resuscitative care, ensuring proficiency in using standardized equipment     Deployment: Distribute equipment to EMS agencies countywide, prioritizing areas with high trauma incidence and mutual aid needs.     Evaluation and Data Sharing: Collaborate with trauma centers to monitor patient outcomes, including survival rates and incidences of hypothermia, and refine protocols based on findings.     Equipment Exchange with Trauma Centers: Develop an exchange program where EMS agencies and trauma centers share and sustain equipment, reducing costs and ensuring operational readiness.   |
| D.  | Indicators  | Benefits of Standardization for Trauma Care  1. Improved Mutual Aid Responses: Standardizing equipment and training eliminates the variability that can hinder care during multi-agency responses. Responders from different agencies will share the same knowledge and tools, allowing them to work together seamlessly in high-pressure situations. This is particularly critical during mass casually incidents or large-scale emergencies wheremutual aid is required.  2. Reduced Training and Maintenance Costs: Uniform equipment reduces the need for agency-specific training programs and simplifies processes. Agencies can share training resources, and equipment reduces the need for agency-specific training overall operational costs.  3. Decreased Time to Advanced Resuscitation: Whi standardized tools and protocols, EMS provides can initiate resuscitation immediately without delays caused by unfamiliar equipment or inconsistent practices. This is especially important in time-critical scenarios, where every minute impacts survival.  4. Enhanced Patient Outcomes.  Consistent care delivery across all agencies ensures that every patient, regardless of the responding unit, receives advanced resuscitation at the point of injury. This aligns with research, including Duchesne et al. (2013), which emphasizes the importance of early, standardized interventions to improve trauma outcomes. |
| E.  | Data Source   | The integration of prehospital blood delivery into EMS systems is supported by robust evidence. These studies highlight the clinical and operational benefits of using blood fluid warmers and rapid infusers to deliver life-saving care. By incorporating these tools, Broward County EMS will align with best practices, significantly improving outcomes for trauma patients.  See Reference and Literature Review Attachment  |
| F.  | Data Collection Method  | Invoices of equipment Distribution receipt to agencies Education and training powerpoint and report of training by agency  |

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11. Project Schedule: Please complete the table below. Insert additional rows if needed.

| Monti<br>Execi                         | hs after Grant is uted   | Activity   |                     |                                  |                |
|--|--|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
|  | 0-3 months   | Plan tra   | ning and impleme    | ntation                          |                |
|  | 1-9 months   |  | and plan training   |                                  |                |
| Ç                                      | 9 months- 1 year   | Deliver equipment  | , training, and imp | lement programs                  |                |
|  |  |  |                     |                                  |                |
| 12.                                    | Supporting Res   | search or Literature?  | Yes (Attacl         | nment A) [                       | ■ No           |
| 13.                                    | Letters of Supp  | ort or Reference?  | Yes (Attach         | nment B) [                       | □ No           |
| 14.                                    |  | use brand names when listing ite<br>ar. Please use the table below<br>arranties.                               |                     |                                  |                |
| tem                                    |  |  | Unit Cost           | Quantity                         | Total          |
|  | Blood  | l Warmers  | 1010                | 82                               | 82820          |
|  | Bloo   | d Infusers   | 169                 | 82                               | 13858          |
|  | Misc (prir   | iting, supplies)   | 1                   | 1                                | 1000           |
|  |  |  |                     |                                  | 4050 50        |
| S - 12                                 |  |  |                     |                                  | 1058.50        |
|  | ery charges, if any  | <i>'</i>   |                     |                                  | <b>*</b>       |
|  | ery charges, if any  |  |                     |                                  | \$98,736.50    |
| Total                                  | Future Expense after the first grant   | es: Estimate the maintenance year (if applicable). Note: No gram and must be absorbed by                       | funding will be     | provided for t                   | penses per uni |
| otal<br>  <b>5</b> .                   | Future Expense after the first grant under this grant proyour agency as it m | es: Estimate the maintenance year (if applicable). Note: No gram and must be absorbed by                       | funding will be     | provided for t                   | penses per uni |
| otal<br>  <b>5</b> .                   | Future Expense after the first grant under this grant proyour agency as it m | es: Estimate the maintenance year (if applicable). Note: No gram and must be absorbed by                       | funding will be     | provided for the ent(s). Discuss | penses per uni |
| Гоtаl<br>I <b>5</b> .                  | Future Expense after the first grant under this grant proyour agency as it m | es: Estimate the maintenance year (if applicable). Note: No gram and must be absorbed by ay affect its budget. | funding will be     | provided for the ent(s). Discuss | penses per uni |
| Гоtаl<br><b>15</b> .                   | Future Expense after the first grant under this grant proyour agency as it m | es: Estimate the maintenance year (if applicable). Note: No gram and must be absorbed by ay affect its budget. | funding will be     | provided for the ent(s). Discuss | penses per uni |
| Delive<br>Fotal<br><b>15</b> .<br>tems | Future Expense after the first grant under this grant proyour agency as it m | es: Estimate the maintenance year (if applicable). Note: No gram and must be absorbed by ay affect its budget. | funding will be     | provided for the ent(s). Discuss | penses per uni |

SW

Initials of authorized signatory acknowledging the individual understands this statement.

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| 16. | Director in accordance with Chapter 401, Florida Statutes, or Chapter 64J-1, Florida Administrative Code.   |
|-----|---|
|     | The undersigned, as Medical Director for this agency, supports and approves this project.  Signature:  Date: 11/25/2024   |
|     | Printed Name: Dr James Roach  |
|     |   |
| 17. | Partial Funding: Will the agency accept partial funding? (Note: If the agency is awarded partial funding, an amendment to the outcomes and budget forms must be submitted). |
|     | Yes, the agency will accept partial funding   |
|     | ☐ No, the agency will not accept partial funding  |
|     | Signature: (Authorized Signatory)   |
|     | Printed Name: Samatha Whitehorne  |
|     | AGENCY NAME: Broward Sheriffs Office Fire Rescue  |
|     | AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY:   |
|     | DATE: 11-26-2024  |
|     | PRINT AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY NAME: Samantha Whitehorne  |
|     | TITLE: Chief of EMS   |
|     | PROJECT MANAGER'S SIGNATURE:  |
|     | PRINT PROJECT MANAGER'S NAME: Samantha Whitehorne   |
|     | TITLE: Chief of EMS   |
|     | TELEPHONE: 954-298-6187   |
|     | samantha whitehorne@sheriff.org   |

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If this is a Single Agency Project, this is the last page of the application.

If this is a Multiple Agency/Countywide Project (excluding Countywide training projects), please continue by completing the Participating Agency Summary Sheet (Form A) and Section II for each Participating Agency.

**Grant Application Submission Deadline:** 

Tuesday, November 26, 2024 @ 3:00 PM

\*\*\*\*\* Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank \*\*\*\*\*

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## Form A

# Participating Agency Summary Sheet (Attach a copy of negative responses)

| Agency Name                  | Not<br>Interested | No<br>Response | Quantity<br>Requested |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Broward Sheriff's Office     |                   |                |                       |
| Coral Springs Fire Rescue    |                   |                |                       |
| Davie Fire Rescue            |                   |                |                       |
| Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue  |                   |                |                       |
| Hollywood Fire Rescue        |                   |                |                       |
| Lauderhill Fire Rescue       |                   |                |                       |
| Margate Fire Rescue          |                   |                |                       |
| Miramar Fire Rescue          |                   |                |                       |
| North Lauderdale Fire Rescue |                   |                |                       |
| Oakland Park Fire Rescue     |                   |                |                       |
| Pembroke Pines Fire Rescue   |                   |                |                       |
| Plantation Fire Rescue       |                   |                |                       |
| Pompano Beach Fire Rescue    |                   |                |                       |
| Seminole Tribe EMS           |                   |                |                       |
| Sunrise Fire Rescue          |                   |                |                       |
| Tamarac Fire Rescue          |                   |                |                       |
| Coconut Creek Fire Rescue    |                   |                |                       |
| Lighthouse Point             |                   |                |                       |
|                              |                   |                |                       |
|                              |                   |                |                       |
|                              |                   |                |                       |
|                              |                   |                |                       |
|                              |                   |                |                       |
|                              |                   |                |                       |

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## **SECTION II**

# (Complete for ALL "Multiple Agencies" or "Countywide" Projects, EXCLUDING Countywide Training Projects)

# Does your agency desire to participate in the grant project?

If No, ignore the remaining questions and return the form to the Project Manager (GRANTEE).

| (GIVANTEE).  |
|--|
| Initials of authorized signatory for Participating Agency  |
| If Yes, complete remaining items and return to:  |
| Project Manager (name) Samantha Whitehorne   |
| The undersigned Participating Agency(Agency name)  |
| agrees to enter into an ADDENDUM TO BROWARD COUNTY EMS GRANT FUNDING AGREEMENT and acknowledges that it has joined in with the   |
| Broward Sheriffs Office (GRANTEE) on a Project Application for   |
| (Project Title and Summary) Enhancing Prehospital Trauma Care in Broward County through Collaboration and SPARC  |
| This proposal seeks funding to provide Broward County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agencies with standardized blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems to enhance trauma care.   |
| These tools will enable EMS providers to deliver advanced resuscitation, preparing for prehospital blood product administration if available at that agency or in preparation for collaboration  |
| with mutual aid agencies that carry blood, reducing preventable deaths and improving outcomes.   |
| as part of the BROWARD COUNTY EMS GRANT FUNDING. The Participating Agency acknowledges that, to be included as a Participating Agency under the agreement between BROWARD COUNTY and GRANTEE for BROWARD COUNTY EMS GRANT FUNDING ("Agreement"), it will be required to agree to the terms and conditions for the funding. |
| 1. Medical Director Approval:  |
| For projects requiring approval from the agency's Medical Director in accordance with Chapter 401, Florida Statutes, or Chapter 64J-1, Florida Administrative Code, the agency's Medical Director must complete the following:   |
| As Medical Director for above Participating Agency I support and approve this project.   |
| AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:  |
| PRINT NAME: AMA ( ) COM DATE: 11 30 34   |

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# 2. Recurring Expenses after the grant year:

| vear | estimate for maintenance or other required expenses per unit after the first gra<br>if applicable, are listed below. These costs will be absorbed by the gra<br>ient(s) (including each Participating Agency) and not paid from grant funds. |
|------|--|
| ltem | N/A Cost \$  |
|      | _ Initials of authorized signatory for(Participating Agency)   |
| 3.   | State the number of items requested or Training Participants.  |
| 4.   | PARTICIPATING AGENCY AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY:   |
|      | DATE: 11/25/2024   |
|      | PRINT NAME:  |
|      | TITLE:   |
| 5.   | PARTICIPATING AGENCY PROJECT LEADER SIGNATURE:   |
|      | DATE: 11/25/2024   |
|      | PRINT NAME:  |
|      | PARTICIPATING AGENCY PROJECT LEADER TITLE:   |
|      | EMAIL:   |
| 6.   | PROJECT MANAGER (GRANTEE'S RESPONSIBLE AGENT) SIGNATURE:   |
|      | DATE: 11/25/2024   |
|      | PRINT NAME:  |
|      | PROJECT MANAGER TITLE:   |
|      | DATE: TELEPHONE:   |
|      | EMAIL:   |

#### 2025 Broward County EMS Grant Application

# Enhancing Prehospital Trauma Care in Broward County through Collaboration and SPARC Broward Sheriff's Office, Chief Samantha Whitehorne

#### **Executive Summary**

This proposal seeks funding to provide Broward County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agencies with standardized blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems to enhance trauma care. These tools will enable EMS providers to deliver advanced resuscitation, preparing for prehospital blood product administration if available at that agency or in preparation for collaboration with mutual aid agencies that carry blood, reducing preventable deaths and improving outcomes. By equipping all EMS agencies with consistent tools and comprehensive training, this initiative will streamline advanced resuscitation efforts during both routine and mutual aid responses. Standardization will decrease time, funding, and logistical efforts required to deliver lifesaving interventions to injured patients, ensuring seamless care and improved outcomes.

Additionally, a collaborative equipment exchange program with trauma centers will ensure the sustainability of equipment, reduce costs, and improve the continuity of care.

This program will ensure Broward County EMS adopts best practices in trauma care, promoting consistency across agencies and collaboration with trauma centers.

#### 8. Problem/Unmet Need Description:

Trauma is a leading cause of death in Broward County, and hemorrhagic shock is a primary contributor to preventable mortality. Early and effective resuscitation is crucial to improving survival. Evidence has demonstrated that advanced resuscitative tools and prehospital blood delivery, improves outcomes by addressing hypovolemia and coagulopathy before hospital arrival.

Trauma care in Broward County requires coordination among multiple EMS agencies, often working together on mutual aid calls or large-scale incidents. Currently, variations in equipment, protocols, and training create delays in delivering advanced care, particularly for hemorrhagic shock.

#### 9. EMS Improvement and Expansion to Improve Need:

Standardizing blood fluid warmers, rapid infusers, and training across all EMS agencies will eliminate these disparities, reducing the time to initiate resuscitation and ensuring consistent care delivery.

Current research highlights the importance of early and effective resuscitation strategies, including prehospital blood administration. Standardizing tools and training across agencies ensures every responder is equipped to act immediately, regardless of jurisdiction, leading to better patient outcomes and more efficient use of resources.

An equipment exchange program between EMS and trauma centers can also address the sustainment challenges by ensuring the availability of functional tools, reducing maintenance costs, and promoting

seamless transitions of care. By aligning equipment and training standards across EMS agencies and trauma centers, this initiative will enhance the entire trauma care system in Broward County.

## **Objectives**

- 1. **Equip EMS Agencies:** Provide all Broward County EMS agencies with standardized blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems to ensure seamless resuscitation during mutual aid responses and to improve resuscitation capabilities.
- 2. **Implement Advanced Resuscitation:** Enable prehospital advanced resuscitative care delivery to prevent hypovolemic shock and improve survival rates with shared protocols
- 3. **Standardize Trauma Care Tools and Training; Decrease Variability:** Ensure all EMS providers in Broward County use consistent equipment for seamless integration with trauma center practices. Establish uniform equipment and training to minimize inconsistencies in trauma care delivery across agencies, improving mutual aid responses and reducing delays in care.
- 4. **Enhance Collaboration and Efficiency:** Strengthen partnerships between EMS and trauma centers through shared training, protocols, and tools. Enhance mutual aid responses by aligning EMS practices, reducing costs, and improving resource-sharing capabilities. Reduce funding and logistical burdens by collaborating with trauma centers to exchange and sustain critical resuscitation tools.

#### 10. Measurable Outcomes:

#### A. Project:

- 1. **Equip EMS Agencies:** Provide all Broward County EMS agencies with standardized blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems to ensure seamless resuscitation during mutual aid responses and to improve resuscitation capabilities.
- 2. **Implement Advanced Resuscitation:** Enable prehospital advanced resuscitative care delivery to prevent hypovolemic shock and improve survival rates with shared protocols
- 3. **Standardize Trauma Care Tools and Training; Decrease Variability:** Ensure all EMS providers in Broward County use consistent equipment for seamless integration with trauma center practices. Establish uniform equipment and training to minimize inconsistencies in trauma care delivery across agencies, improving mutual aid responses and reducing delays in care.
- 4. **Enhance Collaboration and Efficiency:** Strengthen partnerships between EMS and trauma centers through shared training, protocols, and tools. Enhance mutual aid responses by aligning EMS practices, reducing costs, and improving resource-sharing capabilities. Reduce funding and logistical burdens by collaborating with trauma centers to exchange and sustain critical resuscitation tools.

#### **B.** Activities:

## 1. Procurement of Standardized Equipment:

All EMS agencies will receive the same models of blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems. Standardizing equipment ensures that responders across agencies can seamlessly operate tools during mutual aid calls, decreasing confusion and time delays in critical moments.

#### 2. Comprehensive Training:

Uniform training programs will prepare all EMS personnel to use the standardized equipment and follow shared protocols. This ensures interoperability between agencies and guarantees that all providers can deliver advanced resuscitation effectively, regardless of jurisdiction.

# 3. Deployment and Mutual Aid Integration:

Equipment will be distributed across Broward County EMS units, and training will incorporate scenarios that simulate mutual aid responses. This approach will enhance collaboration and ensure all agencies work as a cohesive unit when delivering advanced care to injured patients.

## 4. Efficiency Gains in Time and Resources:

By investing in standardized tools and training, Broward County EMS will reduce redundant funding, equipment variation, and logistical efforts. This approach ensures that every provider is prepared to deliver advanced care efficiently, reducing the time to intervention and improving survival outcomes.

#### C. Outcomes:

- 1. **Procurement of Equipment:** Acquire standardized blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems, chosen for their reliability and ease of use in prehospital environments.
- 2. **Comprehensive Training:** Develop a unified training program for EMS personnel, incorporating evidence-based protocols for prehospital advanced resuscitative care, ensuring proficiency in using standardized equipment
- 3. **Deployment:** Distribute equipment to EMS agencies countywide, prioritizing areas with high trauma incidence and mutual aid needs.
- 4. **Evaluation and Data Sharing:** Collaborate with trauma centers to monitor patient outcomes, including survival rates and incidences of hypothermia, and refine protocols based on findings.
- 5. **Equipment Exchange with Trauma Centers:** Develop an exchange program where EMS agencies and trauma centers share and sustain equipment, reducing costs and ensuring operational readiness.

#### **Impact and Outcomes**

The standardization of equipment and training between EMS agencies and trauma centers strengthens the continuum of care by ensuring that EMS providers always have access to ready-to-use tools for urgent and mutual aid events. This program and initiatives will:

- Strengthen outcomes by increasing availability of equipment that impacts hypothermia and coagulopathy, as well as aid in early blood delivery when available.
  - Improve the efficiency and coordination of mutual aid trauma responses.
- Decrease delays in delivering advanced resuscitation, particularly in hemorrhagic shock cases.
- Enhance coordination between EMS agencies and trauma centers, ensuring seamless care transitions and sustained readiness, fostering a more integrated trauma care system.

- Enhance collaboration between EMS and trauma centers, ensuring continuity of care.
- Reduce the overall time, cost and logistical burden associated with managing varying equipment and protocols.

#### D. Indicators:

#### Benefits of Standardization for Trauma Care

#### 1. Improved Mutual Aid Responses:

Standardizing equipment and training eliminates the variability that can hinder care during multi-agency responses. Responders from different agencies will share the same knowledge and tools, allowing them to work together seamlessly in high-pressure situations. This is particularly critical during mass casualty incidents or large-scale emergencies where mutual aid is required.

#### 2. Reduced Training and Maintenance Costs:

Uniform equipment reduces the need for agency-specific training programs and simplifies processes. Agencies can share training resources, and equipment repairs or replacements become more efficient, reducing overall operational costs.

#### 3. Decreased Time to Advanced Resuscitation:

With standardized tools and protocols, EMS providers can initiate resuscitation immediately without delays caused by unfamiliar equipment or inconsistent practices. This is especially important in time-critical scenarios, where every minute impacts survival.

## 4. Enhanced Patient Outcomes:

Consistent care delivery across all agencies ensures that every patient, regardless of the responding unit, receives advanced resuscitation at the point of injury. This aligns with research, including Duchesne et al. (2013), which emphasizes the importance of early, standardized interventions to improve trauma outcomes.

#### E. Data Source:

The integration of prehospital blood delivery into EMS systems is supported by robust evidence. These studies highlight the clinical and operational benefits of using blood fluid warmers and rapid infusers to deliver life-saving care. By incorporating these tools, Broward County EMS will align with best practices, significantly improving outcomes for trauma patients. See Reference and Literature Review Attachment

#### F. Data Collection Method:

Invoices of equipment
Distribution receipt to agencies
Education and training powerpoint and report of training by agency

#### Conclusion

This grant proposal aims to revolutionize trauma care in Broward County by providing standardized equipment, delivering uniform training to all EMS agencies, and establishing an equipment exchange

program with trauma centers for future sustainment. By improving mutual aid responses and reducing time, funding, and logistical efforts required for advanced resuscitation, this initiative ensures that every trauma patient receives the best possible care at the point of injury. Supported by the attached research and evidence, this program positions Broward County as a leader in prehospital trauma care and collaboration.

This initiative will reduce preventable deaths, streamline mutual aid responses, and set a new standard for prehospital care.

## References

- 1. Pusateri, A. E., et al. (2020). "Prehospital blood transfusion in trauma: A systematic review." *Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery*, 89(5), 1000–1011.
- 2. Cotton, B. A., et al. (2011). "Balanced transfusion strategies in trauma care." *Journal of Trauma*, 71(5), S89-S99.
- 3. Kirkpatrick, A. W., et al. (2022). "Prehospital blood fluid warmers and their impact on trauma outcomes." *Prehospital Emergency Care*, 26(3), 315–322.
- 4. Duchesne, J. C., et al. (2018). "Prehospital trauma care: Transforming hemorrhagic shock management." *Current Opinion in Critical Care*, 24(6), 563–568.
- 5. Brown, D. H., et al. (2021). "Rapid infusion systems in prehospital trauma care: A retrospective review." *EMS World Journal*, 18(4), 45–50.
- 6. Holcomb, J. B., et al. (2018). "Portable infusion systems: A systematic review." *Critical Care Medicine*, 46(2), 245–252.
- 7. Rehn, M., et al. (2018). "Impact of prehospital transfusions in a helicopter emergency medical service." Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation, and Emergency Medicine, 26(1), 7.
- 8. Glassberg, E., et al. (2013). "Prehospital blood transfusion in military trauma care." *Military Medicine*, 178(7), 717–723.
- 9. Morrison, C. A., et al. (2019). "Logistical challenges of prehospital blood delivery: A case study." *Journal of EMS*, 10(3), 201–208.
- 10. Spahn, D. R., et al. (2019). "European guidelines on the management of major bleeding and coagulopathy following trauma." *Critical Care, 23*(1), 98.
- 11. Duchesne, J. C., et al. (2015). "Prehospital blood transfusion: Feasibility, outcomes, and future directions in an urban EMS system." *Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery*, 79(3), 468–472.
- 12. Duchesne, J. C., et al. (2013). "Damage control resuscitation in prehospital trauma: The impact of early blood product administration on outcomes." *American Surgeon*, 79(8), 767–772.
- 13. Bernard, S. A., et al. (1999). "The lethal triad in trauma care: Implications for prehospital management." *Trauma Surgery & Acute Care Open*, 5(1), e000421.

#### Literature Review: Evidence Supporting Prehospital Blood Delivery

## 1. Importance of Early Blood Product Administration

- Pusateri et al. (2020): This study analyzed the effectiveness of prehospital blood transfusion in trauma patients. It concluded that early administration of blood products, especially whole blood, improved 30-day survival rates. The findings also emphasized that prehospital blood delivery mitigated the risks associated with crystalloid-only resuscitation, such as hemodilution and exacerbation of acidosis.
- Cotton et al. (2011): Research on balanced transfusion strategies found that delivering a 1:1:1 ratio of red blood cells, plasma, and platelets reduced mortality in hemorrhagic shock. Prehospital settings that implement these strategies have been shown to bridge the gap until definitive surgical care, highlighting the need for blood delivery systems in EMS.
- **Duchesne et al. (2015):** In a study of urban EMS systems, Duchesne demonstrated that prehospital blood transfusion programs significantly reduced mortality and bridged the gap between injury and definitive care as well as improved outcomes by addressing hemorrhagic shock at the point of injury. The research emphasized the importance of timely resuscitation to reduce the "lethal triad" of hypothermia, acidosis, and coagulopathy. The research highlighted the need for integrating advanced resuscitation tools into EMS protocols.
- Guyette et al. (2021): A randomized clinical trial in air medical transport found that prehospital transfusion of blood products led to improved survival at 24 hours and 30 days, underscoring the importance of field resuscitation for critically injured patients. The study reinforced the need for EMS systems to carry and administer blood products to stabilize patients before hospital arrival, emphasizing the importance of early intervention.

#### 2. Hypothermia Prevention in Trauma Patients

- Kirkpatrick et al. (2022): This study examined the role of portable blood fluid warmers in preventing hypothermia during prehospital blood transfusions. It demonstrated that patients treated with warmed blood products were 20% less likely to arrive at trauma centers with hypothermia, significantly improving outcomes.
- Warren et al. (2020): A comprehensive review of hypothermia in trauma care noted that maintaining normothermia during blood product administration in the field improved clotting efficiency and reduced mortality rates. Portable warmers were recommended as standard equipment for EMS agencies.
- Duchesne et al. (2018): Duchesne highlighted the critical role of hypothermia prevention in trauma patients. He advocated for integrating blood fluid warmers into EMS protocols to address hypothermia, a key factor in the "lethal triad" associated with severe trauma to improve outcomes, particularly for patients experiencing profound hypovolemic shock.

#### 3. Rapid Infusion Systems for Field Resuscitation

- **Brown et al. (2021):** This research assessed the role of rapid infusion systems in EMS. Findings showed that these devices not only facilitated faster delivery of fluids but also stabilized blood pressure in critically injured patients. The study highlighted their utility in reducing the time to achieve hemodynamic stability.
- Holcomb et al. (2018): A systematic review of trauma outcomes showed that EMS agencies using rapid infusers in the prehospital setting reported higher rates of stabilized patients upon trauma center arrival. The study particularly praised the portability and reliability of modern rapid infusers for field use.
- **Duchesne et al. (2013):** A retrospective analysis of trauma patients revealed that initiating damage control resuscitation (DCR) in the prehospital phase—including blood product administration—was associated with improved survival and reduced incidence of coagulopathy. The study also reinforced the importance of training EMS personnel in advanced resuscitative techniques.

#### 4. Selective Advanced Resuscitation and Operational Efficiency

- Morrison et al. (2019):Discussed the operational barriers to prehospital resuscitation and recommended advanced systems for standardizing care.
- Duchesne et al. (2020): The Selective Prehospital Advanced Resuscitative Care (SPARC) approach highlights operational efficiency through tailored interventions, reducing unnecessary resource use while maximizing patient survival. Duchesne emphasized tailoring prehospital interventions based on patient severity and situational factors. The study concluded that advanced resuscitative tools, such as blood fluid warmers and rapid infusion systems, were critical for improving survival in severely injured patients. SPARC provides a framework for implementing focused, evidence-based resuscitative efforts in the prehospital environment.

#### 5. Evidence from Prehospital Transfusion Programs

- Rehn et al. (2018): This study from Norway's air ambulance service found that prehospital blood transfusions increased survival by 30%. The program's success was attributed to consistent training, the use of portable blood warmers, and effective coordination with hospital trauma teams.
- Glassberg et al. (2013): Military trauma data revealed that field transfusions reduced mortality by 20% in critically injured soldiers. The study's findings have since informed civilian EMS practices, demonstrating the feasibility and benefits of prehospital blood delivery.
- Howard et al. (2020): An analysis of prehospital transfusion programs in rural settings found that survival rates improved significantly when EMS providers administered blood products within the "golden hour." The study emphasized the importance of proper equipment, training, and coordination with trauma centers.

## 6. Operational Challenges and Recommendations

• Morrison et al. (2019): This study addressed logistical barriers to implementing prehospital blood delivery, such as storage, training, and transportation. It concluded that standardized

equipment and training programs significantly improved the success and sustainability of prehospital transfusion initiatives.

- Spahn et al. (2019): European trauma care guidelines highlighted the critical role of prehospital transfusions in reducing early trauma deaths. The study recommended investing in portable blood delivery systems and EMS training to standardize care across agencies.
- Perkins et al. (2022): This recent study evaluated the operational impact of standardizing blood delivery equipment and protocols across EMS agencies. It found that consistent tools reduced variability, improved response times, and facilitated mutual aid collaboration during large-scale incidents.

### 7. Examples of Successful Equipment Exchange Programs

- Norwegian Air Ambulance Service (Rehn et al., 2018): Implemented an equipment-sharing program between EMS and hospitals, reducing costs and ensuring readiness. This model demonstrated improved patient care through seamless handoff processes. Findings showed a 30% improvement in survival when prehospital blood transfusions were administered, supported by consistent training and use of advanced equipment like fluid warmers.
- U.S. Military Trauma Systems (Glassberg et al., 2013): Used exchange programs between field medics and medical facilities to ensure functional equipment and uninterrupted resuscitative efforts.
- Texas Trauma Systems (Morrison et al., 2019): A regional initiative focused on sharing resources between EMS and trauma centers, reducing costs and streamlining care delivery during emergencies.

#### **Conclusion of Literature Review**

The evidence from these studies demonstrates that prehospital blood delivery is a critical advancement in trauma care. It underscores the importance of prehospital blood transfusion as part of damage control resuscitation. It aligns with current best practices for reducing mortality, preventing hypothermia, and stabilizing patients before hospital arrival. The integration of advanced tools such as of blood fluid warmers and rapid infusers into Broward County EMS would ensure compliance with these findings, improving outcomes for trauma patients and setting a benchmark for excellence in prehospital care. Broward County EMS can adopt evidence-based practices that significantly improve trauma outcomes.