

Traumatic Cardiac Arrest

Article Review

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Prehospital practices are key as they determine the survival rate of the cardiac arrest patient in the hospital. Traumatic cardiac arrest survival is poor, hence the consideration of resuscitation by some as futile. The article helps in trying to improve the prehospital practices that will boost the patients' survival rate. The cardiac arrest of patients after hypoxic insults and those who experience out-of-hospital thoracotomy following penetrating trauma possesses greater survival opportunity. The article is also beneficial to emergency care providers to access the knowledge on the actual survival rate of individuals who suffer traumatic cardiac arrest. Additionally, emergency care providers can know the patients' subgroups associated with specific bad or good results.

The article aims at identifying patients experiencing traumatic cardiac arrest out-of-hospital survival rate where the patients were taken care of by a trauma service that is physician led. This will be enhanced through the evaluation of features of individuals who survive to be discharged. Through it, the physicians will have adequate knowledge of the things to do and avoid in the out of hospital prehospital practices to enhance the patient's survival rate.

However, the limitations highlighted in the study, such as some unavailability of follow-up data, certain patients, and unavailability of survivor's functional outcome information, may affect the above-highlighted advantages of the article. Lack of functional outcome information may hinder the emergency care providers and the physicians in determining the actual rate of survival to patients suffering from traumatic cardiac arrest. The patient's follow-up data's unavailability may be a challenge in determining the patient's subgroups linked with certain bad or good outcomes. The study, in conclusion, supported previous findings that traumatic arrest is rarely survived, but guidelines to withhold resuscitation to trauma victims should be embraced with caution.

REFERENCES.

Lockey, D., Crewdson, K., & Davies, G. (2006). Traumatic cardiac arrest: who are the survivors? *Annals of emergency medicine*, 48(3), 240-244.