**At the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:**

1.          Describe how the UPMC Presbyterian Trauma Services practices relate to the PTSF standards requirements.

2.          Discuss disaster preparedness and mass casualty management.

3.          Define predictable clinical manifestations relative to mechanism of injury.

4.          Outline a basic trauma nursing assessment incorporating primary survey, secondary survey, and tertiary survey.

5.          Identify etiology and clinical manifestations indicative of an airway obstruction.

6.          Describe the perioperative phase as it relates to the operative management of traumatic injury and to predisposition of complications (occurrences).

7.          Recognize the signs, symptoms and management strategies of shock.

8.          Describe methods of hemorrhage control in the trauma patient.

9.          State the signs and symptoms seen with increased intracranial pressure (ICP).

10.        Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and medical and nursing management of maxillofacial and ocular trauma during the acute phase of care, including issues for discharge planning.

11.        Outline the components of an examination of the patient with acute spinal cord injury.

12.        Review the UPMC Presbyterian guidelines for cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral injury precautions.

13.        Differentiate between the six types of chest injuries which are immediately life threatening and the eight that are potentially lethal.

14.        Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and medical and nursing management of abdominal trauma during the acute phase of care, including issues for discharge planning.

15.        Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and medical and nursing management of genitourinary trauma during the acute phase of care, including issues for discharge planning.

16.        Discuss potential complications of pelvic and extremity fractures.

17.        Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and medical and nursing management of injuries to burn and cold during the acute phase of care, including issues for discharge planning.

18.        Discuss pharmacological and non-pharmacological management of pain in trauma.

19.        Describe the metabolic response to trauma.

20.        Discuss rehabilitation issues in relation to traumatic injuries.

21.        Discuss both pre-injury tactics (community outreach and education) and post-injury approaches (patient and family education, substance abuse counseling, and resources).

22.        Define the geriatric trauma patient based on physiologic changes related to the aging process.

23.        Describe the normal physiologic changes of pregnancy and how the changes relate to clinical management of traumatic injury.

24.        Describe the care of the bariatric patient based on the physiologic and emotional component.

25.          Relate the common causes of mortality and morbidity to mechanisms of injury in the pediatric trauma patient.

26.          Identify the nurse’s role in the assessment of reporting of suspected abuse and neglect.

27.          Describe resources for Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) for staff.

28.          Differentiate between donation after brain death and donation after cardiac death.