

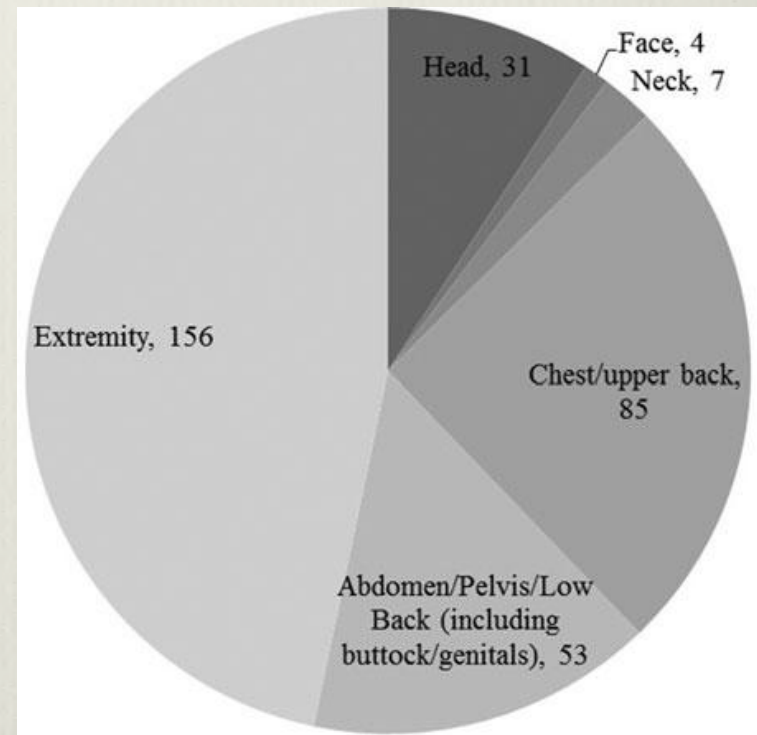
TECC Related Research

- ❖ Pulse Nightclub Shooting, Prehospital Emergency Medicine, May 2018
 - ❖ Autopsies of 49 fatalities reviewed
 - ❖ Casualty fatality rate of 48%
 - ❖ 336 penetrating wounds, or 6.9 wounds per patient.
 - ❖ Overall wound prevalence,
 - ❖ 44 (90%) of victims had at least one penetrating wound to an extremity
 - ❖ 38 (78%) to the chest/upper back
 - ❖ 23 (47%) to the abdomen/lower back/pelvis
 - ❖ 19 (39%) to the head
 - ❖ 6 (12%) and 4 (8%) persons were shot in the neck and face, respectively

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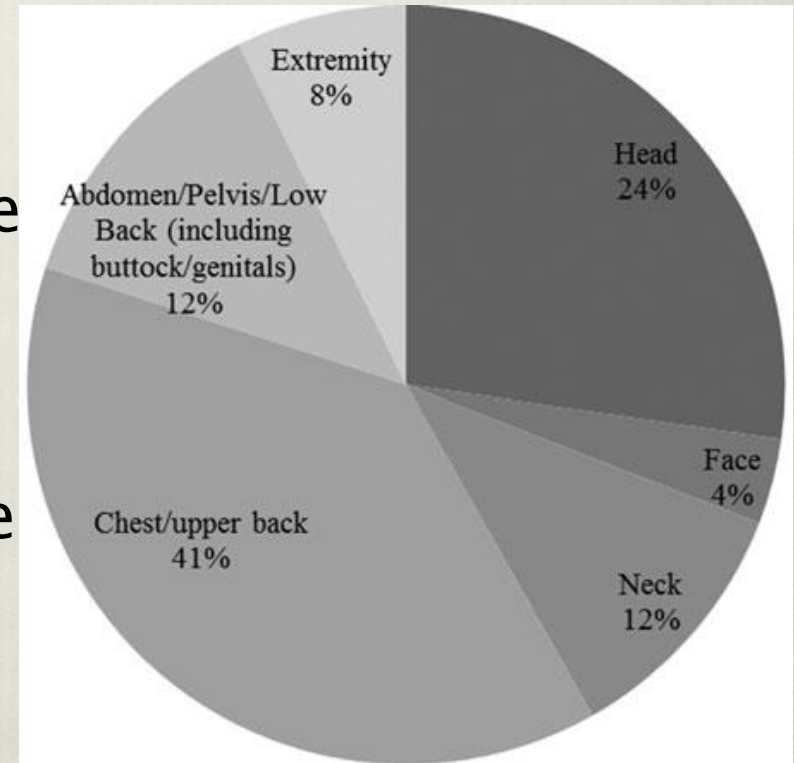
- Penetrating surface wounds:
 - Extremity (n = 156)
 - Chest/upper back (n = 85)
 - Abdomen/lower back/pelvis (n = 53)
 - Head (n = 31)



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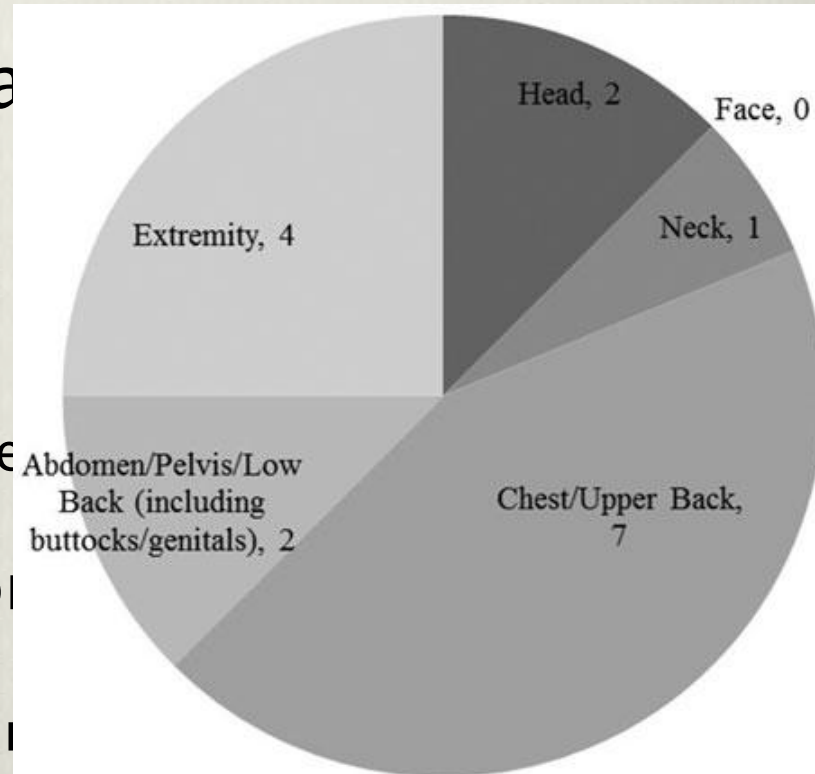
- Anatomic location of each surmised fatal wound
 - 53% (n = 26) gunshots to the torso
 - 24% (n = 12) involved the head
 - 16% (n = 8) involved the face
 - 8% (4) of fatal wounds involved injury to an extremity



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- 16 Fatalities (32%) potentially preventable
 - 9 (56%) torso
 - 5 isolated lung parenchymal
 - 4 splenic, renal, bowel/mesentery, or moderate grade liver
 - 4 (25%) extremity or junctional hemorrhage
 - 2 proximal femoral artery/vein
 - 2 axillary artery



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- Conclusions:

- Majority of potentially preventable deaths were due to injuries to the torso
- Higher rate of potentially survivable injuries (32%) than our previously reported 7%
- Efforts based solely on external control of hemorrhage would not be sufficient to achieve zero preventable deaths.
- Point of wounding care to stabilize all causes of preventable death combined with coordinated rapid