Florida Trauma System Advisory Council

Comparative Study: Florida Pediatric Trauma Center Verification

Study conducted in accordance with Chapter 66-2018, Laws of Florida

December 7, 2018

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council was established in May 1, 2018 in accordance with section 395.402(2)(a), Florida Statutes.

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council was established to promote an inclusive trauma system and enhance cooperation among trauma system stakeholders. The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council may submit recommendations to the Department of Health regarding how to maximize existing trauma center, emergency department, and emergency medical services infrastructure and personnel to achieve the statutory goal of developing an inclusive trauma system.

Members of the FTSAC are appointed by the Governor. The Florida Department of Health is charged, through statute and the FTSAC bylaws, with administering and supporting the council's activities.

Members:

R. Lawrence Reed, MD Malcolm "Mac" Kemp David Summers, RN Glenn Summers, MD Donna York, RN, MSN Darwin Ang, MD, PhD Nicholas Namias, MD, MBA Zeff Ross, FACHE Lisa DiNova, RN, BSN Bradley Elias, MD Joseph Ibrahim, MD Mark McKenney, MD

Officers:

Michael Leffler, Moderator Leah Colston, Co-Moderator

Part I: Executive Summary

Authority and Intent of the Study

Chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, directed the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council to conduct a study comparing Florida's current pediatric trauma center designation process to the verification of pediatric trauma centers by a national accreditation body. As such, the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council was required to consider the following:

- The costs and requirements associated with obtaining and maintaining such verification.
- Pediatric trauma centers in this state have obtained, are in the process of obtaining, or are capable of obtaining such verification.
- Barriers faced by pediatric trauma centers in obtaining and maintaining such verification.
- Policy proposals or recommendations that address the need and value of such verification.

The FTSAC is required to submit this report of its findings to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 31, 2018.

Key Findings

- The American College of Surgeons (ACS) is the only national accreditation body that verifies the presence of trauma care resources for pediatric trauma centers.
- Florida pediatric trauma centers seeking ACS verification would be required to pay an estimated \$76,000-\$122,000 (depending on the level of verification) in fees to obtain and maintain the initial threeyear verification certificate. ACS verified trauma centers are required to pay an annual fee of \$19,000-\$38,000 to maintain verification.
- Resource costs for obtaining and maintaining ACS verification varied widely across the state and are unique to each trauma center. Cost estimates obtained through public comment ranged from and additional \$200,000-\$1,000,000 dollars.
- There are three ACS verified pediatric trauma centers in Florida. In addition, there are three Florida trauma centers seeking ACS pediatric verification and one acute care hospital that stated it is capable of such verification.
- The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council consulted with Florida trauma centers that routinely care for injured children and found that cost was a primary barrier; however, no trauma center stated that this barrier would prevent them from maintaining their current status if the state required ACS verification as condition of designation.
- The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council has developed five policy recommendations that address the need and value of ACS verification in the state of Florida.

Part II: Pediatric Trauma Overview

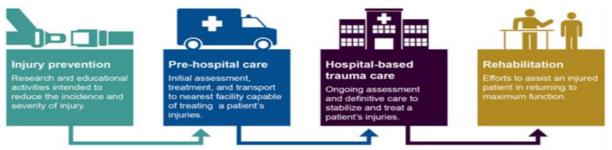
Introduction

Trauma victims are defined as pateints who have incurred a multisystem injury due to blunt force, penetrating, or burns.¹ Pediatric trauma refers to the subset of trauma victims under the age of 15 years old.² Examples of common traumatic injuries in children include falls, motor vehicle crashes, gunshot wounds, and burns.

Pediatric trauma is a major public health and economic concern in the United States. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), unintentional injury is the leading cause of death in children ages 1-14 nationwide. More children die as a result of injury mechanisms than all other child deaths combined.³ The economic impact of childhood injury is also significant. In 2015, injuries to children (ages 0-19) contributed to a cost burden of \$111.6 billion in fatalities, \$119.9 billion in hospitalization and \$305.5 billion in emergency room visits. Injury costs include medical costs, work loss costs, and quality of life loss costs.⁴

Severely injured children require unique resources and specialized care due to immature anatomical features and developing psychological functions. Hospitals that have pediatric specific equipment and staff who are experienced in providing care for injured children are the best qualified to meet the needs of pediatric trauma victims.⁵ The ACS and many state regulatory agencies, including Florida Department of Health, have long recognized the specialized needs of pediatric trauma patients. In response, they have developed standards of care and trauma center verification programs to identify hospitals that have the resources, expertise, and are able to provide the care required for injured children.

Pediatric trauma centers and hospital-based care are only one aspect of a larger trauma system. An inclusive and integrated trauma system ensures that all injured trauma victims have access to the appropriate resources needed for care and treatment. The trauma system continuum of care includes injury prevention, pre-hospital care, hospital-based trauma care, and rehabilitative services.



Source: GAO. | GAO-17-334

Special planning considerations must be made for pediatric patients based on the availability of pediatric trauma resources within the geographic area that the trauma system serves. For example, pediatric trauma victims in rural areas may place strain on Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and pre-hospital care providers due to longer transport times and limited ground and air transport resources. Rural pediatric patients also may not have easy access to rehabilitation services such as physical and occupational therapy; therefore, reducing the likelihood of returning to maximum function. Likewise, trauma systems in urban and suburban areas face unique challenges in timely transport times due to traffic congestion; greater volume of cases due to rapid population growth; and high census counts in rehabilitation centers.

¹ Hospital Licensing and Regulation, Trauma, section 395.4001(19), Florida Statutes (2018)

² American College of Surgeons, Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, (2014), pg. 67

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, *10 Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, United States -2016*, (2018) <u>https://www.cdc.gov/injury/images/lc-charts/leading_causes_of_death_age_group_2016_1056w814h.gif</u> ⁴ Child Safety Network, *Cost of Leading Childhood injuries*, (2017), available at

https://www.childrenssafetynetwork.org/sites/childrenssafetynetwork.org/files/Cost%20of%20Injuries%20Fact%20Sheets%20 Nov%202017.pdf

⁵ American College of Surgeons, *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient*, (2014), pg. 65

Description of Hospital-based Pediatric Trauma Resources in Florida

In 1990, the Florida Legislature passed the Roy E. Campbell Trauma Act, which directed the Department of Health to establish standards of care and a verification process for state approved trauma centers. In response, the Department of Health developed criteria for the establishment of Level I, Level II, and pediatric trauma centers.

Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) require that both Level I and pediatric trauma centers have the resources to treat injured children. The pediatric specific standards for Level I trauma centers do vary slightly from the pediatric trauma center requirements; however, the requirements for both levels of designation ensure that hospitals have the capability to meet the specialized needs of injured children.

Description
Treats both adult and pediatric trauma victims.
Clinical capabilities may exceed those of a Level II.
Is required to have a formal research program.
Serves as a resource facility to Level II trauma centers, pediatric trauma centers, and
general hospitals.
Treats primarily pediatric trauma victims.
Is required to have a formal research program.
Treats primarily adult trauma victims.
-

Description of Florida Trauma Center Levels

Designated Florida Trauma Centers with Verified Pediatric Trauma Resources

Level	Name	County
Level I	Broward Health Medical Center	Broward
Level I	Delray Medical Center	Palm Beach
Level I	Jackson Memorial Hospital / Ryder Trauma Center	Miami-Dade
Level I	Kendall Regional Medical Center	Miami-Dade
Level I	Memorial Regional Hospital	Broward
Level I	Orlando Regional Medical Center	Orange
Level I	Shands UF (Gainesville)	Alachua
Level I	St. Mary's Medical Center	Palm Beach
Level I	Tampa General Hospital	Hillsborough
Level I	UF Health Jacksonville	Duval
Pediatric	Johns Hopkins All Children's Hospital	Pinellas
Pediatric	Sacred Heart Hospital	Escambia
Pediatric	Wolfson Children's Hospital	Duval
Pediatric	St. Joseph's Hospital	Hillsborough
Pediatric	Nicklaus Children's Hospital	Miami-Dade

Burn injuries are a type of trauma that require additional specialized care. The Florida Trauma Center Standards (all levels) require that the hospital have policies and procedures for the triage, assessment, stabilization and transfer of burn patients. However, neither Level I nor pediatric trauma centers are required to be verified as burn centers by the American Burn Association (ABA).

Florida Burn Centers

Name	Admission Ages	ABA Verified Adult	ABA Verified Pediatric
Blake Medical Center	Adult	No	No
Kendall Regional Medical Center	Adults & Pediatrics	Yes	No
UF Shands Gainesville	Adults & Pediatrics	Yes	No

Orlando Regional Medical Center	Adult	Yes	No
Tampa General Hospital	Adults & Pediatrics	Yes	Yes
University of Miami/ Jackson	Adults & Pediatrics	Yes	Yes
Memorial			

Children require specialized treatment for burns as they do with all types of trauma. According to the ABA's Burn Center Referral Criteria, children with burn injuries in hospitals without qualified personnel or equipment for the care of children should not be referred to as a verified burn center.⁶ Due to the limited availability of specialized burn care resources, patients are often transferred to burn centers that are a considerable distance from the patient's home. The accepting burn center may or may not be located within the state of Florida.

Pediatric Trauma in Florida

There were 5,837 pediatric trauma victims reported to the Florida Trauma Registry in 2017. Of the total number volume of pediatric patients, 4446 (76 percent) were treated at Level I or pediatric trauma centers.

Falls and motor vehicles crashes were the primary mechanisms of injury for this population. The overwhelming majority of pediatric trauma victims suffered minor injuries with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) of 8 or less.

Children aged 0-4 and 10-15 were at the highest risk for injury and the severity of their injuries.

The mortality of pediatric trauma victims treated at trauma centers in Florida is 1.33 percent.⁷ However, injured children are at risk for other adverse outcomes such as long-term disability, physiological and psychological impacts.

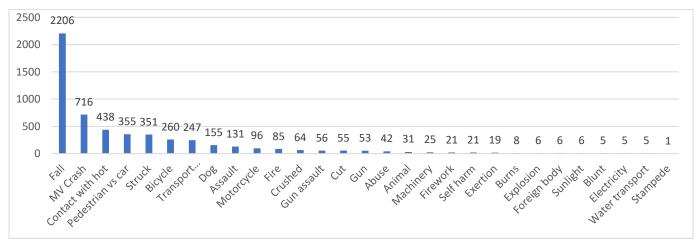
Injury Severity Profile of Pediatric Trauma Victims by Age Group (2017)*

	ISS 1 to 8	ISS 9 to 15	ISS 16 to 24	ISS > = 25	Total**
Age 0 to 4	1380	491	108	71	2050
Age 5 to 9	1290	274	54	40	1658
Age 10 to 15	1417	483	119	84	2103
Grand Total	4087	1248	281	196	5811

* ISS scores were calculated using the Department's Trauma Registry software and are not local ISS score reported by Florida trauma centers. **There were 26 records that either did not have a value for ISS or list age.

Florida Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury for Florida Pediatric Trauma Victims (2017)



⁶ American Burn Association, *Burn Center Referral Criteria*, (2017) available at <u>http://ameriburn.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/burncenterreferralcriteria.pdf</u>

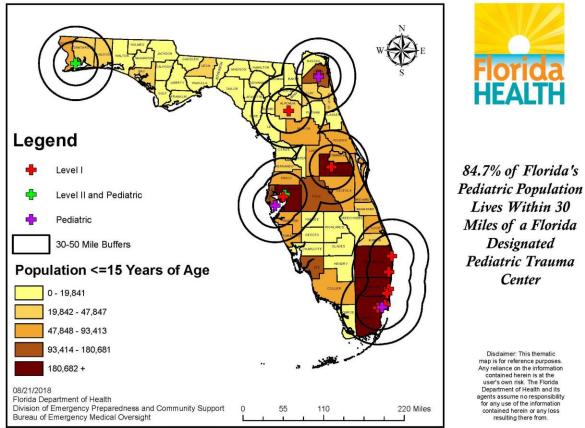
⁷ NOTE: Information was obtained from the Florida Trauma Registry using 2017 data. The mortality rate is for all patients and includes those that arrived at the hospital with "No signs of life"

Florida's Pediatric-Aged Population and Geography

The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research, estimates that in 2020 there will be 3.6 million children aged 0-14 in Florida. The state's population of children aged 0-14 is expected to reach 4.3 million by 2040.⁸ The population of children is not evenly distributed across the state. While a large percentage of children live in the state's six most populated counties, there are a substantial number of rural and moderately populated counties that are geographically isolated from major population centers. This is particularly evident in the state's panhandle region and along the southwest coastline.

Florida Population Projections of Children Aged 0-14

Age Group	2020 Projection	2030 Projection	2040 Projection
0-4	1,190,749	1,337,941	1,391,117
5-9	1,205,782	1,359,454	1,442,045
10-14	1,232,160	1,351,338	1,482,235
Total	3,628,691	4,048,733	4,315,397



Pediatric Population Density

*Population Data was Derived From the 2010 United State Census.

Florida's trauma system must also consider the substantial number of pediatric-aged visitors each year, especially in central and southern parts of the state. According to the Visit Florida's 2018-2019 Marketing Plan, there were 116.5 million visitors to Florida in 2017. The report stated that nearly 33 percent of Florida's domestic visitors and 10 percent Florida's international visitors consist of families.⁹ While the total

⁸ Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *Florida Population by Age Group*, (2017), available at http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/population-demographics/data/pop_census_day-2017.pdf

⁹ Visit Florida, 2018-2019 Visit Florida Marketing Plan, (2018), available at https://www.visitflorida.org/MarketingPlanReader

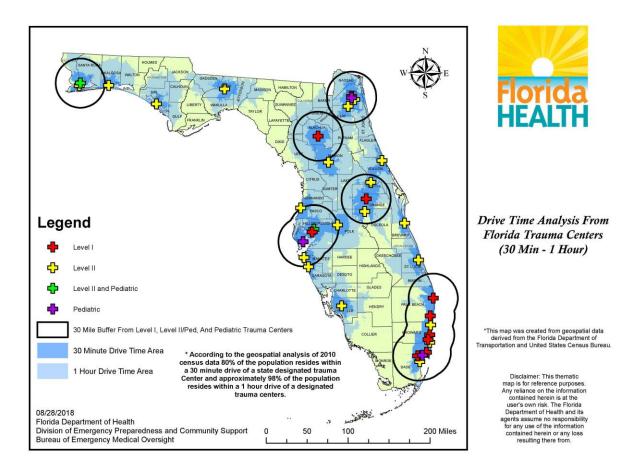
number of pediatric-aged visitors was not available, the available numbers are sufficient to conclude that Florida's tourist and visitors should receive consideration in the planning of the state's trauma system.

Access to Trauma Pediatric Care in Florida

Access to timely trauma care for patients within one hour of severe injury has long been associated with better outcomes. In 2017, the United States Government Accountability Office published a study that was conducted for the purposes of assessing the percentage of the pediatric-aged population who had access to pediatric trauma care within one hour of where they lived. The study found that 57 percent of the nation's children live within 30 miles of a Pediatric trauma center.¹⁰

To more accurately estimate potential access to pediatric trauma care in Florida, drive time data maintained by the Department of Health was utilized to geographically identify areas of the state that are within 30 and 60 minutes via ground transport. The drive time analysis demonstrated 80 percent of Florida's children lived within 30 minutes of a trauma center with pediatric resources.

Drive Times to Florida Pediatric and Level I Trauma Centers

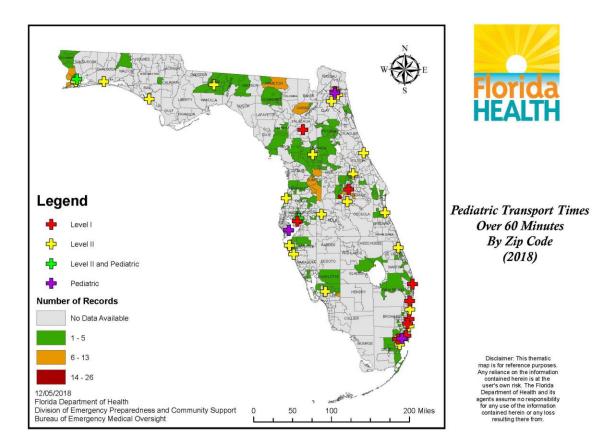


While assessing the potential access to care was helpful in identifying areas whose populations were potentially geographically underserved, it was not conclusive in determining the realized or actual access to care. There are a number of reasons that realized access to pediatric trauma care may be greater than or less than the potential access. Trauma system factors that affect realized access to pediatric trauma care include: availability of trauma centers with pediatric resources, availability of ground and air transport

¹⁰ United States Government Accountability Office, *Pediatric Trauma Centers, Availability, Outcomes and Federal Support Related to Pediatric Trauma Care, GAO-17-334*, (2017) available at <u>https://www.gao.gov/assets/690/683706.pdf</u>

resources, and trauma triage practices. The effect each factor has on realized access to pediatric trauma care varies across the state based on the resources available in that particular geographic location.¹¹

To reconcile potential access to care against realized access to care, transport times of pediatric trauma victims were reviewed to identify the percentage of patients who had a prehospital transport time of greater than 30 or 60 minutes statewide.¹² The transport time data indicated that currently only 41.1 percent of pediatric trauma victims had a transport time of 30 minutes or less and 92.81 percent were less than 60 minutes.



Pediatric Trauma Transports Over 60 Minutes by ZIP Code*

*See footnote 12

¹¹ A Population-Based Analysis of the Discrepancy Between Potential and Realized Access to Trauma Center Care, David Gomez-Barbara Haas-Aristithes Doumouras-Brandon Zagorski-Joel Ray-Gordon Rubenfeld-Barry Mclellan-Donald Boyes-Avery Nathens, Annals of Surgery, (2013)

¹² NOTE: Total transport time is the difference between patient's arrival at the destination and the time when the unit was notified by dispatch. Transport time were calculated using Florida EMSTARS records that are in NEMSIS version 3.3.4/3.4.0 and dated on or after 01/01/2018. Records were pulled for analysis on 11/30/2018. They are limited to 911 scene response incidents where the patient was treated and transported by the reporting ambulance. They are limited to patients aged 0 through 15 years of age with a primary or secondary impression containing "Injury." Some of these records used are for incidents where a child was transported by ground to a landing zone for air transport.

Part III: Comparative Analysis of Florida and ACS

Florida Pediatric Trauma Center Verification/Designation Process

Since 1990, the Department of Health has maintained its own trauma center standards and verification process. Section 395.401(2), Florida Statutes, requires that the standards for verification be based on the ACS, *Resources for the Optimal Care of the Injured Patient*. Currently, the Florida Trauma Center Standards are published in *DH Pamphlet 150-9, 2010* and are incorporated by reference into Florida Administrative Code Rule 64J-2.011. The standards outline pediatric verification criteria for both Level I and pediatric trauma centers.

The Florida Trauma Center Standards were last updated in 2010 and are based on the ACS's 2006 edition of *Resources for the Optimal Care of the Injured Patient* ("Green Book"). While Florida's current pediatric standards fulfill the statutory requirement to be based on the ACS's publication, they are neither an exact replica nor do they incorporate the updates to the ACS's 2014 edition ("Orange Book"). Florida Trauma Center Standards contain additional requirements such as nursing education that are not addressed by the ACS but have continuously received support from Florida trauma centers.

The Department of Health attempted to modernize the standards in 2015 using the rule promulgation process. The rule promulgation was unsuccessful due in large part to a significant increase in regulatory costs trauma centers would be required to incur to implement the Orange Book's standards. Because the regulatory costs would certainly exceed \$200,000.00 in the first year, or \$1 million in the first five years, amending the rule in order to update the standards would have also required ratification by the Florida Legislature.

In 2018, the passage of House Bill 1165 significantly overhauled Florida's trauma center designation process. While the bill did not provide a method to update the standards, it changed the trauma center allocation requirements, procedure, and timeline in which hospitals are verified as trauma centers. The new trauma verification procedure is highly complex and is outlined in section 395.4025, Florida Statutes. The procedure is generically summarized as follows:

- The Department of Health shall notify each acute care general hospital and each local and each regional trauma agency in a trauma service area with an identified need for an additional trauma center that the department is accepting letters of intent from hospitals that are interested in becoming trauma centers.
- Letters of Intent from hospitals seeking to be selected as a trauma center, must be postmarked no later than midnight October 1 of the year in which the Department of Health notifies hospitals that it plans to accept Letters of Intent.
- By October 15, the Department of Health shall send all hospitals that submitted a Letter of Intent, an application package that will provide the hospitals with instructions for submitting information to the Department of Health for selection as a trauma center.
- Applications from those hospitals seeking selection as trauma centers, including those current verified trauma centers that seek a change or re-designation in approval status as a trauma center, must be received by the Department of Health no later than the close of business on April 1 of the year following submission of the Letter of Intent.
- The Department of Health shall conduct an initial review of each application for the purpose of determining whether the hospital's application is complete, and the hospital is capable of constructing and operating a trauma center.
- The Department of Health may not approve an application for a Level I trauma center, Level II trauma center, Level II trauma center with a pediatric trauma center, jointly certified pediatric trauma center, or stand-alone pediatric trauma center if approval of the application would exceed the limits on the numbers of Level I trauma centers, Level II trauma centers, Level II trauma centers with a pediatric trauma center, jointly certified pediatric trauma centers, or stand-alone pediatric trauma centers set forth in section 395.402(1), Florida Statutes.

- However, the Department of Health shall review and may approve an application for a trauma center when approval of the application would result in a total number of trauma centers that exceeds the limit on the number of trauma centers in a trauma service area as set forth in section 395.402(1), Florida Statutes, if the applicant demonstrates and the Department of Health determines, that the hospital meets certain statutory requirements related to patient volumes.
- If the Department of Health determines that the hospital is capable of attaining and operating with the components required, the applicant must be ready to operate in compliance with the Florida Trauma Center Standards no later than April 30 of the year following the Department of Health's initial review and approval to proceed with preparation to operate as a trauma center.
- By May 1, the Department of Health shall select one or more hospitals that submitted an application found acceptable by the Department of Health based on initial review for approval to prepare to operate.
 - If the Department of Health receives more applications than may be approved, the Department of Health must select the best applicant or applicants from the available pool based on the Department of Health's determination of the capability of an applicant to provide the highest quality patient care using the most recent technological, medical, and staffing resources available and which is located the farthest away from an existing trauma center in the applicant's trauma service area to maximize access. The number of applicants selected is limited to available statutory need.
- Following its initial review, the Department of Health shall conduct an in-depth evaluation of all applications found acceptable in the initial review. The applications shall be evaluated against criteria enumerated in the application packages as provided to the hospitals by the Department of Health.
- Within one-year after the hospital begins operating as a provisional trauma center, a review team of
 out-of-state experts assembled by the Department of Health shall make onsite visits to all
 provisional trauma centers.
- Based on recommendations from the review team, the Department of Health shall approve for designation a trauma center that is in compliance with Florida's Trauma Center Standards.
- Each trauma center shall be granted a seven-year approval period during which time it must continue to maintain Florida's Trauma Center Standards and acceptable patient outcomes as determined by Department of Health.

Much of the complexity of Florida's trauma center verification process relates to the state's unique trauma center allocation requirements. Trauma center allocation has been a contentious issue in the Florida trauma system for the past decade. Recent changes to the statute were a product of negotiations among Florida's trauma system members in an effort to reduce litigation that had plagued the Department of Health and trauma centers over the past decade.

However, the new statute has a number of prescriptive limits relating to the allocation and verification of trauma centers that provide care to pediatric trauma victims. Specifically, section 395.402 (1)(c), Florida Statutes, allocates the total number of Level I and pediatric trauma centers that can be designated in each of the state's 18 trauma service areas (TSAs). In addition, the statute states that there be no more than one standalone pediatric trauma center in each TSA. Future legislative action would be required to change the current allocations.

ACS Pediatric Trauma Center Verification Process

The ACS is a professional organization established in 1913 for the purpose of improving the care of surgical patients. The ACS, Committee on Trauma (COT), first published guidelines for the care of injured patients in 1976. In an effort to assist hospitals in evaluating and improving the delivery of trauma care, the ACS COT created the Verification, Review and Consultation Program (VRC) in 1987. The VRC program is

the only organization that verifies trauma centers nationally. The ACS evaluates trauma center resources based off guidelines found in its publication entitled *Resources for the Optimal Care of the Injured Patient*.

As of 2018, the ACS has verified 504 trauma centers in the United States.¹³ Many states require trauma centers to obtain ACS verification prior to being designated by the state. However, it is important to note that the ACS VRC program only verifies the existence of trauma resources based on its published guidelines. The VRC process does not consider geopolitical requirements for trauma center designation, such as Florida's allocation requirements, or state-specific standards.

The ACS VRC currently verifies six levels of trauma centers, including two levels of pediatric care. With expectation of level specific standards, the ACS verification process is the same for both adult and pediatric trauma centers. Hospitals seeking verification of pediatric trauma centers must meet the same resource requirements as adult trauma centers in addition to the pediatric requirements.¹⁴

The first step of the VRC process is for the ACS to perform a consultation visit at the request of the hospital or state designating authority. The purpose of the consultation visit is to assist the hospital with evaluating the facility's readiness to pursue ACS verification. This step aids the hospital with identifying compliance issues prior to seeking verification.

Once a hospital has determined that it has all of the resources and capabilities in place, the hospital will complete an application for a site visit. The ACS does not have a time requirement in which a hospital must complete the application step following its consultation review. Upon receipt of the application, the ACS will schedule a mutually acceptable date to conduct the onsite review. Currently, the ACS's website states that it is accepting applications for site review starting in May 2019. However, hospitals seeking to schedule onsite visits may be required to wait a year or more before the survey is conducted.

After scheduling the site visit, the hospital will complete an online pre-review questionnaire (PRQ). This document is intended to provide the onsite reviewers specific information relating to the hospital's existing trauma care capabilities, performance, and key medical staff. The PRQ must be completed no later than 30 days prior to the site visit.

ACS site visit teams are composed of two general surgeons trained and approved by the ACS. Using assessment tools developed by the ACS, the hospital is evaluated based on the standards outlined in the most recent edition of *Resources for the Optimal Care of the Injured Patient* ("Orange Book"). The current ACS standards assigns each standard as a Type I or Type II criteria/deficiency. Type I criteria must be in place when a site visit occurs. Type II criteria are also required elements but are considered lower in urgency than Type I.

At the conclusion of the site visit, the team will generate a report that outlines the findings. The report will identify any Type I or Type II deficiencies. The hospital will be notified of the final outcome in a letter from the ACS VRC. If no deficiencies are found, the ACS VRC will grant the hospital a verification certificate valid for three years. If deficiencies do exist at the conclusion of the visit, the ACS's verification will depend on the number and type of deficiencies found.

Site Visit Outcomes

Deficiency	Outcome
No deficiencies	Hospital is granted a three-year verification certificate
Three or less of Type II	Hospital is granted a one-year verification certificate
Type I; more than three Type II	Hospital is not verified. A focus visit is usually held four-six month later.

¹³ American College of Surgeons, *Trauma Centers*, (2018) available at <u>https://www.facs.org/search/trauma-centers?country=United%20States</u>

¹⁴ American College of Surgeons, *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient*, (2014), pg. 66

Key Differences

There are a number of differences between Florida's current trauma center designation process and the ACS VRC Program. This section outlines the key differences in the process, as well as statutory, regulatory, and system impacts that must be addressed if the state were to adopt the ACS verification process for trauma centers that treat injured children.

Trauma Center Allocation

ACS:	No trauma center allocation requirements. The ACS does not consider geopolitical requirements for trauma center designation.
Florida:	Section 395.402, Florida Statutes, limits the total number of trauma centers in each of the state's 18 TSAs.
Impacts:	The ACS verification of trauma resources is distinctly different than the designation of a trauma centers by the Department of Health. Any statutory proposal adopting the ACS verification process must consider the potential for confusion between hospitals with verified resources and those designated by the Department of Health.

Pediatric Trauma Center Volume Requirements

ACS:	Level I pediatric trauma centers must admit 200 or more injured children annually.
	Level II pediatric trauma centers must admit 100 or more injured children annually.
Florida:	No volume requirement for pediatric trauma centers.
Impacts:	ACS pediatric volume requirements would not currently affect any of Florida's existing Level I or pediatric trauma centers.

Length of Verification

ACS:	The ACS grants one (1) and three (3) year verification lengths.
Florida:	Section 395.4025, Florida Statutes, sets the length of trauma center designation at 7 years.
Impacts:	Adoption of the ACS process would require a statutory change to align the length of verification to match the length of designation.

Consultation Visit

ACS:	The ACS strongly recommends a consultation visit to hospitals seeking verification.
Florida:	The Department of Health does not have the statutory authority or an identified process to conduct consultation visits at prospective trauma centers.
Impacts:	A statutory change would be required to incorporate a consultation visit into the designation process.

Application Process

ACS: Upon request from the hospital, the ACS will schedule a mutually acceptable date to conduct the onsite review. Hospitals will complete an online pre-review questionnaire (PRQ) no later than 30 days prior to the ACS site visit.

Florida: The Florida trauma center application process has historically been a paper-intensive process. The most recent revision to the statute requires a three-phase application review. Prospective trauma centers submit an application for initial review to determine if they are capable of constructing a trauma center. The second phase is an in-depth process to determine if the hospital is in compliance with the standards. After the hospital states that all resources are in place, the Department of Health will conduct a site visit within one year.

Impacts: A statutory change would be required to align the existing application process to the ACS.

Verification Timeline

ACS:	Flexible timeline. With the expectation of the wait time for an available site survey, there are no set time limits on the steps to verification. According to the ACS, the average time from consult to verification is three years.
Florida:	Based on the new changes to the statute, the timeline for verification and designation is approximately two years.
Impacts:	A statutory change would be required to allow hospitals the flexibility of the ACS timeline.

Site Survey Team

ACS: Standard ACS site surveys consist of two trauma surgeons. Hospitals can additional physician and nurse reviewers for an additional \$3,000.	
Florida:	The standard Florida site survey team consists of a trauma surgeon, neurosurgeon, nurse, emergency medicine physician and a credential reviewer.
Impacts:	Several states that utilize the ACS verification process require hospitals to utilize the additional reviewers as part of the designation process.

Inclusion of Florida Specific Standards

ACS	The ACS does not verify state-specific requirements.		
Florida	Florida has a number of standards such as nursing education that are not covered in detail by the ACS.		
Impacts	The Department of Health would require statutory authority to implement supplemental standards to address emerging issues in the Florida trauma system.		

Type Criteria/Deficiencies

ACS	The ACS assigns each standard as a Type I or Type II criteria/deficiency. Type II criteria are considered less critical, and hospitals that have three or less Type II deficiencies will still be verified as trauma center.
Florida	Florida does not have "type" criteria in its standards. At the completion of the site survey process, hospitals are given the opportunity, through the administrative process, to correct any deficiency identified at the completion of the survey.
Impacts	Any future statutory proposal to adopt the ACS process must consider the one and three-year verification certificate issued based on the number of "type" deficiencies at the conclusion of the site visit.

Age Groups	ACS Trauma Centers	FL Trauma Centers
0-5	310	1573
6-10	174	943
11-15	206	1177
Comorbidities		
N*	65	309
Min	1	0
Max	2	5
Injury Severity Score, n (%)		
1-8 Mild	479 (69.5%)	3151 (85.5%)
9-15 Moderate	146 (21.2%)	291 (7.9%)
16-25 Severe	44 (6.4%)	171 (4.6%)
>25 Profound	20 (2.5%)	73 (2.0%)
Mortality, <i>n (%)</i>		
1= Yes	3 (1.0%)	18 (1.0%)
2= No	687 (99.0%)	3699 (99.0%)
Length of Stay (Days)		
Average	3	2
Min	1	1
Max	60	88

Table 1: Descriptive Stats: Florida ACS Pediatric Trauma Centers vs. Florida Pediatric Trauma Centers

Note: Data was collected from 2017-2018. Injury Severity Scores we calculated based on reported values that were available. There were 32 ISS scores that were not available from total number of patients used. ISS scores were calculated using the Department's Trauma Registry software.

Table 2: Stratified Florida ACS Pediatric Trauma Centers vs. Florida Pediatric Trauma Centers Odds Ratios

Variable	OR (95% CI)	P-Value	R ²
Mortality	1.11 (0.32-3.79)	0.8624	0.0097
Disposition Unfavorable Hospital Discharge	0.5731 (0.3197-1.0273)	0.0584	0.0320
(Home vs. Outpatient Facility)			
Unfavorable ED Discharge (Home vs. In Hospital)	0.4295 (0.3371-0.5473)	<0.0001	0.2870
Length of Stay (LOS)	1.7243 (1.4223-2.0905)	<0.0001	0.1640

CI=Confidence Interval

Methodology used calculate the odds ratios: The outcome variables were stratified into smaller groups to run the odds ratio as a 2x2 table. The 2x2 tables compared Florida ACS Pediatric verified trauma centers to FL Pediatric trauma centers against each of the outcome variables. Mortality was presented as DeathInEd or death in the hospital and then adjusted to a binary variable with 1 correlating to "yes" and 2 correlating to "no". Complication was converted into a "yes" or "no" binary variable. With "yes" representing the patient had a complication and "no" being no complications. Disposition was converted into a binary variable to run the odds ratio for both types of discharge dispositions. The first being the hospital disposition and the second being ED disposition. Hospital Discharge Dispositions were grouped into two categories: "Home with or without Services" and "Other Facilities (Long Term Care, Hospice, Rehab Center, etc.)". ED Discharge Dispositions were grouped into two categories: "Within Hospital (ICU, Floor, OR, etc.)" and "Out of Hospital (Home, Transferred, Other, etc.)". Length of stay was categorized into to two categories: length of stay >2 days and length of stay <2.

Outcome	Risk Factor*	Adjusted Odds Ratio**	95 % Confidence Interval	P -Value	C- Statistic
Mortality	ACS TCs vs. FL TCs	0.923	0.406-2.099	0.8477	
	ISS (Moderate vs. Mild)	4.728	1.056-21.161	0.0422	0.040
	ISS (Severe vs. Mild)	51.913	14.168->190.217	<0.0001	0.919
	ISS (Profound vs. Mild)	488.085	144.692->999.999	<0.0001	
Hospital	ACS TCs vs. FL TCs	0.432	0.226-0.827	0.0112	
Disposition	Age (0-5 vs. 11-15)	0.425	0.261-0.694	0.0006	•
	Age (6-10 vs. 11-15)	0.562	0.319-0.989	0.0457	0.898
	Comorbidity (High vs. Low)	14.256	5.481-37.075	<0.0001	0.090
	ISS (Moderate vs. Mild)	5.246	2.830-9.723	<0.0001	
	ISS (Severe vs. Mild)	30.631	16.306-57.540	<0.0001	•
	ISS (Profound vs. Mild)	151.615	75.864-303.005	<0.0001	•
ED	ACS TCs vs. FL TCs	2.264	1.774-2.890	<0.0001	
Disposition	ISS (Moderate vs. Mild)	2.208	1.794-2.717	<0.0001	0 500
	ISS (Severe vs. Mild)	3.653	2.234-5.975	<0.0001	0.599
	ISS (Profound vs. Mild)	1.432	0.846-2.421	0.1808	
Length of	ACS TCs vs. FL TCs	1.745	1.413-2.154	<0.0001	
Stay (LOS)	Age (0-5 vs. 11-15)	0.680	0.561-0.826	0.0001	

Table 3: Multivariate Model for Adjusted Odds Ratios Looking at Outcome Variables Against Each Risk Factor.

	Age (6-10 vs. 11-15)	0.769	0.615-0.962	0.0217	
	ISS (Moderate vs. Mild)	3.996	3.319-4.813	<0.0001	0.736
	ISS (Severe vs. Mild)	13.349	9.893-18.012	<0.0001	
	ISS (Profound vs. Mild)	15.406	9.895-23.987	<0.0001	
Complication	ACS TCs vs. FL TCs	30.564	21.750-42.952	<0.0001	
	ISS (Moderate vs. Mild)	0.197	0.119-0.326	<0.0001	0.000
	ISS (Severe vs. Mild)	5.162	2.512-10.606	<0.0001	0.896
	ISS (Profound vs. Mild)	0.297	0.170-0.518	<0.0001	

Notes: The adjusted odds ratio was calculated by running the outcome variables by each individual risk factor. Comorbidities were defined as "High" if the number of comorbidities was between 2 and 5 and "Low" if they were less than 2. The C-statistic was used to show goodness of fit over the r-squared value to better represent the binary outcomes in the logistic regression model. Only values that were of any significance were included in the table. For each risk factor there was a reference variable used to compare against. Each reference variable is provided below: Facility Group="FL Trauma Centers"

Age Group="11-15" Comorbidity="Low"

ISS="Mild"

Terms and Definitions

95% Confidence Interval (CI): Used to estimate the precision of the odds ratio. A larger CI indicates a low level of precision of the odds ratio, whereas a small CI indicates a higher precision of the odds ratio. CI also indicates likely result values. For example, if an OR=30.564 and the CI is (21.750-42.952) then the most likely answer is 30.564, but values of 21.750 through 42.952 are also likely, however less likely the further the values are away from 30.564.

Adjusted Odds Ratios: An adjusted odds ratio considers all the variables to adjust for the influence of impact variables, then the ratio is said to be fully adjusted. The adjusted odds ratio in these tables were calculated by running the outcome variables by each individual risk factor. The adjusted OR is the odds ratio associated with the factor in a model that include the other listed factors, such as severity, comorbidities, or age. If a factor is not listed in the model given, it was eliminated because it did not improve model fit.

C-statistic: The "concordance" statistic, is a measure of goodness of fit for binary outcomes in a logistic regression model. Generally, you would measure the C-statistic as follows: a value below 0.5 indicates a very poor model, a value of 0.5 means the model is no better than predicting an outcome than random chance, values over 0.7 indicates a good model, a value of 0.8 indicates a strong model and a value equal to 1 means that the model perfectly predicts those group members who will experience a certain outcome and those who will not.

Comorbidities: Preexisting health conditions that contribute to the likelihood of death or complication.

Injury Severity Score: Injury Severity Score (ISS) is a scoring system ranging from 0 to 75 which provides and overall score of a patient's injuries. The scoring system can be grouped into four categories: mild, moderate, severe and profound.

Length of Stay: The cumulative amount of days spent in the intensive care unit (ICU).

Mortality: The percentage of patients that died in the Emergency Department.

N: The number of observations.

Odds Ratio (OR): The odds ratio represents the odds that an outcome will occur given a single factor, compared to the odds of the outcome occurring in the absence of that factor. An odds ratio equal to 1 means the exposure does not affect odds of outcome. An odds ratio that is greater than 1 means the exposure is associated with higher odds of outcome. An odds ratio is less than 1 the exposure is associated with lower odds of outcome. Example, patients who [in exposure group] are (enter odds ratio) times as likely as those [in non-exposure group] to be in [outcome group] vs. [no-outcome group].

P-value: The value used to identify the difference in the observed data and expected outcome. A p-value of less than 0.05 to shows that the comparison between groups is significant. For example, a p-value of 0.01 represents the observed results would occur by chance 1% of the time.

 R^2 : The term describes the strength of the correlation between two groups. An R^2 value close to or equal to 1 represents a strong correlation between groups and an R^2 value closer to 0 means there is no real correlation between groups.

Risk Factor: Factors that influenced mortality, discharge disposition, and length of stay in the ICU. These factors are ISS scores, comorbidities and age group.

Part IV: Cost of Obtaining and Maintaining ACS Verification

There are two types of cost associated with obtaining and maintaining ACS verification. The first cost type is verification costs. The ACS has a published fee structure that includes its annual membership fee and the costs associated with the different site visits outlined in the verification process.

The second cost type is resource costs. This is the cost to the hospital to have the required facility, equipment, and staffing to meet and maintain compliance with ACS standards.

Hospitals that choose to pursue ACS trauma center verification often already have many of the existing service lines and staffing in place before seeking verification. The staffing and equipment is often part of the hospital's larger capability to provide services to the patients they serve. Therefore, resource costs may vary widely depending on the individual hospital's existing facility infrastructure, service line capabilities, staffing and geographic market conditions. Determining the total resource cost for a hospital or state-designated trauma center to obtain and maintain ACS verification as Level I or Level II pediatric trauma center is a difficult task to generally estimate because the weight of each resource cost variable is unique to the individual hospital.

ACS Verification Costs

As of July 1, 2019, the ACS will charge trauma centers seeking verification as pediatric trauma centers an initial consultation visit fee of \$19,000 - \$21,500, an annual fee, which includes participation in the Trauma Quality Improvement Program (TQIP).

Level	Fee	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Fee Total
Pediatric	Consultation*	\$19,000	-	-	\$76,000**
	Verification	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$19,000	
Adult Level I or II	Consultation*	\$21,500	-	-	\$135,500**
with Level I pediatric	Verification	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000	
Adult Level I or II	Consultation*	\$21,500	-	-	\$122,000**
with Level II pediatric	Verification	\$33,500	\$33,500	\$33,500	

ACS Verification Fees

* The consultation visit fee in a onetime cost associated with the initial verification of the trauma center.

** There are additional costs beyond the fee schedule such as staff travel, and the consultation visit dinner that are not factored in this calculation.

Under the current state designation process, the Department of Health performs verification services to trauma centers at no cost. The estimated cost for the Department of Health to verify a new trauma center is \$32,000 - \$36,000 per hospital, which includes the application review and site survey. The estimated cost to conduct a site survey to reverify an existing trauma center is \$18,000 - \$20,000.

Resource Costs

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC) has identified major resource cost barriers by level of state designation. Exact resource costs were not projected due to multiple factors that are highly variable and cannot be generally estimated.

To identify cost barriers, the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council first cross-walked Florida's existing standards for pediatric and Level I trauma centers to the requirements outlined in the Orange Book for Level I and Level II pediatric trauma centers. It is important to note, that the ACS requires pediatric trauma centers to meet the same resource requirements as adult trauma centers; therefore, the comparison also included standards beyond the pediatric specific standards outlined in Chapter 10 of the Orange Book.

The next step eliminated Orange Book standards that were substantially similar to the Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) or did not have an identifiable cost. A survey was formulated from the remaining standards for the purpose of identifying prohibitive resource costs. The survey was sent to trauma centers statewide that were designated as a Pediatric, Level I or were Level II trauma centers that discharged greater than 100 injured children in 2016 or 2017. In total the survey was sent to 20 trauma centers in Florida.

Each of the hospitals surveyed were allotted approximately one month to respond. All responses were anonymous, with the exception of a question asking them to identify their current level of designation. At the conclusion of the survey period, 20 responses (complete or partial) were received. The number of responses received correlated with the number and levels of trauma centers surveyed. In total, the survey was sent to 10 Level I, three standalone pediatric, two jointly certified Level II/pediatric and five Level II trauma centers.

Following the survey, trauma centers were grouped by designation level and compared against the ACS verification requirements as follows:

- Florida designated standalone pediatric trauma centers were compared to ACS Level I pediatric trauma center requirements.
- Florida designated Level I trauma centers were compared to ACS Level II pediatric trauma center requirements.
- Jointly designated Florida Level II/pediatric trauma centers were compared to ACS Level II requirements.
- Florida designated Level II trauma centers, that discharged greater than 100 injured children and did not have verified pediatric resources, were compared to ACS Level II pediatric trauma center requirements.

Based on the responses of the survey, standards were eliminated as resource cost barriers if 90 percent of respondents of the designation group indicated they were compliant, or the cost of compliance was likely low impact.

Florida Designated Standalone Pediatric Trauma Centers vs. ACS Pediatric Level I Requirements.

- 2 of 3 standalone pediatric trauma centers did not have a formal research program that meets the requirements of ACS standards CD 19-1, CD 19-2, CD 19-3 and CD 19-4.
- 1 of 3 standalone pediatric trauma centers did not currently require the arrival of the trauma team within 15 minutes as required by ACS standards CD 2-9, CD 5-14 and CD 5-16.
- 1 of 3 standalone pediatric trauma centers had one or more physician specialists who were not board certified, lack the CME requirement, or lack the education requirements outline in ACS standards CD 10-40, CD 6-10, CD 8-15, CD 9-19 and CD 7-13.
- 1 of 3 standalone pediatric trauma centers did not have a pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) director who was a surgeon and who was board certified in surgical critical care as required by ACS standard CD 10-33.
- 1 of 3 standalone pediatric trauma centers did not have a surgical residency program with a continuous rotation of senior surgical residents (PGY 3-5) as required by ACS standards CD 10-27 and CD 17-3.
- 1 of 3 standalone pediatric trauma centers did not have a residency program for all of the surgical specialties outlined in ACS standard CD 10-28

Florida Designated Level I Trauma Centers vs. ACS Pediatric Level II Requirements.

- 5 of 10 Level I trauma centers did not indicate having a formal research program that meets the requirements for adult ACS Level I trauma centers as outlined in standards CD 19-1, CD 19-2, CD 19-3, and CD 19-4
- 2 of 10 Level I trauma centers did not indicate having a pediatric trauma medical director as required by ACS standard CD 10-25.
- 3 of 10 Level I trauma centers did not indicate having a physician board certified in pediatric critical care as outlined in Table 1 in Chapter 10 of the Orange Book.
- 3 of 10 Level I trauma centers did not indicate having an intensive care unit (ICU) director who is board certified in surgical critical care as required by ACS standards CD 11-48 and 11-49.
- 2 of 10 Level I trauma centers did not indicate having a pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) director who was a surgeon who was board certified in surgical critical care as required by ACS standard CD 10-33.
- 3 of 10 Level I trauma centers did not indicate having all of their pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) physicians credentialed by the hospital to provide pediatric trauma care in their respective areas as required by ACS standard CD 10-19.
- 2 of 10 Level I trauma centers did not indicate having had a surgical residency program with a continuous rotation of senior surgical residents (PGY 3-5) as required by ACS standards CD 10-27 and CD 17-3.
- 8 of 10 Level I trauma centers did not have residency program for all of the surgical specialties outlined in ACS standard CD 17-3.

Florida Jointly Designated Level II and Pediatric Trauma Centers vs. ACS Pediatric Level II

- 1 of 2 of joint Level II/pediatric trauma centers did not currently require the arrival of the trauma team within fifteen (15) minutes, as required by ACS standards CD 2-9, CD 5-14 and CD 5-16.
- 1 of 2 of joint Level II/pediatric trauma centers did not have a surgeon serve as co-director of the intensive care unit (ICU) as required by standard CD 11-53.
- 1 of 2 joint Level II/pediatric trauma centers did not have all of their pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) physicians credentialed by the hospital to provide pediatric trauma care in their respective areas as required by ACS standard CD 10-19.

Florida Level II (Adult Only) Trauma Centers that Discharged Greater than 100 Injured Children vs. ACS Pediatric Level II¹⁵

- 5 of 5 Level II trauma centers did not indicate having a pediatric trauma medical director as required by ACS standard CD 10-25.
- 5 of 5 Level II trauma centers did not indicate that they required the arrival of the trauma team within 15 minutes as required by ACS standards CD 2-9, CD 5-14 and CD 5-16.
- 5 of 5 Level II trauma centers indicated they did not have a pediatric specific Performance Improvement and Patient Safety (PIPS) program as required CD 10-16 and CD 5-15.
- 3 of 5 Level II trauma centers indicated they did not have a board-certified physician in pediatric critical care as outlined in Table 1 in Chapter 10 of the Orange Book.
- 3 of 5 Level II trauma centers did not have operating room (OR) and post-anesthesia care unit (PACU) staff on call 24 hours a day for operative emergencies as required by ACS standards CD 11-16 and CD 11-25.

¹⁵ NOTE: Level II trauma centers that discharged greater than 100 injured children were not surveyed on their existing compliance with the pediatric requirements Florida Trauma Center Standard (DH Pamphlet 150-9). It is likely that these trauma center would face additional come

- 3 of 5 Level II trauma centers did not indicate having pediatric or adult cardiopulmonary bypass equipment immediately available (with appropriately trained staff) or a contingency plan, including immediate transfers to an appropriate center with such capabilities. This is required by ACS standard CD 11-22.
- 3 of 5 Level II trauma centers did not indicate having MRI capabilities (including staff) 24 hour a day as required by CD 11-46.
- 4 of 5 Level II trauma centers indicated that one or more physician specialties were not board certified, meet the CME requirement, or education requirements outline in ACS standards CD 10-40, CD 6-10, CD 8-15, CD 9-19 and CD 7-13.
- 4 of 5 Level II trauma centers did not indicate that a surgeon served as a co-director of the intensive care unit (ICU) as required by standard CD 11-53.
- 4 of 5 Level II trauma centers did not have a director of the pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) who is board certified in critical care as required by ACS standard CD 10-33.
- 4 of 5 Level II trauma centers indicated that not all of their pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) physicians are credentialed by the hospital to provide pediatric trauma care in their respective areas as required by ACS standard CD 10-19.

Part V: ACS Verification of Pediatric Trauma Center in Florida

The following hospitals have been verified as pediatric trauma centers by the American College of Surgeons (ACS):

ACS Verified Pediatric Trauma Centers in Florida

Name	Level	Address
Tampa General Hospital	Level I Pediatric	Tampa General Hospital
		1 Tampa General Circle
		Tampa, Florida 33606
Memorial Regional Hospital &	Level II Pediatric	Memorial Regional Hospital & Joe
Joe DiMaggio Children's Hospital		DiMaggio Children's Hospital
		3501 Johnson Street.
		Hollywood, Florida 33021
Nicklaus Children's Hospital	Level I Pediatric	Nicklaus Children's Hospital
		3100 Southwest 62 nd Ave
		Miami, Florida 33155

Information was obtained from the ACS-VRC program office

Florida Hospitals and Trauma Centers Seeking ACS Verification

The following hospitals have started the ACS verification process:

Hospitals Seeking ACS Verification as Pediatric Trauma Centers

Name	ACS Level Seeking	Address	Verification Step
Arnold Palmer Hospital	Level I Pediatric	Arnold Palmer Hospital for Children – Orlando Health 92 West. Miller Street. Orlando, Florida 32806	Site visit scheduled for July 2019
UF Health Shands	Level I Pediatric	University of Florida Health Shands 1515 SW Archer Road. Gainesville, Florida 32608	Consultation visit held October 2018
UF Health Jacksonville	Level II Pediatric	University of Florida Health Jacksonville 655 8th Street West. Jacksonville, Florida 32209	Consultation visit scheduled December 2019

Information was obtained from the ACS-VRC program office

Florida Hospitals Capable of Obtaining ACS Verification

Nemours Children's Hospital indicated through public comment received during the FTSAC meeting on November 26, 2018, that they are capable of obtaining ACS verification as a pediatric trauma center.

Nemours Children's Hospital is not a designated trauma center by the Department of Health. The designation of new pediatric trauma centers is subject to the trauma center designation requirements outlined in Chapter 395, Part II, Florida Statutes.

Part VI: Barriers to Obtaining and Maintaining Verification

Methodology

Florida trauma centers are best positioned to identify barriers to obtaining ACS pediatric trauma center verification based on the specific challenges and opportunities at their respective hospitals. FTSAC invited each of the potentially affected trauma centers to provide live testimony before the council or submit written comments for review. (Appendix A)

The following trauma centers submitted written comments:

Name	Level	Location
Tampa General Hospital	Level I	Tampa
Johns Hopkins, All Children's	Pediatric	St. Petersburg
St. Joseph's Children's Hospital	Level II/Pediatric	Tampa
Sacred Heart	Level II/Pediatric	Pensacola
Wolfson Children's Hospital	Pediatric	Jacksonville
Orlando Regional Medical Center	Level I	Orlando

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council received live testimony on November 26, 2018 at Memorial Regional Hospital and Joe DiMaggio Children's Hospital in Hollywood Florida.¹⁶ The following hospitals and trauma centers provided comments:

Name	Level	Location
Orlando Regional Medical Center	Level I	Orlando
Nicklaus Children's Hospital	Pediatric	Miami
UF Health Jacksonville	Level I	Jacksonville
Nemours Children's Hospital	Acute Care	Orlando

Eight of the 15 trauma centers that have state verified pediatric resources provided comment to FTSAC.

Comment letters and oral testimony received by FTSAC are enclosed in (Appendix B) of this document.

Summary of Challenges

Johns Hopkins All Children's stated that it required \$500,000-\$1,000,000 in capital outlay to position itself to seek ACS Pediatric trauma center verification. This trauma center also stated that a policy proposal to adopt the ACS process should include a five-year transition plan to allow pediatric trauma centers time to acquire the additional resources necessary to meet ACS criteria and to account for the surge on the ACS VRC program.

Orlando Regional Medical Center / Arnold Palmer Children's Hospital (ORMC) stated that it has invested \$200,000 in capital outlay to pursue ACS Pediatric trauma center verification for Arnold Palmer Children's Hospital. These expenditures included additional staff, education and fees associated with participation in ACS's Pediatric Trauma Quality Initiative Program (TQIP)

ORMC also stated that there would be additional cost considerations for Level I trauma centers where the pediatric hospital and adult hospital were not physically linked by a connector, thus the pediatric hospital would be required to be verified as a standalone pediatric trauma center.

Specific to Level I trauma centers, ORMC pointed out potential challenges of having a state verification system for adults and having the ACS for pediatrics. Florida Statutes define state-designated Level I

¹⁶ NOTE: The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council was originally scheduled to receive oral comments from trauma centers on October 18, 2018 in St. Augustine, Florida. This meeting was postponed due to Hurricane Michael.

trauma centers as having the capability to treat injured children. Trauma centers that seek ACS verification as Pediatric trauma centers are required to meet the same resource requirements as adult centers. Since the ACS Level I adult requirements are more resource intensive than the current state standards, state-designated Level I trauma centers may be required to meet ACS adult standards by default.

Findings

Eight of the trauma centers and one acute care hospital that provided comment to FTSAC supported use of the ACS standards/process in some capacity. Three of the trauma centers support a hybrid system for which the ACS standards would serve as the core component and would include additional Florida specific standards.

FTSAC did not receive comment from any trauma center that stated that the requirement to obtain ACS verification would result in that hospital ceasing to maintain state pediatric trauma center designation.

Part VII: Policy Proposals and Recommendations

Methodology

Chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, mandated that the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC) develop a policy proposal that addresses the need and value of verification by a national accreditation body. In the development of its policy proposal the FTSAC completed the following steps:

- Held 19 publicly noticed meetings to address its process for conducting its evaluation and to obtain information necessary to thoroughly evaluate the pediatric trauma center verification standards of the Florida trauma system and ACS.
- Surveyed Florida trauma centers that routinely care for injured children to assess the resource gaps and cost barriers to becoming verified as ACS pediatric trauma centers.
- Obtained information from the ACS relating to the verification process and obtain a list Florida pediatric trauma centers that are ACS verified or are in the process of seeking pediatric trauma center verification from the ACS.
- Consulted with Dr. William Marx, Chair, New York State Trauma System Advisory Committee, regarding New York's transition to ACS and the system impacts of requiring trauma centers to obtain ACS verification as a condition of state designation.
- Received testimony from Dr. R. Stephen Smith, Primary Editor of the ACS publication *Resources for the Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014.* Dr. Smith is one of three physicians listed as a Primary Editor of the publication.
- Compared outcomes at Florida designated pediatric trauma centers against Florida trauma centers that are verified as pediatric centers by the ACS
- Solicited and received written comments and oral testimony from Florida's hospital's and trauma centers that routinely treat pediatric trauma victims. Specifically, the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council solicited information relating to the opportunities and challenges those trauma centers faced in obtaining and maintaining ACS pediatric trauma center verification.

Goals and Acknowledgements

- Optimal outcomes and realized access to care for our injured pediatric patients is FTSAC's ultimate goal.
- The FTSAC recognizes that the ACS is the national standard for trauma care.
- There are strengths and weaknesses in both the Florida trauma system and the ACS system for verification. FTSAC seeks to develop a trauma center verification system for all levels of trauma centers that includes the best elements of both systems. Specifically, the FTSAC values the ability to address the specific needs of all severely injured people in Florida.
- Trauma care is a dynamic, complex and an evolving system. Regular updates are necessary in any trauma center standard to continue to deliver the best care to injured persons.
- Ultimately, resource costs to individual trauma centers to obtain ACS verification will vary based on where they are in the process of verification and their geographical location. Resource costs may vary widely depending on the hospital's existing facility infrastructure, existing service line capabilities and staffing and geographic market conditions.

Recommendation #1

The Florida Legislature should require the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council to conduct a feasibility study relating to changes in the verification of trauma resources for both adult and pediatric trauma centers simultaneously. This study should be produced on or before August 31, 2020. The study will focus on four elements: barriers to obtaining and maintaining verification, resource costs, Florida trauma centers that are pursuing ACS verification, and policy recommendations.

Sub-recommendation

The Florida Legislature should appropriate funding to the EMS Trust Fund within the Department of Health to conduct a study related to resource costs of ACS verification in Florida trauma centers and acute care hospitals.

This recommendation is based on the need for a consistent and standardized verification process for both adult and pediatric trauma centers. At this time, any recommendation that would alter the verification process/standards for any level of trauma center would be premature without further assessment of the resource availability and impacts at all adult trauma centers.

To assess the impact to all levels of trauma centers, FTSAC recommends that the Florida Legislature appropriate funding to the Florida Department of Health for the purpose of contracting with a vendor to assess the availability and costs related to meeting the ACS trauma center standards. Assessing and estimating resources/costs for hospitals is a specialized and time-intensive process. A third-party vendor with the necessary skills is prudent use of FTSAC's and Department of Health's resources.

Recommendation #2

Amend the Florida Statutes to adjust the period of verification for pediatric and adult trauma centers from seven years to three years, with necessary provisions to align Florida verification periods with ACS verification periods.

This recommendation should be implemented as soon as possible.

Trauma center staffing and programmatic functions are constantly evolving. As such, frequent evaluation and involvement with the verification entity is necessary to ensure that trauma center operations remain consistent across the entire system and that the best care is available to every Florida citizen and visitor. The verification and re-verification process also provide an opportunity for the verification entity to assess new challenges faced by trauma centers within the system.

ACS has long set its verification at three years. The FTSAC recommends that Florida align to the national standard set by the ACS.

Recommendation #3

The Florida Legislature allow that future revisions of Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9), which are codified in Florida Administrative Rule 64J-2.011, be exempt from the ratification requirements of administrative rules as outlined in section 120.541(3), Florida Statutes. To ensure and safeguard the Florida Trauma System from unnecessary regulatory costs, a three-quarters approval of the proposed rule by the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council should be considered as a condition of the exemption to section 120.541(3), Florida Statutes.

The FTSAC has found that the ability to regularly modernize and change existing trauma center standards is necessary to align with national standards and continuously improve patient care. Currently, changes to the Florida Trauma Centers Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) must be amended using the rule promulgation requirements outlined Chapter 120, Florida Statutes. A noted challenge to amending the trauma standards is the requirement that the Department of Health prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs (SERC), and ratification by the legislature occur prior to adoption of the rule.

Consistent changes or updates, most likely annually, to the Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) are necessary to ensure Florida's trauma system is positioned to align with national standards. The updates also ensure the trauma system has the ability to address emerging trauma care issues facing injured persons and trauma centers in the state. Small changes to the standards such as the requirement of an additional physician specialty or procurement of specialized medical equipment would almost certainly require that the amended rule be ratified by the legislature prior to adoption. Florida Statutes has already granted similar latitude to the following:

- Triennial updates of and amendments to the Florida Building Code which are expressly authorized by section 553.73, Florida Statutes.
- Triennial updates of and amendments to the Florida Fire Prevention Code which are expressly authorized by section 633.202, Florida Statutes.

To safeguard the Florida Trauma System from unnecessary regulatory costs, a three-quarters approval of the proposed rule by FTSAC should be considered as a condition of the exemption to section 120.541(3), Florida Statutes.

It is imperative that FTSAC explore the possibility of this exemption with the legislature before designing and recommending changes to the trauma center verification entity or the standards themselves.

Recommendation #4

The Department of Health should maintain a role in the location and allocation of trauma centers in the state, and the Department of Health should consider promoting nursing and ancillary services standards above those set by ACS. Verification standards should remain in the control of the Department of Health, as well as designation of trauma centers.

FTSAC recommends that the Department of Health continue to serve as the state trauma center designating authority. As such, the Department of Health shall have the necessary rulemaking authority to require trauma centers to meet additional requirements, above or in addition to, the ACS requirements to be designated or re-designated as a trauma center.

Recommendation #5

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council, the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council (EMSAC), and the Department of Health should continue to improve surveillance of severely injured children throughout the state.

Pediatric trauma is a major public health and economic concern in the state of Florida. Optimal outcomes and realized access to care for our injured pediatric patients is FTSAC's ultimate goal. FTSACI seeks to partner with the Department of Health, EMSAC and other organizations to ensure that injured children have appropriate access to specialized pediatric trauma care resources during the pre-hospital, hospital and rehabilitation phases of the trauma system continuum of care.

Appendix A

Florida Trauma System Advisory Council Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Resources and Verification



Celeste Philip, M.D., M.P.H. Surgeon General and Secretary

Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Gino Santorio, COO Broward Health Medical Center 1600 S. Andrews Ave. Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Santorio:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

No later than December 31, 2018, the FTSAC is required to submit a report to the Governor, the Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, and the President of the Florida Senate. The report's findings must consider the following:

- The cost of obtaining and maintaining ACS verification
- Barriers hospitals face with obtaining ACS verification
- Policy proposals that address the need and value of ACS verification

The FTSAC is evaluating the potential impacts the ACS pediatric requirements would have on state verified Pediatric, Level I and Level II trauma centers that discharge greater than 100 injured children annually. Your hospital has been identified as meeting that description based on data submitted to the Florida Trauma Registry during 2016 and 2017.

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Florida Department of Health Division of Emergency Preparedness and Community Support Bureau of Emergency Medical Oversight 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A-22 • Tallahassee, FL 32399-1701 PHONE:850-245-4440 • FAX: 850- 488-2512 FloridaHealth.gov



B Public Health Accreditation Board

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On behalf of the FTSAC and the Department, thank you for institution's commitment to providing quality trauma care to Florida's injured citizens and visitors. For additional information regarding the FTSAC activities or to confirm your attendance at the October meeting, please contact me directly at (850) 558-9535 or <u>michael.leffler@flhealth.gov</u>.

Sincerely

Michael S. Leffler Moderator Florida Trauma System Advisory Council



Celeste Philip, M.D., M.P.H. Surgeon General and Secretary

Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Mark Bryan, CEO Delray Medical Center 5352 Linton Blvd. Delray Beach, FL 33484

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Bryan:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Jeffrey Feasel, CEO Halifax Health Medical Center 303 N. Clyde Morris Blvd. Daytona Beach, FL 32114

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Feasel:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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Vision: To be the Healthlest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Carlos A. Migoya, CEO Jackson Memorial Hospital/ Ryder Trauma Center 1611 NW 12th Ave. Miami, FL 33136

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Migoya:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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August 21, 2018

Dr. Jonathan M. Ellen, CEO Johns Hopkins All Children's Hospital 501 Sixth Ave. South Saint Petersburg, FL 33701

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Dr. Ellen:

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Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Brandon Haushalter, CEO Kendall Regional Medical Center 11750 SW Bird Rd. Miami, FL 33175

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Haushalter:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Ms. Elaine F. Tompson, CEO Lakeland Regional Medical Center 1324 Lakeland Hills Blvd. Lakeland, FL 33805

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Ms. Tompson:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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Michael S. Leffler Moderator Florida Trauma System Advisory Council



Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Eric Goldman, CEO Lawnwood Regional Medical Center & Heart Institute 1700 S. 23rd St. Fort Pierce, FL 34950

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Goldman:

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Vision: To be the Healthlest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Dr. Lawrence R. Antonucci, CEO Lee Memorial Hospital Po Box 2218 Fort Myers, FL 33901

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Dr. Antonucci:

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Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Zeff Ross, CEO Memorial Regional Hospital 3501 Johnson St. Hollywood, FL 33021

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Ross:

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Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Dr. Narendra M. Kini, CEO Nicklaus Children'S Hospital 3100 Sw 62nd Ave. Miami, FL 33155-3009

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Dr. Kini:

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Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. David Strong, CEO Orlando Regional Medical Center 1414 Kuhl Ave. Orlando, FL 32806

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Strong:

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Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Henry Stovall, President Sacred Heart Hospital 5151 N. North Ninth Ave. Pensacola, FL 32504

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Stovall:

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The FTSAC is evaluating the potential impacts the ACS pediatric requirements would have on state verified Pediatric, Level I and Level II trauma centers that discharge greater than 100 injured children annually. Your hospital has been identified as meeting that description based on data submitted to the Florida Trauma Registry during 2016 and 2017.

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The opportunity to provide live testimony will take place at the next FTSAC meeting which is scheduled for 1:00 PM EST, October 18, 2018 at the following location:

Renaissance World Golf Village Resort 500 South Legacy Trail St. Augustine, FL 32821



Florida Department of Health Division of Emergency Preparedness and Community Support Bureau of Emergency Medical Oversight 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A-22 • Tallahassee, FL 32399-1701 PHONE:850-245-4440 • FAX: 850- 488-2512 FloridaHealth.gov



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Florida Department of Health Bureau of Emergency Medical Oversight c/o Michael Leffler, Moderator, Florida Trauma System Advisory Council 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin #A-22 Tallahassee, FL 32399

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Sincerely

Michael S. Leffler Moderator Florida Trauma System Advisory Council



Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Ms. Kate Reed, President St. Josephs Hospital 3001 W Martin Luther King Jr Blvd. Tampa, FL 33607

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Ms. Reed:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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Michael S. Leffler Moderator Florida Trauma System Advisory Council



Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Ms. Gabrielle Finley-Hazle, CEO St. Mary's Medical Center 901 45th St. West Palm Beach, FL 33407

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Ms. Finley-Hazle:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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Sincerely

Michael S. Leffler Moderator Florida Trauma System Advisory Council



Vision: To be the Healthlest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Mark O'Bryant, CEO Tallahassee Memorial Hospital 1300 Miccosukee Rd. Tallahassee, FL 32308

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. O'Bryant:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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Sincerely

Michael S. Leffler Moderator Florida Trauma System Advisory Council



Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. John Couris, CEO Tampa General Hospital Po Box 1289 Tampa, FL 33601

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Couris:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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Sincerely

Michael S. Leffler Moderator Florida Trauma System Advisory Council



Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Dr. Leon Haley Jr, CEO UF Health Jacksonville 655 W. 8Th St. Jacksonville, FL 32209

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Dr. Haley:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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Sincerely

Michael S. Leffler Moderator Florida Trauma System Advisory Council



Vision: To be the Healthlest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Edward Jimenez, CEO UF Health Shands Hospital Po Box 100303 Gainesville, FL 0

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Jimenez:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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Sincerely.

Michael S. Leffler Moderator Florida Trauma System Advisory Council



Vision: To be the Healthlest State in the Nation

August 21, 2018

Mr. Michael D. Aubin, President Wolfson Children's Hospital 800 Prudential Dr. Jacksonville, FL 32207

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Aubin:

The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC), in accordance with chapter 2018-66, Laws of Florida, has been tasked with conducting a comparative study of the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) to the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014*.

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A B Public Health Accreditation Board

Florida Department of Health Bureau of Emergency Medical Oversight c/o Michael Leffler, Moderator, Florida Trauma System Advisory Council 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin #A-22 Tallahassee, FL 32399

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Sincerely

Michael S. Leffler Moderator Florida Trauma System Advisory Council

Appendix B

Trauma Center Comments: Opportunities and Challenges of Obtaining and Maintaining ACS Verification as a Pediatric Trauma Center (Letters and Oral Testimony) Jonathan M. Ellen, M.D. President, CEO and Physician-in-Chief Johns Hopkins All Children's Hospital Vice Dean and Professor of Pediatrics Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Office of the President & Vice Dean 501 Sixth Avenue South St. Petersburg, FL 33701 727-767-6873 jellen@jhmi.edu



October 11, 2018

Florida Trauma System Advisory Council Florida Department of Health Division of Medical Quality Assurance 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Mail Bin C00 Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Dear Chairman and Council Members:

As one of three, freestanding, specialty children's hospitals in the State of Florida, Johns Hopkins All Children's Hospital (JHACH) is proud to have been serving the greater Tampa Bay area since 1926. In that time, we have not only teamed up to provide trauma services to west central Florida, but also partnered with the National Safe Kids Campaign to sponsor the Suncoast Safe Kids Coalition, which is dedicated to promoting child passenger safety and preventing unintentional childhood injuries such as drowning and pedestrian bicycle accidents. JHACH has secured the only joint trauma certification in Florida. This unique partnership with Bayfront Health St. Petersburg has cemented an inclusive and integrated trauma system that has served this region exceptionally well by the ability to provide a specialized continuum of care for newborns to adults.

Appreciating the task given to the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC) by the Florida Legislature, I thought it important to take a moment to share a few thoughts with you and the Council as you begin work on the report outlining the findings you will share with the Governor and legislature on December 31 of this year.

As you prepare to raise the bar through requiring transition to the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for the Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, Green Book* consideration should be given to:

- Allocating adequate time for hospitals to secure the necessary specialists required to meet accreditation standards and deliver quality services. This is particularly relevant in light of the healthcare practitioner shortage being experienced to a higher level within specialized pediatric fields today.
- Facilitating a timeline of five years to address not only the shortage noted above, but the number of pediatric trauma centers which will be pursuing national accreditation at the same time. An impractical timeline would only lead to artificially driving up costs because of the limited pool of talent and consultants, but the anticipation of a delay or missed deadline. There is some concern that all surveys could not be completed unless staggered throughout a reasonable timeline.
- Budget for the tangible costs associated with implementation. If national accreditation is not currently part of a pediatric trauma program's strategic budget, the hospital will need time to adapt to meet the high costs of preparing for and demonstrating compliance with each standard. We anticipate this overhaul will cost JHACH between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

 Evaluating whether the ACS standards are directly applicable to and surveyors are comfortable with evaluating the unique parts to joint trauma center programs. If the ACS should judge the joint trauma center incompatible, it would be necessary to allocate an additional amount of time for a safe split between the two separate centers to occur.

Thank you for your consideration and I look forward to working with you as you prepare pediatric trauma centers for taking the next step. If you have any questions please feel to contact me and I will be happy to connect you with one of the many JHACH pediatric trauma experts to provide assistance and support.

Sincerely,

Johathan M. Ellen, M.D. President, CEO and Physician-in-Chief Johns Hopkins All Children's Hospital Vice Dean and Professor of Pediatrics Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine



Florida Department of Health Bureau of Emergency Medical Oversight c/o Michael Leffler, Moderator, Florida Trauma System Advisory Council 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin#A-22 Tallahassee, Fl 32399

RE: Solicitation of Public Comment Regarding Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources.

Dear Mr. Leffler,

These are our comments regarding Pediatric Trauma:

- As the only ACS level 1 pediatric trauma center in the state of Florida we can identify no barriers to becoming a verified trauma center through the ACS only benefits.
- We are required to collect data in compliance with the National Trauma Data Standard (NTDS) and submitted annually so that it can be aggregated and analyzed at the national level. In addition to the NTDB, verified centers also must use a risk adjusted benchmarking system to measure performance and outcomes. This only benefits the centers by comparing them to like centers nationally. Currently there is no system in the state of Florida that provides the centers with risk adjusted data to use to benchmark themselves.
- The area is already saturated with trauma centers. This can only be a determent to our pediatric population in the state of Florida. A pediatric trauma center should have a sufficient volume of experience with major pediatric injuries to maintain clinical skills of the pediatric trauma team members. Having all of these trauma centers only waters down the care that is provided in this state. For example, it was noted that we had a low number of trauma patients for a level 1 pediatric trauma center. One of the recommendations was to ensure that more of the severely injured children in their region can access the trauma center. ACS verifications for trauma centers would ensure that our sickest children receive the care that they need by transporting them to a verified trauma center.
- Understanding that not all hospitals have the resources to become a verified center through the ACS, pediatric trauma centers are expected to assume leadership roles in the care of injured children within their respective local, regional, and state trauma systems. Verified centers are also expected to work closely with other hospitals that provide pediatric care to advocate for the needs of the injured pediatric patients throughout the community and system of trauma care.
- We should expect the best care possible for our pediatric trauma patients, one way to
 ensure this is becoming and maintaining an ACS verification. One of the requirements of ACS
 is that all individuals on the trauma team have a board certification in their respective
 specialties. This helps ensure top quality care for our pediatric trauma patients.
- Having a robust performance improvement and patient safety program guided by the ACS guidelines is a great way to monitor the quality of care that you provide at your hospital. According to the ACS, pediatric process and outcome measures that encompass prehospital, hospital, and post hospital care should be tracked concurrently and reported annually. Local trauma center data should be benchmarked with national pediatric trauma data from a

large registry such as the Pediatric Trauma Quality Improvement Program (TQIP). We are subscribed to the pediatric TQIP.

• Trauma Centers should be appropriately marketed based on levels of care for pediatric and adult populations to aid EMS personnel to direct injured children or adults to the appropriate center which can provide the level of care dictated by the injury. This avoids unnecessary delays in care that are critical to life and limb in a trauma patient.

Pamela G. Sanders DNP, CENP, RNC-NIC Associate Chief Nursing Officer Vice President, Women & Children's Services, Adult Dialysis-Apheresis Unit Tampa General Hospital pgsanders@tgh.org Office #: 813-844-7345



3001 W. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Tampa, FL 33607 T. (813) 554.8500 www.StJosephsChildrens.com

November 20, 2018

Florida Trauma System Advisory Council Florida Department of Health Bureau of Emergency Medical Oversight c/o Michael Leffler, Moderator, Florida Trauma System Advisory Council 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin #A-22 Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Dear Council Members:

I appreciate the opportunity to provide input on behalf of St. Joseph's Children's Hospital in Tampa as the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council compares the existing pediatric Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) with the pediatric requirements outlined in the American College of Surgeons (ACS), *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014* – and weighs potential changes for the State of Florida.

St. Joseph's Children's Hospital is a leader in compassionate, high-quality pediatric care in West Central Florida. We provide more acute medical and surgical pediatric care than any other hospital in Tampa Bay, and in 2017, 7,700 children were admitted to St. Joseph's Children's Hospital. Our Steinbrenner Children's Emergency and Trauma Center is the busiest emergency center in Tampa Bay, with 44,782 children treated in 2017.

St. Joseph's Hospital has been a state verified pediatric trauma center since 1994, admitting 400-500 pediatric trauma patients per year. We have dedicated pediatric resources including a separate 200 bed children's hospital, a pediatric emergency department staffed by board certified pediatric emergency physicians, and five board certified pediatric trauma surgeons. Additionally, we have a Children's Wellness and Safety Center and Certified Child Life Specialists to help children cope with injury and illness. We have multiple pediatric specific surgical and non-surgical specialties available. We are dedicated to providing optimal care for our most vulnerable pediatric patients and want to ensure that Florida's trauma standards continue to support the highest level of care.

First, as the Council weighs the benefits of both Florida's existing pediatric trauma standards and those outlined by the American College of Surgeons, we believe strongly the state should continue to ensure one standard of care for the state's pediatric trauma program. At present, every designated pediatric trauma program in the State of Florida must maintain the same high standards around the delivery of trauma care for children; current practice does not allow for multiple levels of pediatric trauma care.

In contrast, the ACS pediatric trauma standards include two levels of pediatric trauma care – Level I and Level II. Under the ACS system, Level I pediatric trauma centers have more stringent criteria than Level II centers, including higher volume and physician certification requirements. We feel strongly that implementing additional levels of pediatric trauma centers will negatively impact the quality of pediatric trauma care in our state. The pediatrics population is a highly specialized one, and all pediatric trauma centers in the State of Florida should be able to meet the same requirements and provide the same level of care. Florida pediatric trauma centers verified under current standards have made an extraordinary effort to provide resources to care for injured children. Those efforts should not be diminished by instituting varied levels around pediatric trauma care that will likely decrease the overall quality of care for Florida's youngest patients.

Moreover, in addition to adding multiple pediatric trauma center levels, the ACS standards would create more levels of adult trauma centers beyond the two levels used in Florida today. The ACS standards add adult Level III and Level IV centers, which we view as a barrier to the provision of high-quality trauma care in our state. Implementing a four-level system of trauma care has the potential to lead to tremendous confusion, both for patients and the emergency medical personnel caring for them. It will impact public perception of what it means to be trauma center – and perhaps of most concern, lead to uncertainty around where it is appropriate for individuals to receive treatment during times of medical crisis.

Finally, as Council members compare the existing Florida standards with ACS standards and consider any potential changes for the state's trauma program, we believe Florida should consider a blend of the two approaches – supporting the more stringent guideline as there are differences between the two sets of standards.

For instance, the Florida standards include strict requirements around nursing education, establishing guidelines for any nurse that cares for trauma patients during resuscitation and throughout the continuum of care. Nurses with demonstrated competency in the care of pediatric trauma patients are a critical aspect of care. Additionally, the Florida standards include Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) requirements for all trauma surgeons and emergency department physicians that exceed the ACS requirements. Further, the existing Florida standards specify documentation requirements that promote accurate data entry into the trauma registries that are in turn used for process improvement projects, research initiatives and can be benchmarked for improved quality of care. None of these recommendations are encompassed in the standards advanced by the American College of Surgeons.

At the same time, ACS standards include requirements not addressed in the existing Florida standards, which also merit consideration. For instance, ACS standards require mandatory education for trauma registrars, and include different ratios around full-time employees and patient volume. Additionally, the ACS standards include Continuing Medical Education (CME) requirements for both surgical and non-surgical specialists. Further, ACS standards would require surgeons to have shorter trauma response times generally requiring them to be in house 24/7 in order to respond to a trauma alert in that reduced response time.

Since 1990, the Florida Department of Health (DOH) has maintained its own trauma center standards and verification process to ensure that Florida trauma centers meet the highest standard of care for our state. Where Florida's trauma center standards contain additional requirements, such standards should continue to be required of trauma centers and accompany the ACS' highest standards required when applicable. Adopting an ACS-only verification process instead of blending the two sets of standards could compromise care for Floridians.

We appreciate your consideration of these matters as you continue your work to ensure high-quality trauma care for Florida. Please let us know if our trauma team can be of assistance as this process moves forward.

Sincerely,

Kate Reed, R.N. President St. Joseph's Children's Hospital St. Joseph's Women's Hospital



Changing Health Care for Good."

800 Prudential Drive Jacksonville, Florida 32207 Cell Phone: 904.361.8182 wolfsonchildrens.org

November 26, 2018

Florida Trauma System Advisory Council Florida Department of Health Bureau of Emergency Medical Oversight c/o Michael Leffler, Moderator, Florida Trauma System Advisory Council 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin #A-22 Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Dear Council Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input to the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC) as it compares pediatric requirements in the American College of Surgeons (ACS) *Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient, 2014* with those currently in effect, the Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9), during consideration of potential changes for the State of Florida Class 2 Licensed Specialty Children's Hospital.

Wolfson Children's Hospital is a 202 bed, full-service tertiary and quaternary hospital with a catchment area extending across north Florida and south Georgia. We are a newly designated Pediatric Trauma Center, having received initial verification July 1, 2018. Annually we see 89,499 patients in our pediatric emergency department, perform 12,182 surgeries, and have an average daily census of 172.7 with 12,525 inpatient and observation patient discharges.

We support the adoption of a blend of ACS guidelines with additional requirements from existing Florida standards. In addition to strongly supporting the recommendations submitted by St. Joseph's Children's Hospital and Sacred Heart Hospital, we would like to make the following recommendations:

- Nursing education: The ACS is currently struggling with how to define required nursing education; they
 are very clearly defined in Florida standards and ensure at least ongoing exposure to current trauma
 patient care.
- Nurse reviewer: The ACS only includes a nurse on the review team for consultations. Considering the
 importance of nursing care to our trauma patients and the input nurse reviewers share during site visits,
 we strongly recommend a nurse reviewer remain part of teams conducting trauma verification site
 surveys.
- ATLS: The ACS requires only that the Trauma Medical Director (TMD) and physicians treating patients in the emergency department who are not board certified in emergency medicine hold current ATLS provider status. Per Florida standards, the TMD must be an ATLS instructor. All other surgeons and emergency medicine physicians need only to have successfully completed ATLS at least once. The ACS also requires midlevel providers who are involved in the assessment or interventions of trauma activation patients have successfully completed ATLS at least once. We recommend a blend of ACS guidelines and Florida standards such that all physicians and midlevel providers involved in the care of trauma activation patients be required to have current ATLS provider status and that the TMD be required hold ATLS instructor status.

Working Collaboratively for Children's Health Nemours. Children's Specialty Care





Florida Trauma System Advisory Council

Thank you for your efforts to ensure continued high-quality care for injured children in Florida and for considering our recommendations. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance in this process.

Sincerely,

what O

Michael D. Aubin, FACHE Hospital President

Sacred Heart Hospital Lianne Brown, MBA, BSN, RN 5151 N. 9th Avenue ensacola, FL 32504 November 23, 2018

Michael S. Leffler Trauma Section, Manager Florida Department of Health Bureau of Emergency Medical Oversight 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin #A-22 Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Michael S. Leffler:

First, I would like to extend my appreciation for the invitation to provide public comments on the pediatric survey review process. I attended the meeting in St. Augustine for Florida Committee on Trauma where the Advisory Council meeting was unfortunately cancelled due to extenuating circumstances. I appreciate the opportunity now to submit written comments for consideration in this important matter.

I have met with the Sacred Heart Hospital executive leadership team to discuss this review process and how it will impact our trauma program and the state trauma system based on several potential outcomes. Sacred Heart ospital has been a part of the Florida Trauma System since 1996. We are committed to improvement in the elivery of trauma care in our community and throughout the state of Florida. Our mission at Sacred Heart is to provide high quality, affordable, patient-centered care with a special focus on the most vulnerable regardless of ability to pay. We feel strongly that adopting the national standard of optimal care for the trauma patient, developed, and routinely updated by the American College of Surgeons (ACS), is in the best interest of the injured patient. Our top priority should be to maintain a current state of optimal care delivery and protect that care delivery process from the legal or political environment. We recommend the Florida Department of Health maintain responsibility for designation of new trauma centers using a transparent needs based system and working with the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council to analyze the data sets required in Florida Statue to determine need as a factor of existing capacity within current trauma centers and demand with each trauma service area (TSA) and oversight responsibility of ensuring the standards of the ACS are continuously met by each trauma center, according to their level of designation. We feel abdicating this responsibility to the ACS weakens our mature trauma system and could place some hospitals at financial risk of losing their trauma designation. We have had a significant number of new trauma systems added over the last five (5) years without adequate time and analysis to determine their true impact on the overall trauma system, a more in-depth analysis on the impact of the new trauma centers, impact of the 2018 Hurricanes, and a realistic sense of the impact of a new certification process. The department, FTSAC, and trauma centers need to work together to identify real threats and opportunities this would have to the trauma system on a TSA by TSA, as well as statewide. The goal of timely access to optimal trauma care requires we understand the current state of the trauma system, including impact of new trauma systems certified within the last five years on volume which equals proficiency required or optimal pre, issues with pre-hospital transport resources particularly in rural areas, and working together develop specific quality indicators upon which we develop future quality and access standards.

Michael S. Leffler November 23, 2018

Page 2

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide comments to the Advisory Committee. I would also like to thank each committee member for their time in serving on this committee and the efforts in making the Florida Trauma System a strong care delivery system we can all be proud to be a part of.

Sincerely,

Lianne Brown

Trauma Program Manager



1414 Kuhl Ave. Orlando, FL 32806 *tel* 321.843.7000 OrlandoHealth.com

November 27, 2018

Michael Leffler Trauma Section, Manager Florida Department of Health Bureau of Emergency Medical Oversight 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin #A-22 Tallahassee, FL 32399

Ref: Pediatric Trauma Center Verification and Resources

Dear Mr. Leffler,

On behalf of Orlando Health, we are grateful for the opportunity to provide comments during the Novemer 26 Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (FTSAC) meeting. Thank you to the Florida Department of Health (DOH) for seeking out feedback from key stakeholders from the trauma system in Florida and for reestablishing this trauma advisory committee. As Central Florida's Level I Trauma Center serving the community for the past 33 years and recent participants in both the Adult and Pediatric American College of Surgeons (ACS) Consultative Verification Review process, please consider our feedback below.

To the cost of obtaining and maintaining ACS verification, we have recently had the privilege of undergoing consultative ACS visits at our Adult and Pediatric Trauma Center. During this process, we experienced initial costs of approximately \$200,000 in preparation for final pediatric ACS verification. This is exclusive of infrastructure and call pay that some centers may incur in cost upon that transition into ACS Pediatric Verification. As we listened to some of the discussion from the FTSAC common hours, we recognized that some of the perceived costs from comparing the ACS standards to the DOH standards may not provide a complete picture of what is needed to support an ACS program. Examples of requirements that incur costs are as follows:

- Additional supportive team members for increased quality performance improvement and patient safety identification, tracking, trending, and loop closure;
- Additional external education for the trauma program leadership and registry staff;
- Salary and benefits for the position of injury prevention coordinator;
- Equipment for team members;
- Additional registry staff to support a ratio change from 1000:1 to 750:1; and
- Pediatric Trauma Quality Improvement Program (TQIP) participation.

Additional consideration for cost should be made for DOH Level One Trauma Centers that have a large volume of pediatric patients or that are not connected by a bridge, tunnel, or covered walkway. These trauma centers may be required to verify as a stand-alone ACS Pediatric Trauma Center. This includes the following additional costs:



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- Separate injury prevention coordinator from the adult trauma center;
- Separate registrar that is specific to pediatrics;
- Research support staff; and
- Pediatric Trauma Quality Improvement Program (TQIP) participation.

These are costs Orlando Health will specifically incur as although Arnold Palmer Hospital is less than a .25 miles away from Orlando Regional Medical Center, there is not a connection as defined by ACS above.

The lack of connection is just one of the many barrier hospitals face with obtaining ACS verification. There also is a major barrier in the inconsistency of ACS verification versus Florida DOH verification. Evidence shows that ACS provides a high level of quality trauma care. Florida Trauma Standards have heightened standards in some areas over ACS but have not been updated in several years. We support and appreciate the request for evaluation of the state standards set forth for our pediatric trauma centers. However, we would like to ensure that it is recognized that Level One Trauma Centers designated by the DOH are inclusive of Pediatric Trauma Standards. We are uncertain as to how a Level One Center would be defined by the state if Adult Care is verified by the DOH and Pediatric Care is verified by ACS. We ask that any verification process recommendation of this council is accompanied by a request to ensure that trauma centers are allocated based on the needs of the unique communities throughout Florida, not ACS alone.

We support either both ACS verification for both adults and pediatrics or that DOH standards are continued for both adults and pediatrics. There would be major challenges associated with current DOH verified Level One Trauma Centers as all meet the pediatric trauma requirements set by rule, but do not all meet the ACS pediatric trauma standards that differ greatly.

We can speak confidently to policy proposals that address the need and value of ACS verification as we have gained value in participating in the Consultative ACS Verification Process. It has helped improve upon our already highly recognized standards for our Trauma Quality Program by expanding our Performance Improvement and Patient Safety Indicators that result in improvements across our program and equate to even higher quality of care for our patients. The Florida DOH Standards have not been updated in eight years, but do have more rigorous, stated requirements for equipment and nursing education. ACS verification language is less regulatory than the Florida DOH but has frequent clarification and change documents that accompany the list of criteria deficiencies. We feel this should be taken into consideration as well. Additionally, assessing the effectiveness of our current trauma center standards on quality may be beneficial in making this decision. We are pleased to support the work of the TQIP Florida Collaborative through the Florida Committee on Trauma which may help steer this decision.





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Our main concern as a leader of a Level One Trauma Center in this state is the inconsistency in verification for both pediatrics and adults. We recommend the state either transition to ACS verification, for both pediatric and adult trauma, or assess the continuation of verification by DOH. Thank you again for the opportunity to provide comments and written feedback. Orlando Health looks forward to collaboration within the trauma system to provide the optimal care for trauma patients in our communities.

Sincerely,

Donald / Hemil

Donald Plumley, MD U Pediatric Trauma Program Medical Director Arnold Palmer Hospital for Children

Cc: Dr. Joseph Ibrahim, Trauma Medical Director, Orlando Regional Medical Center Leah Colston, Bureau Chief, Emergency Medical Oversight, Florida Department of Health

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1	EXCERPTS	
2	OF	
3	DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	
4	MEETING	
5	November 26, 2018 2501	
6	Johnson Street Hollywood, Florida	
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9	ATTENDEES:	
10	GLEN SUMMERS, MD	
11	MARC KEMP	
12	DAVID SUMMERS, MD	
13	JOSEPH IBRAHAM	
14	MARK MCKENNEY, MD	
15	LISA DINOVA, RN	
16	LARRY REED, MD	
17	NICHOLAS NAMIAS, MD	
18	ZEFF ROSS	
19	DONNA YORK, RN	
20	BRAD ELIAS, MD	
21	DARWIN ANG, MD	
22	MICHAEL LEFFLER, MODERATOR	
23	KATE KOCEVAR	
24	KAREN CARD, DRPH	
25	JOSHUA STURMS	

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(Thereupon, the meeting is called to order.)

MODERATOR: So for our meeting today, there are two parts of this study that we have asked the trauma community to participate in. One, we did a survey back in August that we asked about resources. This was done to help identify cross barriers relating to ACS The second part that we wanted verification. to solicit input from the communities specifically on is for the individual trauma centers, and acute care hospitals interested in pursuing pediatric verification. If they could outline for us their opportunities and challenges related to obtaining and maintaining ACS verification.

16 We've received a number of folks that 17 requested to speak today. Some of them are here, and some of them will be on the phone, 18 but what I would ask is if we can keep comments 19 20 to ten minutes. I'm not going to cut anybody off at ten minutes, but we have a lot of folks 21 that would like to talk today, and I want to 22 23 make sure that, one, everybody has an 24 opportunity to be heard by the council, and 25 second, that council have an opportunity to

complete the remainder of its business related to the rest of the agenda.

I know that Dr. Plumley had, had, is on the phone here, and I was going to recognize him first, from Orlando Regional. Dr. Plumley, are you on the line? It's star 6 to unmute your line.

DR. PLUMLEY: Yes, I am.

MODERATOR: All right. You are recognized to provide comments on behalf of Orlando Health.

DR. PLUMLEY: Good morning. I'm Don Plumley, and I have been a peds Trauma Director for the level one trauma center at Orlando Regional Medical Center for twenty-five years, and also the chief quality officer at Arnold Palmer Hospital.

As a Board certified pediatric surgeon, I'm honored today to speak on behalf of Arnold Palmer Hospital, as well as our level one trauma center at Orlando Regional Medical Center.

23Orlando Health is Central Florida's level24one trauma center, and a leader of trauma care25for thirty- three years. We currently provide

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our adult trauma care at ORMC, and our pediatric trauma care is provided at Arnold Palmer Hospital, which is really across the street, about 0.2 miles away. Unfortunately we are not joined by a tunnel, or a walkway. We're grateful that the council is looking deeper into the ACS verification for peds trauma, as we have recently participated in a consultative verification review, both for pediatrics, and an independent one for adults.

I'll try to address the specific areas 11 12 that the council would like cleared up, on how these areas will impact Orlando Health, and 13 14 kind of lessons learned from our consultative visit. The first area that we were kind of 15 16 tasked with looking at was the cost of 17 obtaining and/or maintaining ACS verification. We recently underwent a consultative visit for 18 the adult and peds services, and we figure 19 we're going to experience initial costs of 20 about \$200,000 in preparation for our final ACS 21 22 verification, which will be in July. This is 23 exclusive of any infrastructure or Callpay that 24 other centers may incur if they transition to 25 an ACS pediatric verification.

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As we've kind of listened to the 1 discussion on the common hours for the council, 2 we recognize that some of the perceived costs 3 4 from looking at the ACS standards compared to 5 the Department of Health standards don't really provide a complete picture of what is needed to 6 7 support an American College of Surgeons Some of these costs that we will 8 program. 9 incur going forward will be additional team members, primarily for quality and performance 10 11 improvement and patient safety identification, 12 tracking, trending, and closure. We will require external education for the trauma 13 14 program leadership and registry staff. We will need to hire another injury prevention 15 16 coordinator so we have one pediatric and one 17 adult. Equipment for these new team members, 18 additional registry staff, as the ratio change 19 from 1000:1 to 750:1 as recommended by the ACS, and as well as the cost of participation in 20 pediatrics equipment. 21

Additional consideration for costs should be made for Department of Health verifications for level one trauma centers that admit a larger volume of pediatric patients, or as in

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our case are not covered by a connector. These (unintelligible) may be required to verify as a standalone pediatric trauma center, and the following costs would be incurred if that is the situation. Again a separate injury prevention coordinator, separate registrar, research support staff, and a peds, ped equipped program.

The next thing I'll address is the 9 barriers that the hospital, or our hospital 10 will face or faced with obtaining ACS 11 12 verification. The evidence shows that ACS provides a high level of quality trauma care, 13 but the Florida trauma standards have 14 15 heightened standards in some areas, but unfortunately have not been updated in several 16 17 We support and we appreciate the years. request for evaluation that the state has set 18 forth for our pediatric trauma centers, but 19 while we'd like to ensure that it's recognized 20 that level one trauma centers designated by the 21 22 Department of Health are inclusive of pediatric trauma centers. We are uncertain to how a 23 level one trauma center can be defined by the 24 State if the adult care if verified by the 25

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Department of Health and then the pediatric care has to be verified by a different entity, in this case the ACS. We would ask that any verification process recommendation of the council is accompanied by a request to ensure the trauma centers are allocated based on needs of the unique communities they serve.

The final thing I'll address is policy 8 9 proposals that address the need and value of American College of Surgeons verification. 10 We've gained value, we think of participating 11 12 in our consultative verification process, it 13 has helped to improve upon our already highly 14 recognized standards for trauma quality 15 programs, but has really forced us to expand 16 our performance improvement in patient safety indicators that's resulted in improvements 17 18 throughout our program, and equate to even a 19 higher quality of care for our patients.

The Florida Department of Health standards have not been updated in eight years but do have some more rigorous requirements for equipment and nursing education. The ACS, on the other hand, is a little less regulatory, but does pose some, some challenges, in that it

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has frequent clarification. It's really a dynamic living thing that just changes frequently and requires ongoing updates.

Additionally, assessing the effectiveness of our trauma center standards on quality may be beneficial in making this decision. We are pleased to continue to support the work of TQIP Florida Collaborative do the Florida Committee on Trauma, which may help to steer this decision.

In conclusion, although the ACS 11 verification is our main goal at Orlando Health both for ORMC and Arnold Palmer for this upcoming year, we believe that there are significant costs, barriers, and policies that must be considered before requiring peds trauma 17 centers only to meet the ACS standards for 18 care.

19 I'm hopeful the feedback I've provided to 20 you today shows the rigorous steps and financial investments that we've invested going 21 2.2 forward with the ACS verifications, and help 23 you make a decision as to what the needs of the 24 State are. Thank you.

MODERATOR:

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Thank you, Dr. Plumley.

As

part of this, I wanted to provide the council members an opportunity to ask questions of speakers. Council members, is there any questions of Orlando Health. All right, thank you very much, Dr. Plumley.

DR. PLUMLEY: Thanks.

MODERATOR: The next speaker will be Lani Ferro from Nicklaus Children's Hospital. Thank you.

10 MS. FERRO: Good morning. My name is Lani Ferro, I serve as the director of government 11 12 and community affairs for Nicklaus Children's Health System. And as South Florida's only 13 14 free standing specialty children's hospital 15 with a level one pediatric trauma certification 16 a medical staff of more than 800 members, and 17 over 470 pediatric subspecialists, Nicklaus 18 Children's Hospital recognizes the importance 19 of providing the best possible care to every single child in our community and beyond. 20

We stand before you today, the appointed group of professionals, making recommendations on statewide standards of care, to ask you to recognize that caring for children is very different than caring for adults. Simply put,

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children are not small adults. While you all are clearly world class experts in trauma, there is no Board certified pediatric specialists, or subspecialist on this council to advocate for those unique needs. Because of the highly specialized needs of children, and the underlying public policy interests, a coordinated trauma council should recognize and support the unique role of dedicated free standing pediatric trauma centers.

The American College of Surgeons and the 11 12 American Academy of Pediatrics recognizes that there are stark differences between adult and 13 14 pediatric trauma, it's simply not the same. In fact, the American College of Surgeons 15 recommends that freestanding pediatric trauma 16 centers should be utilized to the fullest 17 extent possible. We believe that the American 18 College of Surgeons is the gold standard for 19 healthcare institutions, and the highest 20 standard for pediatric trauma. 21

We are so committed to the highest quality standard for pediatric trauma that we recently underwent evaluation for designation of ACS verification, and on November 9th, Nicklaus

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1 Children's Hospital received its ACS verification as a level one pediatric trauma 2 3 center. In summation, it would benefit children in all communities to have pediatric 4 5 Board certified representation and expertise on this council, and we respectfully request that 6 7 you work with pediatric experts throughout this state, some of which are in the room. 8 9 Additionally, we endorse the ACS standard, and hope that this is the standard that the body 10 will recommend and Florida ultimately adopts in 11 12 order to preserve and enhance the quality of 13 pediatric standards in this state. Our trauma team is here today, and can 14 provide additional comments on the ACS process. 15 And as this process moves forward Nicklaus 16 17 Children's Hospital will continue to advocate 18 for all children to receive the highest level of pediatric care possible. Thank you. 19 20 MODERATOR: Hang on just a second. I just want to make sure the members don't have any 21 22 questions. Dr. Namias, you're recognized. 23 DR. NAMIAS: Thank you for your comments. 24 I want to sort of, a down to Earth question that's not a -- I'll start again in case their 25

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recording this for a transcript.

2 Thank you for your comments. I want to ask a sort of ground level question, since this 3 is a state advisory council no two of us have 4 spoken outside of here, and we can't without 5 public notice, so this is the only place to 6 talk or ask anything. What threat does 7 8 Nicklaus Health System see in this process, or what benefit does Nicklaus Health System see in 9 this process that we're going through here of 10 identifying the gaps between our current 11 verification, or designation process, and going 12 13 to ACS? What -- what is -- what are the benefits and risks to this whole process for 14 15 something like Nicklaus Children's Health 16 System? So that's -- that -- that's 17 MS. FERRO:

what I referenced that some of our trauma 18 experts are here to address those very, those 19 20 very gaps in benefits if you will. So they'll 21 be addressing them in their comments. 22 DR. NAMIAS: Thank you. 23 MODERATOR: Any other questions of the 24 members? 25 MS. FERRO: Thank you.

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MODERATOR: Thank you. Our next speaker will be Amber Smith representing St. Joseph's Children's Hospital. Ms. Smith, you're recognized.

5 MS. SMITH: Thank you, Michael. Good 6 morning council members. My name is Amber 7 Smith, and I'm the govern relations coordinator for BayCare Health System, and I'm speaking to 8 9 you today on behalf of St. Joseph's Children's 10 Hospital in Tampa. First we would like to thank the council members and this Florida 11 12 Department of Health staff for their exhaustive work on this council. We also appreciate the 13 14 opportunity to provide input to you today. As 15 the council moves forward, I'm comparing the 16 current Florida pediatric trauma standards with 17 the ACS pediatric trauma requirements outlined 18 in the orange book.

19 St. Joseph's Children's Hospital is a 20 leader in compassionate high quality care of 21 her pediatric patients of West Central Florida. 22 St. Joseph's has been a state verified 23 pediatric trauma center since 1994, and her 24 Steinbrenner Children's Emergency and Trauma 25 Center treated nearly 45,000 children in 2017.

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As this council continues to weigh the benefits of both Florida's existing pediatric trauma standards with those from the American College of Surgeons we urge you to maintain trauma standards in Florida that support the highest level of care.

7 Under the ACS system there are two levels of pediatric trauma care, and with pediatric 8 trauma care being an important and specialized 9 10 field, we strongly feel that implementing 11 additional levels of pediatric trauma centers 12 could negatively impact the quality of pediatric trauma care in our state. And the 13 14 old pediatric trauma centers in the state of Florida should be able to provide the same 15 level of care. Versus ACS standards, Florida 16 17 has more stringent requirements around advanced 18 trauma life support and nursing guidelines. At 19 the same time ACS standards include 20 requirements not addressed in existing Florida 21 standards, such as requiring surgeons to have 22 shorter trauma and response time, and also 23 mandatory education for trauma registrars. 24 As you consider pediatric trauma 25 requirements, or any other potential changes

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for the state's trauma system, we believe the state of Florida should blend both the Florida and ACS national standards to create the highest level of care. Adopting an ACS only verification process instead of blending the most stringent standards between the two sets could leave Florida deficient in the high standards currently applied to trauma care in

We greatly appreciate your time today in consideration of these matters. We have submitted our formal comments in the form of a letter to this council, and we look forward to working with you as we move forward on these important issues.

16MODERATOR: Dr. Namias, you're recognized17for questions.

Same -- same theme as before, 18 DR. NAMIAS: 19 but what I'm hearing from you is that you think 20 that the, that the orange book standards in some places may go lower bar to verification, 21 22 and you're saying that some of the state's 23 standards are higher, and you'd like to see a combination of both, you don't want to lower 24 the bar at all. Because I saw that in, in 25

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our state.

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adult trauma the ACS standards are lower than the state standards, and is that what you're saying also for, for children, the ACS standards are in some instances lower than the state standards?

MS. SMITH: I can't speak to if the ACS 6 standards are lower, but they are in cases 7 higher than the Florida standards, and in some 8 cases the Florida standards are higher, and so 9 10 what we want as BayCare Health System and St. Joseph's Children's Hospital specifically for 11 pediatric trauma care is for all trauma centers 12 13 in the state to be able to provide the most stringent highest level of care for the safety 14 15 of our most vulnerable patients in the state of Florida. 16

In -- in what -- in what do 17 DR. NAMIAS: the activities of this council either threaten 18 the ongoing operations of your center, or 19 provide an opportunity for expansion for your 20 center, or lower the barriers of entry such 21 that every gas station would become a pediatric 22 trauma center? How does this -- how does this 23 24 hurt or help you? What was the calculus at 25 your hospital, and same for Children's, for

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Nicklaus Children's, the same questions for all, because we can't talk about this outside, and I don't, I don't have a good feel of the underlying themes, because our publicly stated thing is to find the gap between current verification by the state and implementing verification by the ACS, but what threats or advantages are posed to your, are presented or posed to your health system in making the change from state to ACS if we did so?

11 MS. SMITH: Thank you. So I think St. 12 Joseph's Children's Hospital is looking at two 13 different issues specifically, and it's not unlike, and in some ways what we've heard in 14 15 the previous comment hours with the doctor from 16 New York speaking on when they moved to the ACS 17 system, you know, they also recognized that 18 there were some deficiencies within the orange 19 book that they had previously addressed as the 20 State of New York. In the same way we would 21 say that the State of Florida, where those standards are higher, for example having, you 22 23 know, nursing requirements advanced trauma life support, that we would want to keep those to 24 25 continue providing the care that we've come to

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know and expect from trauma centers in our state.

And I think that leads to our second issue, which is we know what, what we've come to expect as the highest level of care from pediatric trauma centers in our state, and we do have concern that having two levels of pediatric trauma care could provide confusion for our patient's medical support staff during the most vulnerable time intensive time probably in their life.

DR. REED: How -- how would that actually happen, this is Dr. Reed, that is you're saying the patients could somehow be confused by which standard you're applying, or trauma centers are applying?

17 MS. SMITH: We see it as a potential 18 challenge, in that we know that there's one 19 current high level standard for pediatric trauma care in the state. That's the way it 20 21 has been since the Florida Department of Health started with pediatric trauma centers, and we 22 23 would like to see that continue, knowing that every center in the state has to meet that high 24 If there are two standards, for level of care. 25

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example, you know, patient volume is one of the differences between the two, you know, that that could provide confusion, and we just noted that as a potential challenge as the council has asked for potential gaps in care that could be, you know, could happen as a result of issuing the ACS standards.

DR. REED: Are you aware of any data that shows there's a difference in outcomes between ACS verified versus state designated and verified centers?

MS. SMITH: We haven't studied that. The council just asked for potential challenges that the state, or that pediatric trauma centers might encounter, you know, moving to orange book standards, and we recognize that that might be one of the challenges.

MODERATOR: Ms. York, you're recognized. 18 MS. YORK: I know this isn't really quite 19 your area of expertise, but do you have an 20 opinion on the fact that we have level one and 21 level two adult centers all over the state, so 22 23 are people on the adult side not getting the same level of care at level twos? Cause that's 24 25 what you're -- I'm hearing that you think that

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with a level one and a level two ACS verification the care will be different for children that go to a level two compared to going to a level one, and yet we do that in the adult world on a daily basis.

6 MS. SMITH: So pediatrics is a very 7 important and specialized field specifically, 8 and so we would want the highest level of care 9 for pediatric patients. You know with the 10 adult side there's a lot more nuances that come 11 with the level one and two in the state of 12 Florida. You know, we do have concerns moving 13 to the ACS orange book standards with the additional levels that will come on the adult 14 15 side, you know, specifically three and four 16 will be called a trauma center when we might 17 think of them more as an acute care center 18 currently, so we do have the same concerns.

Not that it will happen, or that there are potential damages that come with that, we just know that that could be a possible gap, and a challenge for the state of Florida as it moves forward, so just something to look for. MODERATOR: Any additional questions of St. Joseph's Children's Hospital?

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DR. ANG: Yes, this is Darwin Ang. MODERATOR: Dr. Ang, go ahead.

DR. ANG: Along the lines that Ms. York had mentioned what if we adopted the ACS guidelines but like in the adult trauma system we don't have threes and fours, we just have one and twos, would that be acceptable?

MS. SMITH: Thank you. So I think we are 8 just looking, you know, as the council asked, 9 10 provide potential gaps and challenges, different, different states or different 11 12 systems might have, those in states and centers that have implemented it across the United 13 14 States already and what they encountered, and also uniquely what the state of Florida and St. 15 16 Joseph's Children's Hospital, being both a 17 level two and a pediatric center might, might encounter, and so with that, you know, we're 18 just noting that having additional levels is 19 something to be very cognizant of, that we 20 21 don't lose the highest standard of care in the state of Florida. 22

23 So where the Florida standards are highest 24 we would want to keep those, where the ACS 25 standards are highest we would want to keep

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those. We definitely know that there are some higher standards within the orange book, and that's a great thing for patients in the state of Florida.

MODERATOR: Are there any other questions of St. Joseph's Children's Hospital? All right, thank you, Ms. Smith. Next we have David Meysenburg from UM Health Jacksonville. And if members could spell their name for the record for our court reporter that would be most beneficial, or excuse me, the speakers can spell their name for the court reporter. Mr. Meysenburg, you are recognized.

MR. MEYSENBURG: Thank you, council, for 14 15 the opportunity to speak. My name is David The last name is 16 Meysenburg. M-E-Y-S-E-N-B-U-R-G. I'm the division director 17 18 of emergency and trauma services at UFL 19 Jacksonville in Jacksonville, Florida. Т appreciate the opportunity to speak. 20 UFL 21 Jacksonville is a state designated level one 22 trauma center serving the northeast region of 23 the state. UFL Jacksonville was the state's first level one trauma center in 1983, and we 24 25 recently celebrated our 35th year of continuous

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operation as a level one trauma center. Additionally, recently we received ACS verification as a level one trauma center that sees pediatrics. We have a peds level two consultation visit scheduled for next Fall.

UFL Jacksonville supports the ACS 6 7 committee on trauma verification process for both adult and pediatric trauma centers. The 8 9 ACS committee on trauma verification process is a fair evidence based process that provides an 10 11 objective analysis of the resources available 12 and the quality of care provided at a particular trauma center. Additionally, using 13 14 the ACS community on trauma buffers against 15 regional, state, and local geopolitical 16 influences and biases, which provide, provides 17 a higher likelihood of an objective and fair 18 evaluation.

19UFL Jacksonville does not support a20requirement of ACS verification only for21pediatric trauma centers, rather we support the22ACS process for all trauma centers. UFL23Jacksonville feels it is important to share our24concern that removing the requirement for level25one trauma centers to provide pediatric care

could lead to unintended consequences of fewer pediatric capable trauma centers in the state. Eliminating the pediatric requirement could potentially incentivize current level one trauma centers to abandon pediatric trauma care.

Lastly, we need to be clear that the Department of Health should maintain control of new trauma center designation using transparent needs analysis as defined in the Florida statutes. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Are there questions of UFL Jacksonville? Dr. Reed, you're recognized.

DR. REED: Yes. What -- what did you see as the major advantages to going with ACS?

MR. MEYSENBURG: The major advantages, it's evidence based, and it's updated frequently so, so the standards are updated based on new evidence, I can't remember the exact time frame, but just so, so that alone is one of the, one reason why.

22 DR. REED: Since doing it have you noticed 23 any change in the quality of care at your 24 facility?

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MR. MEYSENBURG: It's difficult to answer

Page 25 1 that in a definitive fashion, but I would say 2 it has caused us to look closely at our process, our patient performance improvement 3 and patient safety process, and make sure that 4 5 we are following standards, national standards. DR. REED: Even though the State standards 6 7 are very strict with respect to the process, improvement process. 8 MR. MEYSENBURG: 9 Yes. 10 DR. REED: In what way do you think we're doing things differently by performance 11 12 improvement patient safety? MR. MEYSEMBURG: The -- I don't have an 13 14 answer. MODERATOR: Additional questions by the 15 16 members. 17 DR. ANG: I do. This is Darwin Ang. MODERATOR: Dr. Ang, you're recognized. 18 Thank you, sir. Mr. Meysenburg, 19 DR. ANG: 20 are you okay with the tiered levels of 21 pediatric care posed by the American College of Surgeons? 22 23 MR. MEYSENBURG: Yes, if -- as long as all levels, the adult levels as well are included. 24 25 DR. ANG: Thank you.

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Post Meeting Public Comment: Recommendations

FTSAC Draft + ediatric Study Trauma Center Comments

Recommendation FTSAC Draft	Trauma Center Input Draft Ped Report
Recommendation #1 The Florida Legislature should require the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council to conduct a feasibility study relating to changes in the verification of trauma resources for both adult and pediatric trauma centers simultaneously. This study should be produced on or before August 31,2020. The study will focus on four elements: barriers to obtaining and maintaining verification, resource costs, Florida trauma centers that are pursuing ACS verification, and policy recommendations. Sub-recommendation The Florida Legislature should appropriate funding to the EMS Trust Fund within the Department of Health to conduct a study related to resource costs of ACS verification in Florida trauma centers and acute care hospitals. This recommendation is based on the need for a consistent and standardized verification process for both adult and pediatric trauma centers. At this time, any recommendation that would alter the verification process/standards for any level of trauma center would be premature without further assessment of the resource availability and impacts at all adult trauma centers. In order to assess the impact to all level of trauma centers, the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council recommends that the Florida Legislature appropriate funding to the Slorid Department of Health for the purpose of contracting with a vendor to assess the availability and costs related to meeting the ACS trauma center standards. Assessing and estimating resources/costs for hospitals is a specialized and time-intensive process. A third-party vendor with the necessary skills is a prudent use of the FISAC and Department of Health's resources	 The majority of trauma centers providing input <u>are supportive</u> of recommendation one (1). Trauma Center input questioning the necessity of another study per recommendation one (1) are listed below: Optimal outcomes and realized access to care for our injured pediatric patients is the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council's ultimate goal. It appears through the data analysis contained in the draft report that Florida's existing trauma system is providing optimal outcomes and access in its current structure. There is no objective evidence that change is needed or that Florida's current trauma system structure is under- performing when compared to the national benchmarks. The Florida Statutes were designed with mindful intent to provide high quality and broad access to trauma care while constraining regulatory and administrative burden upon the trauma centers. Florida's existing statutes and structure are the foundation of the existing trauma system. This system delivers high quality and cost-effective outcomes to trauma patients. Recommendation: Maintain existing statutes, update existing trauma center standards 150-9, and don't recreate the existing system. According to this pediatric study, our current Florida standards are providing equal or better care to our pediatric population, therefore what is the value of funding and conducting another study? Examples from Study include:
<u>Recommendation #2</u> Amend the statutes to adjust the period of verification for pediatric and adult trauma centers from seven years to three years, with necessary provisions to align Florida verification periods with ACS verification periods.	 Support for recommendation two (2) is approximately 40/60 (i.e. 40% support and 60% with concerns related to the cost and personnel resources required for dually verified ⁱtrauma centers) Improves compliance with standards Improves quality of care. Supports recommendation two (2) with the caveat that the three (3) year cycles are

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FTSAC Draft Pediatric Study Trauma Center Comments

This recommendation should be implemented as soon as possible. Trauma center staffing and programmatic functions are constantly evolving. As such, frequent evaluation and involvement with the verification entity is necessary to ensure that trauma center operations remain consistent across the entire system and that the best care is available to every Florida citizen and visitor. The verification and re- verification process also provide an opportunity for the verification entity to assess new challenges faced by trauma centers within the system. ACS has long set its verification at three years. The FTSAC recommends that Florida align to the national standard set by the ACS.	 <u>coordinated for dually verified trauma centers (ACS & FL).</u> <u>Questions related to the value of recommendation two (2) include</u>: a. What is the value gained? i. There is NO DATA to show that a shorter verification cycle (7 years Florida vs. 3 years ACS National) has any effect on patient outcomes in Florida ii. Florida has a 7-year verification cycle and no costs to the acute care hospitals. ACS is a three (3) verification cycle with significant startup and recurrent costs to the Trauma Centers. (ACS is a private for-profit entity) b. Recommendation two (2) will double the cost of surveys for the hospital and the Department of Health. c. Recommendation two (2) would create undue burden on trauma program managers whose trauma center is dually verified, changing their focus from patient to survey preparedness.
<u>Recommendation #3</u> The Florida Legislature allow that future revisions of Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9), which are codified in Florida Administrative Rule 64J-2.011, be exempt from the ratification requirements of administrative rules as outlined in section 120.541(3), Florida Statutes.	 <u>Trauma centers supportive of recommendation three (3) believe the recommendation</u> <u>would:</u> a. Enhances ability for FL to adopt new standards without unnecessary delay. b. Removes the decision making for trauma standards from political process to clinical decisions (assumes FTSAC makes standards decisions). c. Improves process of continuously improving care, model working effectively in Georgia and Alabama.
The FTSAC has found that the ability to regularly modernize and change existing trauma center standards as a consideration for changing the verification process and to continuously improve patient care. Currently, changes to the Florida Trauma Centers Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) must be amended using the rule promulgation requirements outlined Chapter 120, Florida Statutes. A noted challenge to amending the trauma standard is the requirement that the Department of Health prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs (SERC) and ratification by the legislature prior to adoption of the rule. Consistent changes or updates, most likely annually, to the Florida Trauma Center Standards (DH Pamphlet 150-9) are necessary to ensure Florida's trauma system is positioned to align with national standards. The updates also ensure the trauma system has the ability to address emerging trauma care issues facing injured persons and trauma centers in the state. Small changes to the standards such as the requirement of an additional physician specialty or procurement of specialized medical equipment would almost certainly require that the amended rule be ratified by the legislature prior to adoption. Florida Statutes has already granted similar latitude to the following:	 Trauma centers supportive of recommendation three (3) think the recommendation should be amended to clarify the exemption of s. 120.541 (3) F.S. is limited to proposed revisions to the FL Standards unanimously approved by the FTSAC. [Anything less than unanimous vote no exemption from s. 120.541 (3) F.S.] Questions related to the value of recommendation three (3) include: a. Concerned the exemption of s. 120.541(3) F.S. sets a precedent for exemption of other sections of c. 120 F.S. including a trauma centers right to challenge the allocation of a new trauma center to a specific TSA. Depose exemption as it permits DOH carte blanche to impose regulation without concern for financial stability of trauma centers. No evidence exists to support stated concern that the requirements of s. 120.541 (3) F.S. has ever resulted in a delay in approval of trauma standard revisions developed collaboratively by the department and trauma centers. No evidence to support fear that s.120.541(3) presents a barrier to adoption of new trauma standards. [No evidence that Legislative approval has delayed or denied approval of revisions to FL trauma standards Oppose recommendation as written, has exemption gives exemption to department not to the FTSAC.

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 Triennial updates of and amendments to the Florida Building Code which are expressly authorized by section 553.73, Florida Statutes. Triennial updates of and amendments to the Florida Fire Prevention Code which are expressly authorized by section 633.202, Florida Statutes. To ensure and safeguard the Florida Trauma System from unnecessary regulatory costs, a three-quarters approval of the proposed rule by the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council should be considered as a condition of the exemption to Section 120.541(3), Florida Statutes. It is imperative that the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council explore the possibility of this exemption with the legislature before designing and recommending changes to the trauma center verification entity or the standards themselves. 	
Recommendation #4 The Department of Health should maintain a role in the location and allocation of trauma centers in the state, and the Department of Health should consider promoting nursing and ancillary services standards above those set by ACS. Verification standards should remain in the control of the Department of Health, as well as designation of trauma centers. The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council recommends that the Department of Health continue to serve as the state trauma center designating authority. As such, the Department of Health shall have the necessary rule making authority to require trauma centers to meet additional requirements, above or in addition to, the ACS requirements to be designated or re-designated as a trauma center.	 <u>Trauma centers supportive of recommendation four (4):</u> Allocation and designation of new trauma centers should never be delegated to a third party. Allocation and designation of new trauma centers should be a state role in collaboration with the FTSAC. The allocation of type and Florida should always strive to maintain the highest standards and therefore, if ACS adopted in the future, the nursing and ancillary services standards would need to be included in ACS surveys.
<u>Recommendation #5</u> The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council, the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council (EMSAC), and the Department of Health should continue to improve surveillance of severely injured children throughout	 Trauma centers supportive of recommendation five (5) think the recommendation should be amended to indicate surveillance will not include addition data reporting by trauma centers or duplication of data reported to NTDB. a. Additional concerns are: Data should be de-identified

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the state.	ii. Metrics and methodology for surveillance approved by FTSAC.
Pediatric trauma is a major public health and economic concern in the state of Florida. Optimal outcomes and realized access to care for our injured pediatric patients is the FTSAC's ultimate goal. The Florida Trauma System Advisory Council seeks to partner with the Department of Health, EMSAC and other organizations to ensure that injured children have appropriate access to specialized pediatric trauma care resources during the pre-hospital, hospital and rehabilitation phases of the trauma system continuum of care.	iii. Transparent analytic process.

ⁱ Dually verified trauma center is a trauma center with FL verification and ACS verification.

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Delivered Via Email Michael.Leffler@flhealth.gov

Teaching Hospitals

Broward Health

Jackson Health System

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Orlando Health

UF Health Shands Hospital

UF Health Jacksonville

Tampa General Hospital

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Halifax Health

Lee Health

Memorial Healthcare System

Sarasota Memorial Health Care System

Children's Hospitals

Johns Hopkins All Children's Hospital

Nicklaus Children's Hospital

Regional Perinatal Intensive Care Center

Sacred Heart Health System

Melinda Kennedy President

Anthony Carvalho Immediate Past President December 21, 2018

Celeste Philip, MD, MPH Surgeon General & Secretary FL Department of Health 4052 Bald Cypress Way Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Surgeon General Philip:

I am writing to comment on the Florida Trauma System Advisory Council December 7, 2018, Draft Comparative Study: Florida Pediatric Trauma Center Verification Study, required by Chapter 66-2018, Laws of Florida.

The Safety Net Hospital of Alliance of Florida's (Safety Nets) members are Florida's top teaching, public, children's and regional perinatal intensive care center hospitals. Our members include Florida's two free-standing pediatric trauma centers, five Level II trauma centers inclusive of a Level II/Pediatric trauma center, and seven of the states nine Level I trauma centers. Collectively, Safety Net trauma centers have more than 300 years of trauma care experience and include the first two trauma centers to be verified under Florida's trauma standards in 1982. Safety Net members shoulder a disproportionate share of Florida's Medicaid and charity care responsibilities while providing highly-specialized medical care to all citizens regardless of their ability to pay.

First, I would like to commend the Department of Health for serving as facilitator of Florida Trauma System Advisory Council (the Council) and affording opportunities for public input. The assigned task to conduct a comparative analysis of Florida's pediatric trauma center verification standards versus the American College of Surgeons, Committee on Trauma (ACS_COT) pediatric trauma verification guidelines was complex.

We applaud the Departments outreach to states who have transitioned from a state verification process to the ACS_COT guidelines, and the analysis of patient quality and outcomes data of both the Florida pediatric standards and ACS_COT pediatric guidelines. It should be promoted that both trauma care verification structures are saving lives with each reporting a one percent mortality rate. Further gratifying is that Florida's regulatory requirements are producing significantly lower complication rates and shorter lengths of stay than seen in other states.

While our accolades for the work of the Council and your staff are many, the recommendations presented in the December 7, Draft Comparative Study speak to numerous adult trauma center regulatory issues and trauma system planning issues that are

101 N. Gadsden Street • Tallahassee, FL 32301 • Office: 850.201.2096 • Fax: 850.201.2078 www.safetynetsflorida.org broader than the legislative directive to submit a report and recommendations on the use of verification by a national trauma center accreditation body as a requirement for designation as a pediatric trauma center.

We look forward to seeing your final report and to future collaboration with the Department and the Council in the coming year as together we work toward our mutual goal of ensuring Floridian's have access to high-quality emergency and trauma care. If you have questions regarding the comments provided herein, please feel free to contact Kathy Holtzer at 850/ 459-9241, <u>kathy@holzerpartners.com</u> or me.

Sincerely,

Ruidy Kennedy

Lindy Kerfnedy President and Chief Operating Officer