Jacobs Journal of Emergency Medicine (ISSN 2376-9114)

SCOPE OF THE JOURNAL

Jacobs Journal of Emergency Medicine is an Open Access journal that publishes clear information in which physicians diagnose patients with serious illness and injury to give them necessary treatment.

We encourage quality publications in the form of original articles, review articles, case reports, short communications, etc.

Jacobs Journal of Emergency Medicine covers major topics like Medical emergency, First aid, Golden hour, Toxicology, Traumatology, Physical trauma.

Classification

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Editor-in-Chief
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Selection of reviewers
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Results and Discussion (Results for Research/ Discussion for rest of the article types)
4. Conclusion
5. Acknowledgements
6. References

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Acknowledgements: Authors need to provide the funding details and the grant numbers if any. They might acknowledge their supported work.

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December 2017

Volume 4 Issue 1

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Research Article

Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Pigtail Catheter Use in Traumatic Pneumothorax and Hemothorax

Anthony Carden MD, Tejveer S Dhillon MD, Edgardo S Salcedo MD, Daniel K Nishijima MD, David V Shatz MD, Joseph M Galante, MD

Traumatic hemothorax and pneumothorax are common injuries for which conventional treatment is large bore chest tube placement. Increasingly, small bore pigtail catheters are used to treat non-traumatic pneumothorax and pleural effusions, however they have not been widely adopted for trauma. The objective of this systematic review is to examine the evidence behind pigtail catheter use in traumatic and iatrogenic
hemothorax and pneumothorax.

Research Article

EMR Tracking Reduces Pediatric ED Consult Times

Jennifer N. Fishe*, Mary Ellen Wilson, Jean Ogborn, Ann Kane, M. Douglas Baker

Emergency department (ED) patient care frequently requires consultation of medical and/or surgical services. Prolonged consults increase ED length of stay (LOS) and worsen ED crowding, which both correlate with adverse clinical outcomes and rising numbers of patients who leave without being seen (LWBS). ED consult times are also subject to government regulations.

Systematic Review

Adolescent Presentations to Adult Hospital Emergency Departments: Systematic Review
Adolescents access either paediatric or adult emergency departments (EDs) for acute care and other health needs. Anecdotally adolescent management is perceived as burdensome in adult EDs, with complex chronic illness cited as a specific issue. This systematic review aimed to describe what is known of adolescent presentations made to adult hospital EDs.

Case Report

A Case Report: A Fatal Case of Pregnancy with Primary Hyperparathyroidism

Li-Jun Wang*, Xiao-Qin Du

Primary hyperparathyroidism is a rare but occasionally life-threatening complication during pregnancy. We reported a 23-year-old gravida who suffered from primary hyperparathyroidism and she died due to severe aspiration pneumonia. Till now, there was no fatal case report about pregnancy with PHT in the English medical literature.
Research Article

Effect of Socio-Demographic Variables on the Prevalence of Anaemia Among Pregnant Women in Sokoto, Nigeria

Imoru M, Buhari H, Erhabor O*

Anaemia is a major public health problem affecting all ages of the population with its highest prevalence among the children under five years of age and pregnant women. Globally, anaemia affects 1.62 billion people (25%), among which 56 million are pregnant women. The World Health Organisation defined anaemia in pregnant women as haemoglobin less than 11.0 g/dL and it has been observed that Africa carries a high burden of anaemia with a prevalence of 65.8% among pregnant women.

Case Report

Elevated Cardiac Troponin T After an Epileptic Seizure: Is There a Concomitant AMI?

Caleb Lim, Fatimah Lateef, FRCS(A&E)(Edin), MBBS(Spore), FAMS(Em Med)*

Cardiac troponins are sensitive and specific indicators of myocardial injury and are traditionally used to support the diagnosis of myocardial infarction. However, raised cardiac troponins may also be found in a wide range of non-cardiac medical conditions. Examples include sepsis, neurological conditions, renal failure, burns and certain inflammatory and infiltrative diseases. Emergency physicians should consider these alternative diagnostic possibilities when faced with elevated cardiac troponins in the absence of other clinical and laboratory evidence to support a myocardial infarction.
Implementing an Evidence-Based Algorithm for CT in the Emergency Department

Sherri L LaVela PhD, MPH, MBA*, Gail Allen MD, Donna Woods PhD

The use of computerized tomography (CT), a valuable imaging tool, has been increasing rapidly. Throughout the world, a substantial percentage of children exposed to ionizing radiation receive it in the form of CT scans. Due to the potential for increased radiation exposure to children undergoing these scans, pediatric CT is a public health concern. The question of overuse has become a point of concern in the delivery of health care. By 2008, in the US, CT was performed in 5.9% of all pediatric visits to the emergency department (ED).
Management of Patients with Transurethral Resection of Prostate Syndrome in the Intensive Care Unit

Leonidas Grigorakos*, Ioannis Kechagioglou, Heliodoros Mantzivis, Evangelos Revelas, Daria Lazarescu, Katerina Tzortzopoulou, Panagiotis Voiniadis

The aim of this case report is to present our experience in the intensive care unit with patients with transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) syndrome. Three patients undergoing transurethral prostatectomy under epidural analgesia had been transferred intubated in our ICU from the operating room because of mental confusion, discomfort, hypoxemia, acute pulmonary edema, bradycardia, hypotension, electrolyte disorders, anuria and elevated creatinine levels. All three patients were successfully resuscitated with mechanical ventilation, inotropic agents, diuresis and other supportive measures of the ICU.

June 2016
Volume 3 Issue 2

Research Article Comparison of NIHSS Scores Determined by Emergency Physicians and Neurologists using Pre-Hospital Telemedicine Device

Riad TFIFHA, Cindy TISSIER, Pierre-Yves COLOMBIN, Ludwig-Serge AHO-GLELE, Marie HERVIEUBEGUE, Yannick BEJOT, Marc FREYSZ* The management of acute stroke requires a rapid but appropriate clinical assessment of the patient’s neurologic deficit. This study investigates the comparative efficiency of emergency physicians and neurologists to determine the National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score, the main tool for assessing the severity of a stroke and guiding possible subsequent fibrinolysis.
Research Article

Does Emergency Department Measured Cardiac Output Predict Organ Failure at 48 Hours? A Pilot Study

Anisa J N JAFAR*, Cornelia JUNGHANS, Chun Shing KWOK, Chrissie HYMERS, Kerri J MONK5, Ed GOLD, Tim R HARRIS

Cardiac performance is predictive of mortality in a wide range of conditions, including syncope, cardiac failure and sepsis. Cardiac output (CO) is the major determinant of oxygen delivery and the prime focus for resuscitation. Physiological scores (track and trigger systems) in use in the UK Emergency Departments (EDs) were developed for ward, not ED use. Data is conflicted as to whether morbidity and mortality are improved by the medical response to physiological scores. This is discussed further in our linked publication.

Clinical Research

Appropriateness of Antibiotic Prescription for Upper Respiratory Tract Infections in Emergency Department in Bahrain

Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) is one of the common presentations of the medical field, where acute pharyngitis—such as pharyngitis—account for 1-2% of diagnosis in Accident and Emergency department. URTI is a general term used to describe infections of respiratory tract up to the bronchus. It includes the common cold, otitis media, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and tracheobronchitis.

Case Report

Anaphylactic Shock Diagnosed with Bedside Abdominal Ultrasonography and Computerized Tomography

AMansur Kürşad Erkuran, Serhat İlkeş, Arif Duran*, Tarık Oacak

A comatose patient otherwise normal with no clues of medical history is a predicament not easy to solve. A wide range of diseases including severe infections, intracranial pathologies, drug overdose and many other shock reasons should be ruled out. Focused abdominal sonography in trauma (FAST) has settled down as a routine emergency practice. However, it may also help physicians to guide the diagnosis in cases of severe shock with unknown cause.

March 2016
Volume 3  Issue 1
Case Report
Extracorporeal Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation for Intraoperative Massive Pulmonary Embolism Complicating Hip Surgery: A Rescue Bridge to Recovery

Ingracia Parisius MD, Thijs S R Delnoij MD, Jan W J L J de Poel MD, René H M Ten Broeke MD, Phd, Emile C Cheriex MD, PhD, Patrick W Weerwind CCP, PhD

Fat embolism syndrome is a clinical complication commonly associated with traumatic bone fractures. The pathophysiology is not yet completely understood, but seems to be of multifactorial determination. The only intervention possible after detection of FES is supportive care of the involved organ systems. Here we report the case of successful intervention with a veno-arterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation in a patient with peri-operative FES and circulatory arrest during surgery for an acetabulum fracture.

Research Article
The Yield of Blood Cultures Drawing among Discharged Patients from Emergency Departments with Positive Blood Cultures

Bartal Carmi*, Braver Omri, Sagie Iftach, Schneider Ivgeny, Barski Leonid

Occult blood stream infection (OBSI) is unnoticed in adults. The clinical relevance of OBSI was examined in few studies while all of them showing no cost effectiveness in withdrawing blood cultures from patients discharged from emergency departments (ED’s). We investigated the characteristics and outcome of patients who were discharged from ED and have positive blood cultures.
Research Article

Implementation and Challenges of Establishing a Multi-Disciplinary Heart and Vascular Emergency System

Chigozirim N Ekeke, Arman Kilic, Michael R. Go, Rita Johnson, Raymond Magorien, Ahmet Kilic*

We developed a regionalized protocol at The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center (OSUWMC) in order to improve outcomes of acute cardiac and vascular conditions by streamlining diagnosis, transport, and treatment through a team of coordinated multidisciplinary providers. In this manuscript, we discuss the challenges to implementation of our system, early outcomes of our protocol driven triage system and insights into barriers of adopting this in other institutions.

Case Report

Recurrent Shoulder Dislocation in the Elderly – what are the Potential Complications?

Chua Si Yong Ivan, Fatimah Lateef*

Shoulder dislocation is a common medical condition seen in the Accident and Emergency (A&E) Department. It is usually a
result of trauma or associated with ligamentous laxity. Its occurrence in the elderly population is less common and as the elderly usually has multiple medical co-morbidities including osteoporosis, treatment with manipulation and reduction of a shoulder dislocation in the elderly has to be attempted with extreme care due to associated complications.

Case Report

Alternating Bell’s Palsy Following Staged Dental Procedures

Fatimah Lateef

Facial nerve palsy can be seen as a result of a specific disease process such as its association with cerebrovascular events, acoustic neuromas, viral infections, and trauma. When the lower motor neuron facial nerve paralysis has no specific causes identifiable, it is termed Bell’s Palsy. There have also been cases of Bell’s palsy with a temporal relation to some dental related procedures and local anaesthesia administered for dental treatment.

Case Report

Atlanto-Axial Dislocation with Bilateral Vertebral Artery Transection

Shaina M. Schaetzel, Gerard J. Willey, James W. Davis
Traumatic atlanto-axial dislocation is an uncommon injury with high mortality. Blunt vertebral artery transection is also rare and is universally fatal. We report the clinical and radiographic findings of a case of traumatic atlanto-axial dislocation with bilateral vertebral artery transection, an injury rarely seen in the hospital. We also review the literature on the incidence and association of these injuries with emphasis on difficulty in diagnosis and need for a high index of suspicion to allow for attempts at intervention to prevent permanent neurologic damage.

Research Article
New Biomarkers in the Management of Sepsis in the Emergency Department: Role of Galectin-3

Claudia Galluzzo, Elisa Pizzolato, Marilena Rende, Manuela Lucchiari, Samuele Raso, Anna Rita Vitale, Monica Masoero, Marco Ulla, Letizia Barutta, Elena Maggio, Bruno Tartaglino, Enrico Lupia, Giulio Mengozzi, Stefania Battista

Sepsis is among the most frequent clinical condition handled in the Emergency Department (ED). Its incidence and mortality remains high despite the improvement in the antibiotic therapy associated with cardiovascular and respiratory supports. In the United States, there are about 750,000 cases of severe sepsis and septic shock each year and short term mortality is 20% or more.
Case Report
Subluxation of the Head of the Radius (Nursemaid’s Elbow)

Basem Abbas Al Ulbaidi*

A child’s elbow can be easily injured by forcible traction to the pronated wrist, while the elbow is extended. It is characterized by slippage of the radial head through the annular ligament. The common names for the condition are descriptive the mechanisms types of damage (e.g., babysitter’s, nursemaid’s elbow, supermarket elbow, pulled elbow syndrome, temper tantrum elbow). A history is often enough to reach a diagnosis (child pulling away while being firmly held by the hand, or child being rolled or lifted by one arm).

Research Article
Rh (C) Phenotype Among Pregnant Women in Sokoto, North Western Nigeria


Rhesus antigens play a significant role in blood transfusion and Haemolytic Disease of the Foetus and Newborn. This study investigated the prevalence of Rhesus C antigens among pregnant women in Sokoto, North Western, Nigeria. A total of 155 pregnant women aged 18 to 45 years and mean age 27.19 ± 4.70 years attending ANC in UDUTH Sokoto were tested for Rh(C) phenotype using Lorne Laboratories of UK Anti-C reagent. Out
of 155 subjects phenotyped, 40 (25.8%) were positive, while 115(74.2%) were negative.

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**Case Report**

**Effect of Plasmapheresis on Treatment of Acute Pancreatitis in Infant with Familial Chylomicronemia**

Enayatollah.Nemat Khorasan*, Fariba.Mansouri

Familial chylomicronemia is a rare genetical disorder.(autosomal recessive)with incidence 1/ 1000,000 that there is difficulty in clearance serum content of triglyceride & cholesterol due to deficiency of Apo-B-lipoprotein lipase or lipoproteine lipase(LPL) or cofactor Apo-C II. Different between them is decrease level of serum TG after prescription FFP in Apo-CII and without response in LPL deficiency.

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**Review Article**

**The Next Pandemic: Physician’s Ethical Duty to Treat During an Global Influenza Pandemic Based On Medical Specialty**

Cameron Y. S. Lee*

In regards to infectious diseases, much of the discussion has recently focused on the ebola virus disease (EVD) that has killed over 10,000 individuals since December 2013. However,
other new infectious viral diseases such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), avian influenza (H5N1), influenza A (H1N1) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) are capable of causing even greater mortality than EVD in a short period of time that will overwhelm many healthcare systems due to surge capacity.
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**Case Report**

Hypertensive Urgencies and Emergencies: Clinical Update

**José Fernando Vilela-Martin and Juan Carlos Yugar-Toledo**

Hypertensive crisis is a common clinical situation characterized by symptomatic rise of the blood pressure that
presents high rate of morbidity and mortality. It is classified in hypertensive emergency and urgency. The clinical picture of hypertensive emergency differs from that of hypertensive urgency by presenting an imminent death risk due to established or developing lesion in target-organs, especially heart, brain, kidneys, and arteries. This condition requires a sensible clinical approach that allows a correct and fast diagnosis of the compromised target-organ.

Research Article

ABO and Rhesus D Blood Groups Distribution among Students in Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto, North Western Nigeria


There is ethnic variation in the prevalence of ABO and Rhesus D blood groups. This aim of this present study is to determine the distribution of ABO and Rhesus D blood group among students of African descent attending Usmanu Danfodiyo University in Sokoto North Western, Nigeria.

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Editorial

The Next Paradigm Shifts in Japan: “Trauma Surgery” and “Acute Care Surgery”
The field of trauma surgery has shifted from invasive trauma surgery to non-operative management, which has been represented by “trauma incision” [1, 2, 3]. Compared with other countries, there are few trauma surgeries in Japan; therefore, maintaining the necessary techniques and skills is our current, biggest problem. We rarely encounter serious trauma cases that necessitate surgeries because there are no large trauma centers. Furthermore, according to the Japanese Trauma Data Bank (JTDB), penetrating types of trauma are uncommon, and gunshot wounds accounted for only 33 patients (0.04% of overall trauma patients) in five years (2008–2012). Most trauma surgeons in Japan have not treated a patient with a gunshot wound. Notably, the JTDB reported that the incidence of preventable trauma death reached approximately 20.5% in the studied period.

Research Article

Incorporation of C – Reactive Protein Measurement into Alvarado Score Improves Model Performance

Jiunn-Yih Wu, Chien-Chang Lee*, Meng-Huan Wu, Hang-Cheng Chen, Meng-Shu Wu, Chih-Jung Shen, Shy-Shin Chang, Si-Huei Lee, Rai-Chi Chan, Jia-Chi Wang, and Hung-Wen Chen

The aim of this study was to assess whether incorporation of C-reactive protein (CRP) measurement into Alvarado Score may improve the appendicitis diagnosis performance. A prospective observational study was carried out in the emergency department (ED) of a university hospital between
July 2006 and June 2007. Adult patients presented to the ED with a provisional diagnosis of appendicitis were enrolled.

Research Article

Utility of Point-of-Care Blood Testing During Cardiac Arrest: A Survey of Advanced Cardiac Life Support Team Leaders

Sumedh S. Hoskote, MBBS*, Shihab H. Sugeir, MD; Elizabeth C. Hassebroek, MD, Keith M. Rose, MD, Jeffrey B. Jensen, MD, James A. Onigkeit, MD

Point-of-care blood testing for multiple parameters (POCT) during cardiac arrests is routinely practiced at many hospitals, though it is not included in Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) guidelines.

Research Article

Homeless Frequent Flyers: The Impact of Homelessness on Frequent Use of the Emergency Department

Michael Bouton*, Larry A. Nathanson, Jonathan Fisher, Alden Landry

Frequent users of the emergency department (ED) are a diverse group of patients with a wide variation in demographics and
socioeconomic status. Three point six percent of Medicaid enrollees account for 48.8% of total program spending and each “frequent flyer” has an average cost of above $25,000 per patient per year.

Research Article

Lymphocytes with “Tailed” Nuclei (LTN) in Blood Smears as the Easiest Biomarker of Radiation Exposure That is Acceptable in Emergencies

V.Yu. Kravtsov, R.F. Fedortseva, A.N. Grebenyuk, Ye.V. Starkova

Lymphocytes with “tailed” nuclei (LTN) which are easily observed in routine smears of peripheral blood are a biological response to radiation. In this article, we describe LTN as a biomarker that has the same origin as dicentric chromosome. In emergency situations, we recommend to use this simple biomarker in conjunction with hematological tests of the blood smears of the exposed persons.

Case Report

Pediatric Traumatic Spigelian Hernia Treated in a War Setting

Roberto Manfredi, Paolo Bertoli, Dario Piazzalunga, Giulia
Spigelian hernia is a rare clinical entity. It is difficult to diagnose due to its location and no definitive agreement has been reached about the best technique to repair it.