



FACTS ABOUT PENNSYLVANIA'S TRAUMA CENTERS

Trauma centers provide highly skilled teams of medical specialists to provide care during and after an occurrence of trauma.

Trauma centers operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

Trauma is any injury caused by physical force and is often the result of a motor vehicle crash, a fall, gunshot, fires/burns, or assaults. Trauma teams include trauma surgeons, emergency physicians, trauma nurses, personnel from radiology, blood bank, and other health care professionals. Up to 16 physicians in specialties ranging from neurosurgery to obstetrics/gynecology are on standby, and nursing teams are ready in the operating room and critical care units.

- Trauma is one of the top five leading causes of death in Pennsylvania among individuals age one to 44.¹
- In Pennsylvania, the most common cause of injuries is from falls, motor vehicle crashes, acts of violence, and motorcycle accidents

Trauma Center Statistics Tell Story of Success

- Since 1985, 816,756 patients have been treated in Pennsylvania trauma centers, with a statewide average of more than 40,000 trauma patients treated each year since 2010.¹
- In Pennsylvania during 2015, 96 percent of the 43,106 trauma patients treated at accredited trauma centers survived. The percentage of unexpected survivors has more than doubled since 1987.¹
- During the last decade, the number of patients treated in Pennsylvania trauma centers has increased every year. However, the percent of mortality of trauma patients at trauma centers continues to decrease every year.¹



Pennsylvania's 38 Accredited Trauma Centers:

Level I (17)

1. Allegheny General Hospital
2. Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center
3. Einstein Medical Center Philadelphia
4. Geisinger Medical Center**
5. Hahnemann University Hospital
6. Penn State Milton S. Hershey Medical Center***
7. Penn Presbyterian Medical Center
8. St. Christopher's Hospital for Children*
9. St. Luke's University Hospital - Bethlehem
10. Temple University Hospital
11. The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia*
12. The Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh of UPMC*
13. Thomas Jefferson University Hospital
14. UPMC Mercy
15. UPMC Presbyterian
16. York Hospital
17. Lehigh Valley Health Network Cedar Crest**

Level II (14)

18. Abington Memorial Hospital
19. Aria Health, Torresdale Campus
20. Crozer-Chester Medical Center
21. Forbes Hospital
22. Geisinger Wyoming Valley Medical Center
23. Geisinger Community Medical Center
24. Lancaster General Health
25. Lankenau Medical Center
26. Paoli Hospital
27. Reading Hospital
28. Guthrie Robert Packer Hospital
29. St. Mary Medical Center

Level III (2)

32. Pocono Medical Center
33. Meadville Medical Center

Level IV (5)

34. Grove City Medical Center
35. Guthrie Troy Community Hospital
36. Lehigh Valley Health Network Hazleton
37. St. Luke's Miners Campus
38. St. Luke's Quakertown Campus

* Level I Pediatric Trauma Centers

** Combined Level I Adult and Level II Pediatric Centers

*** Accredited as both Adult Level I Adult Pediatric Level I Trauma Center



- In a national study published during 2006, it was found that the mortality rate of seriously injured patients was 25 percent lower in trauma centers than in non-trauma centers. The mortality rate one year following the injury was 3.4 percent higher for patients treated at non-trauma centers.⁴
- Guthrie Troy Community Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital – Quakertown Campus were accredited as a level IV trauma center on November 1, 2016

Financial Perspective on Trauma Care

- Approximately 24 percent of all trauma cases treated at Pennsylvania trauma centers during 2015 were primarily covered by Medicaid or were self-pay. More than 66 percent were primarily covered by Medicare and/or Medicaid as a primary or secondary payor.
- Trauma centers have higher levels of uncompensated care than other hospitals. During fiscal year 2010, trauma centers contributed 53 percent of all uncompensated care costs among hospitals.²
- The average Pennsylvania trauma center spends \$1.35 million per year on specialists, equipment, staff, training, and education to meet the standards for compliance for accreditation. These costs are separate and distinct from the trauma center's role as a tertiary or teaching facility.
- In a national study published during 2010, it was found that even though trauma centers are more expensive, the benefits in terms of lives saved, quality of life, and years gained outweigh the costs, particularly for the most severely injured patients.³
- Two Level III trauma centers withdrew from the Pennsylvania trauma system during 2010 citing a lack of trauma center funding as a primary reason.¹
- During 2013, the first Level IV trauma center was accredited in Pennsylvania.¹

The Pennsylvania Trauma Systems Foundation (PTSF)

Under state law, the foundation develops standards based on the American College of Surgeons guidelines for trauma centers to assure quality patient care for trauma patients. The foundation also surveys trauma centers, assures regulatory compliance by accredited trauma centers, and promotes optimal outcomes for all trauma patients in Pennsylvania.

¹ Pennsylvania Trauma Systems Foundation, PTOS Trauma Registry, 2017

² HAP analysis of Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council data

³ The Value of Trauma Center Care. MacKenzie, Ellen J.; Weir, et al. *Journal of Trauma-Injury Infection & Critical Care*. 69(1):1-10, July 2010

⁴ The National Study on Costs and Outcomes. MacKenzie, Ellen J.; Rivara, et al. *Journal of Trauma-Injury Infection & Critical Care*. 63(6):S54-S67, Dec 2007