

Management of non-compressible torso hemorrhage of the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments: protocol for a scoping review

Donald Adams ¹, Paige L McDonald,² Elaine Sullo,³ Alexander B Merkle,⁴ Timothy Nunez,⁵ Babak Sarani ⁶, Stacy A Shackelford,⁷ Mark W Bowyer,⁸ Philip van der Wees⁹

► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/tsaco-2021-000811>).

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Donald Adams; Dadams89@GWU.edu

Received 27 July 2021

Accepted 30 September 2021

SUMMARY

The management of non-compressible torso hemorrhage in military austere/remote environments is a leading cause of potentially preventable death in the prehospital/battlefield environment that has not shown a decrease in mortality in 26 years. Numerous conceptual innovations to manage non-compressible torso hemorrhage have been developed without proven effectiveness in this setting. This scoping review aims to assess the current literature to define non-compressible torso hemorrhage in civilian and military austere/remote environments, assess current innovations and the effectiveness of these innovations, assess the current knowledge gaps and potential future innovations in the management of non-compressible torso hemorrhage in civilian and military austere/remote environments, and assess the translational health science perspective of the current literature and its potential effect on public health. The Joanna Briggs Institute for evidence synthesis will guide this scoping review to completion. A nine-step development process, the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews checklist, will be used to enhance the methodological and reporting quality of this scoping review. The Participant, Concept, Context framework will broaden this scoping review's reach in developing a comprehensive search strategy. Thirty years will be explored to assess all relevant literature to ensure a thorough search. Two researchers will explore all the discovered literature and develop consensus on the selected literature included in this scoping review. The article will undergo review and data extraction for data analysis. The knowledge to action framework will guide the knowledge synthesis and creation of this scoping review. A narrative synthesis will systematically review and synthesize the collected literature to produce and explain a broad conclusion of the selected literature. Lastly, a consultation exercise in the form of qualitative interviews will be conducted to assess the thematic analysis results and validate the result of this scoping review. This scoping review will require Institutional Review Board approval for the expert consultation in the form of qualitative interviews. Consultants' identifying information will remain confidential. The collected and analyzed data from this scoping review will identify gaps in the literature to create an evidence-informed protocol for the management of non-compressible torso hemorrhage of the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments. The results of this scoping review will be distributed in peer-reviewed journals and

educational, medical presentations. Scoping Review Protocol, Level IV.

INTRODUCTION

The challenge of management of non-compressible torso hemorrhage (NCTH) in civilian and military austere/remote environments has gone unanswered during the past 26 years.¹⁻³ The inability to control bleeding from a severed femoral vein/artery in Mogadishu, Somalia in 1993⁴ was one of many events that ignited the discussion regarding the management of NCTH in the austere and remote environment.⁵⁻⁷ NCTH is a leading cause of potentially preventable death in the prehospital/battlefield environment.^{2 8 9} NCTH of the abdomen is defined as hemorrhage that cannot be immediately controlled by direct pressure of an artery or vein that has been disrupted.⁷

Management of NCTH has undergone multiple evaluations, and three interventions have been developed to manage this issue externally and internally. The current adjuncts to facilitate control of hemorrhage in the abdomen in an austere/remote environment include the abdominal aortic junctional tourniquet (AAJT), the ResQFoam, and resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta (REBOA).² The purpose of these devices is to potentially control hemorrhage as rapidly as possible to prevent exsanguination. Two of these interventions, the AAJT and the ResQFoam, have shown great promise in efficacy trials,^{2 10-12} yet these interventions' effectiveness is still in question. The REBOA catheter has shown efficacy and effectiveness in the management of NCTH.¹³⁻¹⁵ Unfortunately, all these interventions have a limited period of utility, making them potentially ineffective in austere/remote environments where definitive surgical care is greater than 30 min to 60 min from the point of injury.

The present scoping review aims to assess the current literature to define NCTH in civilian and military austere/remote environments. This scoping review looks to assess what other innovations are available and the effectiveness of these innovations in managing NCTH of the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments. This scoping review will also address the existing knowledge gaps and potential future innovations in managing

© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2021. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

To cite: Adams D, McDonald PL, Sullo E, *et al.* *Trauma Surg Acute Care Open* 2021;**6**:e000811.

NCTH of the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments. Lastly, this scoping review will assess the translational health science perspective of the current literature and assess its potential effect on public health. Translational health science is a multidisciplinary non-linear spectrum of science that incorporates basic research to public health.^{16 17} This scoping review will address what some have historically called the translational chasm #3, often noted as implementing and adopting new knowledge¹⁸ only.

Research questions

- ▶ What is the effectiveness of current innovations for managing non-compressible hemorrhage in the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments?
- ▶ What are the existing knowledge gaps in the literature regarding management of NCTH of the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments?
- ▶ What are potential future innovations that may improve management of non-compressible hemorrhage of the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments?
- ▶ Why is non-compressible hemorrhage of the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments a translational health science problem?

METHODOLOGY

A scoping review will be used to assess the status of the current literature regarding the concept of the management of NCTH in civilian and military austere/remote environments. Synthesis of the data will be performed to assess the rigor of the selected literature to inform the development of an evidence-based protocol for truncal hemorrhage control and to inform future research needs in this study area.

Protocol

The current scoping review will follow the scoping review protocol format in the Peters *et al*¹⁹ Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) for evidence synthesis. Additionally, to improve the methodological and reporting quality, this scoping review will include the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) extension for Scoping Reviews checklist.²⁰ This protocol will follow the nine-step development process using subtitles, Title, Development of Title and Research Questions, Introduction, Inclusion Criteria, Search Strategy, Source of Evidence Selection, Data, Extractions, Analysis of the Evidence, and Presentation of results.

A preliminary search for scoping reviews and systematic reviews to identify current knowledge for managing NCTH was conducted on December 20, 2020. A review was conducted in PubMed, Scopus, Cochrane Library, JBI Evidence Synthesis, and Grey Literature, such as Google Scholar (2010–December 2020). The results of the preliminary search produced five articles: two scoping reviews^{21 22} and three systematic reviews.^{13 23 24} Bekdache *et al*²⁵ and Roberts *et al*²⁶ in previous scoping reviews assessed the literature to evaluate the indications, population, and complexities when using the REBOA catheter in American College of Surgeons-approved level 1 trauma centers.^{25 26} However, the indications for damage control surgery in civilian and military austere/remote environments are different from those explored in these previous reviews. It is therefore important to inform stakeholders of austere/remote operational planning of the existing gaps in data regarding managing NCTH of the abdomen

to provide appropriate hemorrhage control in civilian and military austere/remote environments.

Inclusion criteria

This scoping review will use the Participant, Concept, Context (PCC) framework to broaden its scope as recommended by the JBI manual for evidence synthesis.¹⁹ Using the PCC framework will ensure less restrictive inclusion criteria¹⁹ in comparison with using a more precise and restrictive framework such as the Population, Intervention, Comparator, and Outcome framework.^{27 28} Specifying the PCC framework will assist in developing a thorough search strategy.

The PCC framework helps identify the main concepts from our aims. The population will identify the specific circumstances or groups within the research question's context for inclusion in the search strategy. Population for this scoping review will include human participants only, ages 18 years of age and older, and male or female with NCTH in civilian and military austere/remote environments. Defining the population for this scoping review will allow the search criteria to be specific and only focus on the population selected.

Concept is a rather abstract term used to guide the literature search's latitude and complexity.¹⁹ The concept of this research study will focus on the management of NCTH of the abdomen. The concept will explore the current intervention, trends, and mortality in managing NCTH. Additionally, this study will explore the different disciplines that will potentially need to collaborate on this concept.

Context is defined as the external factors that will influence the concept and the study population.¹⁹ The context for this scoping review will focus on a specific setting, that is, civilian and military austere/remote environments. Civilian and military austere/remote environments are low-resource settings that are not consistent with the prehospital and or hospital framework associated with healthcare in major cities within the USA or similar countries with equivalent care levels.²⁹ The context of austere/remote environment in this scoping review will be applied to managing NCTH of the abdomen.

Type of evidence sources

All available study designs will be reviewed for inclusion in this scoping review. Only English-language journals will be included. All literature from established peer-reviewed journals will be reviewed for inclusion in this scoping review. During the initial review, any article or publication not containing the concept of NCTH of the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments will be excluded. Cadaveric studies and animal studies will be excluded from this scoping review.

Search strategy

This scoping review will use a health science research librarian from George Washington University to assist in performing a systematic search of the literature (see search string in online supplemental appendix 1). The systematic search strategy will be used to search selected databases via the Himmelfarb Health Sciences Library. Grey literature will also be reviewed. A search of all relevant databases will be conducted to identify literature that discusses NCTH in civilian and military austere/remote environments. The databases will be searched within 30 years to date to account for the time of one of the significant incidents⁴ that brought about discussion of the management of NCTH in civilian and military austere/remote

environments. The time frame will be from December 1990 through December 2020, and only English-language literature will be included.

The search will be conducted using PubMed, Scopus, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. Additional literature will be sought from citations in the selected literature and experts in the field of trauma surgery.

Additionally, articles and literature will be sought referencing previous and current trauma surgery conferences from January 2010 to December 2020. Specifically, referencing organizations such as the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma (AAST), Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma (EAST), Society of Critical Care Medicine, and the Western Trauma Associations for titles and abstracts referencing NCTH.

To ensure completeness of the literature search, a review of gray literature will be sought from internet queries such as Google Scholar and Science.gov. Other websites of interest are the AAST, American College of Surgeons, American Trauma Society, EAST, National Trauma Research Institute, The Society for Critical Care Medicine, the International Association of Trauma and Surgical Intensive Care, and European Society of Trauma and Emergency Surgery.

Selection of sources of evidence

Two reviewers (DA and ABM) will independently screen all initial articles' titles and abstracts for suitability for inclusion in this scoping review. Ideally, both reviewers will use EndNote³⁰ to manage and collect literature for the scoping review. The initial selections will be reviewed for duplication, and all duplicates will be excluded. The remaining articles will be subject to full-text review and excluded if the concept of NCTH of the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments is not embodied. Two reviewers will independently review the full-text articles for inclusion in this scoping review. While reviewing the full-text articles, if additional articles are identified relevant to the scoping review, they will be extracted and reviewed for inclusion. During the review process, if there are disputes between the reviewers, a third reviewer (PvdW) will review the article for inclusion or exclusion. This process will be presented using the PRISMA diagram.³¹ All articles selected after the final review will be assessed for methodological quality.^{32,33}

Data charting process

One reviewer (DA) will review and extract data from the selected articles for this scoping review and will organize the extracted data on a prearranged Excel spreadsheet³⁴ (see online supplemental appendix 2). The data extracted will align with the research questions for this scoping review. The extracted data will undergo pilot testing as discussed by Peters *et al.*,¹⁹ assessing relevant data from 10 selected articles by an independent verifier. Pilot testing will continue iteratively until the data collected are consistent among the reviewers and an independent verifier.³⁵

The following data will be extracted to analyze the literature: (1) the authors; (2) the year of publication; (3) the time span of the research; (4) the country of origin; (5) the aim of the research; (6) the specific population by age and sex; (7) civilian versus military setting; (8) sample size; (9) the type of study/methodology conducted; (10) main outcomes; (11) how the study outcomes answer the scoping review questions; (12) context of civilian and military austere/remote environments; (13) management of NCTH; (14) healthcare disciplines involved.³⁶

Analysis of the data

The knowledge to action framework will guide this scoping review's knowledge creation.³⁷ The knowledge to action framework is an iterative framework that allows this scoping review to serve as a mechanism to synthesize the existing knowledge and to identify knowledge gaps. The framework will also guide the review of articles for data extraction related to contextualizing that knowledge to overcome barriers and facilitators to the use of existing knowledge and to the generation of future knowledge to address specific knowledge gaps.

The collected literature will undergo a narrative synthesis. A narrative synthesis is the first step in systematically reviewing and analyzing the collected literature from the selected articles.³⁸ The sum of the narrative summary will produce a comprehensive conclusion of the selected literature's collected findings.¹⁹ More specifically, this scoping review will use a modified approach to summarizing and developing a conclusion based on the strengths of textual narrative synthesis and thematic narrative synthesis.

Textual narrative synthesis has been used to evaluate both quantitative and qualitative data. A textual narrative synthesis will illustrate the categorization of different study characteristics, context, quality, and conclusions. Synthesizing the selected literature using textual narrative synthesis will enable the reviewers of this scoping review to identify the gaps in the literature by displaying where data were non-existent and assessing the quality of the evidence in variable categories.^{36,39}

Thematic narrative synthesis is used for synthesizing the results of qualitative literature for systematic reviews. Thematic narratives evaluate the selected literature by assessing codes in a line-by-line analysis of the literature, using the identified codes to develop descriptive themes, and finally developing an analytical theme.^{40,41} Combining the strengths of both types of narrative summaries will increase this scoping review conclusion's trustworthiness⁴⁰ by providing a detailed description of the literature accepted for this scoping review.³⁹

The collected literature will be separated based on the specific methodology (quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods) used in the study. The studies will be explored for heterogeneity of their results, comparing the results, and highlighting any similarities, differences, and patterns in the collected findings.³⁸

All the collected data will be placed categorically in an Excel spreadsheet³⁴ (see online supplemental appendix 2) and will undergo data analysis. This scoping review will analyze the separate data categories as listed above under Data Charting Process. Once categorized, each column will undergo analysis to assess the quantitative frequency counts. The quantitative frequency counts will assess the frequency in the current literature of those items that align with the aims' research questions.

Consultation of the data

The data collected and analyzed for this scoping review will undergo consultation^{42,43} in the form of qualitative interviews. The qualitative interviews will be done by three senior trauma surgeons and three senior general surgery physician assistants who can provide perspectives and validation on the results of this scoping review. The author (DA) of the scoping review will provide the consultants with the preliminary findings from the qualitative thematic analysis of the scoping review to query their perspectives about the qualitative analysis. Additionally, the consultants will be queried about the results of the qualitative thematic analysis to validate the findings.

The qualitative data will be collected after written consent has been obtained. The interviews will be conducted via Zoom⁴⁴

voice recordings only and transcribed via the REV.com⁴⁵ transcription service. The data will then be uploaded into NVivo,⁴⁶ a qualitative data analysis system for coding and developing themes. The consultant data will be reported in the scoping review under the title 'Consultation'. Additionally, the data collected from the consultants will be integrated into the final discussion of the scoping review. Including expert consultation in this scoping review will enhance the results, making the results more applicable to stakeholders interested in this research discussion.

DISCUSSION

This scoping review protocol will be the first to develop a path forward to assess the literature of the past 30 years discussing the management of NCTH of the abdomen in civilian and military austere/remote environments. The knowledge to action framework will guide knowledge creation to synthesize the current evidence from multiple sources and identify gaps in the literature, and will direct the analysis of articles for data extraction and contextualizing the data to overcome barriers and facilitators for current and future knowledge to address specific knowledge gaps.³⁷ The assessment of the current literature and identification of gaps in current knowledge in this scoping review will provide the basis for next steps in using the knowledge to action framework: develop new knowledge from knowledge creation, adapt knowledge to the current subject of discussion, assess the barriers and facilitators of the knowledge, implement the new knowledge, monitor the new knowledge after implementation, evaluate the outcomes of the knowledge and sustain the knowledge. The use of the knowledge to action framework will potentially assist in the discovery of new knowledge that will ultimately lead to innovations including the development of an evidence-informed protocol toward the management of NCTH to eliminate these potentially preventable causes of death due to injury.⁴⁷

Author affiliations

¹Translational Health Science, George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington, District of Columbia, USA

²Clinical Research and Leadership Department, George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington, District of Columbia, USA

³Department of Surgery, George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington, District of Columbia, USA

⁴Department of Surgery, Sutter Capital Pavilion, Sutter Health, Sacramento, California, USA

⁵Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, San Antonio Military Medical Center, San Antonio, Texas, USA

⁶Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington, District of Columbia, USA

⁷Joint Trauma System, Defense Center of Excellence for Trauma, San Antonio, Texas, USA

⁸The Norman M Rich Department of Surgery, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, USA

⁹Department of Clinical Research and Leadership, PhD program in Translational Health Sciences, George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington, District of Columbia, USA

Acknowledgements The authors would like to acknowledge the faculty and Cohort 3 at the George Washington University, PhD in Translational Health Science program. Additionally, the authors would like to acknowledge the US Military Trauma Surgery Community that have sacrificed so much for the service members and civilian communities they serve.

Contributors DA, PLMD, and PvdW take full responsibility for the integrity and accuracy of the idea and design within this scoping review protocol. DA, ES and MB developed the search strategy. DA and ABM will execute the search strategy together. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content was conducted by PvdW, PLMD, ES, BS, MB, and SAS. Study supervision was conducted

by PvdW. All authors have read and approved the manuscript for submission for peer review.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval This scoping review will require Institutional Review Board approval for the expert consultation in the form of qualitative interviews. The Institutional Review Board approval will be obtained from the George Washington University Office of Human Research. Consultants' identifying information will remain confidential. All excerpts taken from the consultants will be credited as from the consented consultant and referred to as 'Participant number (#)'. The privacy and confidentiality of the consulting participants of this scoping review will be maintained to ensure good research practices.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

ORCID iDs

Donald Adams <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5394-1734>

Babak Sarani <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6247-3004>

REFERENCES

- Blackbourne LH, Czarnik J, Mabry R, Eastridge B, Baer D, Butler F, Pruitt B. Decreasing killed in action and died of wounds rates in combat wounded. *J Trauma* 2010;69 Suppl 1:S1–4.
- Butler FK, Holcomb JB, Shackelford S, Barbabella S, Bailey JA, Baker JB, Cap AP, Conklin CC, Cunningham CW, Davis M, et al. Advanced resuscitative care in tactical combat casualty care: TCCC guidelines change 18-01:14 October 2018. *J Spec Oper Med* 2018;18:37–55.
- Holcomb JB. Transport time and preoperating room hemostatic interventions are important: improving outcomes after severe truncal injury. *Crit Care Med* 2018;46:447–53.
- Bowden M. Black hawk down: a story of modern war, 1999.
- Holcomb JB, McMullin NR, Pearse L, Caruso J, Wade CE, Oetjen-Gerdes L, Champion HR, Lawnick M, Farr W, Rodriguez S, et al. Causes of death in U.S. special operations forces in the global war on terrorism: 2001-2004. *Ann Surg* 2007;245:986–91.
- Kelly JF, Ritenour AE, McLaughlin DF, Bagg KA, Apodaca AN, Mallak CT, Pearse L, Lawnick MM, Champion HR, Wade CE, Holcomb JB, et al. Injury severity and causes of death from operation Iraqi freedom and operation enduring freedom: 2003-2004 versus 2006. *J Trauma* 2008;64:S21–7.
- Morrison JJ, Rasmussen TE. Noncompressible torso hemorrhage: a review with contemporary definitions and management strategies. *Surg Clin North Am* 2012;92:843–58.
- Holcomb JB, McMullin NR, Pearse L, Caruso J, Wade CE, Oetjen-Gerdes L, Champion HR, Lawnick M, Farr W, Rodriguez S, Butler FK, et al. Causes of death in U.S. special operations forces in the global war on terrorism: 2001-2004. *Ann Surg* 2007;245:986–91.
- Kisat M, Morrison JJ, Hashmi ZG, Efron DT, Rasmussen TE, Haider AH. Epidemiology and outcomes of non-compressible torso hemorrhage. *J Surg Res* 2013;184:414–21.
- Chang JC, Holloway BC, Zamisch M, Hepburn MJ, Ling GSF. ResQFoam for the treatment of non-compressible hemorrhage on the front line. *Mil Med* 2015;180:932–3.
- Lyon M, Shiver SA, Greenfield EM, Reynolds BZ, Lerner EB, Wedmore IS, Schwartz RB. Use of a novel abdominal aortic tourniquet to reduce or eliminate flow in the common femoral artery in human subjects. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2012;73:S103–5.
- Schechtman DW, Kauvar DS, De Guzman R, Polykratis IA, Prince MD, Kheirabadi BS, Dubick MA. Abdominal aortic and junctional tourniquet versus zone III resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta in a swine junctional hemorrhage model. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2020;88:292–7.
- Borger van der Burg BLS, van Dongen TFCF, Morrison JJ, Hedeman Joosten PPA, DuBose JJ, Hörer TM, Hoencamp R. A systematic review and meta-analysis of the use of resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta in the management of major exsanguination. *Eur J Trauma Emerg Surg* 2018;44:535–50.
- Morrison JJ, Morrison JJ, Galgon RE, Jansen JO, Jansen JO, Cannon JW, Rasmussen TE, Rasmussen TE, Eliason JL. A systematic review of the use of resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta in the management of hemorrhagic shock. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2016;80:324–34.

- 15 Engberg M, Taudorf M, Rasmussen NK, Russell L, Lönn L, Konge L. Training and assessment of competence in resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta (REBOA) - a systematic review. *Injury* 2020;51:147–56.
- 16 Woolf SH. The meaning of translational research and why it matters. *JAMA* 2008;299:211–3.
- 17 National Center for Advancing Translational Science. Translational Science Spectrum. 2020. <https://ncats.nih.gov/translation/spectrum>.
- 18 Drolet BC, Lorenzi NM. Translational research: understanding the continuum from bench to bedside. *Transl Res* 2011;157:1–5.
- 19 Peters MD, Godfrey C, McInerney P, Munn Z, Tricco AC, Khalil H. Chapter 11: Scoping reviews. JBI manual for evidence synthesis, 2020. <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>.
- 20 Tricco AC, Lillie E, Zarin W, O'Brien KK, Colquhoun H, Levac D, Moher D, Peters MDJ, Horsley T, Weeks L, O'Brien K, et al. PRISMA extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-ScR): checklist and explanation. *Ann Intern Med* 2018;169:467–73.
- 21 Bekdache O, Paradis T, Shen YBH, Elbahrawy A, Grushka J, Deckelbaum DL, Khwaja K, Fata P, Razek T, Beckett A. Resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta (reboa): a scoping review protocol concerning indications-advantages and challenges of implementation in traumatic non-compressible torso haemorrhage. *BMJ Open* 2019;9:e027572.
- 22 Roberts DJ, Bobrovitz N, Zygun DA, Ball CG, Kirkpatrick AW, Faris PD, Stelfox HT. Indications for use of damage control surgery and damage control interventions in civilian trauma patients: a scoping review. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2015;78:1187–96.
- 23 Gamberini E, Coccolini F, Tamagnini B, Martino C, Albarello V, Benni M, Bisulli M, Fabbri N, Hörer TM, Ansaloni L, Agnoletti V, et al. Resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta in trauma: a systematic review of the literature. *World J Emerg Surg* 2017;12:42.
- 24 Manzano Nunez R, Naranjo MP, Foianini E, Ferrada P, Rincon E, García-Perdomo HA, Burbano P, Herrera JP, García AF, Ordoñez CA. A meta-analysis of resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta (reboa) or open aortic cross-clamping by resuscitative thoracotomy in non-compressible torso hemorrhage patients. *World J Emerg Surg* 2017;12:30.
- 25 Bekdache O, Paradis T, Shen YBH, Elbahrawy A, Grushka J, Deckelbaum D, Khwaja K, Fata P, Razek T, Beckett A. Resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta (reboa): indications: advantages and challenges of implementation in traumatic non-compressible torso hemorrhage. *Trauma Surg Acute Care Open* 2019;4:e000262.
- 26 Roberts DJ, Zygun DA, Kirkpatrick AW, Ball CG, Faris PD, Bobrovitz N, Robertson HL, Stelfox HT. A protocol for a scoping and qualitative study to identify and evaluate indications for damage control surgery and damage control interventions in civilian trauma patients. *BMJ Open* 2014;4:e005634.
- 27 Huang X, Lin J, Demner-Fushman D. Evaluation of PICO as a knowledge representation for clinical questions. *AMIA Annu Symp Proc* 2006;2006:359–63.
- 28 Schardt C, Adams MB, Owens T, Keitz S, Fontelo P. Utilization of the PICO framework to improve searching for clinical questions. *BMC Med Inform Decis Mak* 2007;7:16.
- 29 Venticinque SG, Grathwohl KW. Critical care in the austere environment: providing exceptional care in unusual places. *Crit Care Med* 2008;36:S284–92.
- 30 EndNote X9. Focus on what matters most: your research. 2020. <https://endnote.com>.
- 31 Page MJ, Moher D, Bossuyt PM, Boutron I, Hoffmann TC, Mulrow CD, Shamseer L, Tetzlaff JM, Akl EA, Brennan SE, et al. PRISMA 2020 explanation and elaboration: updated guidance and exemplars for reporting systematic reviews. *BMJ* 2021;372:n160.
- 32 Clark AM, Dryden D, Hartling L. Systematic review of decision tools and their suitability for patient-centered decisionmaking regarding electronic cardiac devices, 2012. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK248329/pdf/Bookshelf_NBK248329.pdf.
- 33 Samuel GO, Hoffmann S, Wright RA, Lalu MM, Patlewicz G, Becker RA, DeGeorge GL, Fergusson D, Hartung T, Lewis RJ, Stephens ML, et al. Guidance on assessing the methodological and reporting quality of toxicologically relevant studies: a scoping review. *Environ Int* 2016;92-93:630–46.
- 34 Microsoft excel for MAC version 16.45: Microsoft, 2021.
- 35 Landis JR, Koch GG. The measurement of observer agreement for categorical data. *Biometrics* 1977;33:159–74.
- 36 Cleaver K, Essex R, Malamateniou C, Narramore N, Shekede H, Vargo EJ, Weldon SM. A systematic scoping review and textual narrative synthesis of undergraduate pediatric nursing simulations: what, why, and how? *Clin Simul Nurs* 2021;53:10–31.
- 37 Straus S, Tetroe J, Graham ID. Knowledge translation in health care: moving from evidence to practice. 2 edn: John Wiley and Sons, 2013.
- 38 Ryan R. 'Cochrane consumers and communication review group: data synthesis and analysis. 2013. <http://cccrg.cochrane.org>.
- 39 Lucas PJ, Baird J, Arai L, Law C, Roberts HM. Worked examples of alternative methods for the synthesis of qualitative and quantitative research in systematic reviews. *BMC Med Res Methodol* 2007;7:4.
- 40 Nowell LS, Norris JM, White DE, Moules NJ. Thematic analysis: Striving to meet the trustworthiness criteria. *Int J Qual Methods* 2017;16:1–13.
- 41 Thomas J, Harden A. Methods for the thematic synthesis of qualitative research in systematic reviews. *BMC Med Res Methodol* 2008;8:45.
- 42 Arksey H, O'Malley L. Scoping studies: towards a methodological framework. *Int J Soc Res Methodol* 2005;8:19–32.
- 43 Levac D, Colquhoun H, O'Brien KK. Scoping studies: advancing the methodology. *Implement Sci* 2010;5:69.
- 44 Zoom. 2020. <https://zoom.us>.
- 45 REV.com. 2021. <https://www.rev.com/account/auth/login?ReturnUrl=%2faccount%2ffiles>.
- 46 NVivo. 2020. <https://www.qsrinternational.com/nvivo-qualitative-data-analysis-software/home>.
- 47 Jenkins DH, Winchell RJ, Coimbra R, Rotondo MF, Weireter LJ, Bulger EM, Kozar RA, Nathens AB, Reilly PM, Henry SM, et al. Position statement of the American college of surgeons committee on trauma on the National academies of sciences, engineering and medicine report, a national trauma care system. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2016;81:819–23.