

Supplemental Digital Content

Table S1. Measurements and interventions in paediatric patients with trauma categorised by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) category. NACA 3 to 5 represent patients with vital signs during the prehospital period, whereas 6 or 7 represent patients with traumatic cardiac arrest during the prehospital period.

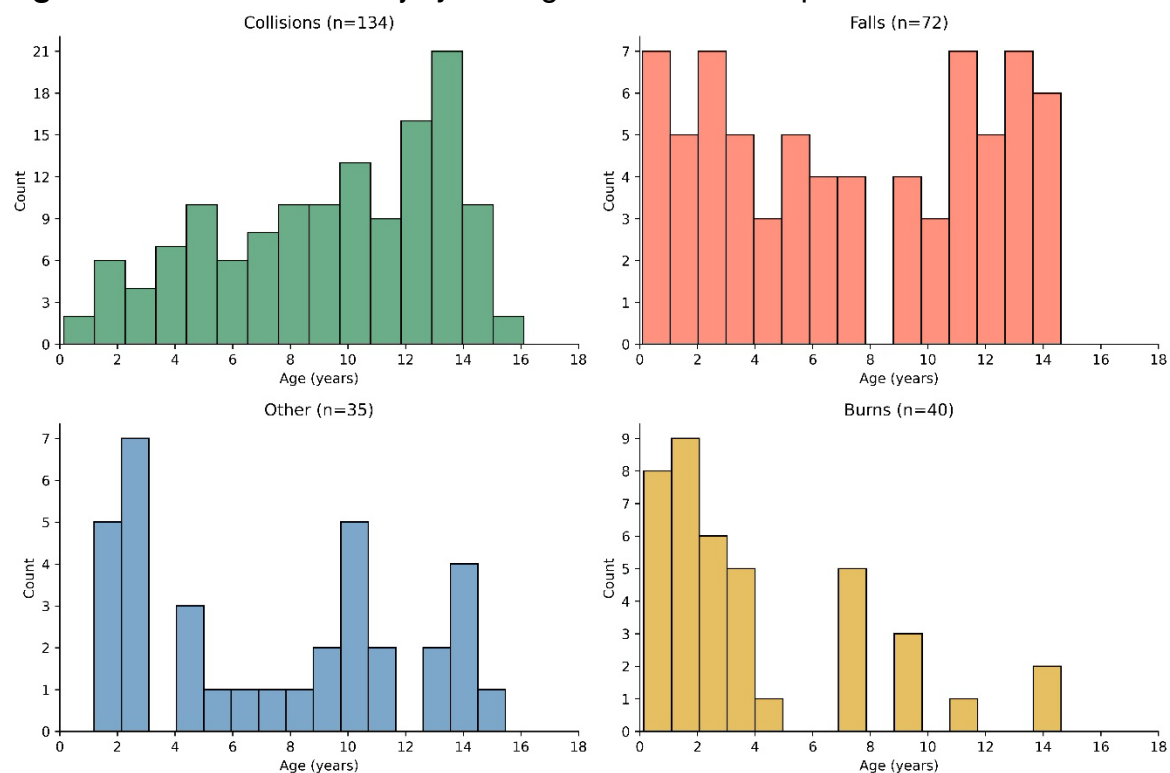
Figure S1. Mechanism of injury and age distributions of patients. Collisions were more common in older children, whereas fire or explosion was more common in younger children.

Figure S2. Distribution of the prehospital Glasgow Coma Scale Score (GCS)

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Variable	All patients n=282 (100%)	NACA 3-5 n=264 (93.6%)	NACA 6-7 n=18 (6.4%)
NACA 7	10	-	10
Documented measurements			
Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Score	15 [14-15]	15 [14-15]	3 [3-3]
SpO ₂	194 (71.3)	189 (71.6)	5 (62.5)
Respiratory rate	57 (21.0)	52 (19.7)	5 (62.5)
Heart rate	169 (62.1)	164 (62.1)	5 (62.5)
Systolic blood pressure	75 (27.6)	70 (26.5)	5 (62.5)
Blood glucose	11 (3.9)	11 (4.2)	0 (0.0)
Interventions			
Supplemental oxygen	31 (11.4)	27 (10.2)	4 (50.0)
Intravenous access	162 (57.4)	156 (59.1)	6 (33.3)
Intraosseous access	8 (2.8)	2 (0.8)	6 (33.3)
Nasal application of medication	58 (20.6)	58 (22.0)	0 (0.0)
Airway Management			
Tracheal intubation	21 (7.5)	10	11
Difficult intubation	3/21 (14.3)	0/10 (0.0)	3/11 (27.3)
Cormack & Lehane	1 [1-1]	1 [1-1]	1 [1-2]
NMBA	10/21 (47.6)	8/10 (80.0)	2/11 (18.2)
First etCO ₂ , kPa	3.9 [1.4-5.0]	4.2 [3.9-5.0]	1.6 [1.4-2.7]
Medication and fluids			
Fluid bolus (≥10ml/kg bodyweight)	56 (19.9)	48 (18.2)	8 (44.4)
Tranexamic acid	16 (5.7)	14 (5.3)	2 (11.1)
Fentanyl	142 (50.4)	142 (53.8)	0 (0.0)
Ketamine	47 (16.7)	47 (17.8)	0 (0.0)
Midazolam	35 (12.4)	34 (12.9)	1 (5.6)
Propofol	2 (0.7)	2 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Ephedrine	3 (1.1)	2 (0.8)	1 (5.6)
Phenylephrine	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)
Noradrenaline	2 (0.7)	1 (0.4)	1 (5.6)
Adrenaline	11 (3.9)	1 (0.4)	10 (55.6)

Data presented in number (percentage) or median [Q1 - Q3]

Figure S1. Mechanism of injury and age distributions of patients.

Collisions were more common in older children, whereas fire or explosion was more common in younger children.

Figure S2. Distribution of the prehospital Glasgow Coma Scale Score (GCS)