

L. No. – NHSRC/12-13/QI/01/LS

Date: January 18, 2024

To,

ACS | PS | Secretary Health – All States & UTs

**Subject: Online Lecture Series on Standard Treatment Guidelines**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Chest injury, also known as chest trauma, is any form of physical injury to the chest including the ribs, heart and lungs. Chest injuries account for 25% of all deaths from traumatic injury. Typically chest injuries are caused by blunt mechanisms such as direct, indirect, compression, contusion, deceleration, or blasts caused by motor vehicle collisions or penetrating mechanisms such as stabbings. Chest injuries constitute an important aspect of trauma. Despite high mortality rates, but the majority of patients with thoracic injuries can be managed by a simple intervention.

Chest injuries are often serious or immediately life threatening because they interfere with breathing or circulation. Some injuries damage the ribs and chest muscles (called the chest wall) severely enough to make it difficult for the lungs to inflate normally. Damage to the lungs themselves interferes with gas exchange, the main function of the lungs in which oxygen is acquired and carbon dioxide is expelled. Chest injuries can cause circulatory problems if they result in a lot of bleeding. Bleeding is often inside the chest wall, which also interferes with breathing. Also, injury to the heart can affect circulation by interfering with the heart's ability to pump blood to the body.

The incidence of chest injuries has increased due to high-speed vehicular travel. Chest trauma can also be the result of falls, stabbings, gunshot injuries, industrial accidents, contact sports, etc. One out of four trauma patients die due to chest injury or its complications. This emphasizes the importance of chest trauma and its early recognition. Therefore, focusing on this important healthcare problem, the next session in this lecture series **"Early Recognition of Chest Injuries"** has been scheduled on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2024 and the speakers are Dr. Narendra Chaudhary, Additional Professor, Department of Surgery, JP Trauma Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi and Dr Sangeeta Sharma, President DSPRUD.

You are requested to disseminate the information to all public healthcare facilities and available clinicians, nursing and other healthcare professionals may be encouraged to join the webinar. The agenda of the session is placed at **Annexure 'A'**.

Link for the online lecture is given below -

Date: 18.05.2024

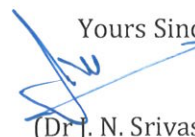
Time: 2.30 PM to 5.00 PM

Registration WebEx link from PC, Mac, iOS or Android:

<https://nhsrc-india.webex.com/weblink/register/r23423c97fd30277c00deba6dcd70011b>

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely



(Dr). N. Srivastava)

Officiating Executive Director - NHSRC

Copy:

- Mission Director NHM - All States & UTs
- State Nodal Officer, Quality Assurance – All States & UTs



**Series -2 of Lecture on  
Standard Treatment Guidelines  
Agenda**

<b>NHSRC-DSPRUD STG series</b> <b>9th Session</b> <b>18 May 2024 (Saturday)</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Resource Person</b>
02.45 PM to 3.00 PM	Online Registration	
03.00 PM to 03.15 PM	Pre-Training Evaluation	
03.15 PM to 03.20 PM	Welcome & Objective of Lecture Series	Dr. J. N. Srivastava, Advisor-QPS, NHSRC
03.20 PM to 03.25 PM	Address by the Chief Guest	Maj Gen (Prof) Dr Atul Kotwal, SM, VSM, Executive Director, NHSRC
03.25 PM to 4.30 PM	Early recognition and management of Chest injuries	Dr. Narendra Chaudhary, Additional Professor, Department of Surgery, JP Trauma Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi.
04.30 PM to 04.45 PM	Navigating Complexity: Challenges and solutions	Dr. Sangeeta Sharma, Professor-IHBAS and President, DSPRUD
04.45 PM -05.00 PM	Q & A	
05.00 PM- 05:30 PM	Post Training Evaluation & closing	