Healthcare system impacts of the 2017 Manchester Arena bombing: evidence from a national trauma registry patient case series and hospital performance data

Paul Dark, Martin Smith, Harry Ziman, Simon Carley, Fiona Lecky

Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, Manchester, UK

ABSTRACT

Introduction In response to detonation of an improvised explosive device at the Manchester Arena on 22 May 2017, we aimed to use detailed information about injured patients flowing through hospital healthcare to objectively evaluate the preplanned responses of a regional trauma care system and to show how routinely collected hospital performance data can be used to assess impact on regional healthcare.

Methods Data about injury severity, management and outcome for patients presenting to hospitals were collated using England’s major trauma registry for 30 days following hospital attendance. System-wide data about hospital performance were collated by National Health Service England’s North West Utilisation Management Unit and presented as Shewhart charts from 15 April 2017 to 25 June 2017.

Results Detailed information was obtained on 153 patients (109 adults and 44 children) who attended hospital emergency departments after the incident. Within 6 hours, a network of 11 regional trauma care hospitals received a total of 138 patients (90%). For the whole patient cohort, median Injury Severity Score (ISS) was 1 (IQR 1–10) and median New ISS (NISS) was 2 (IQR 1–14). For the 75 patients (49%) attending a major trauma centre, median ISS was 7.5 (IQR 1–14) and NISS was 10 (IQR 3–22). Limb and torso body regions predominated when injuries were classified as major life threatening (Abbreviated Injury Scale>3). Ninety-three patients (61%) required hospital admission following emergency department management, with 21 (14%) requiring emergency damage control surgery and 24 (16%) requiring critical care. Three fatalities occurred during early resuscitative treatment and 150 (98%) survived to day 30. The increased system-wide hospital admissions and care activity was linked to increases in regional hospital care capacity through cancellations of elective surgery and increased community care. Consequently, there were sustained system-wide hospital service improvements over the following weeks.

Conclusions The systematic collation of injured patient and healthcare system data has provided an objective evaluation of a regional major incident plan and provided insight into healthcare system resilience. Hospital patient care data indicated that a pre rehearsed patient dispersal plan at incident scene was implemented effectively.

Key messages

What is already known on this subject
► There is an acknowledged inadequate evidence base to assess healthcare responses to civilian terrorist attacks and to inform health systems planning.

What this study adds
► Systematic collation of both individual patient hospital data (through deployment of a national trauma register) and hospital performance data has allowed evaluation of a civilian trauma care system’s planned responses to a major terrorist incident and healthcare system resilience.
► Collection, archiving and use of patient and healthcare data in an agreed, standardised way can facilitate improvements in the evidence base and learning from a mass casualty civilian terrorist attack.

INTRODUCTION

Major public health concerns regarding healthcare system preparedness for civilian terrorist attacks have been raised regularly despite well publicised guidance on the preparation and response to major incidents.1 2 Systematic reviews of data reported from patient case series3 or reviews of mass casualty management strategies4 all help inform on learning and health systems planning for terrorist attack in civilian settings.5 However, low-quality case reporting and anecdotal expert opinion contribute to an acknowledged limited evidence base of relevant patient and health services data from real major incidents.1 6 7

The preparation of emergency response plans for major trauma incidents requires systems level information that can be used to anticipate the demands placed on a healthcare system.6 Such data can be obtained as part of simulated exercises7 8 but are ideally obtained from healthcare system responses to major incidents. The systematic collection, archiving and publication of data of an internationally agreed nature would provide a body of information to planning processes and support capacity assessment, but this is not routinely done.
This paper reports detailed injury and care data systematically by utilising an established national trauma registry and delineates patient flow through a civilian healthcare system following a major terrorism incident. These patient-level data provide an opportunity to objectively evaluate a trauma care system’s planned healthcare responses. We also show how routinely collected system-wide healthcare performance data can be used to assess the consequent impact on regional healthcare provision.

METHODS

Incident description

Data presented in this paper arise from the responses of an integrated acute healthcare system to events at the Manchester Arena, UK, on 22 May 2017. A shrapnel-laden improvised explosive device (IED) was detonated at 22:31 in one of the Arena’s foyers. Attendees were streaming out of the 21,000-capacity auditorium, the largest indoor arena in the UK, following a concert by the American singer Ariana Grande.

Healthcare system setting

The National Health Service (NHS) is the publicly funded national healthcare system in the UK. It provides healthcare to every resident, with most services—including community and hospital emergency care—free at the point of delivery. NHS England operates the major trauma service in Manchester as a single service system, the Greater Manchester Major Trauma Services Network (GMMTSN), which serves a city of circa 3 million people 180 miles north-west of London.

The GMMTSN was launched in 2012 based on a realisation that no single hospital in Greater Manchester had the full spectrum of clinical services to act as a single major trauma centre (MTC). The GMMTSN engage healthcare providers throughout the city to provide a planned response to trauma with defined patient and staff pathways. It includes a single, integrated prehospital emergency medical service (EMS)—the North West Ambulance Service (NWAS). The structure of the GMMTSN is unusual in the UK (online supplemental figure S1) where it is more common for a single NHS organisation to provide a MTC service to a regional network of trauma units and local emergency hospitals, although paediatric major trauma services are often provided separately from adult services.

Major incident plans

GMMTSN’s plans for major trauma events were revised following the 2015 multisite terrorist attacks in Paris and other incidents that year.6–14 The planned and rehearsed scheme for system-wide patient dispersal (the Patient Dispersal Framework) in the event of a major incident is detailed in online supplemental figure S2. The plan did not include provision for collation of patient or healthcare system data.

Data collection and sources

Prehospital

Information about incident timelines, prehospital responses, patient triage priority categories at scene and ambulance transport from incident scene was collated by the NWAS and formed part of a report to the Kerslake public review into the preparedness and emergency responses to the Manchester Arena bombing.15

Emergency department and acute hospital

The Trauma Audit and Research Network (TARN) registry, established over 25 years ago, collects prospective, observational data from hospitalised major trauma patients in all trauma care networks across England.16 TARN provides NHS England with confidential information about trauma systems performance. When data are available to emergency departments, the TARN registry also includes patient level prehospital data for those subsequently receiving hospital care but does not include patients confirmed dead at the injury scene.

As part of GMMTSN’s emergency responses to the incident, and in response to NHS England’s requests for regular incident updates, the TARN registry was deployed to collate and archive anonymised healthcare data for all incident patients attending emergency departments (including any outside of Greater Manchester) and subsequent hospital care to 30 days irrespective of injury severity or hospital admission status. Data included physiological status at hospital arrival and anatomical injuries to derive Injury Severity Scores (ISS) (online supplemental material methods S1). In addition, data were captured on management, hospital healthcare utilisation, patient disposition and all-cause mortality to 30 days. All research for publication from the TARN database is overseen by the TARN Board which is a multidisciplinary group including patient and public representatives.

Greater Manchester acute healthcare system

Routinely collected system-wide time series data about the provision of acute hospital healthcare were obtained from the North West Utilisation Management Unit (https://healthinnovationmanchester.com/our-work/utilisation-management/). Data were collated about hospital emergency attendances, emergency

Figure 1 Flow diagram for TARN registered patient data. ED, emergency department; TARN, Trauma Audit and Research Network.
We are contacting you because you were a survivor, hospital patient, or a relative of a hospital patient, or a member of the bereaved families following the Manchester Arena bombing incident in May 2017.

We would like to let you know about a medical research report that we have written about the hospital responses to the Manchester Arena bombing incident. Our report is based on anonymised information (ie, patients cannot be identified) that is routinely collected for the National Health Service (NHS) by the Trauma Audit and Research Network (TARN). Working with TARN and the NHS, we have been able to evaluate Manchester hospitals planned emergency responses to the incident, identifying good practice and improvements for the future.

Major incidents continue to occur around the world. In the past, we have learnt valuable lessons from colleagues in the UK and abroad. It is, therefore, very important for us to share our learning from Manchester with the wider international healthcare communities. Publishing a scientific article, in a peer-reviewed international medical journal, is the established format for achieving this effectively.

Our completed report has now been reviewed confidentially by the British Medical Journal Publishing Group’s Emergency Medicine Journal, including input from independent international experts in the field, and a final version has been accepted for publication later in 2020.

There was an agreement that before this article was published, we would inform you of its content and, more importantly, its significant value in assessing and improving major incident plans for the future. Therefore, we are contacting you—following help from Manchester City Council and Greater Manchester Police (GMP)—to seek your support if you were hospitalised to proceed with publication.

Our report publication will be read by doctors and other healthcare professionals but will also be seen by many others including journalists and the public. Therefore, our report may be the subject of press coverage. You have our commitment that we will work with Manchester City Council and GMP to ensure that you are fully informed about any planned press releases in advance.

We thank you for your time considering our request for support to publish our report. A copy of our scientific report can be provided to you if you would like to read it. We have decided not to send this directly to you as already mentioned it is very technical with a specific audience in mind. We are concerned that any report about the Arena bombing may cause some distress and upset.

We ask that you reply to us by email before 15 August 2020 so that the report authors and the Emergency Medicine Journal editors can review your feedback and gauge the level of support prior to a final decision to publish.

Yours faithfully,
Professor Paul Dark, The University of Manchester
Dr Martin Smith, Lead of Greater Manchester NHS Major Trauma Services
15th July 2020.

Commentary from Respondent 27

I have read the Emergency Medical Journal report and noted things that I am NOT happy to read, as I truly believe that in parts it does not accurately reflect what I experienced on that night in the aftermath. I also believe it will mislead anyone reading it, so I do not support its release to the public. I have given and written several witness statements for the police investigations and the Kerslake Report, none of which represent my experiences.

I accept that investigations and reports will always be very sensitive for those seriously affected by this tragic event and who will live with it for the rest of their lives. However, I cannot understand why those involved in finding out the details of what happened that night would continually cause me (and no doubt all the others affected) more stress, frustration and indeed psychological pain and suffering having to read facts that I do not believe are correct.

I will just highlight some important facts that from my perspective don’t match in this Emergency Medicine Journal report and I request them to be duly noted:

1. Numbers of casualties, timings for casualty evacuation and medical help arriving into the foyer (City room), discrepancies between various governing bodies and reports, who is correct?
2. During the aftermath in the foyer (City room, where the bomb was detonated) My sister and I did not receive any ‘top to toe’ assessment from anyone and it was quite some time before I saw any ‘official’ medical person enter the foyer (City room). I do not agree that all casualties including myself were removed from scene (foyer—City room) within the ‘golden hour’.
3. When I was finally removed from the foyer (City room) and taken to the train station holding area (War Memorial entrance).

Paramedics made several attempts to assess me but each time they were stopped and taken away to assist with other casualties. From my perspective and personal experience assessments were chaotic and not well organised or co-ordinated.

A paramedic finally refused to leave me expressing his findings of my injuries and I was immediately upgraded in priority to go to hospital in the next available ambulance to arrive.

In the chaos, I witnessed this ambulance crew being pressured to move me and get me to hospital even after they had expressed concerns that they didn’t have directions which hospital to go to and someone else was using their vehicle. They were then shouted at to use another vehicle and get me gone! This resulted in the crew having no keys to access the lockers that contained invaluable pain relief for me. I was moved into the ambulance where there was a further delay waiting for directions where to go. I was driven to a hospital some distance away. I did not receive any pain relief at any point that night. (Until I arrived at hospital in the early hours next morning).

I also witnessed difficulties the ambulance crew had reaching the hospital due to the sat navigation not working which resulted in them having to use a mobile phone to get directions. Difficulties continued as security roadblocks kept turning the driver back and forth causing more delay.
5. On arriving to hospital I saw the time on the wall clock in the emergency department. The same time was logged on my medical records by the trauma team, which confirms to me I was correct. This has assisted me to work out the time frame against sequence of my movements after the explosion and questions I have raised about timings discrepancies in reports.

6. The patient identification card and wristband issued whilst I was in the foyer (City room) identifying important timing, injuries and information about me, was removed by a paramedic while I was in the train station (War Memorial entrance) it was not replaced in the chaos so it did not accompany me to the hospital. I was told by the GMP weeks after the event that many cards were retrieved that night, however, when I asked could I have mine back I was told they had all been destroyed! Surely this information is crucial to understand what happened at the scene, therefore I cannot believe or accept that such important evidence was so quickly disposed off. Why?

I sat amongst the dead, dying and those fighting for life, I observed the pain and suffering and endured my own. I need to hear the truth to be able to move forward and I have to be there for those who didn’t make it, they do not have a say in this, so I must speak up for them and for my own mental wellbeing. I cannot rest until the truth is told and evidence is shown to me around what actually happened from all departments responsible for finding out the truth!

Table 1  Major incident patients presenting to emergency departments (ED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No (%)</th>
<th>All patients</th>
<th>Adults (&gt;16 years)</th>
<th>Children (&lt;16 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR) age in years</td>
<td>36 (15–47)</td>
<td>45 (34–50)</td>
<td>13 (12–14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) of females</td>
<td>107 (70%)</td>
<td>68 (62%)</td>
<td>40 (91%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) of all ED patient arrivals and no requiring critical care (CC)</td>
<td>ED CC ED CC ED CC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM Major Trauma Care System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTC-1</td>
<td>26 (17%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
<td>25 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTC-2</td>
<td>8 (5%)</td>
<td>5 (3%)</td>
<td>8 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTC-3</td>
<td>8 (5%)</td>
<td>5 (3%)</td>
<td>8 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-MTC</td>
<td>26 (17%)</td>
<td>5 (3%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU-1</td>
<td>14 (9%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>10 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU-2</td>
<td>11 (7%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
<td>10 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU-3</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEH-1</td>
<td>17 (11%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
<td>12 (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEH-2</td>
<td>17 (11%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
<td>14 (9%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEH-3</td>
<td>8 (5%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>5 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEH-4</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside GM Major Trauma Care System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTC</td>
<td>6 (4%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-MTC</td>
<td>9 (6%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>7 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of presentation to ED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>n=153</td>
<td>n=109</td>
<td>n=44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) by ambulance service</td>
<td>59 (39%)</td>
<td>43 (39%)</td>
<td>16 (36%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) by car</td>
<td>57 (37%)</td>
<td>38 (35%)</td>
<td>19 (43%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) walked</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;4%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) not recorded</td>
<td>33 (22%)</td>
<td>24 (22 %)</td>
<td>9 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR) Injury Severity overall and at MTCs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>n=153</td>
<td>n=74</td>
<td>n=109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) ISS 1–8</td>
<td>104 (68%)</td>
<td>72 (97%)</td>
<td>32 (65%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) ISS 9–15</td>
<td>18 (12%)</td>
<td>12 (13%)</td>
<td>7 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) ISS &gt;15</td>
<td>18 (12%)</td>
<td>12 (13%)</td>
<td>7 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) NISS 1–8</td>
<td>98 (64%)</td>
<td>68 (84%)</td>
<td>30 (68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) NISS 9–15</td>
<td>18 (12%)</td>
<td>12 (16%)</td>
<td>14 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) NISS &gt;15</td>
<td>37 (24%)</td>
<td>30 (40%)</td>
<td>27 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) of patients with major injuries by body region (AIS ≥3) overall and at MTCs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>n=153</td>
<td>n=74</td>
<td>n=109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%)—head</td>
<td>6 (4%)</td>
<td>6 (8%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%)—face</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;7%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%)—chest</td>
<td>12 (8%)</td>
<td>10 (13%)</td>
<td>7 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%)—abdomen</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;7%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%)—spine</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;7%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%)—pelvis</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;3%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%)—limbs</td>
<td>32 (21%)</td>
<td>21 (28%)</td>
<td>26 (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%)—burns</td>
<td>5 (3%)</td>
<td>5 (7%)</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time before arrival in ED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>n=153</td>
<td>n=109</td>
<td>n=44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) ISS 1–8</td>
<td>104 (68%)</td>
<td>72 (97%)</td>
<td>32 (68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) ISS 9–15</td>
<td>18 (12%)</td>
<td>12 (16%)</td>
<td>14 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) ISS &gt;15</td>
<td>37 (24%)</td>
<td>30 (40%)</td>
<td>27 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR) minutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients arriving in ED within 6 hours by ISS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) ISS 1–8</td>
<td>78 (51%)</td>
<td>53 (49%)</td>
<td>25 (57%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) ISS 9–15</td>
<td>28 (18%)</td>
<td>24 (22%)</td>
<td>4 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (%) ISS &gt;15</td>
<td>18 (12%)</td>
<td>11 (10%)</td>
<td>7 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR) minutes before ED arrival ISS 1–8</td>
<td>108 (70–242)</td>
<td>106 (70–194)</td>
<td>128 (91–270)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR) minutes before ED arrival ISS 9–15</td>
<td>234 (180–255)</td>
<td>230 (180–250)</td>
<td>245 (236–255)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued
the location and timing of the explosion in the entrance
department of their choice (which was anticipated) including 14
patients presenting outside of the GMMTSN (table 1).

By 3:00 hour the following day, all ambulance transfers from
incident scene had arrived at hospital—although patients self-
presented to hospitals both before and after this time, some
with significant injuries (table 1). At 5.25 hour, NWAS declared
the end of the major incident ‘reception phase’ while the more
prolonged hospital ‘definitive care phase’ was unfolding.
Following arrival in emergency departments, it proved impos-
sible to retrieve patient-level data recorded at scene and so these
data were not recorded in the TARN registry or linked to subse-
tequent hospital care records.

**Information from hospitals**

The healthcare system treated 153 injured patients (109 adults
and 44 paediatric patients) who attended emergency depart-
ments, including three hospital fatalities. As seen in table 1,
a notable feature of these data is the age and sex profiles of
patients, which can be explained by the presence of the young,
predominately female, concert audience attracted by performer
and the location and timing of the explosion in the entrance
foyer where parents were waiting at the end of the concert.

The majority of GMMTSN hospitals treated patients with in-
juries, with MTCs more likely to receive patients with major inju-
ries and with a requirement for critical care when compared with
trauma units and local emergency hospitals together (table 1).
Indeed, 19 of a total of 24 critical care admissions were for
patients attending MTCs. There were a small number (two chil-
dren and three adults) who required subsequent secondary inter-
hospital transfer in the first 24 hours, predominantly between
MTCs for additional specialist definitive surgical care.

Figure 2 shows the number of patients each hour; (1) arriving
in emergency departments; (2) undergoing surgical procedures
in operating departments and (3) present in critical care units
over the first 24 hours, displaying the movement of injured
patients to hospital services as the incident relocates from scene
to emergency departments, operating departments and critical
care units. It also shows the lag phases for patient presentations
to these services.

The number of patients in operating departments shows two
peaks. The first was during the night when 21 patients received
emergency life-saving damage control surgery direct from the
emergency department (table 1). A second larger peak in opera-
tion departments use occurred the following day. The number
of patients admitted to critical care units increased rapidly both
during the night and the following afternoon, reflecting the
pattern of surgical activity.

As noted above, there was an unusually large number of injured
children involved in this incident and the regional paediatric
MTC received 12% of its annual major trauma caseload in one
night. Children and adults had similar proportions of injuries
by injury severity grouping (table 1). The bomb blast, in combi-
nation with high-energy shrapnel penetration, predominantly
resulted in limb and/or torso major life-threatening injuries in
both children and adults (table 1), although a greater propor-
tion of the major injuries in children were of head and chest
compared with adults. The proportions of children and adults
conveyed by NWAS ambulance from incident scene to hospital
emergency departments were similar (table 1). The majority
of children and adult patients arrived at emergency departments
within the first 6 hours following bomb detonation (figure 2,
table 1). However, for both children and adults, patients with

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**Table 1** Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time in ED</th>
<th>All patients</th>
<th>Adults (≥16 years)</th>
<th>Children (&lt;16 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR) minutes before ED arrival ISS &gt;15</td>
<td>129 (101–196)</td>
<td>125 (95–184)</td>
<td>178 (133–246)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1** summarises demographic, patient dispersal, management and disposition information about major incident patients presenting to their original ED. Duplications resulting from any subsequent secondary inter-hospital transfer have been corrected for in these data. Primary receiving hospitals included MTC, a P-MTC, TU and LEH across GM and elsewhere in the UK. A Major Trauma Centre is the UK equivalent of a level-1 Trauma Centre in North America; a Trauma Unit is the equivalent of level-2 and a Local Emergency Hospital is level-3. Patient numbers requiring CC at each centre are indicated. Injury severity is summarised using the ISS and the NISS. Major injury by body region is summarised using the AIS. Population data include counts, percentages, medians and IQR as appropriate. Medians and IQR for systolic blood pressure, respiratory rate and Glasgow Coma Score on arrival in the ED are not presented due to the large amount of missing data (see figure 1).

AIS, Abbreviated Injury Severity Score; GM, Greater Manchester; ISS, Injury Severity Score; LEH, local emergency hospitals; MTC, major trauma centres; NISS, new ISS; P-MTC, paediatric MTC; TU, trauma units.
either the most severe injuries (ISS >15) or the least severe injuries (ISS 1–8) were likely to arrive at a hospital emergency department in advance of those with intermediate severe injuries (ISS 8–15) (table 1). In the first 6 hours, children and adults arriving by ambulance from incident scene had the most severe injuries (median ISS 14 (IQR 4–20) and 10 (6–14), respectively). In addition, children and adults arriving at emergency departments independent from planned emergency responses had the least severe injuries (median ISS 1(IQR 1–1) and 1 (IQR 1–1), respectively).

In emergency departments, computer tomography scans were performed for similar proportions of children and adults, and the times to first scan were similar for both groups (table 1). Similar proportions of children and adults required blood transfusion in the first 24 hours from bomb blast, with smaller volume used in children (table 1). Compared with adults, children were less likely to require emergency surgery and critical care direct from the emergency department and, overall, children were more likely to be discharged into the community following emergency department assessment and care (table 1).

Surgical operations for both children and adults (table 2) were most commonly performed on skin, soft-tissue and limbs—which was similar for emergency surgery over the night of the incident (‘first wave’), emergent surgery the following day (‘second wave’) and repeated surgical interventions beyond the first 24 hours. Up to 30 days, the median number of surgical operations for both adults and children was 2 (IQR 1–3), and 3 (IQR 1–4) for patients managed at MTCs. Data presented in online supplemental figure S3 shows evidence for a long ‘surgical tail’ where patients required repeated surgery; most commonly for complex shrapnel, bone and soft tissue injuries of lower limbs.

Overall, surgical operations were most likely performed by senior trained surgeons (table 3) and, for the patients with the most severe injuries, were more likely provided by specialists at an MTC (table 1). For patients arriving at hospital, three patients died in an emergency department (table 1) and all those requiring hospital admission were alive at day 30 with their disposition summarised in online supplemental table S1.

### Information from Greater Manchester acute healthcare system

Healthcare activity data on 22 May 2017, suggested an under pressure NHS acute hospital system across Greater Manchester prior to the incident (figure 3 and online supplemental figures S4–S9). Planned surgery was reduced markedly following the incident, recovering to usual patterns in the next week (figure 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Surgical operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No (%) and timing of surgical operations by body region for all patients</strong></td>
<td><strong>No (%) and timing of surgical operations by body region for adults</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First wave</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second wave</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdomen</td>
<td>6 (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head and brain</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limbs</td>
<td>9 (22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin/soft-tissue</td>
<td>19 (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spine</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoracic</td>
<td>&lt;5 (&lt;12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows the number (%) of surgical operations performed by recorded body region for all patients and for adults and children alone. Timing of operations are split into ‘first wave’ (emergency surgery performed up to 9:00 hour on 23 May 2017), ‘second wave’ (emergent surgery performed after 9:00 hour on 23 May 2017) and ‘later operations’ (surgery performed after the first day up to 30 days following the incident)
In addition, there was an immediate surge in hospital patient discharges into the community (online supplemental figure S6). There was also evidence of decreased emergency department visits for a number of weeks (online supplemental figure S4). There were sustained system-wide hospital service improvements with emergency departments increasing the proportion of patients treated within 4 hours (online supplemental figure S9), reductions in delays to transfer care into the community (online supplemental figure S7) and improvements in hospital bed utilisation (online supplemental figure S8).

**DISCUSSION**

We have shown that during the responses to a civilian major trauma terrorist incident, detailed patient-level information and routine hospital performance data can be collated and used to examine the demands placed on a city’s healthcare system. To our knowledge, no similar data of this granularity have been presented previously either from terrorist incidents or humanitarian disasters.

A number of important lessons have been identified. The pattern of arrival of injured patients at emergency departments is important, reflecting the constraints at incident scene and providing an opportunity to implement hospital major incident plans to enhance emergency capacity. In a recent independent review, the factors that may have contributed to phasing of patients clearing the scene have been considered and systems learning recommended. The review also alluded to the importance of successful implementation of the Patient Dispersal Framework. At incident scene patients were evacuated, based on clinical priority, to a variety of hospitals with agreed predefined care capacity and clinical expertise best suited to a patient’s needs. We believe that data presented here are consistent with successful implementation of this plan to enable an already under pressure regional hospital healthcare system to maintain resilience at a time of increased demand and provide the best available care to the patients it serves. For example, more severely injured adults and children were likely to be conveyed to hospital emergency departments by ambulance and these receiving hospitals were likely to be MTCs suggesting that incident scene triage was performed effectively. For this incident, effective implementation of the Patient Dispersal Framework at incident scene appeared particularly important to assure timely access to very specialised services such as paediatric trauma care—an important point previously identified by Carli et al following responses to terrorist events in France.

We have documented the patterns of patient movement and subsequent care, spreading from incident scene into hospitals, and the consequent impact on ‘normal’ healthcare provision for both emergency and elective care. Our ability to provide emergency hospital care for both children and adults was never overwhelmed but was at the expense of a significant loss of planned surgical capacity and a reliance on local community services to help free up hospital capacity. Based on evidence presented here, we would recommend enhancing mutual aid planning with adjoining regions to improve both emergency and elective care capacity in the event of future potentially more complex incidents such as that encountered in Paris in 2015. Ideally, this would be an integrated national plan.

There are limitations to this report. Our major incident plans did not include provision for real-time capture of patient data. However, detailed patient information was captured from hospital records following a rapid decision to deploy the TARN registry. These data were near-complete except for high levels of missing recorded values for emergency department vital signs which resulted in a lack of reliable evidence

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**Table 3** Seniority of surgeon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No (%) and timing of surgical operations by surgeon seniority for all patients</th>
<th>No (%) and timing of surgical operations by surgeon seniority for adults</th>
<th>No (%) and timing of surgical operations by surgeon seniority for children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First wave</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second wave</strong></td>
<td><strong>Later operations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>36 (90)</td>
<td>75 (90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not consultant</td>
<td>3 (8)</td>
<td>7 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not recorded</td>
<td>1 (2)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 shows the number (%) of surgical operations performed by surgeon seniority for all patients and for adults and children alone. Timing of operations are split into ‘first wave’ (emergency surgery performed up to 9:00 hour on 23 May 2017), ‘second wave’ (emergent surgery performed after 9:00 hour on 23 May 2017) and ‘later operations’ (surgery performed after the first day up to 30 days following the incident).
to allow a robust review of patient priority (triage) categories. High-quality data arising in the first few days, particularly on patterns of physical injury, did allow NHS England to anticipate impacts on regional healthcare provision; national supply chains; and the need to deploy national resources including public health services.20 NHS England were able to do this at an earlier stage than had been anticipated and these lessons on early patient data capture/collation have been incorporated into future national plans.

At an individual patient level, it was not possible for the TARN national registry to capture care data records from scene and to link these with records of subsequent hospital care, which we believe is a challenge internationally. A folding cruciform triage card information system deployed at scene for each patient did not prove robust enough to convey information into hospital care. In our view, major incident planning could be improved by developing individual patient identifiers, and an agreed core dataset, incorporating linked records from scene to hospital. Incident reporting templates have been proposed by other authors, but they lack the detail required to track patients through the system, typically either focusing on injury patterns2 21 or EMS systems.2 22 Innovations to facilitate patient information collection and data presentation should be considered as part of planned system-wide responses. The development and provision of computerised tools to collect and visualise streaming data could be a further beneficial development.

The benefits of collecting standardised healthcare data have been recognised internationally. For example, there is an internationally established system for reporting data about cardiac arrest resuscitation in the community.23 While such emergencies are relatively rare in any one locality, they occur internationally with sufficient frequency that standardised data collection has generated a significant body of information.23 This has informed the preparation of protocols for the most effective emergency treatment. Suggestions for international data collection for hospital responses to major trauma events have been proposed since the 1990s3 2 24 25 but have not been widely adopted. Recent civilian terrorist events are creating an urgent public health need to re-energise this work to develop data driven evidence to underpin system improvements.2 In England, as a direct response to our recommendations, the TARN registry has developed a major incident module for deployment at future major trauma incidents. The extension of this approach so that anonymised data are collected internationally, to an agreed standard, would significantly increase the volume of data available to researchers and emergency planners.

Finally, we were unable to identify robust data sources to report on patients with minor injuries who may have presented to, and received their care, at community family medicine facilities rather than emergency hospital departments. In addition, we do not know the true impact on community-based healthcare services of cancelled elective surgical operations, increased hospital discharges into community care and the sustained reductions in emergency department attendances in the weeks following the incident. However, the richness of the hospital data that we have gathered will permit separate deeper analysis such as modelling patient surge capacity as well as understanding impacts on imaging departments, blood transfusion and other hospital services. Additional work is progressing on data about longer term patient reported outcomes; responses to physical rehabilitation; and learning from population psychological screening, interventions and recovery.

CONCLUSIONS

The systematic collation of injured patient and healthcare system data has provided an objective evaluation of a regional major incident plan and provided insight into healthcare system resilience. Major civilian trauma events are rare in any one country but are not an uncommon global event. The preplanned collection, archiving and use of patient and healthcare data in an agreed, standardised way would facilitate improvements in the evidence base and learning from future incidents internationally.

Twitter
Paul Dark @DarkNutter and Simon Carley @EMVmanchester

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Collaborators
Manchester Academic Health Sciences Centre (MAHSC): Collaborators:Paul Dark; Martin Smith; Harry Ziman; Simon Carley; Fiona Lecky; Naomi Davis; Jane Eddlestone; Victoria Parr; Karen Berry; Michael Wafer; David Ratcliffe; Antoinette Edwards; Mike Young; Omar Bouama; Tom Lawrence; Maydul Islam; Andrew Mullarkey; Seamus McGir; Jason Wong; Adam Reid; Rachel Jenner; Anthony Gileson; Matthew Davenport; Gordon Carlson; Stella Smith; Fiona Murphy; Daniel Holgrave; Jill Windle; Alistair Rennie; Aamer Shoaib; Ian Kamaly-Aei; Timothy Coats; Christopher Moran; Keith Willett; Andrea Bartolucci; Anthony Redmond.

Contributors
PD, MS, HZ, SC and FL were responsible for reviewing the literature, and were responsible for project design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, writing, and reviewing the report; they take overall responsibility for this report. Authors contributed equally to this manuscript.

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None declared.

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All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as online supplemental information. Individual patient data are not available due to the sensitivity of the incident and the HRA ethical framework. Please contact the Trauma Audit and Research Network (TARN) registry by email (tarn.ac.uk) for more details about the available Major Incident audit module.

Supplemental material
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ORCID iDs
Paul Dark http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3309-0164
Simon Carley http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1561-5553
Fiona Lecky http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6806-0921

REFERENCES