as having the most impact with the least additional cost. There were no adverse incidents.

Triage based interventions are an important strategy in reducing the length of stay for children attending an emergency department. Doing so represents a proactive step in tackling the growing problem of overcrowding in the paediatric emergency department.

REFERENCES
3. RCP was being carried as part of a feasibility trial during the pilot and was not carried in all UK AAs.
4. Coagulopathy is a risk factor for exacerbation of the primary injury, and these patients have less favourable outcomes and increased mortality compared to non-coagulopathic patients.
5. Little is known about the longitudinal coagulation changes following TBI.
6. The aim of this pilot study was to investigate the coagulation profiles of patients presenting with severe TBI over the first 7 days following injury.
7. Coagulation was assessed using thromboelastographs (TEGs) and conventional coagulation tests including Hb, Plt, PTP, aPTT and fibrinogen.

Results and Conclusion 25 patients presenting to an UK major trauma centre with TBI between August 2021-March 2022 were recruited <24 hours following injury. Professional and family consultee assent was gained and serial blood samples were collected up to three times per day up to day seven.

Coagulopathy was defined as having an INR >1.2. The longitudinal changes in the coagulation parameters were plotted for the first seven 7 days and graphically represented. This is a pre-liminary analysis.

Results and Conclusion 25 patients with severe TBI (GCS <12) were recruited. Patients were stratified by their admission INR. 18 patients had an admission INR <1.2 (62% n=18), and 7 had INR >1.2 (38% n=7). 7 patients who did not have INR >1.2 on their first admission blood test later developed coagulopathy (with an INR >1.2).

Further exploration of the trends seen in conventional coagulation tests and TEG’s over time is required and to understand how these changes correlate to the clinical and imaging findings. The utility of viscoelastic studies such as the RCP is an area requiring further research.

1. The mean units of red cells and plasma carried were 2.6 (±0.9) and 3.0 (±1.1) respectively.
2. Nineteen (95.0%) AAs responded, and transported a total of 12,170 patients to hospital during 2019. The mean pre-hospital time (999-call to hospital arrival) was 92.2 (±18.6) minutes. 18 (94.7%) AAs routinely carried red cells and thawed plasma, which are predominantly utilised following traumatic injury. Over three-quarters of UK AAs showed interest in participating in future whole blood transfusion research.
TEG’s in the assessment of TBI associated coagulopathy remains unclear.

A THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF TWITTER POSTS PRE AND POST-PUBLICATION OF CRASH-3 TRIAL RESULTS USING BLOOM’S DIGITAL TAXONOMY. EXAMINING HOW SOCIAL MEDIA THEORIES IMPACT KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATION

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Aims, Objectives and Background The purpose of this study is to unpack the cognitive dimensions of learning and the subjective internalisation that resulted from Twitter activity by investigating the following research questions: 1) What types of information were shared on Twitter pre and post-publication of the CRASH-3 trial? and 2) Did this information signify knowledge translation? This topic is important because translation of medical research into medical practice can take up to 20 years and Twitter-aided knowledge translation has the potential to shorten this. This study is the first to analyse tweets thematically through two methods, including Bloom’s Digital Taxonomy (BDT), bringing the realities of Twitter users to the foreground.

Method and Design Pre-publication tweets (n=92) and post-publication tweets (n=742) were analysed using 1) Braun & Clarke’s six-step thematic analysis framework and 2) BDT. The highest-order thinking skill (HOTS), during BDT analysis, was assigned following a consensus meeting between two independent coders.

Results and Conclusion Eight overarching themes emerging from the pre-publication phase: emotion and feeling (90.21%), hashtagging (40.21%), tagging (26.09%), education-related information (10.87%), conference (7.61%), statement (3.26%) and poll (2.17%). 16 overarching themes emerged from the post-publication phase: hashtagging (56.06%), tagging (36.79%), article posting (23.05%), emotion and feeling (21.83%), education-related information (19.54%), summarising (14.42%), notification of results (9.57%), media outlook (7.01%), conference (6.74%), commenting (6.06%), open questions (5.26%), judging (4.99%), research-related information (4.04%), recommending (1.75%), quoting (1.48%) and comparing trials (0.40%). Some tweets applied to more than one category of themes.

There was an increase in HOTS during the post-publication phase, signifying an increase in the cognitive dimensions of learning and the subjective internalisation of information. This was likely due to the increase in social media activity and information sharing following the release of trial outcomes. These findings support the role of Twitter, through the social capital model, in facilitating higher-order learning.