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Communication in interdisciplinary teams: exploring closed-loop communication during in situ trauma team training

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Investigate the use of call-out (CO) and closed-loop communication (CLC) during a simulated emergency situation, and its relation to profession, age, gender, ethnicity, years in profession, educational experience, work experience and leadership style.

Design: Exploratory study.

Setting: In situ simulator-based interdisciplinary team training using trauma cases at an emergency department.

Participants: The result was based on 16 trauma teams with a total of 96 participants. Each team consisted of two physicians, two registered nurses and two enrolled nurses, identical to a standard trauma team.

Results: The results in this study showed that the use of CO and CLC in trauma teams was limited, with an average of 20 CO and 2.8 CLC/team. Previous participation in trauma team training did not increase the frequency of use of CLC while ≥2 structured trauma courses correlated with increased use of CLC (risk ratio (RR) 3.17, CI 1.22 to 8.24). All professions in the trauma team were observed to initiate and terminate CLC (except for the enrolled nurse from the operation theatre). The frequency of team members' use of CLC increased significantly with an egalitarian leadership style (RR 1.14, CI 1.04 to 1.26).

Conclusions: This study showed that despite focus on the importance of communication in terms of CO and CLC, the difficulty in achieving safe and reliable verbal communication within the interdisciplinary team remained. This finding indicates the need for validated training models combined with further implementation studies.

INTRODUCTION

Failure in communication as a basis for errors and patient injuries in healthcare was brought into focus by the Institute of Medicine at the end of the 1990s.[1] When things go wrong, it is often a potentially preventable incident, caused by the interaction

ARTICLE SUMMARY

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The team members participated in their own roles in their standard positions at the emergency department. Efforts were made to ensure that the simulation training was as authentic as possible.
- Studying trauma care of an advanced mannequin instead of a real patient imposes limitations that could affect the authenticity of the situation.
- The limited use of call-out and closed-loop communication in the teams makes it difficult to draw general conclusions. However, this study points out important issues for further studies, which should pay attention to establishing safe forms of verbal communication and practical implementation of learning objectives for non-technical skills in clinical practice.

of several human factors rather than the result of a single mistake by an individual.[2–5] The change from reliance on vigilant healthcare providers to the systematic prevention of errors is a challenge in the future.

Deficiencies in verbal communication appear at all levels in organisations. One key element is the handover between and/or within departments.[4 6–8] Shortcomings also occur within the interdisciplinary team where misunderstandings, language difficulties, interruptions and hesitation to speak up (against authority) have been reported.[3 6 9–11] Communication has been shown to be an important prerequisite for the team's structure, collaboration and task performance.[9 12 13]

Standardised schemes of communication have been developed to achieve safe communication and reduce the risk of miscommunication resulting in team breakdowns.[14–17] Experience from the field of aviation has led to major changes with the development of team training concepts to increase safety, for

example, Crew Resource Management.[18–20] Closed-loop communication (CLC), including call-out (CO), is an important part of the concept based on the assumption that safe communication in an emergency situation is achieved by standardised terminology and procedures.[14 15] CO is the first verbalisation of an observation and it makes the team aware of important changes, particularly when something appears to be wrong. CLC can be described as a transmission model where verbal feedback is of great importance to ensure that the team members correctly understand the message. The communication strategy involves three steps: (1) the sender transmits a message: the CO, (2) the receiver accepts the message and acknowledges its receipt, the check-back and (3) the sender verifies that the message has been received and interpreted correctly (ie, the loop is closed; figure 1).[14 21] This advocated model assumes that communication is simple and clear. In practice, communication is more complicated and several other factors affect the transmission.[22 23] It is therefore of great importance to study if this communication model, suggested among educators, is useful in complicated practical situations.

When Bowers et al[24] compared communication patterns among aircraft crews during simulation training, they found that high-performing teams used feedback (CLC) more frequently and repeated commands more often than low-performing teams. Similar results were found when studying teams during simulation training in cases of emergency obstetric care. Teams that described in clear terms the emergency (CO) and used feedback (CLC) were more efficient in completing critical tasks (administering Mg infusion during an eclamptic event) than teams that were ambiguous in their communication.[25] This highlights that CLC skills might be transferred from the training environment to clinical praxis, and that the use of CO followed by CLC probably increases patient safety.[26]

In addition to the fact that communication according to CO as well as CLC is of importance to optimise patient safety, the leaders' communication styles also influence the teams' task execution. In a previous study, we showed that trauma team leaders used a mix of authoritarian and egalitarian leadership styles in order to achieve common goals.[20] Leadership style determines the culture within the team and can in turn influence when and how often team members speak up when unexpected and urgent changes in a patient's condition occur.[11]

In sum, in order to prevent errors in healthcare, CLC has been assumed to be a necessary component to ensure and facilitate safe team communication.[27 28]

Since communication is more complicated than just sending a message between individuals (see figure 1), the purpose of this exploratory study was to (1) investigate the communication during in situ trauma team training, more specifically the use of CO and CLC during a simulated emergency scenario and (2) its relation to profession, age, gender, ethnicity, years in profession, educational experience, work experience and leadership style.

METHODS
Participants
The participants consisted of personnel from 19 trauma teams involved in regular team training. Two of the teams were excluded from this analysis due to technical problems with the recording equipment and one team was incomplete. Thus, the reported results are based on 16 teams with 96 participants in total (surgeon (S) n=16, anaesthesiologist (AN) n=16, registered nurse (RN) n=16, registered nurse anaesthetist (RNA) n=16, enrolled nurse (EN) from the emergency department (ENED) n=16 and EN from the operating theatre (ENOT) n=16). Before the training session, the participants were informed that the recorded material would be treated in confidence and that they could leave the session whenever they wished to. Individual informed consent was obtained before the start of each training session.

Research setting
Trauma team training sessions were audio and video recorded during in situ simulator-based training in an emergency department (ED) in Northern Sweden. Efforts were made to make the simulated environment as authentic as possible; therefore, the training was executed in the regular emergency room (ER) in the ED with the trauma team composed according to the trauma team manual currently in use at the ED. An advanced patient simulator (PS) was preprogrammed to represent a severely injured patient (ISS-Injury Severity Score 25) suffering from hypovolaemia due to external trauma (SimMan 3G, Laerdal, Stavanger, Norway). Before attending the training, the participants were asked to view a 5 min introductory video about teamwork in emergency settings, with focus on collaboration
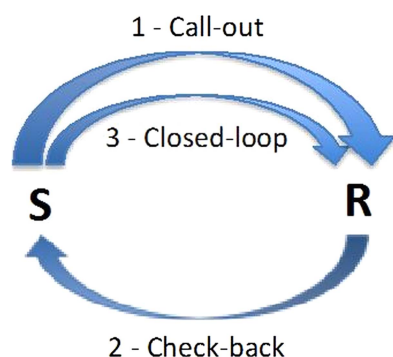
Figure 1 Description of closed-loop communication (CLC) (1). The sender (S) transmits the message, call-out (CO); the receiver (R) acknowledges the message by check-back (2). The sender verifies that the message is interpreted correctly: CLC is obtained (3).

and communication. In this introductory video, the importance of using CLC by giving feedback to the sender was highlighted, for example, when prescribing drugs or fluids or when asking for help with a preassigned task.

The members of the trauma team gathered in the ER when the ED alerted them to the call. The team members started to prepare the ER with equipment and materials according to the hospital's standard operating procedures for trauma care. An S or an emergency physician was the designated leader of the team and was responsible in the ER for the team's performance. An AN was in charge of assessing and maintaining the airways and breathing. An RN from the ED was responsible for inserting an intravenous line and fluids. The RNA assisted the AN with the airways and initiated the monitoring of vital parameters (ECG, blood pressure and saturation). If there was a need for another intravenous line and more fluids, the RNA inserted a second intravenous line. The ENED removed the clothing and assisted the team members with various tasks. The ENOT had no written directions but assisted the AN with the airways and the S with the documentation.

The ambulance personnel transported the PS from the scene of accident to the ED, and after a verbal handover from the ambulance personnel the trauma team started with the initial assessment and resuscitation. The initial assessments of the PS were based on current guidelines to identify early on life-threatening injuries according to the Advanced Trauma Life Support programme (ATLS)[29] and the equivalent courses for nurses: the Trauma Nursing Core Course (TNCC)[30] and Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS).[31] To increase the task load, systolic blood pressure was decreased to 48 mm Hg when the PS was transferred to the stretcher. The length of the simulation scenario was designed to last for 15 min before the instructor interrupted the session.

Data collection
Data were collected during a period of 6 months in 2009/2010 in a hospital in Northern Sweden. Three video surveillance cameras were placed in the ER. Wireless microphones attached to each team member registered the communication between the team members. Background information about the participants was taken from questionnaires that the team members filled in before the start of the training session.

The communication in the team was transcribed and categorised using the data analysis software program NVivo V.9. The communication was then quantified as CO (only step one included) and CLC (all three steps included; figure 1), according to definitions set out in advance.[14 21] The categorisation and quantifications in the total number of CLC versus CO in each team were made by two of the authors and then discussed in the research group. The number of CO and CLC initiated

by the different individual team members in each team was analysed in relation to the independent variables.

Years in profession was categorised as 0–10 and ≥11 years in profession. *Profession* was categorised as S (including emergency physicians), AN, RN, RNA and EN (ENED and ENOT grouped together). *Ethnicity* was divided into two groups: Scandinavian and non-Scandinavian. Previous educational experience measured previous participation in (1) a *structured trauma course*: ATLS, TNCC and/or PHTLS and (2) a s*imulation training with PS*. The latter variables were categorised as none, 1 course and ≥2 courses/training. Previous work experience described the participant's *most recent experience of trauma* and the variable was categorised as no experience of trauma, most recent experience of trauma <1 year ago and most recent experience of trauma ≥1 year ago. In order to gain an overview of leadership styles, the number of turn-constructional units of the different communication strategies used by the leader (coercive, discussing, educating and negotiating, cf. ref. 32) in each training session was counted. The variable *authoritarian leadership style* is the sum of coercive (orders, commands) and educating (transferring knowledge) turn-constructional units.[20] Since the variable is the sum of turn-constructional units, it is a continuous variable and can vary between 0 and ∞. In this study, the variable authoritarian leadership style varied between 0 and 20. The variable *egalitarian leadership style* is the sum of discussing (involved team members agree in the decision-making process) and negotiating (disagreements between team members in the decision-making process) turn-constructional units.[20] The variable is a continuous variable, the sum of turn-constructional units, and can vary between 0 and ∞. In this study, the variable egalitarian leadership style varied between 2 and 16.

Statistical analysis
Descriptive statistics are presented as the median (md) and quartiles (Q_1, Q_3) for age and years in profession. Numbers of CO and CLC initiated by the individual team members in each team for each profession are presented as number (n) and percentage (%).

Poisson regression analyses were performed to assess the impact of independent explanatory variables on the outcome variables, that is, the number of CLC and number of CO during each session. Poisson distribution was assumed, as the number of discrete events was rare. The fact that participants were correlated in each team presupposed an exchangeable correlation structure and the parameters were estimated by Generalised Estimating Equations. A backward elimination procedure was undertaken, starting with all six independent variables and the deleting of non-significant variables one at a time, and the final model consisted of the remaining significant variables. The results were presented by the risk ratio (RR) with 95% CI and p values, and $p<0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.

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IBM SPSS (IBM Corp. Released 2011. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, V.20.0. Armonk, New York: IBM Corp.) was used for statistical analysis.

RESULTS
Demographic characteristics
Table 1 shows gender, age and years in the profession. Seven of the participants were of non-Scandinavian origin. Eight of the S and 11 of the ANs were residents. All RNAs had a postgraduate diploma in Specialist Nursing in Anaesthesia Care, while only three of the RNs had a postgraduate diploma (in Prehospital Emergency Care). The participants' previous education and work experience are shown in table 2.

Description of CLC and CO
In this study, 319 CO were observed in a total of 16 trauma team training sessions resulting in 45 CLC (14% of the total CO). This translates into an average of 20 CO and 2.8 CLC/team (table 3). All professions initiated CO and all professions except for the ENOT-initiated CLC (table 3). The frequency of initiation of CO and CLC varied between the professions, with the leader initiating the most and the ENOT the fewest.

CO in relation to explanatory factors
The final Poisson regression model with the number of CO defined as the dependent variable showed that the frequency of use of CO (RR=1.51) among team members with ≥11 years in the profession had undergone a significant increase compared with those with ≤10 years in the profession (table 4). Furthermore, team members with the most recent experience of trauma (<1 year ago) significantly increased the frequency of use of CO (RR=1.43) compared with team members with no experience. Significantly more CO was used by the S (RR=32.63), AN (RR=17.47), RNA (RR=8.17) and RN (RR=5.36), compared with the EN.

CLC in relation to explanatory factors
The final Poisson regression model with the number of CLC as dependent variable (table 5) showed that having a Scandinavian background meant a significant increase in frequency of the team members' use of CLC (RR=4.46) compared with having a non-Scandinavian background. Significantly more CLC were used by the S (RR=34.87), AN (RR=17.92) and RNA (RR=13.39), compared with the EN. The Poisson regression further showed that having a leader with an egalitarian leadership style meant a significant increase in the frequency of the team members' use of CLC (RR=1.14), whereas having a leader with an authoritarian leadership style meant a significant decrease in the frequency of the team members' use of CLC (RR=0.85). Further, team members with previous experience of participating in trauma team training with PS did not use CLC more frequently than team members with no such experience. Previous experience of participating in ≥2 structured trauma courses significantly increased the use of CLC (RR=3.17) compared with no experience of previous trauma courses.

DISCUSSION
Despite the explicit focus on the importance of communication in terms of CO and CLC, we found that the difficulty in establishing a safe and reliable form of verbal communication within the interdisciplinary team remained. We also found a limitation in the usage of CLC in the trauma teams: only one of the seven CO led to a completed CLC and less than three CLC were completed per team training session. Finally, we found that education in accordance with trauma courses increased the use of CLC.

It is interesting to note that in this study, the team members' previous experience of simulation training with PS did not serve to increase the frequency of their use of CO and CLC. Seventy-four per cent of the participants in the study had participated in previous trauma team training. Additionally, the participants had watched a video introduction to the trauma team training, where the importance of using CO and CLC in emergency situations had been emphasised. Apparently there seems to be a gap between evidence-based knowledge in using communication to obtain safety and practical implementation of the communication model in team training. Similar results were found in resuscitation teams that successfully used CLC in order to give verbal feedback in training situations, but the participants did not apply these skills in cardiac arrest situations.[26] The content, didactics and learning objectives of the training in communication are important to consider when trying to remedy this. The participants' main focus in our study was on completing their assigned tasks, and communication appeared to be of minor importance. However, complex tasks require a more distinct communication,

Table 1 Description of profession, gender, age and years in profession

Profession	Gender male/female (n/n)	Age median (Q₁, Q₃)	Years in profession median (Q₁, Q₃)
S	11/5	40 (30, 55)	4 (2, 23)
AN	10/6	40 (35, 45)	11 (4, 16)
RN	8/8	31 (30, 34)	5 (1, 6)
RNA	7/9	39 (34, 45)	10 (5, 16)
ENED	2/14	45 (37, 51)	17 (10, 30)
ENOT	2/14	50 (32, 55)	24 (6, 30)
Total	40/56	39 (32, 48)	9 (3, 18)

AN, anaesthesiologist; ENED, enrolled nurse from the emergency department; ENOT, enrolled nurse from the operating theatre; RN, registered nurse; RNA, registered nurse anaesthetist; S, surgeon.

Table 2 Description of professions, previous educational experience and work experience

	Educational experience						Work experience		
	Previous participation in trauma team training with patient simulator, n (%)			Previous participation in structured trauma courses, n (%)			Most recent participation in real trauma situation, n (%)		
	None	1	≥2	None	1	≥2	None	<1 year	≥1 year
S	6 (37)	6 (37)	4 (25)	1 (6)	11 (69)	4 (25)	6 (37)	6 (37)	4 (25)
AN	1 (6)	6 (37)	9 (56)	3 (19)	10 (62)	3 (19)	1 (6)	9 (56)	6 (37)
RN	7 (44)	5 (31)	4 (25)	8 (50)	6 (38)	2 (12)	2 (12)	9 (56)	5 (31)
RNA	2 (12)	98 (56)	5 (31)	4 (25)	9 (56)	3 (19)	2 (12)	9 (56)	5 (31)
ENED*	2 (12)	4 (25)	8 (50)	9 (56)	5 (31)	–	3 (19)	9 (56)	2 (12)
ENOT	2 (12)	10 (62)	4 (25)	7 (44)	9 (56)	–	5 (31)	6 (37)	5 (31)
Total*	20 (21)	40 (42)	34 (35)	32 (33)	50 (52)	12 (12)	19 (20)	48 (50)	27 (28)

*Two missing.
AN, anaesthesiologist; ENED, enrolled nurse from the emergency department; ENOT, enrolled nurse from the operating theatre; RN, registered nurse; RNA, registered nurse anaesthetist; S, surgeon.

which could be lost or misunderstood if the focus is mainly on the tasks.

Members of all the professions represented by the trauma teams initiated CO and the frequency of use of CO increased significantly with professional experience. Use of CO meant that team members were encouraged to speak up in order to make the other members aware of the completed tasks or important changes.[33] When there are too many COs being sent out to no one in particular, there is a risk that the commands given will not make themselves heard in the noise, and the task will not lead to action. Directed commands were found by Siassakos *et al*[34] to be more likely to be executed, compared with commands called out 'in the air' that were less likely to lead to action. Multiple orders called out 'in the air' were also found to lead to task overload for the members of resuscitation teams, thus having a negative influence on team performance.[26]

All professions were observed to initiate and end a CLC (except for the ENOT). As expected, the S, as the designated trauma team leader, used CLC to a greater extent than did the other members in the team. A trauma team where all members were active and used CLC could indicate their leader as one having a more egalitarian leadership style, thus encouraging team

members to speak up.[11 35] An authoritarian leadership style meant a less common use of CLC in the trauma teams. Speaking up is an important issue in interdisciplinary teams where power conflicts between professionals (nurses and doctors) and within professions (junior and senior doctors) can obstruct the delivery of crucial information about the patient to the team.

The RNAs were using CLC to a greater extent than the RNs during the simulation training. This might be explained by a combination of a higher level of education and experience among the RNAs in this study. Qualifying as an RNA involves an additional year of study at the university after becoming an RN. The RNAs had participated in more trauma team training with PS before this session and had also participated in more structured trauma courses.

In this study, having attended ≥2 structured trauma courses were associated with a higher frequency of initiating the use of CLC. Even though it is the ABCDE principles that are trained during structured life-support courses such as ATLS, PHTLS and TNCC, repeated training might provide a solid foundation for trauma care. The observed improved performance in usage of CLC in an emergency situation after structured trauma courses might be in line with other studies showing that deliberate practice is key to excellence.[36–38] Confidence in how to manage a case medically might allow for better teamwork.

Studying leadership behaviours in the operating theatre, Parker *et al*[39] found that communication was focused at optimising technical skill performance rather than ensuring team teambuilding. Perhaps this reflects a common perception that communication is something that can be taken for granted and therefore not necessarily need to be practiced. Asymmetrical power relations in interdisciplinary teams have been discussed to influence the interaction and inhibit safety.[3] In order to further investigate those factors already described as being important for team communication, the effects of gender, ethnicity and years in the profession were

Table 3 Number of closed-loop communication (CLC) and call-out (CO) initiated by each profession

Profession	CLC n (%)	CO n (%)	CLC/CO (%)
S	21 (47)	151 (47)	14
AN	12 (27)	93 (29)	13
RN	1 (2)	22 (7)	4
RNA	10 (22)	43 (14)	23
ENED	1 (2)	6 (2)	17
ENOT	–	4 (1)	–
Total	45 (100)	319 (100)	

AN, anaesthesiologist; ENED, enrolled nurse from the emergency department; ENOT, enrolled nurse from the operating theatre; RN, registered nurse; RNA, registered nurse anaesthetist; S, surgeon.

Table 4   Poisson regression with CO as a dependent variable, full and final model

	CO full model			CO final model		
	RR	95% CI	p Value	RR	95% CI	p Value
Profession						
S	40.48	(26.28 to 62.36)	0.000	32.63	(18.04 to 59.00)	0.000
AN	21.76	(11.80 to 40.11)	0.000	17.47	(8.99 to 33.94)	0.000
RN	5.88	(3.08 to 11.22)	0.000	5.36	(2.84 to 10.14)	0.000
RNA	9.04	(4.49 to 18.21)	0.000	8.17	(4.08 to 16.34)	0.000
EN	1			1		
Gender						
Male	0.82	(0.56 to 1.21)	0.310			
Female	1					
Ethnicity						
Scandinavian	1.44	(0.82 to 2.54)	0.203			
Non-Scandinavian	1					
Leadership style						
Authoritarian	0.99	(0.96 to 1.04)	0.856			
Egalitarian	1.01	(0.97 to 1.05)	0.613			
Age						
Years	1.01	(0.97 to 1.04)	0.678			
Years in profession						
≥11	1.28	(0.72 to 2.29)	0.394	1.51	(1.10 to 2.06)	0.011
≤10	1			1		
Trauma course						
≥2	0.98	(0.65 to 1.47)	0.925			
1	0.77	(0.53. 1.13)	0.184			
None	1					
Simulation training						
≥2	1.17	(0.85 to 1.61)	0.348			
1	1.10	(0.63 to 1.92)	0.742			
None	1					
Most recent experience of trauma (years)						
≥1	0.86	(0.47 to 1.58)	0.656	0.93	(0.60 to 1.45)	0.761
<1	1.33	(0.83 to 2.14)	0.298	1.43	(1.03 to 1.99)	0.034
None	1			1		

AN, anaesthesiologist; CO, call-out; EN, enrolled nurse; RN, registered nurse; RNA, registered nurse anaesthetist; RR, risk ratio; S, surgeon.

studied. In this study, it was having a Scandinavian background, not one's gender or years in the profession that determined a significant increase in the team members' use of CLC. In this study, all leaders in the trauma teams spoke Swedish fluently, some leaders with an accent, which otherwise would have caused difficulties for the team members. In general, language is an important factor for gaining and keeping power in conversation,[23] and a focus of research in the contexts of doctor–patient communication.[22] Communication is complex and simple models might not solve the multifaceted problems faced by interdisciplinary teams. Empirical studies of interdisciplinary teams are needed in order to further study the factors influencing communication.

Limitations

Communication between trauma team members was investigated during interdisciplinary in situ team training. Efforts were made to ensure that the simulation training was as authentic as possible. The team members were acting in their own roles in their regular environment at the ED. In this study, the patient was a PS, which imposed limitations that could affect the authenticity of the situation. The study points to factors seen as important for the use of CO and CLC within trauma teams. However, the use of CO and CLC was inconsistent. The limited use of CLC makes it difficult to discuss the result in general, but indicates important issues for further studies: the difficulties in establishing a safe form of verbal communication and the implementation of objectives of non-technical skills as communication in clinical practice.

CONCLUSIONS

This study investigates the use of CO and CLC in trauma teams and factors that may help increase the use of CLC among the team members. The use of CLC was surprisingly limited, and in this study, members with previous experience of participating in trauma training did not use CLC to a greater extent than members with no previous experience. Despite efforts to emphasise the

Table 5 Poisson regression with CLC as a dependent variable, full and final model

	CLC full model			CLC final model		
	RR	95% CI	p Value	RR	95% CI	p Value
Profession						
S	36.59	(4.21 to 318.32)	0.001	34.87	(4.24 to 286.94)	0.001
AN	19.36	(2.17 to 172.99)	0.008	17.92	(2.36 to 136.22)	0.005
RN	1.87	(0.13 to 27.75)	0.649	1.42	(0.09 to 23.36)	0.805
RNA	17.29	(1.89 to 158.07)	0.012	13.39	(1.62 to110.54)	0.016
EN	1			1		
Gender						
Male	1.26	(0.66 to 2.38)	0.481			
Female	1					
Ethnicity						
Scandinavian	5.33	(1.49 to 19.01)	0.010	4.46	(1.87 to 10.65)	0.001
Non-Scandinavian	1			1		
Leadership style						
Authoritarian	0.84	(0.76 to 0.94)	0.002	0.85	(0.77 to 0.93)	0.000
Egalitarian	1.61	(1.04 to 1.31)	0.012	1.14	(1.04 to 1.26)	0.007
Age						
Years	1.02	(0.95 to 1.10)	0.53			
Years in profession						
≥11	0.97	(0.28 to 3.32)	0.96			
≤10	1					
Trauma course						
≥2	2.31	(0.70 to 7.68)	0.171	3.17	(1.22 to 8.24)	0.018
1	1.01	(0.28 to 3.60)	0.991	1.67	(0.38 to 3.60)	0.789
None	1			1		
Simulation training						
≥2	0.97	(0.41 to 2.30)	0.951			
1	0.84	(0.36 to 1.98)	0.686			
None	1					
Most recent experience of trauma (years)						
≥1	0.58	(0.12 to 2.79)	0.494			
<1	1.18	(0.41 to 3.44)	0.760			
None	1					

AN, anaesthesiologist; CLC, closed-loop communication; EN, enrolled nurse; RN, registered nurse; RNA, registered nurse anaesthetist; RR, risk ratio; S, surgeon.

importance of communication in trauma team training, the difficulty in establishing a safe and reliable form of verbal communication in the interdisciplinary team remained. The gap observed between theoretical knowledge and practical use of the communication model emphasises the need for validated training models combined with implementation studies in trauma team training.

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