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The medical and ethical performance of EMS professionals has never been more important than it is today

The emerging of a profession:



Basic life support issues press hard upon ALS systems

Paramedics become lulled into complacency and beaten down into exhaustion

Emergency rooms have become overfilled with case after case

Many patients assume they can be seen faster in the ER if they call 911 for transport

We call them the "veterans" who know the system

Many major urban centers run nontransport rates exceeding 60%

The question of the Paramedic-initiated refusal...

Predicting Admission: Studies abound that **Paramedics cannot reliably do this**

The ability to predict both admission as well as ICU admission was the flip of a coin

Thus, transport decisions must be made by a strict medical direction protocol

Transport decisions must be submitted to strict quality control analysis

What if we could build on the experience of really devoted **Paramedics**? ...do we have an "untapped resource?"

Evidence suggests that we do

3/20/2007

Factors to fight: Fatigue Boredom Unchallenging practice Increasing cynicism

Factors of strength: Advanced skills Maturity Commitment to service Community respect

Factors of strength:

The Same as ANY Advanced Level Practitioner

What about **Pediatric Call Lines?** For decades, pediatric screening has been performed safely by nurses using protocols via telephone

What about **Poison Control lines?** Again, for decades, safe management of millions of patients via telephone has been conducted and proved to be safe 3/20/200

What could we do? Use Priority Dispatch through a carefully designed protocol employing best practices

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Related Resources	4: Hinchey P. Myers B. Zalkin J. Lewis R. Garner D.	Related Article
Order Documents NLM Mobile NLM Catalog	Low acuity EMS dispatch criteria can reliably identify patients without high-acuity illness or injury. Prehosp Emerg Care. 2007 Jan-Mar;11(1):42-8. PMID: 17169875 [PubMed - in process]	
NLM Gateway TOXNET	5: Dias JA, Brown TB, Saini D, Shah RC, Cofield SS, Waterbor JW, Funkhouser E, Temdrup TE.	Related Article
Consumer Health Clinical Alerts ClinicalTrials.gov PubMed Central	Simplified dispatch-assisted CPR instructions outperform standard protocol. Resuscitation. 2007 Jan;72(1):108-14. Epub 2006 Nov 22. PMID: 17123687 [PubMed - in process]	
	6: Feldman MJ, Verbeek PR, Lyons DG, Chad SJ, Craig AM, Schwartz B.	Related Article
	Comparison of the medical priority dispatch system to an out-of-hospital patient acuity score. Acad Emerg Med. 2006 Sep;13(9):954-60. Epub 2006 Aug 7. PMID: 16894004 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	

CONCLUSIONS:

Telephone advice may be a safe method of managing many category C callers to 999 ambulance services.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Medical Priority Dispatch System exhibits at least moderate sensitivity and specificity for detecting high acuity of illness or injury.

This performance analysis may be used to identify target protocols for future improvements.

What could we do? The Seattle model for priority dispatch has lived in a constant state of design and renewal for 30 years

Through such a system Basic Life Support calls receive a "cold" response with BLS ambulances

How accurate are they?

According to Dr. Copass, a 15% overlap exists where either **ALS or BLS should** have been sent but the other went

Is 15% acceptable?

What is it that we want?

Safety Convenience Service Economy Save wear and tear

How can we do that?

Safetyalways dispatchConvenienceat all hoursServiceexamEconomysave ER ridesSave wear and tearuse 1 medic

What would these medics do at these odd hours?

Act like a primary level practitioner assistant

Skills Applied

Primary Survey Assess for emergencies **History Taking Physical Assessment Public health assignment** Arrange transport

Signs of Shock



Weak, thirsty, lightheaded Pale, then sweaty Tachycardia Tachypnea Diminished urinary output

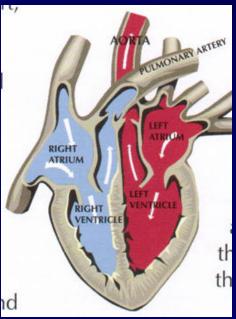
Late

Hypotension Altered LOC Cardiac arrest Death

Screening for Trouble:

Anything that looks like a patient is having an emergency...

> ALS is dispatched priority 1 (code 3)

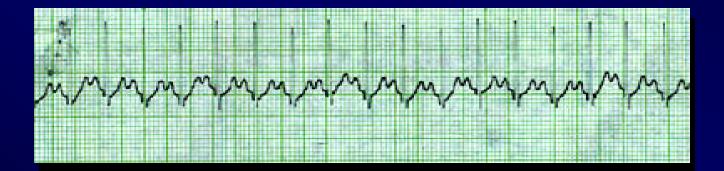


...so that the subtle illness only manifested by mild tachycardia must be transported, under protocol



In EMS, probably excitement. But, it may well be drugs such as Albuterol or meth/coke, sepsis, or shock

Maximum Rate of Sinus Tachycardia



(220 - age)







A call goes down from a guy at home who has called at least daily for months to "come gimme a drink!"

BLS is dispatched. Upon arrival he is found to be confused, with slur red speech, pale, bradycardic, flat neck veins, midline trachea.

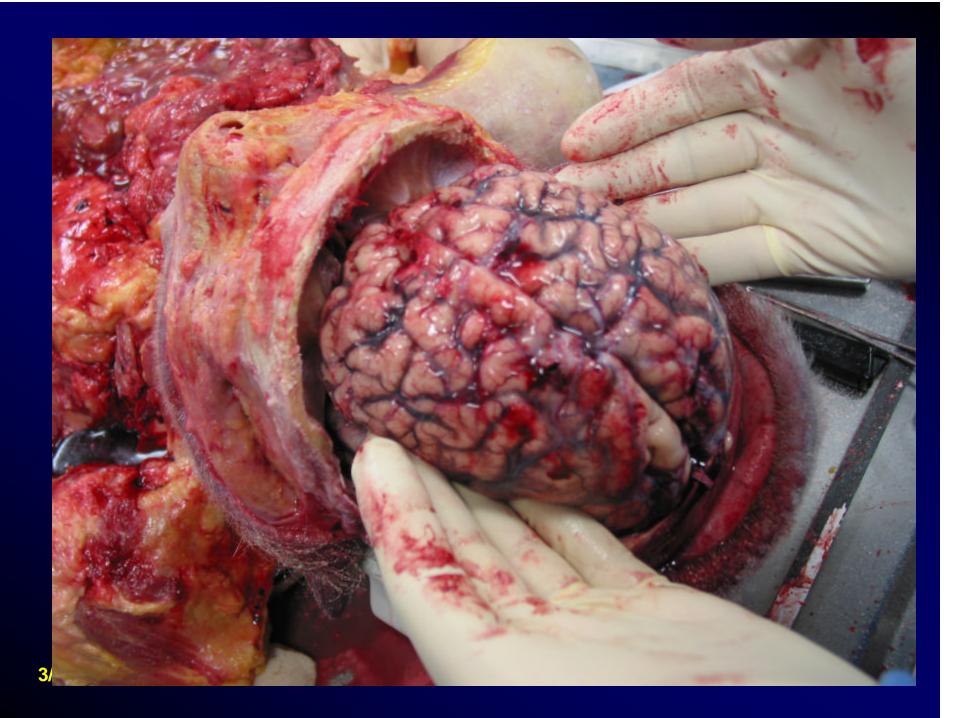
What to do?

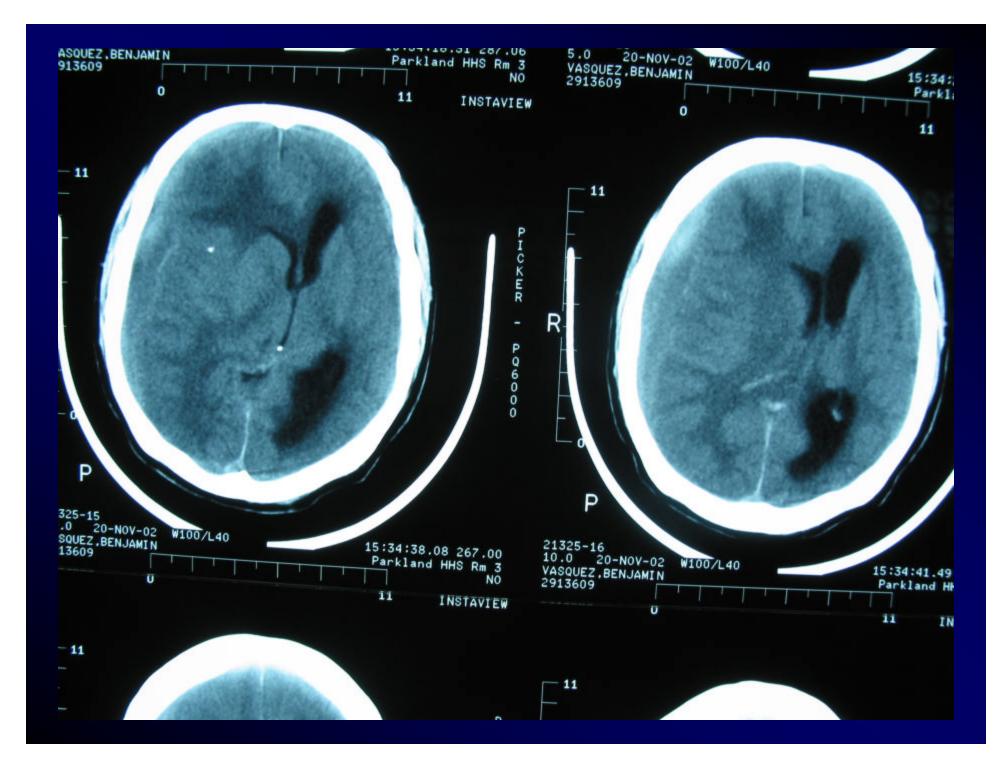
Here we have a patient, previously well (okay, bad habits) but now with altered mental status and facial trauma

Always assume that someone with head trauma MAY have an intracranial bleed until proven otherwise!

...and of course, give considerations to CSpine issues...

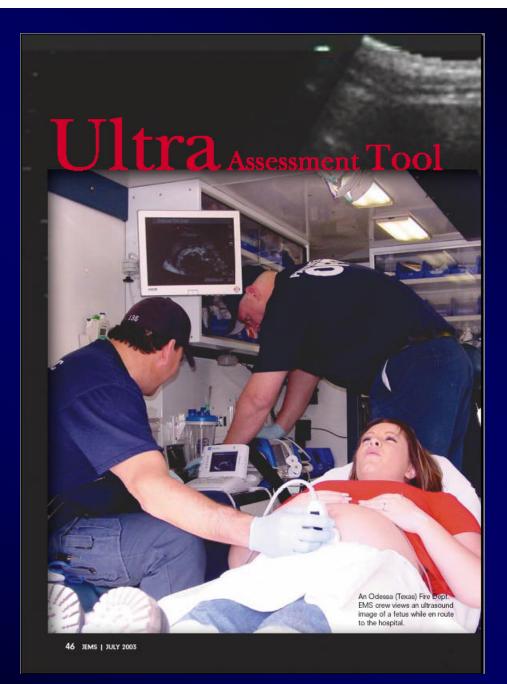
CANT CLEAR THE CSPINE WHEN THE PATIENT IS ALTERED!





CAT Scans in The Field?

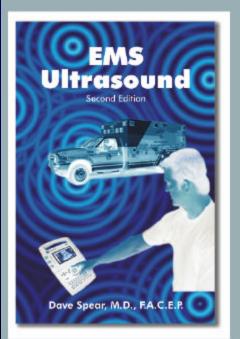
Well, not any time soon, Though in Odessa, Texas One of the first studies On field ultrasound machines Is now being conducted!





EXPLORING EMS ULTRASOUND

Something New In Prehospital Care



EMS Ultrasound Second Edition by Dave Spear, M.D., F.A.C.E.P. ISBN# 0-9707677-2-2 Paramedics and flight nurses have begun using portable ultrasound machines. These machines allow detection of blood in the abdomen of trauma patients, evaluation of cardiac motion in critical patients, and detection of pregnancy.

Learn the basics of ultrasound and find out how these devices can be used in the field and in the emergency room.

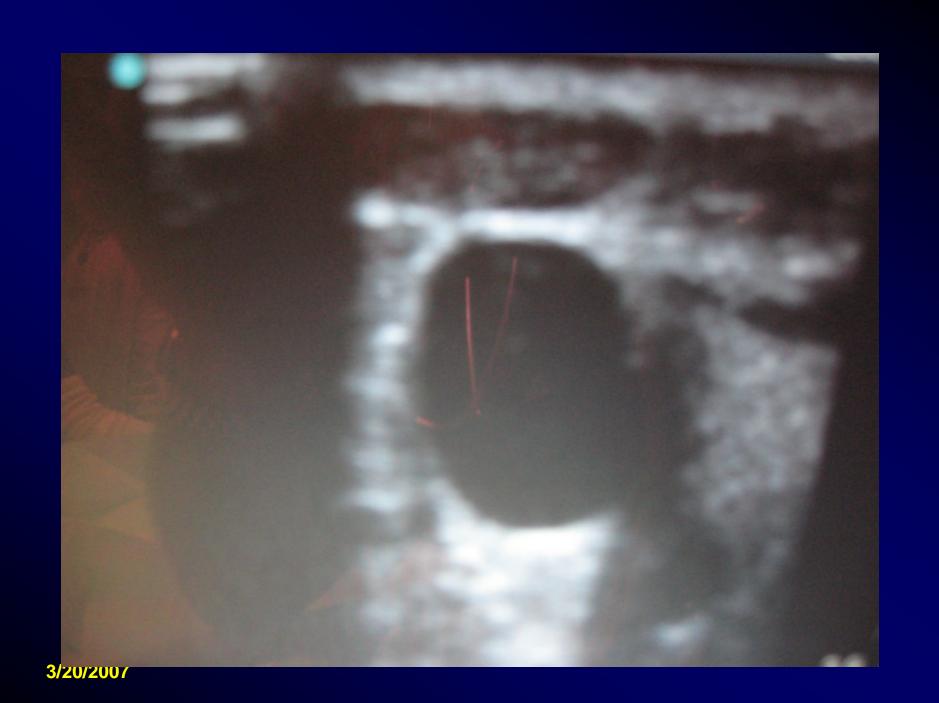
About the Author

BRINGING ULTRASOUND TO EMS



3/20







Obviously this guy is in trouble

Dispatch would be contacted immediately to send ALS Code 3 (Priority 1)

The patient would be taken to a Level 1 Trauma Center

An example of the fact that Dispatch can only act on the information that it can get

And sometimes that information just cannot reveal what the situation really is





Gal calls up to say that her back hurts. Records show she has called 3/week for months.

BLS is dispatched. Upon arrival she is found to be in no distress, complaining of her customary back pain without trauma, fever, or neurologic symptoms

What to do?

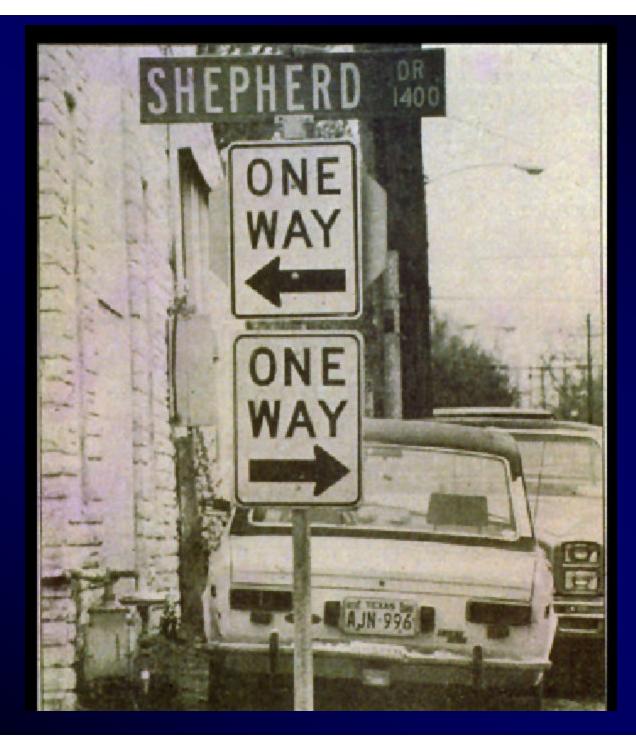


Working under protocol, the medic could either offer transport to the patient OR provide an appointment to a choice of physicians who will see the patient the next day in the office

Online Medical Control can assist for example in administering pain medication

Aftercare instructions would be left with the patient

\$\$\$ A bill could be cut for services rendered **\$\$\$**

















The professionalism of EMS continues to grow

Our heroes of the streets, have more opportunity than ever to help their patients

Whoever they are, wherever they work... sonly the best, every time, is enough

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