


Emergency Medical Responder

COMMUNICATION AND DOCUMENTATION



Communication Systems

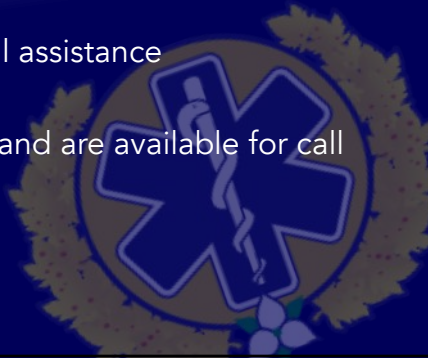
Communication

- There are many components to a radio system:
 - Base station
 - Mobile radio
 - Portable radio
 - Repeaters
 - Cellular phones





- Advise the dispatcher of your activities during an emergency call.
 - 1) When you are en route
 - 2) When you arrive
 - 3) When you require additional assistance or specialized personnel
 - 4) When you return to service and are available for call



- Be prepared to communicate the following to the medical director
 - 1) Unit ID and fact you are an EMR
 - 2) Patient's age, gender, and chief complaint
 - 3) Brief history of relevant events leading to injury or illness
 - 4) Physical exam results
 - 5) Care rendered and patient's response to care
 - 6) Reason for calling

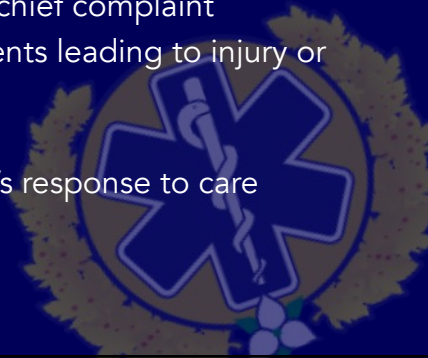




Figure 12-5a You can maintain an attitude of control and authority if you stand above the patient.



Figure 12-5b If you want to soften your approach, get down to the patient's level.



A Pre-hospital Care Report is used


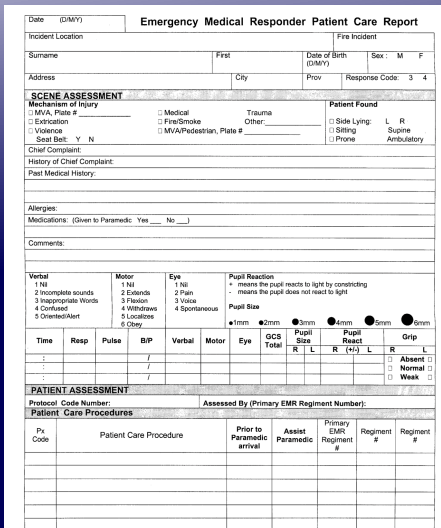
- 1) To transfer patient information from one person to another
- 2) To provide legal documentation
- 3) To document the care you provided
- 4) To improve your EMS system





A Pre-hospital Care Report contains three parts:

- 1) Run data
- 2) Patient information
- 3) Narrative

Emergency Medical Responder Patient Care Report

Date (DDMM) _____ Fire Incident _____

Incident Location _____

Surname _____ First _____ Date of Birth (DDMMYY) _____ Sex: M F

Address _____ City _____ Prov _____ Response Code: 3 4

SCENE ASSESSMENT

Mechanism of Injury: MVA, Plate # _____ Medical _____ Trauma _____ Patient Found: Side Lying: L R Sitting: Supine Ambulatory

Eviction Fire/Smoke Other: _____ MVA/Pedestrian, Plate # _____ Phone _____

Violence _____ Seat Belt: Y N _____

Chief Complaint: _____

History of Chief Complaint: _____

Past Medical History: _____

Allergies: _____

Medications: (Given to Paramedic Yes ___ No ___)

Comments: _____

Vital Signs

Verbal	Motor	Eye	Pupil Reaction
1 Nil	1 Nil	1 Nil	+ means the pupil reacts to light by constricting
2 Inappropriate sounds	2 Colicoid	2 Pain	- means the pupil does not react to light
3 Inappropriate Words	3 Flaccid	3 Voice	
4 Confused	4 Withdrawn	4 Spontaneous	
5 Oriented/Alert	5 Localizes	5 Spontaneous	
	6 Deep		

Pupil Size: ●1mm ●2mm ●3mm ●4mm ●5mm ●6mm

Time	Resp	Pulse	BP	Verbal	Motor	Eye	GCS Total	Pupil Size		Pupil React		Grip
								R	L	R	L	
...												Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
												Normal <input type="checkbox"/>
												Weak <input type="checkbox"/>

PATIENT ASSESSMENT

Protocol Code Number: _____ Assessed By (Primary EMR Regiment Number): _____

Patient Care Procedures

Px Code	Patient Care Procedure	Prior to Paramedic arrival	Assist Paramedic	Primary EMS Regiment #	Regiment #	Regiment #

© 2011/2014

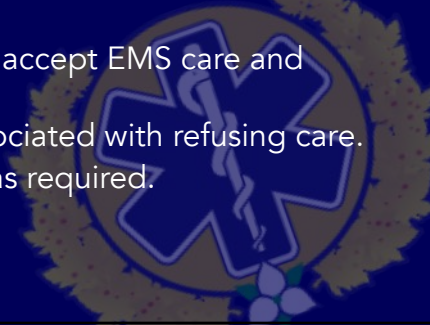
Figure 12-6 An EMR prehospital care report form. (Courtesy of the Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Services [WFPMS], Winnipeg, Manitoba.)



Patient Refusal

Before allowing a patient to refuse care,
do the following:

- 1) Ensure that the patient is competent and can make a rational, informed decision.
- 2) Try to persuade the patient to accept EMS care and transport.
- 3) Advise the patient of risks associated with refusing care.
- 4) Consult the medical director, as required.



Special Incident Reports may be required for

- 1) Infectious disease exposure
- 2) Injury to EMS personnel
- 3) Conflicts between agencies
- 4) Multi-casualty incidents





Make sure that you sign
your PCR
so that the right EMR
can get credit for the call!

