



PREHOSPITAL DATA DICTIONARY

PURPOSE

This policy outlines the data dictionary to be used for agencies providing prehospital care in the Monroe-Livingston Region in order to standardize data reporting and comparison.

POLICY

Critical to evaluating and improving the Emergency Medical Services System is the use of patient care data. Multiple electronic Prehospital documentation platforms exist, and it results in significant variations in how critical patient data is recorded. Variations in essential fields such as how the request for service was initially dispatched, what the patient's initial presenting problem is, and the ultimate disposition of the call for service are fundamental data elements that have previously had significant variation.

In order to standardize and improve patient data reporting and ultimately patient care, three key data fields and their possible values are defined herein: Dispatched As, Patient Category, Primary Impression, and Call Outcome.

- **Dispatched As** is defined as the Emergency Medical Dispatch or Call Type code used by the respective dispatch center when dispatching an EMS resource. This data field is universal for all agency types.
- **Patient Category** is defined as the patient's initial presenting problem as identified by the EMS provider in charge. This may or may not be consistent with the "Dispatched As" data field. This data field is universal for all agency types.
- **Primary Impression** is defined as the patient's primary impression (differential diagnosis) as identified by the EMS provider in charge. This data field is universal for all agency types. This data set is more detailed than Patient Category.
- **Call Outcome** is defined as the agency's disposition of the patient. This data field is unique to the agency type, and four agency types have been defined (Basic Life Support First Response Agency, Advanced Life Support First Response Agency, Basic Life Support Transport Agency, Advanced/Basic Life Support Transport Agency).



DATA FIELD: DISPATCHED AS

AGENCY TYPE: ALL

01 Abdominal Pain	25 Psych/Abnormal Behavior/Suicide Attempt
02 Allergies (Reaction), Envenomations (Sting/Bite)	26 Sick Person
03 Animal Bites/Attacks	27 Stab/Gunshot Wound/Penetrating Trauma
04 Assault/Sexual Assault	28 Stroke (CVA)
05 Back Pain (non-traumatic or non-recent)	29 Traffic Accident
06 Breathing Problems	30 Traumatic Injuries
07 Burns (Scalds/Explosions)	31 Unconscious/Fainting
08 Carbon Monoxide/Inhalation/Hazmat	32 Unknown Problem
09 Cardiac/Respiratory Arrest/Death	33 Interfacility/Palliative Care
10 Chest Pain	36 Pandemic/Epidemic/Outbreak
11 Choking	Fire/Police Standby
12 Convulsions/Seizures	Community Service Stand By
13 Diabetic Problems	AIRA – Airplane Crash
14 Drowning/Diving/Scuba Accidents	ALERT – Airport Alert
15 Electrocution/Lightening	BOATA – Boating Incident
16 Eye Problems/Injuries	DRWNA – Drowning
17 Falls	EMSA/EMSB
18 Headaches	FIREA/FIREB
19 Heart Problems/AICD	FUMES – Fumes
20 Heat/Cold Exposure	MHAA – Law Enforcement MHA
21 Hemorrhage/Laceration	MVAPT – MVA Person Trapped
22 Inaccessible Incident/Other Entrapments	RBCST – Rebroadcast
23 Overdose/Ingestion/Poisoning	RSI – RSI Request/Provided
24 Pregnancy/Child Birth/Miscarriage	SPEC – Special Operations
	SUPE – Supervisor Response



DATA FIELD: PATIENT CATEGORY

AGENCY TYPE: ALL

Abdominal Pain	Injury
Alcohol Dependence/Withdrawal	Life Assist Only
Alcohol Use with Intoxication	Medical Device/Equipment Problem
Allergic Reaction	Nausea or Vomiting
Allergy	No Reported Patient Problem
Altered Mental Status	Not Applicable
Behavioral	Not Available
Bleeding	Obvious Death
Blood Disorder	Pain
Cardiac Arrest	Paralysis
Cardiac Related	Poisoning
Dehydration	Pregnancy/Delivery
Diabetes	Respiratory
Diarrhea	Respiratory Arrest
Dizziness	Seizures
Drug Use	Sepsis
Environmental	Stroke or TIA
Fever	Syncope or Near Syncope
Foreign Body	Unconscious/Unresponsive
General Illness/Malaise	Unknown
Hypertension	



DATA FIELD: PRIMARY IMPRESSION

AGENCY TYPE: ALL

Abdominal Pain	Injury – Electrocutation
Alcohol Dependence/Withdrawal	Injury – Face
Alcohol Use with Intoxication	Injury – Foot
Allergic Reaction	Injury – Head injury with loss of consciousness
Allergy – Anaphylactic Shock	Injury – Head injury without loss of consciousness
Allergy – Envenomation/Sting/Insect Bite (without anaphylaxis)	Injury – Hip
Altered Mental Status	Injury – Leg
Behavioral – Suicide Attempt	Injury – Multisystem Trauma
Behavioral – Psychiatric	Injury – Neck
Bleeding – Epistaxis	Injury – Other Site Not Specified
Bleeding – Life Threatening Hemorrhage	Injury – Pelvis
Bleeding – Hematemesis	Injury – Upper Arm/Shoulder
Bleeding – Hemoptysis	Injury – Wrist/Hand/Finger
Bleeding – Non-Life Threatening Hemorrhage	Lift Assist Only
Bleeding – Rectal	Medical Device/Equipment Problem
Bleeding – Vaginal/Uterine	Nausea or Vomiting
Blood Disorder – Anemia	No Reported Patient Problem
Blood Disorder – Sickle Cell Crisis	Not Applicable
Cardiac Arrest	Not Available
Cardiac – AICD Activation	Obvious Death
Cardiac – STEMI	Pain – Acute – Not otherwise specified
Cardiac – Pain/Angina	Pain – Back Pain (non-traumatic)
Cardiac – Dysrhythmia	Pain – Chest (suspected non-cardiac)
Dehydration	Pain – Chronic – Not otherwise specified
Diabetes – Hyperglycemia	Pain – Headache
Diabetes – Hypoglycemia	Pain – Pelvic/Perineal
Diarrhea	Paralysis
Dizziness (not otherwise specified)	Poisoning
Drug Use – Accidental	Pregnancy – Complications
Drug Use – Intentional	Pregnancy – Contractions
Drug Use Potential	Pregnancy – Uncomplicated delivery
Environmental – Hyperthermia/Heat Exposure	Respiratory – Airway Obstruction/Choking
Environmental – Hypothermia/Cold Exposure	Respiratory – Asthma
Exposure – Inhalation (not smoke or CO)	Respiratory – Congestive Heart Failure
Exposure – Skin/Eyes	Respiratory – COPD
Exposure – Smoke Inhalation or CO	Respiratory – Croup
Fever	Respiratory – Drowning/Near Drowning
Foreign Body	Respiratory – Pulmonary Edema (not CHF)
General Illness/Malaise	Respiratory Arrest
Hyperkalemia	Respiratory Distress 0 not otherwise specified
Hypertension	Seizures
Injury – Abdomen	Sepsis
Injury – Ankle	Stroke or TIA
Injury – Arm	Syncope or Near Syncope
	Unconscious/Unresponsive



Injury – Back
Injury – Burn
Injury - Chest

Unknown



DATA FIELD: CALL OUTCOME

AGENCY TYPE: BASIC LIFE SUPPORT FIRST RESPONSE AGENCY

Call Outcome	Definition
Ambulance Assist	Defined when a BLSFR unit assists at an EMS incident, but does not provide patient care. (e.g. gather pt demographics, move equipment, assist with lifting).
Cancelled Enroute	Defined as an EMS event where the responding EMS unit is cancelled after calling enroute but prior to arrival at the scene.
Cancelled On Scene	Defined as an EMS event when the EMS unit is cancelled after calling on location, no patient contact, evaluation or treatments provided.
Cancelled Prior to Response	Defined as an EMS event where the responding EMS unit is cancelled prior to going enroute to a call.
Dead on Scene	Defined as an EMS event where the patient has died prior to the arrival of the EMS unit. No care is provided to the patient other than documentation of the event and confirmation that the patient is dead.
No Crew Available	EMS Agency has no crew or equipment to respond to a call.
No Patient Found	Defined as an EMS event where EMS arrives at the scene but no patient is identified. No patient evaluation or care is provided.
Stand By	Used if a service is dispatched for a call, such as to stand by during a fire or other incident. If any person is treated at the scene an additional PCR should be completed for them.
Treated, Member on board Ambulance	Used by a BLSFR agency when a member rides aboard the ambulance to the hospital, and assists. (E.g. Medical 500, Unstable Patient).
Treated, Refused Transport	Any time contact is made and a person is evaluated, to include such procedures as vital signs being taken, or any treatment is provided. The documentation included on the PCR must indicate that the patient was advised of the need for care and the patient was competent to make an informed refusal of such care.
Treated, Transferred Care	In a multi-tiered response system this disposition would be used by any BLSFR or ALSFR agency and turns over a patient to an EMS transport agency.



DATA FIELD: CALL OUTCOME

AGENCY TYPE: ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT FIRST RESPONSE AGENCY

Call Outcome	Definition
ALS Assist with BLS Ambulance	Use anytime an ALS unit, (fly care or ambulance) meets another BLS unit and the ALS Technician provides care onboard another agency's ambulance.
ALS Assist with ALS Ambulance	Use anytime an ALS unit, (fly care or ambulance) meets another ALS unit and the ALS Technician provides care on board another agency's ambulance.
ALS Field Termination	Used when an ALS code is initiated and the patient is not transported using Termination of Resuscitation Protocol.
Cancelled Enroute	Defined as an EMS event where the responding EMS unit is cancelled after calling enroute but prior to arrival at the scene.
Cancelled on Scene	Defined as an EMS event when the EMS unit is cancelled after calling on location, no patient contact, evaluation or treatments provided.
Cancelled Prior to Response	Defined as an EMS event where the responding EMS unit is cancelled prior to going enroute to a call.
Crew Share	Anytime an EMS member makes up part of a crew for another EMS agency.
Dead on Arrival <65	Defined as an EMS event where the patient has died prior to the arrival of the EMS unit. No care is provided to the patient other than documentation of the event and confirmation that the patient is dead and under 65 years old.
Dead on Arrival > or equal to 65	Defined as an EMS event where the patient has died prior to the arrival of the EMS unit. No care is provided to the patient other than documentation of the event and confirmation that the patient is dead and the patient age is greater than or equal to 65.
No Crew Available	EMS Agency has no crew or equipment to respond to a call.
No Patient Found	Defined as an EMS event where EMS arrives at the scene but no patient is identified. No patient evaluation or care is provided.
Release to BLS	An ALS provider responding on an ALS Assist/Intercept and assesses a patient and determines that patient can be released to BLS unit for transport.
Stand By	Used if a service is dispatched for a call such as to stand by during a fire or other incident. If any person is treated at the scene an additional PCR should be completed for them.
Transported to LZ for Air Transport	An EMS event where EMS arrives, evaluates, and treats the patient but then transfers the care of the patient to a Landing Zone for an Air Ambulance. Destination for these events is considered the location where the care of the patient was formally transferred.
Treated, Transferred Care	In a multi-tiered response system this disposition would be used by any BLSFR or ALSFR agency and turns over a patient to an EMS transport agency. This would be used when the level of care remains the same. (ALS release to another ALS or BLS release to BLS).
Treated, Transported BLS after ALS Assessment	This is used anytime an ALS unit is dispatched to a priority 1, 2, or 3 level call. After a paramedic has completed an assessment and no ALS interventions are required and the patient is released to a BLS agency or is transported at the BLS level.
Patient Treated/Evaluated and/or Refused	Defined as an EMS event, EMS arrives, evaluates and/or treats a patient with medical assistance. The patient then refuses transport. An example of this scenario would be a diabetic related call, where the patient is given care (D-50



Transport	treatment) or an MVA scene where a patient states they have “neck or back pain” but again after assessing the patient, they refuse transport. Patients who are able to demon state the ability to understand the nature and their consequences of their medical care decisions as per regional Protocols and Policies.
Patient Treated/Evaluated and Refused Transport ALS	Defined as an EMS event, EMS arrives, evaluates and/or treats a patient with medical assistance. The patient then refuses transport. An example of this scenario would be a diabetic related call, where the patient is given care (D-50 treatment), but again after assessing the patient, they refuse transport. Patients who are able to demonstrate the ability to understand the nature and their consequences of their medical care decisions as per the regional Protocols and Policies.
Patient Treated/Evaluated and/or Refused Transport BLS	Defined as an EMS event, EMS arrives, evaluates and/or treats a patient with medical assistance. The patient then refuses transport. An example of this scenario would be an MVA scene where a patient states they have “neck or back pain” but again after assessing the patient, they refuse transport. Patients who are able to demonstrate the ability to understand the nature and their consequences of their medical care decisions as per regional Protocols and Policies.

Note: The Patient Treated/Evaluated and Refused Transport selections are defined in three sections for agency usage depending if they also bill for that type of service.



DATA FIELD: CALL OUTCOME

AGENCY TYPE: BASIC LIFE SUPPORT TRANSPORT AGENCY

Call Outcome	Definition
Cancelled Enroute	Defined as an EMS event where the responding EMS unit is cancelled after calling enroute but prior to arrival at the scene.
Cancelled On Scene	Defined as an EMS event when the EMS unit is cancelled after calling on location, no patient contact, evaluation or treatments provided.
Cancelled Prior to Response	Defined as an EMS event where the responding EMS unit is cancelled prior to going enroute to a call.
Crew Share	Anytime an EMS member makes up part of a crew for another EMS agency.
Dead on Arrival <65	Defined as an EMS event where the patient has died prior to the arrival of the EMS unit. No care is provided to the patient other than documentation of the event and confirmation that the patient is dead and under 65 years old.
Dead on Arrival > or equal to 65	Defined as an EMS event where the patient has died prior to the arrival of the EMS unit. No care is provided to the patient other than documentation of the event and confirmation that the patient is dead and the patient age is greater than or equal to 65.
No Crew Available	EMS Agency has no crew or equipment to respond to a call.
No Patient Found	Defined as an EMS event where EMS arrives at the scene but no patient is identified. No patient evaluation or care is provided.
Stand By	Used if a service is dispatched for a call such as to stand by during a fire or other incident. If any person is treated at the scene an additional PCR should be completed for them.
Transported to LZ for Air Transport	An EMS event where EMS arrives, evaluates, and treats the patient but then transfers the care of the patient to a Landing Zone for an Air Ambulance. Destination for these events is considered the location where the care of the patient was formally transferred.
Treated, Transferred Care	In a multi-tiered response system this disposition would be used by any BLSFR or ALSFR agency and turns over a patient to an EMS transport agency. This would be used when the level of care remains the same. (ALS release to another ALS or BLS release to BLS).
Treated, Transported BLS	Defined as an EMS event where EMS unit arrives, evaluates, treats, and transports providing BLS services to the patient.
Treated, Transported ALS/Other ALS Agency on board	Defined as when a BLS level transport agency has ALS from another agency on board providing ALS care.
Treated, Transported BLS after ALS Assessment	This is used anytime an ALS unit is dispatched to a priority 1, 2, or 3 level call, a paramedic has completed an assessment, no ALS interventions are required and the patient is released to a BLS agency or is transported at the BLS level.
Patient Treated/Evaluated and/or Refused Transport	Defined as an EMS event, EMS arrives, evaluates and/or treats a patient with medical assistance. The patient then refuses transport. An example of this scenario would be a diabetic related call, where the patient is given care (D-50 treatment) or an MVA scene where a patient states they have "neck or back pain" but again after assessing the patient, they refuse and transport. Patients who are able to demonstrate the ability to understand the nature and their consequences of their medical care decisions as per regional Protocols and



	Policies.
Patient Treated/Evaluated and Refused Transport ALS	Defined as an EMS event, EMS arrives, evaluates and/or treats a patient with medical assistance. The patient then refuses transport. An example of this scenario would be a diabetic related call, where the patient is given (D-50 treatment), but again after assessing the patient, they refuse transport. Patients who are able to demonstrate the ability to understand the nature and their consequences of their medical care decisions as per regional Protocols and Policies.
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Note: The Patient Treated/Evaluated and Refused Transport selections are defined in three selections for agency usage depending if they also bill for that type of service.



DATA FIELD: CALL OUTCOME

AGENCY TYPE: ADVANCED/BASIC LIFE SUPPORT TRANSPORT AGENCY

Call Outcome	Definition
ALS Assist with BLS Ambulance	Use anytime an ALS unit, (fly care or ambulance) meets another BLS unit and the ALS Technician provides care onboard another agency's ambulance.
ALS Assist with ALS Ambulance	Use anytime an ALS unit, (fly care or ambulance) meets another ALS unit and the ALS Technician provides care onboard another agency's ambulance.
ALS Field Termination	Used when an ALS code is initiated and the patient is not transported using the field termination protocol.
Cancelled Enroute	Defined as an EMS event where the responding EMS unit is cancelled after calling enroute but prior to arrival at the scene.
Cancelled On Scene	Defined as an EMS when the EMS unit is cancelled after calling on location, no patient contact, evaluation or treatments provided
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Approved by the Monroe-Livingston REMAC 9/30/2016