



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

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|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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

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| Abdominal Pain | Injury – Electrocution |
| 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 |
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| 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 <u>not</u> 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) |



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| 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 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 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 |
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| 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. |
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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 <u>not</u> 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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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.

Approved by the Monroe-Livingston REMAC 9/30/2016