### **CHAPTER 14 QUIZ**

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided. **1.** Documentation of a call actually begins: **A.** at the end of a call. **C.** after initial assessment. **B.** early in the call. **D.** en route to the hospital. 2. The documentation produced by an EMT-B is known informally as a: A. PCR. **C.** QA. **B.** QI. D. TQM. 3. A prehospital care report can become all of the following except: **A.** evidence in a legal case. **B.** part of the hospital's permanent records. **C.** data in a research project. **D.** private property controlled by the patient. 4. A system in which calls are routinely reviewed for conformity to current medical and organizational standards is called: A. Quality Insurance. **C.** Quality Evaluation. **B.** Quality Improvement. **D.** Quality Improvisation. 5. Each individual box in the prehospital care report is called a: A. data element. C. check box. **B.** minimum data set. **D.** narrative. 6. The federal agency that has developed a list of minimum elements to be included in all prehospital care reports is the: A. DOT. C. FCC. **B.** FDA. **D.** EPA. 7. An EMT-B would record the time in which an emergency unit left on a call in the: C. check boxes section. **A.** patient data section. **B.** narrative section. **D.** run data section. 8. Unlike a radio report, a prehospital care report will include the patient's: **A.** name and address. C. chief complaint. **B.** age and sex. **D.** vital signs. 9. All of the following are included in the patient data section of a prehospital care report <u>except</u>: **A.** charges to the patient. **C.** mechanism of injury. **B.** patient's name and address. **D.** SAMPLE history. 10. In writing narratives, EMT-Bs usually place quotation marks around: **A.** objective observations. **C.** baseline vital signs. **B.** opposing observations. **D.** chief complaints. **11.** All the following can be found in a well-written narrative <u>except</u>: **A.** pertinent negatives. B. radio codes. **C.** specialized medical terminology.

**D.** standardized abbreviations.

### HANDOUT 14-2: Continued

- **12.** Actions performed on a patient that are wrong and improper are known as:
  - **A.** errors of commission.**B.** pertinent negatives.
- **C.** errors of omission.
- **D.** breaches of confidentiality.
- **13.** If a competent patient refuses care or transport, an EMT-B should:
  - **A.** immediately leave the scene.
  - **B.** argue with the patient.
- C. document the refusal.D. request the police.

### **14.** Incorrect information in a prehospital care report should be:

- A. erased.
- **B.** crossed out completely.
- **C.** corrected in different colored ink.
- **D.** left unchanged.
- **15.** During a multiple casualty incident (MCI), patient information is usually passed along by:
  - A. triage tags.
  - **B.** face-to-face reports.
- **C.** electronic clipboards.
- **D.** cellular telephones.

## **IN THE FIELD**

### Read the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow.

The emergency medical dispatcher sends you to the scene of a motor-vehicle accident 1.2 miles north of the Quik Stop on Eldridge Street. The accident involves a single car that has struck a telephone pole.

When you arrive at the scene, you do a quick scene survey. The vehicle has only minor damage and no lines are down. First Responders from the fire department have secured the scene and have initiated CPR on a male patient. You notice no obvious signs of trauma on the patient, except a 1-inch laceration about the left eye.

One of the First Responders reports: "The patient's license indicates that he is in his mid-60s. When we arrived, he was already in cardiac arrest. We extricated him from the vehicle and began CPR, providing cervical spine control manually and with a C-collar."

You write down the First Responder's comments in quotes and tell First Responders to continue with CPR. Meanwhile, you insert an oral airway and apply the Automated External Defibrillator (AED). Readings on the AED advise you to stand clear as it begins to charge to deliver a shock. The AED shocks the patient a total of three times in this sequence.

Your EMT-B partner restarts CPR and continues it for one minute. Readings on the AED indicate that the patient has a shockable rhythm. Your partner stands back, and the AED shocks three more times.

The patient now has a thin pulse, but he is not breathing. You place him on a long spineboard and begin transport to the hospital. En route, the patient becomes pulseless. You use the AED again, regaining the pulse on the ninth shock.

You recheck the patient's pulse and find it to be strong—62 beats per minute. Other vital signs show a blood pressure of 112/52 and six spontaneous breaths per minute.

You continue checking vital signs. Upon arrival at the hospital, the patient has a pulse rate of 68, blood pressure of 124/72, and respirations of 16. He has spontaneous eye opening, but no verbal response.

Because of the patient's condition, you have been unable to obtain a medical history. You also have no knowledge of prescribed medications or allergies. You did, however, discover some pertinent personal information from the patient's license. Data included: patient name—James Smith; date of birth—January 1, 1935; address—12 Webb Lane, Cairo, NY.

You have also recorded these times for your unit, ID# 123.

- Call received: 1200 hours
- Dispatched: 1200 hours
- Responding: 1201 hours
- On Scene: 1206 hours
- En route to hospital: 1218 hours
- Arrived at hospital: 1225 hours
- Clear: 1300 hours

Using the information in this scenario, fill out as many parts of the following prehospital care report as possible. This form is three pages long. You might substitute the prehospital care report used by an EMS agency in your area.

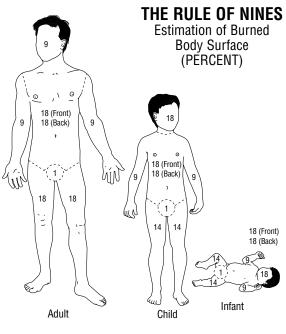
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Pre	hospital Ca	are Repo	rt	
DATE OF CALL RUN NO.	<b>4-</b> 50579	962 AGENCY COE	DE VEH. NO.	
Name Address	Agency Name Dispatch Information		END BEGIN	USE MILITARY TIMES
Ph#		Facility	her	ARRIVED AT SCENE
Physician CARE IN PROGRESS ON ARRIVAL	Emergency     Non-Emergency     Stand-by	Transferred No Previou: Unknown if Pre	from the s PCR	AT DESTIN
None     ○ Citizen     ○ PD/FD/Other First Responder       MEGRANISM OF INURAY     ○ MARCHANISM OF INURAY     ○ MARCHANISM OF INURAY       ○ MVA (     Seat belt used →)     ○ Fall offeet     ○ GSW     ○ Machiner       ○ Struck by vehicle     ○ Unarmed assault     ○ Knife     ○ Marchanism       CHIEF COMPLAINT     SUBJECTIVE ASSE	/		It used?	Seat Belt Use Crew Patient Reported By Police Other
PRESENTING PROBLEM       Allergic Reaction         If more than one checked, circle primary       Syncope         Airway Obstruction       Stroke/CVA         Respiratory Arrest       General Illness/Malaise         Respiratory Distress       Diabetic Related (Potential)         Cardiac Related (Potential)       Pain	🗆 Poisoning (Accidental)	Shock Head Injury Spinal Injury Fracture/Dislocal Amputation	☐ Major Trauma ☐ Trauma-Blunt ☐ Trauma-Penetra Ition ☐ Soft Tissue Injun ☐ Bleeding/Hemor	ry 🗖 Heat
PAST MEDICAL HISTORY       TIME       RES         None       Y       Image: Constraint of the second seco	llar llow □ Regular pred □ Irregular ular llow □ Regular pred □ Irregular arte: ular low □ Regular Rate: ular llow □ Regular	CONSCIONERS     GCS       Alert     Voice       Pain     Unresp.       Unresp.     Unresp.	Normal       Dilated       Constricted       Y       Sluggish       No-Reaction       Dilated       Constricted       V       Sluggish       Normal       Constricted       V       Sluggish       Normal       Constricted       V       Sluggish       No-Reaction       D       Normal       Dilated       Constricted       V       Sluggish       Q	/arm     Cyanotic     P       loist     Flushed     P       ry     Jaundiced     S       Unremarkable     C       ool     Pale     U       /arm     Cyanotic     P       ry     Jaundiced     S       Unremarkable     C       ool     Pale       Uy     Jaundiced       Us     S       Unremarkable     C       ool     Pale       Unremarkable     C       ool     C       ool     Cyanotic       /arm     Cyanotic       P     Poist       /oist     Flushed
COMMENTS				
TREATMENT         Moved to ambulance on start chair         Walked to ambulance         Airway Cleared         Oral/Nasal Airway         Esophageal Obturator Airway/Esophageal Gastric Tube Airway         Brodracheal Tube (E/T)         Oxygen Administered @         Suction Used         Artificial Ventilation Method         C.P.R. in progress on arrival by:         Citizen         PD/FD/Other         Time from Ar         Until C.P.R.	First Responder 🗆 Other	□ IV Established F       □ Mast Inflated @       □ Bleeding/Hemor       □ Spinal Immobiliz       □ Limb Immobiliz       □ Heat) or (Cold)       □ Vomiting Induce       □ Restraints Appli       □ Baby Delivered @       □ Transported in T	rhage Controlled (Metho zation Neck and Back d by	Cath. Gauge
EKG Monitored (Attach Tracing) [Rhythm(s) ]     Defibrillation/Cardioversion No. Times Manua	T	□ ransported with □ consported with		
DISPOSITION         (See list)           C         IN CHARGE         DRIVER'S NAME           W         EMT         CFR		AME CFR EMT	DISP. CODE NAME	
© COPYRIGHT 1986 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AGENCY COPY/WHITE		AEMT #	AEMT	#

NON-HOSPITAL DISPOSITION CODES:

NURSING HOME	2 3	9 9 18 (Front) 9 18 (Back)
BY ANOTHER UNIT 00 REFUSED MEDICAL AID OR TRANSPORT 00	5	,
CALL CANCELLED 00 STANDBY ONLY (NO PATIENT) 00 NO PATIENT FOUND 00 OTHER	7 8	
Hospital Receiving Agent (IF REQUIRED) COMPLETE ON WHITE (AGENCY) COPY ONLY		Adult
	Glasgov	v Coma S
NEGATIVA A RECIBIR TRATAMIENTO/SER TRASLADADO RELEASE EXONERACION DE RESPONSABILIDADES	Eye Opening	Spontaned To Voice To Pain None
COMPLETE ON WHITE (AGENCY) COPY ONLY LLENE UNICAMENTE LA COPIA BLANCA (DE LA AGENCIA) I hereby refuse (treatment/transport to a hospital) and I acknowledge that such treatment/transportation was advised by the ambulance crew or	Verbal Response	Oriented Confused Inappropri Incompret None
physician. I hereby release such persons from liability for respecting and following my express wishes. Mediante la presente declaro que me niego a aceptar el tratamiento/traslado a un hospital y reconozco asimismo que el medico o el personal de la ambulancia recomendaron ese tratamiento/traslado. Consiguientemente, eximo a dichas personas de toda responsabilidad por haber respetado y	Motor Response	Obeys Cor Localizes I Withdraw Flexion (pa Extension

cumplido mis deseos expresos. None Signed: Total GCS Score firma: Witness: Testigo: . INSURANCE CARRIER BLUE COMMERCIAL 3 
CROSS 4 
INSURANCE 5 
SELF PAY 1 MEDICARE 2 MEDICAID 🗌 NO WAS THIS A WORKERS' COMPENSATION INJURY: 🗌 YES INSURANCE CODE \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ PATIENT'S EMPLOYER \_\_\_ EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS \_\_\_\_ RESPONSIBLE PARTY \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ (ZIP \_\_\_\_\_\_ ) RELATION \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_



Scale				
ious I riate Words shensible Sounds	4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1	Patient's Best Verbal Response Arouse patient with voice or painful stimulus.		
ommands Pain ( (pain) Dain) n (pain)	6 5 4 3 2 1	Patient's Best Motor Response Response to command or painful stimulus.		
:3-15 CD DIAGNOSTIC CODE				

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### HANDOUT 14-3: Continued

USE BALL POINT PEN ONLY.	continuation form for the Prehospital Care Report	Press Down Firmly. You're Making 4 Copies.
Name ADDITIONAL HISTORY & PHYSICAL EXAM FINDINGS	Agency Name	Enter PCR ID# (Top Center of PCR) Weight in Kilograms

Decreased	NECK VEINS Normal Distended TRACHEAL SHIFT	EDEM Pedal Sacral Ascites Other L	A ABI	ter d ended							
SERIAL VITAL SIGNS, EKG	-			540 51						<b>B0</b> 05	BOUTE
TIME RESP. Rate: Regular Shallow Labored	I □ Regular	B.P.	LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS ☐ Alert ☐ Voice ☐ Pain ☐ Unresp.	NSR Asystole V. Fib. PVC Other	IYTHMS Brady IVR V. Tach. SVT	DEFIBRILLATION CARDIOVERSION	Epinephrin Atropine Dextrose Lidocaine Lasix	Sodium Bicarb. Isoproterenol Other	Naloxone	DOSE	ROUTE       IV     ET       IM     SL       SQ     PO       Nebulizer
Rate:	🗆 Regular		☐ Alert ☐ Voice ☐ Pain ☐ Unresp.	NSR Asystole V. Fib. PVC Other	U. Tach.		Epinephrin Atropine Dextrose Lidocaine Lasix	Sodium Bicarb. Isoproterenol Other	Nitróglycerin		□ IV □ ET □ IM □ SL □ SQ □ PO □ Nebulizer
Rate: Regular Shallow Labored	🗆 Regular		☐ Alert ☐ Voice ☐ Pain ☐ Unresp.	NSR Asystole V. Fib. PVC Other	□ Brady □ IVR □ V. Tach. □ SVT		Epinephrin Atropine Dextrose Lidocaine Lasix	Sodium Bicarb.	Nitróglycerin		□ IV □ ET □ IM □ SL □ SQ □ PO □ Nebulizer
Rate: Regular Shallow Labored	🗆 Regular		☐ Alert ☐ Voice ☐ Pain ☐ Unresp.	NSR Asystole V. Fib. PVC Other	☐ Brady ☐ IVR ☐ V. Tach. ☐ SVT		Epinephrin Atropine Dextrose Lidocaine Lasix	Godium Bicarb.	Nitróglycerin		IV ET IM SL SQ PO Nebulizer
Rate: Regular Shallow Labored	🗆 Regular		☐ Alert ☐ Voice ☐ Pain ☐ Unresp.	NSR Asystole V. Fib. PVC Other	□ Brady □ IVR □ V. Tach. □ SVT		Epinephrin Atropine Dextrose Lidocaine Lasix	Godium Bicarb.	Naloxone     Bretylium     Nitroglycerin		□IV □ET □IM □SL □SQ □P0 □Nebulizer
Rate: Regular Shallow Labored	🗆 Regular		<ul> <li>☐ Alert</li> <li>☐ Voice</li> <li>☐ Pain</li> <li>☐ Unresp.</li> </ul>	NSR Asystole V. Fib. PVC Other	□ Brady □ IVR □ V. Tach. □ SVT		Epinephrin     Atropine     Dextrose     Lidocaine     Lasix	e Dopamine Sodium Bicarb. Isoproterenol	Nitróglycerin		□ IV □ ET □ IM □ SL □ SQ □ PO □ Nebulizer
Rate: Regular Shallow Labored	🗆 Regular		<ul> <li>☐ Alert</li> <li>☐ Voice</li> <li>☐ Pain</li> <li>☐ Unresp.</li> </ul>	NSR Asystole V. Fib. PVC Other	Brady		Epinephrin     Atropine     Dextrose     Lidocaine     Lasix	e Dopamine Sodium Bicarb. Isoproterenol	Naloxone Bretylium Nitroglycerin		□IV □ET □IM □SL □SQ □P0 □Nebulizer
COMMENTS:											

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### **CHAPTER 14 REVIEW**

### Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1.	is an important part of the patient care process and lasts long
	after the call.
2.	A recent development in prehospital care reports is the, a
	device that converts handwriting into computerized text.
3.	A PCR is a(n) that can
	sometimes find its way into either criminal or civil court cases.
4.	To ensure that runs meet current medical and organizational standards, most EMS agencies have
	a(n) Improvement system in place.
5.	The Department of Transportation has developed a(n)
	of elements to be included in
	prehospital care reports nationwide.
6.	The includes the agency name,
	unit numbers, date, times, call number, and crew member names.
7.	Treatment administered before the arrival of EMT-Bs is usually recorded in the
	section of a PCR.
8.	statements can be measured or verified;
	statements reflect an individual's point of view.
9.	Each individual box on a PCR is called a(n)
	·
10.	When bystander observations and the chief complaint are recorded, they should be placed in
	·
11.	Documenting lets other
	medical professionals know that an EMT-B examined certain areas and discovered the findings
	to be negative.
12.	An important concept in EMS documentation is, "If it's not written down, you
	,"
13.	If a patient declines treatment or transport, he or she should be asked to sign a(n)
	form.
14.	The failure to document errors of omission and commission are examples of
	·
15.	In a multiple casualty incident (MCI), patient information is often passed through the system in
	the form of

### **LISTING DOCUMENTATION BASICS**

1. List five functions of the prehospital care report (PCR).

2. List the four sections in a typical prehospital care report.

3. List at least five do's and don'ts to keep in mind when writing the narrative portion of a PCR.

4. List three legal issues that pertain to PCRs and other documents that an EMT-B may complete.

5. List three things that must be done to correct an error in a PCR.

### **MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS**

# Below is a list of symbols and codes that you might encounter when reading a prehospital care report (PCR).

care repoi	rt (PCR).
AAO ACO A&O × 3	Awake, alert, and oriented Alert, conscious, and oriented Alert and oriented to person, place, and time
AAA	Abdominal aortic aneurysm
ABC	Airway, breathing, and circulation
ACLS	Advanced Cardiac Life Support
ALS	Advanced Life Support
ASA	Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)
ABD	Abdomen (abdominal)
AMT	Amount
Approx.	Approximately
AMS	Altered mental status
AMA	Against medical advice
AFIB	Atrial fibrillation
BP	Blood pressure
BVM	Bag-valve mask
BS	Breath sounds
BILAT	Bilateral
BSC&=	Breath sounds clear and equal
C-Spine	Cervical spine
CA	Cancer
CVA	Stroke
CHF	Congestive heart failure
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CNS	Central nervous system
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
C-Section	Cesarean section
CC	Chief complaint
CC	Cubic centimeter
C/O	Complaining of
CAO × 4	Conscious, alert, and oriented × 4
DOA	Dead on arrival
DT	Delirium tremens
DX	Diagnosis
DKA	Diabetic ketoacidosis
DNR	Do not resuscitate
ETOH	Ethanol (or drinking alcohol)
ET	Endotracheal tube
EGTA	Esophageal gastric tube airway
EKG	Electrocardiogram
EDP	Emotionally disturbed person
FX	Fracture
FB	Foreign body
GSW	Gunshot wound
GYN	Gynecology
HTN	Hypertension (high blood pressure)
HX	History
HEENT	Head, eyes, ears, nose, and throat
IV	Intravenous
ICU	Intensive Care Unit

0		0 1	1
LOC LUQ LLQ L&D LAT LSC=BILA	Level of conscie Left upper quac Left lower quac Labor and deliv Lateral T Lung sounds cle sides	drant lrant very	qual on both
MAST MI MVA MED	Military Anti-Sh Myocardial infa Motor-vehicle a Medicine (medi	rction (he .ccident	
NC NSR NKM NKA N/V N/V/D NKDA	Nasal cannula Normal sinus rh Nonrebreather No known mec No known aller Nausea and vor Nausea, vomitir No known drug	mask lications gies niting ng, and d	
PMHX PT PE PVC PEARL PALP RX	Past medical his Patient Pulmonary ede Premature vent Pupils equal an Palpation Medicine	ma ricular co	
RLQ RUQ RXN	Right lower qua Right upper qua Reaction		
SOB SX SZ	Shortness of bro Symptom Seizure	eath	
T TIA TX	Temperature Transient ischer Treatment	mic attacl	x (mini-stroke)
$\frac{VS}{YO}$	Vital signs Years old		
$ \begin{array}{c} + \\ \bigcirc \\ + \\ - \\ \psi \\ + \\ - \\ \nabla \\ + \\ \nabla \\ \psi \\ + \\ \nabla \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	emale lale ositive regative sychiatric herefore pproximately reater than ess than	$\uparrow \\ \bar{a} \\ p \\ \bar{c} \\ \bar{s} \\ \bigtriangleup \\ (L) \\ (R) \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow$	Increased Before After With Without Change Left Right Decreased
= E	qual		

### HANDOUT 14-2: Chapter 14 Quiz

<b>1.</b> B	<b>6.</b> A	<b>11.</b> B
<b>2.</b> A	<b>7.</b> D	<b>12.</b> A
<b>3.</b> D	<b>8.</b> A	<b>13.</b> C
<b>4.</b> B	<b>9.</b> D	<b>14.</b> C
5. A	<b>10.</b> D	<b>15.</b> A

#### HANDOUT 14-3: In the Field

Work with students as they fill out the prehospital care form. You might invite several EMT-Bs to work with students, thus sharing their knowledge of documentation.

#### HANDOUT 14-4: Chapter 14 Review

- 1. Documentation
- 2. electronic clipboard
- 3. legal document
- 4. Quality
- 5. minimum data set
- 6. run data
- 7. patient data
- 8. Objective, subjective
- 9. data element
   10. quotes
  - **11.** pertinent negatives
  - 12. didn't do it
  - 13. refusal-of-care
  - 14. falsification15. triage tags
- 15

### HANDOUT 14-5: Listing Documentation Basics

- becomes part of the patient's permanent hospital record, can serve as a legal document in a civil or criminal case, can be used for administrative purposes, supplies data for education research, supplies data for Quality Assurance/Improvement
- 2. run data, patient data, check boxes, narrative
- **3.** Sample do's and don'ts include the following: DO put quotes around bystander comments or the chief complaint. DO include pertinent negatives. DON'T use radio codes and nonstandardized abbreviations. DO use medical terminology correctly. DO remember this rule—"If it's not written down, you didn't do it."
- **4.** confidentiality, patient refusals, falsification (omission and commission)
- 5. Sample response: Cross out the error with a single line, initial it, date it. (Some students might list "make the change" and "initial and date it.")

### HANDOUT 14-6: Medical Abbreviations

Encourage students to add these abbreviations to their notebooks.