

# Patient Care Report Guidelines

## A rrival on scene / Scene assessment

- A. Position of patient
- B. Impression of patient
- C. Does the patient acknowledge your presence
- D. Any significant characteristics of the scene

## C omplaint

- A. What is the patient's chief complaint (CC)
- B. What are the associated complaints
- C. The complaint(s) should be in the patients words if possible

## H istory

- A. Patient level of consciousness
  - a. If using AAOx3 and patient is not x3 state what they are alert to, (i.e. pt AAOx1, alert to person only) and if this is normal for them
  - b. Describe the patient. Avoid ambiguous terms like "lethargic"
- B. Does patient respond to questions appropriately?
- C. Address all factors of OPQRST and SAMPLE
- D. Symptoms as the patient describes them
- E. Identify Pertinent negatives
- F. What does the patient think the cause is
- E. Was this a sudden or gradual event?
- F. When did the event start
- G. What was the patient doing when it occurred
- H. How the patient qualifies and quantifies the complaint
- I. What factors aggravate or alleviate the condition
- J. What has the patient done to treat or mitigate the condition
- K. Last oral intake
- L. Intake as compared to output
- M. Past medical history (PMH)
  - i. Include any significant past medical history
  - ii. Medications and compliance or lack thereof (all meds should be indicated somewhere on the call report)
  - iii. Allergies
  - iv. Family and social history as applicable

# Patient Care Report Guidelines

## Assessment

- A. Airway
  - a. Patent
  - b. Foreign matter
  - c. Obstructions
  
- B. Breathing
  - a. Relative rate rhythm and quality
  - b. Qualify and quantify respiratory effort
  - c. Breath sounds in all fields
  - d. Use of accessory muscles and/or retractions
  - e. Condition of the chest wall
    - i. Symmetry
    - ii. Abnormal movement
    - iii. Crepitus / Bony instability
    - iv. Discoloration
  - f. Ability to complete sentences
  - g. JVD / Tracheal deviation
  
- C. Circulation
  - a. Pulse
    - i. Relative rate rhythm and quality
    - ii. Locations (compare carotid and radial)
    - iii. Does it match the monitor
    - iv. Quantify the pulse
  - b. Skin color, temperature and moisture
  - c. Major external hemorrhage
  
- D. Vital signs
  - a. First set should be within 5 minutes of arriving on scene
  - b. Documented every 15 minutes for stable patients, every 5 minutes for unstable patients
  - c. Minimum of two sets of vital signs
  - d. Palpated BP should rarely be used and only in extreme circumstances
  - e. Rate, rhythm and quality of the pulse
  - f. Rate rhythm and quality of the respirations
  - g. Orthostatic vital signs
  
- E. Abdomen
  - a. Discoloration
  - b. Palpation
  - c. Specific signs and findings

# Patient Care Report Guidelines

- F. Pelvis
  - a. Stability
  - b. Crepitus
  - c. Deformity
  - d. Soft tissue injury
  
- G. HEENT
  - a. Head and Face
    - i. Signs of trauma
    - ii. Symmetry
    - iii. Bony instability
  - b. Eyes
    - i. Discoloration
    - ii. PERRLA
    - iii. Extraocular movements
    - iv. Consensual reflexes
    - v. Nystagmus
    - vi. Presence and description of visual disturbances
  - c. Ears
    - i. Discharge
    - ii. Presence and description of hearing disturbances
  - d. Nose
    - i. Drainage
    - ii. Signs of trauma
  - e. Throat
    - i. Any abnormal findings if exam is indicated
  
- H. Neurologic exam
  - a. Glasgow Coma Scale
  - b. Presence, strength, and equality of gross motor function to all extremities
  - c. Presence of sensory function to all extremities
  - d. Evaluation of cranial nerves
  - e. Evaluation of speech and memory
  - f. Evaluation of spinal nerves
  - g. Evaluation of reflexes if indicated
  - h. Any findings related to specific neurological tests

# Patient Care Report Guidelines

- I. Extremities
  - a. Obvious signs of trauma
  - b. Discoloration
  - c. Any swelling or deformity
  - d. Dependent edema and it's description
    - i. Pt history of edema and relation to current presentation
    - ii. Recent changes in edema
  - e. Presence of needle marks
  - f. Range of motion
  
- J. Anterior Neck and Back
  - a. Obvious signs of trauma
  - b. Discoloration
  - c. Nuchal rigidity
  - d. Point tenderness
  - e. Range of motion
  - f. In-line, deformity, step-offs

## R x

- A. Include your field diagnoses
  - a. What you think the patients problem is based on your exam
  - b. This justifies your treatment
- B. Treatment
  - a. What was done
  - b. Be accurate, clear, and concise with all treatment descriptions
  - c. Identify when each treatment modality was given
  - d. Identify who performed each treatment modality
  - e. Include any diagnostic tests and their results
  - f. Include flow rate and delivery method for all oxygen therapy
  - g. Include the size, location, type of fluid, and flow rate for all IV's
  - h. Include the concentration, dose, and route of all medications
  - i. Include any other procedures or treatments performed
  - j. Include methods used to verify treatment was correct
  - k. Include any specific patient response to treatment (expected or otherwise) and how you assessed that change
  - l. Identify any improvement or deterioration of the patient after treatment
  - m. Include what your actions were based on the patient response

# Patient Care Report Guidelines

## T ransport / Transfer

- A. Include transport mode and destination
- B. Include the patients condition enroute – did any changes take place
- C. Identify what you did enroute
- D. Include any treatment and response to treatment while enroute
- E. Identify who you transferred the patient to (name and level)
- F. Identify if a verbal report was given
- G. Identify who took possession of the patients belongings

## Refusals

- A. Identify if the patient is refusing treatment, transport, or both
- B. Document what you did to convince the patient for the need for treatment and/or transport
- C. Document that you informed the patient of the risks of refusal AND what those risks were, including death if applicable
- D. Document what follow-up instructions you left with the patient including visiting with their personal physician, going to the ER on their own, or calling EMS again
- E. Document what education you offered the patient regarding change in condition etc.
- F. Document which physician you spoke with and what facility they were at (if applicable)