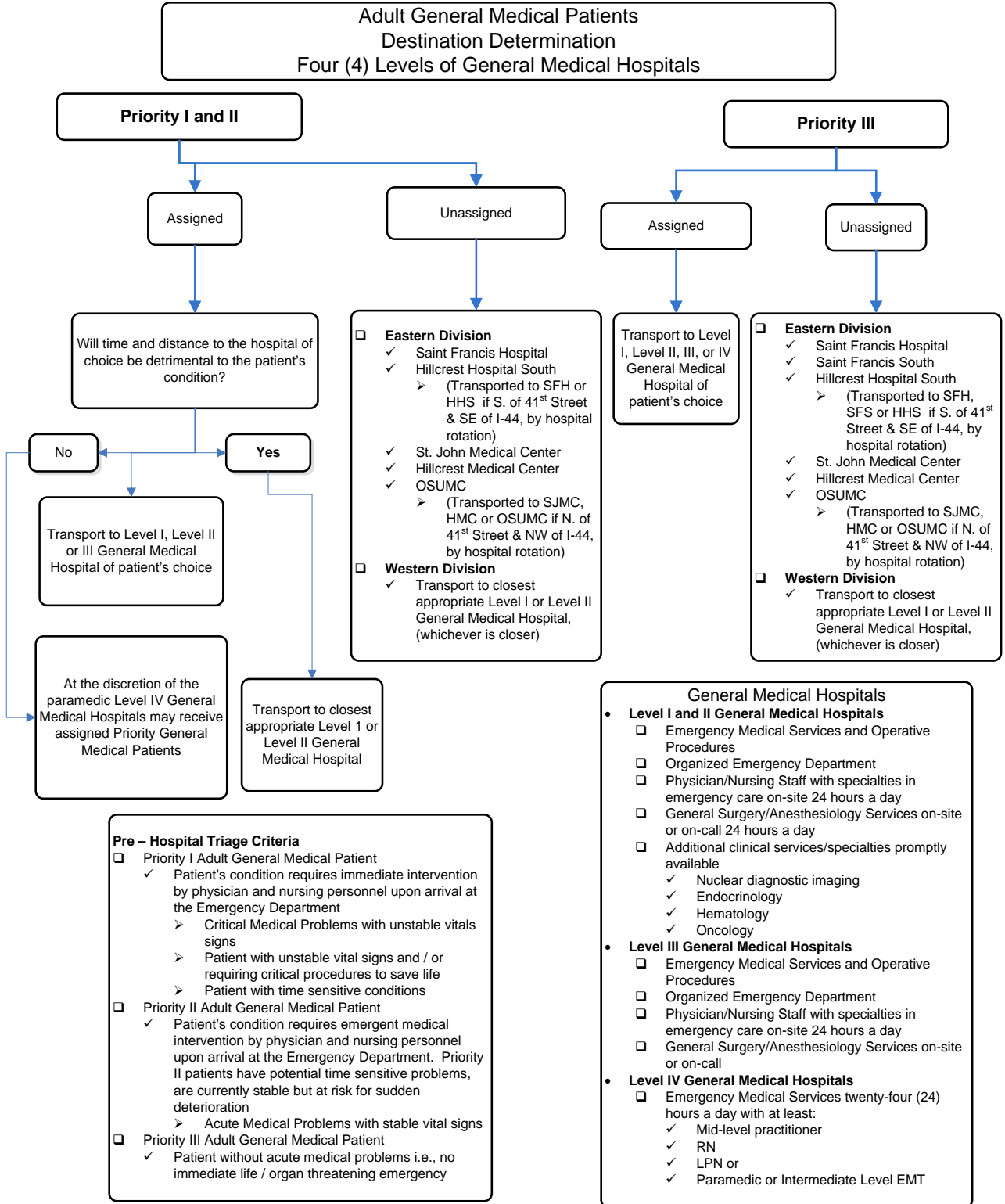




EMS System for Metropolitan Oklahoma City and Tulsa 2020 Medical Control Board Treatment Protocols

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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Adult General Medical Patients


Pre – Hospital Triage Criteria

- ☐ Priority I Adult General Medical Patient
 - ✓ Patient's condition requires immediate intervention by physician and nursing personnel upon arrival at the Emergency Department
 - Critical Medical Problems with unstable vital signs
 - Patient with unstable vital signs and / or requiring critical procedures to save life
 - Patient with time sensitive conditions
- ☐ Priority II Adult General Medical Patient
 - ✓ Patient's condition requires emergent medical intervention by physician and nursing personnel upon arrival at the Emergency Department. Priority II patients have potential time sensitive problems, are currently stable but at risk for sudden deterioration
 - Acute Medical Problems with stable vital signs
- ☐ Priority III Adult General Medical Patient
 - ✓ Patient without acute medical problems i.e., no immediate life / organ threatening emergency

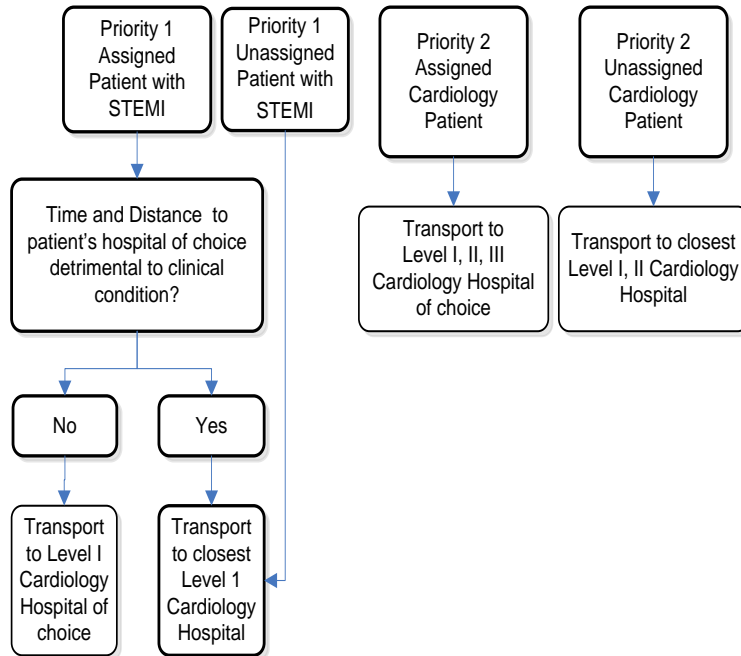


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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Adult Cardiology Patients

Adult Cardiology Patients
Destination Determination
ST – Elevation Myocardial Infarction Patients
Three (3) Levels of Cardiology Hospitals



- #### Cardiology Hospitals
- Level I Cardiology Hospitals (PCI-Capable Hospital)**
- Emergency Medical Services and Operative Procedures
 - Physician/Nursing Staff trained in cardiac care 24 hours a day
 - Capability of providing
 - ✓ Immediate diagnostic angiography
 - ✓ Reperfusion therapy by thrombolysis
 - ✓ Percutaneous coronary intervention
 - ✓ Coronary artery bypass graft
 - ✓ Capabilities of receiving 12 – lead prehospital ECG
- Level II Cardiology Hospitals (Non-PCI Hospital)**
- Emergency Medical Services with an organized Emergency Department
 - Physician/Nursing Staff trained in cardiac care 24 hours a day
 - Capability of providing
 - ✓ Reperfusion therapy by thrombolysis
- Level III Cardiology Hospital (Non-PCI Hospital)**
- Emergency Medical Services twenty-four (24) hours a day with at least:
 - ✓ Mid-level practitioner
 - ✓ RN
 - ✓ LPN or
 - ✓ Paramedic or Intermediate Level EMT
 - Level III Cardiology Hospitals may **ONLY** receive:
 - ✓ Assigned Priority II cardiac patients

- #### Definition of Adult Cardiology Patient
- Priority I Adult Cardiology Patient
 - Examples:
 - ✓ Unstable Angina
 - ✓ Acute myocardial infarction / STEMI
 - ✓ Any complex of signs and symptoms consistent with acute coronary syndrome and cardiac decompensation, i.e., pulmonary edema, symptomatic cardiac dysrhythmia
 - Priority II Adult Cardiology Patient
 - Example:
 - ✓ Cardiac patients with pre-existing condition requiring evaluation only

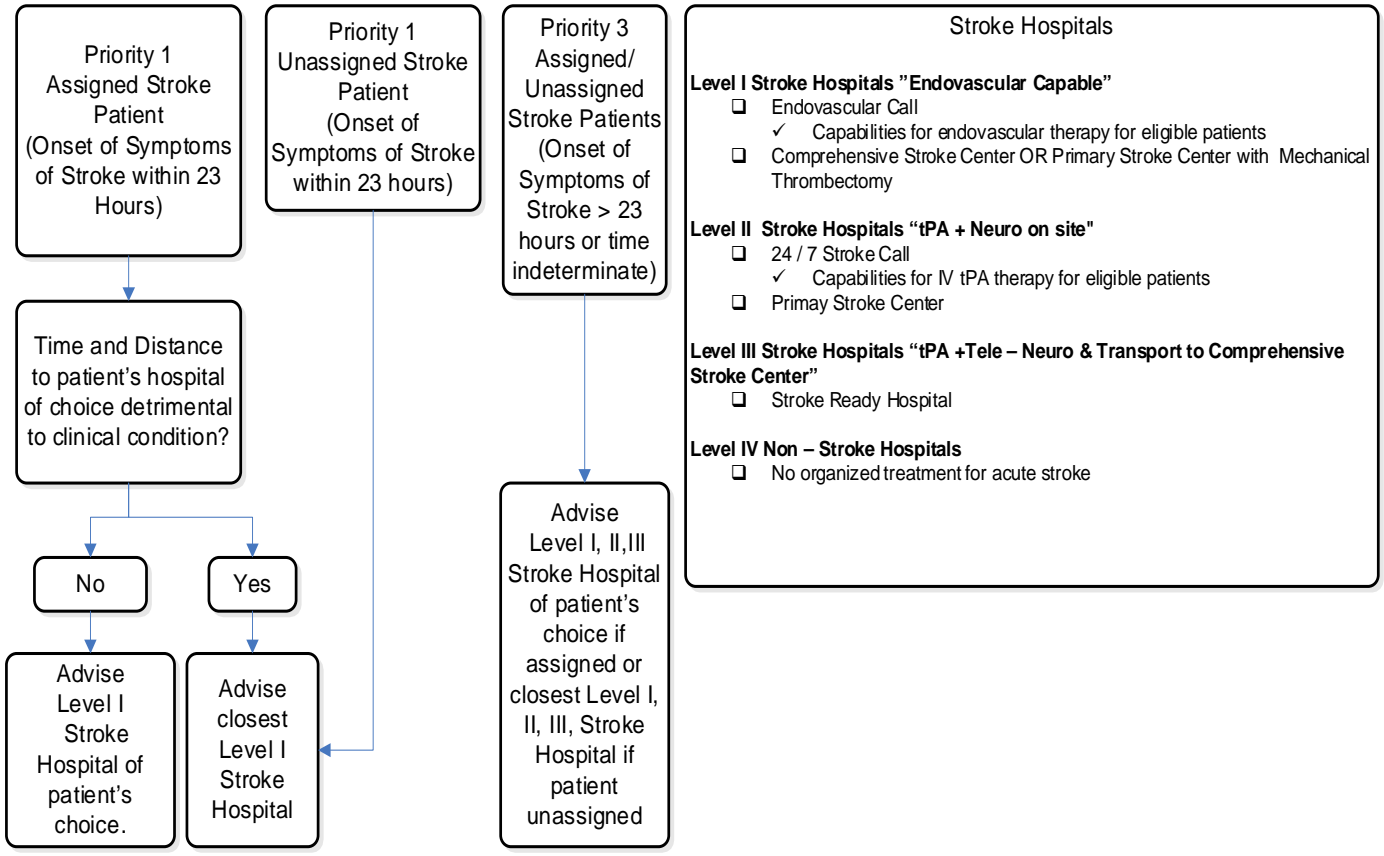


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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Adult Stroke Patients

Adult Stroke Patients Destination Determination Three (3) Levels of Stroke Hospitals



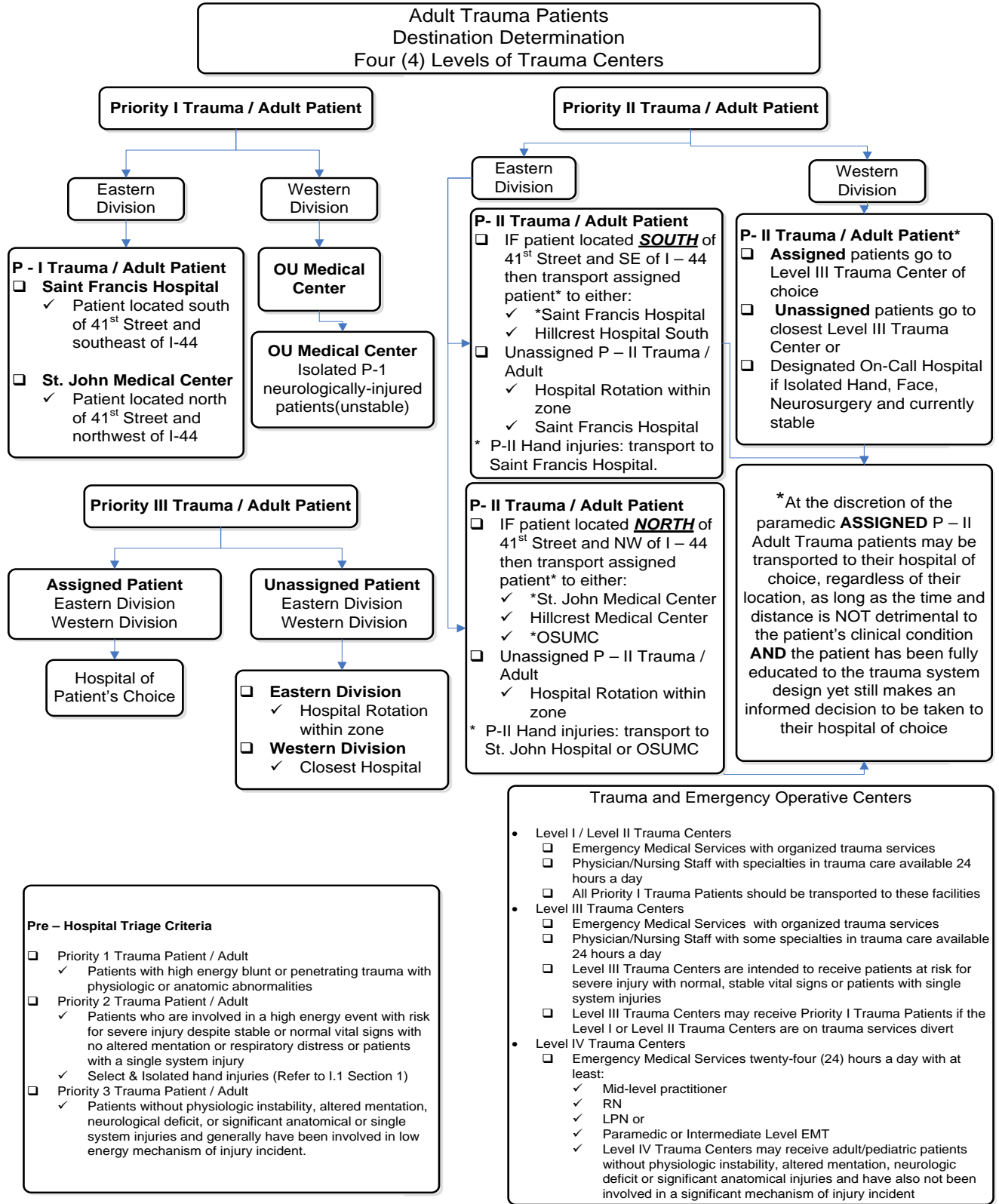
- #### Definition of Adult Stroke Patient

 - Priority I Adult Stroke Patient
 - ✓ Examples:
 - Patient with acute stroke symptoms within 23 hours of onset with abnormal Los Angeles Prehospital Stroke Screen
 - Priority III Adult Stroke Patient
 - ✓ Examples:
 - Patient with acute stroke symptoms > 23 hours of onset or time indeterminate with abnormal Los Angeles Prehospital Stroke Screen



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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Adult Trauma Patients



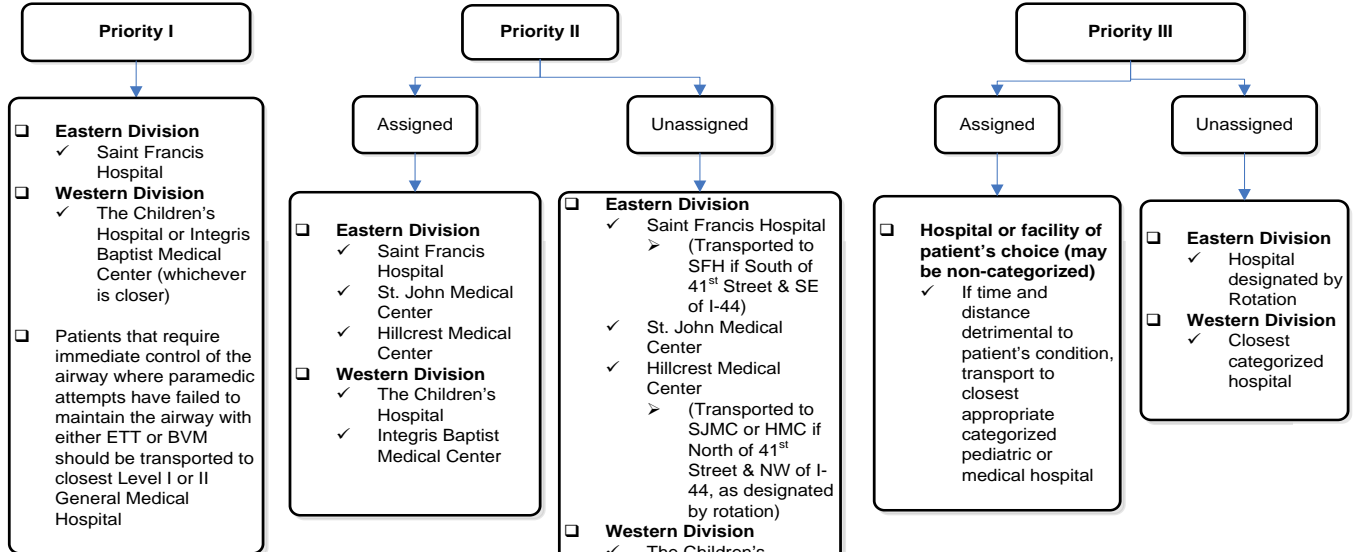


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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination– Pediatric General Medical Patients

Pediatric General Medical Patients
Destination Determination
Four (4) Levels of Pediatric General Medical Hospitals



- Pre – Hospital Triage Criteria**

 - Priority I General Medical Patient / Pediatric
 - ✓ Children (age ≤ 16 years)
 - ✓ Patient's condition requires immediate intervention by physician and nursing personnel upon arrival at the Emergency Department, i.e.:
 - > Cardiac / Respiratory arrest
 - > Signs / symptoms of shock
 - > Status epilepticus
 - > Poisoning / Overdose
 - Priority II Pediatric General Medical Patient
 - ✓ Children (age ≤ 16 years)
 - ✓ Patient's condition requires emergent medical intervention by physician and nursing personnel upon arrival at the Emergency Department.
 - ✓ Priority II patients have potential time sensitive problems, are currently stable but at risk for sudden deterioration
 - Priority III General Medical Patient / Pediatric
 - ✓ Children (age ≤ 16 years)
 - ✓ Patient without acute medical problems i.e., no immediate life / organ threatening emergency

- Pediatric General Medical Hospitals**

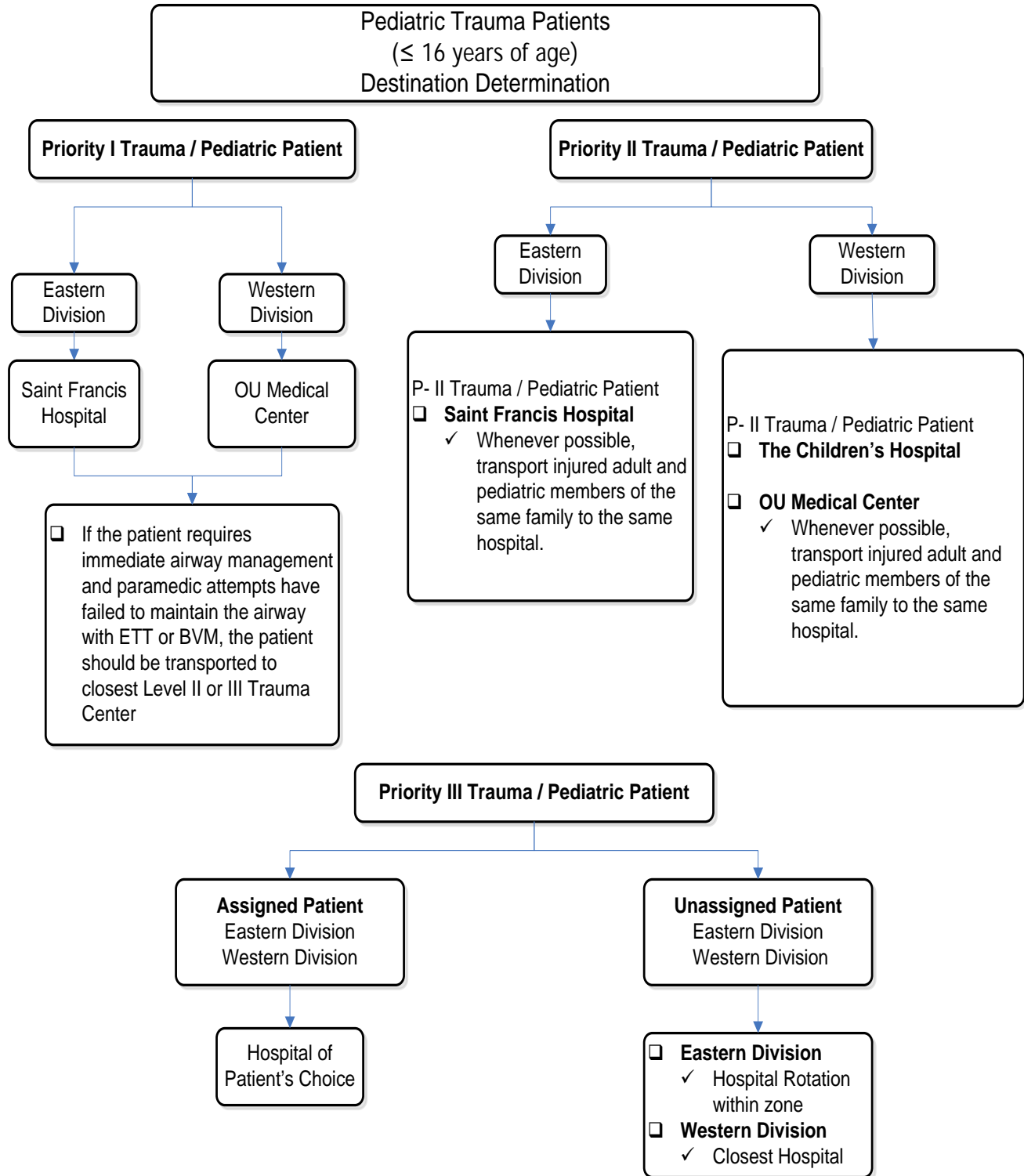
 - **Level I Pediatric General Medical Hospitals**
 - Emergency Pediatric Medicine
 - Organized Emergency / Pediatric Department
 - Additional Services
 - ✓ Pediatric Critical Care Services with dedicated pediatric intensive care unit (PICU)
 - ✓ General Surgery/Anesthesiology Services on-site or on-call 24 hours a day
 - **Level II Pediatric General Medical Hospitals**
 - Emergency Pediatric Medicine
 - Organized Emergency / Pediatric Department
 - Physician / Nursing Staff with special capability in pediatric emergency medicine shall be on-site or on call 24 hours a day
 - Additional Services
 - ✓ General Surgery/Anesthesiology Services on-site or on-call 24 hours a day
 - ✓ Pediatric neurosurgery
 - ✓ Pediatric orthopedics
 - **Level III Pediatric General Medical Hospitals**
 - Emergency Pediatric Medicine
 - Organized Emergency Department
 - Physician / Nursing Staff with special capability in pediatric emergency medicine shall be on-site or on call 24 hours a day
 - Additional Services
 - ✓ General Surgery/Anesthesiology Services on-site or on-call 24 hours a day
 - ✓ Basic facilities for management of minor pediatric inpatient problems
 - **Level IV Pediatric General Medical Hospitals**
 - Emergency Pediatric Medicine twenty-four (24) hours a day with at least:
 - ✓ Mid-level practitioner
 - ✓ RN
 - ✓ LPN or
 - ✓ Paramedic or Intermediate Level EMT



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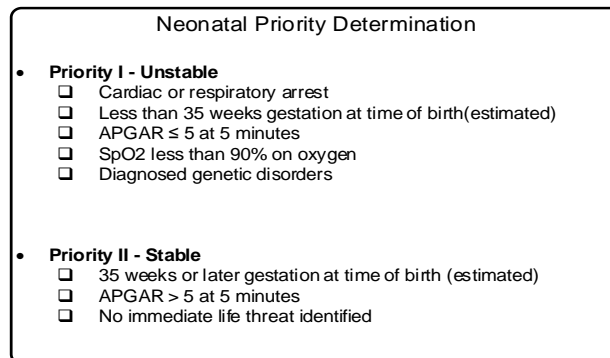
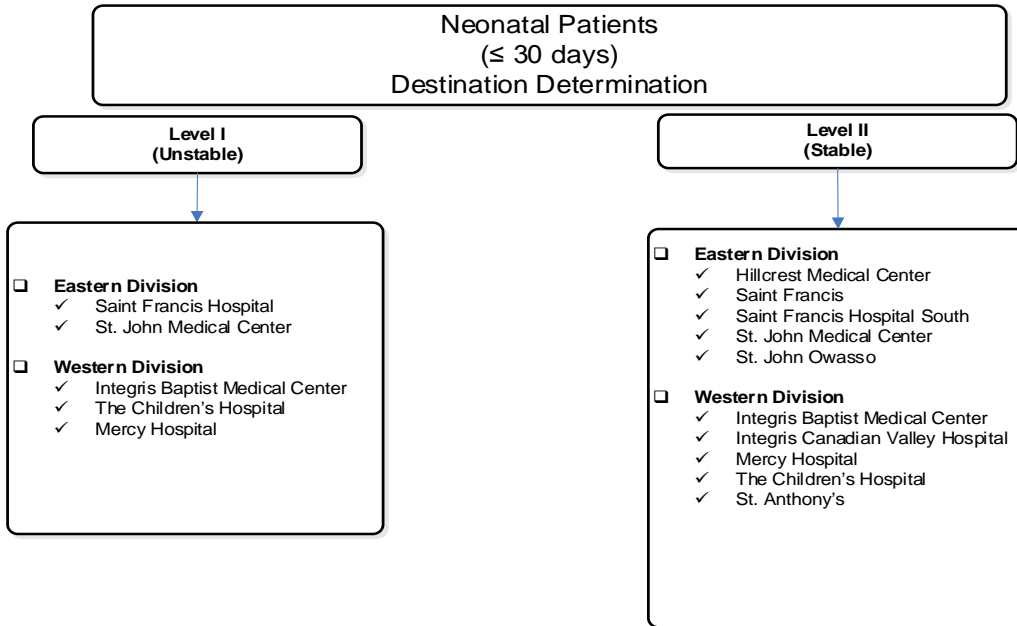
PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Pediatric Trauma Patients





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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Neonatal Medical Patients





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