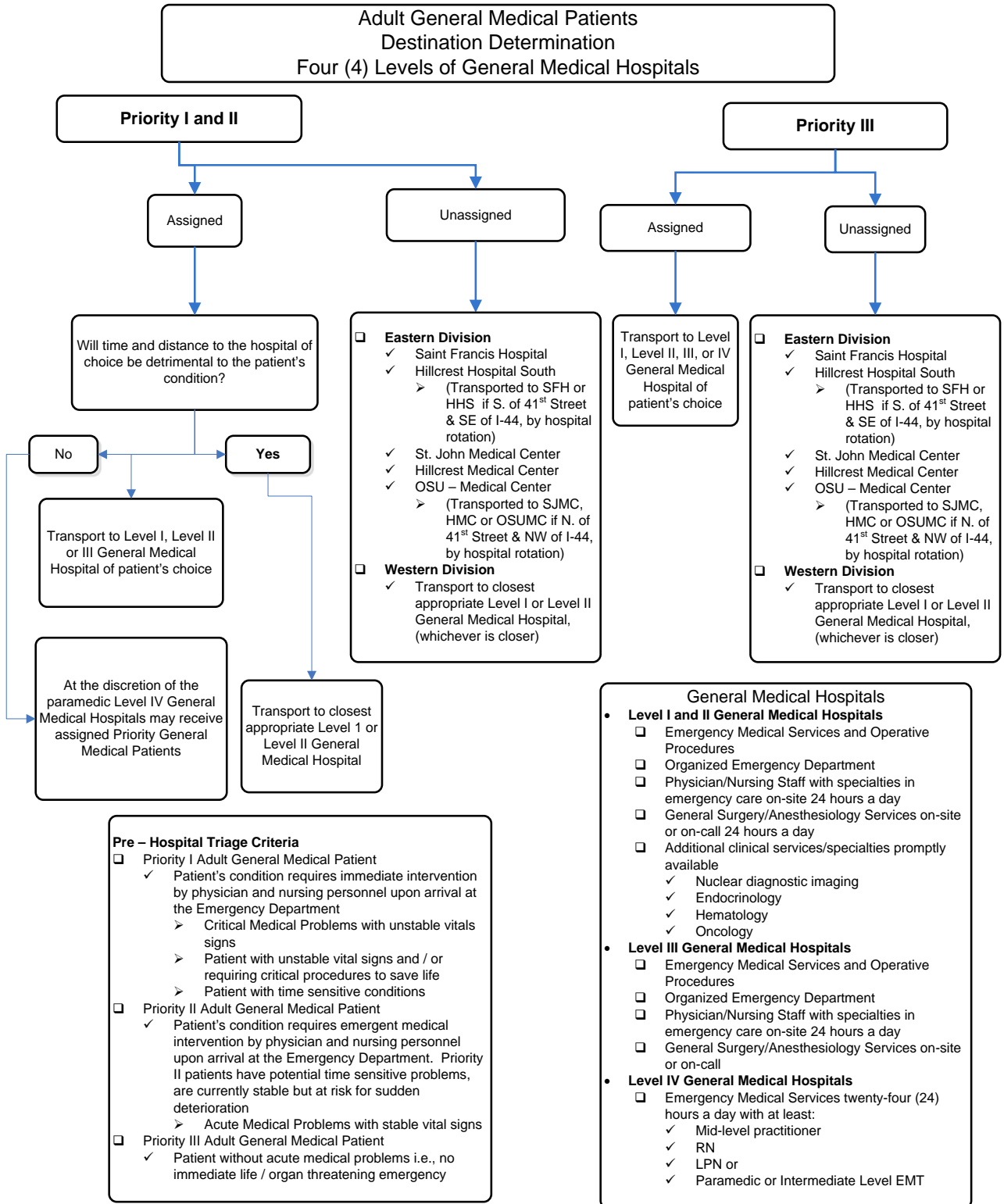




EMS System for Metropolitan Oklahoma City and Tulsa 2016 Medical Control Board Treatment Protocols

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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Adult General Medical Patients



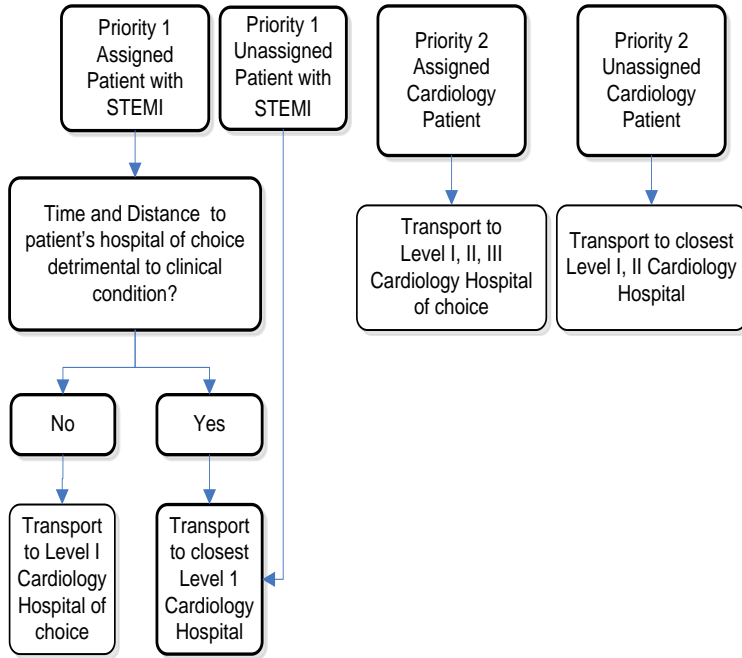


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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Adult Cardiology Patients

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

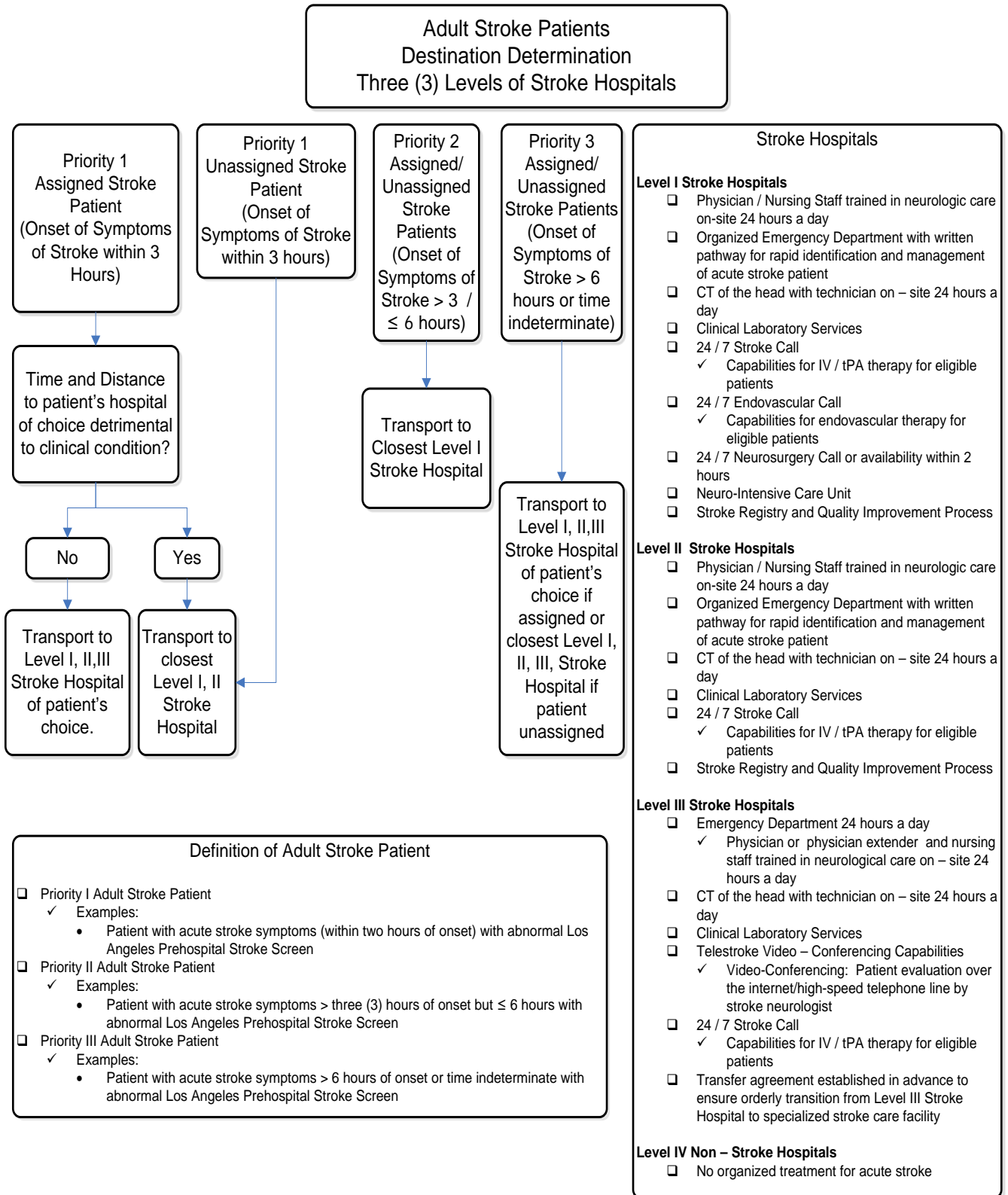
- Priority I Adult Cardiology Patient
 - Examples:
 - ✓ Unstable Angina
 - ✓ Acute myocardial infarction / STEMI
 - ✓ Any complex of signs and symptoms consistent with acute coronary syndrome and cardiac decompensation, i.e., pulmonary edema, symptomatic cardiac dysrhythmia
- Priority II Adult Cardiology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



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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Adult Stroke Patients



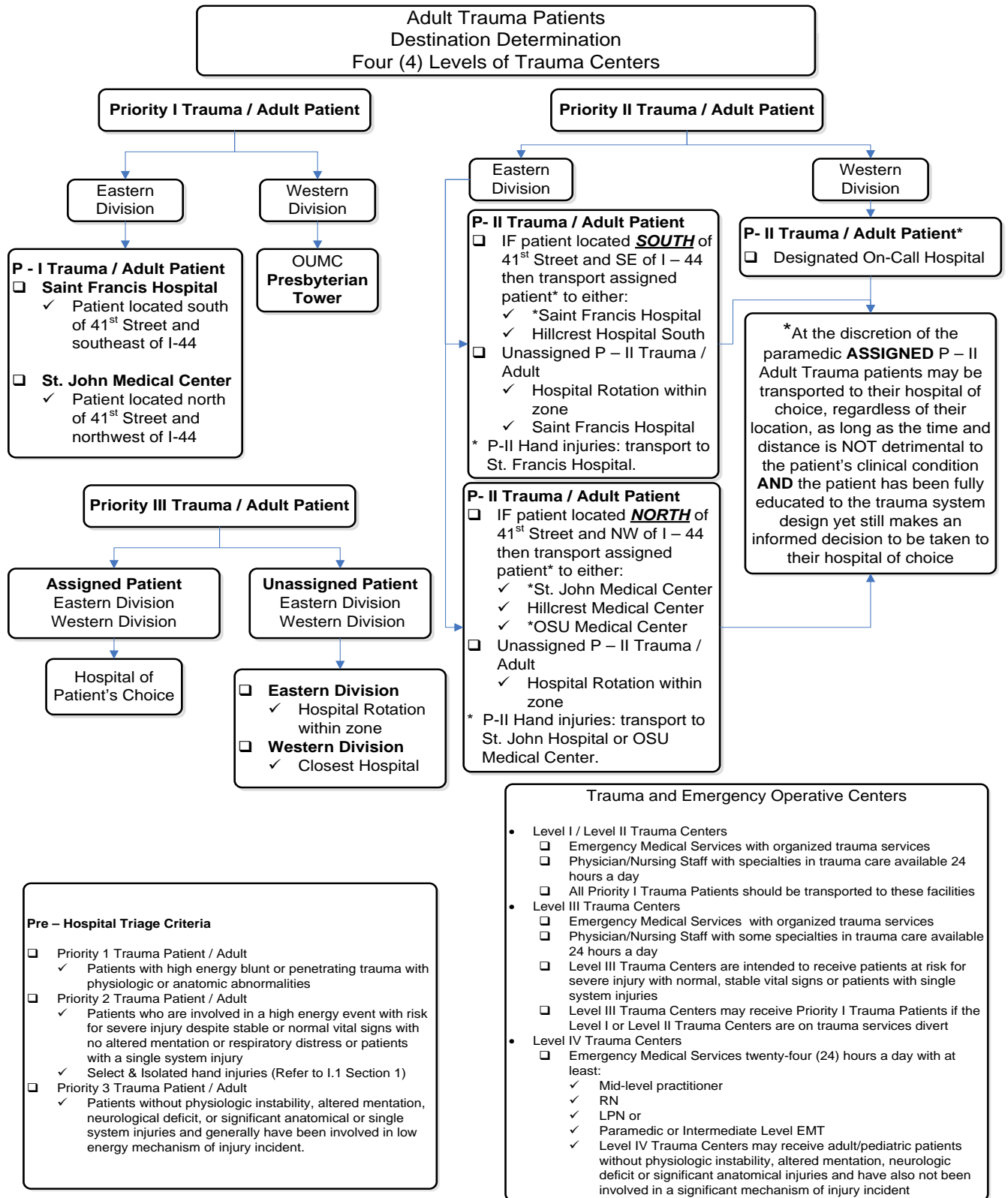
Definition of Adult Stroke Patient

- Priority I Adult Stroke Patient
 - ✓ Examples:
 - Patient with acute stroke symptoms (within two hours of onset) with abnormal Los Angeles Prehospital Stroke Screen
- Priority II Adult Stroke Patient
 - ✓ Examples:
 - Patient with acute stroke symptoms > three (3) hours of onset but ≤ 6 hours with abnormal Los Angeles Prehospital Stroke Screen
- Priority III Adult Stroke Patient
 - ✓ Examples:
 - Patient with acute stroke symptoms > 6 hours of onset or time indeterminate with abnormal Los Angeles Prehospital Stroke Screen



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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Adult Trauma Patients



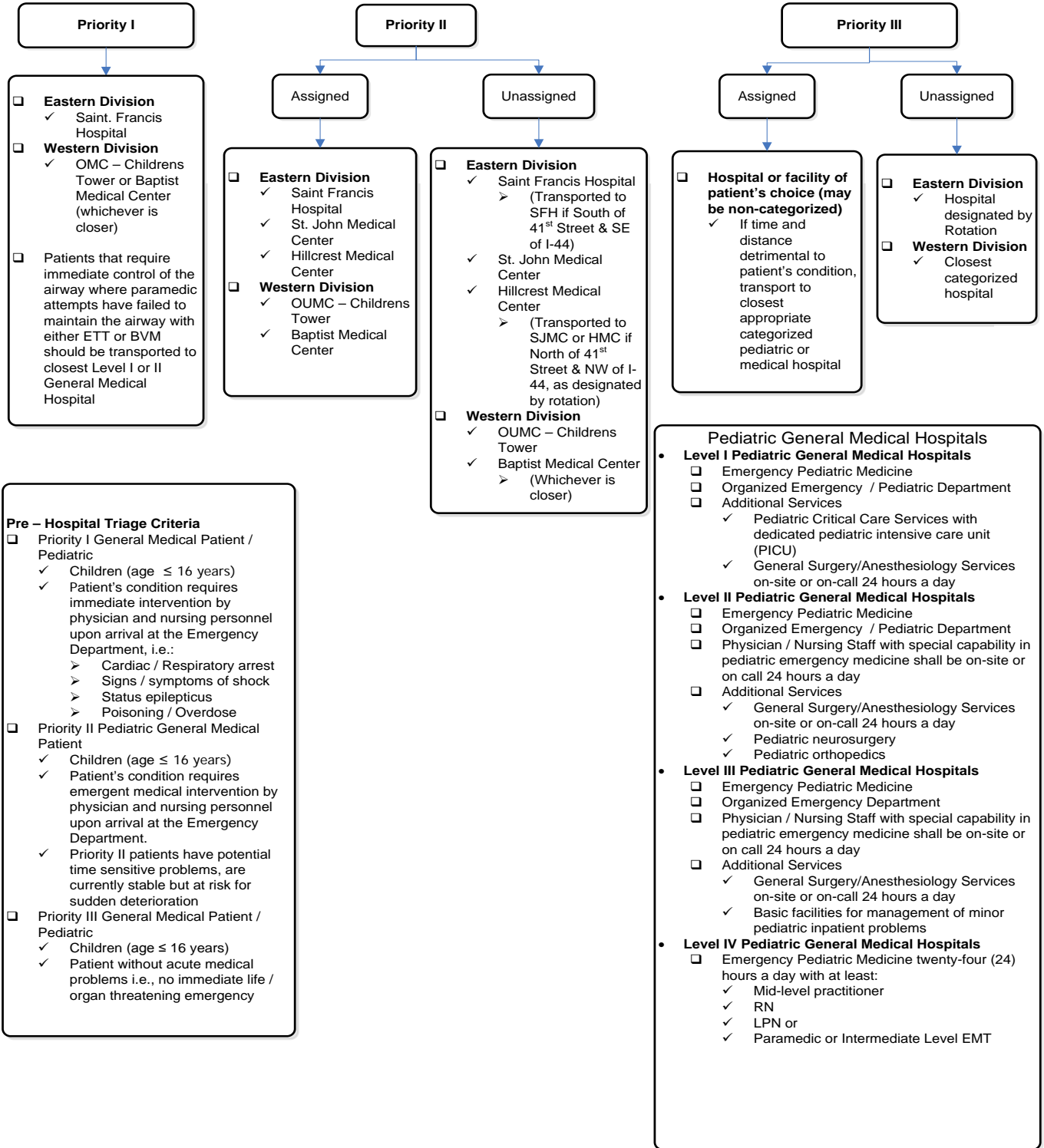


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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination– Pediatric General Medical Patients

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





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PROTOCOL 17A: Destination Determination – Pediatric Trauma Patients

