

Alternative Motives: Destinations other than Traditional Hospital-Based EDs

Eagles XXI

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*Sometimes
“difference maker”
decisions for patients
aren’t that big of deal
to make.*



Part of the “Rights” of EMS

- Right patient
- Right assessment
- Right diagnosis
- Right treatment
 - Includes right transport modality
 - Includes right destination
- Right transition of care













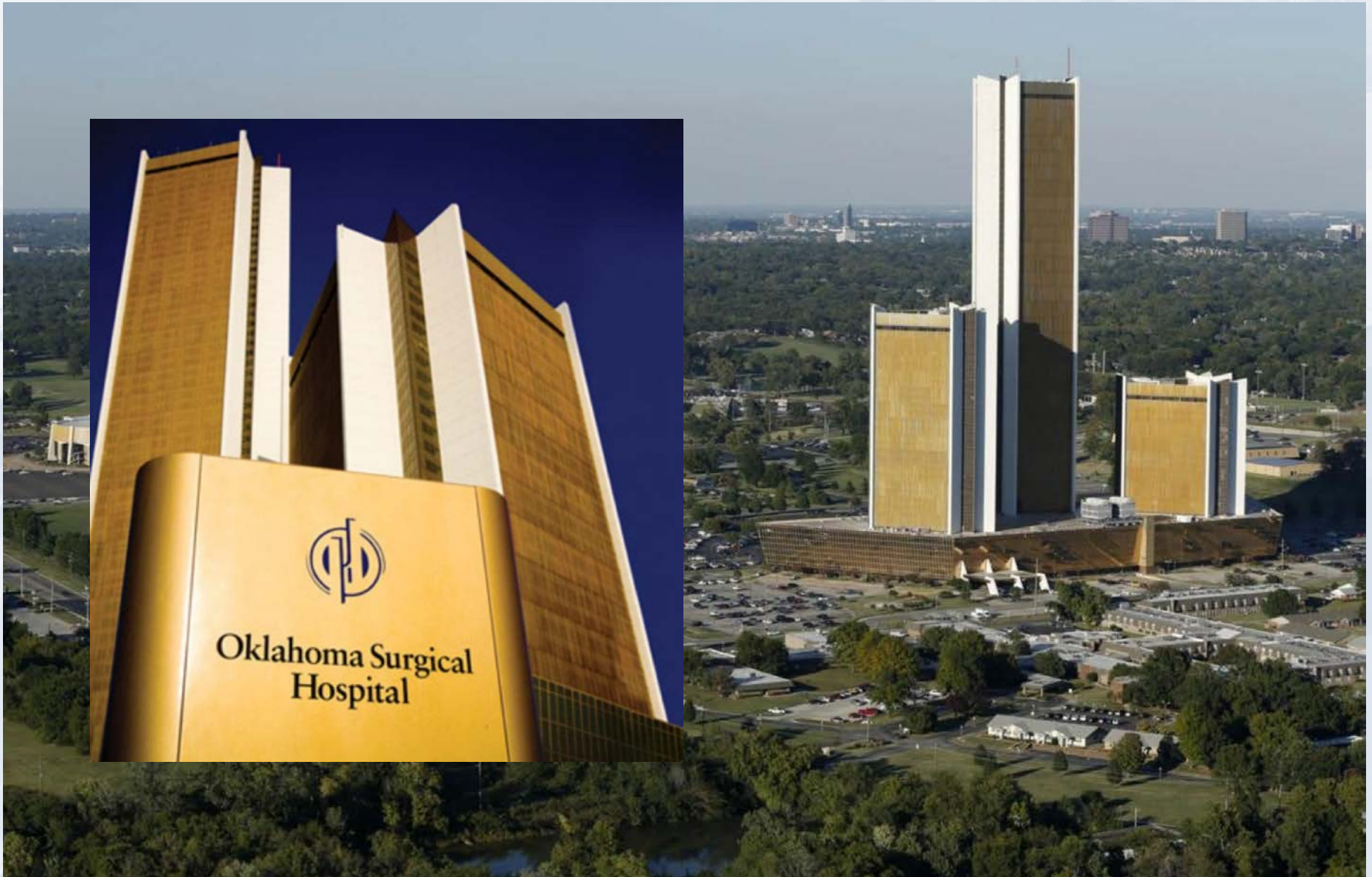












Part of the “Rights” of EMS

- Right patient
- Right assessment
- Right diagnosis
- Right treatment
 - Includes right transport modality
 - Includes right destination
 - *Continuity of care*
- Right transition of care
 - *Continuity...without the bed delay of a busy ED!*



Right Destination Strategy Surgical Specialty Hospitals

- Surgery related
- Related to planned surgery within next 7 days
- Related to surgery at facility within 30 days
- Surgeon (or on-call) must be contacted prior to EMS leaving scene
 - 10 mins max to call back via comm center
 - Must have agreed to accept patient
- Pt responsible for providing contact info to us



Right Destination Strategy “Micro Hospitals”

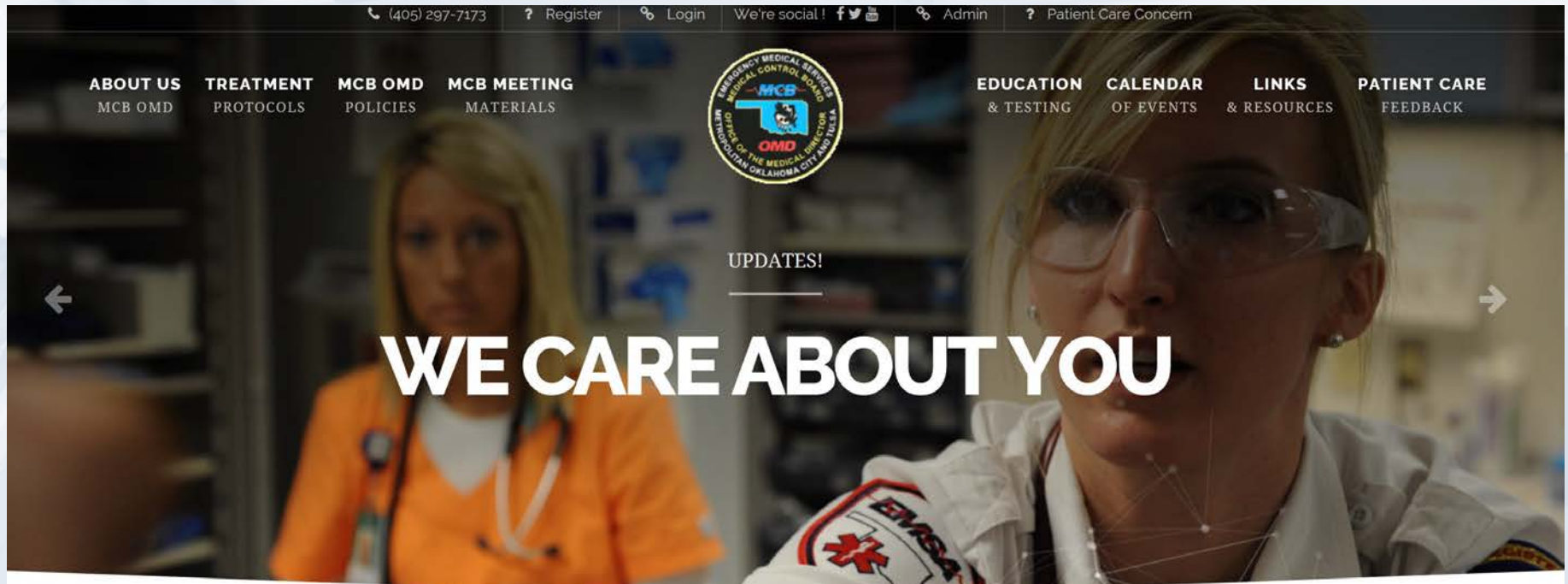
- Goal to prevent secondary transport
- Same criteria for freestanding EDs

PLUS ++++++

- VERY limited inpatient predicted conditions
 - uncomplicated COPD/asthma/pneumonia
 - cellulitis
 - gastroenteritis with clinical dehydration



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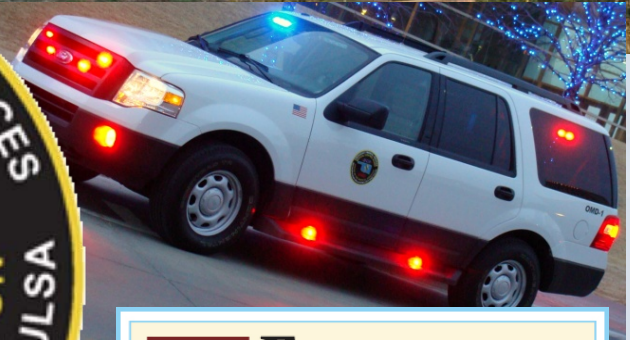
A LITTLE ABOUT OMD

The Medical Control Board and its Office of the Medical Director for the Emergency Medical Services System for Metropolitan Oklahoma City and Tulsa is committed to:

- * researching, crafting, and promulgating evidence-based EMS medical treatment protocols that achieve optimal patient outcomes
- * educating, training, credentialing, and supporting EMS professionals so they may deliver excellent out-of-hospital emergency medical care in an empowered, progressive environment
- * making an impactful, positive difference for citizens and visitors experiencing medical emergencies in the cities we serve
- * working productively and collaboratively with medical professionals in the cities we serve
- * operating with truthfulness, transparency, unquestionable ethics, and with a tangible sense of responsibility and humbleness in service to others



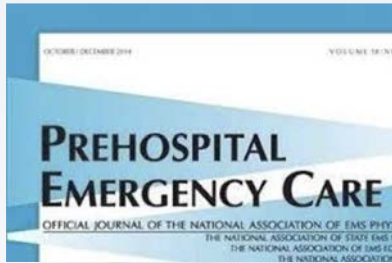
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Evaluating the Impact, Accuracy and Safety of a Protocol Permitting EMS Transport to a Free-Standing Emergency Department

Del Campo J, Pepe PE, Antevy PM, Gonzalez J, Moran D, Downey J, Lieberfarb J, Scheppke KA, Fowler RL.

Abstract:

Background: Although free-standing emergency department (FSED) services have become commonplace in many communities, they can be inconsistent operationally with respect to relative capabilities. It was hypothesized that



Free-standing Emergency Departments (FSEDs) Commonplace, But Inconsistent Operationally

*Davie Fire Rescue Has to Leave Jurisdiction to
Transport to the Usual Hospital ED Facilities*

**Could a Data-Driven Protocol (and monitoring system)
Improve EMS “Ready-for-Duty” Time ?**

**... And Also Delineate Patients Who Could Be
Safely Managed in a Convenient FSED**

**... Without Frequent Secondary Transfers
to the More Traditional ED Facilities ?**

As a Taxpayer / Prospective EMS User ...

**What Would You
Want to Know?**

METHODS



- A “FSED-Transport” Protocol Was Designed by EMS and FSED Team-Members
Prior to opening a neighborhood FSED
- Protocol initiated (and closely monitored) Following a 1-year FSED Start-Up Period

Data, includ. Demographics, Presenting Sx, Diagnoses, Dispositions and Follow-up Collected over the Ensuing 12 months
07/01/2017 -06/30/2018

So .. What Were the RESULTS ?



- 625 consecutive FSED-transported Pts.
mean age 39 yrs.; 55% woman; 7% of EMS transports
- Common Conditions included:
 - 29%** “Minor injury” *e.g. lacerations/vehicular collision*
 - 22%** “Musculoskeletal” complaints
 - 9%** “Neurological” Sx *e.g. dizziness and headache*
 - 9%** “Altered Mental Status (AMS)”

Okay .. But Were They Transferred ?

What Would You Guess?

- Of the 625, Only 16% (n=100) Were Later Transferred for Hospital-Based Admission
- **25 were AMS Patients** = 4% of 625 total, 42% of AMS
- **14 Were Neurol. Cases** = 2% of the 625, 24% of Neurol

Versus Only ...

9% of minor injury

6% musculoskeletal

5% gastrointestinal

Okay .. But Were They Still Okay ?

In follow-up reports....

- No Patients Found to Have Worsened Outcomes or Morbidity from Delayed Care
- However, 3.2% (19) Left FSED Early (A.M.A.)
- 2.9% (19) Referred to Police & Psych Facilities

And ... Did It Impact EMS at All ?

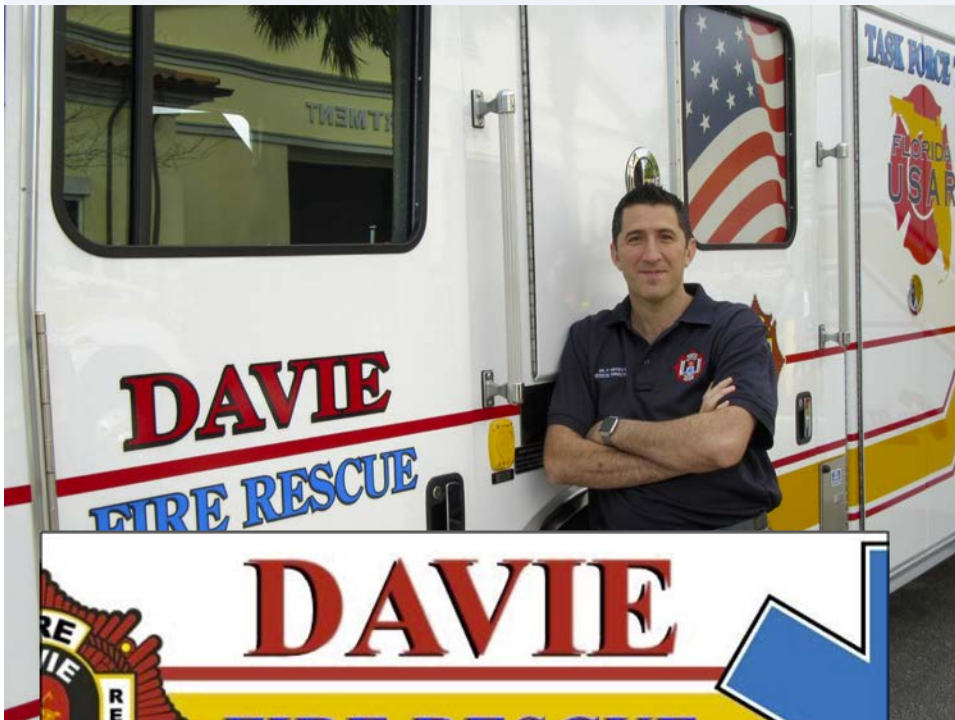


- “In-Facility Turn-Around” Intervals
Were Slightly Reduced (**mean 16 vs. 18 minutes**)
- But Total “Unavailable for Service” Period
Improved Significantly Due to Closer Proximity
- **6.49 min. mean transport time vs. traditional 10.35 min**
(which included emergent transport cases)
- In turn, Both Transport & Return-to-Territory Time ↓↓



Summary

- Some Lower-Volume Conditions Incurred More Frequent Transfers to Traditional EMS
- Still the Overall FSED-Transport Protocol Was Both Feasible and Apparently Safe
- *And it Significantly Improved EMS turnaround time*
- Protocol Adjustments for AMS & Neurol. Pts. Were Instituted & New Protocols Sought
- Revised Protocols Continue to be Monitored, Refined, Re-evaluated and Reported



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