

Ambulance Patient Offload Delay (APOD)

- NOT A NEW PROBLEM
 - ED overcrowding
 - Ambulance diversion
 - APOD
- We have failed to move the needle



APOD

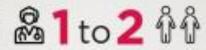
- ED utilization has gone up
- EMS utilization has gone up
- Mandatory nurse staffing ratios
- ED nursing shortage

California RN-to-Patient Safe Staffing Ratios

Operating Room Trauma Patients in the ER



Intensive/Critical Care Neo-natal Intensive Care Post-anesthesia Recovery Labor and Delivery ICU Patients in the ER



Step Down



Antepartum
Postpartum Couplets
Pediatrics
Emergency Room
Telemetry
Other Specialty Care



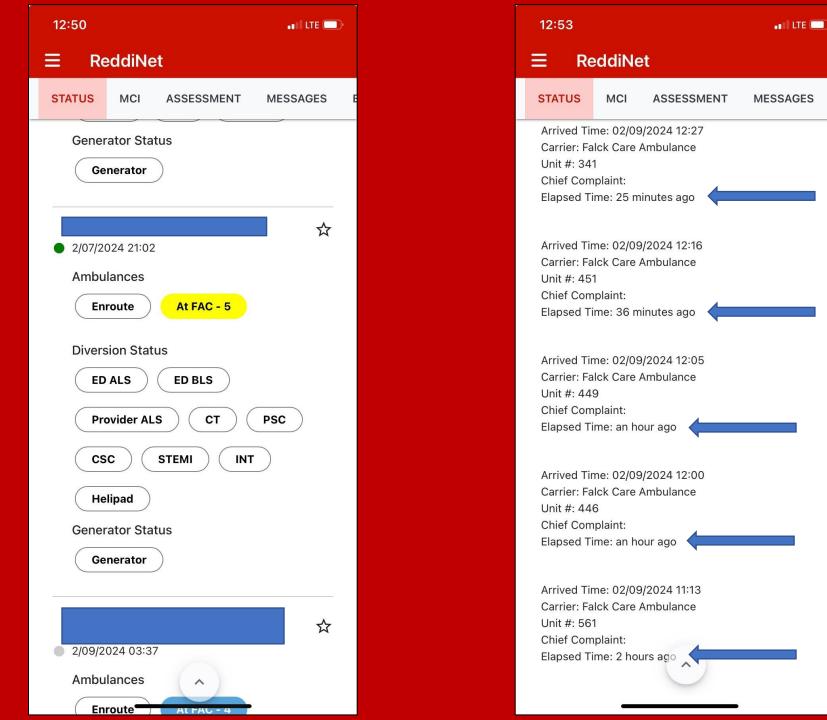
Medical/Surgical

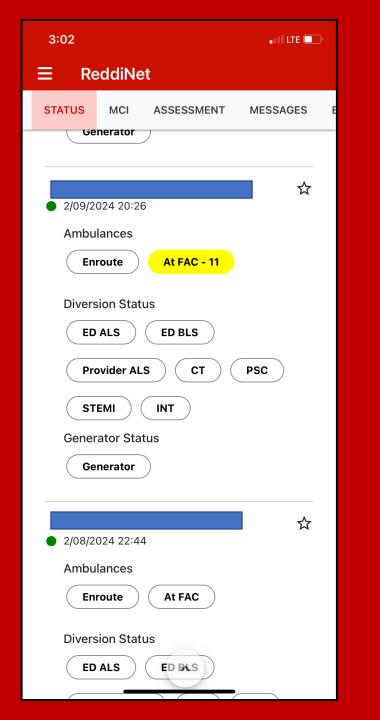


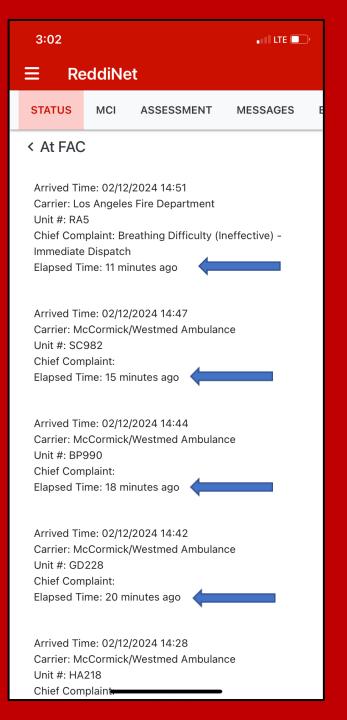
Postpartum Women Only Psychiatric

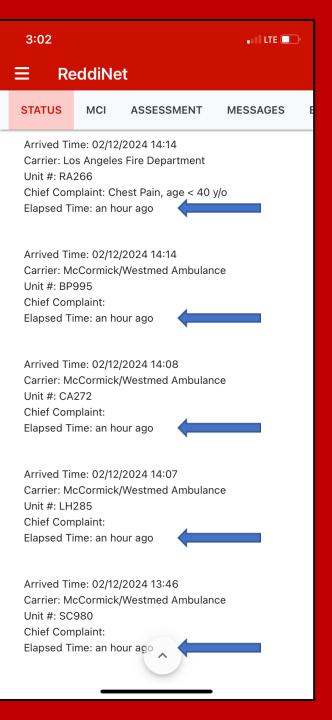


All ratios are minimums. Haspitals must increase staffing based upon individual patient needs.

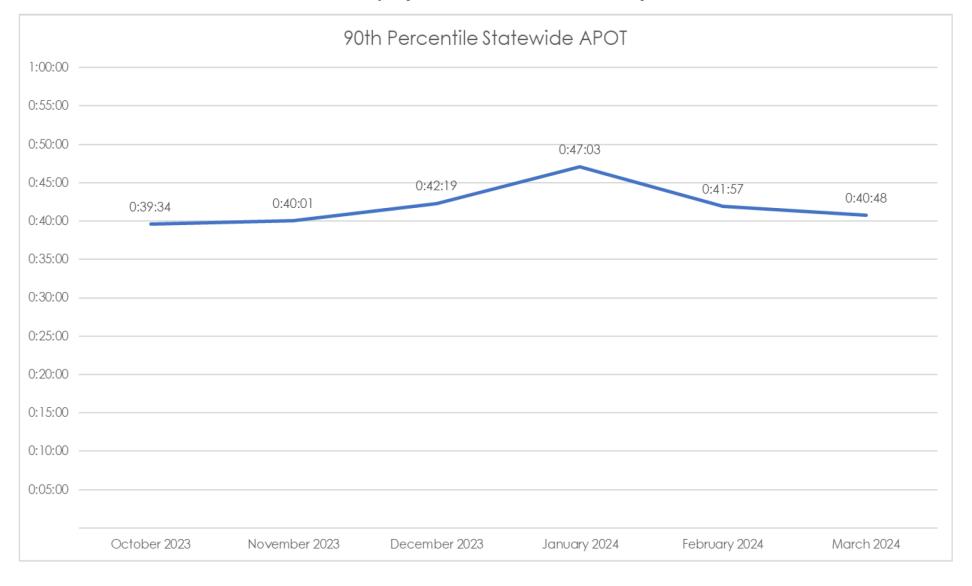








CEMSIS Sourced Statewide APOT Trend Graph (October 2023 – March 2024)



All data represented in this report is sourced from CEMSIS with a run date of April 30, 2024. CEMSIS records are populated by participating EMS providers documented care in the pre-hospital setting through direct transmission into CEMSIS or passed through their local EMS Agency (LEMSA). Not all EMS providers in all LEMSAs are CEMSIS participants, therefore this report does not reflect 100% of EMS interactions and records meeting APOT criteria.

California Counties with a LEMSA 90th Percentile APOT Greater than 30 minutes over A 6-Month Period (October 2023 – March 2024)



Who is Responsible for the Patient?

 "Hospitals that deliberately delay moving an individual from an EMS stretcher to an emergency department bed do not thereby delay the point in time at which their EMTALA obligation begins. Furthermore, such a practice of 'parking' patients arriving via EMS, refusing to release EMS equipment or personnel, jeopardizes patient health and adversely impacts the ability of the EMS personnel to provide emergency response services to the rest of the community."



CMS State Operations Manual, Appendix V, §489.24(a)(1)(i).

How Did This Come About?

- We didn't speak up
- Holding ambulances became a free tool ED's use during surge
- Pandemic became a tipping point



What Can Be Done

- Hospitals need to use proven throughput strategies
- Take a stand Hospital problems cannot be allowed to crush the EMS system
- Ambulance diversion doesn't work
- Collect data and share it with stakeholders
- If an EMS EMT can watch the patient, a hospital EMT can watch the patient
- Advocate advocate







David A. Obert, MD, MPP, FRCPC

Medical Director – Emergency Dispatch

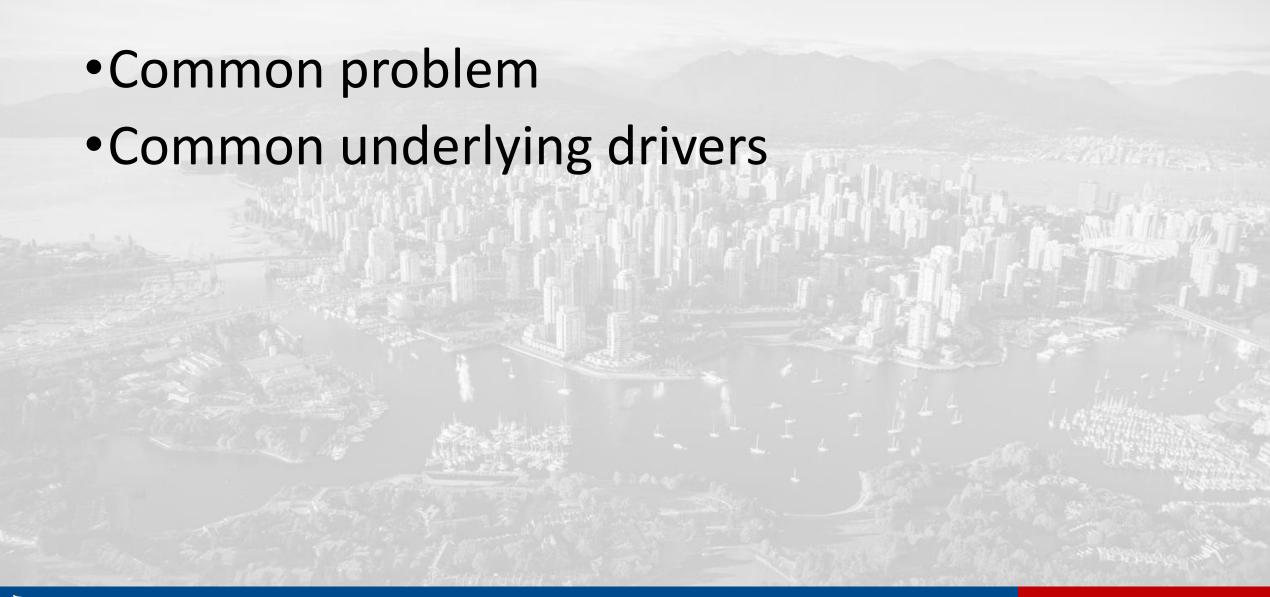
Different System:

- Public healthcare system
 - Provincially administered
 - In British Columbia: 5 health authorities, 1 ambulance service
- No EMTALA-equivalent legislation
- No definitive Canadian case law related to offload delays/legal grey areas (to my knowledge)

Different Target:

Our definition: 30 minutes







BCEHS | BC Emergency Health Services



BCEHS | BC Emergency Health Services

St. Paul's Hospital Emergency Department Waiting Room Criteria

Availability - 24 Hours

- Any patients with active mental health concerns
- Signs and/or symptoms of stroke
- · Cardiac symptoms
- ANY infectious disease concerns: Acute respiratory infection, Tuberculosis, Meningitis, Chicken Pox, Measles, Mumps
- Gastrointestinal Illness
- Seizure activity
- · Shortness of breath
- Abdominal pain
- Trauma
- Language barriers

Availability

Inclusion Criteria

Clinical Pathway

Exclusion Criteria

Access and

Transport

Minor illness or injury only

- 17 years of age or older, but less than 70 years of age
- No mental health or substance use concerns
- Able to ambulate safely and independently
- Vital signs within normal limits
 - o GCS 15
 - o Temp <38.5
 - Pulse >45
 - o Systolic BP >90 or <175
 - o O₂ Sat >92%
 - o Blood sugar >4 or <15
- Speaks and comprehends English fluently

 Complete a Patient Care Record (PCR)/Siren as usual.

 Copies of the PCR will be dropped off with Registration as per current process





BCEHS BC Emergency Health Services







BCEHS | BC Emergency Health Services













IMMEDIATE TRANSFER OF CARE PROTOCOL

Availability: 24 hrs

Dispatch MUST be able to contact crews on offload delay:

Portable radio/pager MUST be carried, on, and audible

One crew member MUST be carrying BCEHS car phone and audible

Operational Pathway **Availability**

> Inclusion Criteria

Time-sensitive events holding in community AND no car immediately available in community to respond AND ambulance crew(s) at hospital emergency in offload delay

Crew unable to locate PCC

PCC unable to assume care for patient

Requires immediate crew notification to Dispatch

Dispatch escalation to Supervisor as needed

Exclusion Criteria

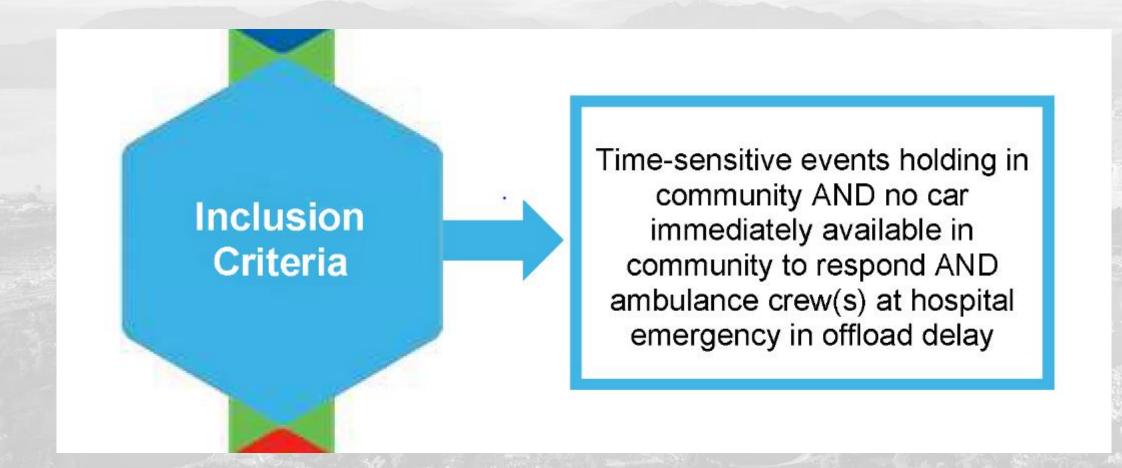
Immediate Transfer of Care

Notes:

- Crews to ensure all cohorting measures (up to 3/crew) have been considered, dependent on:
- Stretcher availability
- Patient acuity
- PCCs/BCEHS Supervisors should maintain regular communications as needed for OLD management
- Refer to FH-BCEHS Offload Delay Decision Making Tool





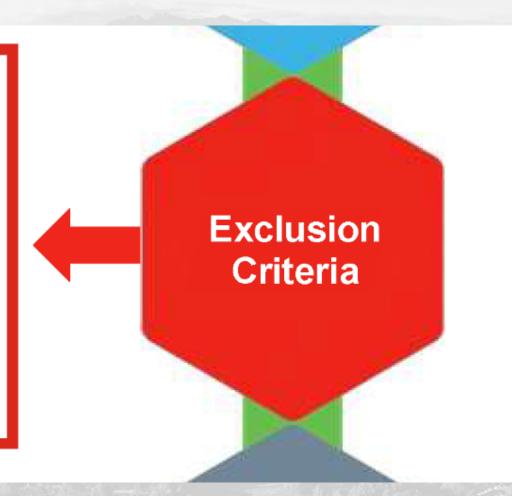


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Notes:

- cohorting measures (up to 3/crew) have been considered, dependent on:
 - Stretcher availability
 - Patient acuity
- PCCs/BCEHS
 Supervisors should
 maintain regular
 communications as
 needed for OLD
 management
- Refer to FH-BCEHS
 Offload Delay Decision
 Making Tool



FOLLOW-UP:

Supervisor/OCUC to be notified after protocol activated

Dispatch to note activation of protocols

ACTION:

- Once notified by dispatch of protocol activation, one crew member to immediately seek out PCC
- 2) To PCC: 'We have a high acuity event holding in the community and no other cars are available to respond. Therefore, our Immediate Transfer of Care Protocol has been activated and we must hand over this patient's care immediately.'
- Care transferred and crew immediately notifies dispatch and clears
- Crew immediately assigned to respond to holding high priority call

PROCESS:

FH EDs should attempt to keep spare bed for emergent offload transfers

Triage RNs can assess patients on bed for suitability to transfer to chair

BCEHS may utilize spare Stryker stretcher in ED for immediate swap





Outcomes for Immediate Transfer of Care:

- Some initial hesitancy → ultimately reached hospital-level buy in
- Used approx. 1x/month (in a single Health Authority of ~2 million pop)
- No reported patient safety events with use of the protocol
- Offload delays have been improving



Take Homes:

- Different system, common challenges
- Patient-centred, collaborative approach
- Communicate early, communicate often



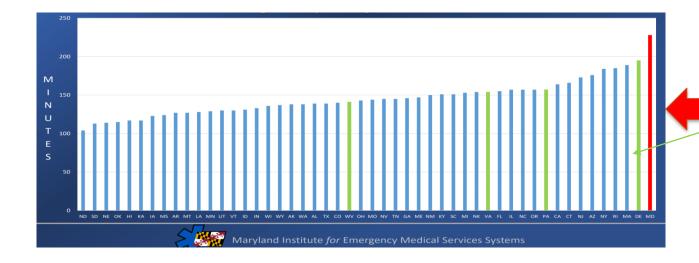
Questions?

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Global Budget for Care Cost – Yay Maryland!

- Well intentioned payor model: Quality not quantity
- Side effects EMS bears the brunt
- We are DEAD LAST for ED wait times
 - CMS data 1/7/20-3/31/21



- 42. California: 164 minutes
- 43. Connecticut: 166 minutes
- 44. New Jersey: 173 minutes
- 45. Arizona: 176 minutes
- 46. New York: 184 minutes
- 47. Rhode Island: 185 minutes
- 48. Massachusetts: 189 minutes
- ▶49. Delaware: 195 minutes
- 50. Maryland: 228 minutes



Balancing Efficiency and Access: Discouraging Emergency Department Boarding in a Global Budget System

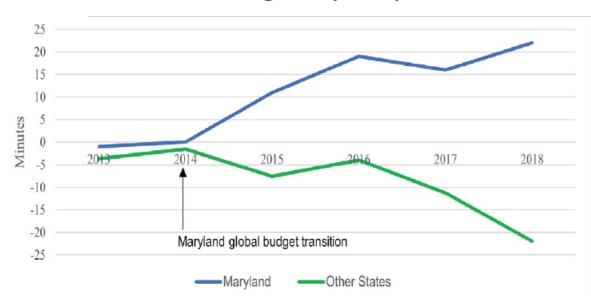


Figure 1. Cumulative absolute change in time from emergency department (ED) arrival to ED departure for admitted ED patients since 2013.

Note. Emergency department boarding was 367 minutes in Maryland and 295 minutes in all other states, in 2012. Source: Hospital Compare.⁹

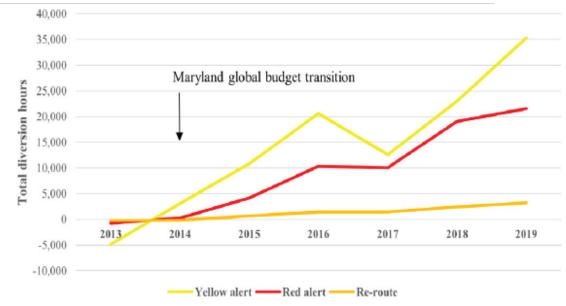


Figure 2. Cumulative absolute change in ambulance diversion time by diversion type in Maryland since 2013.

Note. Diversion hours were yellow alert =17,377, red alert = 7648, and re-route = 1396 in 2012.

Source: Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems.¹³

Author(s): Stryckman, Benoit; Kuhn, Diane; Gingold, Daniel B.; Fischer, Kyle R.; Gatz, J. David; Schenkel, Stephen M.; Browne, Brian J.

Why we care about this

Zero productivity when EMS units on a wall at an ED

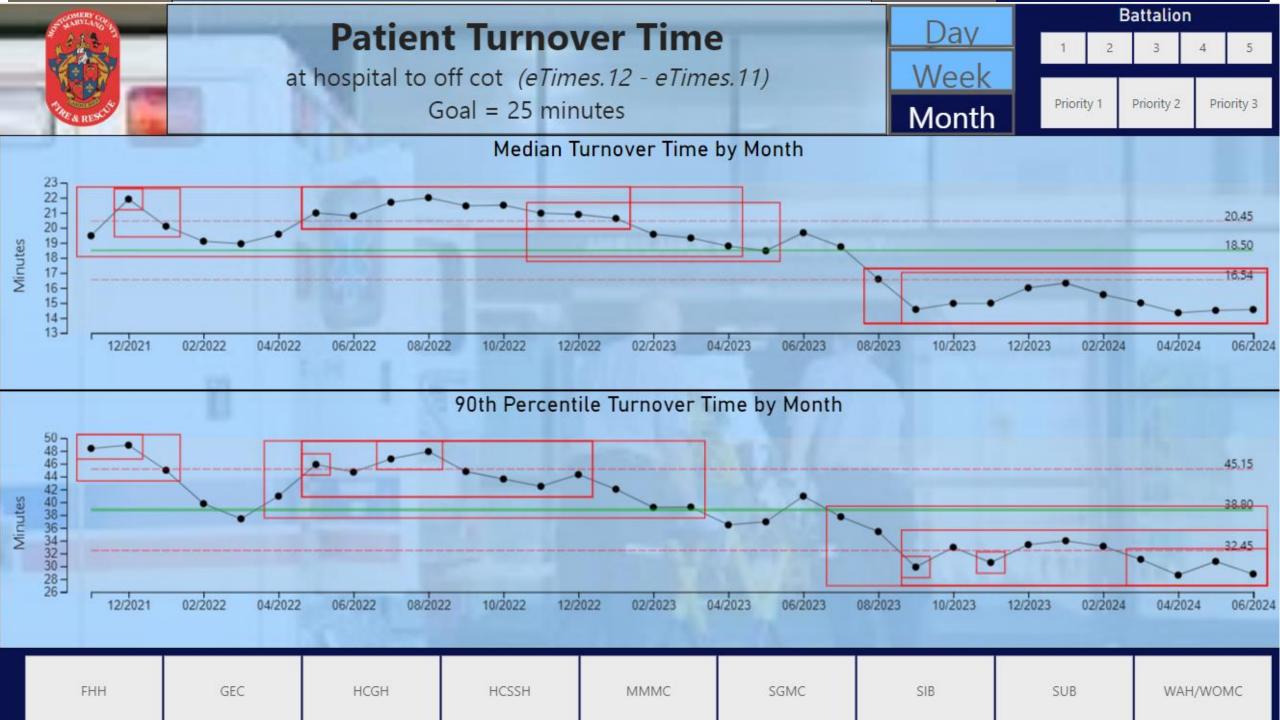
- If unchecked, we will need more ambulances to meet community needs
- It decreases patient satisfaction

What we do about it

- Disposition Officer: EMS 700
- Alternative Transport Destinations
 - Urgent Care
 - Limited success: 28 xports CY 2023
 - Hospice Successful but low numbers
 - Stabilization Room New

- Set boundaries with the EDs
- Share data both ways
- Direct to triage
- Escalate after waiting 30 minutes

Burns TA, Kaufman B, Stone RM. An EMS Transport Destination Officer is Associated with Reductions in Simultaneous Emergency Department Arrivals. Prehosp Emerg Care. 2023;27(7):941-945. doi: 10.1080/10903127.2022.2107126. Epub 2022 Sep 2. PMID: 35894867



What we tell hospital leaders

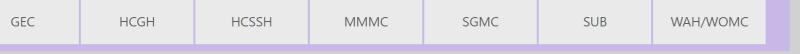
We will not normalize extended wait times

- EMS crews will not act as surrogates for ED staff
- Please send stable EMS patients to the waiting room

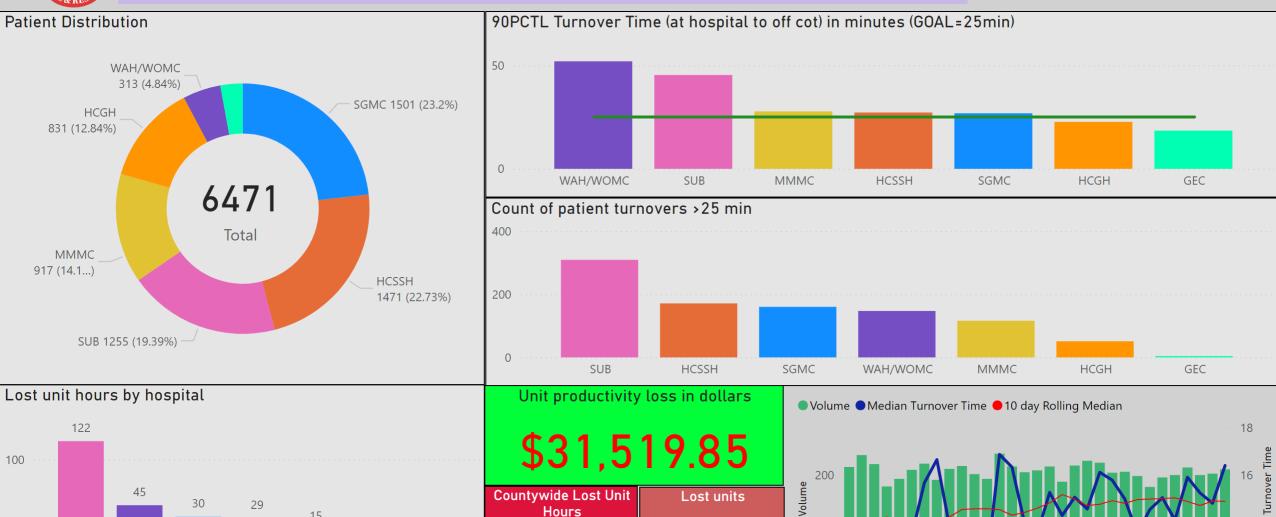


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MCFRS Hospital Interface Report



May 2024



Lost UH=Turnover Time - 25min (only when TT>25min)

May 05

May 12

May 19

Date



"Wall Time... Vall Time... J

Not Havin' a Ball Time J" Approaches to Crisis in Patient Handoffs

Roger M. Stone, MD, MS, FAAEM FAEMS

Asst Chief Ben Kaufman, BS, RN, NRP

EMIHS Section, Montgomery County Fire & Rescue (BK, RS)

Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Maryland SOM (RS)

with generous contributions by

Asst Chief Timothy Burns, MS, NRP Formerly MCFRS QM Office



Eagles 2024

Ambulances Stuck in the Emergency Department

GLENN ASAEDA, MD, FACEP, FAAEM, DABEMS

CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CITY

NYC EMS

- ► Approximately 4,500 EMS calls per day
- ▶ Equates to over 1.6 million calls per year
- Approximately 1 million patients transported
- ▶ 60 911-Receiving EDs

Ambulance Turn Around Times

- ▶ Ideally 20-25 minutes
- ► Realistically 40-45 minutes
- Severely problematic

HOW TO SOLVE

- NOT AT ALL EASY
- Alternate Destinations
- ► Treat-In-Place
- Redirection by EMS when certain number of 911 ambulances are at an ED for >20 minutes – turned on
- ► Hospital Liason Officer Program (HLO) EMS crew takes over patient at triage allowing units to go back into service

Results

- Successful when everything runs according to plans
- Crews are smarter than us

Thank You

QUESTIONS?

EMS Wall Time A Possible Solution?

EXCELLENCE TODAY



IMPROVING TOMORROW

Kenneth A Scheppke, MD, FAEMS
Chief Medical Officer
Palm Beach County Fire Rescue

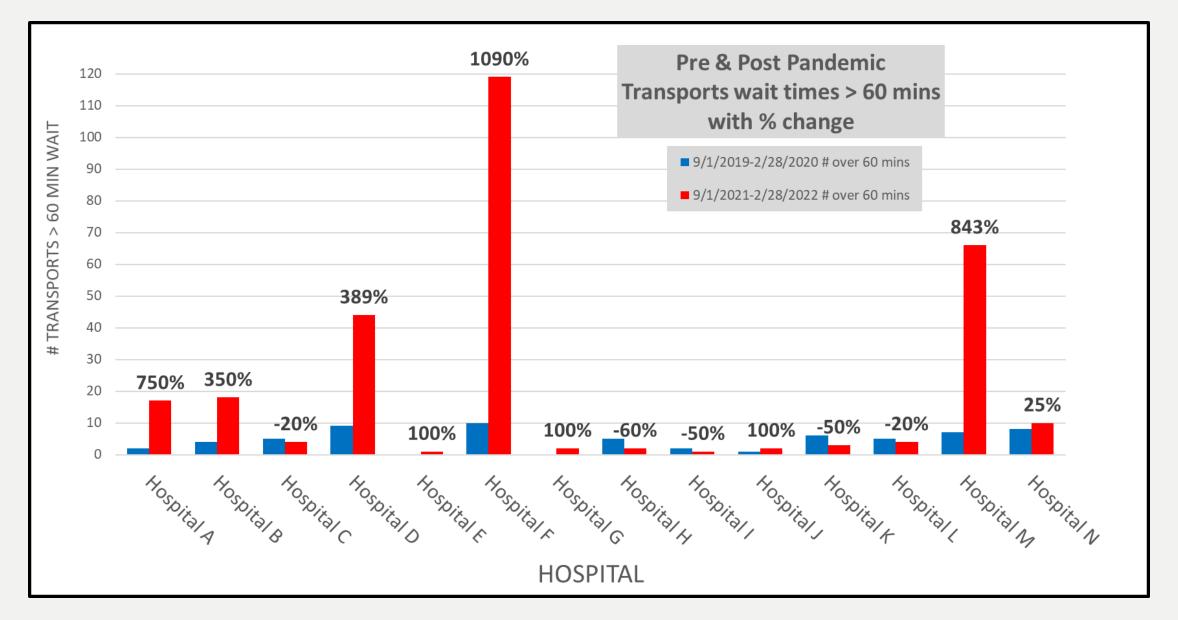
PATIENT PARKING ONLY

ATTENTION EMS:

WE'RE GONNA MAKE YOU WAIT IN THE HALLWAY UNTIL WE'RE GOOD AND READY TO DEAL WITH YOU.

SO JUST WAIT HERE AND BABYSIT THE PATIENT UNTIL WE DECIDE TO FREE UP YOUR STRETCHER.

















Palm Beach County Fire Rescue

Hospital out of Service Times

8/12/2021 to 8/12/2021

	# of Transports	# > 20:00	% > 20:00	# > 60:00	Avg Turnover Time
Bethesda Hospital East	9	4	44.44%	3	00:36:30
			21090216 R46 21090194 R93		
			21090194 R93 21090099 R24		
Bethesda Hospital West	18	9	50.00%	1	00:26:35
		PBC	21090308 R48	9:24:10PM	10:27:00PM
Boca Raton Regional Hospital	20	0	0.00%		00:11:49
Delray Free Standing Lake Worth	6	0	0.00%		00:07:14
Delray Medical Center	34	3	8.82%		00:13:21
Good Samaritan Free Standing ED	4	0	0.00%		00:07:46
Good Samaritan Medical Center	7	3	42.86%		00:18:29
JFK Medical Center	44	7	15.56%		00:14:04
JFK Medical Center North Campus (formerly V	V 10	0	0.00%		00:11:18
Jupiter Medical Center	17	3	16.67%		00:13:36
Lakeside Medical Center	19	0	0.00%		00:10:56
Palm Beach Gardens Medical Center	2	0	0.00%		00:15:01
Palms West Hospital	14	1	7.14%		00:11:55
St. Mary's Medical Center	4	0	0.00%		00:10:51
St. Mary's Medical Center - Pediatric	2	0	0.00%		00:10:20
Wellington Regional Medical Center	20	7	35.00%		00:18:24
West Boca Medical Center	9	0	0.00%		00:10:23
Total number of Events: 239	241	38			





Palm Beach County Fire Rescue Hospital out of Service Times

8/12/2021 to 8/12/2021

	# of Transports	# > 2	20:00	% > 20:00	# > 60:00	Avg Turnover Time:
Bethesda Hospital East	9		4	44.44%	3	00:36:30
			PB	C21090216 R46 C21090194 R93 C21090099 R241	5:12:46PM	6:28:06PM
Bethesda Hospital West	18		9 PB	50.00% C21090308 R48	1 9:24:10PM	00:26:35 10:27:00PM
Boca Raton Regional Hospital	20		0	0.00%		00:11:49
Delray Free Standing Lake Worth	6		0	0.00%		00:07:14



Palm Beach County Fire Rescue

Hospital out of Service Times

6/12/2024

	# of Transports	# > 20:00 < 30:00	% > 20:00 < 30:00	# > 30:00 < 45:00	# > 45:00 < 60:00	# > 60:00	Avg Turnover Time:
Bethesda Hospital East	13	1	8%	1	0	0	00:12:55
Bethesda Hospital West	16	0	0%	0	0	0	00:13:14
Boca Raton Regional Hospital	18	0	0%	0	0	0	00:10:07
Delray Free Standing Lake Worth	1	0	0%	0	0	0	00:04:33
Delray Medical Center	27	0	0%	0	0	0	00:11:11
Good Samaritan Medical Center	3	1	33%	0	0	0	00:14:26
JFK Medical Center	43	4	9%	0	0	0	00:13:30
JFK Medical Center North Campus	7	0	0%	0	0	0	00:10:57
Jupiter Medical Center	12	0	0%	0	0	0	00:10:42
Lakeside Medical Center	7	0	0%	0	0	0	00:09:01





Palm Beach County Fire Rescue

Hospital out of Service Times

6/12/2024

	# of Transports	# > 20:00 < 30:00	% > 20:00 < 30:00	# > 30:00 < 45:00	45:00 60:00	# > 60:00	Avg Turnover Tane:
Bethesda Hospital East	13	1	8%		0	0	00:12:55
Bethesda Hospital West	16	0	0%	0	0	0	00:13:14
Boca Raton Regional Hospital	18	0	0%	0	0	0	00:10:07
Delray Free Standing Lake Worth	1	0	0%	0	0	0	00:04:33



Thank You!!



