Alameda County
Emergency Medical Services
Quality Improvement Program Plan
08/09/2018

“*Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.*”

*California Code of Regulations*
TITLE 22. SOCIAL SECURITY
DIVISION 9. PRE-HOSPITAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
CHAPTER 12. EMS System Quality Improvement

The URL for the *EMS Quality Improvement Program (EQIP) Template from EMSAAC* is:

http://www.emsa.ca.gov/Media/Default/Word/EMSAACQITemplate.doc
Introduction

The Alameda County EMS Agency is a patient centered Local Emergency Medical Services Agency. With this patient centered perspective, Alameda County EMS understands that the practice of medicine is dynamic. We are committed to adapting the service we provide to our continually changing community. We believe in continuous education and Quality Improvement of ourselves, our providers and our community. Input from field providers and the public we serve is essential in developing and improving this plan.

From *The Institute of Medicine*, Alameda County EMS has adopted a shared vision of six specific aims for Quality Improvement. These aims are built around the core need for health care to be:

**Safe:** Avoiding injuries to patients from the care that is intended to help them

**Effective:** Providing services based on scientific knowledge to all who could benefit, and refraining from providing services to those not likely to benefit

**Patient-centered:** Providing care that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values, and ensuring that patient values guide all clinical decisions

**Timely:** Reducing waits and sometimes harmful delays for both those who receive and those who give care

**Efficient:** Avoiding waste, including waste of equipment, supplies, ideas, and energy

**Equitable:** Providing care that does not vary in quality because of personal characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, geographic location, and socioeconomic status

About This Plan

This plan is a guideline for each Alameda County EMS provider's Quality Improvement (QI) Plan. Each EMS provider is required to submit its QI Plan to the EMS Agency for review and approval.

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
All pragmatic improvement plans, and each improvement activity within the plan, work best when they are simple and focused.

The Alameda County EMS Quality Improvement Plan integrates Quality Improvement models from a wide variety of sources including Results Based Accountability, Baldrige, Deming and Six Sigma. While these Quality Improvement models, on the surface, seem to vary in their methodologies, they all focus on answering fundamental questions. (Mike Taigman)

This Quality Improvement Plan is structured to answer 5 fundamental questions:

“Why do we do what we do?”
“How do we see ourselves in the future?”
“What governs our day to day decisions?”
“How are we doing?”
“What are we doing to make things better?”

I. Alameda County EMS Mission – Vision – Values

Mission  “Why do we do what we do?”

The Alameda County EMS mission is to ensure the provision of quality emergency medical services and prevention programs to improve health and safety in Alameda County.

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”

Vision  “How do we see ourselves in the future?”

The Alameda County EMS vision is to explore new frontiers while creating an environment where collaboration and consensus building thrive among staff and stakeholders.

“We look to measurably reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”

Values  “What governs our day to day decisions?”

Alameda County EMS values a caring environment sustained by empowerment, honesty, integrity, and mutual respect. We embrace excellence through innovation, teamwork, and community capacity building.

STARCARE is a values based checklist developed by paramedic author/EMS educator Thom Dick. It has been adopted by the current largest ground transport provider in

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Alameda County, Paramedics Plus. STARCare promotes a patient centered; values based culture as a guide for providers for decision making.

- **Safe** -- Were my actions safe for me, for my colleagues, for other professionals and for the public?

- **Team-based** -- Were my actions taken with due regard for the opinions and feelings of my co-workers, even those from other agencies?

- **Attentive to human needs** -- Did I treat my patient as a person? Did I keep him or her warm? Was I gentle? Did I use his or her name throughout the call? Did I tell him or her what to expect in advance? Did I treat his or her family and/or relatives with respect?

- **Respectful** -- Did I act toward my patient, my colleagues, my first responders, the hospital staff and the public with the kind of respect that I would have wanted to receive myself?

- **Customer accountable** -- If I were face-to-face right now with the customers I dealt with on this response, could I look them in the eye and say, “I did my very best for you.”

- **Appropriate** -- Was my care appropriate - medically, professionally, legally and practically, considering the circumstances I faced?

- **Reasonable** -- Did my actions make sense? Would a reasonable colleague of my experience have acted similarly under the same circumstances?

- **Ethical** -- Were my actions fair and honest in every way? Are my answers to these questions honest with integrity?

II. Structure, Organizational Description, Responsibilities

*“Why do we do what we do?”*

*“What are we doing to make things better?”*

Alameda County Demographics

Alameda County is both geographically and demographically diverse. The entire county covers 739 square miles and includes highly dense urban areas; the shoreline of San Francisco Bay is on the western border, low and high density residential areas, and a high concentration of industrial sites, and rural, wilderness and parks areas that stretch to the east. More than 1.6 million people live in Alameda County.

The City of Oakland, in the north part of the County, is the largest city with a population of 412,000+. Other large cities include Fremont in the south (210,000+), the City of Hayward in the mid-part of the County (146,000+), and the City of Berkeley in the northern sector of the County (105,000+). Approximately 160,000+ people reside in the cities of Livermore, Dublin and Pleasanton that are located in eastern Alameda County.

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EMS Overview
The Alameda County EMS system responds to approximately 160,000 calls annually for medical emergencies. Generally a fire department first responder unit and a Paramedics Plus ambulance respond to emergency medical calls. Alameda, Albany, Berkeley and Piedmont fire departments provide ambulance transport services in addition to first response. In the remaining areas of the county, fire departments respond with ALS fire first response units and Paramedics Plus provides emergency transport services under contract with the County. Below is a list of the EMS providers in Alameda County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMS System Providers</th>
<th>EMS System Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALS Ground Transport Providers</strong></td>
<td>• Patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Alameda City Fire Department</td>
<td>• Patient Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Albany Fire Department</td>
<td>• The Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Berkeley Fire Department</td>
<td>• All Providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Piedmont Fire Department</td>
<td>• All Receiving Facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Paramedics Plus</td>
<td>• County Board of Supervisors and City Councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire First Responder</strong></td>
<td>• Insurance companies and other third party payers</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Alameda County Fire Department</td>
<td>• Vendors</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Albany Fire Department</td>
<td>• Education/Training Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Camp Parks Fire Department</td>
<td>• Other Regulatory Agencies</td>
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<td>• Berkeley Fire Department</td>
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<td>• Piedmont Fire Department</td>
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<td>• Fremont Fire Department</td>
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<td>• Hayward Fire Department</td>
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<td>• Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department</td>
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<td>• Oakland Fire Department</td>
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<td>• East Bay Regional Parks Fire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department</td>
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<td><strong>Air Transport Providers</strong></td>
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<td>• REACH</td>
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<td>• CALSTAR</td>
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<td>• Lifeflight</td>
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<td>• East Bay Regional Parks</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Interfacility Transport (IFT) Providers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• AMR</td>
<td>• Falcon</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Arcadia</td>
<td>• Norcal</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Bay Medic</td>
<td>• Pro Transport-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Bayshore</td>
<td>• Royal</td>
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<td>• Falck</td>
<td>• Westmed</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Receiving Facilities</strong></td>
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<td>• Alta Bates Hospital</td>
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<td>• Summit Hospital</td>
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<td>• Childrens Hospital Oakland</td>
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<td>• Kaiser Oakland Hospital</td>
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<td>• Alameda Hospital</td>
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<td>• Alameda County Medical Center (Base</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital)</td>
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<td>• San Leandro Hospital</td>
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<td>• John George Pavilion</td>
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<td>• Willow Rock</td>
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<td>• Eden Hospital</td>
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<td>• Valley Care Hospital</td>
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<td>• Kaiser San Leandro Hospital</td>
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<td>• Kaiser Fremont Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Washington Hospital</td>
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</table>

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The EMS Agency is a division of the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency. The EMS Agency coordinates EMS activities in Alameda County. The Board of Supervisors (five members) makes general policy decisions affecting health care. The Director of the Health Care Services Agency reports to the Board of Supervisors. The EMS Director reports to the Health Care Services Agency Director. Medical control of the prehospital medical care within the system is the responsibility of the EMS Medical Director who reports to the EMS Director.

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Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.
1. The EMS Agency shall establish and facilitate a system wide quality improvement program to monitor, review, evaluate and improve the delivery of prehospital care services.

1.1 The program shall involve all system participants and shall include, but not be limited to the following activities:

1.2.1 Prospective - designed to prevent potential problems.

1.2.2 Concurrent - designed to identify problems or potential problems during the course of patient care.

1.2.3 Retrospective - designed to identify potential or known problems and prevent their recurrence.

1.2.4 Reporting/Feedback - all quality improvement activities will be reported to the EMS Agency in a manner to be jointly determined. As a result of Q.I./Q.A. activities, changes in system design may be made.

2. Each agency shall submit a Quality Improvement Plan, based on the appropriate policy to the EMS Agency for approval. The time frame for submission will be determined by the EMS Agency.

3. Appropriate revisions shall be made as requested by the EMS Agency.

4. Each agency shall conduct an annual review of their Q.I. plan.

5. The EMS Agency will evaluate the implementation of each agency’s Q.I plan.
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES - EMS

Authority: Division 2.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Chapter 4.

1. Prospective

1.1 Comply with all pertinent rules, regulations, laws and codes of Federal, State and County applicable to emergency medical services.
1.2 Coordinate prehospital quality improvement committees.
1.3 Plan, implement and evaluate the emergency medical services system including public and private agreements and operational procedures.
1.4 Implement advanced life support systems and limited advanced life support systems.
1.5 Approve and monitor prehospital training programs.
1.6 Certify/authorize prehospital personnel.
1.7 Establish policies and procedures to assure medical control and oversight, which may include dispatch, basic life support, advanced life support, patient destination, patient care guidelines and quality improvement requirements.
1.8 Facilitate implementation by system participants of required Quality Improvement plans.
1.9 Design reports for monitoring identified problems and/or trends analysis.
1.10 Approve standardized corrective action plan for identified deficiencies in prehospital and base hospital personnel.

2. Concurrent

2.1 Site visits to monitor and evaluate system components.
2.2 On call availability for unusual occurrences, including but not limited to:
   2.2.1 Multicasualty Incidents (MCI)
   2.2.2 Ambulance Rerouting and Hospital Bypass

2. Retrospective

3.1 Evaluate the process developed by system participants for retrospective analysis of prehospital care.
3.2 Evaluate identified trends in the quality of prehospital care delivered in the system.
3.3 Establish procedures for implementing the Certificate Review Process for prehospital emergency medical personnel.
3.4 Monitor and evaluate the Incident Review Process.

4. Reporting/Feedback

4.1 Evaluate submitted reports from system participants and make changes in system design as necessary.
4.2 Provide feedback to system participants when applicable or when requested on Quality Improvement issues.
4.3 Design prehospital research and efficacy studies regarding the prehospital use of any drug, device or treatment procedure where applicable.

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QUALITY IMPROVEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES - DISPATCH

1. Prospective
   1.1 Participation on committees as specified by the EMS Agency.
   1.2 Education
      1.2.1 Orientation to the EMS system
      1.2.2 Continuing education activities to further the knowledge base of the dispatcher, to include but not limited to:
         1.2.2.1 Tape review
         1.2.2.2 Educational programs based on problem identification and trend analysis
         1.2.2.3 Discussion of selected calls
      1.2.3 Participation in certification and training of the EMD
      1.2.4 Establish procedure for informing all EMDs of system changes
   1.3 Evaluation - Develop criteria for evaluation of individual EMDs to include, but not limited to:
      1.3.1 Tape review or other documentation as available
      1.3.2 Evaluation of new employees
      1.3.3 Routine
      1.3.4 Problem-oriented
      1.3.5 Design standardized corrective action plans for individual EMD deficiencies.
   1.4 Certification
      1.4.1 Initial certification
      1.4.2 Recertification

2. Concurrent Activities
   2.1 Establish a procedure for evaluation of EMDs utilizing performance standards through direct observation

3. Retrospective Analysis
   3.1 Develop a process for retrospective analysis of dispatched calls, utilizing audio tape and dispatcher report form, to include but not limited to:
      3.1.1 High-risk
      3.1.2 High-volume
      3.1.3 Problem oriented calls
      3.1.4 Any call requested to be reviewed by EMS or other appropriate agency.
      3.1.5 Specific audit topics established through the Quality Improvement Committee.
   3.2 Develop performance standards for evaluating the quality of care delivered by the EMD through retrospective analysis.
   3.3 Participation in the incident review process
   3.4 Comply with reporting and other quality improvement requirements as specified by the EMS Agency.
   3.5 Participation in prehospital research and efficacy studies requested by the EMS Agency and/or the Quality Improvement Committee.

4. Reporting/Feedback
   4.1 Develop a process for identifying trends in the quality of dispatch care
      4.1.1 Report as specified by the EMS Agency
      4.1.2 Design and participate in educational offerings based on problem identification and trend analysis
      4.1.3 Make approved changes in internal policies and procedures based on trend analysis

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### PSAP and Dispatch Call Handling Structure in Alameda County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call Location</th>
<th>Primary PSAP Receive 9-1-1 Call</th>
<th>Fire 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Response Dispatch</th>
<th>Ambulance Dispatch</th>
<th>EMD* Provided By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda City</td>
<td>Alameda Police PSAP</td>
<td>Call transferred from PD PSAP to ACRECC who dispatches fire units/ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches city ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County (and areas served by County Fire)</td>
<td>County Sherriff (unincorporated and Dublin); San Leandro Police PSAP; Livermore Lab PSAP</td>
<td>Calls transferred from various PD PSAPs to ACRECC who dispatches fire units</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches Paramedics Plus ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>Albany Police PSAP</td>
<td>Albany PD dispatches fire units</td>
<td>Albany PD dispatches city ambulances</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>Berkeley PD PSAP (dual police and fire)</td>
<td>Berkeley PD dispatches fire units</td>
<td>Berkeley PD dispatches city ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Parks</td>
<td>City of Dublin Police PSAP</td>
<td>Call transferred from Dublin PD PSAP to ACRECC who dispatches fire units</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches Paramedics Plus ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>Emeryville Police PSAP</td>
<td>Call transferred from Emeryville PD to ACRECC who dispatches fire units</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches Paramedics Plus ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>Fremont Police PSAP</td>
<td>Call transferred from PD PSAP to ACRECC who dispatches fire units</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches Paramedics Plus ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>Hayward Police PSAP</td>
<td>Hayward PD PSAP dispatches fire units and transfers call to ACRECC</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches Paramedics Plus ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>Livermore Police PSAP</td>
<td>Call transferred from Livermore PD PSAP to ACRECC who dispatches fire units</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches Paramedic Plus ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>Pleasanton Police PSAP</td>
<td>Call transferred from Pleasanton PD to ACRECC who dispatches fire units</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches Paramedics Plus ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>Newark Police PSAP</td>
<td>Call transferred from PD PSAP to ACRECC who dispatches fire units</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches Paramedics Plus ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>Oakland Police PSAP</td>
<td>Call transferred from PD PSAP to Oakland Fire Dispatch who dispatches fire units</td>
<td>Oakland Fire Dispatch transfers call to ACCREC who dispatches Paramedics Plus ambulances</td>
<td>Oakland Fire Dispatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>Piedmont Police/Fire (joint PSAP)</td>
<td>Piedmont PD/Fire dispatches fire and city ambulances</td>
<td>Piedmont PD/Fire PSAP</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Bay Regional Parks</td>
<td>EBRP PSAP and dispatch</td>
<td>EBRP dispatches Parks units and transfers call to ACRECC or to the transport city PSAPs</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches Paramedics Plus ambulances; local PSAPs dispatch fire units/ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>Union City Police PSAP</td>
<td>Call transferred from PD PSAP to ACRECC who dispatches fire units</td>
<td>ACRECC dispatches Paramedics Plus ambulances</td>
<td>ACRECC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellular Calls</td>
<td>CA Highway Patrol</td>
<td>Per response jurisdiction</td>
<td>Varies by jurisdiction</td>
<td>Varies by jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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QUALITY IMPROVEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES - ALS Provider Agencies

1. Prospective
   1.1 Participation on committees as specified by the EMS Agency.
   1.2 Education
      1.2.1 Orientation to EMS system
      1.2.2 Continuing Education
      1.2.3 Participate in certification courses and the training of prehospital care providers.
      1.2.4 Offer educational programs based on problem identification and trend analysis.
      1.2.5 Establish procedure for informing all field personnel of system changes
   1.3 Evaluation
      - Develop criteria for evaluation of individual paramedics to include, but not limited to:
      1.3.1 PCR review/Tape review or other documentation as available
      1.3.2 Ride-along
      1.3.3 Evaluation of new employees
      1.3.4 Routine
      1.3.5 Problem-oriented
      1.3.6 Design standardized corrective action plans for individual paramedic deficiencies
   1.4 Certification/Accreditation
      - establish procedures, Based on Alameda County policies, regarding:
      1.4.1 Initial certification/accreditation
      1.4.2 Recertification/Continuing Accreditation
      1.4.3 ITLS or PHTLS certification
      1.4.4 ACLS certification
      1.4.5 PALS or PEPP
      1.4.6 Preceptor authorization
      1.4.7 Other training as specified by the EMS Agency.

2. Concurrent Activities
   2.1 Ride-along
      - Establish a procedure for evaluation of paramedics utilizing performance standards through direct observation
   2.2 Provide availability of Field Supervisors and/or Quality Improvement Liaison personnel for consultation/assistance.
   2.3 Provide patient information to the base hospital to facilitate obtaining patient follow-up information from receiving hospitals.

3. Retrospective Analysis
   3.1 Develop a process for retrospective analysis of field care, utilizing PCRs and audio tape (if applicable), to include but not limited to:
      3.1.1 High-risk
      3.1.2 High-volume
      3.1.3 Problem-oriented calls
      3.1.4 Any call requested to be reviewed by EMS or other appropriate agency.
      3.1.5 Specific audit topics established through the Quality Council.
   3.2 Develop performance standards for evaluating the quality of care delivered by field personnel through retrospective analysis.
   3.3 Participate in the Incident Review Process
   3.4 Comply with reporting and other quality improvement requirements as specified by the EMS Agency.
   3.5 Participate in prehospital research and efficacy studies requested by the EMS Agency and/or the Quality Improvement Committee

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QUALITY IMPROVEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES - ALS Provider Agencies

4. **Reporting/Feedback**

   4.1 Develop a process for identifying trends in the quality of field care.
      
      4.1.1 Report as specified by the EMS Agency.
      
      4.1.2 Design and participate in educational offering based on problem identification and trend analysis.
      
      4.1.3 Make approved changes in internal policies and procedures based on trend analysis.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES - EMS Aircraft Provider Agencies

1. Assign a liaison to interact with other EMS provider agencies, base hospital(s), and EMS Agency

2. Assure Agency's EMS personnel and pilots are currently and appropriately credentialed at all times

3. Assure Agency's personnel are fully oriented to EMS system prior to assigning to EMS response duties

   3.1 Orientation to include pertinent policies, protocols, hospital locations, map reading, documentation requirements, etc.
   
   3.2 Establish procedure for informing agency personnel of EMS system changes and updates

4. Provide the EMS Agency with clinical and response time data necessary for monitoring and evaluating the EMS system, particularly for trauma patients as part of the EMS trauma audit process

5. Participate in EMS Agency Quality Improvement activities

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HOSPITAL RESPONSIBILITIES

1. A Receiving Hospital is a hospital designated as such by the Alameda County Health Officer and is licensed as a Basic Emergency Service or has in-house physician coverage 24 hours per day.

2. A Receiving Hospital shall:
   
   2.1 Accept all emergency patients transported by EMS system units unless ambulance diversion has been initiated in accordance with Alameda County Ambulance Diversion Policy and the facility’s approved internal diversion protocol.
   
   2.2 Admit emergency patients to the Hospital if appropriate, the patient accepts admission and the Hospital has space available. If transfer to another hospital is appropriate, the patient shall be transferred according to Alameda County Interfacility Transfer Guidelines.
   
   2.3 Procure and maintain an operational radio for two way voice communication on the County MEDNET, meeting County specifications, and place this equipment in the emergency department.
   
   2.4 Cooperate with the Alameda County Emergency Medical Services Agency and the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency in gathering and providing statistics and information needed for monitoring and evaluating prehospital programs.
   
   2.5 Cooperate with designated Alameda County Base Hospitals and ALS Provider Agencies in providing follow-up information regarding patient diagnosis, disposition and outcome.
   
   2.6 Follow and abide by the standards established for ALS programs and for Receiving Hospitals, including those standards pertaining to professional staffing.
   
   2.7 Ensure that the emergency department staff and other appropriate hospital personnel possess sufficient skill and knowledge in field procedures that are continued within the emergency department.
   
   2.8 Participate in the Receiving Hospital Committee and Trauma Audit Committee (TAC) meetings as requested.
   
   2.9 Participate in training of prehospital personnel, in cooperation with and as coordinated by the EMS Agency Medical Director or designee.
   
   2.10 Provide hospital census and bed availability information to the EMS agency through the “Reddinet” system daily by 7:00 a.m.
   
   2.11 Participate in “HAVBED” drills/exercises as directed by the Alameda County EMS Agency.

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QUALITY IMPROVEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES – Base Hospital

1. **An ALS Base Hospital** is a hospital designated by the Alameda County Emergency Medical Services Agency and has:

   1.1 A written contractual agreement with Alameda County
   1.2 Primary responsibility for the direct, on line medical control of calls received from the field.

2. **The Hospital shall agree to:**

   2.1 Utilize voice communications and be available to field personnel through a consistent channel, frequency, or telephone number twenty-four (24) hours a day, three hundred sixty-five (365) days a year.

   2.2 Provide physician response within sixty (60) seconds of receipt of call. Physician orders and consultation shall be provided directly by the physician.

   2.3 Initiate a Base Hospital Report Form completed by the Base Coordinator each time that the Base Hospital is contacted by an ALS unit with patient data.

   - The document is a medical record, and as such, should meet criteria for all medical records, (e.g. must be in ink, be retained for seven (7) years, etc.).

   2.4 The form must list all communications in chronological order by time and include a brief description of all communications received or transmitted. Each form shall include:

   - Patient's run number
   - Patient's chief complaint/problem
   - Unit number
   - The Base Hospital Physician
   - Patient destination
   - Pertinent comments

   2.5 Record all communications between Base Hospital and ALS units.

   2.5.1 Tape recordings are considered to be part of the patient's medical record and will be retained for a minimum of 100 days.

   2.5.2 Tape recordings may be copied (in writing or by duplicating the tape) for teaching purposes. The patient's name should be omitted.

   2.5.3 The Base Hospital shall provide a copy of any tape requested by the EMS Agency.

2.6 Abide by all standards, protocols, policies, procedures and contracts established by the County relating to prehospital ALS guidelines.

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
EMS Leadership/Quality Council (QC)

The EMS Agency Director works with the EMS Medical Director, EMS QI Coordinator and the Quality Council to oversee the Alameda County EMS QI program.

Quality Council Purpose:
- Serves as the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for Alameda County EMS
- Identifies Quality Improvement needs
- Charter (and/or serve as) Quality Task Force(s) to improve system-wide processes (also known as Process Improvement Teams)
- Provides input for the EMS System Quality Improvement Plan
- Develops Quality Indicators
- Contributes to the development of a consistent approach to developing quality indicators and gathering and analyzing data
- Contributes to the development of a consistent approach to research
- Monitors and evaluates system data reports to identify opportunities for improvement and training needs

Quality Council Membership:
- EMS Medical Director (Chair)
- EMS Director
- EMS Quality Improvement Coordinator
- EMS Quality Improvement Coordinators from each fire department
- Private 911 ambulance transport provider Quality Manager
- Base Hospital Paramedic Liaison Nurse
- One Paramedic and one EMT representing fire department in each of the North, South and East zones of Alameda County (6 total members)
- One Paramedic and one EMT from the 911 private medical transport provider agency
- One representative from an air transport provider
- Two representatives from Receiving Hospitals
- One representative each from OFD dispatch and ACCREC
- One representative from a permitted IFT provider

Quality Council Chairperson: EMS Medical Director

Meetings:
- Monthly
- Two hours with a planned agenda

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
Committees

Various committee collaborations are set up in specific areas of Quality Improvement focus. These committees have at least one EMS agency representative attending and preferably the EMS medical director in attendance.

- EMS Quality Council - (See previous page)
- Emergency Medical Oversight Committee EMOC - The committee shall serve in an advisory capacity to, and report to, the Alameda County EMS Medical Director. The meetings are public and chaired by the EMS Medical Director. The committee is responsible for assisting in the development and/or implementation of:
  - Medical policies or procedures
  - Medical standards for prehospital care providers
  - Quality improvement standards
- Receiving Hospital Committee
- STEMI Committee
- Stroke Committee
- Trauma Audit Committee
- Regional Trauma Committee
- Research Committee
- Equipment QI Committee - The committee reviews and makes recommendations for changes to the standardized supply list found in the field manual. The committee serves in an advisory capacity to, and reports to, the EMS Medical Director. The Procedures/Objectives of the Committee are:
  - To only evaluate new equipment after study
  - To evaluate for adoption new equipment after significant field input
  - To evaluate new equipment using an objective format. (See: New Equipment Evaluation Form)
- Data Steering Committee
- ePCR Change Committee
- Preceptor Committee
- EMS Section Chiefs Committee
- Alameda County Fire Chiefs Association
- EMSAAC/EMDAAC
- LEMSA Coordinators Committee
- ALCO EMS IFT (non-911 permitted providers) Committee
- Medical Dispatch Review Committee
- Various other ad-hoc committees

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Evaluated:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluated by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Incident:</td>
<td>Run #:/PCR #:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe how you used the product:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe any problems associated with using the product:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was the outcome of the product use?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe what you liked about the product:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe what you didn’t like about the product:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times have you used this product in the past day?</td>
<td>week?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think this product would improve patient care or make your job easier or better?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew members (print names) 1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Your unit #:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Comments:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
III. Data Collection, Evaluation of Indicators and Reporting

“How are we doing?”

“MEASURE – IMPROVE, MEASURE – IMPROVE, MEASURE – IMPROVE ….” Mickey Eisenberg, MD

Various data systems in the Alameda County EMS system, including CAD, ZOLL ePCR, Reddinet, and First Watch, contain relevant data. Electronic PCR data elements are NEMSIS 3.4 compliant and uploaded real-time to CEMSIS/NEMSIS. The implementation of all these data systems into user friendly data entry and reporting formats is essential to ensure that clean usable data is obtained. Integration of these data systems between dispatch, EMS providers, receiving facilities and state and national data systems is essential in opening up communication necessary to facilitating Quality Improvement.

These data systems are used to:

- Prospectively identify areas for improvement and enable data driven decisions
- Monitor system changes after QI interventions have been implemented
- Monitor individual and group performance in the EMS system
- Support research
- Provide benchmarks with other EMS systems

Data Quality Improvement activities include:

- Implementation of a user friendly Zoll ePCR program for all 911 providers
- Implementation of a user friendly data reporting tool - Tableau
- Integration and continuing maintenance of all data systems
- Establishing health information bi-directional exchanges with receiving facilities and public health- All specialty receiving facility MOUs include language requiring participation in a bi-directional data exchange.

EMS Provider Quality Indicators and Activities


Alameda County EMS engaged Fitch & Associates to conduct a review of the Alameda County EMS system and make recommendations for system design improvements. Many of those recommendations for Provider Quality Indicators and Activities, with some updates, are listed in the next table.

While the EMS Agency is responsible for creating and coordinating the overall Quality Improvement Plan for the EMS system, each EMS provider agency involved is responsible for developing their own EMS QI plan to monitor internal quality indicators and perform quality improvement activities. While quality improvement procedures for clinical aspects of the organization are important, they are not exclusive. The EMS agency should also include quality improvement activities and measures for all aspects of the organization as it relates to EMS.

It would be overwhelming to attempt to list each activity and quality indicator that each system provider was responsible for accomplishing to maintain its ability to provide quality service to the EMS system users. The next table lists core quality activities and quality indicators for PSAPs, Dispatch, First Responders, Transport Agencies and Receiving Hospitals. These core activities and quality indicators are to be used as guidelines for specific EMS providers. Input from EMS providers comes to EMS through the Quality Council and other forums in determining the specific indicators and activities necessary in assessing, monitoring and improving the quality of the EMS system.

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
It is important to note that the purpose of Quality Indicators and Activities is to “turn up the volume” on the things the EMS system is doing well as well as identify processes that require improvement. **The focus of EMS performance improvement is non-punitive**

### Summary of Provider Quality Indicators and Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSAPs</th>
<th>Dispatch Centers</th>
<th>First Responders</th>
<th>Ambulance Services</th>
<th>Receiving Hospitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personnel/Resource Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Activities | • Workload Management  
• Matching schedules to demand  
• Resource deployment practices  
• Risk Management  
• Employee welfare | Activities | • Workload Management  
• Matching schedules to demand  
• Resource deployment practices  
• Risk Management  
• Employee welfare | Activities | • Workload Management  
• Matching schedules to demand  
• Resource deployment practices  
• Risk Management  
• Employee welfare | Activities | • Workload Management  
• Matching schedules to demand  
• Resource deployment practices  
• Risk Management  
• Employee welfare |
| Indicators | • Workload Management  
• Employee Satisfaction  
• Employee Turnover Rate | Indicators | • Workload Management  
• Employee Satisfaction  
• Employee Turnover Rate | Indicators | • Workload Management  
• Employee Satisfaction  
• Employee Turnover Rate | Indicators | • Workload Management  
• Employee Satisfaction  
• Employee Turnover Rate |
| **Equipment/Supplies** | | | | |
| Activities | • Maintaining and upgrading equipment and information systems  
• Inventory Control  
• Sharing of Resources | Activities | • Maintaining and upgrading equipment and information systems  
• Inventory Control  
• Sharing of Resources | Activities | • Maintaining and upgrading equipment and information systems  
• Inventory Control  
• Sharing of Resources | Activities | • Maintaining and upgrading equipment and information systems  
• Inventory Control  
• Sharing of Resources |
| Indicators | • Provider surveys/feedback  
• Ease of use  
• Resources involved in personnel skills training  
• Resources involved equipment acquisition, associated equipment costs, maintenance, resupply and consumables  
• Equipment durability/failures | Indicators | • Provider surveys/feedback  
• Ease of use  
• Resources involved in personnel skills training  
• Resources involved equipment acquisition, associated equipment costs, maintenance, resupply and consumables  
• Equipment durability/failures | Indicators | • The effect of the equipment on patient pain/suffering and outcome  
• Patient surveys/feedback  
• Provider surveys/feedback  
• Ease of use  
• Resources involved in personnel skills training  
• Equipment durability/failures | Indicators | • The effect of the equipment on patient pain/suffering and outcome  
• Patient surveys/feedback  
• Provider surveys/feedback  
• Ease of use  
• Resources involved in personnel skills training  
• Equipment durability/failures |
| **Documentation** | | | | |

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
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<td>• Integration of Data Systems and Reporting</td>
<td>• Integration of Data Systems and Reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSAPs</td>
<td>Dispatch Centers</td>
<td>First Responders</td>
<td>Ambulance Services</td>
<td>Receiving Hospitals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operations/Clinical Care/Patient Outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>• Training link to QI</td>
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<td>• Error reporting system (including self-reporting)</td>
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<td>• Error reporting system (including self-reporting)</td>
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<td>Time increments</td>
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<td>Tracking critical procedures</td>
<td>Tracking critical procedures</td>
<td>Patient diagnosis</td>
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<td>Call volume</td>
<td>Calls per call taker</td>
<td>Pain reduction indicators</td>
<td>Pain reduction indicators</td>
<td>Pain reduction indicators</td>
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<td>Calls per call taker</td>
<td>Correct prioritization</td>
<td>Patient centered outcomes and changes</td>
<td>Patient centered outcomes and changes</td>
<td>Patient centered outcomes and changes</td>
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<td>Categorization accuracy</td>
<td>Patient satisfaction surveys</td>
<td>Patient satisfaction surveys</td>
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<td>Accuracy of location identification</td>
<td>Correct patient condition code</td>
<td>Verifiable and accurate data collection</td>
<td>Verifiable and accurate data collection</td>
<td>Verifiable and accurate data collection</td>
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<td>Correct provision of prearrival instructions</td>
<td>Accuracy of location identification</td>
<td>Over triage/Undertriage</td>
<td>Over triage/Undertriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Correct transfer</td>
<td>Correct provision of prearrival instructions</td>
<td>Unusual occurrence tracking</td>
<td>Unusual occurrence tracking</td>
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<td>Time of day distribution</td>
<td>Equipment failures</td>
<td>Complaint and Commendation tracking</td>
<td>Complaint and Commendation tracking</td>
<td>Complaints and Commendations</td>
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<td>Equipment failures</td>
<td>Unusual occurrence tracking</td>
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</table>

### Education and Skills Competency

“**Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.**”
- Training link to QI
- Continuing education
- Skills competencies
- New procedures and technology
- Emergency Medical Dispatch training and continuing ed.
- Field Training/Evaluations
- Mass casualty/disaster drills
- Research Studies

Skills performance measures

- Skills performance measures
- Skills performance measures
- Skills performance measures
- Skills performance measures
- Skills performance measures

PSAPs
Dispatch Centers
First Responders
Ambulance Services
Receiving Hospitals

Transport/Facilities
- Facility management
- Disaster Resources/Caches
- Facility management
- Disaster Resources/Caches
- Fleet management
- Facility management
- Resource deployment practices
- Disaster Resources/Caches

Response times
Call time increments
Time on task
Call volume
Mutual aid requests
Accident rates
Vehicle/equipment failure rates
Simultaneous demand

Indicators
- Response times
- Call time increments
- Time on task
- Call volume
- Mutual aid requests
- Accident rates
- Vehicle/equipment failure rates
- Simultaneous demand

Activities
- Facility management
- Disaster Resources/Caches
- Fleet management
- Facility management
- Resource deployment practices
- Disaster Resources/Caches

Indicators
- Response times
- Call time increments
- Time on task
- Call volume
- Mutual aid requests
- Accident rates
- Vehicle/equipment failure rates
- Simultaneous demand

Public Education and Prevention
- Community CPR
- AED Programs
- Bay Area Journal Club
- Disaster Preparedness
- Injury Prevention

First Aid
When to call 911
Vials of Life type programs
Referrals to other social and health care services (211)

End of Life Care, POLST, Hospice
Neighborhood Safety
Violence Prevention
Illness Prevention
Stroke/Cardiac

Risk Management

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
"Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>• Patient/Customer complaint investigations</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>• Illness/Injury rates and their severity</td>
<td>• Illness/Injury/Exposure rates and their severity</td>
<td>• Illness/Injury/Exposure rates and their severity</td>
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<td>• Unusual Occurrence tracking including “near misses”</td>
<td>• Unusual Occurrence tracking including “near misses”</td>
<td>• Unusual Occurrence tracking including “near misses”</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Periodic and consistent reporting to policy-makers and governing entity</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Timely, accurate, and complete data and information delivered to County EMS Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Open Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Development of an Non-Punitive Error Reporting Process</td>
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<td>• Development of an Non-Punitive Error Reporting Process</td>
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</table>
Developing Specific Quality Indicators ------ Structure + Process ~ Outcome
“If you don’t measure, you don’t know.”

Three Quality Indicator Attributes:

- Structure – “Things” in the system (# of paramedics per population, # of ambulances, resources)
- Process – “Activities” or procedures (Response times, % of pts with pain > 7 receiving Fentanyl)
- Outcome – “Effects” (% of cardiac arrest patients that survive to hospital discharge)

RESULTS BASED ACCOUNTABILITY (RBA) – Mark Friedman - “Trying Hard Is Not Good Enough: How to Produce Measurable Improvements for Customers and Communities”

RBA uses a practical model for developing meaningful performance measures (quality indicators) by asking 3 simple questions:

- “How much do we do?” Input resource components (such as leadership, workforce, suppliers, equipment, etc.) are measured. These are the least important performance measures but the easiest to obtain. These performance measures assess the quantity of effort we put in.

- “How well do we do it?” The efficiency of design and delivery of work processes, productivity and operational performance are measured. These performance measures assess the quality of effort we put in.

- “Is anyone better off?” The result or outcome of patient care, support services, and fulfillment of public responsibilities are measured. These are the most important performance measures and the most difficult to obtain. These performance measures assess the quality effect of our efforts.

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
Three Step Indicator Development Process:
1. Engage stakeholders and subject experts for consensus on where and how to get the data.
2. Identify the data sources and elements and then query the data.
3. Review the report and validate results. Determine best data display format.

Bi-Variable Indicator Specification Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure (Indicator) ID</th>
<th>Performance Measure (Indicator) Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
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| Type of Measure                   |                                     |
|                                   |                                     |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Value Units</th>
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<table>
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<th>Denominator Statement (population)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denominator Inclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Data Elements</th>
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<th>Data Elements</th>
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<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Data Elements</th>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator Formula</th>
<th>Numeric Expression</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example of Final Reporting Value (number and units)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

For more on Quality Indicator Development and Use:
*Developing and Using Quality Indicators for EMS Evaluations and Improvement*
Craig Stroup
www.cemspi.org

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
California EMS System Core Measures

The purpose of the EMS system core measures project is to increase the accessibility and accuracy of pre-hospital data for public, policy, academic and research purposes to facilitate EMS system evaluation and improvement. Ultimately, the project highlights opportunities to improve the quality of patient care delivered within an EMS system.

Alameda County EMS reports core measures yearly to state the Emergency Medical Services Authority. Each Alameda County EMS provider can track core measure data real time using Tableau Reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SET NAME</th>
<th>SET ID</th>
<th>PERFORMANCE MEASURE NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trauma</td>
<td>TRA-1</td>
<td>Scene time for severely injured trauma patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TRA-2</td>
<td>Direct transport to trauma center for severely injured trauma patients meeting criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TRA-3</td>
<td>Pain assessment for injured patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TRA-4</td>
<td>Multiple pain assessment for injured patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TRA-5</td>
<td>Measurement of patients with a decrease in their pain scale compared to initial pain scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Coronary Syndrome</td>
<td>ACS-1</td>
<td>Aspirin administration for chest pain/discomfort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACS-3</td>
<td>Scene time for STEMI patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACS-4</td>
<td>Advance hospital notification for STEMI patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACS-6</td>
<td>Time to EKG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoglycemia</td>
<td>HYP-1</td>
<td>Treatment administered for hypoglycemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>STR-1</td>
<td>Prehospital screening for suspected stroke patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STR-2</td>
<td>Glucose testing for suspected stroke patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STR-4</td>
<td>Advance hospital notification for stroke patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric</td>
<td>PED-3</td>
<td>Respiratory assessment for pediatric patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response and Transport</td>
<td>RST-1</td>
<td>911 requests for services that include a lights and/or siren response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RST-2</td>
<td>911 requests for services that include a lights and/or siren transport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
**Alameda County Local Quality Indicators** (See Addendum 2 for additional data)

Multiple factors impact the validity and analysis of this data including:

- Data collection/measurement quality
- Random variances
- Patient population dynamics
- Clinical care quality

* EMSA Core Measure (NEMSIS v3 only from July – Dec. 2017)
** Evidenced based performance measures recommended by the 2007 Consortium U.S. Metropolitan Municipalities’ EMS Medical Directors

### AIRWAY, BREATHING, CIRCULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Area</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Quality Indicators / Performance Measures</th>
<th>QI Indicator Status</th>
<th>Key Findings / Indicator Values</th>
<th>Improvement Activities (planned or in progress)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airway</td>
<td>ETT/King Tube</td>
<td>% success</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2018 to June 7 ETT Success # = 412 King Success # = 274</td>
<td>Protocol emphasis on ETT as first line advanced airway in CA pts has reduced King Tube Intervention #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Between 3/9/15 and 3/9/16, 53% of 827 accredited paramedics did not perform ETT</td>
<td>Video Laryngoscopy trials by FFD/ACFD/BFD (no apparent change in ETT success rate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2018 to June7, King Tube Success Rate 94%</td>
<td>Tableau Reporting Analytics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015 ETT “First Pass” Success Rate 54.1%</td>
<td>“First Pass” success rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2018 to June 7, ETT Success (≤ 2 attempts) 62%</td>
<td>Develop overall advanced airway success measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Protocol emphasis on ETT as first line advanced airway in CA pts has reduced King Tube Intervention #</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Video Laryngoscopy trials by FFD/ACFD/BFD (no apparent change in ETT success rate)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Tableau Reporting Analytics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• “First Pass” success rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Develop overall advanced airway success measure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• July 1, 2018– Removed intubation in patients &lt;40 kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 2018 - Airway QI Taskforce to be formed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airway **</td>
<td>ETCO2 **</td>
<td>% pts with advanced airways receiving ETCO2 monitoring**</td>
<td>Active (Discontinued Core Measure)</td>
<td>2018 to June 7 – 98%</td>
<td>“Workflows” in Zoll ePCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2013-2016 CPAP Analysis</td>
<td>Focused education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• “110 patients/month</td>
<td>Tableau Reporting Analytics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 51% female (avg 72 y.o.) ,49% male (avg. 70 y.o.)</td>
<td>ePCR data collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• On average, patients have increased SPO2, decreased P, BP and RR</td>
<td>improvements made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 86% documented as &quot;Improved&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 12% &quot;Unchanged&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 2% &quot;Worse&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Literature Search NIV Metaanalysis Prehospital CPAP can reduce mortality and intubation rates compared to standard care, while the effectiveness of prehospital BiPAP is uncertain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathing</td>
<td>NTG/CPAP **</td>
<td>% receiving NTG,CPAP CPAP</td>
<td>Ad Hoc</td>
<td>2016 - 80.31%</td>
<td>Upgraded from Mercury Flow-Safe – II to Mercury Flow-Safe –II EZ (with attached nebulizer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary Edema **</td>
<td>NTG/CPAP **</td>
<td>% receiving NTG,CPAP CPAP</td>
<td>Ad Hoc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathing</td>
<td>Albuterol / Atrovent **</td>
<td>% of Pts with Resp. Distress /Bronchospasm receiving Alb/Atr combo</td>
<td>Discontinued Core Measure</td>
<td>2016 - 80.31%</td>
<td>Develop QI Indicator Perform Audit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchospasm **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016 – Epinephrine Adult IM dose modified from “0.3 mg” to “0.3 mg-0.5 mg”</td>
<td>2016 – Epinephrine Adult IM dose modified from “0.3 mg” to “0.3 mg-0.5 mg”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathing</td>
<td>Epi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2018 – Epi included in 911 BLS LOSP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
| Cardiac Arrest ** | ROSC / Survival to Discharge ** | % Survival to Hospital Discharge | Active | • 2017 Bystander CPR - 46%  
• 2017 ROSC- 42%  
• 2017 Witnessed VF/VT (non-trauma) Survival to Hospital Discharge Utstein 1 - 39% Utstein 2 - 49%  
• 2017 All Rhythms Survival to Hospital Discharge - 10.4%  
• ITD implemented in 2009  
• Lucas Implemented System Wide in 2011  
• Field Policies updated to current AHA guidelines  
• Field re-education in 2015 policy update video  
• 2016 - uploading data to CARES  
• In hospital TTM screening criteria requires standardization  
• Improved Cardiac Receiving Facility Data Collection |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac Arrest **</td>
<td>Time to Defib **</td>
<td>Median time from PSAP first ring to defib</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Cardiac Arrest | CPR | • Cardiac Compression Fraction (CCF)  
• CC Rate  
• Vent Rate  
• Peri-Shock Pauses | Limited - Code Stat Active, BFD- Zoll CPR Analytics | Limited data available | • Expand Code Stat  
• 2017 - BFD implemented Zoll CPR Performance Reviews |
| Cardiac Arrest | Res-Q-Pod | • % of Pts receiving Res-Q-Pod (ITD)  
• Mean time to Res-Q-Pod | Active | • 2017 – 67%  
• ePCR data collection improvements |
| Cardiac Arrest | Sodium Bicarb | Sodium Bicarb administrations | Active | After 2017 update training, Sodium Bicarb administrations were reduced  
Sodium Bicarb was frequently administered when not indicated prior to 2017 Annual Policy Update Training |
| Cardiac Arrest | Death in Field | % of pts with Death Determination in Field (Cardiac Arrest Transport Rate) | Active | Cardiac Arrest Transport Rate 67% See 2019 Policy Updates |
| Cardiac STEMI/ACS *, ** | 12 lead/ASA*, ** | • % of Pts with CP-Suspected ACS Impression receiving ASA. ACS-1*  
• Scene time for STEMI patients. ACS-3*  
• Time to EKG, ACS-6* | Active, Core Measure | • 2017 ACS-1 - 89%  
• 2017 ACS-3 – 24 min.  
• 2017 ACS-6 – 26 min.  
ACS-6 New Core Measure |
| Cardiac STEMI* | Time* | • Avg. D2D (Door to Device) time (All STEMI Centers)  
• % of D2D ≤ 90 minutes  
• EMS on scene time, 90th percentile  
• E2D (EMS to Device) Time | Active, Discontinued, Proposed | • 2014 STEMI ALERT Analysis  
○ Sensitivity 91.5%  
○ Specificity 98.8%  
○ PPV 40  
○ NPV 97.7%  
• Improve ECG Transmission Process  
• Expand CPR Analytics  
• Develop E2D time measure  
• Improved STEMI Center Data Collection |
| Cardiac STEMI | STEMI ALERT | STEMI ALERT Analysis | Ad Hoc | • 2017 STEMI ALERTS - 869 |
| CVA * | CVA Screening* | Prehospital screening for suspected stroke patients, STR-1* | Active | • 2017 STR-1 – 94.78%  
• 2017 STROKE ALERTS - 1513 |
| CVA * | CVA -Blood Glucose* | Glucose testing for suspected stroke patients, STR-2* | Active | • 2016- STR-2 95.28%, 2017- STR-2 89.69%  
Daily monitoring in Tableau |
| CVA * | CVA Notification* | Advance hospital notification for stroke patients, STR-4* | Active | • 2017 –STR -4 100%  
New Core Measure |

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”

---

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<th>Improvement Activities (planned or in progress)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Pain Management | Pain Management | % of pts receiving Fentanyl when pain >7 | Core Measure Discontinued | 2016, 22.42%, PAI-1 Fentanyl admins declining since 2015 | • Fentanyl replaced Morphine in 2014 policy  
• Pain Scale documentation required on all patients in 2014  
• Core Measure Discontinued |

- Root Cause Analysis
  - Opioid Crisis Awareness
  - Reverse Distribution process complexities with increased documentation demands
  - Training emphasis on providing least invasive to most invasive pain management tx

- Fentanyl replaced Morphine in 2014 policy
- Pain Scale documentation required on all patients in 2014
- Core Measure Discontinued

**BURNS, TRAUMA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>QI Indicator Status</th>
<th>Key Findings / Indicator Values</th>
<th>Improvement Activities (planned or in progress)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Burns | IV Fluid | Amount of fluid critical burn pts receive | Ad Hoc | 2015 - Burn patient fluid admin reduced an avg. of 59% after 2014 Alfred protocol fluid formula implementation | • 2014 - Alfred Formula introduced  
• 2015 - Parkland Formula (more fluid restrictive) replaced Alfred Formula  
• Assess Parkland Formula impact on fluid administration |

---

- Improved Stroke Center Data Collection
- Improved Stroke Center processes including telecommunication between neurologist and patients at Kaiser facilities
- Education regarding transport of family member and obtaining phone #s of witnesses

---

| CVA * | Time* | • Avg. D2D time (All Stroke Centers) | • Active | • 2014 - 39 mins  
2016 - 41 mins  
2017 – 38 mins | • Improved Stroke Center Data Collection |
|--------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|        |        | • % of D2D ≤ 60 mins.               | • Active | • 2014 - 71%  
2016 - 87%  
2017 - 83% | • Improved Stroke Center processes including telecommunication between neurologist and patients at Kaiser facilities |
|        |        | • EMS On Scene Time, 90th Percentile | • Active | • 2014 - 24 mins  
2016 - 25 mins  
2017 - 23 mins | • Education regarding transport of family member and obtaining phone #s of witnesses |
|        |        | • E2D Time                          | • Proposed | | |
**IV**

**IO**

Assessment

Sepsis

- Status Seizure
- Clinical Trauma

IV Fluid TXA
- TXA Data

Trauma**

Pts > 65 with ISS > 21 to trauma center **

Proposed

Trauma**

Pts with ISS > 15 to trauma center **

Proposed

Trauma*

On Scene Time 90th%, TRA-1*

Active

Trauma* Trauma

Direct transport to trauma center, TRA-2*

Active

Trauma* Trauma - Pain Assessment

Pain assessment for injured patients, TRA-3*

Active

Trauma* Trauma - Pain Assessment

Multiple pain assessment for injured patients, TRA-4*

Active

Trauma* Trauma - Pain Reduction

Measurement of patients with a decrease in their pain scale compared to initial pain scale, TRA-5

Active

OTHER MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Clinical Area

Element

Quality Indicators / Performance Measures

QI Indicator Status

Key Findings / Indicator Values

Improvement Activities (planned or in progress)

Status Seizure **

Versed **

% of pts with status seizures receiving Versed

Proposed

Audit Status Seizures

# of Sepsis Alerts

% of pts with Impression of Sepsis and Sepsis Alerts

Active

- Sepsis Alert monthly # has seasonal variation
- Sepsis Alert average #/month trend increasing
  2012 - 64/mo. avg
  2016 - 92/mo. avg
  2017 - 103/mo. avg
- Early significant flu outbreak in Dec 2017

2018 Sepsis Policy Update
- Modify fluid admin - 30ml/ml NS in pts with Septic Shock
- Monitor ETCO2
- Develop Sepsis Quality Indicators (Fluid administration)

Sepsis

Sepsis Alerts

- # of Sepsis Alerts
- % of pts with Impression of Sepsis and Sepsis Alerts
- % of pts meeting SIRS criteria that have Sepsis Alerts

Active

2013 - Spine Motion Restriction Policy Implemented
- 2016- Vacuum Mattresses required on all first responder apparatus and transport provider ambulances
- 2018 Vacuum Mattress stock replenishment work in progress

PROCEDURES

Clinical Area

Element

Quality Indicators / Performance Measures

QI Indicator Status

Key Findings / Indicator Values

Improvement Activities (planned or in progress)

Assessment

Ntg, Fentanyl, Versed

% of pts receiving repeat VS

Proposed

Audit revealed appropriate performance in both cardiac arrest and non-cardiac arrest pts

2018 IO Policy Update
- Add Humeral IO site

IO

GCS > 3, IO

#/% of IO when GCS > 3

Audited in 2013

2016 82% success per attempt
- SL use increased while NS drip decreased
- Policy Update emphasized saline lock use

IV

IV, Saline Lock, NS Drip

% Success Per Attempt IV Fluid vs. SL use

Ad Hoc

2018 IO Policy Update
- Add Humeral IO site

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
Alameda County EMS Quality Improvement Plan | 2018

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sedation</th>
<th>Versed pt responses, VS</th>
<th>Proposed</th>
<th>Assess adverse effect of sedation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**OPERATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Area</th>
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<th>Quality Indicators / Performance Measures</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>Transports</td>
<td>Transport #</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2012 – 255 Launches 59 Transports 2017 – 145 Launches 20 Transports</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Response</td>
<td>Response Time</td>
<td>• Response Time Compliance (TCR to On Scene Arrival)</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>• P+ response compliance has real time dashboard monitoring in First Watch • All provider’s response times are compliant with contractual requirements</td>
<td>• P+ has ongoing ambulance flexible deployment analysis • Reassess core measure data collection methodology • Measure from first ring time at PSAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuity of Patient Care</td>
<td>Ambulance Patient Offload Time (APOT)</td>
<td>• Offload times o Ambulance arrival time at facility to in service time (Active) o APOT Arrival to TOC (by nurse signature at TOC)</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>• Median ambulance available time reduced through 2017 # o 2015 - 48 min o 2017 - 41 mins o 2018 to May - 42 min • 90th Percentile APOT reduced o Jan 2016 – 48 mins o Jan 2018 – 40 mins o May 2017 – 37 mins o May 2018 – 33 mins</td>
<td>• APOT Data analysis IAW EMSA guidelines • Real-time monitoring of hospital wait times • Monthly data reporting to hospitals • Data reporting to EMSA • Engagement of EMS and hospital leadership and care providers in APOT • # Slight increase in offload times after NEMSIS 3.4 implementation • Contra Costa County ambulances integrated with P+ into First Watch Hospital Status Dashboard (# of units and wait times) o Plan to integrate BFD, AFD, PFD ambulance CAD data o FW available for field crews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Compliance</td>
<td>LP-15 data</td>
<td>• % of 12 lead, all ECG and CPR uploads from LP-15 to Zoll ePCR and Code Stat</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>• 5-10% • Current upload process using cables is cumbersome</td>
<td>• Upload trial of cardiac arrest pt data to CodeStat in progress • Investigating wireless uploads • P+ implementing monitor uploads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispatch</td>
<td>MPDS</td>
<td>• Time response analysis • Critical intervention analysis for determinants • EMD compliance/correct categorization</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Time Sensitive Intervention analysis tied to MPDS determinants to determine dispatch priority • 27B response priority changed to post intervention analysis • 6E analysis and MPDS Guideline changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispatch</td>
<td>Dispatch Time Increments</td>
<td>Time response analysis</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>PSAP data is unavailable</td>
<td>• Develop QI indicator for PSAP first ring time to first EMS response time • ACRECC time interval analysis in progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Process, Data and Quality Indicator Analysis

DATA COMMUNICATION -- CHARTS
The use of charts is essential in the analysis of processes, data and quality indicators. While many different types of charts exist, the following charts provide the best process analysis. These charts are also easy to create and use.

CONTROL CHARTS measure process improvement.

Process Improvement = Quality Improvement

“Our current processes are perfectly designed to produce the results we are getting.” Davis Balestracci

If given two different numbers, one will be bigger than the other. However, if given a series of numbers over a period of time and then “plotting the dots”, a picture of a process starts to emerge.

All data has a time component of some sort. While many charts analyze process improvements, Control charts provide the best illustrations of process improvement over time. These charts are simple to create and easy to understand. Control charts in particular are a necessary tool all organizations must use to determine whether a process is improving or merely operating within some variation.

A chart of numbers is just a chart of numbers.

A Control Chart presents a picture of the story.

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
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IV. Action to Improve

“What are we doing to make things better?”

The EMS Agency shall establish and facilitate a system wide quality improvement program to monitor, review, evaluate and improve the delivery of prehospital care services.

The program shall involve all system participants and shall include, but not be limited to the following activities:

- Prospective - designed to prevent potential problems.
- Concurrent - designed to identify problems or potential problems during the course of patient care.
- Retrospective - designed to identify potential or known problems and prevent their recurrence. Reporting/Feedback - all quality improvement activities will be reported to the EMS Agency in a manner to be jointly determined. As a result of Q.A. activities, changes in system design may be made.
- Reporting/Feedback - all quality improvement activities will be reported to the EMS Agency in a manner to be jointly determined. As a result of Q.A. activities, changes in system design may be made.

In developing QI activities, various models and methodologies such as The Model for Improvement, PDSA, DMAIC and The Program/Project Management Model can be used by any organization’s quality improvement team.

The Model for Improvement – PDSA Cycle

Institute for Healthcare Improvement

- The Aim: What are we trying to accomplish? How good? By when? For whom?
- The Measures: How will we know a change is an improvement? What are the process and outcome measures?
- The Changes: What change can we make that will result in improvement?

The PDSA cycle gives us a way to quickly test changes on a small scale, observe what happens, tweak the changes as necessary, and then test again—before implementing anything on a broad scale.

- Plan – State objective of the test, make predictions, Develop an improvement plan to carry out the test (who, what where, when)
- Do - Carry out the test or trial, document problems and unexpected observations, begin analysis of the data
- Study - Complete the analysis of the data, compare the test data to predictions, and summarize what was learned

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
• **Act** - What changes are to be put into policy and institutionalized? What will be the objective of the next cycle? What, if any, re-education or training is needed to effect the changes?

### Six Sigma

*Institute for Healthcare Improvement*

The focus of Six Sigma is reducing variation or the defect rate, measured by Sigma level, or “Defects per Million Opportunities.” The Six Sigma improvement framework consists of six basic steps, known as DMAIC for short:

- **Define.** Define the problem in detail.
- **Measure.** Measure defects (in terms of “defects per million,” or Sigma level).
- **Analyze.** In-depth analysis using process measures, flow charts, defect analysis to determine under what conditions defects occur.
- **Improve.** Define and test changes aimed at reducing defects.
- **Control.** What steps will you take to maintain performance?

Once an Improvement Plan has been implemented, the results of the improvement will be measured. Changes to the system will be integrated and standardized. A plan for monitoring future activities will be established to ensure the change continues. Findings and plans are discussed and implemented through the EMS Quality Council.

### Program/Project Management Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Project Title</th>
<th>A short title that labels the program/project should be concise and clear.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>A clear program/project purpose related to the overall EMS Purpose to improve health and reduce pain and suffering should be clearly defined in one sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision</td>
<td>Where we see the program/project in the future related to the overall EMS Vision should be clearly defined in one sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>The main concerns and cares of the program/project related to the overall EMS Values of STARCARE should be stated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program/Project Scope</td>
<td>The parameters of the program/project, what’s included and/or not included, “what’s in or out”, should be defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program/Project Members</td>
<td>The program/project leader and members should be listed. The roles and responsibilities of the leader and each member should be clearly defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurements, Outcome</td>
<td>Established benchmarks and measures as well as other innovative data measures that are pertinent to the improvement program/project should be established. Results and measurements from the patient’s perspective are essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement Projects</td>
<td>Define the specific work being done within the Quality Improvement program/project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule</td>
<td>The difference between a wish and a goal is that a goal contains a deadline. Intermediate and final project deadlines should be determined and followed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
POLICY REVIEW PROCESS
(See Addendum – 2012-2018 QA/QI Activities and Policy Update Summaries)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The policy review process is an advisory process to the EMS Medical Director for the formulation of medical protocols. Policy suggestions and/or draft policies are accepted from committees, system participants, individuals, and/or interested parties.

1.2 Policies will be evaluated on an annual basis with adequate time allowed for training and distribution. Specific recommendations for additions, deletions and/or revisions should be forwarded to the EMS Agency.

2. POLICY PROCESS

2.1 Written Public Comment Draft

2.1.1 The EMS office will distribute draft policies to the appropriate system participants and/or interested parties for written comments.

2.1.2 Policies under consideration that affect the EMS system as a whole will be sent out for review by all systems participants. A policy under consideration that applies to a limited group will only be sent to those who would be directly affected.

2.1.3 The time frame allowed for the return of comments will be 60 days. Comments may be mailed or faxed to the EMS office, but must be received no later than 4 p.m. on the deadline date.

2.1.4 All comments will be reviewed by the EMS Medical Director. All suggestions will be taken into consideration.

2.2 Public Testimony

2.2.1 Public comments will be heard at the next most appropriate Emergency Medical Oversight Committee (EMOC) meeting (usually in August)

2.2.2 A final draft of the policy will be distributed prior to the meeting.

2.2.3 Time will be allotted at the meeting for public testimony and discussion. All recommendations will be taken into consideration during the finalization of the policy.

3. ANNUAL POLICY REVIEW PROCESS TIMELINE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Review Process</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deadline for policy ideas</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written public comment draft released</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written comments due back to EMS</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Testimony at EMOC</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalized policies released</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update training</td>
<td>August/September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective date of new policies</td>
<td>January 1 of Policy Year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific dates set annually. Subject to change.

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
### Ongoing EMS Agency Quality Improvement Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QI Project/Programs</th>
<th>Primary QI Partners</th>
<th>QI Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac Care/STEMI</td>
<td>• The STEMI Committee with STEMI centers and EMS providers</td>
<td>• October 2015 Cardiac Arrest Registry to Enhance Survival (CARES) • CPR training • System Based Approach • Improving STEMI Triage • Reduce time from onset to definitive care • Community AEDs • 12 Lead Program/Transmission • Feedback to providers on Pt outcomes • MOU Renewals • Kaiser Oakland STEMI/Cardiac Arrest Center Jan. 2017 • Heads Up CPR study/trial proposed • “ECMO To Go” proposed • Code Stat Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke Care</td>
<td>• Stroke Committee with Stroke Centers and EMS providers</td>
<td>• MOU Renewals • Improving Stroke Triage • Reducing time from onset to definitive care • Public Stroke Education • Feedback to providers on Pt outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma Care</td>
<td>• Trauma Audit Committee (TAC) with Trauma Centers and Providers</td>
<td>• Trauma Case Reviews • Improve Triage • Improve Spinal Immobilization Triage and Care • Efficient Aircraft Utilization • Feedback to providers on Pt outcomes • 2017 TXA Trial Study ended • 2018 TXA in local optional scope of practice • Trauma Re-Triage Procedure o (Adult) - New January 2017 o (Pediatric) – New January 2017 • American College of Surgeon Trauma Center Verifications o Children’s - Level I o Highland - Level I o Eden - Level II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain and Suffering Reduction</td>
<td>• All</td>
<td>• Reduce pain and suffering • Analyze pain scales before and after treatments • Analyze causes of pain and suffering • Analyze non-invasive pain reduction treatments in all demographics • Analyze analgesic and anti-nausea treatments in all demographics • Implementation of comfortable patient movement measures such as vacuum mattress use • Patient Satisfaction Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Planning, Response,</td>
<td>• All partners, local and statewide</td>
<td>• Improved communication strategies between local, state and federal agencies • Improved surge capacity • Improved disaster caches • Development of standard MCI forms • Urban Shield and other disaster drills and training • ReddiNet expansion and training • EBRICS - ALCO Permitted BLS providers to have EBRICS radio in each permitted ambulance by year end 2017. • Stop the Bleed • Pediatric Readiness Project - Strengthen Pediatric Readiness Contract with UCSF Benioff Site Visits and follow-up reports with recommendations for improvement conducted between April 2016-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readiness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>• Contracted Providers and Partners</td>
<td>• Contract compliance monitoring of all line items</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
Alameda County EMS Quality Improvement Plan

| Unusual Occurrences, Investigations, Enforcement | • All providers and receiving facilities | • Development of new agreements

  - Ems Duty Officer Notification Policy – January 2017
  - Development of an EMS investigation/enforcement unit with CLEAR training (or equivalent)
  - Identify sentinel events
  - Development of a standard intake and investigation process
  - Transparent reporting

| Data Collection, Flow and Analysis | • EMS Providers
• Data Steering Committee with all partners/provider
• First Watch
• Zoll
• Medtronics
• DNI | • Improving the flow of data between all partners and EMS
• Single Zoll ePCR for FRALS and ALS Transporters implemented
• Tableau reporting analytics used by all EMS providers
• Improved data communications via wireless, internet, intranet and landlines
• Use of data expertise
• Use of local data for EMS system analysis and interventions if necessary
• Definitive Networks Incorporated Data Hosting / Training Services contract extension to June 2019
• Establishing bi-directional data exchanges
• Upgrade to NEMSIS 3.4, July 2017
  All providers submitted to CEMSIS/NEMSIS June 2018
• FDs trialed ESO, SafetyPad, ImageTrend ePCR software

| EMT Certification, Paramedic Accreditation | • EMS Providers
• EMSA | • EMS to update certification and accreditation policies
• Providers to develop new hire employee education and continuing education plans including field training and evaluation
• Policy 2000 Policy/Skills Competencies update proposal review/verifying in progress

| EMT/ Paramedic Training Programs | • All In-County Training Programs
• All providers | • Update Training Program Policies
• Preceptor Program Improvement including new graduate survey
• Ensuring provider and training programs are compliant with EMS state and local policies
• EMS Core

| Policy/Protocol Development | • Quality Council
• Stroke Committee
• STEMI/CARC Committee
• TAC
• ePCR Committee
• EMS Section Chiefs
• Receiving Hospital Committee
• Field Providers Input | • Continuous update of policy/protocols to address system improvement needs
• Simplification of existing policies
• Increase flexibility in protocol development and implementation to include online training and electronic protocol distribution
• Implemented Mobile Field Manual Application
• 2019 911 Field Manual updates proposals review/verifying in progress
• 2018 CCP Field Manual update proposals review/verifying in progress
• Equipment Policy proposal review/verifying in progress

| EMS Operations | • Maintain current EMS Administration Policies and Procedures | • Hospital Bypass Policy – A new ALCO EMS “Extended Wait Times” and “Bypass Policy” was added in May 2015 to mitigate ambulance patient offload delays.
• Ambulance Rerouting Policy 2015
• ED Closure Policy 2015
• Hospital Bypass Policy suspended Jan. 2018
• First Watch Hospital Status provided to field crews
• Proposed BFD, PFD, HFD, AlbFD CAD links to First Watch

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
"Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Studies/Trials/Reviews</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o Cardiac Arrest</td>
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<td>o Heads Up CPR proposed</td>
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<td>o Sepsis</td>
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<td>o TXA</td>
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<td>o MPDS</td>
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<td>o Responder Resilience</td>
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<td>o Chest Pain</td>
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<td>o Acute Stroke</td>
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<td>o Superuser Transport</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o MPDS/Non-Transport Rates</td>
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<td>o SMR</td>
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<td>o Altered Mental Status</td>
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<td>o ASA for ACS</td>
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<td>o Hypoglycemia/EMS Transport</td>
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<td>o Laryngoscopy</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>King Vision Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bay Area Journal Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Analysis of latest medical research related to EMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Injury Prevention | All                                      | Bicycles Helmets                                                                      |
|                   |                                          | Car Restraints                                                                        |
|                   |                                          | Senior Injury Prevention                                                               |

| Aircraft Utilization | All                                      | Monitor appropriate aircraft utilization                                               |
| Aircraft Utilization | CALSTAR, REACH, CHP, Lifeflight, EBRPD   |                                                                                        |

| Emergency Medical Dispatch | All Providers and Dispatch Centers | Timely dispatch of appropriate resources |
| Emergency Medical Dispatch | All PSAPS                           | MPDS QI/QA Critical Interventions        |

| Community Paramedicine | Trial with Alameda City Fire Department | |
Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC)

“Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC)” is a program that addresses the specific care of children within the EMS system to include the prevention, prehospital, emergency department, in-patient and rehabilitation services. This includes planning, implementation, management, policy development, evaluation, and education consistent with California / National EMSC standards/guidelines.

Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP)

The administration of the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) grant continues under the Alameda County Public Health Department. The HPP EMS Coordinator continues to coordinate the HPP workplan deliverables with the HPP Coordinator in Public Health. ALCO EMS staff support activities of the HPP workplan (such as the 700 megahertz radio programs and the annual statewide exercise). The HPP EMS Coordinator is the co-project lead for the statewide exercises in 2016 and 2017.

Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialist/Disaster Preparedness

The RDMHS provides 24/7 response to Region II emergencies; emergency mutual aid coordination for medical and health including processing situation reports and resource requests from the Region II Operational Areas; management of the Alameda county MHOAC directory including the metrics resource directory; participation in Urban Shield including the organization of the Ambulance Strike Team mass casualty scenario. The RDMHS also leads the regional Ebola and Infectious Disease Transportation project.

ALCO AED Project HeartSAFE

Project HeartSAFE works with Alameda County departments for assignments of department contacts, site coordinators, people to be trained, placement of AEDs, and ongoing promotion and maintenance of the AEDs.

Community Paramedic Program

The City of Alameda Fire Department was selected to participate in a pilot study to develop one of the very first Community Paramedic Programs in the State of California. Community Paramedics provide follow-up care for selected individuals with chronic illnesses who have been recently discharged from the hospital. Additionally, Community Paramedics will connect at-risk populations to appropriate resources, including those who frequently use emergency services.

CPR 7

CPR 7 is a program developed in 2010 for public school 7th graders in Alameda County. As the State of California recently passed legislation requiring 9th grade health science students be trained in CPR as a graduation requirement, Alameda County EMS will transition CPR 7 into CPR 9 and continue to support the 9th grade CPR training efforts.

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Alameda County EMS Agency Request for Proposals (RFP) Best Practices and EMS System Elements

There have been many changes and improvements in EMS and health care during the last decade. Alameda County EMS is among the jurisdictions that have conducted numerous evidence-based studies to determine which practices will produce the best patient outcomes. Technology has allowed EMS to improve response times and productivity and to provide data for identifying best practices that will deliver positive results.

The County desires to ensure the delivery of high quality 911 Ambulance Service within its service areas to provide for the public health and safety of residents and visitors. Its most recent procurement process is designed to move the EMS System, and the 911 Ambulance Service provided therein, away from the traditional mindset that “quicker is always better” and toward a new framework of “providing the right resource, to the right patient, at the right time, and at the lowest responsible cost”—a direction that is supported by clinical research and is necessary for the financial stability of the system.

In this framework, the EMS Agency provides regulatory, policy, and contract based oversight and guidance, while also providing the selected Contractor significant discretion to manage its day-to-day operations, to optimize clinical operation and financial performance. Nevertheless, the EMS Agency also closely monitors clinical practice and operational and financial performance to assure that the 911 Ambulance Services meet the County’s overarching goals for the EMS System.

These goals include the Institute for Health Improvement’s Triple Aim for healthcare:

a. Sustain and improve the quality of clinical care the patient receives
b. Stabilize or reduce the cost of EMS services
c. Improve patient satisfaction

To support achievement of these goals, the EMS Agency has identified the following six tenets for EMS System improvement:

a. Preserving a high level of emergency medical response throughout the County
b. Producing a system that is cost-effective while preserving a high level of response and care
c. Designing a system that is County-wide (i.e., current Exclusive Operating Area (EOA)), allowing for consistency of service throughout all areas and jurisdictions of the County
d. Maintaining and supporting the current and future EMS workforce
e. Producing a system that is sustainable for the long term
f. Maintaining the appropriate regulatory and oversight functions between the Local EMS Agency (LEMSA) and the selected Contractor

Finally, the essential elements of this EMS System must include:

a. Prevention and early recognition
b. Bystander action/system access
c. Emergency Medical Dispatch of ambulances and First Responders
d. Telephone protocols and pre-arrival instructions
e. First Responder ALS services
f. Transport ambulance services (ALS and BLS)
g. Direct (on-line) medical control
h. Receiving facility interface
i. Indirect (off-line) medical control

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V. Training and Education

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES CORPS
Alameda County EMS Agency works with the Alameda County Health Pipeline Partnership to provide ethnically diverse youth of the county with academic, social, and professional development to build a successful career in all areas of the health industry. The vision is to have a healthy workforce that reflects the rich ethnic and cultural diversity of our community.

INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM
The Injury Prevention Program primarily targets children, older adults and organizations that provide services to these populations.

The Child Passenger Safety (CPS) Work Group educates service providers on child passenger safety seat laws and proper use and installation of car seats. As part of an Alameda County Court Diversion program, the workgroup provides CPS education for people cited for car seat or seat belt violations. The workgroup also conducts annual CPS technician and educator courses.

The Helmet Safety Program provides age appropriate and interactive presentations focused on rules and best practices for using non-motorized wheeled vehicles (bikes, scooters, skateboards) for children ages eighteen and under.

The Senior Injury Prevention Program (SIPP) partners with community organizations to provide public education and assistance to reduce preventable injuries to older adult. All fall prevention research shows that the most effective fall prevention programs are multi-faceted and include these components:

- Physical Activity Training Sessions to train lay people who are conducting exercise classes
- SIPP partners with the Area Agency on Aging to provide home modifications, medication management assistance, and physical activity classes geared towards fall prevention.
- Fall Prevention Discussion Groups –These sessions began as focus groups in 1999 to help us collect data and understand when, where, and how falls occur in our community.
- Driving Safety
  - Driving Safety Discussion Groups –
  - CarFit – Helps mature drivers learn how to adjust their car “fit” them in a way that provides the best visual ability, safety and access to controls.
- Bone Density Screenings are conducted by EMS/SIPP staff using the densitometer purchased with Measure A funding.
- Hospice “Getting the Most Out of Life” – This program’s vision is to increase enrollment of hospice eligible patients into hospice care by educating caregivers, patients and the public on what hospice has to offer and improving the current image of hospice

STOP THE BLEED
Stop the Bleed is a national awareness campaign and call-to-action intended to cultivate grassroots efforts that encourage bystanders to become trained, equipped, and empowered to help in a bleeding emergency before professional help arrives. Alameda County Emergency Medical Services Agency is actively participating in developing, promoting and implementing this initiative

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DISASTER TRAINING - DRILLS - EXERCISES

- Urban Shield
- Emergency Operations Manual (EOM) Training
- Active Shooter Training
- Tactical Emergency Medical Support (TEMS)
- Stop The Bleed
- Ambulance Strike Teams
- Annual California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) Medical / Health Exercise Planning, Table-Top and Functional Exercise / After Action Report
- EMSA statewide medical health disaster exercise
- Golden Guardian Exercise
- Hospital Evacuation Surge Test
- Alameda County annual disaster exercise, and other large scale drills and exercises
- Child Care Emergency Plan – Train the Trainer

CONFERENCES

- Annual California Neonatal/Pediatric Disaster Coalition Conference
- Resuscitation Conference Sep. 2018
- Senior Injury Prevention Conference
- Operation Independence Emergency Preparedness Training
- “Getting the Most Out of Life” Hospice Outreach
- 2018 California Senior Injury Prevention Educational Forum

PARAMEDIC AND EMT TRAINING PROGRAMS

Paramedic and EMT Training Programs are approved and monitored in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 22. Training programs receive EMS education initiatives associated with treatment protocol updates and quality improvement activities.

CONTINUING EDUCATION (CE) Title 22, DIVISION 9, CHAPTER 11

Training and Education is fundamental to the success of quality improvement and is addressed in collaboration with quality and training experts from all of our partners throughout the EMS system. CE training program objectives are designed to:

- Meet State licensure/certification requirements and/or County accreditation requirements
- Be developed with educational content to address Alameda County specific needs
- Provide standards-based training for all fire and ambulance personnel
- Integrateprehospital skills/CE training into a county-wide system
- Utilize patient simulator training countywide to achieve training objectives
- Improve and integrate “partners” in ALS/BLS training
- Facilitate increased interagency training to promote cooperation and respect

EMS will work in strong partnership with CE training programs to communicate and educate EMS providers throughout the system in the following ways:

- Identification, development and implementation of EMS best practices
- Skills and protocol focused indicator reports monitoring field practice and success
- Annual EMS updates on protocol changes and quality initiatives
- Support in the development of standardized curriculum and resources to support training activities
- Review of educational needs assessment
- Recommendations for training on clinical and patient care issues

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VI. Annual Update

ALAMEDA COUNTY ANNUAL REPORT

The EMS Medical Director evaluates the QI Program with the EMS QI Council at least annually. This group is tasked with ensuring that the QI Plan is in alignment with our strategic goals, and reviews the plan to identify what did and did not work. From this information, an Annual Update is provided to the CQI Team and will include the following:

- Indicated monitors
- Key findings and priority issues identified
  - Identification of any trends
- Improvement action plans and plans for further action
  - Description of any in-house policy revisions
  - Description of any continuing education and skills training provided as a result of Improvement Plans
- Description of whether the goals were met and whether follow up is needed
- Description of next year’s work plan based on the current year’s indicator review

The Annual Update is a written account of the progress of an organization’s activities as stated in the EMS QI Program. Refer to the previous year’s update and work plan describing how, how often and who (job title) in your organization evaluates the QI Program (annually at minimum). This include the indicators monitored, key findings/priority issues identified, improvement action plan/plans for further action, and state whether goals were met. If goals were not met, what follow-up is needed, if any? The update shall include, but not be limited to a summary of how the provider’s EMS QI Program addressed the program indicators.

The EMS QI Program shall be reviewed by the LEMSA or the EMSA at least every five years.

Description of Organizations
The description should include an organizational chart showing how the QI Program is integrated into the organization.

Statement of EMS QI Program goals and objectives
Describe processes used in conducting QI activities. Were goals and objectives met?

List and define indicators utilized during the reporting year
- Define state and local indicators
- Define provider specific indicators
- Define methods to retrieve data from receiving hospitals regarding patient diagnoses and disposition
- Audit critical skills
- Identify issues for further system consideration
- Identify trending issues
- Create improvement action plans (what was done and what needs to be done)
- Describe issues that were resolved
- List opportunities for improvement and plans for next review cycle
- Describe continuing education and skill training provided as a result of Performance Improvement Plans
- Describe any revision of in-house policies
- Report to constituent groups
- Describe next year’s work plan based on the results of the reporting year’s indicator review

Sample Work Plan Template (see Quality Indicators on page 27)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators Monitored</th>
<th>Key Findings/Priority Issues Identified</th>
<th>Improvement Action Plans for Further Action</th>
<th>Were Goals Met? Is Follow-up Needed?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
### ADDENDUM 1 / 2016-2019 FIELD POLICY UPDATE SUMMARIES

**2019 POLICY UPDATE PROPOSAL SUMMARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance Rerouting p. V</td>
<td>• REMOVE Extended Wait Times “Bypass” ID COMPLETE</td>
<td>ID COMPLETE (SYSTEM OVERVIEW &gt;&gt; TRAVIS?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault/Abuse/DV p.4-5</td>
<td>• ADD Law Enforcement notification (per pending legislation) PENDING</td>
<td>PENDING California Legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperkalemia p.14</td>
<td>• MODIFY Albuterol Dose to 10-20 mg</td>
<td>• Clarifies Hyperkalemia S/S, treatments and tx cautions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MODIFY Signs/Symptoms (weakness, N/V, CP, palpitations, SOB, numbness etc) ADD</td>
<td>• Clarifies Albuterol dosage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ECG Change Progression associated with Hyperkalemia progression</td>
<td>• Clarifies ECG change progression associated with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NaHCO3 Contraindication/Caution</td>
<td>Hyperkalemia progression</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Albuterol Contraindication/Caution</td>
<td>PDF Mark Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(VIDEO-SENAI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope of Practice p. 20</td>
<td>• MODIFY - Require ASA, EPI, Naloxone, SPO2, Glucometry for all permitted IFT BLS ambulance providers PENDING IFT VETTING</td>
<td>IFT BLS Vetting IN PROGRESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma Arrest Protocol?</td>
<td>ADD Trauma Arrest Protocol? PENDING</td>
<td>Lit Search TBD PENDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma Pt Criteria p. 27</td>
<td>ADD San Joaquin General Trauma Center (Level III)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXA pg.28</td>
<td>• MODIFY Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria ID COMPLETE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inclusion Criteria</td>
<td>Exclusion Criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Within three hours, the prehospital use of TXA should be considered for all blunt or penetrating trauma patients with signs and symptoms of hemorrhagic shock that meet any one of the following inclusion criteria:</td>
<td>• Any patient &lt;15 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SBP &lt; 90 mmHg</td>
<td>• Any patient more than three hours post-injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Significant hemorrhage with a HR &gt; 120</td>
<td>• Isolated penetrating cranial injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bleeding not controlled by direct pressure or tourniquet</td>
<td>• Traumatic brain injury with brain matter exposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Major amputation of any extremity above the wrists or ankles</td>
<td>• Documented cervical cord injury with motor deficits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REMOVE documentation language (Required in ePCR) ID INCOMPLETE</td>
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<td>California Prehospital Antifibrinolytic Therapy (Cal-PAT) Study</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• “Improved mortality”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• “The mortality difference was greatest in severely injured</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>patients.”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• “Significant reduction in total blood transfusion”</td>
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<td>(VIDEO??-TRAUMA DOCTOR??)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult/Pedi Sections</th>
<th>Anaphylaxis Adult p.36</th>
<th>Anaphylaxis Pedi p. 63</th>
<th>Clarifies BLS administration of Epinephrine in Anaphylaxis ID COMPLETE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADD BLS Boxes to algorithms</td>
<td>* Adult – 0.3mg IM via auto-injector or Epi Safe type 1ml syringe ID COMPLETE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Pediatric – 0.15 IM via auto-injector or Epi Safe type 1ml syringe ID COMPLETE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaphylaxis Adult p.36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anaphylaxis Pedi p. 63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Asystole/PEA Adult p.37  | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses | "Epinephrine may improve ROSC, but it does not improve survival to discharge or neurologic outcome. Timing of epinephrine may affect patient outcome, but BLS measures are the most important aspect of resuscitation and patient survival. Time to vasopressor administration is significantly associated with ROSC, and the odds of ROSC declines by 4% for every 1-minute delay between call receipt and vasopressor administration."
| Asystole/PEA Pedi p.72   | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| VF/VT Adult p.59         | MODIFY Adult Pedi VF/VT PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after 2nd defib), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| VF/VT Pedi p.73          | MODIFY Adult Pedi VF/VT PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after 2nd defib), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| Airway Obstruction p.62  | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| Neonate Resus p.67       | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| Poisoning p. 71          | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| Resp. Depression p. 74   | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| Resp Distress p.75-76    | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| Routine Medical Care p.77| MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| Medicaions p.41          | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| Operations Section       | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| BLS/ALS First Responder  | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| p. 87                    | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| Death in the Field p. 88 | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| Equipment p. 98-104      | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
| IFT p. 106               | MODIFY Adult Pedi Asystole/PEA PDF MARKUP | \* Administer Epi, (after IV/IO), Q10 mins, up to 3 doses |                                                                       |
**ADD Olanzapine (NEW)**
**MOVE TO PROCEDURES SECTION**

**ADD Olanzapine (Zyprexa) ROUGH DRAFT COMPLETE**

10 mg sublingual is an atypical antipsychotic with minimal side effects. The major side effect would be minimal sedation that can be worsened by alcohol or other sedatives. The orally disintegrating olanzapine allows for rapid absorption with effects within 10-15 minutes.

**Indications**

For the cooperative anxious adult patient with a primarily behavioral health presentation and a history of psychiatric disorder. These patients will commonly be hearing voices or having paranoid thoughts after not taking their usual psychiatric medications.

**Administration**

The medication should be handed to the patient for self-administration. No water is needed for this orally disintegrating tablet.

**Contraindications**

- Age less than 18 or over 65
- Clinical intoxication with other substances
- Agitation requiring restraints
- Pregnant patients

“Olanzapine is an efficacious and well-tolerated atypical antipsychotic indicated for the treatment of schizophrenia and acute manic or mixed episodes, along with maintenance therapy in bipolar disorder and (in some countries) related psychiatric disorders. Consistent with the findings from large comparative clinical trials and observational studies, olanzapine has been found to be comparable or superior to other atypical antipsychotic medications in meta-analyses of head-to-head studies using a variety of efficacy/effectiveness and safety/tolerability outcomes. Notwithstanding potential weight gain as an important consideration associated with olanzapine treatment, this medication has a favorable risk/benefit profile that has led to it being extensively utilized worldwide.”

**Excited Delirium**

**Psychiatric and Behavioral Emergencies p. 112**

**MOVE TO PROCEDURES SECTION**

**MODIFY ALGORITHM**

ADD Excited Delirium path

- Up to 10 mg Versed standing order for chemical sedation
- Initiate fluid resuscitation
- 12 lead ECG and appropriate arrhythmia tx
- CO2 monitoring
- Internal/External cooling measures for hyperthermia
- BG evaluation

**Identifies improvement opportunities in clinical outcomes and/or system structures and processes.**

**New Protocol PDF ROUGH DRAFT**

**VIDEO – MELISSA**

**Responding Units – Canceling/Reducing Code p. 114**

**MODIFY 1. General Principles see p. 114**

**MODIFY 2. Canceling/Reducing Responding Units**

2.1 “Should” cancel the ambulance if there is no apparent illness or injury

2.2 “Shall” cancel the ambulance if patient meets Determination of Death Criteria

2.3 “Shall” reduce the ambulance response to C2 if pt has no immediate life threat OR the difference between C3 and C2 would not likely impact pt outcome

**Unusual Occurrence (NEW)**

**ADD Unusual Occurrence**

**Identifies improvement opportunities in clinical outcomes and/or system structures and processes.**

**New Protocol PDF ROUGH DRAFT**

**Advanced Airway p.116**

**MODIFY Pediatric Airway Management**

Manage the patient’s airway with proper airway positioning, simple airway adjuncts, suctioning and BVM ventilation as necessary. ALS personnel are authorized to perform the skill of endotracheal intubation for patients >= 40 kg.

**Pediatric Intubation removed per California EMSA ID COMPLETE**

**VIDEO >>> CHO BLS AIRWAY EXPERT??**

**Consent and Refusal Guidelines p. 120**

**MODIFY 1.2 “……patient, ….. must be offered medical care/transport”**

**MODIFY 3.1 “patient must be legally and mentally capable…..” to “patient, parent or guardian must have legal and mental Decision Making Capacity……”**

“Competent…..” modified to “Patient, parent, or guardian must have legal and mental Decision Making Capacity”
“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”

| Assess and Refer (NEW) | MODIFY 3.2.1 “If patient is legally and mentally capable’ to “If patient has legal and mental Decision Making Capacity”  
MODIFY 4. “competent adult” to “adult with Decision Making Capacity”  
ALS - ADD Assess and Refer Protocol - MODIFY Algorithms (Include A/R,Transport)  
• Does the patient, parent, or guardian have Decision Making Capacity?  
• How concerned are you with this patient’s current medical issue?  
• How likely is this patient to successfully navigate the provided referral?  
| “The Assess and Refer process identifies patients whose condition does not require transport by 911 emergency ambulance. All 911 calls for EMS will receive an appropriate response, timely assessment and appropriate patient care.”  
ASSESSS AND REFER ROUGH DRAFT  
MODIFY ID ALGORITHMS  
(VIDEO >> KARL) |
| Hemorrhage Control p. 129 | ADD - Wound Packing  
“Significant uncontrolled bleeding from extremity and junctional (shoulder, groin) wounds may packed with standard or hemostatic gauze. Wounds to the chest, abdomen or pelvis should not be packed.”  
MODIFY – Allow BLS to administer Combat Gauze (optional)  
| September 2015 American College of Surgeons Bulletin  
“After significant feedback from experienced military medics, in 2003 the CoTCCC recommended a hemostatic dressing that could be packed into a wound but that had hemostatic performance that was superior to standard gauze.”  
PDF Mark-Up (VIDEO >> JIM) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLINICAL PATIENT CARE</th>
<th>2019 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED UPDATES</th>
<th>REASON FOR UPDATE OR CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training Only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient Monitoring</td>
<td>ADD - Significantly ill patients, especially those with suspected respiratory, cardiac and neurological related illnesses, should receive appropriate continuous monitoring by EMS personnel until transferred to another appropriate monitor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ePCR Data Collection / Quality Improvement Measures</td>
<td>“How do we know that a change is an improvement?”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Cardiac Arrest         | • ADD Seizure witnessed by bystander or EMS  
• ADD Gasping witnessed by bystander or EMS |                             |
| Typos / Other          | ADD Titles and Keywords  
• Refusal, AMA, TXA, Assess and Refer, Olanzapine, Other 2019 Changes...... |                             |
| Table of Contents/Index|                                  |                             |
2018 POLICY UPDATE SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY/PROTOCOL</th>
<th>2018 SUMMARY OF UPDATES</th>
<th>PPT/VIDEO/SKILL TRAINING</th>
<th>REASON FOR CHANGE / OTHER NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td>Remove Alta Bates as a stroke center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Inside Back Cover | • If patient is NOT transported - and if safe, appropriate and feasible - perform a DV Lethality Screen  
|                  | o If patient screens HIGH RISK, refer patient to the Family Violence Law Center (FVLC) by calling the  
|                  | FVLC 24/7 hotline # 800-947-8301 (BIG-BOLD).  
|                  | o Briefly describe the DV circumstances to the FVLC advocate without providing any patient  
|                  | identifying information  
|                  | o If patient consents to speaking with FVLC advocate, hand patient the phone  
|                  | o If patient does not consent to speaking with FVLC advocate, give patient discreet FVLC resource  
|                  | information and advise that he/she can call 24/7  
|                  | o Repeat basic safety planning tips that the FVLC advocate provides  
|                  | • If patient is transported, inform receiving facility of DV incident and presence of law enforcement  
|                  | on scene  
|                  | • Added DV Algorithm (PPT/VIDEO)  
| General Section  |                           | IF DV is suspected AND if feasible, perform a  
|                  |                           | DV Lethality Screen on Non-Transported Patient  
| Assault / Abuse /  |                           |                                |
| Domestic Violence |                           |                                |
| (Pg. 4,5)        |                           |                                |
| Burn Pt Care (Pg.8) |                           | • Remove Base Contact Requirement PPT.....  
| CPR (Pg. 10)     |                           |                                |
| CPR (Pg. 11)     | • Removed Hypoglycemia as one of the causes of persistent arrest  
|                  | • Added AutoPulse Contraindications  
|                  | • ≤ 17 years of age  
|                  | • Patients with traumatic injury (wounds resulting from  
|                  | sudden physical injury or violence)  
|                  | • Added Lucas 2 Contraindications  
|                  | • If it is not possible to position LUCAS safely or correctly on the patient's chest.  
|                  | • Too small patient: If you cannot enter the PAUSE mode or ACTIVE mode when the pressure pad  
|                  | touches the patient's chest  
|                  | • LUCAS alarms with 3 fast signals.  
|                  | • Too large patient: If you cannot lock the Upper Part of LUCAS to the Back Plate without  
|                  | compressing the patient's chest.  
|                  | • Updated CPR Matrix to 2015 guidelines  
| CPR (Pg. 11)     |                           |                                |
| Crush Syndrome (Pg.13) | Removed Base Contact Requirement (PPT) |                           |                                |
| Hyperkalemia (Pg. 15) | • Added Albuterol (PPT)  
|                  | • Removed Base Contact Requirement (PPT)  
|                  | Albuterol promotes cellular reuptake of potassium resulting in reduced blood serum potassium levels  
| Local Optional Scope | Pulse Oximetry, Glucometer, ASA, Epinephrine Adult/Pedi Auto Injectors, Naloxone training (and supplies) required for BLS 911 Transport >>> Optional, with EMS MD approval, for BLS IFT (PPT, BLS SKILL) | Modified to reflect updated Title 22 regulations  
| (Pg.21)          |                           |                                |
| Sepsis (Pg. 53)  | • Initiate IV Fluids (VIDEO/PPT)  
|                  | If patient has sign and symptoms of shock, administer 500-1000ml NS IV/IO. If unresponsive to fluids,  
|                  | consider Epinephrine diluted to 0.01mg/ml (10mcg/ml), 0.5ml (5mcg) slow IV/IO every 3 minutes,  
|                  | titrate to a SBP > 90. (VIDEO/PPT)  
|                  | Emphasizes fluid administration in Sepsis patients  

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**Alameda County EMS Quality Improvement Plan | 2018**

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### POLICY/PROTOCOL 2018 SUMMARY OF UPDATES  PPT/VIDEO/SKILL TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY/PROTOCOL</th>
<th>2018 SUMMARY OF UPDATES</th>
<th>PPT/VIDEO/SKILL TRAINING</th>
<th>REASON FOR CHANGE / OTHER NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Shock (Pg. 55)  | - Epinephrine diluted to 0.01mg/ml (10mcg/ml), 0.5ml (5mcg) slow IV/IO every 3 minutes, titrate to a SBP > 90 (VIDEO/PPT/SKILL)  
- Removed Dopamine (VIDEO/PPT) |  |  |
| BRUE (Pg. 66)   | Modify title to BRUE (Formerly ALTE) (PPT) | ALTE (BRUE) title is consistent with Impression list and PALS |  |
| Neonate (Pg. 68)| In healthy full-term newborns, routine bulb syringe suctioning is not indicated. (PPT) | Multiple studies have found no benefit to routine suction of health full-term neonates. |  |

### Operations Section

**ALS Responder (Pg. 87)**

- “First Responder and transport personnel providing patient care are responsible for accurately documenting all available and relevant patient information on the electronic health record.” (PPT)

### Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>2018 SUMMARIZED OF UPDATES</th>
<th>PPT/VIDEO/SKILL TRAINING</th>
<th>REASON FOR CHANGE / OTHER NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airway Management (Pg. removed)</td>
<td>Pg. 118 Airway Management Policy removed (See ETCO2 Indications)</td>
<td>PPT</td>
<td>If used as designed, Airway Checklist does have value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Intraosseous (Pg. 134-135) | Added Humeral Site IO [VIDEO/PPT/SKILL]. Tibial Site IO may be used  
- Updated IO Contraindications:  
  - Fracture in target bone.  
  - Previous, significant orthopedic procedure at the site, prosthetic limb or joint.  
  - IO catheter use in past 48 hours of the target bone.  
  - Infection at the area of insertion.  
  - Excessive tissue (severe obesity) and/or absence of adequate anatomical landmarks. |  |  |

### Administration Policies  

**Policy #2000 Policy and Skills Competency**

- In conjunction with paramedic and EMT skills and policy competency evaluations, use Quality Improvement indicators as a guideline for analysis of skills and policy competencies

### CLINICAL PATIENT CARE  

**Supplemental Training**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLINICAL PATIENT CARE</th>
<th>Supplemental Training</th>
<th>REASON FOR UPDATE OR CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trauma Assessment</td>
<td>Central Cord Syndrome [VIDEO/PPT] Trauma Doc....</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac</td>
<td>STEMI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAD</td>
<td>[VIDEO/PPT] Dr. Jason Chan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Lead</td>
<td>Indicated patients should receive a prehospital 12 lead ECG within 10 minutes of EMS arrival (PPT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdose/Poisoning</td>
<td>“Toxidrome” reference (HANDOUT, PPT?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ETCO2 Indications**

- Cardiac/Respiratory Arrest (PPT)  
- Shortness of breath with visible distress  
- Significant tachypnea/bradypnea <10 >30 (adults)  
- Patients who cannot protect their own airway  
- ALTE  
- Respiratory depression after receiving sedation or pain management  
- Patients treated with an airway adjunct, BVM, suctioning or CPAP for airway compromise

---

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Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.

### 2017 POLICY UPDATE SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY/PROTOCOL</th>
<th>2017 SUMMARY OF UPDATES (01/20/2017)</th>
<th>Quality Improvement Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inside Back Cover</td>
<td>Added STEMI Centers [HACH, KFre, KOak (added KOak to EKG Policy)]</td>
<td>STEMI #s to all STEMI Centers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Section**

- **Assault/Abuse / Domestic Violence**
  - Added APS Website URL (APS Reporting can be done online)
  - Added Domestic Violence (DV) to Assault/Abuse Policy
    - If feasible (and with patient consent), conduct DV Lethality screen AND call Family Violence Law Center (FVLC) hotline and hand patient the phone. (800) 947-8301
    - If patient is NOT transported, provide basic safety planning
    - If patient is transported, inform receiving facility of DV advocacy steps taken
    - Please document thoroughly

- **Transport Guidelines / Patient Destination**
  - Removed “without regard to county lines” in 1.1.1
  - 1.1.1 “Patients should be transported to the closest hospital appropriate for their medical needs within a reasonable transport time, or as specified in the patient care protocols”

**Adult/Pedi Sections**

- **Anaphylaxis (Adult/Pedi)**
  - Moved "IV/IO NS" to Fluid Bolus Text Box
  - None

- **Acute Stroke**
  - Please “Make sure to either:
    - ►► transport the witness to the stroke center in the ambulance (PREFERRED); OR,
    - ►► if driving, tell him/her to leave immediately and meet you at the stroke center; AND,
    - ►► obtain a contact number where the witness can be reached by the attending physician”

- **Asystole/PEA Adult**
  - Removed hypoglycemia from reversible causes

- **Asystole / Anaphylaxis / Resp Distress / V-Fib. etc**
  - Simplified Epinephrine concentration unit to “mg/ml”
  - Modified 1:1,000 to 1 mg/ml
  - Modified 1:10,000 to 0.1 mg/ml

- **VF/VT (Adult/Pedi)**
  - Witnessed/Unwitnessed Cardiac Arrest
  - Perform high quality CPR until defibrillator available/charged

**Operations Section**

- **Death in the Field**
  - Removed “and asystole” for EMT in 2.1.3
  - Added “End of Life Act” (AB 15). Resuscitation should be withheld if there are DNR orders or evidence (e.g. Final Attestation Form) that the patient is exercising their rights under the End of Life Act.”
  - Added 2016 POLST Form

- **End of Life Act #**
- **POLST # Add Pulseless**
Alameda County EMS Quality Improvement Plan 2018

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---

**Equipment / Supplies**
- Added Vacuum Mattress (VM) requirement
- Added Mechanical CPR Device (optional)
- Added POW Kit mandatory requirement for FRALS and ALS units
- Add Triage Tape requirement
- HAZMAT TEAMS - Dual-chamber autoinjectors (e.g. - DuoDote®) may be substituted for individual doses of atropine and pralidoxime
- Modified Syringes to Luer Lock, Added Filter Needle

**POLICY/PROTOCOL 2017 SUMMARY OF UPDATES (01/20/2017)**

- **Policies and Protocols**
  - **HAZMAT TEAMS** - Dual-chamber autoinjectors (e.g. - DuoDote®) may be substituted for individual doses of atropine and pralidoxime
  - **Central Cord Syndrome Training**

**PROCEDURES**

- **Advanced Airway Management**
  - “An intubation attempt is defined as the insertion of the laryngoscope blade into the patient’s mouth”
  - “A supraglottic airway attempt is defined as the insertion of the supraglottic airway device into the patient’s mouth”

**MCI**

- **CLINICAL PATIENT CARE 2017 SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING**

**Falls**
- Added Fall Risk Assessment Training
  - Have you fallen in the past year?
  - Do you feel unsteady when standing or walking?
  - Do you worry about falling?

**Cardiac Arrest**
- Sodium Bicarb should be administered if renal failure or hyperkalemia is suspected
- If traumatic arrest (from GSW or other traumatic etiologies) is suspected, do NOT use ACLS medications (including Epinephrine)
- If time permits, obtain a BP. This measure should NOT influence or affect patient treatment decisions.

**Tachycardia (SVT)**
- “Modified Valsalva Maneuver”

**TXA Indications**
- Trauma with signs and symptoms of hemorrhagic shock (BP < 90)
- Trauma with risk for significant hemorrhage
  - EBL > 500 AND HR > 120
  - Bleeding not controlled by direct pressure or tourniquet
  - Amputation above wrists or ankles

**VM treatment #**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>% of Total SMR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2016</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2016</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2016</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2016</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2016</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2016</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2016</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2017</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.91% (to 1/18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Central Cord Syndrome Training**

**Reddinet Use in MCI**

**At risk fall #**

**“Clunky”**

**Bicarb**

~20% of all CA....# Unknown change

**Epi in Trauma Arrest**

40yo GSW arrest in Nov 2016, non-transport

**VS analysis**

**TXA #s, study data including undertriage**

2016 25 (7 in Dec)

2017 1 “Got TXA” PSA
**Documentation**

Please ensure accurate VS documentation (including repeated BP and RR). VS data accuracy is important because it is used by ALCO EMS and other researchers to assess patients’ responses to various treatments.

**Ambulance Wait Times**

The **Transfer of Care (TOC) Time Definition**
- The patient is **physically transferred** from the ambulance gurney to hospital equipment
  - AND
- The hospital staff have received a **report** concerning the transfer of the patient

Please obtain the hospital staff signature at the TOC Time.

---

**Data field analysis**

[Graph showing ambulance wait times with data points for different months from February 2018 to December 2018.]

---

“Our purpose is to reduce pain and suffering and improve the health of our patients.”
## 2016 POLICY UPDATE SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy/Protocol</th>
<th>2016 Summary of Changes  Rev. 9-29-15</th>
<th>QA/QI</th>
<th>Update Reason / Best Evidence Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Ambulance Rerouting Criteria**  
(This policy is an abbreviated field version of the admin policy already in effect) | “In the event a hospital is holding two or more ambulances for more than thirty (30) minutes, incoming ambulances may be rerouted and facility placed on bypass by an EMS transport provider supervisor for all non-critical patients until ED resolves transfer of care issues with ambulance service provider(s).” | | Purpose: To reduce ambulance wait times at hospitals  
The Transfer of Care (TOC) time is defined as the time when:  
- The patient is physically transferred from the ambulance gurney to hospital equipment AND  
- The hospital staff have received a report concerning the transfer of the patient |

### General Section

#### Trauma Patient Care

- **INDICATIONS:** Patients ≥ 18 y.o. with sustained blunt or penetrating trauma within three (3) hours with:  
  - Blunt or penetrating trauma with signs and symptoms of hemorrhagic shock.  
  - Systolic blood pressure of less than 90 mmHg at scene of injury, during ground medical transport, or on arrival to designated trauma centers  
  - Patients who are considered to be high risk for significant hemorrhage:  
    - Estimated blood loss (EBL) of 500 milliliters in the field accompanied with heart rate (HR) greater than 120.  
    - Bleeding not controlled by direct pressure or tourniquet.  
    - Major amputation of any extremity above the wrists and above the ankles

- **CONTRAINDICATIONS:**  
  - Penetrating cranial injury  
  - Traumatic brain injury with brain matter exposed  
  - (See TXA Field Policy for other contraindications)

- **DOSE:** Administer TXA 1 gm in 100 ml of NS/D5W via IV/IO over 10 mins.  
  (Do not administer IVP. This will cause hypotension.)  
  Place an approved wristband on patient prior to transport

- **TXA Admin for indicated patients**  
- **Morbidity/Mortality**  
- **Blood Transfusions**  
- **Fluid Admin**  
- **Adverse Effects (including DVT)**

- **2011 CRASH 2 Trial**:  
  10 096 patients were allocated to tranexamic acid and 10 115 to placebo, of whom 10 060 and 10 067, respectively, were analysed. All-cause mortality was significantly reduced with tranexamic acid (1463 [14.5%] tranexamic acid group vs 1613 [16.0%] placebo group; relative risk 0.91, 95% CI 0.85–0.97; p=0.0035). The risk of death due to bleeding was significantly reduced (489 [4.9%] vs 574 [5.7%]; relative risk 0.85, 95% CI 0.76–0.96; p=0.0077).  
  Interpretation - TXA safely reduced the risk of death in bleeding trauma patients in a study 10,96 patients allocated. Based on these results, TXA should be considered for use in bleeding trauma patients.

### Adult/Pediatric Sections

#### Acute Stroke

- Added KSL destination, Removed KHay and ABH

#### Asystole / PEA

- For Discontinuation of CPR, ALS resuscitation extended to 30 mins

#### Chest Pain

- Added “Patients who have oxygen saturations of greater than 94% without signs or symptoms of hypoxia or impending airway compromise should not receive oxygen.”

#### Pain Management

- Add FLACC and PAINAID Scales to Policy Web App (in development)

---

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| Respiratory Distress | Added "For patients with COPD, oxygen supplementation should be given to achieve an oxygen saturation of 88%-92%. Higher oxygen saturations in COPD patients have been shown to be harmful."
|----------------------|---|
| ROSC | Added "If appropriate, transport pediatric ROSC patients to Children’s"
| Severe Nausea Pedi/Adult | "If patient has s/s of anaphylaxis/allergic reaction, follow Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction policy."
| | Removed former (2015) note #4 co-administration language
| | Added “Zofran (Ondansetron) administration during first trimester of pregnancy is not recommended.”

| O2 Dosing | "O2 treatment, titrated by paramedics to achieve SPO2 between 88% and 92%, for patients with breathlessness and a history or risk of COPD, reduced the risk of death from respiratory failure by 58% for all patients and 78% for patients with confirmed COPD, compared with high flow O2.”
| Hyperoxgenation can cause: (EMS World, Jan. 17, 2012) | “Absorptive Atelactasis” associated with nitrogen washout
| | Cellular damage from accumulation of toxic oxygen molecules
| | Carbon Dioxide Narcosis/Oxygen-Induced Hypercapnia in patients with advanced COPD

| Pedic ROSC | Pediatric ROSC pts do not require a cardiac cath procedure
| Zofran should not be given prophylactically when Fentanyl is administered
| Denmark Ondansetron Studies: There is confounding (increased vs. none) evidence regarding fetal harm risk associated with Zofran administration during first trimester pregnancy

| Operations Section | Cardiac Arrest Transport Rate Resus Times
| Death in the Field | Wake County EMS Cardiac Arrest Study 2005-2012 “A large number of patients survived neurologically intact with durations of resuscitation greater than previous guidelines would suggest.”
| | For Discontinuation of CPR, ALS resuscitation extended to 30 mins
| | Removed 3.9.4. Resuscitation “may be withheld or stopped” IAW 1.3.
| | Added Adult/Pedi ETCO2 Sampling Nasal Cannulas
| | Added ND Kit components (3 1/4" Decompt. Needle, One Way Vent/Drain Valve)
| | Added Triage Tape (Optional)
| | Added IO needle weight criteria (15mm pink needle is optional, 25 mm blue for pts >3 kg)
| | Added County Approved Video Laryngoscopy (Optional)

| ETCO2 Use | N/A
| IO Needle Use | N/A

| Procedures Section | IN route use This aligns IN policy with Pain Mgmt. and Sedation policies

| IN | Added IN routes for Fentanyl(Pain Management) / Midazolam (Sedation )
| | This aligns IN policy with Pain Mgmt. and Sedation policies

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Alameda County EMS Quality Improvement Plan | 2018

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ACS-1: Aspirin Administration for Chest Pain/Discomfort Rate
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