Important information regarding the patient before entering the hospital, where the patient arrived from, and information about the ambulance run.
You know you are on the “Pre-Hospital” tab when the tab is highlighted. The information on the screen should be the same as what you see here.
The first data element on the “Pre-Hospital” tab is the “Arrived From” element (TR16.22). This is defined as the location the patient arrived from. Select an option from the drop-down menu.

The data element to the right of the “Arrived From” element is the “Transported to Your Facility by” element (TR8.8) which is the party of transport delivering the patient to the hospital. Select an option from the drop-down menu. This is a national and state data element.
The “Mass Casualty Incident” element (TR14.37) which is an indication if this event would be considered a mass casualty incident that could potentially overwhelm existing EMS resources. Select an option from the drop-down menu.

The “Pregnancy” element (TR14.38) is an indication of the possibility that the patient is currently pregnant. Select an option from the drop-down menu.
The “Estimated Body Weight” element (TR14.39) is defined as the patient's body weight in kilograms or pounds, and it can be either measured or estimated. If you enter the weight in pounds, it automatically converts it to kilograms. If you enter the weight in kilograms, it automatically converts it to pounds. If you entered this information on the demographics tab, it will carry over to the pre-hospital tab.

The “Law Enforcement/Crash Report Number” element (TR14.40) is defined as the unique number associated with the law enforcement or crash report.
The “Vehicular Injury Indicators” element (TR14.41) is defined as the kind of risk factor predictors associated with the vehicle involved in the incident. Hold down the shift key and select all the options that apply to the incident.

The “Area of the Vehicle Impacted” element (TR14.42) is defined as the area or location of initial impact on the vehicle at the time of the incident. Hold down the shift key and select all the options that apply to the incident.
The “Seat Row Location” element (TR14.43) is defined as the seat row location of the patient in the vehicle at the time of the crash with the front row numbered as 1.

The “Position of Patient” element (TR14.44) is defined as the seat position of the patient in the vehicle at the time of the crash.

The “Height of Fall” element (TR14.45) is defined as the distance in feet the patient fell, measured from the lowest point of the patient to the ground.
The “Barriers to Patient Care” element (TR14.46) is defined as an indication of whether there were patient-specific barriers to serving the patient at the scene. Select multiple boxes that apply to the patient.
The “Run Number” element (TR7.1) is defined as the run number assigned and entered on the run sheet of the primary emergency service, specific to the individual run/patient.

The “Service” element (TR7.3) is defined as the name of the EMS service that transferred the patient.
As a user, it is highly recommended to set up several Favorite EMS Services to quickly fill in the EMS Service Name. If you already have service names set up, click on the drop-down menu to select the state that the EMS service is based in.
The “EMS Service Lookup” function allows you to search for information regarding EMS Services.
Once you enter the information you know, click the “Search” button and it will generate a list of options. Clicking on the Service Name will populate that information in the run form.
The “EMS Dispatch Date” element (TR9.1) is defined as the date the unit transporting to the hospital was notified by dispatch. This is a national and state data element. If you would prefer not to type in the date, click on the calendar icon and select a date.

The “Time” element (TR9.10) is defined as the time the unit transporting to the hospital was notified by dispatch. This is a national and state data element. When you enter in the EMS Dispatch Date and Time, it will automatically generate an additional calculated field titled “Total EMS Time” which is the elapsed time from EMS dispatch to hospital arrival.
The “Arrival Time at Scene” element (TR9.2) is defined as the time the unit transporting to the hospital arrived on the scene. This is a national and state data element. When you enter in the EMS Unit Arrival on Scene Time, it will automatically generate an additional calculated field titled “Total EMS Response Time” which is the elapsed time from EMS dispatch to scene arrival. It will also automatically generate an additional calculated field titled “Total EMS Scene Time” which is the elapsed time from EMS scene arrival to scene departure.
The “Unit Departure Time” element (TR9.3) is defined as the time the unit transporting to the hospital left the scene. This is a national and state data element. When you enter in the EMS Unit Scene Departure Time, it will automatically generate an additional calculated field titled “Total EMS Scene Time” which is the elapsed time from EMS scene arrival to scene departure.
The “Arrive Hospital” element (TR9.4) is defined as the time the EMS Agency arrived with the patient at the destination of EMS transport. When you enter in the EMS Unit Arrived Hospital Time, it will automatically generate an additional calculated field titled “Total EMS Time” which is the elapsed time from EMS dispatch to hospital arrival.

The “Transport Mode” element (TR8.10) is defined as the mode of transport delivering the patient to the hospital. Select an option from the drop-down menu. This is a national and state data element.
The “Tube Thoracostomy” element (TR18.97) is an indication whether this procedure was performed while under the care of EMS. Select an option from the drop-down menu.

The “CPR Performed” element (TR15.39) is defined as an indication whether if CPR management was conducted while under the care of EMS. Select an option from the drop-down menu.
The “Needle Thoracostomy” element (TR18.96) is defined as an indication whether this procedure was performed while under the care of EMS. Select an option from the drop-down menu.

The “Airway Management” element (TR15.40) is defined as an indication whether a device or procedure was used to prevent or correct an obstructed respiratory passage while under the care of EMS. Select an option from the drop-down menu.
The “Fluids” element (TR 15.30) is defined as an indication as to the amount of IV fluids administered to the patient while under the care of EMS. Select an option from the drop-down menu.

The “Destination Determination” element (TR15.32) is defined as the major reason for transferring the patient to the facility chosen. Select an option from the drop-down menu.
The “EMS Status” element (TR15.38) is defined as the status of the EMS run sheet or Patient Care Report (PCR). Select an option from the drop-down menu.

The “Add Medications” element (TR15.31) is defined as medications given to the patient while under the care of EMS. When you click on the “Add Medications” button, it pulls up a list of medications to choose from.
You can select multiple boxes that apply to the patient. When you are done selecting medications, click the “Save” button to return to the main Pre-Hospital Screen.
Once you have entered the specific information regarding the EMS Run, you need to click “Add EMS Run” to save the information. You must enter a Unit Notified Date in order to save the Unit Notified Time, Arrive Scene Time, or Leave Scene Time.
Once you have clicked “Add EMS Run”, the screen will refresh and you will see a yellow box in the middle of the screen. On the left-hand side of the screen there is an EKG icon that allows you to add Pre-Hospital vitals. The clipboard and pencil icon allows you to edit Pre-Hospital vitals. You can delete the EMS Run by clicking on the red X Icon on the right-hand side of the screen.
The “Vitals Date” element (TR is the date of first recorded vital signs in the Pre-Hospital setting. If you would prefer not to type in the date, click on the calendar icon and select a date. The “Vitals Date” element can also be auto-populated by clicking on the Green Arrow titled “Populate from Date Arrived in ED” if the date is the same for first vital signs recorded and ED arrival.

The “Vitals Time” element (TR18.110) is defined as the time of first recorded vital signs in the Pre-Hospital setting.
The “Glasgow Eye” element (TR18.60) is defined as the first recorded Glasgow Coma Score for the eye in the pre-hospital setting. This value is used to calculate the overall GCS score for EMS. Select an option from the drop-down menu. This is a national and state element.

The “Glasgow Verbal” element (TR18.61.2) is defined as the first recorded Glasgow Coma Score for verbal in the pre-hospital setting. This value is used to calculate the overall GCS score for EMS. Select an option from the drop-down menu. This is a national and state element.
The “Glasgow Motor” element (TR18.62.2) is defined as the first recorded Glasgow Coma Score for motor in the pre-hospital setting. This value is used to calculate the overall GCS score for EMS. Select an option from the drop-down menu. This is a national and state element.

The “GCS Qualifier” element (TR18.63) is defined as the documentation of factors potentially affecting the first assessment of GCS before arrival in the ED/Hospital. Select multiple qualifiers (up to three) by holding down the ‘Shift’ key.
The “Sys. BP” element (TR18.67) is defined as the first recorded systolic blood pressure in the pre-hospital setting. It is used to auto-calculate the Revised Trauma Score for EMS. This is a national and state data element.

The “Dia. BP” element (TR18.68) is defined as the first recorded diastolic blood pressure in the pre-hospital setting. This is a national and state data element.
The “Pulse Rate” element (TR18.69) is defined as the first recorded pulse in the pre-hospital setting, expressed as a number per minute. This is a national and state data element.

The “Respiratory Rate” element (TR18.70) is defined as the first recorded respiratory rate in the pre-hospital setting, expressed as a number per minute. It is used to auto-calculate the Revised Trauma Score for EMS. This is a national and state data element.
The “SpO2” element (TR18.82) is defined as the first recorded oxygen saturation in the pre-hospital setting. This is a national and state data element.

The “Manual GCS” element (TR18.64) is defined as the first recorded Glasgow Coma score (total) in the pre-hospital setting. Utilize this field only if the total score is available, but the component scores are not. The GCS is used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Revised Trauma Score – EMS (adult & pediatric). This is a national and state data element.
The “RTS” element (TR18.66) is defined as the Revised Trauma Score and is auto-generated (adult & pediatric).

The “Resp. Assistance” element (TR18.80) is defined as the determination of mechanical and/or external support of respiration. Select an option from the drop-down menu.

Once you have entered all available information, click the “Add Vital Sign” button to save the changes you’ve made.
Pre-Hospital Screen – Save & Continue

Click the “Save and Continue” button to save the information just entered and to continue to the next tab. Clicking the “Save” button will save the information, but you will not progress to the next tab.