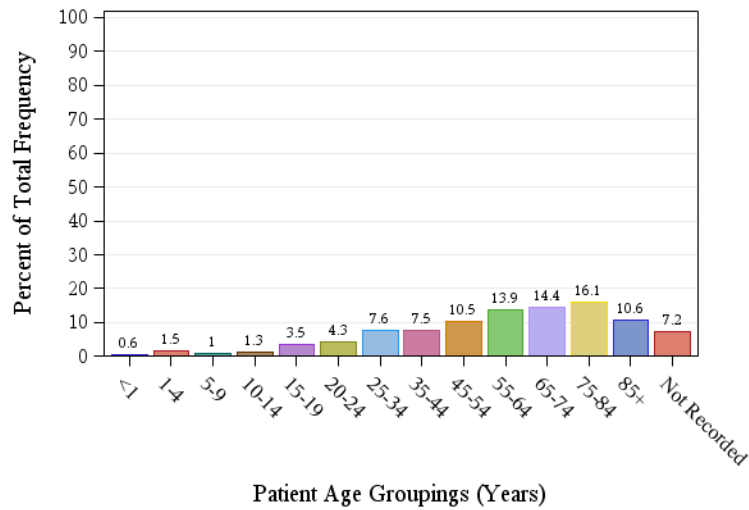
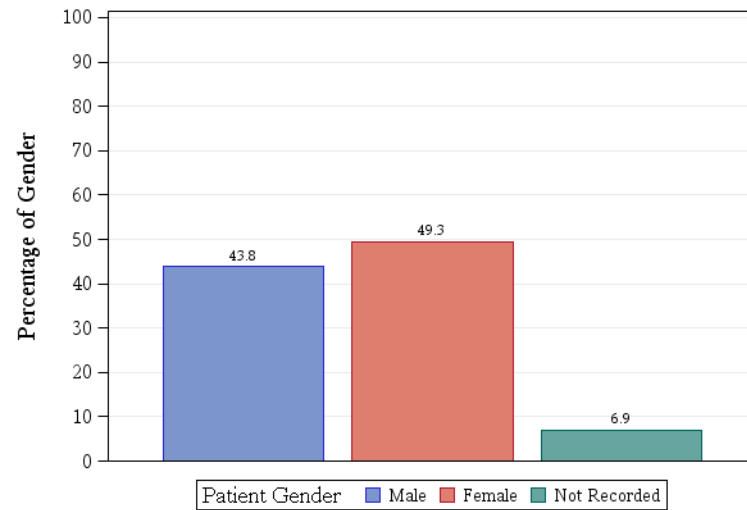


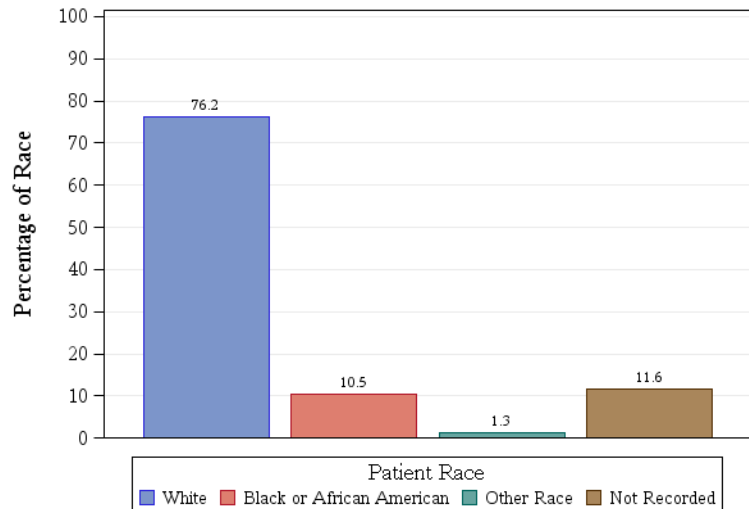
### Patient Age Groupings (Years)



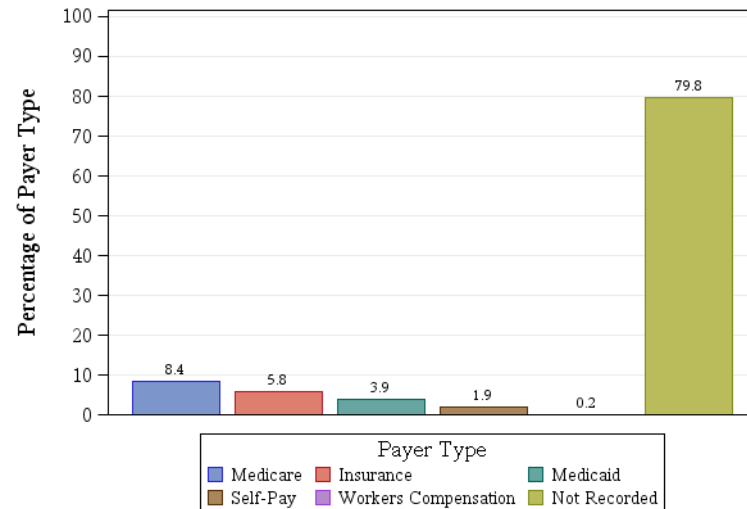
### Patient Gender



### Patient Race

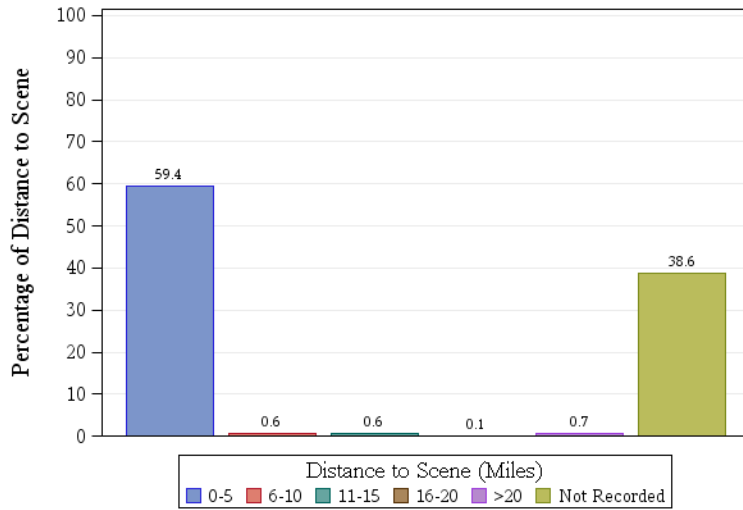


### Payer Type

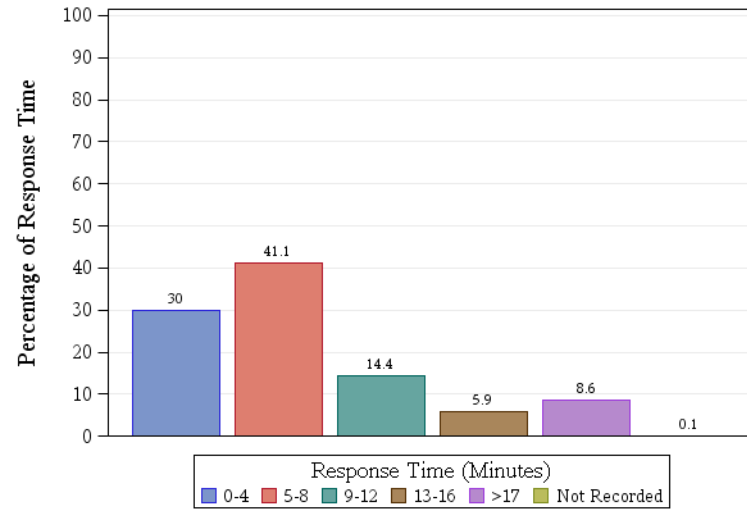


<1% Race: Asian, Native Hawaiian, American Indian/Alaskan Native

**Distance to Scene (Miles)**

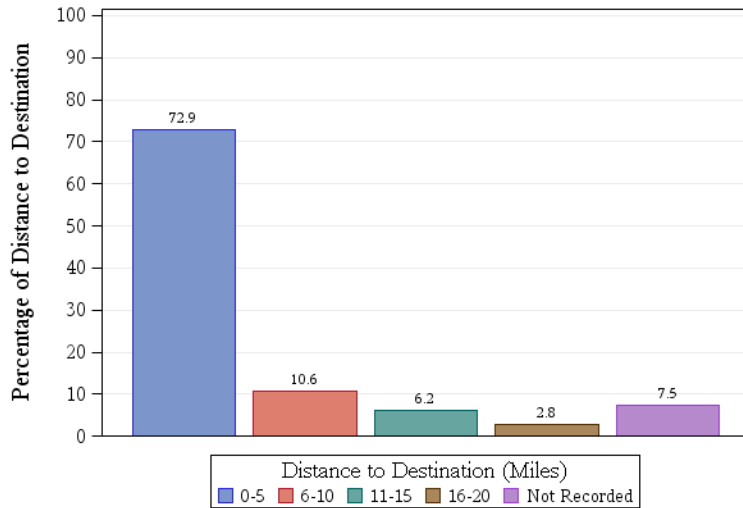


**Response Time (Minutes)**

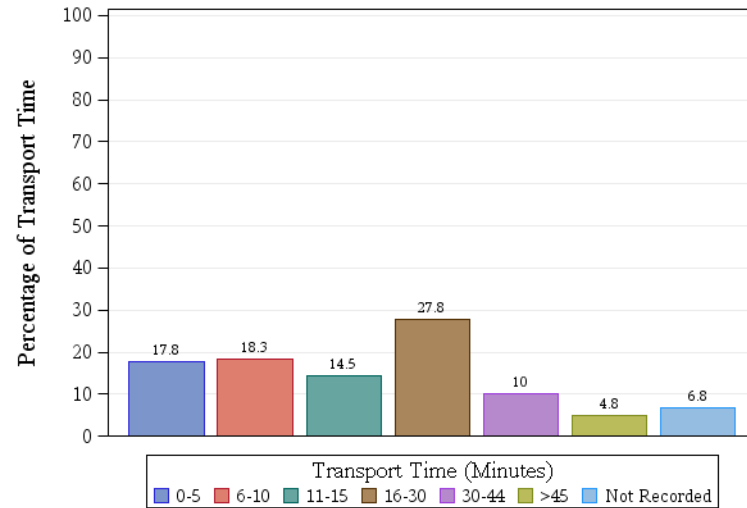


Response Time: Difference in Time from Dispatch to Arrival on Scene

**Distance to Destination (Miles)**

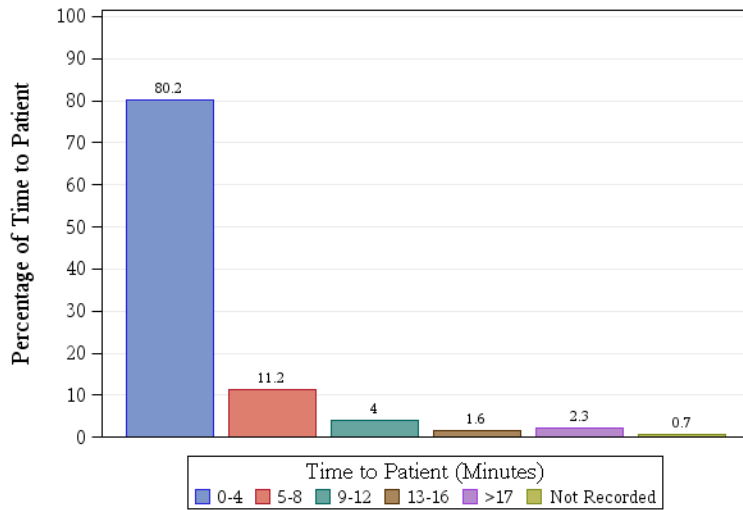


**Transport Time (Minutes)**



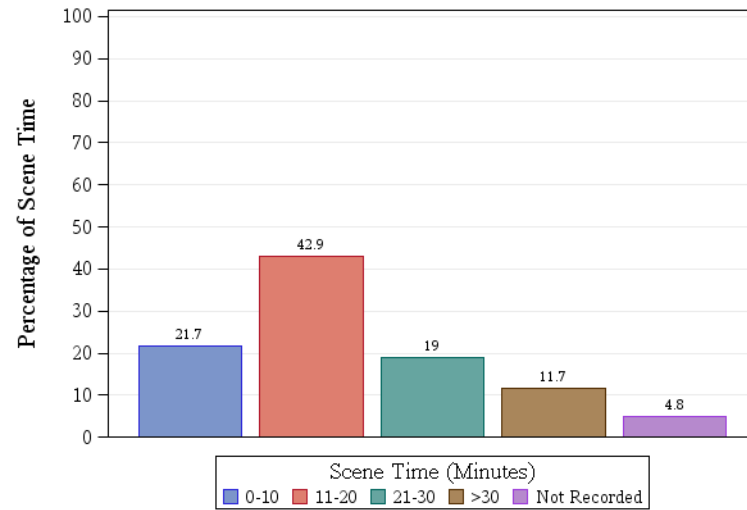
Transport Time: Difference in Time from Departure from Scene to Arrival At Destination

### Time to Patient (Minutes)



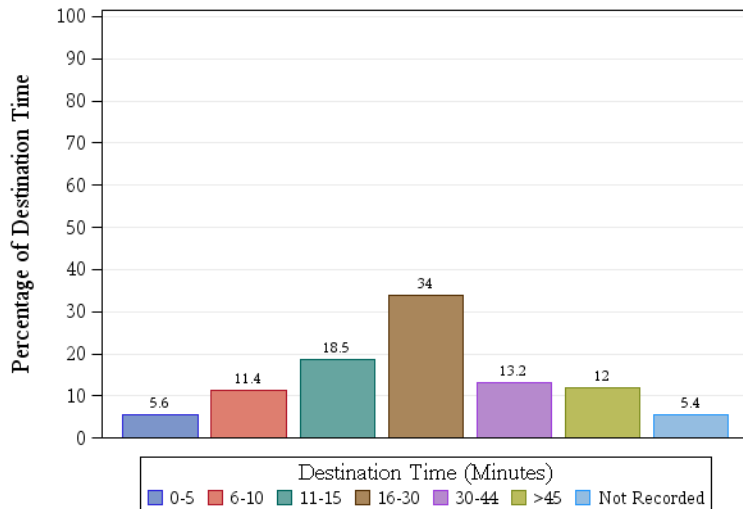
Time To Patient: Difference in Time from Arrival at Scene to Patient Arrival

### Scene Time (Minutes)



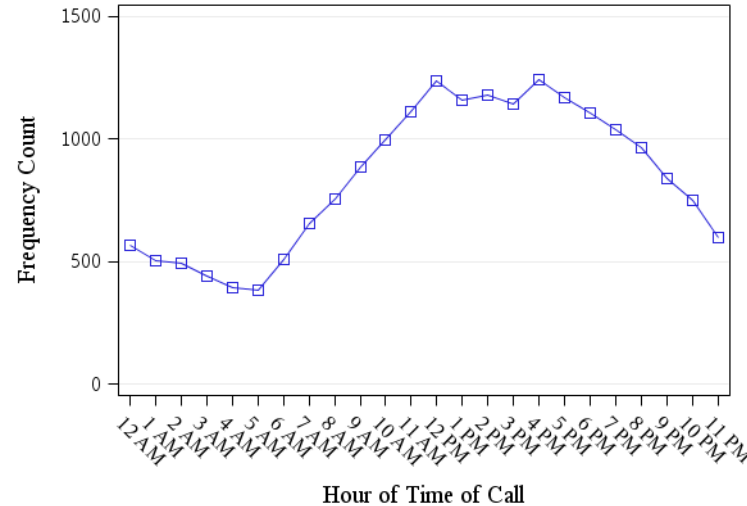
Scene Time: Difference in Time from Arrival at Scene to Leaving Scene

### Destination Time (Minutes)



Scene Time: Difference in Time from Arrival at Destination to Unit Back in Service

### Time of Call



Time of Call Not Recorded for 35,002 Incidents

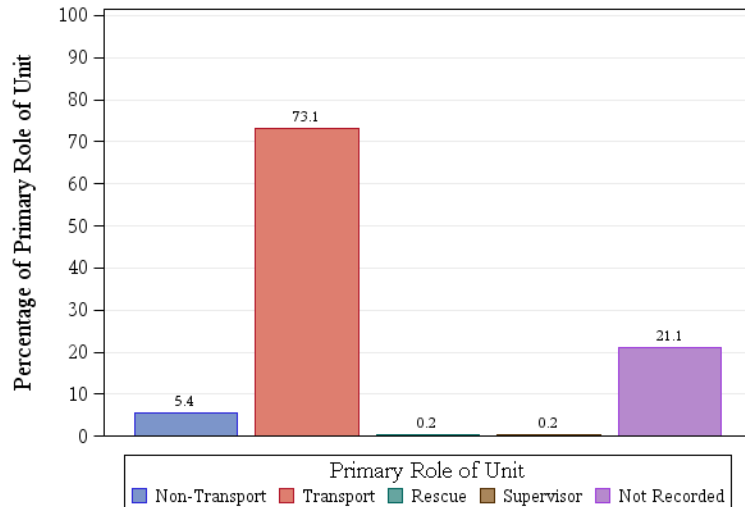
### Average Run Mileage

Obs	Destination	Miles
1	Mileage to Scene	0.7
2	Mileage to Destination	3.1
3	Total Mileage	4.6

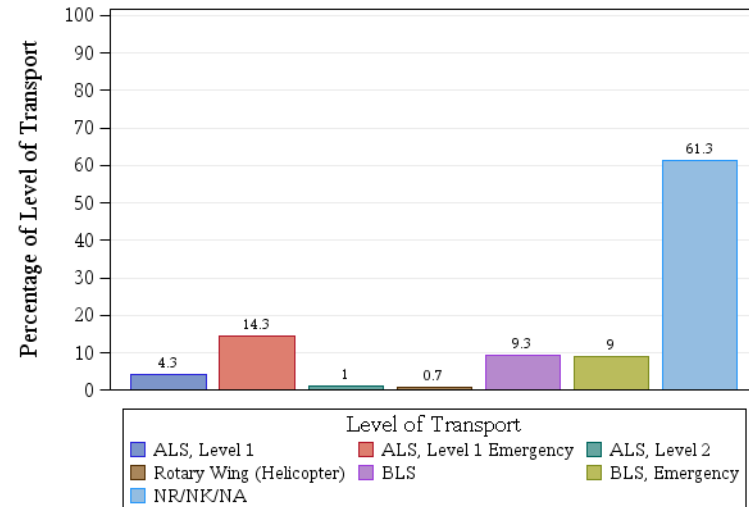
### Average Run Time

Obs	Destination	Minutes
1	Time to Scene	8.98
2	Time to Patient	3.11
3	Time at Scene	18.54
4	Time to Destination	17.71
5	Back in Service	24.96
6	Total Run Time	65.70

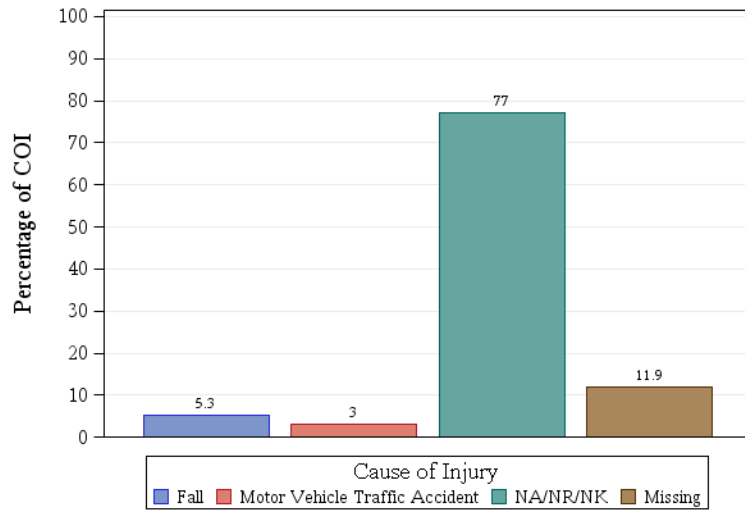
### Primary Role of Unit



### Level of Transport

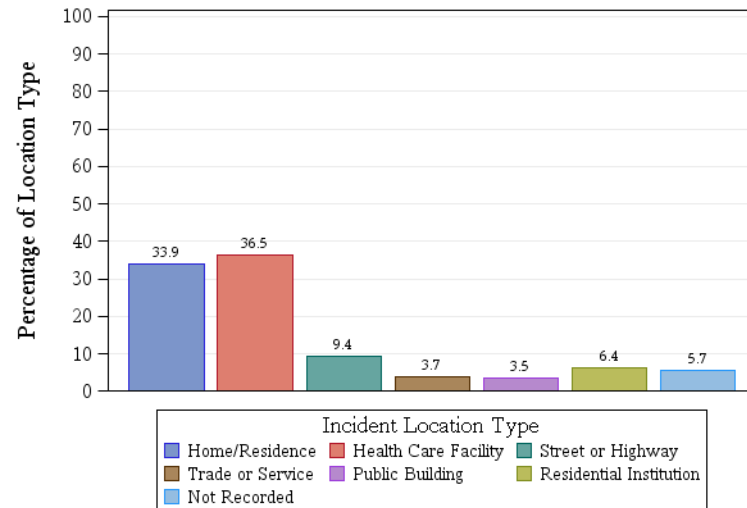


### Cause of Injury (COI)



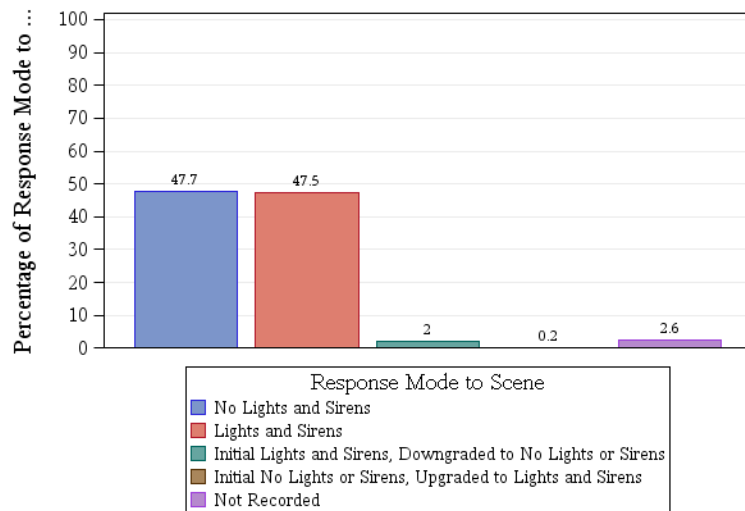
<1.5% COI: Motorcycle Accident, Stabbing/Cutting Assault, Bites, Machinery Accidents, Fire/Flames, Pedestrian Traffic Accident, Bicycle Accident, Firearm Injuries

### Incident Location Type

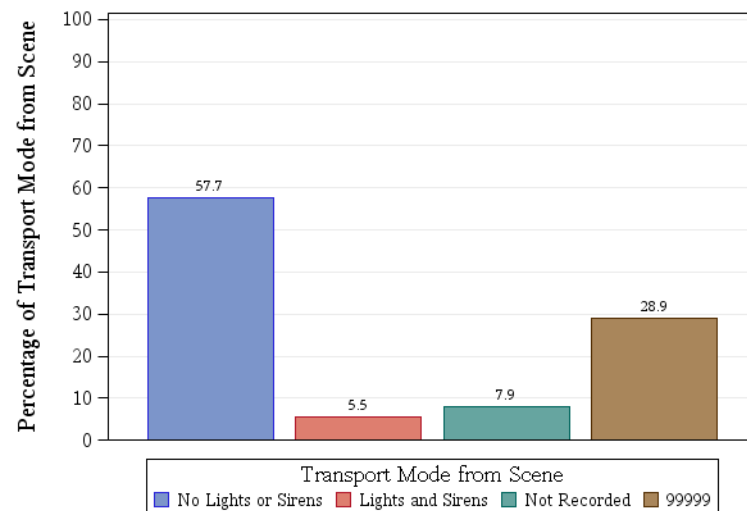


<1% Location Type: Mine or Quarry, Lake/River/Ocean, Place of Recreation of Sport, Not Recorded

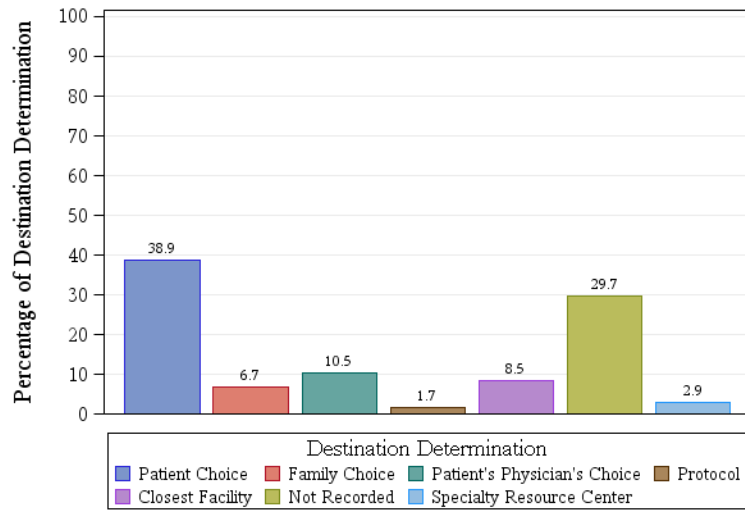
### Response Mode to Scene



### Transport Mode from Scene

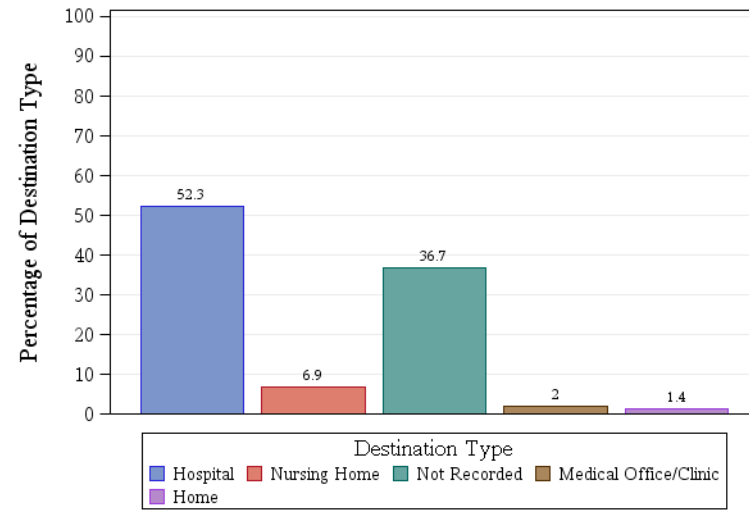


### Destination Determination



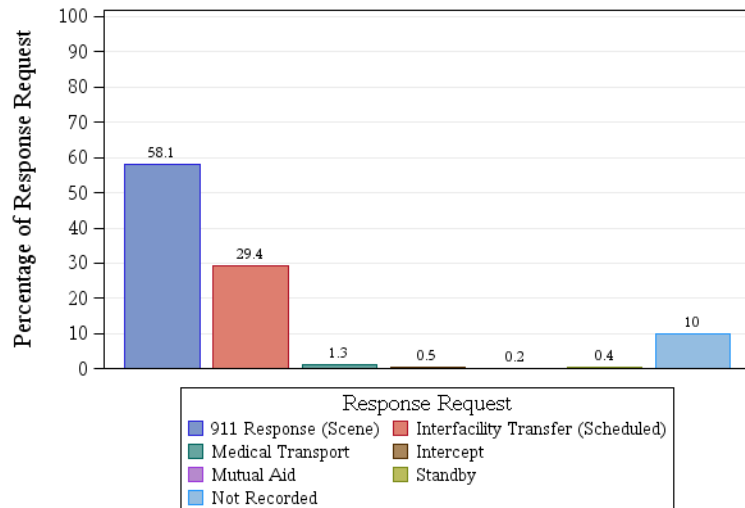
<1% Destination Determination: On-line Medical Direction, Insurance Status, Diversion

### Destination Type

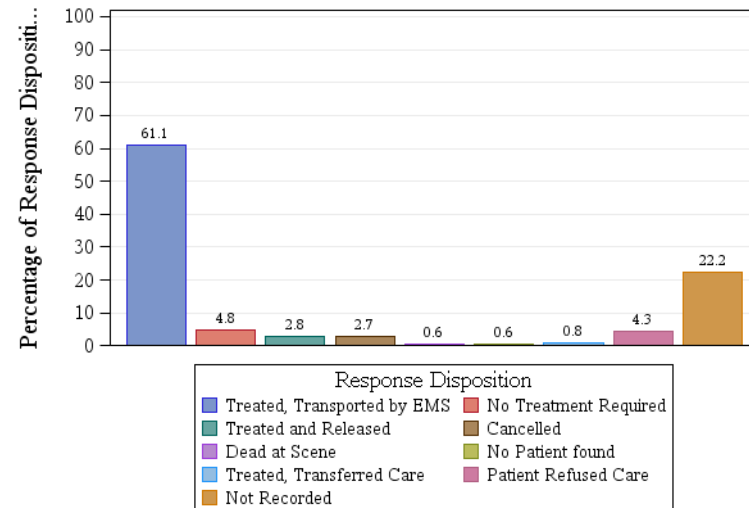


<1% Destination Type: EMS Responder (Ground), Other Morgue, Other EMS Responder (Air), Police/Jail

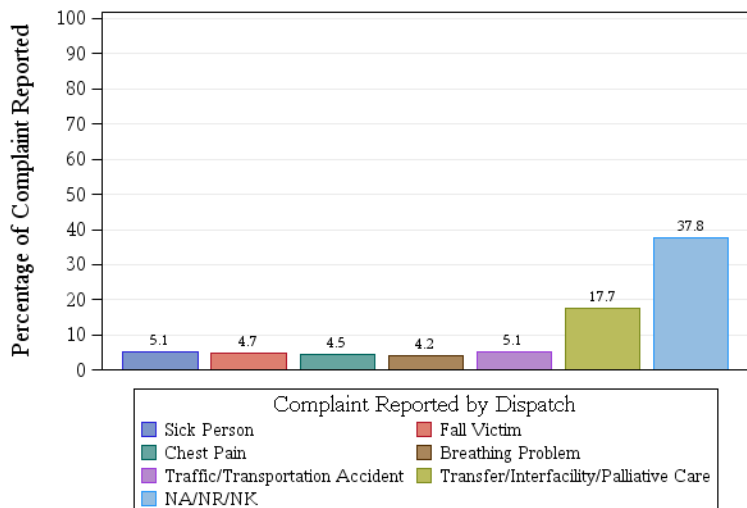
### Response Request



### Response Disposition

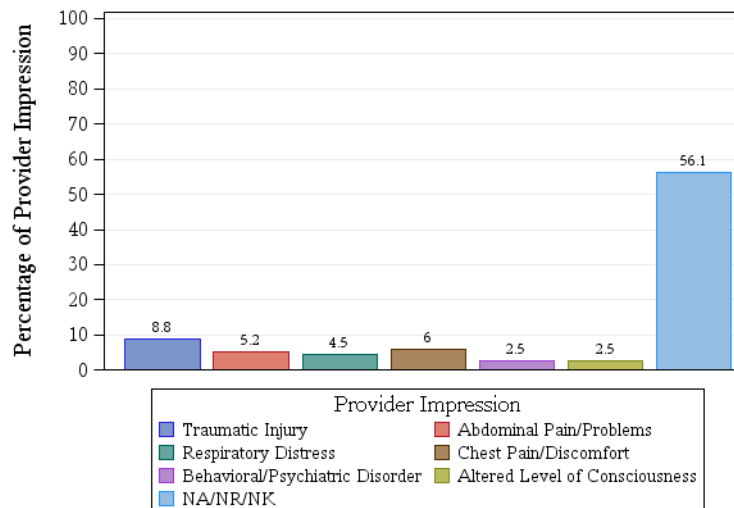


### Complaint Reported by Dispatch



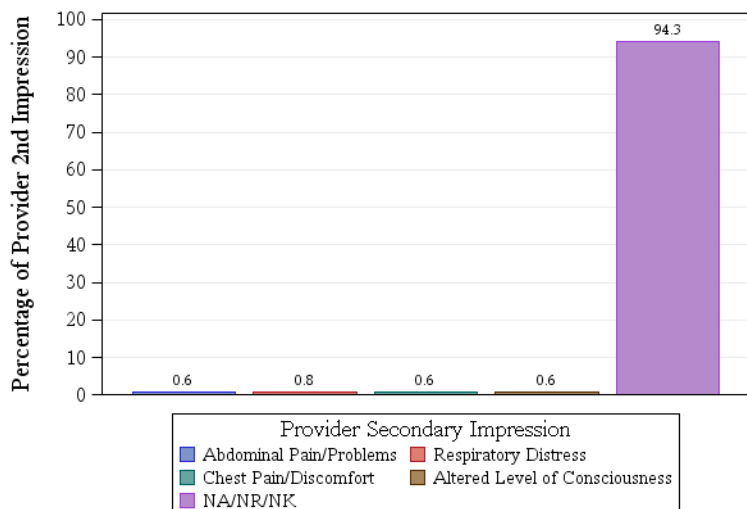
<2.5% P.I.: Assault, Unconscious/Fainting, Stroke/CVA, Seizure, Traumatic Injury, Abdominal Pain, Cardiac Arrest, Diabetic, Unknown Problem/Man Down, Psychiatric Problems, Other

### Provider Primary Impression



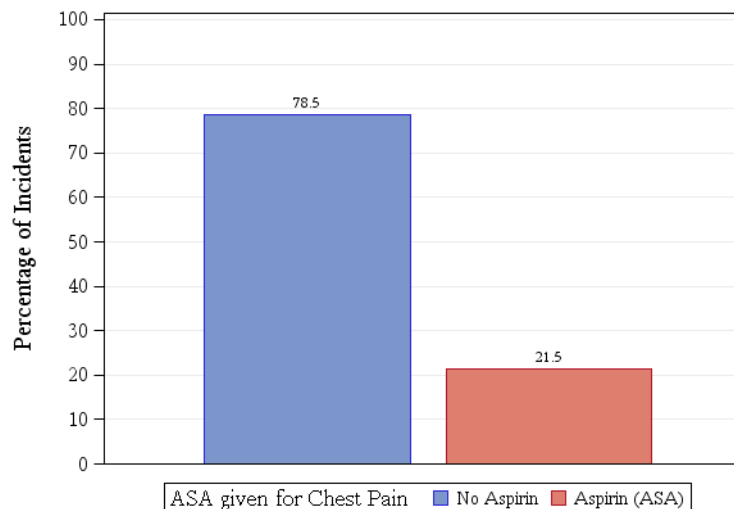
<2.5% P.I.: Stroke/CVA, Diabetic Symptoms, Syncope/Fainting, Cardiac Arrest, Pregnancy/OB Delivery, Obvious Death, Poisoning/Drug Ingestion, Cardiac Rhythm Disturbance, Allergic Reaction, Hypovolemia/Shock

### Provider Secondary Impression



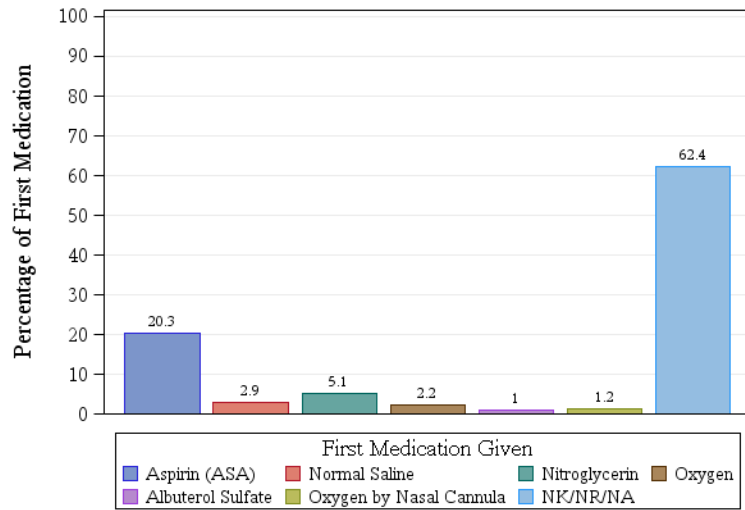
<.5% P.I.: Behavioral/Psychiatric Disorder, Traumatic Injury, Diabetic Symptoms, Pain, Seizure, Stroke/CVA, Syncope/Fainting, Poisoning/Drug Ingestion, Cardiac Rhythm Disturbance, Other

### Chest Pain Incidents where ASA Given



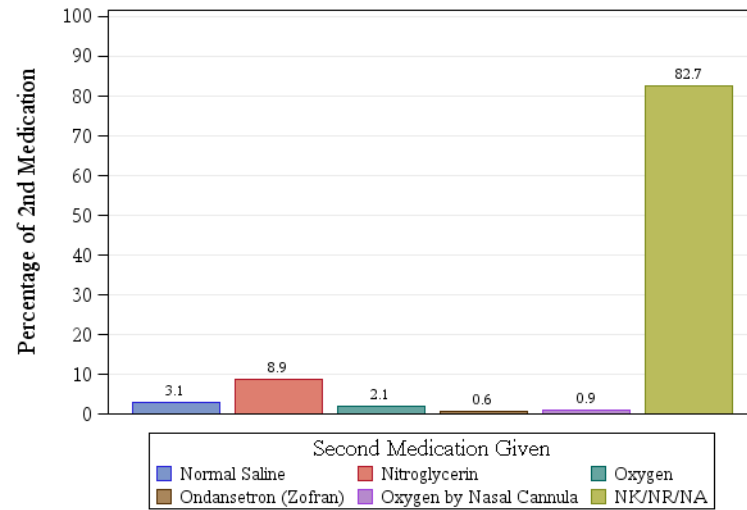
Chest Pain Incidents where ASA was Given (2013 YTD)  
Chest Pain as complaint reported by dispatch or the provider's primary or secondary impression; N= 4,324

### First Medication Given for Chest Pain



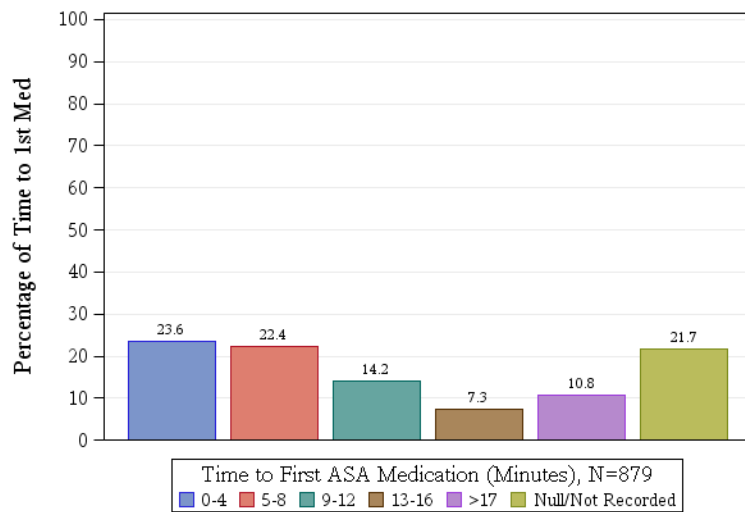
<.5% 1st Med: Fentanyl, Adenosine, Oxygen by Nasal Cannula, Dopamine, Amyl Nitrate, Ondansetron (Zofran), Ketorolac (Toradol), Metoclopramide (Reglan), Other

### Second Medication Given for Chest Pain



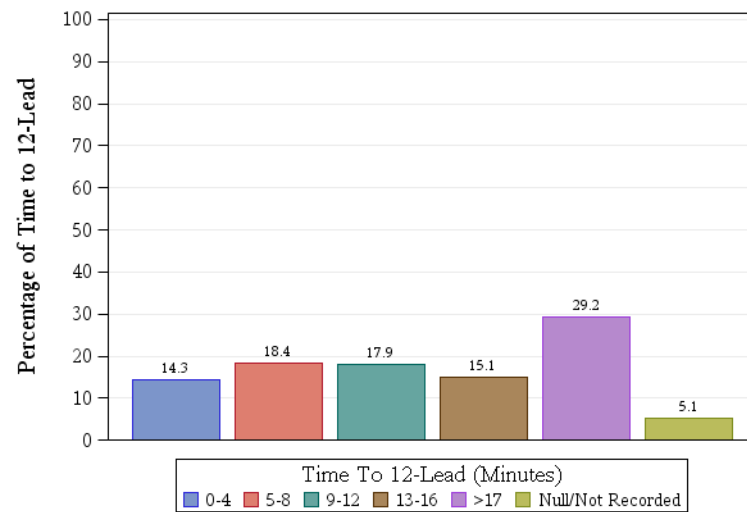
<1% 2nd Med: Fentanyl, Morphine Sulfate, Dopamine, Atropine Sulfate, Adenosine, Other

### Time to First ASA Medication (Minutes)



Time to 1st Med: Time from Arrived at Patient to First Medication (Aspirin[ASA]) Administered for Chest Pain

### Time to 12-Lead (Minutes)



Time to 12-Lead: Time from Arrived at Patient to Time 12 lead ECG Procedure Performed; N=3,019



**Indiana Trauma Registry- January 1, 2013 to November 24, 2013 - 13,276 Incidents  
Injury Severity Score By Public Health Preparedness Districts**

