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) which is defined as “the location the patient arrived from”. Select an option from the drop-down menu.

The element under the “Arrived From” element is the “Transported to Your Facility by” element (TR8.8) which is defined as “the mode of transport delivering the patient to your hospital”. Select an option from the drop-down menu. This is a national data element.
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 “EMS PCR Number” element (TR9.11) is the unique ID assigned by the EMS registry of the EMS provider.

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. For instructions on how to set up favorite EMS services, please review the “User Guide” presentation.
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 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 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/transferring facility”. This is a national 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/transferring facility”. This is a national 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 is 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 your hospital”. Select an option from the drop-down menu. This is a national data element.
The “Tube Thoracostomy” element (TR18.97) 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 “CPR Performed” element (TR15.39) is defined as “an indication whether 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 (TR15.30) 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 “Add Medications” element (TR15.31) is defined as “medications given to the patient while under the care of EMS are listed”. 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 “(Pre-Hospital) Vitals Date” element (TR18.106) is defined as “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 “(Pre-Hospital) Vitals Time” element (TR18.110) is defined as “the time of first recorded vital signs in the Pre-Hospital setting”.

The image shows a screenshot of the Indiana Trauma form, which includes fields for recording vital signs and additional information such as Glasgow Eye, Verbal, and Motor scores, along with GCS (Glasgow Coma Scale) qualifiers.
The “(Initial Field) 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 data element.

The “(Initial Field) 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 data element.

The “(Initial Field) 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 data element.
The “(Initial Field) 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 “(Initial Field) 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 data element.

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

The “(Initial Field) 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 data element.

The “(Initial Field) SpO2 (Oxygen Saturation)” element (TR18.82) is defined as “the first recorded oxygen saturation in the pre-hospital setting”. This is a national data element.
The “(Initial Field) 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 data element.

The “(Pre-Hospital Revised Trauma Score) RTS” element (TR18.66) is defined as “a physiological scoring system used to predict death from injury or need for trauma center care. It is scored based upon the initial vital signs obtained from the patient in the pre-hospital setting”. It is auto-generated (adult & pediatric).

The “(Pre-Hospital) 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.
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.