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# Standard Guide for Providing System Evaluation for Emergency Medical Services<sup>1</sup>

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## 1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers providing system evaluation for emergency medical services (1),<sup>2</sup> including authority, responsibility, objectives, approaches, data, applications, and implementation.

NOTE 1—This guide does not address evaluation for individual prehospital, hospital, or posthospital providers. (Related guides will be developed.)

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>3</sup>

F 1149 Practice for the Qualifications, Responsibilities, and Authority of Individuals and Institutions Providing Medical Direction of Emergency Medical Services

F 1177 Terminology Relating to Emergency Medical Services

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *system evaluation*—a review of the performance of emergency medical services systems by qualified, experienced individuals.

3.1.2 *minimum data set*—the minimum number of data elements required for system evaluation.

3.2 *Definitions*—See Terminology F 1177.

## 4. Significance of Use

4.1 This guide establishes system evaluation as an essential component of emergency medical services systems.

4.2 This guide covers the methods and materials that are necessary to evaluate quality for emergency medical services systems at both the system operations and patient care levels.

<sup>1</sup> This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F30 on Emergency Medical Services and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F30.03 on Organization/Management.

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<sup>2</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the references at the end of this guide.

<sup>3</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

## 5. Authority

5.1 The authority for providing system evaluation for emergency medical services rests with the entity that is ultimately legally responsible for system operation and evaluation.

## 6. Responsibility

6.1 The responsibility for providing system evaluation for emergency medical services systems rests with the directors of the entities specified in 5.1.

6.2 The responsibility for providing adequate financial resources and appropriate medical confidentiality for system evaluation for emergency medical services rests with the entities specified in 5.1.

6.3 Independent evaluation of individual parts of the emergency medical services system by prehospital, hospital, or posthospital providers must be integrated with and must not be substituted for system evaluation.

## 7. Objectives

7.1 System evaluation of quality for emergency medical services entails five objectives (2) including:

- 7.1.1 Setting priorities,
- 7.1.2 Assessing outcome,
- 7.1.3 Identifying problems,
- 7.1.4 Effecting changes, and
- 7.1.5 Reassessing outcome.

## 8. Approaches

8.1 System evaluation of quality entails approaches of structure, process, and outcome, singly or combined (3).

8.2 The approaches specified in 8.1 should be applied at both the system operations and patient care levels.

8.2.1 Applied at the system operations level (Table 1) these approaches provide a means of identifying issues that require further attention, including:

- 8.2.1.1 System operation, and
- 8.2.1.2 Individual patients.

8.2.2 Applied at the patient care level these approaches provide a means of evaluating care for patients that are specified in 8.2.1.2.

8.3 Audits performed using the approaches specified in 8.1 should examine two aspects of care, including:

**TABLE 1 Approaches and Methods for System Evaluation for Emergency Medical Services**

Evaluation Approaches	Evaluation Methods
Structure (standards)	ASTM guides (to be developed)
Process (care)	Medical direction (Guide F 1149) (1)
Outcome (results)	Intermediate: preventable morbidity (4) Final: preventable morbidity preventable mortality(5)
Combined	Preventable morbidity Preventable mortality Tracers (6) Registries (7) Generic Screens (8)

8.3.1 Compliance with system standards, and

8.3.2 Appropriateness of system standards.

## 9. Data

9.1 Systemwide uniform recordkeeping constitutes an essential element of medical evaluation of emergency medical services systems.

9.2 Emergency medical services system data sources subject to uniform recordkeeping include:

9.2.1 Prehospital care: dispatches, first responders, prehospital providers, base stations;

9.2.2 Facility care: nonhospital-based emergency facilities, hospitals;

9.2.3 Posthospital care: rehabilitation facilities, home care programs; and

9.2.4 Government agencies: medical examiners.

9.3 Each source specified in 9.2 must collect and report the data contained in the minimum data set as determined by the entity specified in 5.1.

9.3.1 Data comprise three types, including:

9.3.1.1 Patient demographic data such as patient origin, etiologic factors, condition severity, and resource utilization;

9.3.1.2 System operation data such as elapsed times, patient volumes, and protocol compliance; and

9.3.1.3 Patient care data such as procedures, diagnoses, and outcomes.

## 10. Applications

10.1 Patients who should be considered for evaluation by emergency medical services systems include, but are not limited to, those exhibiting the characteristics identified in Table 2.

**TABLE 2 Evaluation Criteria**

High-Yield (8)
Deaths
High-Risk
Critical care admissions
Morbidity
Instability—Symptoms: severe pain, dyspnea, etc.
Signs: severe injury, tachypnea, etc.
Procedures: thoracostomy, air transport, etc.
Diagnoses: shock, respiratory failure, etc.
Regionalized Care
Prospective—prehospital or emergency department triage
Transfers—interfacility
Retrospective—discharges, deaths
Administrative Review
Complaint—patient, provider or third-party
Prehospital Protocol Deviation—exceeding standard of care
Patient Refusing Prehospital Care—against medical advice
Outliers
Medical—mortality, morbidity, timeliness, etc.
Administrative—diagnostic related groups, cost, etc.
Randomized

10.2 Emergency medical services systems incorporating subsystems, such as those for burn, behavioral, cardiac, pediatric, perinatal, toxicologic, or traumatic emergencies, may require categories in addition to those specified in Table 2. When required, such categories should be identified in their respective subsystem standards.

## 11. Implementation

11.1 Implementation of system evaluation for emergency medical services entails eight steps, including:

11.1.1 Defining existing authority, responsibility, standards, and resources,

11.1.2 Establishing goals and objectives,

11.1.3 Selecting an approach and method,

11.1.4 Assembling data,

11.1.5 Analyzing results,

11.1.6 Modifying standards,

11.1.7 Periodically disseminating findings, and

11.1.8 Continually reevaluating the system.

## 12. Keywords

12.1 emergency medical service; emergency medical services system; system evaluation



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