2020

ESO / VFD
EMS INDEX COMPARISON
For the 2020 Index, we will again look at four core clinical metrics: stroke assessment performance, end-tidal carbon dioxide (EtCO2) after advanced airway procedure, 12-lead performance for adults with chest pain, and aspirin administration for adults with chest pain. We will also examine a key surveillance measures: percent of patients suffering from overdose. A new metric we are adding to the 2020 EMS Index is lights and siren (non)-use for scene-to-hospital transports.

WHAT WE ARE LOOKING AT?

Questions we set out to answer last year and look to continue answering this year:

- Is VFD performing in-line with other organizations around the country when it comes to responding to certain events, such as stroke identification and assessment?
- Are we constantly keeping patients safe from unrecognized misplaced airway devices by using continuous waveform capnography?
- How often are we performing 12-lead EKGs for adult patients experiencing classic signs of STEMI, like chest pain?
- Are we above or below the national average when it comes to responding to overdose events?
- Are we practicing judicious use of lights and siren?
The stroke assessment performance metric looks at how many patients with an EMS primary Impression of stroke received a formal stroke assessment.

- ESO: 72%
- VFD: 92%
ETCO₂ AFTER ADVANCED AIRWAY PROCEDURE

The use of continuous waveform EtCO₂ monitoring confirms proper placement, can alert the provider of accidental dislodgement, and the second-by-second wave form provides definitive proof that the airway remained in place during the encounter.

ESO
98%

VFD
97%
The 12-Lead Performance metric looks at how often a 12-lead electrocardiogram (EKG) was performed and appropriately documented after non-traumatic chest pain was identified as an EMS provider impression in patients over the age of 35.

- **ESO**: 83%
- **VFD**: 98%
The aspirin administration for chest pain metric looks at the number of patients over the age of 35 with a primary impression of non-traumatic chest pain who received aspirin.

- **ESO**: 53%
- **VFD**: 77%
SUSPECTED OVERDOSE

The overdose metric looks at the number of patients with an EMS provider impression related to overdose compared to the total number of 9-1-1 calls.

- ESO: 2.45%
- VFD: 1.06%
CODE 1 TRANSPORTS

The lights and Sirens (L&S) metric explores the (non)-use of lights and sirens during transport of a patient or patients from the scene to the Emergency Department.

- ESO: 87%
- VFD: 90%