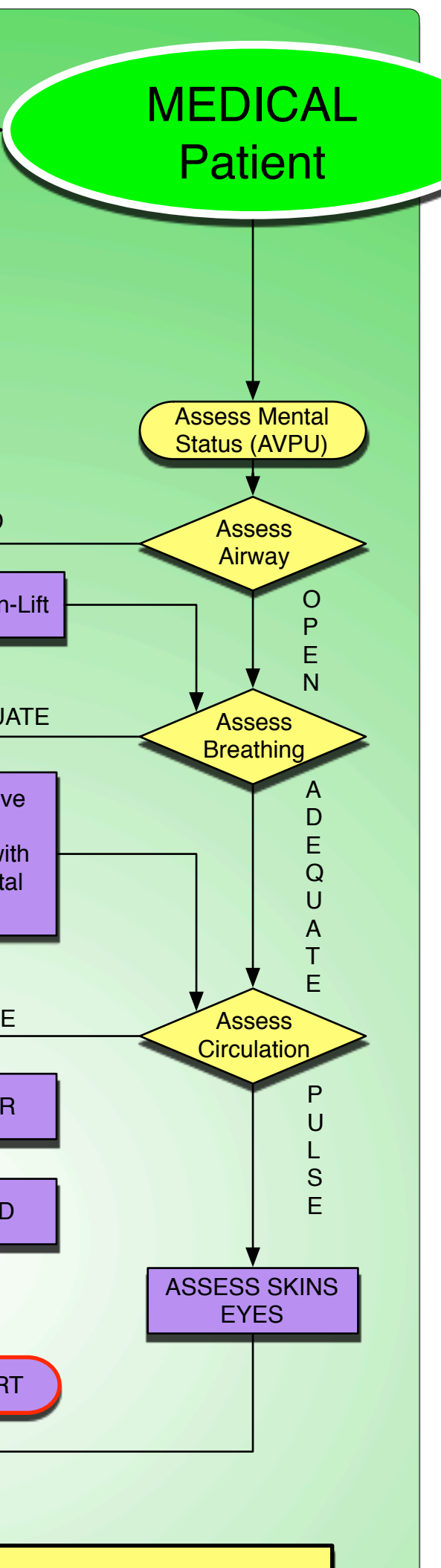
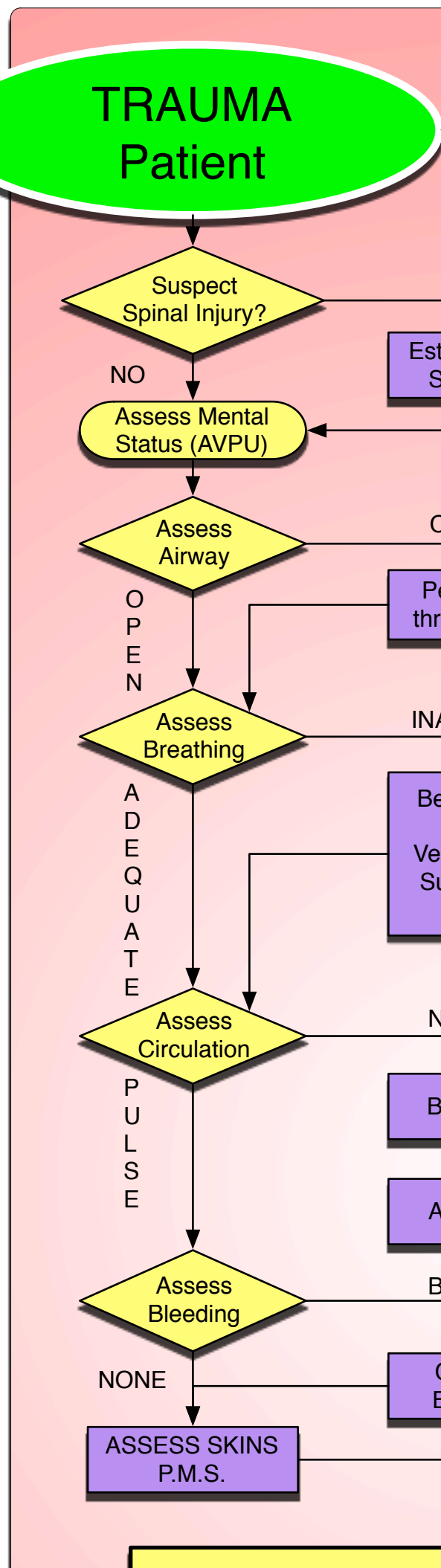
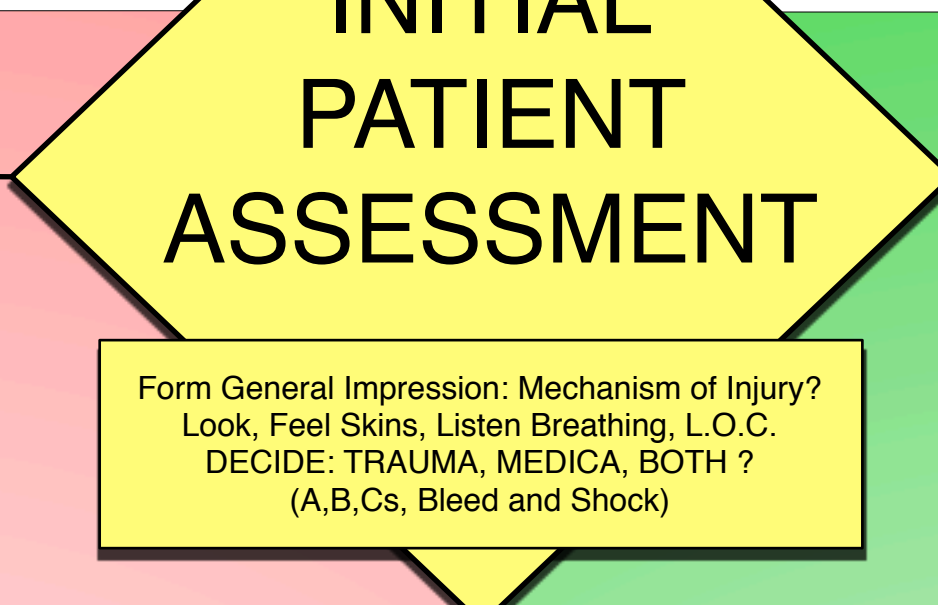
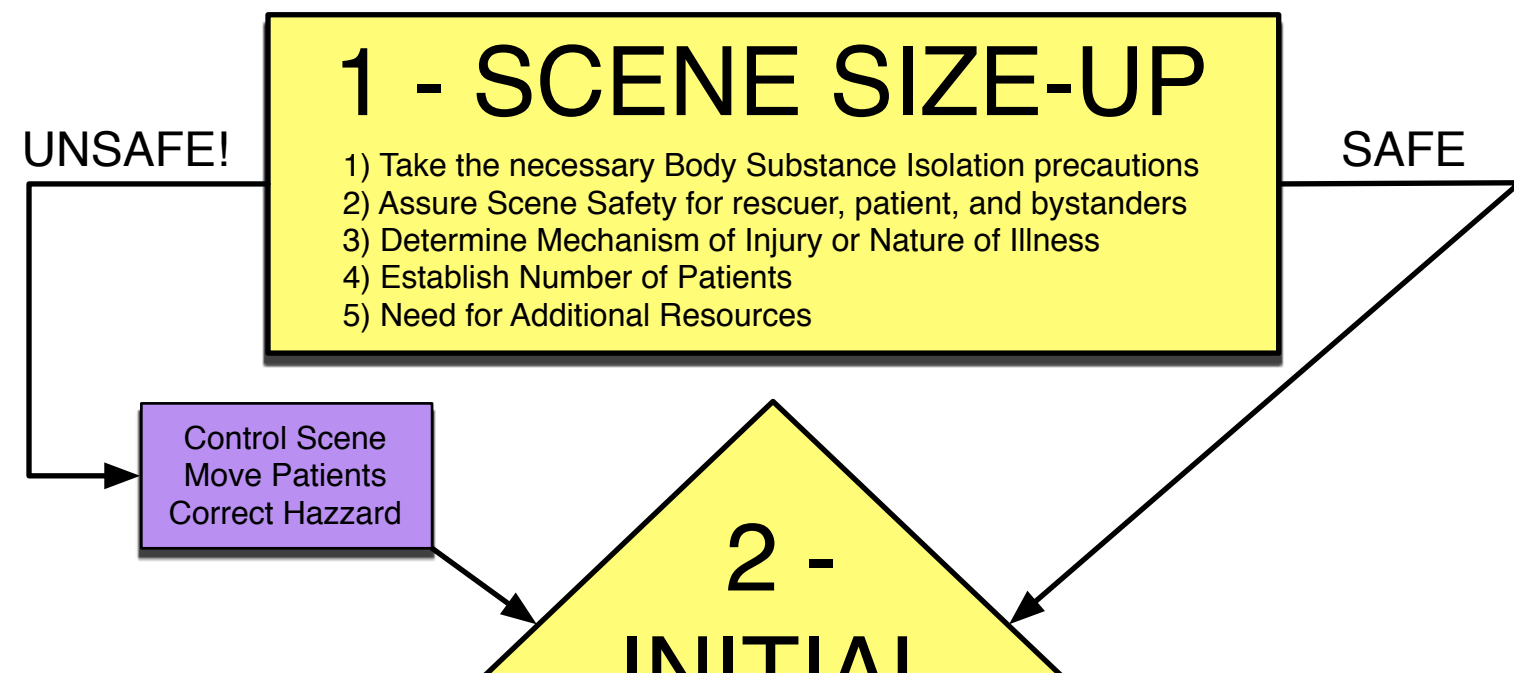


Emergency Medical Technician Decision Tree Flow Chart



DECAP BTLS:
Deformity
Evisceration
Contusion
Abrasion
Penetration
Burns
Tenderness
Lacerations
Swelling

PMS:
Pulse/Capalary Refil
Motor Function
Sensation

PEARL:
Pupils Equal And
Reactive to Light

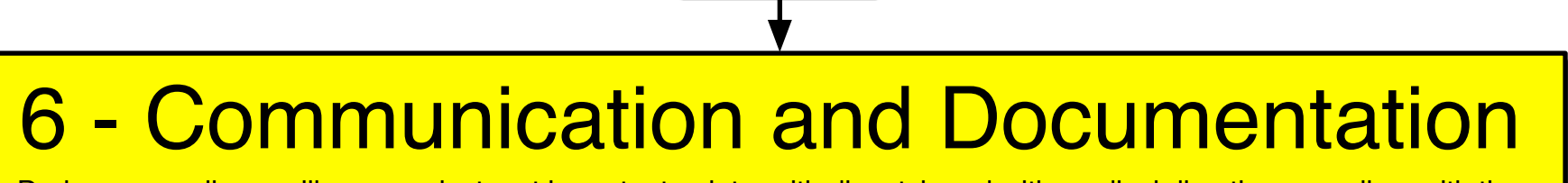
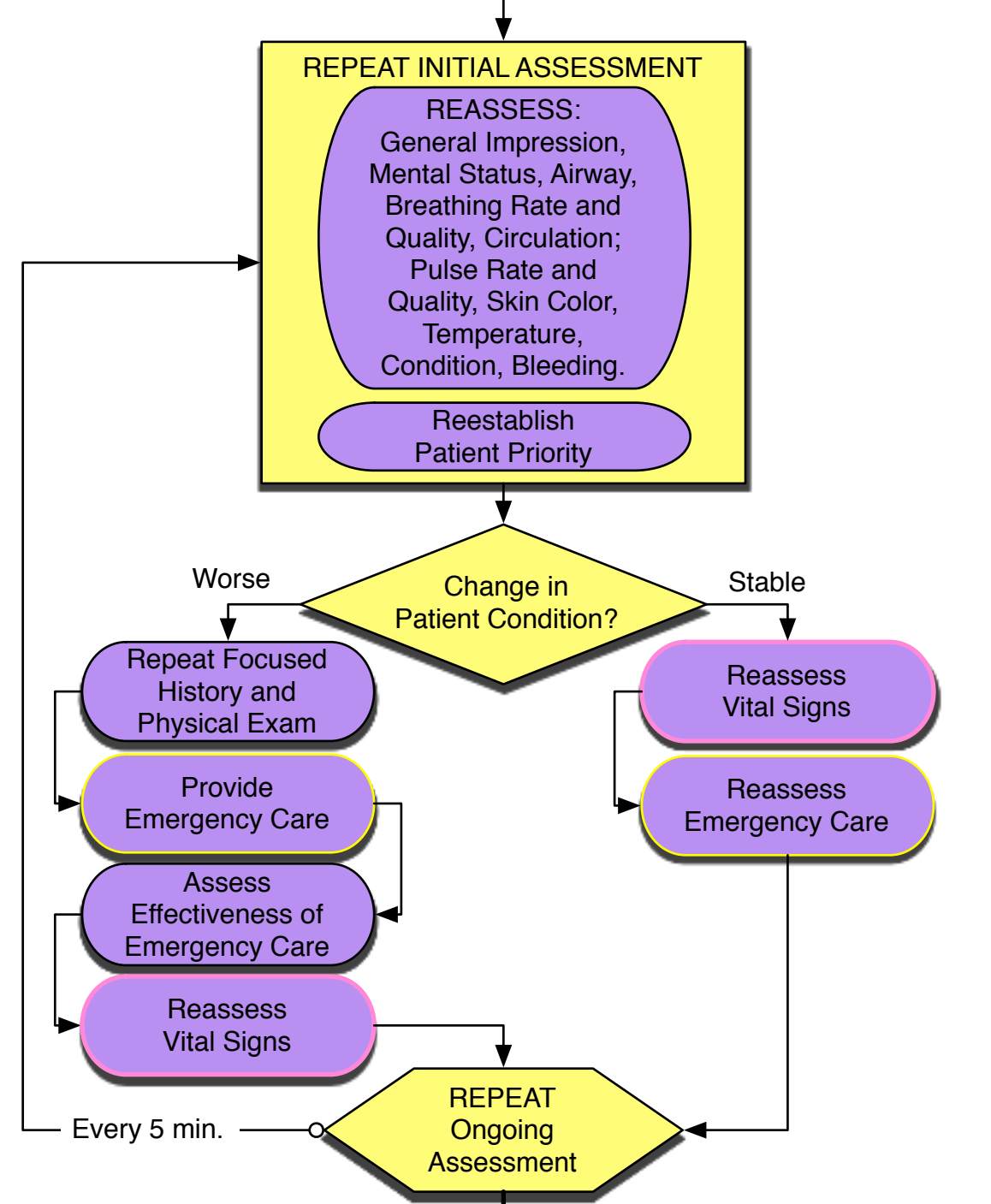
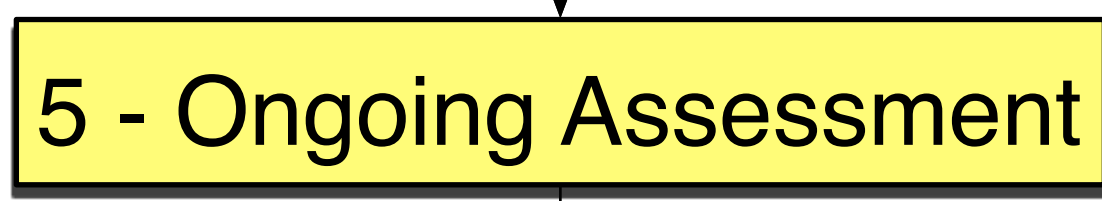
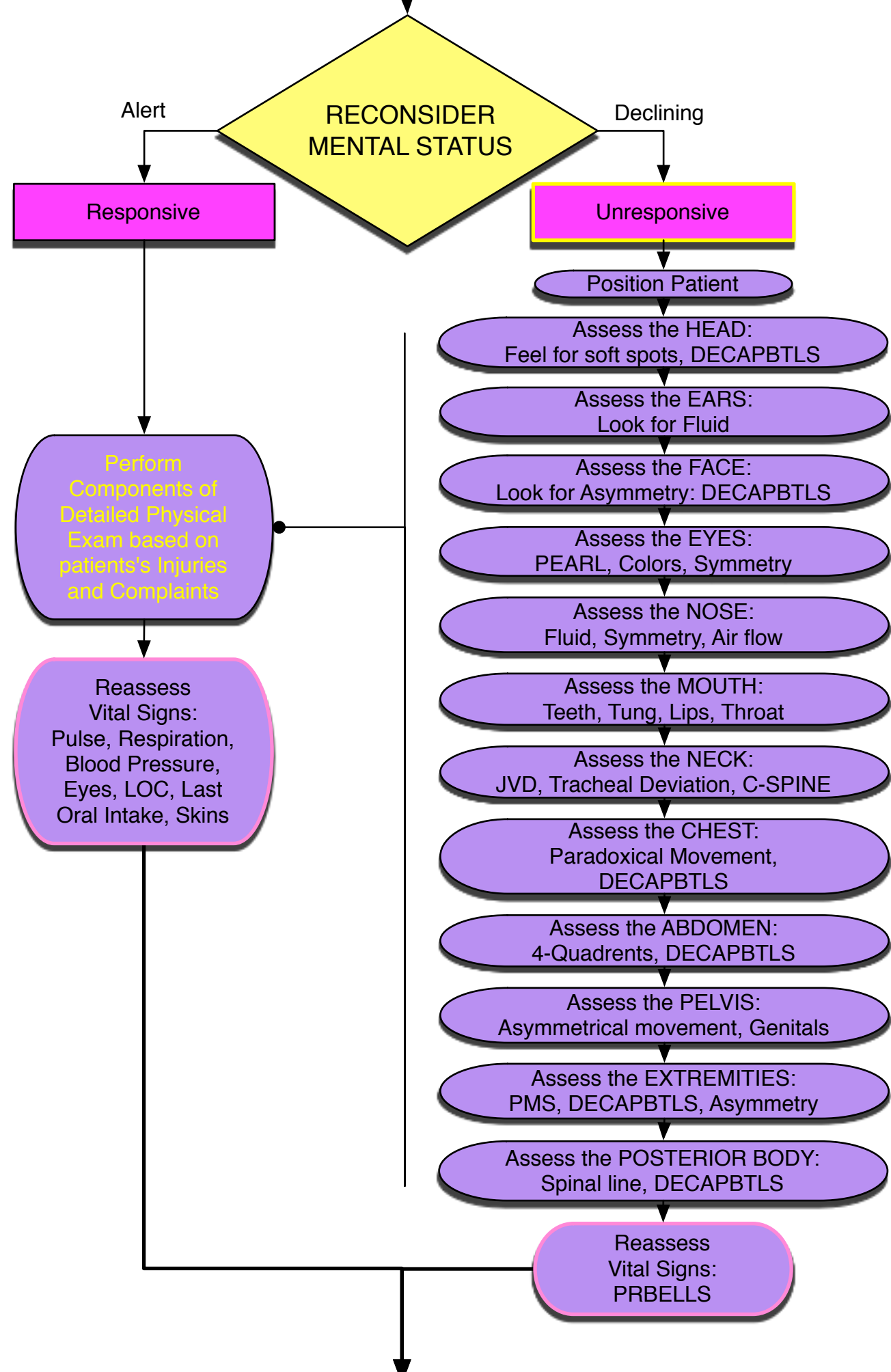
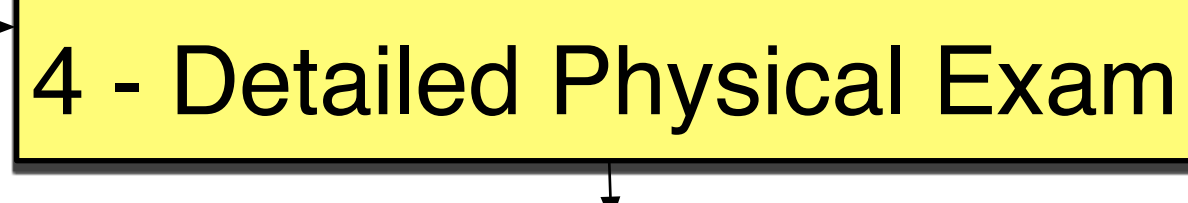
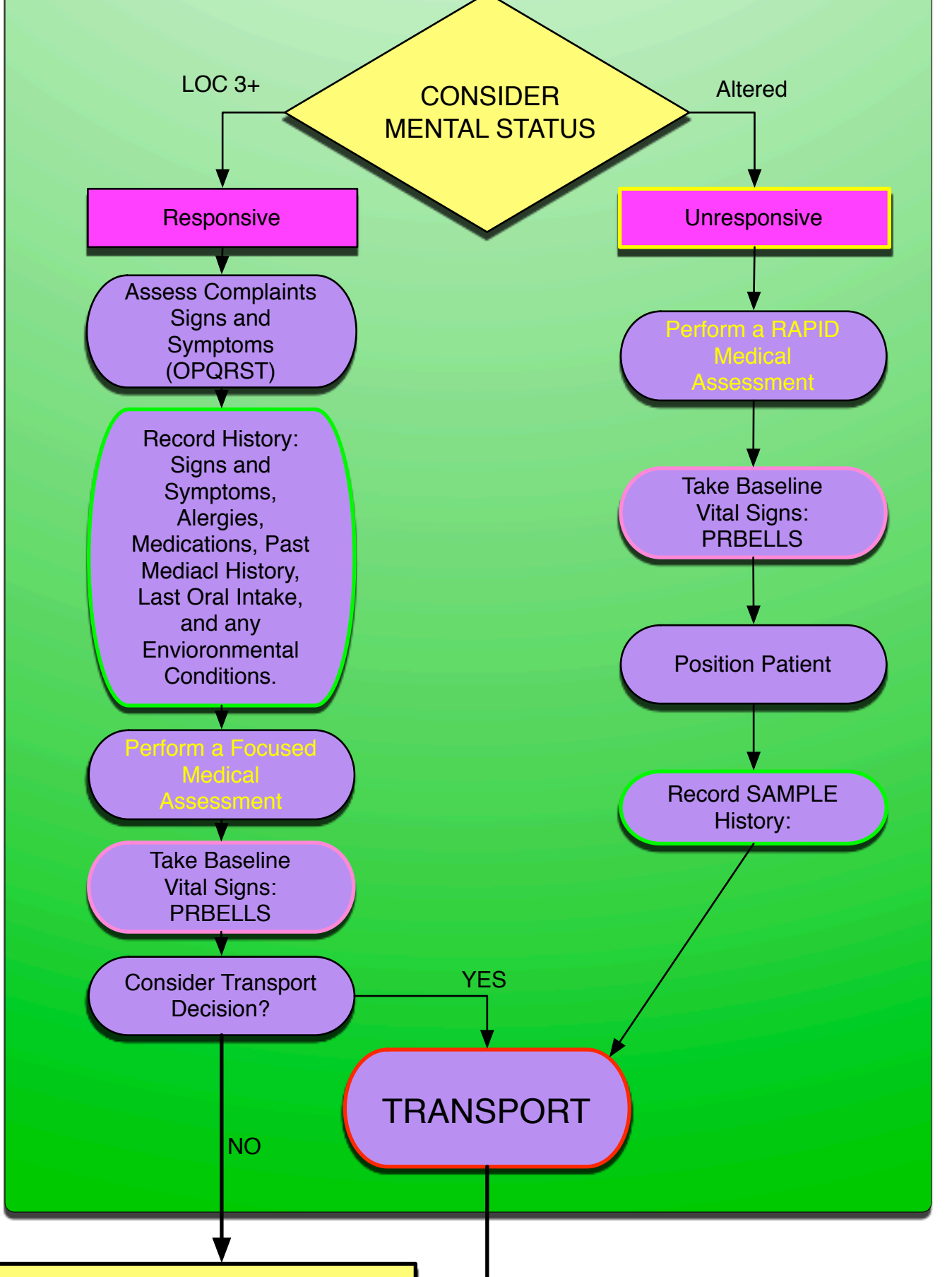
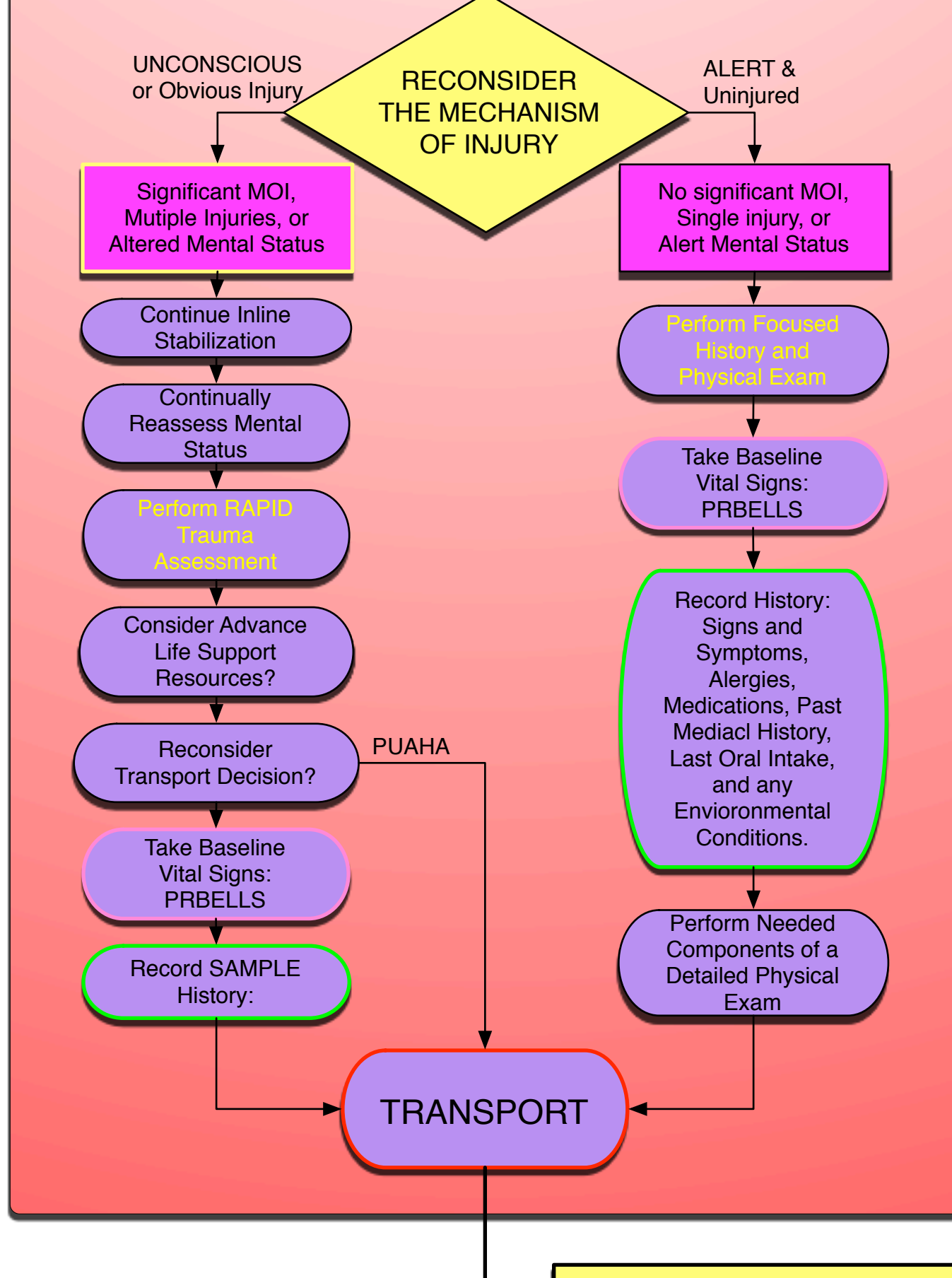
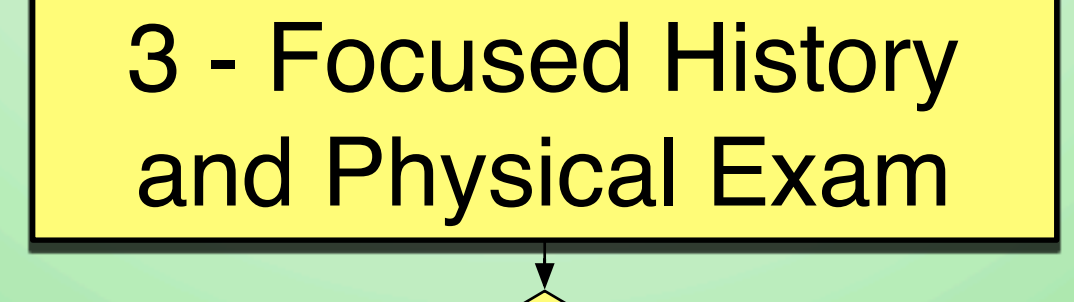
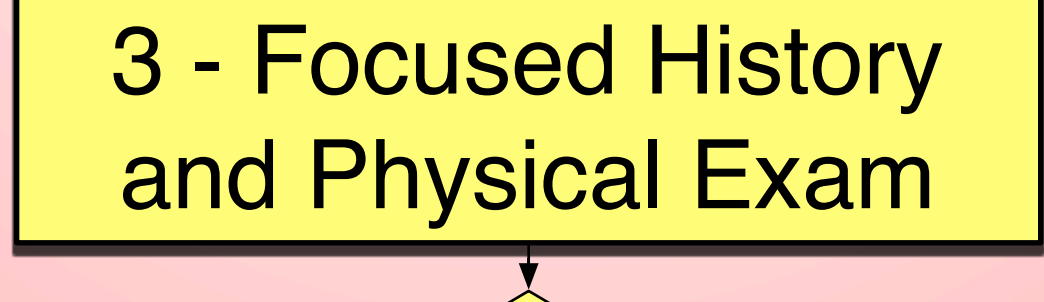
JVD:
Jugular Vein Distention

SAMPLE:
Signs and Symptoms,
Allergies, Medications,
Past History, Last Oral
Intake, Environment

OPQRST:
Onset, Provocation,
Quality of pain,
Radiation and Severity
of pain, Time
(Interventions)

PRBELLS:
Pulse, Respiration,
Blood Pressure, Eyes,
Lung Sounds, LOC,
Skins

LOC:
Level of
Consciousness



During your call you will communicate, at important points, with dispatch and with medical direction as well as with the staff of the medical facility to which you transport the patient. You must also communicate clearly with other EMS personnel, the patient, and others at the scene. A failure of clear communication - both in what they communicate to you or in what you communicate to others - can have a significant effect upon the quality of assessment and care you and others provide.

In addition a significant portion of the value of patient assessment and care is lost if what you have learned about the patient's condition and the care you have given are not clearly and adequately documented in written reports.

