



At the end of this session participants should be able to discuss the roles and responsibilities of the Patient Reception Teams (PRTs), including PRT composition, development and training requirements.



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Patient Reception Team Operations



Overview

- Five General Principles to Remember
- Team Composition
- Incident Command System
- Patient Reception Area Operations
- Patient Reception Triage and Patient Management
- Patient Reception Team Training

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Patient Reception Team Operations



Five General Principles to Remember: Principle #1

- When the big one hits you will only do what you do every day
- What happens when you have a plane load of patients...







Five General Principles to Remember: Principle #2

- EMS does NOT work in an Mass Casualty Incident environment
- These types of incidents require:
 - Task Level planning
 - Tactical Level planning
 - Strategic Level planning



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Patient Reception Team Operations



Five General Principles to Remember: Principle #3

- If you don't manage the PRT someone else will
 - You have a legal and ethical responsibility to ensure the delivery of competent care



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Patient Reception Team Operations



Five General Principles to Remember: Principle #4

- You MUST have PRT Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs)
 - Not the same as a disaster plan
 - Coaching "play book"
 - Equivalent to a medical protocol
 - Incident specific

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Five General Principles to Remember: Principle #5

- Don't get sucked into the 'who's in charge argument'
 - Have a "plan"
 - Know your state laws, local governing authorities, agency standards and protocols, etc.
 - Know what you are responsible for
 - Unify command and cooperate
 - If you don't, only the patient suffers





Patient Reception Team Operations



Team Composition

- May be comprised of individuals from the VAMC Primary Receiving Center with support from community agencies
 - Community Fire/EMS personnel
 - Community emergency service organizations
 - American Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc
 - City/County Emergency Management Agency
 - Private patient transportation services
 - Military
- Number and type of personnel based upon individual Primary Receiving Center and community support capabilities

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Patient Reception Team Operations



Team Composition

- Appropriate mix of clinical, clinical support, and administrative staff
- Consider local and state laws and governing authorities related to community support
 - EMS scope of practice in patient reception operations
 - EMS treatment protocols at the reception site
 - Liability and worker's compensation coverage
- Sufficient staff identified and trained to support 24/7 operational requirements
- Capabilities influence "through put" reporting





Incident Command System

- Structuring patient reception operations and team composition on the principles of incident command ensures a common organizational understanding by all entities involved
- Incident command features a flexible organization and management process that is capable of escalating or decreasing response operations based upon pre-planned, current or projected requirements

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Patient Reception Team Operations



Incident Command Goals

- Right Treatment Right Patient - Right Time
- Early transportation to definitive care
- Patient Tracking and distribution
- Careful coordination of resources
- Safety



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Patient Reception Team Operations



Incident Commander

- YOU set the tone
- The first five minutes set the stage for the whole incident
- Learn to set the tone and be in command







Incident Management Team

- Rapidly "Size-Up"
- Set the tone
- Order/cancel resources
- Initiate SOPs
- Plan strategy





Patient Reception Team Operations



Incident Management Team

- Deploy resources
- Delegate
- Review and revise
- Communicate





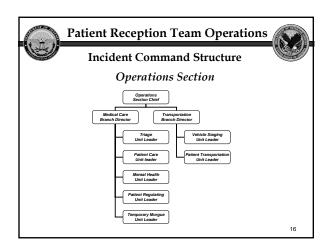
Patient Reception Team Operations

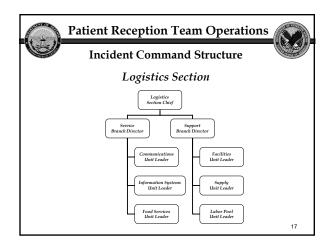


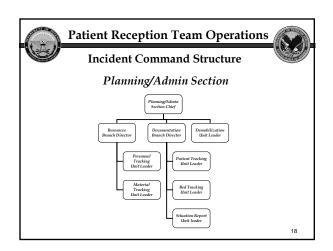
Incident Command Structure

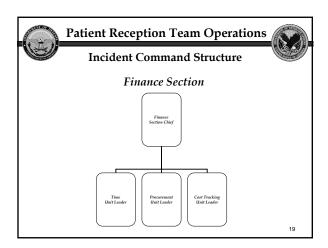
- Incident Management Team
 - Maintains overall management of the event
 - Establishes objectives and priorities
 - Devises appropriate strategies
 - Establishes clear lines of communication and information sharing
 - Positions filled by most qualified and trained personnel, not necessarily based on seniority

	Patient Rec Incident C	eption Area ommander	
	Air Operations Liaison Officer	Public Affairs Officer	
s	Safety Officer	Security Officer	
	Community Liaison Officer	Medical Director	
Operations ection Chief	Logistics Section Chief	Planning/Admin Section Chief	Finance Section Chief
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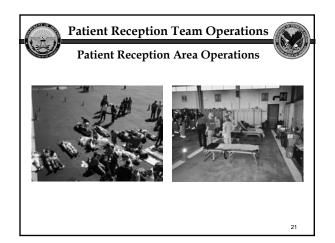












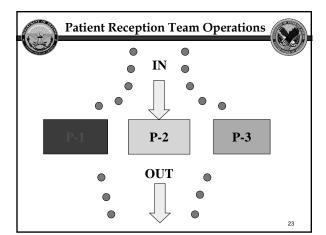




Patient Reception Area Operations

- Key factors:
 - Do what works for your location?
 - Patient movement flow within the area
 - Cones, colored tarps, flags, etc to easily identify flow patterns and treatment/staging areas
 - Be sure everyone is familiar with site layout
 - Allow workable separation between areas

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Patient Reception Team Operations



Initial Patient Reception Area Operations

- Establish incident command and assign personnel to appropriate teams
- "Size Up" the situation Section Chiefs report operational capabilities and identified shortfalls (personnel, supplies, equipment, etc)
- Be sure everyone knows the full scope of operations and their respective roles
- Utilize "waiting time" as "practice time"





Sustaining Patient Reception Area Operations

- Identify ability to sustain 24/7 operations
 - Sufficient personnel for two 12-hr shifts
 - Personnel accountability procedures
 - Personnel support services
 - Feeding, rest areas, etc
 - Reliable re-supply processes
 - End of shift de-briefing

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Patient Reception Team Operations



Patient Reception Triage and Patient Management

- Uniqueness of VA-DoD Contingency Plan patient reception triage
- Patients have already been in the medical stabilization and treatment "pipeline"
- Patients have been "stabilized" prior to transport
- Reception operations must be prepared for patient who's status changes enroute
- Overall, a quick process prior to last leg of patient movement to definitive care hospital

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Patient Reception Team Operations



Patient Reception Triage

Two types of triage

- Primary triage
 - Initial size-up and triage mode
 - Rapid triage and tagging (no writing)
 - Minimal ABC care provided
 - Done " in situ "
- Secondary triage
 - Done in the treatment area after or collecting station
 - A more complete assessment
 - Tags used for documentation, ID and tracking





Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- Identify priority
- Can be used to "track the patients"
- International Standard-NATO



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Patient Reception Team Operations



Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- Can be
 - Colored plastic tape
 - Labels
 - Cards or tags
 - Other tags are appropriate



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Patient Reception Team Operations



Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- RED=Priority #1
- AKA: Immediate, urgent, emergent, critical
- Life threatening problems
- Cardiovascular, pulmonary, hemorrhage, Severe head-Alt. Mental Status

PRIORITY 1	P-1
Notes:	Name/#:
	Destination:
IMMEDIATE	





Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- RED=Priority #1 "Coaching Version"
- A stretcher patient who would normally be given urgent ALS care
- All injured rescuers are tagged P-1

PRIORITY 1	P-1
Notes:	
1	Name/#:
	Destination:
IMMEDIATE	

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Patient Reception Team Operations



Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- Yellow=Priority #2
- AKA: Delayed, nonurgent, or urgent
- Burns(no resp inv.)
 Extremity injuries,
 spinal injuries, awake
 alert head injury



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Patient Reception Team Operations



Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- Yellow=Priority #2 "Coaching Version"
- Stretcher patients who would get BLS level care
- In routine EMS, elective ALS care based on MOI

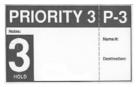
PRIORITY 2	P-2
Notes:	Name/#:
2	Destination:
DELAYED	





Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- Green=Priority #3
- AKA: Minor, walking wounded
- Minor injuries, ambulatory
- Beware of occult injury ... respect the MOI



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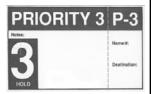


Patient Reception Team Operations



Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- Green=Priority #3 "Coaching Version"
- Ask everyone who can walk to go to a location you specify
- They are the P-3s
- You must then re-triage them after the others are triaged



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Patient Reception Team Operations



Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- Black=Priority 4 or 0
- AKA: Dead, deceased or "expectant"
- Those obviously dead and those who are mortally injured
- Very controversial "ethics"

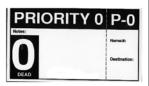
PRIORITY 0	P-0
Notes:	Name/#:
U	Destination:
DEAD	





Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- Black=Priority 4 or 0 "Coaching Version"
- Obviously dead
- Those who would get ALS heroics consider tagging yellow
- Most rescuers won't condemn someone to death



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Patient Reception Team Operations



Patient Reception Triage and Tagging Systems

- A continuous process
- Many will need to be re-triaged
- Stressful
- Use tagging at every day incidents to stay current with your tagging system



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Patient Reception Team Operations



On-Site Patient Management

- Objective: rapid, safe movement of patients to definitive care facility
- Patient transportation resources define movement capability
- On-site operations must be prepared to manage patients awaiting transportation
 - Patient staging area staffing
 - Supplies and equipment
 - Patient comfort measures





Patient Reception Team Training

- Individual Training:
 - Incident Command Courses
 - Patient Reception Operations Plans and Procedures
 - Patient Reception Conferences
- Team Training:
 - Exercise Exercise Exercise
 - Flight Line Safety
 - Aircraft patient loading and off-loading
 - Litter carry techniques

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Patient Reception Team Operations



Summary

- Five General Principles to Remember
- Reception Team Composition
- Reception Team Incident Command Structure
- Patient Reception Area Operations
- Patient Reception Triage and Patient Management
- Patient Reception Team Training