Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Module: NFIRS-6

Objectives

After completing the EMS Module the student will be able to:

- 1. Identify the different modules that are used to record casualties.
- 2. Understand the need for the various modules and which module to use in various circumstances.
- 3. Demonstrate how to complete the EMS Module, given hypothetical narrative reports.

Table of Contents

Pretest #6 - Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Module6-3
Using the EMS Module6-4
Section A: FDID, State, Incident Number, Incident6-5
Section B: Number of Patients and Patient Number6-5
Section C: Date/Time
Section D: Provider Impression/Assessment
Section E: Age or Date of Birth, Gender6-6
Section F: Race, Ethnicity6-7
Section G: Human Factors Contributing to Injury and Other Factors
Section H: Body Site of Injury, Injury Type, and Cause of Injury/Illness6-8
Section I: Procedures Used
Section J: Safety Equipment6-9
Section K: Cardiac Arrest6-10
Section L: Initial Level of Provider and Highest Level of Care Provided on Scene 6-10
Section M: Patient Status
Section N: Disposition
SUMMARY
EXAMPLE: Injured Person 6-13
EXERCISE SCENARIO 6.1: Unconscious Person
EXERCISE SCENARIO 6-2: MVA on I-95 6-18
Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Module Test

Pretest #6 - Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Module

2. EMS-type activities are a significant portion of a fire department's operational workload.

1. A Basic Module must be completed if the EMS Module is completed.

(a) True.

(b) False.

(a) True.

(b) False.

3.	The EMS Module is a required NFIRS Module.
	(a) True.
	(b) False.
4.	The purpose of the EMS Module is to gather basic data as they relate to the provision of emergency medical care by local fire service units.
	(a) True.
	(b) False.
5.	The EMS Module can be used instead of the Fire Service Casualty Module to document a fire-fighter injury.
	(a) True.
	(b) False.

Using the EMS Module

In its infancy, fire department activity reporting was limited to fires only - at least on a national level. Little recognition was given to the "other" activities that fire departments were performing on a daily basis. As fire department management became more responsive to the budgetary concerns and restrictions of fiscal policy, the need to justify all activities and expenditures grew. Many local fire departments began to collect data on their own, using the NFIRS program to attempt to gather management information concerning all of those other activities and stretching the program in directions that were never anticipated. Recognizing that EMS-type activities are a significant portion (well over 50 percent) of a fire department's operational workload, the EMS Module was created in 1996.

The EMS Module is an optional module. It should be used when that option has been chosen by your State or local authorities. The EMS Module is not intended to replace or otherwise interfere with State or local EMS patient care reporting requirements, nor is it intended to be a comprehensive EMS patient care report. Instead, the data elements in this module should be viewed as "core elements" around which a complete patient care report can be built.

The purpose of the EMS Module is to gather basic data as they relate to the provision of emergency medical care by local fire service units. It is intended to encompass both responding fire suppression units and fire department EMS units.

Use the optional EMS Module to report each medical incident that a department responds to. This module is completed only if the fire department provides emergency medical service. If an independent provider performs EMS, do not use this module.

NOTE: Data on fire services injuries or deaths are recorded on the Fire Service Casualty Module. The EMS Module does not replace the Civilian Fire Casualty Module in cases where a civilian injury or death results from a fire incident.

Whenever specific 300 series Incident Types (e.g., 311, 322, 371, etc.) are entered on the Basic Module, Section C, you also may complete the EMS Module. It also may be completed for injuries treated in certain other incident types (consult the CRG for specifics).

One EMS Module should be completed for each patient, and the number of modules submitted for an incident should match the Number of Patients entered in Block B of the paper form.

Section A: FDID, State, Incident Number, Incident



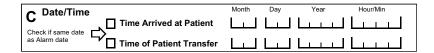
The information in Section A of the EMS Module is drawn from Section A of the Basic Module. Use the data in the Basic Module to help you supply the requested information. If you are using an automated system the data need to be entered only once, then they will be transferred automatically into other modules that use the data.

Section B: Number of Patients and Patient Number



Record the total number of patients in the incident on the first line of Section B. Remember that you need to fill out a separate form for each patient. Enter a number that identifies each individual patient on line two. Assign patient numbers starting with 001.

Section C: Date/Time



Use the first line to recordTime Arrived at Patient. This is the date and time when emergency personnel get to the same location as the patient. This data element is important in situations where there may be a significant amount of time between the time an emergency unit arrives on the scene and the time that direct contact is made with the patient.

Examples:

EMS personnel were prevented from approaching a patient because of a fire, criminal activity, or other adverse conditions.

Responders need to reach an upper floor of a highrise building in order to gain access to a patient.

Enter the Time of Patient Transfer on the second line. This documents the date and time that patient care was transferred from fire department personnel to another care provider, or the time transportation began to an emergency care facility.

Subtracting the Arrival at Patient time from the Transfer time provides an accurate reading of the actual time spent with the patient.

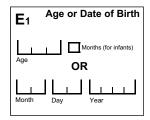
Section D: Provider Impression/Assessment

D	Provider Impression/Asses	sment Check one box only		☐ None/no	patient or refused treatment
10	Abdominal pain	18 Chest pain	6 Hypovole	mia 34	Sexual assault
11	Airway obstruction	19 Diabetic symptom	7 Inhalation	injury 35	Sting/bite
12		20 Do not resuscitate	8 Obvious	death 36	☐ Stroke/CVA
13	☐ Altered LOC	21 Electrocution	9 D/poiso	ning 37	☐ Syncope
14	☐ Behavioral/psych	22 General illness	0 Pregnanc	y/OB 38	☐ Trauma
15	☐ Burns	23 Hemorrhaging/bleeding	1 Respirato	ry arrest 00	☐ Other
16	Cardiac arrest	24 Hyperthermia	2 🔲 Respirato	ry distress	
17	Cardiac dysrhythmia	25 Hypothermia	3 Seizure		

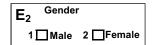
Record the single clinical assessment that most influenced the responder's actions by marking one of the coded boxes provided. If more than one choice applies to the patient, indicate the single most important clinical assessment that influenced the plan of therapy and management. The box marked should identify the actual assessment. This could be different from the original complaint that the unit responded to.

The assessment recorded on the form should provide the information needed to determine whether the treatments or medications provided matched the protocols related to the clinical impression at the time of treatment.

Section E: Age or Date of Birth, Gender

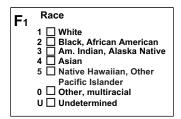


Either enter the patient's age or date of birth in **Block E**₁. You can record an infant's age by marking the Months box.

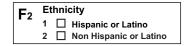


Record the patient's gender by marking the appropriate box.

Section F: Race, Ethnicity



Mark the box that in **Block F**₁ to record the patient's race, if known.



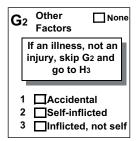
F₂ identifies the ethnicity of the patient. Ethnicity is an ethnic classification or affiliation. Currently Hispanic is the only U.S. Census Bureau classification. Hispanic is not considered a race because a person can be black and Hispanic, white and Hispanic, etc.

These data are useful for epidemiological studies, and also can be important in accessing certain types of Federal or State funds directed to specific racial or ethnic groups.

Section G: Human Factors Contributing to Injury and Other Factors

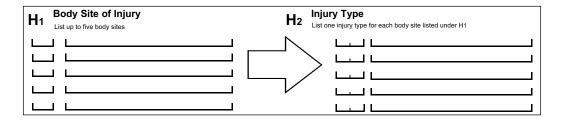


Use Block G_1 to clarify patient circumstances that may have contributed to the injury/illness. Mark as many boxes as are applicable. This information can be important to injury researchers who plan injury-reduction programs based on human factors.



Use Block G_2 to address other factors such as accidental, self-inflicted, or inflicted, not self that affect how the injury/illness occurred. Data can be used to show number comparisons between accidental and self-inflicted incidents.

Section H: Body Site of Injury, Injury Type, and Cause of Injury/Illness



You can record up to five body sites in Block H_1 . Describe the body site injured and its corresponding injury type, listing the body site with the most serious injury first. H_2 links the type of each injury noted to each body site.

Site and type of injury are crucial data elements that will enable EMS planners to identify the types of injuries experienced by patients using the EMS system. These data also are used to analyze the correlation between injury assessment in the field and actual injuries as evaluated in medical receiving facilities.



Enter a code in **Block H**³ to capture the specific cause of the illness/injury. Data analysis provides an understanding of the conditions causing the injury. It also assists with planning treatments in the field and developing illness/injury programs.

Caus	se of Illness/Injury Codes				
10 11	Chemical Exposure Drug Poisoning	20 21 22	Heat Explosives Fire and flames	31	Non-traffic vehicle (off-road) accident
12 13	Fall Aircraft related	23	Firearm	32 33	Physical assault/abuse Scalds/other thermal
14	Bite, includes animal bites	25	Fireworks	34	Smoke inhalation
15	Bicycle accident	26 27	Lightning	35 36	Stabbing assault
16	Building collapse/construction accident	27 28	Machinery Mechanical suffocation	36 37	Venomous sting Water transport
17	Drowning	29	Motor vehicle accident	00	Other cause
18 19	Electrical shock Cold	30	Motor vehicle accident, pedestrian	UU	Unknown

Example:

Patient with two stab wounds in different body sites and a blunt trauma injury to another body site.

Block H ₁	Block H ₂	Block H₃
(2) neck and shoulder	(18) puncture/stab	(35) stabbing
(7) lower extremities	(18) puncture/stab	(35) stabbing
(1) head	(11) blunt injury	(13) assault

The system captures each separate injury related to a particular body site for as many as five injuries.

Section I: Procedures Used

I	Procedures Used	Check all ap	plicable	e boxe:	No treatment
01			14		Intubation (EGTA)
02			15		Intubation (ET)
03	Assist ventilation		16		IO/IV therapy
04	□ Bleeding control		17		Medications therapy
05	■ Burn care		18		Oxygen therapy
06	Cardiac pacing		19		OB care/delivery
07	☐ Cardioversion (defib) r	nanual	20		Prearrival instructions
80	☐ Chest/abdominal thrus	t	21		Restrain patient
09	☐ CPR		22	\Box	Spinal immobilization
10	☐ Cricothyroidotomy		23	靣	Splinted extremities
11	■ Defibrillation by AED		24	\Box	Suction/aspirate
12	□ EKG monitoring		00	靣	Other
13					

Many possible procedures are listed in Section I. Procedures are defined as anything done to assess or treat the patient. Mark all applicable boxes to document the procedures either attempted or actually performed during the course of patient care.

Section J: Safety Equipment

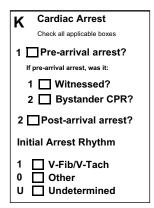
J	Safety ☐None Equipment
	Used or deployed by patient. Check all applicable boxes.
1 2 3 4 5 6 0 U	☐ Safety/seat belts ☐ Child safety seat ☐ Airbag ☐ Helmet ☐ Protective clothing ☐ Flotation device ☐ Other ☐ Undetermined

If the patient was using any safety equipment at the time of the injury record a description of the type used in Section J.

Nine options are provided. These data provide important information about whether or not appropriate safety devices are being used. This is especially important in industrial and motor vehicle incidents, which are regulated by Federal agencies and local and State laws.

Researchers, consumer groups, and manufacturers use these data to study the effectiveness of safety devices in preventing injuries and reducing deaths. This information also is important to use when improvements are being made to existing safety devices, or when new safety devices are being developed.

Section K: Cardiac Arrest

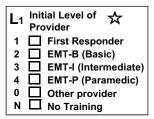


This section is used to indicate if patient cardiac arrest was pre- or postarrival on the scene of an incident. If it occurred pre-arrival, you should indicate whether or not it was witnessed and/or if bystanders performed CPR.

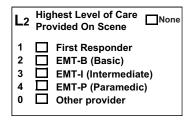
You also should record the initial arrest rhythm by checking the box next to either V-Fib/V-Tach, Other, or Undetermined.

Data from this section are used to evaluate prehospital CPR and the effect of cardiac care on reducing morbidity.

Section L: Initial Level of Provider and Highest Level of Care Provided on Scene



Block L₁ is used to collect data about the training level of the fire department responders who provided the initial care. Researchers can use these data to determine the effectiveness of care and measure any trends in the quality of prehospital care being provided by fire departments.



Block L_2 is used to gather training-level information on the fire department responders who provided the highest level of care at the scene of an incident. This knowledge can help determine what kind of effect there is on patient care in the field when responders have higher levels of training/certification.

Section M: Patient Status

M Patient Status
1 Improved
2 Remained same
3 Worsened
Check if:
1 Pulse on transfer
2 No pulse on transfer

Mark the box that indicates whether the patient Improved, Remained same, or Worsened while under fire department care. This determination is made at the time of patient transfer. There is also a box that should be marked whether or not the patient had a pulse on transfer.

Section N: Disposition

N	EMS Disp	osition	N	ot transported
1		FD transp	ort	to ECF
2		Non-FD tra	ans	sport
3		Non-FD tra	ans	s/FD attend
4		Non-emer	ge	ncy transfer
0		Other		
		NFIR:	S-6	Revision 01/01/04

There are six choices available for documenting the disposition of the patient. These data will allow generation of reports that show the disposition for EMS responses, and can correlate various patient treatments to patient outcomes. This section may help the fire service to look at what its EMS transport needs are.

SUMMARY

Nationally, EMS activities are a significant part of the total service being provided by fire departments. The fire service can use the EMS Module to report all emergency medical incidents to which a fire department unit responds. A separate EMS Module is used for each patient.

EXAMPLE: Injured Person

Directions: Read the call information in the example below. Then look at the completed EMS Module form. Look at each section and follow along with the proper use of the information as applicable to the EMS Module.

Department FDID #TR200, Station #1, is dispatched on a medical call on May 1, 2002. A fire department unit is dispatched to respond to the call at 0223 hours. The unit arrives at 1245 S. First St., Brooklyn, WI 12345 at 0228 and is met by a 22-year-old white female. She has been stabbed in the leg and is bleeding from the wound. Further examination reveals burns on one arm. A first responder stops the bleeding, bandages the wound, and provides care for the burns. The patient's family chooses to provide transportation to the closest hospital for further treatment. She is transferred at 0256 hours. The incident number is 0001234.

A [T,R,2,0,0] [W,I] [MM 0,5] [0,1] [2,0,0] Station	Incident Number
Use a separate form for each patient D Provider Impression/Assessment Check one box only 10 Abdominal pain 18 Check form for each patient Check if same date as Alarm date	Time Arrived at Patient Time of Patient Transfer None/no patient or refused treatment Thour/Min 10,2,2,8 None/no patient or refused treatment Thour/Min 10,2,5,6 None/no patient or refused treatment Thour/Min 10,2,2,5,6 None/no patient or refused treatment
11	27
Age or Date of Birth Age or Date of Birth F1	G1 Human Factors None Contributing to Injury Check all applicable boxes 1
	y Type injury type for each body site listed under H1 Language Puncture/Stab Language Punc
Procedures Used Check all applicable boxes No treatment Not all applicable boxes No treatment Not applicable boxes No treatment Not applicable boxes Not app	Equipment Used or deployed by patient. Check all applicable boxes. 1 Pre-arrival arrest? If pre-ar
L1 Initial Level of ☆	M Patient Status 1 ☐ Improved 2 ☐ Remained same 3 ☐ Worsened Check if: 1 ☐ Pulse on transfer 2 ☐ No pulse on transfer 2 ☐ No pulse on transfer

EXERCISE SCENARIO 6.1: Unconscious Person

Directions: Read the call information in the exercise below. Use the information provided to complete the EMS Module form. Compare your work to the answers provided on the completed EMS Module form. If your answers are different from the ones provided, read over the EMS Module again.

A fire department first-responder unit, TR 100, Station 001, is dispatched at 1405 hours on April 1, 1997 to a medical call – incident #9704567. The unit is staffed with a driver, an officer, and an EMT. They arrive at 210 W. Main Street, Minlo, WI 12345 at 1407 hours and reach the patient's side at 1410. They find a 22-year-old white male unconscious on the floor. His friends tell them that he just shot up on heroin and has overdosed. The patient shows signs of shallow breathing, pin-point pupils, and has a faint pulse. The EMT inserts an airway, administers oxygen, and assists in ventilation.

A private medic unit arrives and the Paramedic administers a dose of Narcan. The patient responds and begins breathing on his own. At 1440, the Paramedic determines that the patient has stabilized and arranges transport to an emergency room for further evaluation.

MM DD YYYY FDID State Incident Date Station Incident Number	Delete Delete Change EMS
12	None/no patient or refused treatment None/no patient or refused treatment
Write Write Write Age OR	ing to Injury Factors If an illness, not an injury, skip G2 and
H1 Body Site of Injury List up to five body sites H2 Injury Type List one injury type for each body s	H3 Cause of Illness/Injury Cause of illness/injury
O2	check all applicable boxes Check all applicable boxes
Provider Provider Provided On Scene Pro	N Disposition d same d 1

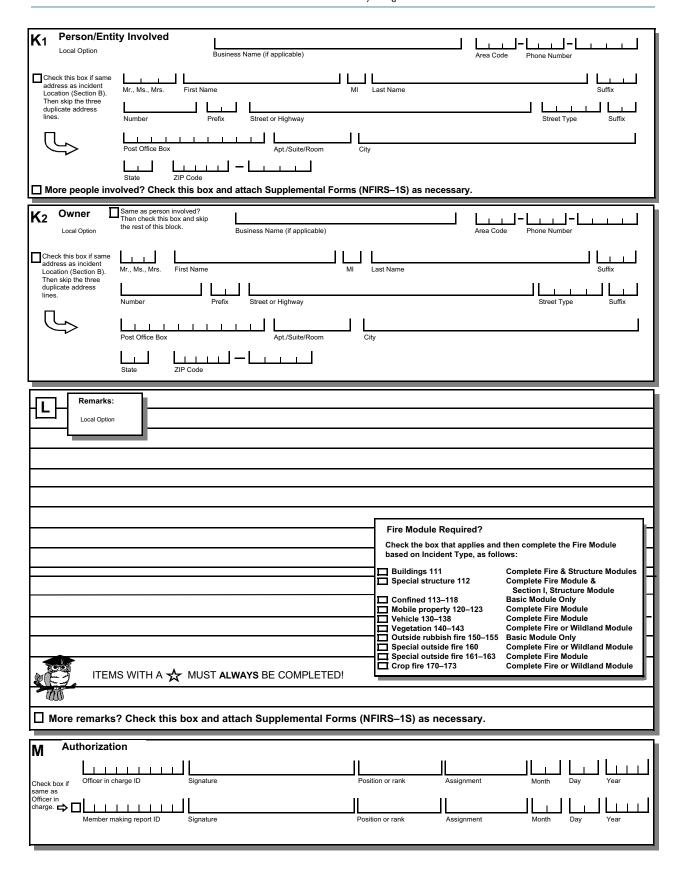
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 9 7 0 4 5 6 7 0 0 0 0
Use a separate form for each patient D Provider Impression/Assessment Check one box only 10 Abdominal pain 18 Check pain	Month Day Year Hour/Min ☐ 1 4 1 0 ☐ None/no patient or refused treatment ☐ 4 1 0 ☐ None/no patient or refused treatment ☐ Hypovolemia 34 ☐ Sexual assault
11 ☐ Airway obstruction 19 ☐ Diabetic symptom 12 ☐ Allergic reaction 20 ☐ Do not resuscitate 13 ☐ Altered LOC 21 ☐ Electrocution 14 ☐ Behavioral/psych 22 ☐ General illness 15 ☐ Burns 23 ☐ Hemorrhaging/bleeding 16 ☐ Cardiac arrest 24 ☐ Hyperthermia 17 ☐ Cardiac dysrhythmia 25 ☐ Hypothermia	27
E1 Age or Date of Birth O	G1 Human Factors None Contributing to Injury Check all applicable boxes 1
	rype right rype right rype for each body site listed under H1 0,0,0,0 Other 1,1 Cause of illness/injury Drug Overdose
Procedures Used Check all applicable boxes No treatme No treatme	Equipment Used or deployed by patient. Check all applicable boxes 1 Pre-arrival arrest? If pre-arrival arrest, was it: 1 Witnessed? 2 Child safety seat 3 Airbag Ons 4 Helmet 5 Protective clothing
11 ☐ Defibrillation by AED 24 ☐ Suction/aspirate 12 ☐ EKG monitoring 00 ☐ Other 13 ☐ Extrication	

EXERCISE SCENARIO 6-2: MVA on I-95

Directions: Read the call information in the exercise below. Use the information provided to complete the entire EMS Module form and other required forms. Compare your work to the answers provided in Appendix A. If your answers are different from the ones provided, read over the EMS Module again.

The Alberta Fire Department (FDID #92188) received a call for an MVA on I-95 near mile marker 73 and Exit 2B in Brunswick, Virginia, 23351 on May 3, 2005. The dispatcher assigned the incident (#5455) to Engine Co. 2 and Truck 1 from Shift C. The units received the alarm at 11:58 p.m. and arrived at the scene in six minutes with 4 firefighters on each unit. The owner of the vehicle, Mr. Robert L. Anderson, was driving to Emporia, Virginia, to return his son, Joseph, to his mother. Mr. Anderson lives at 1630 Second Avenue, Jarrett, North Carolina, 24501. His telephone number is 555-432-0987. He said that he was driving for 2 hours and became drowsy from a prescription drug that he took; he lost control of the car and it crashed into the guardrail. He called 9-1-1 from his cellular telephone. The vehicle was a 1999 Ford Explorer, Virginia License Plate Number ACZ586, and VIN 1FBEU54X3ABC45634. Mr. Anderson, a 49-year-old black male, was bleeding from the head. He cut his head when his car hit the guardrail. He was not wearing a safety belt and the airbag in the vehicle did not inflate. Firefighter Steve Cooke, EMT-Basic, approached Officer Morrison at 12:06 a.m. Firefighter Cooke stopped the bleeding. No other treatment was needed. Mr. Anderson's overall status improved. The towing service provider gave Mr. Anderson a ride from the incident. The last unit cleared the scene at 12:35 a.m. FF1 Steve B. LaCivita, Badge No. 230, completed the report after returning to Station No. 1. Captain Ernest Greene, Badge No. 100, was the officer in charge. The incident was in Census Tract 501.2, District A05. The Virginia Department of Transportation, 23 Washington Street NE, Richmond, VA 23219, manages Virginia highways.

A MM DD FDID State Mincident Date	YYYY Delete NFIRS-1 Change Basic No Activity
	ate that the address for this incident is provided on the Wildland Fire Alternative Location Specification." Use only for wildland fires. Street or Highway Street Type Suffix State ZIP Code
C Incident Type Incident Type Aid Given or Received Mutual aid received Mutual aid received Mutual aid given Auto. aid given Their FDID Their State Their Incident Number	E1 Dates and Times Month Day Year Hour Min Check boxes if dates are the same as Alarm Date. Alarm Alarm Alarm Alarms District ARRIVAL required, unless canceled or did not arrive ARRIVAL required, unless canceled or did not arrive Controlled Controlled Special Studies Last Unit Cleared LAST UNIT CLEARED, required except for wildland fires Cleared Study Value
F Actions Taken	G2 Estimated Dollar Losses and Values Check this box and skip this block if an Apparatus or Personnel Module is used.
Fire-2	7 Motor oil: from engine or portable container 60 Industrial use upants 8 Paint: from paint cans totaling <55 callons 63 Military use
Structures 131	Clinic, clinic-type infirmary S39



Α	MM DD Y	^^Y	Station Incident Number	Exposure	Delete NFIRS-2 Fire
B B ₁	Property Details Lind Not Residential Estimated number of residential living units in building of origin whether or not all units became involved		C On-Site Materials or Products Enter up to three codes. Check one entered. On-site material (1)	None commercial, i or materials of	nere were any significant amounts of ndustrial, energy, or agricultural products or on the property, whether or not they became involved On-Site Materials Storage Use Bulk storage or warehousing 2 Processing or manufacturing 3 Packaged goods for sale 4 Repair or service U Undetermined
B ₂	Buildings not invo	olved	On-site material (2)		U ☐ Undetermined 1 ☐ Bulk storage or warehousing 2 ☐ Processing or manufacturing 3 ☐ Packaged goods for sale 4 ☐ Repair or service U ☐ Undetermined
B ₃	Acres burned (outside fires) None Less than one acr	re	On-site material (3)		1 Bulk storage or warehousing 2 Processing or manufacturing 3 Packaged goods for sale 4 Repair or service U Undetermined
D	Ignition	E 1	Check box if this is an exposure report.	Skip to	E ₃ Human Factors A Contributing to Ignition
D ₁	Area of fire origin	1 <u> </u> In	tentional	Section G	Check all applicable boxes
D ₂	Heat source 🙀	3	nintentional ailure of equipment or heat ct of nature ause under investigation ause undetermined after in actors Contributing to Ignit	vestigation	1 ☐ Asleep 2 ☐ Possibly impaired by alcohol or drugs 3 ☐ Unattended person 4 ☐ Possibly mentally disabled 5 ☐ Physically disabled 6 ☐ Multiple persons involved
D4	1 Check box if fire spread was confined to object of origin. Type of material first ignited Required only if item first ignited code is 00 or <70		I L (1) Intributing to ignition (1)		7
F1 Equip Branc Mode Seria Year		F3 Portable one or	Equipment Power Source Power Source Equipment Portability Portable Stationary Be equipment normally can be moved by two persons, is designed to be used in a locations, and requires no tools to install.	G Fire Supplement of the Supplement of the Suppression factor Fire s	(1)
	Mobile Property Involved None Not involved in ignition, but burned Involved in ignition, but did not burn Involved in ignition and burned None Structure fire? Please be sure to complete the Structure	Mobile prop	perty make Year	Some	Use ☐ Pre-Fire Plan Available of the information presented in this report may be upon reports from other agencies: ☐ Arson report attached ☐ Police report attached ☐ Coroner report attached ☐ Other reports attached
The state of the s					NFIRS-2 Revision 01/01/05

MM DD YYYY Delete FDID					
Number of Patients					
F1 Race White Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American Asleep Slack African American Slack African American Slack African American African Americ					
H1 Body Site of Injury List up to five body sites H2 Injury Type List one injury type for each body site listed under H1 H3 Cause of Illness/Injury Cause of illness/injury					
Procedures Used Check all applicable boxes No treatment O1					
L1 Initial Level of ☆ Provider 1 ☐ First Responder 2 ☐ EMT-B (Basic) 3 ☐ EMT-I (Intermediate) 4 ☐ EMT-P (Paramedic) 0 ☐ Other provider N ☐ No Training L2 Highest Level of Care ☐ None Provided On Scene M Patient Status 1 ☐ Improved 2 ☐ Remained same 3 ☐ Worsened 2 ☐ EMT-B (Basic) 3 ☐ EMT-I (Intermediate) 4 ☐ EMT-P (Paramedic) 0 ☐ Other provider N ☐ No Training					

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Module Test

- 1. The EMS Module is
 - (a) intended to be a comprehensive EMS patient care report.
 - (b) not intended to replace State or local EMS patient care reporting.
 - (c) one of the five required NFIRS modules.
 - (d) intended to include responding fire suppression units but not fire department EMS units.
- 2. The EMS Module replaces the Civilian Fire Casualty Module to document a civilian injured as a result of a fire.
 - (a) True.
 - (b) False.
- 3. To determine the actual time the fire department spent with the patient, which two data elements are needed?
 - (a) Arrival time.
 - (b) Time Arrived at Patient.
 - (c) Time of Patient Transfer.
 - (d) Last Unit Clear Time.
- 4. Which two data elements enable EMS planners to identify the types of injuries experienced by EMS patients?
 - (a) Human Factors and Other Factors.
 - (b) Initial Level of Provider and Highest Level of Care Provided on Scene.
 - (c) Body Site of Injury and Injury Type.
 - (d) Primary Area of Body Injured and Human Factors Contributing to Injury.
- 5. To determine what was done to assess or treat the patient, use the following data element.
 - (a) Provider Impression/Assessment.
 - (b) Human Factors.
 - (c) Procedures Used.
 - (d) Highest Level of Care Provided on Scene.