

PATIENT CARE REPORT



1. Scene size-up: Is the scene safe?

- Make sure the scene is, AND STAYS, safe. Take steps to make it safer
- Evaluate the Mechanism of Injury (MOI) or Nature of Illness (NOI): What happened? How many patients are there? What additional resources are needed (equipment, personnel, etc.)?
- Consider Ch. 16/ 911. Establish communications
- Form a general impression, need for urgency, and need for spinal precautions

2. Primary assessment: Access, gain consent, assess & treat life threats

- Gain consent
- X: Exsanguination: Control major hemorrhage with pressure, packing, or tourniquet
- A: Airway: Assess the Airway, assure an open airway, and reposition or clear if needed
- B: Breathing: Assess the patient's breathing, assume the position of comfort. If not breathing, start CPR
- C: Circulation: Look for life threatening bleeding, assess for a pulse
- D: Disability: What are the main problems? What is the level of responsiveness?
- E: Expose and examine injuries. Consider environmental factors, keep warm or cool depending on conditions

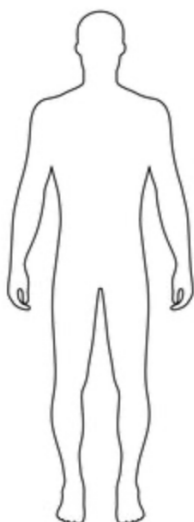
Location:		GPS Coordinates:	
Patient Name:			
Sex:	Age:	Date:	Time:
Emergency Contact:			

WHAT HAPPENED & PATIENT'S CHIEF COMPLAINT:

3. Full patient exam: Do a physical, medical & pain assessment

PHYSICAL EXAM

Head:
Neck:
Back:
Chest:
Abdomen:
Pelvis:
Legs:
Arms:



ASSESSMENT FINDINGS:

--

FOCUSED SPINE ASSESSMENT

- 1) Person: Is the patient reliable, alert and oriented, without significant distracting injuries?
- 2) Body: Can the patient move and feel all extremities. Are they absent from numbness, tingling, radiating pain, or uncommon sensations?
- 3) Spine: Is the spine free from pain? Does the patient voluntarily move?

MEDICAL HISTORY: S.A.M.P.L.E.

Signs & Symptoms	
Allergies	
Medications	
Pertinent History	
Last Ins & Outs	
Events Prior	

PAIN ASSESSMENT: O.P.Q.R.S.T.

Onset: Slow or fast?	
Provokes: What makes it better or worse?	
Quality: Sharp, dull, stabbing, etc.	
Radiation: Does the pain radiate?	
Severity: On a scale of 1-10, how bad is the pain?	
Time & Trends: When did it start?	

4. Vital signs: Pay attention to trends

Time	Pulse	Respiratory	Blood Pressure	Skin Signs	L.O.R

5. Document, plan, monitor & anticipate problems

Assessment: What are the current problems?	
Plan: How will you address these problems?	
What future problems do you anticipate?	