

2020

ESO / VFD EMS INDEX COMPARISON



WHAT WE ARE LOOKING AT?

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 measure: 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.



The Index uses ESO data from more than 1,360 agencies and departments across the country and represents 6.85 million 9-1-1 calls (out of 8.46 million total calls) between January 1, 2019–December 31, 2019.

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?

STROKE ASSESSMENT

The stroke assessment performance metric looks at how many patients with an EMS primary Impression of stroke received a formal stroke assessment.

100%

75%

50%

25%

0%

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 waveform provides definitive proof that the airway remained in place during the encounter.

ESO

ESO
98%

VFD

VFD
97%

0%

25%

50%

75%

100%

Time

12 LEAD PERFORMANCE

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.

100%

75%

50%

25%

0%

ESO
83%

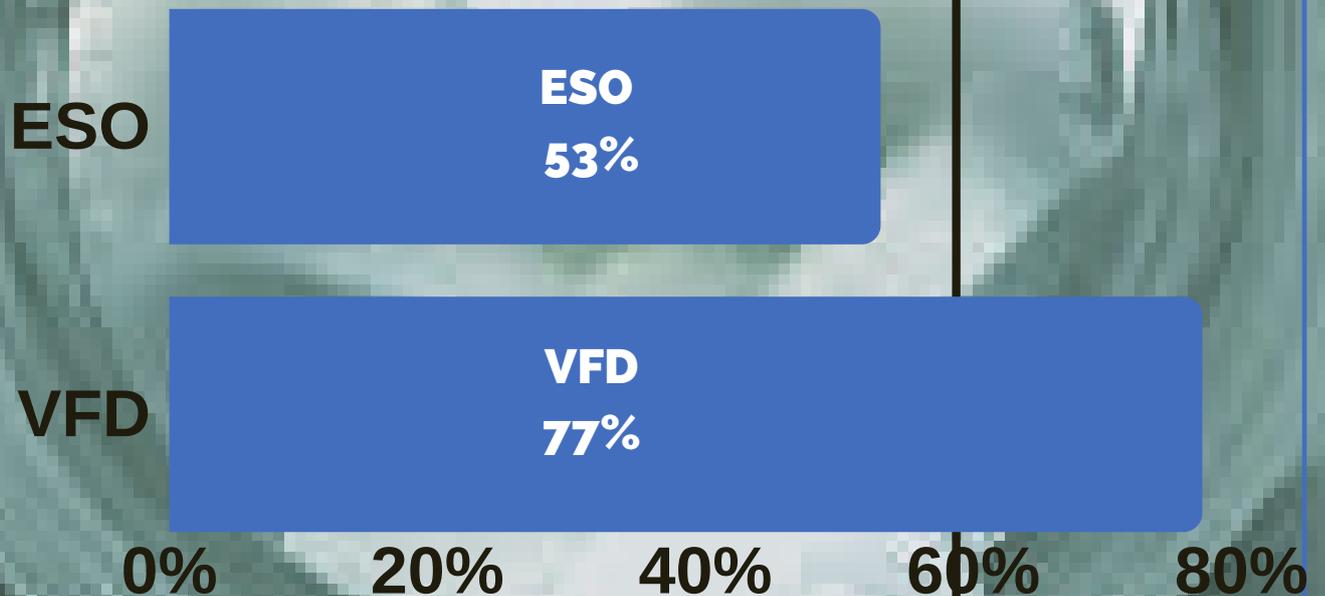
VFD
98%

ESO

VFD

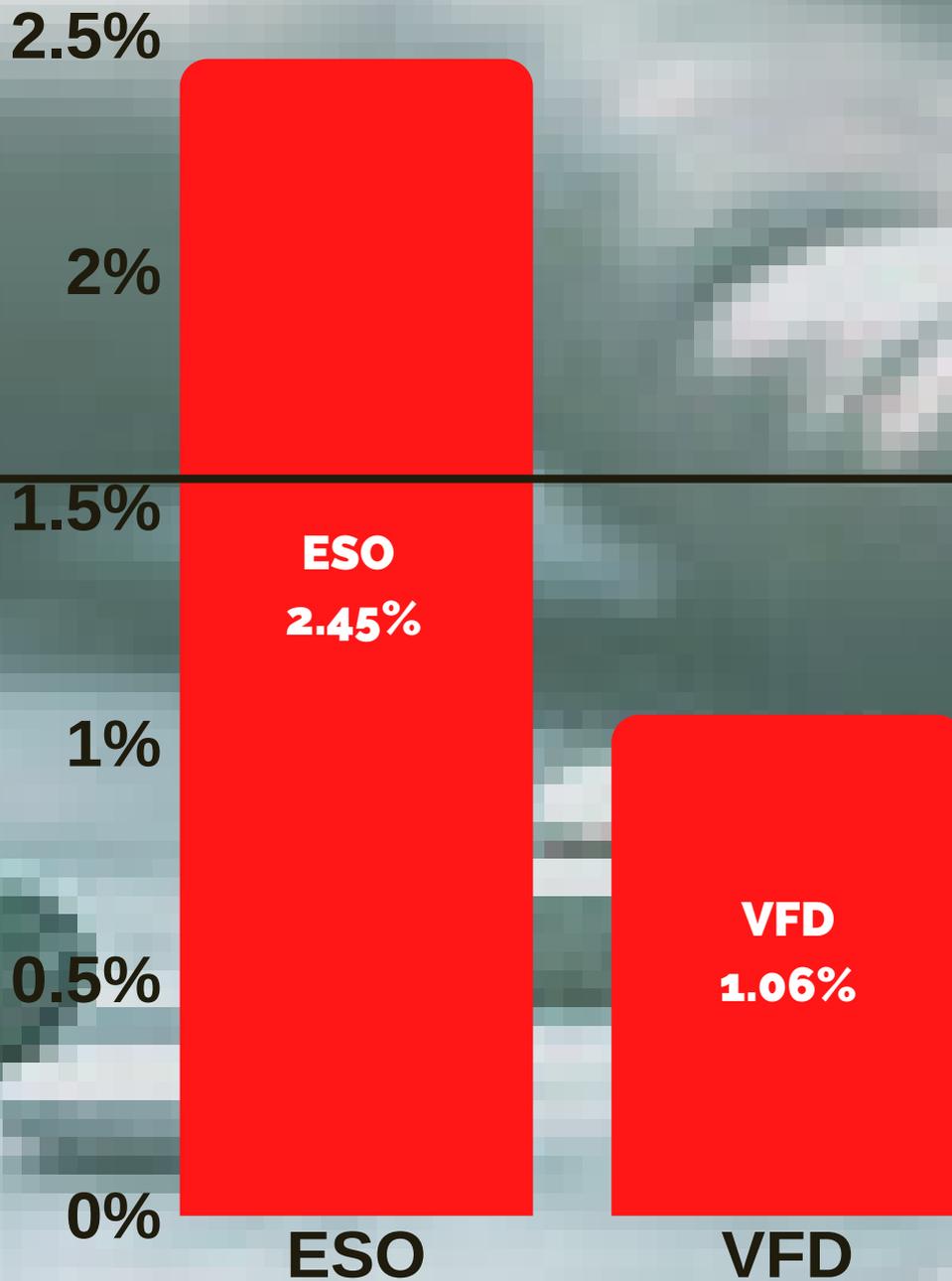
ASPIRIN ADMINISTRATION

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



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.



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

ESO
87%

VFD

VFD
90%

0%

25%

50%

75%

100%