Creating a Safer EMS Workplace

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Paul A. Bishop

- Paramedic since 1995
- EMS Education
 Manager at Monroe
 Community College
- Paramedic for Southeast Quadrant Mobile Critical Care
- Co-Chair of New York State EMS Council Safety Committee

Dedicated to NY EMS Providers LODD





Mark Davis, EMT Cape Vincent Volunteer Fire Dept. Killed in the line of duty, 1/30/2009

Matthew Lamb, EMT Empire State Ambulance Services Died in the line of duty, 11/8/2007

EMS Safety Pretest

- True or False When a child is walking near a busy highway at dusk, they should wear dark clothing so people won't notice them.
- True or False It is safe behavior to sit on the roof of a car while driving down a road.

EMS Safety Pretest

Most parents would rather a child take what action when they spill a glass of milk on the carpet

- a. Pour water on it to dilute it
- b. Blame it on their sibling
- c. Try to soak it up with napkins
- d. Tell their parents so they can help fix the problem

EMS Safety Pretest

When a child needs to be ready for a test at school the next day, most parents encourage their children to:

- a. Stay up all night to study
- b. Get a good night's sleep
- c. Sleep a little and have extra caffeine to stay alert



 Your mind is like a parachute, it only works if it is open.

Anthony D'Angelo

Safety Experience, Behaviors and Attitudes Survey

1/23/08

NY SEMSCO Special Committee on Safety

Prepared by Paul Bishop, EMT-P and Terry Fairbanks, MD

Instrument Design

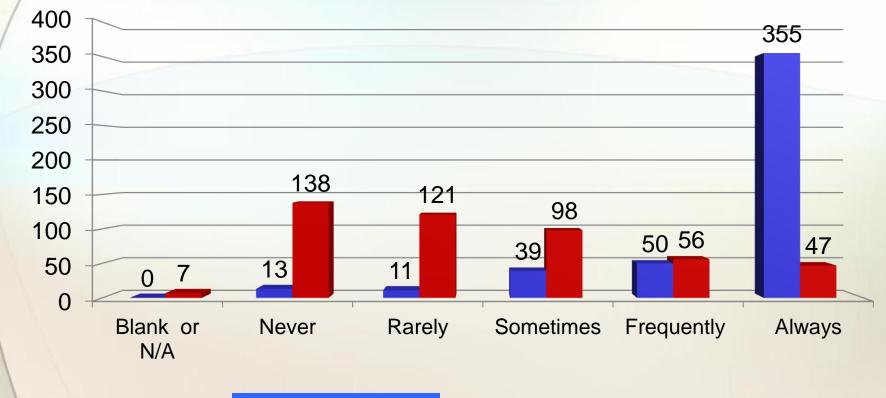
- Single Page Directed Response
- 26 Item Survey
 - Demographic Information
 - Experience Related to Injuries and "Accidents"
 - Likert Scale Safety Attitude Survey

The data from this		ial Com ence, A	TATE E mittee o ttitudes BEMS to ta	n EMS S and Bel	Safety haviors	Surve	y EMS Safety
What is your age?	How many have you involved in	been		Ge	Gender: Female Male		
What is current level o	of certification? None	CFR	EMT	AEMT-I	AEMT-0	CC E	EMT-P
County of Residence:					us? (circle a me Paid		oply): ne -Paid
What is your involvement in EMS? (circle all that apply)		Fire Dept	pt. Independent		ommercial Air Med		ipal/Gov't
 Have you ever had a minor injury (no hospital admiss EMS? 				performin	g	Yes	No
1a. If yes, how did it (they) occur?(circle)	Clean Need	le stick/Shar	ps Con	taminated N	leedle st	ick/Sharp

Survey Methods

- Distributed at Vital Signs EMS Conference 2007
 - Passed out at Registration Desk, SEMSCO Booth and BEMS Booth on all days of the conference
- 2100 people attended the conference
- 468 Surveys were completed and returned
- Surveys entered into database by a student at Monroe Community College

Seatbelt Usage



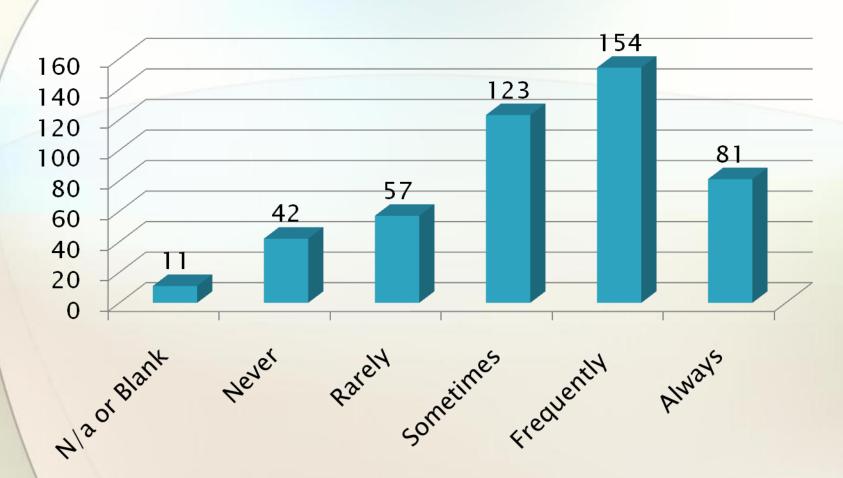
Blue = front seat

Red = back seat

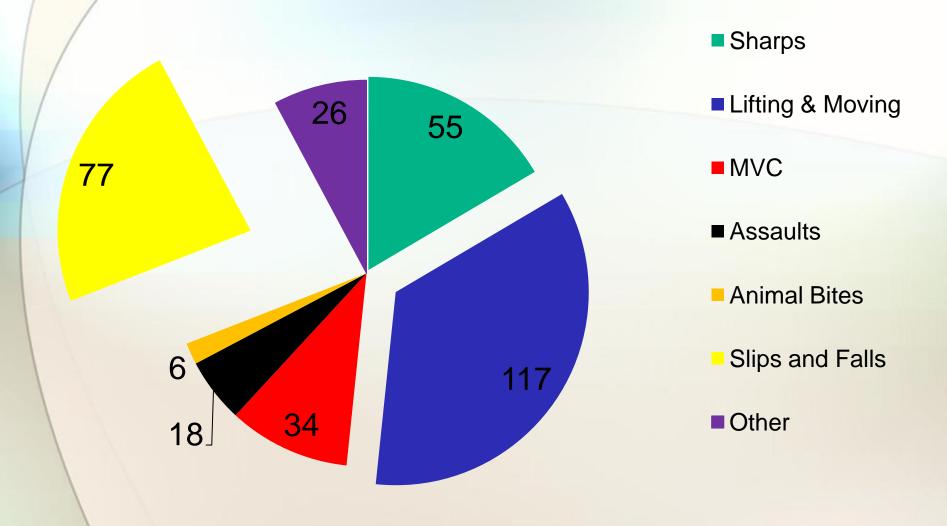
Seatbelt Pledge

"I pledge to wear my seat belt whenever I am riding in an ambulance or EMS vehicle, unless I am providing medically necessary treatments. I further pledge to insure that all my crewmates, the patient and equipment are properly restrained. I will not operate an ambulance or EMS vehicle if all on board are not restrained. I am making this pledge willingly; to honor those who have been injured or killed in the line of duty and because wearing seat belts is the right thing to do."

Respond to Non-Life Threatening 911 Calls with Lights and Sirens



Minor Injuries (Less than 24 hrs)



Major Injuries (>24 Hr in Hospital)

- 17 respondents reported
 - 4 Lifting and Moving Injuries
 - 6 Motor Vehicle Crashes
 - 2 Assaults
 - 4 Slips and Falls
 - 5 Others
 - Hit by Vehicle
 - 2 Cardiac
 - 2 Unreported

Driver Training And MVC

- 418 (89 %) Reported Operating Ambulances
- 366 of 418 (88 %) Reported CEVO or EVOC
- 99 (21%) Reported being involved in an MVC

Other Studies of EMS Workplace

- EMS Workers are much more likely to injured at work than most other professions
- Most likely EMS injury is from lifting and moving
- Most severe injuries are from ambulance MVCs
- Most frequent harm to patient is during lifting and moving
- Assaults are uncommon, but also causes of severe injury

Steps to Create A Safer Work Environment

- 1. Deciding that safety IS a priority
- 2. Preparing for Calls
- 3. Responding to Calls
- 4. Working on Calls
- 5. Caring for Patients

Deciding that Safety IS a Priority

- Create a safety committee
- Perform a safety audit
- Include safety on all training
- Train and engineer to specific risks
- Set AND follow safety related policies
- Contact your insurance carrier
- Design and Buy a safer ambulance

Preparing for calls

- Fitness Level
 - A healthier workforce is less likely to be injured
- Resilience
 - the process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats, or even significant sources of stress
 - http://www.apa.org/helpcenter/road-resilience.aspx#

Fatigue

- Lack of sleep causes health problems and poor performance
- http://www.iafc.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=559

What can we do at the start of shift?

- Stretch our muscles
- Proper oral intake
- Good footwear
- Appropriate Attire
- Check our gear
- Clean our space



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Responding to Calls

- Where are we going?
- Are the right resources going?
- Are we going the right response mode?
 - EMD can help us pick the right response mode

NYSVARA Pulse Che

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Responding to Calls

- Ambulances aren't just big cars
- Seatbelts !!!!
 http://www.trainingdivision.com/seatbeltpledge.asp
- Vehicle Operator Training is ESSENTIAL.
- Stay aware: EMS Network News http://www.emsnetwork.org/
- Driver Monitoring is a tool to assist an agency
 - CarChip: http://www.carchip.com/
 - DriveCam: http://www.drivecam.com

Drive Cam -Near Miss



Working on Calls

- Apparel
 - Visibility
 - Other Hazard Protection
- Blood and OPIM Protection
- Safety Sharps
- Proper Personnel
 - Law Enforcement
 - Fire Service
 - Animal Control

Scene Visibility

ANSI 107-2004 and 207-2006







http://www.chiefsupply.com/resources/ansi207.asp

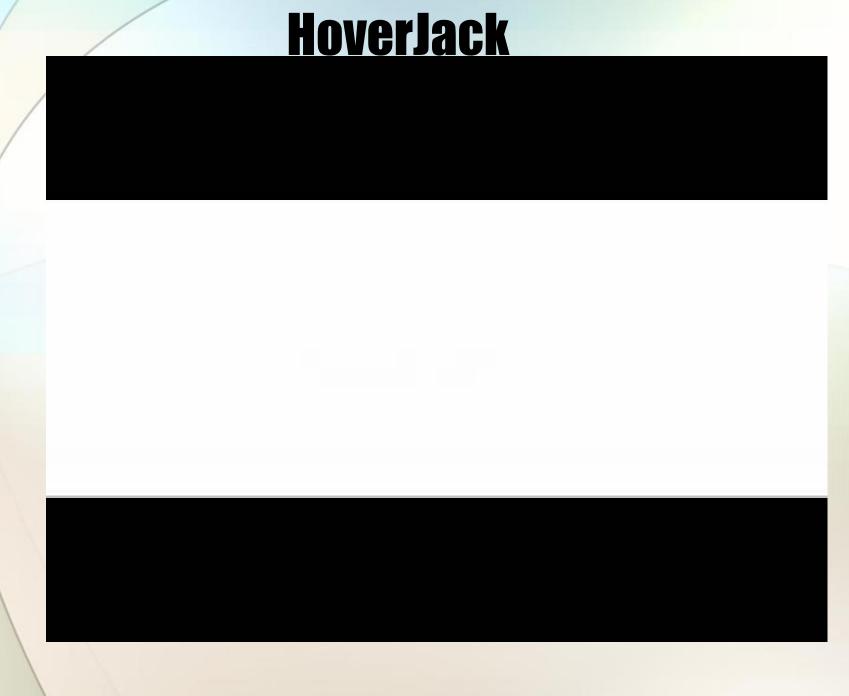
Working on Calls: Patient Movement

- Can't avoid it
- Training
 - Skills Based
 - www.operationsafeems.com
 - Fitness
- Technology
 - Tracked Chairs
 - Auto-Lift Stretchers
 - HoverMatt.com





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Working on Calls: Transporting the patient

- Use appropriate straps
- Strap down all equipment
- Strap down all providers
- Transport without lights and sirens
- Don't unbuckle to care for patient

NIOSH Ambulance Crash Tests



Working on Calls: Crew Resource Management

- Leadership
- Teamwork
- Feedback
- Checklists
- Plain Language
- Empowerment
- Situational Awareness

Pt. Care: Situational Awareness

- Situational awareness is the perception of the elements in the environment within a volume of time and space, the comprehension of their meaning and a projection of their status in the near future (Endsley, 1988).
- Translation: Situational awareness is knowing what is going on and what might go on.
- Constant assessment of hazards and risks at a given event.

Caring for Patients

- Patient Safety is part of our job
- Medical Errors are leading cause of death in the U.S.
- Where do we make mistakes?
- We learn from each other

Sync Cardioversion Case

- 32 year old healthy male
- chest pain, low BP, rapid heartbeat
- Cardioversion @50j → refractory
- Repeat @ 100j → VF arrest
- 45 minute resuscitation > patient dies
- Code summary revealed that EMT-P failed to put device in SYNC mode for second shock

Defibrillator Case: Contributing Factors

- Design issues
 - Lack of user feedback
 - Device silently leaves sync mode
 - Lack of forcing function
 - Allows unsynchronized shock for SVT
- Culture of blame
 - Prior near misses unknown

Usability Study

- Fourteen paramedic participants
- Four tasks: 2 routine, 2 emergent
- Two defibrillator models
- SimMan[™] patient simulator
- 50% of participants inadvertently delivered an unsynchronized countershock for SVT
 - 71% of participants never aware



Fairbanks RJ, Caplan SH, et al. Usability Study of Two Common Defibrillators Reveals Hazards.

Annals of Emergency Medicine Oct 2007; 50(4): 424-432.

[See also associated editorial: Karsh and Scanlon, Oct 2007; 50(4): 433-435]

Normal Error

 Human Error - inadvertent action; inadvertently doing other that what should have been done; slip, lapse, mistake.

Console

Learn

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At-Risk Behavior

 At-Risk Behavior – behavioral choice that increases risk where risk is not recognized or is mistakenly believed to be justified.

Coach

Learn

Reckless Behavior

 Reckless Behavior - behavioral choice to consciously disregard a substantial and unjustifiable risk.

Punish

Just Culture:

The Three Behaviors

Normal Error (Human Error)

Inadvertent action: slip, lapse, mistake

Manage through changes in:

- Processes
- Procedures
- Training
- Design
- Environment

At-Risk Behavior

A choice: risk not recognized or believed justified

Manage through:

- Removing incentives for At-Risk Behaviors
- Creating incentives for healthy behaviors
- Increasing situational awareness

Reckless Behavior

Conscious disregard of unreasonable risk

Manage through:

- Remedial action
- Punitive action

Console

Coach

Punish

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QA Response?

- 1. Told EP & DO immediately
- 2. Had missed new defibrillator briefing
- 3. Previously told partner "I never use sync because I can time it correctly"
- 4. Lies to Incident Review Team

- Normal Error ---- Console/Educate
- At Risk ---- Coach
- Reckless ---- Punitive

Returning to Service

- Clean our hands
- Clean our rigs ...
 - How often do you do it?
 - · What is done to do it?
- Sterilize ?





Steps to Create A Safer Work Environment

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What will you do to change Create a safer workplace

NYS EMS Safety Policies

- 88-22 Barrier Precautions and Reprocessing Recommendations
- 89-04 Sample SOP for Backing and Parking Ambulances
- 92-02 Tuberculosis
- 98-11 EMS Service Incident Reporting Requirements
- 98-16 Equipment Update
- 00-09 Functional Job Description CFR
- 00-10 Functional Job Description EMT/AEMT
- 00-13 Operation of Emergency Medical Services Vehicles
- 01-07 Guidelines to Follow in Case of an EMS Vehicle Collision
- 02-09 Needlestick and Sharps Injuries
- 02-11 Preventive Maintenance of EMS Vehicles and Equipment
- 03-02 EMS Response Planning to a Suspected Biological/ Infectious Disease Incident
- 03-11 Respiratory Disease Precautions
- 04-01 SARS Advisory
- 08-04 Passenger Restraint Devices in Emergency Response Vehicles
- 08-06 Federal Worker Visibility Act
- 09-07 Security and Safety of EMS Response Vehicles
- 09-08 Reporting Incidents, Injuries and Crashes

Resources

- Other Resources
- www.ems.gov
- www.naemt.org EMS Safety Course
- Trade Journal
 - www.jems.com
 - www.emsworld.com
 - www.EMS1.com
- The Secret List
 - http://firefighterclosecalls.com/secret.php
- Just Culture www.JustCulture.org
- www.MedicalHumanFactors.com

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- My contact information: pbishop@monroecc.edu 585-753-3712