

PPCR/PPDR Program
(Appendix H)
Data Element Dictionary
Technical Format for agencies
Using NHTSA Version 2
(NEMESIS Compliant)

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Virginia Office of EMS Data Element Dictionary Format

Technical Manual Format with mapping from NHTSA Version 2 to Virginia's EMS data reporting requirements.

This version of the OEMS Data Element Dictionary-Technical Format is designed to assist vendors with mapping "NEMSIS Compliant" or NHTSA Version 2.2.1 software to the Virginia dataset. Use of vendor or self developed software must be approved by the Virginia Office of EMS, the vendor approval process is available on the OEMS Website. In Virginia, data submission by licensed EMS agencies is required by the Code of Virginia § 32.1-116.1 and by EMS Regulations 12 VAC 5-31-560(C). In order for public health data to be collected as required by law, uniform, consistent data must be collected. Poor compliance with submitting or poor quality of data being submitted diminishes the valuable work of those agencies and vendors who submit as required.

Consistent submission of quality data is why the Code language related to collecting EMS data states: *"All licensed emergency medical services agencies shall participate in the Virginia EMS Registry (PPCR) by making available to the Commissioner or his designees the minimum data set in the format prescribed by the Board or any other format which contain equivalent information and meets any technical specifications of the Board".*

Licensed EMS agencies should be aware of the requirement for submitting PPCR data to the OEMS and assure that they are collecting the necessary data to meet this requirement. Agencies should be especially mindful of the requirement to submit data when considering entering into an agreement with vendors that provide EMS data collection tools. OEMS reminds agencies that it is the agency that is required to comply with submitting data and OEMS has no authority over vendors contracted by individual EMS agencies. It is highly recommended that the OEMS PPCR Coordinator be utilized to provide technical support when considering changing or obtaining a vendor to collect EMS data.

This version of the technical manual provides a "mapping" of NHTSA's version 2.2.1 data set to the current Virginia dataset that is based on NHTSA version 1. NHTSA Version 2.2.1 is commonly referred to as NEMSIS compliant. If an agency or vendor wishes to seek approval for their software using NEMSIS compliant software, submissions will be required to be submitted in OEMS technical format and meet the minimum dataset prescribed. OEMS offers the following mapping in attempt to support the NEMSIS project, but OEMS and agencies remain required to collect EMS data in the current format until such a time, which is unknown at present, in the current technical format. OEMS is actively pursuing moving to a completely NEMSIS compliant EMS data collection

system and once a timeline can be established for implementation it will be posted on the OEMS PPCR Website.

Each data element is presented using the following template (see below). It is felt important to provide sufficient detail about each data element to justify its inclusion into the minimum data set, as well as to assist agencies seeking to implement their own data collection system. In order to provide definitions that would be consistent with nationwide data collection systems. Virginia's data elements are from various sources including the Uniform EMS Data Element Dictionary, the Utstein Style of data reporting, the Virginia Trauma Registry and the Virginia Trauma Triage Protocols. The Virginia minimum data set closely follows the national data set (NHTSA version 1); however, there were several modifications made due to Virginia's reporting needs. When a data element requires specific categories, these are listed in the data item specification ("Data Items"). OEMS recognizes that the lists included in this data dictionary are imperfect, but definitions of these lists have been debated for many years without resolution.

The dictionary format for each data element is as follows:

#

Name of Data Element:	Name
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Short definition of data element.
Code:	Coded description of data element values or attributes.
Field Length:	Length of data element.
Field Starting and Ending Position:	Specifies position of data element in ASCII fixed length file.
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	Data Element identifier e.g. D01_01
Data Items: Virginia required Alternative descriptions of data element values or attributes.	Corresponding NHTSA v2 data item for use in mapping to Virginia's required dataset.

Content: Detailed discussion of definition and content.

Technical Comments: Additional information that may be of use to individuals developing a data collection system. This document makes reference to ICD-9 codes and E849 place of occurrence codes. ICD-9 is an acronym for International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision. ICD-9 is a system of codes designed to classify diseases and injuries for statistical purposes. While the codes themselves are not used, the categories under some of the data elements are based on the ICD-9 code groupings. E849 place of occurrence

codes are specific ICD-9 codes used to identify the external cause of injury, poisoning, or other adverse effects.

1.

Name of Data Element:	Agency Number
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Number that identifies the agency responding to an incident.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	5
Field Starting and Ending Position:	1 – 5
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	D01_01
Data Items: {Five digit OEMS assigned agency number}	NHTSA 2 Data Items: 10001

Content: The unique five position agency number that is assigned by the Office of EMS.

See Appendix D for a complete list of EMS agency numbers.

Technical Comments: This number must be unique to each agency. It can be used to construct reports that group data by agency number.

2.

Name of Data Element:	Jurisdiction Incident Number
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Unique number assigned by the agencies PSAP.
Code:	Numeric or alpha/numeric entry.
Field Length:	8
Field Starting and Ending Position:	6 - 13
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E01_01 or E02_02
Data Items: {Unique number for each incident}	NHTSA 2 Data Items: 10001

Content: The unique eight-position number assigned by a local jurisdiction to each EMS related incident. Missing values should be coded in a consistent manner (zero fill if number is small e.g. 00001234).

Technical Comments: This number must be unique within an agency and then by combining it with a unique agency number, it will be possible to construct a unique identifying number for the incident. In some cases incident number, patient care number, or response number may be the same.

Note: This element is listed on the Virginia PPCR as Agency Use #.

3.

Name of Data Element:	Incident Location City/County FIPS Code
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	City, town or county where the patient was found or to which the EMS unit responded (or best approximation).
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	5
Field Starting and Ending Position:	14 -18
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	
Data Items: {Five digit FIPS code} 51124 Out of State 51999 Unknown	NHTSA 2 Data Items: 10001

Content: This five-position data element must be coded using the FIPS system, wherein each locality is encoded with a unique number. In Virginia, each FIPS number begins with '51' (i.e. Prince William County is coded as '51153'). City, town or county FIPS codes are only unique within a state. See Appendix C for a complete list of VA City/Co FIPS codes.

Technical Comments:

51124 Out of State

This code should be used when the location of the incident is not within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

51999 Unknown

This code should be used when the location of the incident is not known or when information cannot be accurately reconstructed from the run record.

4.

Name of Data Element:	Location Type
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Type of location of an incident.
Code:	Numeric or alpha/numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	19 – 20
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E08_07
Data Items 01 Home / Residence 02 Farm 03 Mine or quarry	NHTSA 2 Data Items: 1135 Home / Residence 1140 Farm 1145 Mine or quarry

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04 Industrial place and premises	1150 Industrial place and premises
05 Place for recreation or sport	1155 Place for recreation or sport
06 Street or highway	1160 Street or highway
07 Public Building	1165 Public Building, 1170 Trade or Business
08 Residential Institution	1175 Health Care Facility (clinic, hospital, nursing home) 1180 Residential Institution (Nursing Home, jail/prison)
09 Educational Institution	1165 Public Building (schools, gov. offices),
10 Other specified location	1185 Lake, River, Ocean, 1190 Other Location
11 Unspecified location	-15 Not Reporting
88 Not Applicable	-25 Not Applicable
99 Unknown	-5 Not Available -10 Not Known

Content: The two position code that refers to the location where the injury occurred, not necessarily the origin of the transport. Location type data items are coded in terms of the (ICD-9) E849 place of occurrence codes with the exceptions that a category for educational institutions has been added, and an unknown category is provided. The “Unknown” category is provided so that inaccurate data is not entered into this field. Only **one (1) Location Type** should be selected.

Technical Comments: The definitions below are from ICD-9, which is currently utilized.

01 Home / Residence (E Code 849.0)

Includes apartment, boarding house, farm house, home premises, residential house, non institutional place of residence, private driveway, private garage, private garden, private home, private walkway, swimming pool within private house or garden, and yard of home. Excludes home under construction but not occupied or institutional place of residence.

02 Farm (E Code 849.1)

Includes farm buildings and land under cultivation. Excludes farmhouse and home premises of farm.

03 Mine or quarry (E Code 849.2)

Includes gravel pit, sand pit, or tunnel under construction.

04 Industrial place and premises (E Code 849.3)

Includes building under construction, dockyard, dry dock, factory building or

premises, garage (place of work), industrial yard, loading platform in factory or store, industrial plant, railway yard, shop (place of work), warehouse, and workhouse.

05 Place for recreation or sport (E Code 849.4)

Includes amusement park, baseball field, basketball court, beach resort, cricket ground, football field, golf course, gymnasium, hockey field, holiday camps, ice palace, lake resort, mountain resort, playgrounds including school playground, public parks, racecourses, resorts of all types, riding school, rifle range, seashore resorts, skating rink, sports ground, sports palace, stadium, public swimming pool, tennis court, vacation resort. Excludes occurrences in private house, private garden, private swimming pool, and private yard.

06 Street or highway (E Code 849.5)

Includes all public roadways.

07 Public building (E Code 849.6)

Includes any building used by the general public, including airport, bank, cafe, casino, church, cinema, clubhouse, courthouse, dance hall, parking garage,

hotel, market, movie theater, music hall, nightclub, office, office building, opera house, post office, public hall, broadcasting station, restaurant, commercial shop, bus or railway station, store, or theater. Excludes home garage or industrial building or workplace. Also excludes state, public and private schools, which vary from the ICD-9 definition.

08 Residential institution (E Code 849.7)

Includes children's home, dormitory, hospital, jail, home for elderly, orphanage, prison, and reform school.

09 Educational institution

Includes state, public and private schools. Excludes playground, gymnasium, and other recreational locations within educational institutions, which should be coded as place for recreation or sport.

10 Other specified location (E Code 849.8)

Includes beaches, canal, caravan site, derelict house, desert, dock, forest, harbor, hill, lake, mountain, parking lot, parking place, pond or natural pool, prairie, railway line, reservoir, river, sea, seashore, stream, swamp, trailer court, and woods. Excludes resorts.

11 Unspecified location (E Code 849.9)

Includes any location not included in the "Other" specified location classification.

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used when there is no patient.

99 Unknown

This code should be used when the location of incident is not known or when information cannot be accurately reconstructed from the run record.

5.

Name of Data Element:	Type of Service
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Type of service requested.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	21 - 22
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E02_04
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Scene	30 911 Response (Scene), 50 Mutual Aid
02 Unscheduled Inter facility Transfer	40 Interfacility Transfer, 45 Medical Transport
03 Scheduled Inter facility Transfer	n/a Not collected in Virginia
04 Standby	55 Standby
05 Rendezvous	35 Intercept
88 Not Applicable	-25 Not Applicable
99 Unknown	-5 Not Available -10 Not Known

Content: The two position code used to categorize the type of service that is required and to allow planning of EMS resource allocation. Only **one** *Type of Service* may be selected.

01 Scene

Refers to direct response to scene of incident or injury, such as roadway, etc. This location should be the location indicated in Data Elements 1 – 5 in this document. This code should not be used by the second unit that receives the transfer of a patient from another EMS provider prior to arrival at a medical facility or final destination. (This situation is coded as a rendezvous.)

02 Unscheduled Inter facility Transfer

Refers to transfers of patients from one facility to another facility. This code should not be used for planned, scheduled transfers, which are coded separately. This code should not be used by the second unit involved in the

transfer of a patient from one EMS provider to another provider during an unscheduled inter facility transfer, which is also coded as a rendezvous.

03 Scheduled Transfer

Refers to transfers of patients from one facility to another facility, as defined for *inter facility*. However, this code is chosen when the transfer is scheduled in advance, such as a planned morning transfer of a patient from one hospital to another.

04 Standby

Refers to situation in which EMS response unit is requested to arrive at a scene and be available, such as at a football stadium. If an incident occurs during the *Standby*, the service requested becomes *Scene*.

05 Rendezvous

Refers to situation in which a second EMS unit receives transfer of patient from first EMS unit before arrival at a medical facility. Can be used when two units meet to complete the initial scene response or during an unscheduled inter facility transfer.

88 Not Applicable

Refers to situation in which EMS unit is placed in service.

99 Unknown

Refers to situation for which the other categories do not apply or when information cannot be accurately reconstructed from the run record.

6.

Name of Data Element:	Incident Disposition
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	End result of an EMS response.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	23 - 24
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E20_10
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Treated, Transported by EMS	4850 Treated, Transported by EMS
02 Treated, Transferred Care	4845 Treated, Transferred Care,
	4855 Treated, Transported by Law Enforcement
03 Treated, Transported by Private Vehicle	4860 Treated, Transported by Private Vehicle
04 Treated and Released	4840 Treated and Released
05 No Treatment Required	4830 No Treatment Required

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06	Patient Refused Care	4835	Patient Refused Care
07	Dead at Scene	4820	Dead at Scene
08	Cancelled	4815	Cancelled
09	No Patient Found	4825	No Patient Found
88	Not Applicable	-25	Not Applicable
99	Unknown	-5	Not available
		-10	Not known

Content: This two position data element reflects the final disposition of EMS responses. Only **one** *Incident Disposition* may be selected.

Technical Comments: This element will provide information about the reasons for which EMS is notified, correlated with the ultimate incident disposition. For instance, it will be of value to know that in certain regions, EMS is frequently activated to see patients who require neither treatment nor transport. Reports generated from this data element may be of use in coordinating the dispatch and provider functions as well.

01 Treated and transported by EMS

This code should be used when an EMS provider treated and transported the patient. Transport may be to any valid destination, as defined for the data element "Destination Determination". If the EMS provider transports a patient to a rendezvous point with another EMS provider, for instance, a ground crew rendezvous with a helicopter based agency; this is the correct code for this data element.

02 Treated, transferred care

This code should be used when an EMS provider rendered treatment at the scene but the patient was transferred into the care of another service. The EMS provider did not provide transport in this instance. For example, if a BLS provider is at a scene and treats a patient, but a separate ALS provider arrives and takes over, the BLS record would indicate this code. If an EMS provider treats a patient who is then transported by a separate police or fire vehicle, this is the correct code for the EMS provider record.

03 Treated, transported by private vehicle

This code should be used when an EMS provider rendered treatment, but the patient was transported to his or her destination by a private vehicle. This includes instances in which the patient transports himself via private automobile, if the EMS provider understands that the patient is going to seek further medical care, such as at a private doctor's office or the local emergency department.

04 Treated and released

This code should be used when an EMS provider rendered treatment, and the patient required no further emergency care. This is distinct from the instance in which the patient is known to be in need of further care, but chooses to transport

himself or be transported by someone other than the EMS provider to the facility providing further care

05 No treatment required

This code should be used when an EMS provider evaluated the patient and no treatment was required. If the patient refused evaluation, or if the EMS provider did not evaluate a specific patient, do not use this code.

06 Patient refused care

This code should be used when the patient was at the scene and refused care, whether injured or not. If the EMS provider knows that there is an injury, but the patient refuses care and is transported by friends or acquaintances, this is still the correct code for this data element.

07 Dead at scene

This code should be used when the patient was pronounced dead at the scene, whether or not treatment was undertaken. This code should also be used if the patient is given CPR and is then pronounced dead at the scene. If a patient is given CPR at the scene and transported to the hospital while undergoing CPR, do not use this code.

08 Canceled

This code should be used when the EMS response was canceled en route or on scene.

09 No patient found

This code should be used if unit arrives on scene, but no patient can be found by the EMS provider or there is no patient contact. **If this code is used, then only the following information needs to be submitted for this incident:**

Agency Number	Units Responding	Jurisdiction
Incident Number	Incident Location	Location Type
Type of Service	Incident Disposition	Attendant in Charge
Attendant 1	Attendant 2	Operator
Date Incident Reported	Time of Call	Dispatched
Responding, Arrive Scene	Arrive Patient	Leave Scene
Arrive Destination	Leave Destination	Return Service

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used when a disposition is not applicable. For instance, if the unit is on standby and no incident occurs, then this data element is not applicable. In this instance, the data element "*Type of Service*" will have been coded as "04 *Standby*". **For all "Standby" incidents, this data element should be coded as "Not Applicable".**

99 Unknown

This code should be used for situations in which the other categories do not apply or when information cannot be accurately reconstructed from the run record.

7.

Name of Data Element:	Attendant In Charge
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The highest level of Virginia Certification/Licensure. Held by one of the EMS unit's crew members.
Code:	Alpha/numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	25 - 26
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	D06_04, D07_05, D08_15, E04_03
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 First Responder	6120 First Responder
02 EMT-Basic	6090 EMT-Basic
03 EMT-Shock Trauma	report as 6100 EMT-I
04 EMT-Cardiac Tech	report as 6100 EMT-I
05 EMT-Intermediate	6100 EMT-Intermediate
06 EMT-Paramedic	6110 EMT-Paramedic
07 Nurse	6111 Nurse
08 Physician	6112 Physician
09 Other Health Professional	640 Other Healthcare Professional (E04_03 only)
10 EMT-Enhanced	Report as 6090 EMT-B
88 Not Applicable	645 Other Non-Healthcare Professional (E04_03 only)

Content: This two position data element permits assessing the level of care that was available on the EMS response team. The highest certification held should be reported. **Only Virginia certifications held are applicable.**

Technical Comments: Reports of value may include descriptions of therapies according to level of provider, adherence to protocols which are written differently for various levels of provider, etc.

88 Not Applicable

This code indicates there was only an operator on the unit responding to meet personnel on the scene, but the unit was canceled prior to arrival.

8.

Name of Data Element:	Attendant 1
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Virginia Certification / Licensure level of crew member.
Code:	Alpha/numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	27 - 28
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	D06_04, D07_05, D08_15, E04_03
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 First Responder	6120 First Responder
02 EMT-Basic	6090 EMT-Basic
03 EMT-Shock Trauma	report as 6100 EMT-I
04 EMT-Cardiac Tech	report as 6100 EMT-I
05 EMT-Intermediate	6100 EMT-Intermediate
06 EMT-Paramedic	6110 EMT-Paramedic
07 Nurse	6111 Nurse
08 Physician	6112 Physician
09 Other Health Professional	640 Other Healthcare Professional (E04_03 only)
10 EMT-Enhanced	Report as 6090 EMT-B
88 Not Applicable	645 Other Non-Healthcare Professional (E04_03 only)

Content: This two position data element permits assessing the level of care that was available on the EMS response team. The highest certification held should be reported. **Only Virginia certifications held are applicable.**

Technical Comments: Reports of value may include descriptions of therapies according to level of provider, adherence to protocols which are written differently for various levels of provider, etc.

88 Not Applicable

This code indicates the actual number of providers in the ambulance was less than three or second attendant (Attendant2) is non-EMS certified.

9.

Name of Data Element:	Attendant 2
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Virginia Certification / Licensure level of crew member.
Code:	Alpha/numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	29 - 30
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	D06_04, D07_05, D08_15, E04_03
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 First Responder	6120 First Responder
02 EMT-Basic	6090 EMT-Basic report as 6100 EMT-I
03 EMT-Shock Trauma	report as 6100 EMT-I
04 EMT-Cardiac Tech	6100 EMT-Intermediate
05 EMT-Intermediate	6110 EMT-Paramedic
06 EMT-Paramedic	6111 Nurse
07 Nurse	6112 Physician
08 Physician	640 Other Healthcare Professional (E04_03 only)
09 Other Health Professional	Report as 6090 EMT-B
10 EMT-Enhanced	645 Other Non-Healthcare Professional (E04_03 only)
88 Not Applicable	

Content: This two position data element permits assessing the level of care that was available on the EMS response team. The highest certification held should be reported. **Only Virginia certifications held are applicable.**

Technical Comments: Reports of value may include descriptions of therapies according to level of provider, adherence to protocols which are written differently for various levels of provider, etc.

88 Not Applicable

This code indicates the actual number of providers in the ambulance was less than three, second attendant (Attendant 2) is non-EMS certified, or there is no additional attendant.

10.

Name of Data Element:	Operator
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Personnel's Virginia certification / licensure level of crew member.
Code:	Alpha/numeric entry
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	31 - 32
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	D06_04, D07_05, D08_15, E04_03
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 First Responder	6120 First Responder
02 EMT-Basic	6090 EMT-Basic
03 EMT-Shock Trauma	report as 6100 EMT-I
04 EMT-Cardiac Tech	report as 6100 EMT-I
05 EMT-Intermediate	6100 EMT-Intermediate
06 EMT-Paramedic	6110 EMT-Paramedic
07 Nurse	6111 Nurse
08 Physician	6112 Physician
09 Other Health Professional	640 Other Healthcare Professional (E04_03 only)
10 EMT-Enhanced	Report as 6090 EMT-B
88 Not Applicable	645 Other Non-Healthcare Professional (E04_03 only)

Content: This two-position data element permits assessing the level of care that was available on the EMS response team. The highest certification held should be reported. **Only Virginia certifications held are applicable.**

Technical Comments: Reports of value may include descriptions of therapies according to level of provider, adherence to protocols which are written differently for various levels of provider, etc.

88 Not Applicable

This code includes but is not limited to non-EMS certified operators.

11.

Name of Data Element:	Date Incident Reported
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Date the call is first received by a public safety answering point (PSAP) or other designated entity.
Code:	Date format should be coded as MMDDYYYY .
Field Length:	8
Field Starting and Ending Position:	33 - 40
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E05_01

Content: For month (**MM**) and day (**DD**), use leading zeros if necessary to pad the fields to two characters each. Format permits sorting across multiple years, and is recommended for data export purposes.

Technical Comments: Used in conjunction with "*Time Incident Reported*" to assess the duration between onset of a medical emergency and receipt of a request for EMS response, as well as to assess the duration of time required to mobilize the response and provide definitive care to the patient. This data element is also used to help EMS planners allocate resources by day of week and season of year.

12.

Name of Data Element:	Time of Call (time incident reported)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Time the call is first received by a public safety answering point (PSAP) or other designated entity.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM.
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	41 - 44
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E05_02 (10001)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000, and begins the new day. There should not be a colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: *When available*, the time should be the connect time to the PSAP. Provides the start point of the EMS response, and allows managers to assess the adequacy of EMS response, identify delays, and plan resources in a manner to provide expeditious EMS response.

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when the EMS system does not capture this data element or when the unit cannot obtain the time when the PSAP received the call.

13.

Name of Data Element:	Dispatched (time unit enroute)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The time the response unit is notified by dispatch.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	45 – 48
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E05_03 (10001)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000, and begins the new day. There should not be a colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two-character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Permits measurement of the actual EMS provider's response or delays. Assists planning of communication resources for individual providers, and allows identification of system delays following the dispatch component of the EMS system.

14.

Name of Data Element:	Responding (time unit enroute to call)
Priority:	Essential.
Definition:	Time the response unit begins physical motion.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	49 - 52
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E05_05 (10001)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000, and begins the new day. There should not be a colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two-character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Permits measurement of delay between the notification

of the EMS provider and the actual mobilization of the response unit. This data element refers to the physical motion of the responding EMS vehicle, and does not refer to individual EMT's who may respond directly to the scene when notified by individual radio or telephone. For example, if an EMS incident is reported, one

EMT may be at home or at work and be responsible to go to the station that holds the ambulance. Another EMT may be notified and may drive in a private vehicle directly to the scene. This data element should reflect the time that the

ambulance actually leaves the station, not the time at which the other EMT drives to the scene in the private vehicle.

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when a unit was placed in service prior to beginning a response.

15.

Name of Data Element:	Arrive Scene
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The time the EMS unit stops physical motion at the scene (last place that the unit or vehicle stops prior to assessing the patient).
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	53 - 56
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E05_06 (10001)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000, and begins the new day. There should not be a colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two-character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Permits measurement of the time required for the response vehicle to go from the station to the scene. This data element refers to the physical motion of the responding EMS vehicle. Do NOT use this element to indicate the time an individual EMT arrives at the scene by private vehicle. Otherwise, system delays in having an equipped vehicle at the scene will fail to be identified.

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when a unit was placed in service prior to arriving at the scene.

16.

Name of Data Element:	Arrive Patient (patient contact/arrive patients side)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Time response personnel establish direct contact with the patient.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	57 - 60
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E05_07 (10001)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000, and begins the new day. There should not be a colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two-character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Essential to monitor situations in which there may be a significant delay between the time at which a response unit arrives at the scene and the time at which the personnel can access the patient. For example, if the providers are prevented from approaching the patient because of fire or adverse conditions, this time will be useful. Search and rescue operations will also note delays between arrival at the overall scene and the actual patient contact.

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when a unit was placed in service prior to arriving at patient or the EMS system does not capture this data element.

17.

Name of Data Element:	Leave Scene (time unit left scene)
Priority:	Essential.
Definition:	The time when the response unit begins physical motion away from the incident location.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	61 - 64
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E05_09 (10001)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000, and begins the new day. There should not be a colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two-character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Permits calculation of scene time by subtracting the time of arrival at scene from the time unit left scene.

8888 *Not Applicable*

This code should be used **only** when a unit was placed in service prior to arriving at the scene.

18.

Name of Data Element:	Arrive Destination (time of arrival at destination/hospital)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Time when the response unit arrives at the destination or transfer point.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	65 - 68
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E05_10 (10001)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000, and begins the new day. There should not be a colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two-character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Permits calculation of the time required to go from the scene to the destination of the response unit. If the patient is transferred from one EMS provider vehicle to another, then the time of arrival at destination for the first provider is the time of arrival or patient contact (or both) for the second agency.

8888 *Not Applicable*

This code should be used **only** when a unit does not transport a patient.

19.

Name of Data Element:	Leave Destination (time left destination)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The time the response unit leaves the destination (hospital) or transfer point.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	69 – 72
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	n/a (no NHTSA variable)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000, and begins the new day. There should be no colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two-character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Permits calculation of time unit remained at destination location.

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when a unit does not reach destination or EMS system does not capture this data element.

20.

Name of Data Element:	Return to Service (time back in service)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The time the response unit is back in service and available for response.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	73 - 76
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E05_11 (10001)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000, and begins the new day. There should be no colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two-character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Allows planning of EMS resources. Permits assessment of the delay, between arrival at destination and availability of the response unit.

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when the EMS system does not capture this data element.

21.

Name of Data Element:	Patient's City / County FIPS Code (residence)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Patient's city, town or county of residence.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	5
Field Starting and Ending Position:	77 - 81
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E06_08
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
5 digit FIPS code	10001 Relevant value for data element
51124 Out of State	10001 Relevant value for data element
88888 Not applicable	-25 Not applicable
51999 Unknown	-5 Not available
	-10 Not known

Content: The five-position element must be coded using the FIPS system, wherein each locality is encoded with a unique number. In Virginia, each FIPS number begins with '51' (i.e. Powhatan County is coded as '51145'). City, town or county FIPS codes are only unique within a state.

See Appendix C for a complete list of VA City/Co FIPS codes.

Technical Comments: Location fields are essential for the monitoring and development of the EMS system, injury and illness prevention, protocol and training development. Information can focus on local, regional, state and national system assessments.

Standardized location codes such as the FIPS code and Zip codes allow for the linkage of databases such as PPCR and Trauma Registry; including but not limited to, DMV, vital statistics, hospitals, CDC and the US Census.

88888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when the patient has no permanent address; ...e.g. homeless and/or undocumented alien.

51999 Unknown

This code should be used **only** when the patient is unable to communicate.

22.

Name of Data Element:	Patient's Zip Code (residence)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Zip Code of patient's residence.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	5
Field Starting and Ending Position:	82 -86
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E06_08
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
5 digit Zip Code	10001 Relevant value for data element
51124 Out of State	10001 Relevant value for data element
88888 Not applicable	-25 Not applicable
51999 Unknown	-5 Not available
	-10 Not known

Content: The five position code issued by the U S Post Office that identifies where the patient resides.

Technical Comments: Location fields are essential for the monitoring and development of the EMS system, injury and illness prevention, protocol and training development. Information can focus on local, regional, state and national system assessments.

Standardized location codes such as the FIPS code and Zip codes allow for the linkage of databases such as PPCR and Trauma Registry; including but not limited to, DMV, vital statistics, hospitals, CDC and the US Census.

88888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when the patient has no permanent address; ...e.g. homeless and/or undocumented alien.

51999 Unknown

This code should be used **only** when the patient is unable to communicate.

23.

Name of Data Element:	Social Security Number
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Patient's social security number.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	9
Field Starting and Ending Position:	87 - 95
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E06_19
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
9 Digit SSN	10001 Relevant value for data element
888888888 Not Applicable	-25 Not applicable
999999999 Unknown	-5 Not available
	-10 Not known

Content: The nine position number used by the Social Security Administration to uniquely identify citizens of the United States. (For more information on submitting social security numbers to OEMS see the reporting to PPDR and HIPAA document on the OEMS PPCR Web page.)

Technical Comments: This is the most comprehensive unique patient identifier and can be used to link patients from on database to another. **Every effort should be made to assure the obtaining and reporting of social security numbers.**

888888888 *Not Applicable*

This code should be used **only** when the patient has no Social Security Number. ***This should be a very rarely used code.***

999999999 *Unknown*

This code should be used **only** when the patient is unable to communicate.

24.

Name of Data Element:	Date of Birth
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Patient's date of birth.
Code:	Date format should be coded as MMDDYYYY .
Field Length:	8
Field Starting and Ending Position:	96- 103
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E06_16
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
8 Digit DOB MMDDYYYY 99999999 Unknown	10001 Relevant value for data element -5 Not available -10 Not known

Content: For month (**MM**) and day (**DD**), use leading zeros if necessary to pad the fields to two characters each. Format permits sorting across multiple years, and is recommended for data export purposes.

Technical Comments: This is an extremely valuable patient identifier and can be used to link patients from one database to another. Every effort should be made to assure the obtaining and reporting of dates of birth.

99999999 *Unknown*

This code should **only** be used when the patient is unable to communicate or when information cannot be accurately reconstructed from the run record.

25.

Name of Data Element:	Age
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Patient's age or best approximation.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	104 - 107
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E06_14
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
3 Digits for age 0-116 999 Unknown	10001 Relevant value for data element -5 Not available -10 Not known

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PLUS one of the following identifiers: Y Years M Months D Days {should be 0 days}	Age modifiers 715 Years 710 Months 705 Days 700 Hours
--	--

Content: Use leading zeros, if necessary, to pad the field to four positions. For patients over one year, specify Y (e.g. 6 years = 006Y). For patients less than one year, specify M (e.g. 6 months = 006M). For patients less than one month, specify D (e.g. 6 days = 006D). For patients less than one day (24 hours), specify 000D. When the age is unknown, specify 999.

Technical Comments: Age information permits linkage to other databases and is useful for epidemiologists interested in patterns of emergency medical problems in different age groups.

999 *Unknown*

This code should be used **only** when the patient is unable to communicate, or when the patient's age cannot be approximated due to decomposition, burns, etc.

26.

Name of Data Element:	Gender (sex of patient)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Gender or sex of the patient.
Code:	Alphabetic entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	108 - 109
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E06_11
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Male	650 Male
02 Female	655 Female
88 Not Applicable	-25 Not Applicable
99 Unknown	-5, Not available
	-10, Not known
	-15 Not reporting

Content: This two position code used to describe the sex of the patient.

Technical Comments: Valuable for linkage to other databases and permits reporting of epidemiological information by gender.

99 Unknown

This code should be used **only** when the gender/sex of the patient cannot be accurately determined due to decomposition, burns, etc.

27.

Name of Data Element:	Race/Ethnicity
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Patient's ethnic origin.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	110 – 111
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E06_12
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 White, non-Hispanic	680 White
02 White, Hispanic	690 Hispanic or Latino
03 Black, non-Hispanic	670 Black or African American
04 Black, Hispanic	
05 American Indian/Alaska Native	660 American Indian or Alaska Native
	665 Asian
06 Asian/Pacific Islander	675 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
77 Other	685 Other Race
88 Not Applicable	-25 Not Applicable
99 Unknown	-5 Not available
	-10 Not known
	-15 Not reporting

Content: This two position data element is useful for epidemiological studies and of importance to data systems in order to access certain types of Federal or state funds that are directed to specific ethnic groups. Only **one** Race may be selected.

Technical Comments: Data item format taken from the Office of Management and Budget Directive 15. Race and ethnicity have been combined, as are the Hispanic or Non-Hispanic indicators primarily apply to only Black or White patients.

77 Other

This code should be used **only** when race can be determined but is not one of the races specified.

99 *Unknown*

This code should be used **only** when the patient's race cannot be accurately determined due to decomposition, burns, etc.

28.

Name of Data Element:	Pre existing Condition
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Pre existing medical conditions made known to the provider. (past medical history, PMH).
Code:	Numeric or alpha/numeric entry.
Field Length:	10
Field Starting and Ending Position:	112 - 121
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E12_10
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Asthma (493.90)	10001 Relevant value for data element
02 Diabetes (250.00)	10001 Relevant value for data element
03 Tuberculosis (011.90)	10001 Relevant value for data element
04 Emphysema (49280)	10001 Relevant value for data element
05 Chronic Respiratory Failure (518.81)	10001 Relevant value for data element
06 Heart Disease (490.90)	10001 Relevant value for data element
07 Chronic Renal Failure (585.00)	10001 Relevant value for data element
08 Cancer (239.90)	10001 Relevant value for data element
09 Hypertension (401.90)	10001 Relevant value for data element
10 Psychiatric problems (312.90)	10001 Relevant value for data element
11 Seizure Disorder (780.30)	10001 Relevant value for data element
12 Tracheostomy	10001 Relevant value for data element
77 Other	
88 Not Applicable	-25 Not Applicable
99 Unknown	-5 Not available
	-10 Not known

Content: This two position data element is intended to capture information as understood by EMS providers at the scene, not as defined later in the medical record of the hospital. Thus, if the EMS provider finds out that a patient has several pre-existing conditions after he or she arrives at the hospital, those conditions should **not** be coded in this data element. **Up to five Pre-existing Conditions** can be selected.

Technical Comments: Multiple entries are possible.

77 Other

This code should be used when a PEC is present but is not one of the conditions specified.

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** to indicate the patient has no previous medical conditions.

99 Unknown

This code should be used **only** when the patient is unable to communicate.

29.

Name of Data Element:	Mechanism of Injury (MOI)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	External cause of injury.
Code:	Alpha/numeric entry.
Field Length:	10
Field Starting and Ending Position:	122 – 131
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E10_01
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Aircraft related accident (E84X.0)	9500 Aircraft related accident (E84X.0)
02 Assault	9520 Child battering (E967.0)
	9620 Rape (E960.1)
	9640 Struck by Blunt/Thrown Object (E968.2)
03 Bicycle Accident (E826.0)	9505 Bicycle Accident (E826.0)
04 Bites (E906.0)	1885 Bites (E906.0)
02 Burns/Thermal/Chemical	
06 Chemical poisoning (E86X.0)	9515 Chemical poisoning (E86X.0)
07 Drowning (E910.0)	9525 Drowning (E910.0)
08 Drug poisoning (E85X.0)	9530 Drug poisoning (E85X.0)
09 Electrocution (non-lightning) (E925.0)	9535 Electrocution (non-lightning) (E925.0)
10 Excessive Cold (E901.0)	9540 Excessive Cold (E901.0)
11 Excessive Heat (E900.0)	9545 Excessive Heat (E900.0)
12 Falls (E88X.0)	9550 Falls (E88X.0)
13 Firearm injury	9560 Firearm assault (E965.0)
	9565 Firearm injury (accidental) (E985.0)
	9570 Firearm self inflicted (E955.0)
14 Lightning (E907.0)	9575 Lightning (E907.0)

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15 Machinery accidents (E919.0)	9580 Machinery accidents (E919.0)
16 Mechanical Suffocation (E913.0)	9585 Mechanical Suffocation (E913.0)
17 Motor Vehicle non-traffic accident (E82X.0)	9590 Motor Vehicle non-traffic accident (E82X.0)
18 Motor Vehicle traffic accident-public road	9595 Motor Vehicle traffic accident (E81X.0)
	9600 Motorcycle Accident (E81X.1)
19 Pedestrian traffic accident (E814.0)	9610 Pedestrian traffic accident (E814.0)
20 Radiation exposure (E926.0)	9615 Radiation exposure (E926.0)
21 Smoke Inhalation (E89X.2)	9625 Smoke Inhalation (E89X.2)
	9555 Fire and Flames (E89X.0)
22 Sports Injury	
23 Stabbing/Cutting	9630 Stabbing/Cutting Accidental (E986.0)
	9635 Stabbing/Cutting Assault (E966.0)
24 Venomous stings (plants, animals) (E905.0)	9645 Venomous stings (plants, animals) (E905.0)
25 Water Transport accident (E83X.0)	9650 Water Transport accident (E83X.0)
77 Other	9605 Non-Motorized Vehicle Accident (E848.0)
88 Not Applicable	-25 Not Applicable
99 Unknown	-5 Not available
	-10 Not known
	-15 Not reporting

Content: It is necessary to have a broad taxonomy for defining the external causes of injury, and this two-position data element is coded according to E codes in ICD-9. However, it is recognized that the entire E code list is too cumbersome for field use, and the element may be collapsed into the categories that have been listed above. When possible, the E code should be defined in as much detail as is present in the E code definitions. Such codes will always be collapsible to the categories defined here, but the added detail will provide additional value to injury prevention researchers. It has been traditional to attempt to assign a single E code to individual incidents. Multiple entries, however, aid in gathering better detail about injuries, and eliminate confusion when the EMS provider must choose between two reasonable E codes. **Up to five** Mechanisms of Injury may be selected.

Technical Comments: This data element is based on E codes, but the coding structure is intended to be more flexible. Additional categories for not applicable

and unknown have been added, so that this data element can always be filled in on the database. The item list is shown below, and the actual code number is indicated. When the code number includes lowercase x's, this means that the item list includes all E codes that have the initial part of the code. For example, motor vehicle traffic crash is coded as E81x.x, and would include any E code from E810.0 through E819.9.

01 Aircraft related accident (E Code E84x.x)
Includes spacecraft.

02 Assault (E Code E967.x)
Includes all forms of non-accidental injury or suspected intentional injury caused by others.

03 Bicycle accident (E Code E826.x)
Includes any pedal cycle accident. Pedal cycle is defined to include bicycles, tricycles, and excludes any motorized cycles.

04 Bites (E Code E906.x)
Includes all animal bites, including those from non-venomous snakes and lizards and those bites from animals of unknown venomous nature.

05 Burns/thermal/chemical (E Code E89x.x)
Includes burning by fire, asphyxia or poisoning from conflagration (fire, wildfire) or ignition, and fires secondary to explosions.

06 Chemical poisoning (E Code E86x.x)
Includes accidental poisoning by solid or liquid substances, gases, and vapors, which are not included under accidental drug poisoning.

07 Drowning (E Code E910.x)
Accidental drowning not related to watercraft use. Includes swimming accidents, bathtubs, etc.

08 Drug poisoning (E Code E85x.x)
Includes accidental poisoning by drugs, medicinal substances, or biological products. Extensive codes are available if an agency wishes to collect specific information.

09 Electrocution (non-lightning) (E Code E925.x)
Includes accidents related to electric current from exposed wire, faulty appliance, high voltage cable, live rail, or open electric socket. Excludes lightning, which is coded as 14 Lightning.

10 *Excessive cold (E Code E901.x)*

Includes cold injury due to weather exposure, or cold produced by man, such as in a freezer.

11 *Excessive heat (E Code E900.x)*

Includes thermal injuries related to weather or heat produced by man, such as in a boiler room or factory. Excludes heat injury from conflagration.

12 *Falls (E Code E88x.x)*

Excludes falls which occur in the context of other external causes of injury, such as fires, falling off boats, or falling in accidents involving machinery.

13 *Firearm injury (E Code E985.x)*

These codes refer to firearm injuries involving handguns, shotguns, hunting rifles, etc.

14 *Lightning (E Code E907.x)*

Excludes falling of an object secondary to lightning, and also excludes injuries from fire secondary to lightning.

15 *Machinery accidents (E Code E919.x)*

Includes all machinery accidents except when machinery is not in operation. Excludes electrocution.

16 *Mechanical suffocation (E Code E913.x)*

Includes suffocation in bed or cradle (crib death), closed space suffocation, plastic bag asphyxia, accidental hanging, etc.

17 *MVC - non-public road/off road (E Code E82x.x)*

This includes any motor vehicle crash occurring entirely off public roadways or highways. For instance, a crash involving an all terrain vehicle (ATV) in an off-road location would be a non traffic crash.

18 *MVC - public road (E Code E81x.x)*

This includes any motor vehicle crash occurring on a public roadway or highway.

19 *Pedestrian traffic crash (E Code E814.x)*

Motor vehicle crashes in which the patient was a pedestrian struck by a motor vehicle of any type. Includes individuals on skates, in baby carriages, in wheelchairs, on skateboards, skiers, etc.

20 *Radiation exposure (E Code E926.x)*

Excludes complications of radiation therapy.

21 Smoke inhalation (E Code 89x.2)

Includes smoke and fume inhalation from conflagration. *22 Sports injury (E Code E917.x)* Includes all sports related injuries caused by team member or sports equipment.

23 Stabbing (E Code E966.x)

Includes cuts, punctures, or stabs of any part of the body.

24 Venomous stings (plants, animals) (E Code E905.x)

Includes only those bites and stings from snakes, lizards, spiders, scorpion, insects, marine life or plants known to be venomous.

25 Water transport accident (E Code E83x.x)

Includes all accidents related to watercraft. Excludes drowning and submersion accidents unless they are related to watercraft use. Thus, if a person falls out of a boat and drowns, it should be coded within this category. If a person drowns in a swimming pool or bathtub, it should be coded as *07 Drowning*.

77 Other

This code is provided primarily for situations in which there is a *Mechanism of Injury* that is not included in those listed.

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** where an external injury code does not apply; such as when a patient suffers from chest pain or fever. In nearly all instances where an injury has occurred, this data element should be filled in with a valid code, other than the *Not Applicable* designation.

99 Unknown

This should be a very rarely used code.

30.

Name of Data Element:	Injury Description
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Clinical description of injury type and body site.
Code:	Alpha and numeric entry.
Field Length:	10
Field Starting and Ending Position:	132 - 141
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E09_11
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
Body Sites B Face (Including Ear)	Body Sites n/a

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A	Head	1340	Head
C	Neck	1345	Neck
F	Spine	1310	Back
D	Thorax (excluding thoracic spine)	1315	Chest
G	Hand, Arm	1325	Extremity-Upper
E	Abdomen (excluding lumbar spine)	1305	Abdomen
H	Foot, leg or bony pelvis	1320	Extremity-Lower
I	Body region unspecified	1330	General/Global
		1335	Genitalia
88	Not Applicable	-25	Not Applicable

Content: Intended to permit the detailed listing of all injuries sustained by a patient, coded according to injury type and body site of the injury. It is stressed that this two-position data element is supposed to reflect the clinical assessment of injury by the EMS provider, not necessarily the final, correct medical diagnosis. Multiple entries will be possible. Each injury should be designated by body site and injury type. The **five most severe** injuries should be reported.

Technical Comments: Each entry into this data element should be coded as a two digit position, the first for body site and the second for injury type. (...e.g. crushed pelvis = H8)

88 Not Applicable

This code should **only** be used if the only description was pain or there was no injury noted.

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31.

Name of Data Element:		Signs and Symptoms Present		
Priority:		Essential.		
Definition:		Signs and symptoms reported to or observed by the provider.		
Code:		Numeric entry.		
Field Length:		10		
Field Starting and Ending Position:		142 - 151		
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:		E09_13, E09_14, E16_09		
Data Items:		NHTSA 2 Data Items:		
		E09_13	E09_14	E16_09
01	Abdominal Pain (789.00)			3630, 3640, 3660, 3670, 3690, 3700, 3720, 3730
02	Back Pain (724.50)			3775, 3780, 3785, 3800, 3805, 3810, 3825, 3830, 3835
03	Bloody Stools (578.10)			
04	Breathing Difficulty (786.09)	1410	1515	
05	Cardioresp. Arrest (427.50)			
06	Chest Pain (786.50)			
07	Choking (933.10)	1420	1525	
08	Diarrhea (558.90)	1435	1540	
09	Dizziness (780.40)			
10	Ear Pain (379.91)			
11	Eye Pain (379.91)			
12	Fever/Hyperthermia (780.60)	1445	1550	
13	Headache (784.00)			
14	Hypothermia (780.90)			
15	Hypertension (401.90)			
16	Nausea (787.00)			
17	Paralysis (344.90)			
18	Palpitations (785.10)	1480	1585	
19	Pregnancy/childbirth/miscarriage (659.90)			
20	Seizures/Convulsions (780.30)			
21	Syncope (780.20)			
22	Unresponsive/Unconscious (780.70)			
23	Vaginal Bleeding (623.80)			
24	Vomiting (787.00)	1465, 1570		
25	Weakness (malaise) (780.70)	14,501,500	1570, 1605	

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77	Other	1405, 1425, 1430, 1440, 1455, 1475, 1485, 1490, 1460, 1505	1510, 1530, 1535, 1545, 1560, 1580, 1590, 1595, 1565, 1610	
	Leave Blank	-5, -10, -15, -25, 1495	1600	

Content: This two position data element is intended to capture the information provided to or obtained by the EMS provider in order to assess the patient. It is intended that these signs and symptoms be correlated with the clinical assessment of the provider. Up to **five** “*Signs and Symptoms*” may be selected.

Technical Comments: The ICD-9 codes are included in parenthesis for reference; however, the two position numeric codes to the left of each sign/symptom should be reported. Multiple entries are possible.

77 Other

This code is provided primarily for situations in which there is a *Sign and Symptom* that is not included in those listed.

32.

Name of Data Element:	Unused (formerly Provider Impression)
Priority:	Essential
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	152 - 153
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	N/A

33.

Name of Data Element:	Systolic/Diastolic Blood Pressure
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Patient’s systolic/diastolic blood pressure
Code:	Numeric entry
Field Length:	6
Field Starting and Ending Position:	154 – 159
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E14_04+E14_05
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
6 digit blood pressure	10001 Relevant value for data element
###/777 Palpated Only	E14_04+777 Relevant value for data element with 777 on end

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888/888 Not Obtained 999/999 Unable to Obtain	
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Content: This six position data element records the blood pressure of the patient. There should be no / in the field when used for export purposes. Palpated blood pressure should include the systolic blood pressure followed by 777. (...e.g. 110777).

Technical Comments: This element is essential for the use of establishing the severity of illness or injury in patients. (For example: the Revised Trauma Score (RTS) is a weighted formula using the systolic blood pressure, respiratory rate and total Glasgow Coma Scale. (GCS)

888 Not Obtained

This code should be used **only** when blood pressure is not assessed.

999 Unable To

This code should be used **only** when blood pressure cannot be assessed due to a physical barrier.

34.

Name of Data Element:	Pulse Rate
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The patient's palpated or auscultated pulse rate expressed in beats per minute.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	3
Field Starting and Ending Position:	160 - 162
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E14_07
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
3 digit pulse rate (001-300)	10001 Relevant value for data element
888 Not obtained	
999 Unable to Obtain	

Content: This three position data element is based on the physical examination of the patient. The pulse must be palpated or auscultated. An electrical rhythm is not sufficient, as the patient could have electromechanical dissociation (EMD) or pulse less electrical activity (PEA). In this instance, the correct value of this data element is "000".

Technical Comments:

888 Not Obtained

This code should be used **only** when pulse rate is not assessed.

999 Unable To

This code should be used **only** when pulse rate cannot be assessed due to a physical barrier.

35.

Name of Data Element:	Respiratory Rate
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The unassisted patient respiratory rate expressed in spontaneous respirations per minute.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	163 - 164
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E14_11
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
2 digit respiratory rate	10001 Relevant value for data element
88 Not Obtained	
99 Unable to Obtain	

Content: This two position data element records the rate at which the patient is breathing without assistance. If a patient is not breathing and requires artificial ventilation, this data element should be coded as "00".

Do not indicate the assisted ventilation rate.

Technical Comments: This element is essential for the use of establishing the severity of illness or injury in patients. (For example, the Revised Trauma Score

(RTS) is a weighted formula using the systolic blood pressure, respiratory rate and total Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS).

88 Not Obtained

This code should be used **only** when respiratory rate is not assessed.

99 Unable To

This code should be used **only** when respiratory rate cannot be assessed due to a physical barrier.

36.

Name of Data Element:	Respiratory Effort
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The patient's work of breathing.
Code:	Numeric Entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	165 - 166
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E14_12
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Normal	3185 Normal
02 Increased, not labored	
03 Increased, labored OR decreased/fatigued	3190 Labored 3195 Fatigued
04 Absent	3200 Absent
88 Not obtained	3205 Not Assessed

Content: This two position data element indicates the patient's ventilatory effort. If a patient is not breathing and requires artificial ventilation, this data element should be coded as "04 Absent".

Technical Comments:

88 Not Obtained

This code should be used **only** when respiratory effort is not assessed.

37.

Name of Data Element:	Skin Perfusion
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The assessment of patient's skin perfusion.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	167 - 168
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E16_04
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Normal	3420 Normal

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02 Decreased	3430, Clammy 3435, Cold 3440, Cyanotic 3445, Jaundiced 3450, Lividity 3455, Mottled 3460, Pale 3465 Warm
88 Not obtained	-5, Not available -10, Not known -25, Not applicable 3425 Not Done

Content: This two position data element describes the circulation of blood through the patient's skin. "Normal" is defined as warm, pink, and with a capillary refill time of two seconds or less. "Decreased" is defined as any one or more of the following: cool, pale, mottled, dusky, or with a capillary refill time of greater than two seconds.

Technical Comments:

88 Not Obtained

This code should be used **only** when skin perfusion is not assessed.

38.

Name of Data Element:	Glasgow Eye Opening Component
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The patient's eye opening component of the Glasgow Coma Scale.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	
Field Starting and Ending Position:	
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E14_15
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
All ages	
01 None	18000 For All Age Groups: 1 = Does Not Open Eyes
02 Opens eyes in response to painful stimulation	18001 For All Age Groups: 2 = Opens Eyes to painful stimulation

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03	Opens eyes in response to verbal stimulation	18002	For All Age Groups: 3 = Opens Eyes to verbal stimulation
04	Opens eyes simultaneously	18003	For All Age Groups: 4 = Opens Eyes spontaneously
88	Not obtained		

Discussion and Justification: This two-position data element is one of three components of the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), which is widely used to assess neurological status. The score and its components are also parts of a variety of illness or severity scoring tools.

Technical Comments: This element is essential for the use of establishing the severity of illness or injury in patients. (For example the Revised Trauma Score (RTS) is a weighted formula using the systolic blood pressure, respiratory rate and total GCS)

88 Not Obtained

This code should be used **only** when this component of the GCS is not assessed.

39.

Name of Data Element:	Glasgow Verbal Component
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The patient's verbal component of the Glasgow Coma Scale.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	171 - 172
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E14_16
Data Items: <u>For patients >5 years:</u> 01 None 02 Non-specific sounds 03 Inappropriate words 04 Confused conversation or speech 05 Oriented and appropriate speech <u>For patients 2-5 years:</u>	NHTSA 2 Data Items: <u>For patients >5 years:</u> 18016 Patients >5 years: 1 = None 18017 Patients >5 years: 2 = Non-specified sounds 18018 Patients >5 years: 3 = Inappropriate words 18019 Patients >5 years: 4 = Confused conversation or speech 18020 Patients >5 years: 5 = Oriented and appropriate speech <u>For patients 2-5 years:</u>

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01 None	18005 Patients 2-5 years: 1 = None
02 Grunts	18007 Patients 2-5 years: 2 = Grunts
03 Cries and/or screams	18009 Patients 2-5 years: 3 = Cries and/or screams
04 Inappropriate words	18011 Patients 2-5 years: 4 = Inappropriate words
05 Appropriate words	18013 Patients 2-5 years: 5 = Appropriate words
<u>For patients 0-23 months:</u>	
01 None	18004 Patients 0-23 months: 1 = None
02 Persistent cry, grunting	18006 Patients 0-23 months: 2 = Persistent cry
03 Inappropriate cry	18008 Patients 0-23 months: 3 = Inappropriate cry
04 Cries, inconsolable	18010 Patients 0-23 months: 4 = Cries, inconsolable
05 Smiles, coos, cries appropriately	18012 Patients 0-23 months: 5 = Smiles, coos, cries appropriately
88 Not obtained	

Content: This two-position data element is one of three components of the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), which is widely used to assess neurological status. The score and its components are also parts of a variety of triage scoring systems.

Technical Comments: This element is essential for the use of establishing the severity of illness or injury in patients. (For example: the Revised Trauma Score (RTS) is a weighted formula using the systolic blood pressure, respiratory rate and total GCS) If the patient is intubated and deeply comatose, then this data element is coded as “01” for None, since there was no verbal response at the time of intubation.

However, if the patient is intubated but not deeply comatose and there is a possibility of verbal response, it is difficult to apply the Glasgow coma scale. The EMS provider can ask questions and if the patient can nod his head or blink eyes, etc. appropriately, then this element is coded as “05”.

88 Not Obtained

This code should be used **only** when this component of the GCS is not assessed.

40.

Name of Data Element:	Glasgow Motor Component
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The patient's motor component of the Glasgow Coma Scale.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	173 – 174
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E14_17
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
<u>For patients >5 years:</u>	<u>For patients >5 years:</u>
01 None	18022 Patients >5 years: 1 = None
02 Extensor posturing in response to painful stimulation	18024 Patients >5 years: 2 = Extensor posturing in response to painful stimulation
03 Flexor posturing in response to painful stimulation	18026 Patients >5 years: 3 = Flexor posturing in response to painful stimulation
04 General withdrawal in response to painful stimulation	18028 Patients >5 years: 4 = General withdrawal in response to painful stimulation
05 Localization of painful stimulation	18030 Patients >5 years: 5 = Localization of painful stimulation
06 Obeys commands with appropriate motor response	18032 Patients >5 years: 6 = Obeys commands with appropriate motor responses
<u>For patients up to 5 years:</u>	<u>For patients up to 5 years:</u>
01 None	18021 Patients up to 5 years: 1 = None
02 Extensor posturing in response to painful stimulation	18023 Patients up to 5 years: 2 = Extensor posturing in response to painful stimulation
03 Flexor posturing in response to painful stimulation	18025 Patients up to 5 years: 3 = Flexor posturing in response to painful stimulation
04 General withdrawal in response to painful stimulation	18027 Patients up to 5 years: 4 = General withdrawal in response to painful stimulation
05 Localization of painful stimulation	18029 Patients up to 5 years: 5 = Localization of painful stimulation
06 Spontaneous	18031 Patients up to 5 years: 6 = Spontaneous
88 Not obtained	-5, Not available, -10, Not known, -25, Not applicable,

Content: This two position data element is one of three components of the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), which is widely used to assess neurological status. The score and its components are also parts of a variety of triage scoring systems.

Technical Comments: This element is essential for the use of establishing the severity of illness or injury in patients. (For example the Revised Trauma Score (RTS) is a weighted formula using the systolic blood pressure, respiratory rate and total GCS)

88 Not Obtained

This code should be used **only** when this component of the GCS is not assessed. This component cannot be assessed if the patient has received a muscle relaxant.

41.

Name of Data Element:	Time of Witnessed Cardiac Arrest
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Time of witnessed cardiac arrest.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	175 -178
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	10001 (Relevant value for data element)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000 and begins the new day. There should be no colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Allows assessment of actual total arrest time in patients with cardiac arrest.

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when there is no need for CPR given the condition of the patient.

42.

Name of Data Element:	Time of First CPR
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Best estimate of the time CPR was started.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	179 - 182
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	10001 (Relevant value for data element)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000 and begins the new day. There should be no colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Permits assessment of the duration of cardiopulmonary resuscitation prior to arrival of EMS provider.

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when there is no need for CPR given the condition of the patient.

43.

Name of Data Element:	Provider of First CPR
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The first person who initiated CPR.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	183 - 184
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	n/a
Data Items: 01 Bystander 02 Responder 88 Not Applicable 99 Unknown	NHTSA 2 Data Items: 10001 (Relevant value for data element)

Content: This two position data element is useful for assessing the occupance of CPR rendered by initial providers to a cardio respiratory arrest, for planning public educational efforts, etc.

Technical Comments:

01 Bystander

02 Responder

This code should be used for all levels of Virginia certified providers.

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when there is no need for CPR given the condition of the patient or when it is known that there was no CPR rendered.

99 Unknown

This code should be used **only** when CPR is performed but who performed it cannot be determined or when the data is being entered long after the actual incident and the information cannot be accurately reconstructed from the run record.

44.

Name of Data Element:	Time of First Defib.
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The time of first defibrillation.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	185 - 188
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	10001 (Relevant value for data element)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000 and begins the new day. There should be no colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: Allows assessment of the time required between onset of cardiac arrest and provision of defibrillation in instances of ventricular fibrillation.

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when there is no need for defibrillation given the condition of the patient.

45.

Name of Data Element:	Provider of First Defib.
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The provider who delivered the first defibrillation (if applicable).
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	189 – 190
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	n/a
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Bystander 02 Responder 88 Not applicable 99 Unknown	10001 (Relevant value for data element)

Content: This two position data element is useful for assessing the defibrillation rendered by initial providers to a cardio respiratory arrest, for planning public educational efforts, etc.

Technical Comments:

01 *Bystander*

02 *Responder*

This code should be used for all levels of Virginia certified providers including those personnel trained under the AED certification program.

88 *Not Applicable*

This code should be **only** used when there is no need for defibrillation given the condition of the patient or when it is known that there was no defibrillation rendered.

99 *Unknown*

This code should be used **only** when defibrillation is performed but who performed it cannot be determined. ***This should be a very rarely used code.***

46.

Name of Data Element:	Defib Device
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The type of device used for initial patient defibrillation.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	191 - 192
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	D04_04
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 AED	99.621 Defibrillation-Automated (AED)
02 Manual	99.622 Defibrillation-Manual
88 Not applicable	
99 Unknown	

Content: This two position data element is useful for assessing the defibrillation rendered by initial providers to a cardio respiratory arrest, for planning public educational efforts, etc.

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used when there is no need to use a defib. device given the condition of the patient.

99 Unknown

This code should be used when defibrillation is performed but the device used cannot be determined. ***This should be a very rarely used code.***

47.

Name of Data Element:	Time CPR Discontinued
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Time at which medical control or responding EMS unit terminated resuscitation efforts (chest compressions and CPR) in the field.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	193 - 196
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	10001 (Relevant value for data element)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000 and begins the new day. There should be no colon in the field when used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments: This data element is undefined if CPR was never administered.

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used when CPR is continued at the Hospital.

48.

Name of Data Element:	Time Circulation Returned
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The time that a palpable pulse returns post resuscitation in the field.
Code:	Time format should be coded as HHMM .
Field Length:	4
Field Starting and Ending Position:	197 - 200
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	10001 (Relevant value for data element)

Content: **HH** ranges from 00 to 23; **MM** ranges from 00 to 59. Midnight is coded as 0000 and begins the new day. There should be no colon in the field when

used for export purposes. Use leading zeros to assure a two character field width for HH and MM.

Technical Comments:

8888 Not Applicable

This code should be used only when no resuscitation is performed or circulation was not returned in the field or CPR was discontinued in the field.

49.

Name of Data Element:	EKG Initial (Initial Cardiac Rhythm)		
Priority:	Essential		
Definition:	The initial cardiac rhythm as interpreted by EMS personnel.		
Code:	Numeric entry.		
Field Length:	2		
Field Starting and Ending Position:	201 - 202		
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E14_03 or (E11_05 for Cardiac arrest)		
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:		
	E14_03	E11_05	
01 Sinus Rhythm	3070	2335	Normal Sinus Rhythm
02 Other rhythm from 60-100	3105		Sinus Arrhythmia
03 Paced rhythm	3080		Paced Rhythm
04 Bradycardia	3110	2330	Sinus Bradycardia
05 Extrasystoles	3095		Premature Ventricular Contractions
06 Narrow Complex tachycardia	3115		Sinus Tachycardia
	3120		Supraventricular Tachycardia
07 Wide complex tachycardia	3145	2365	Ventricular Tachycardia
	3125		Torsades De Points
08 Ventricular fibrillation	3140	2360	Ventricular Fibrillation
	3135	2355	Unknown AED Shockable Rhythm
09 Asystole	3030	2325	Asystole
10 Pulseless electrical activity	3020		Agonal/Idioventricular
	3085	2345	PEA

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77	Other	3075	2340	Other
		3035		Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter
		3040		AV Block-1st degree
		3045		AV Block-2nd degree type 1
		3050		AV Block-2nd degree type 2
		3055		AV Block-3rd degree
		3060		Junctional
		3065		Left bundle branch block
		3090		Premature atrial contractions
		3100		Right bundle branch
		3130	2350	Unknown AED non-shockable rhythm
88	Not applicable	-25	-25	Not applicable

Content: This two position data element provides the initial monitored rhythm.

Technical Comments: It is understood that some agencies collect data about cardiac rhythms with more detail than this list. For instance, many agencies expect EMS personnel to distinguish first, second, and third degree heart block. There is no intention to restrict the manner in which any agencies decide to code cardiac rhythms, but there is a necessity to be able to collapse those rhythms to a common definition that can then be combined. For the examples of heart block mentioned, those would all collapse into a wide or narrow complex tachycardia (if the rate is > 100), other rhythm between 60 and 100, or bradycardia, if heart rate < 60.

77 Other

This code is provided primarily for situations in which the patient presents a Rhythm that is not included in those listed.

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when the EMS provider is not an appropriate level to assess cardiac rhythms or if electrical monitoring is unavailable to the provider.

50.

Name of Data Element:	EKG Last (rhythm at destination)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The final cardiac rhythm on arrival of the EMS unit's destination, as interpreted by EMS personnel.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	203 - 204
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E11_11
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Sinus Rhythm	2520 Normal Sinus Rhythm
02 Other rhythm from 60-100	2555 Sinus Arrhythmia
03 Paced rhythm	2530 Paced Rhythm
04 Bradycardia	2560 Sinus Bradycardia
05 Extrasystoles	2545 Premature Ventricular Contractions
06 Narrow Complex tachycardia	2565 Sinus Tachycardia
	2570 Supraventricular Tachycardia
07 Wide complex tachycardia	2575 Torsades De Points
	2595 Ventricular Tachycardia
08 Ventricular fibrillation	2585 Unknown AED Shockable Rhythm
	2590 Ventricular Fibrillation
09 Asystole	2480 Asystole
10 Pulseless electrical activity	2470 Agonal/Idioventricular
	2535 PEA
77 Other	2525 Other
	2475 Artifact
	2485 Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter
	2490 AV Block-1st Degree
	2495 AV Block-2nd Degree-Type 1
	2500 AV Block-2nd Degree-Type 2
	2505 AV Block-3rd Degree
	2510 Junctional
	2515 Left Bundle Branch Block
	2540 Premature Atrial Contractions
	2550 Right Bundle Branch Block
	2580 Unknown AED Non-Shockable Rhythm
88 Not applicable	-25 Not applicable

Content: This two position data element captures the electrical rhythm at the time of arrival at a destination, as previously defined.

Technical Comments: It is understood that some agencies collect data about cardiac rhythms with more detail than this list. For instance, many agencies expect EMS personnel to distinguish first, second and third degree heart block.

There is no intention to restrict the manner in which any agencies decide to code cardiac rhythms, but there is a necessity to be able to collapse those rhythms to a common definition that can then be combined. For the examples of heart block mentioned, those would all collapse into a wide or narrow complex tachycardia (if the rate is > 100), other rhythm between 60 and 100, or bradycardia, if heart rate < 60.

77 Other

This code is provided primarily for situations in which the patient presents a Rhythm that is not included in those listed.

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when the EMS provider is not an appropriate level to assess cardiac rhythms or if electrical monitoring is unavailable to the provider.

51.

Name of Data Element:	Procedures (Treatment performed)
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Identifies procedure that were performed and attempted.
Code:	Numeric Entry.
Field Length:	60
Field Starting and Ending Position:	205 – 264
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	D04_04, E12_17, E18_03
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Assisted ventilation (BVM) (96.70)	93.931 Airway-BVM
02 Positive pressure ventilation (96.70)	93.93 Airway-Bagged
03 Chest Decompression	34.041 Chest Decompression
	34.042 Chest tube placement
04 Cricothyrotomy (31.10)	31.110 Airway-Needle Cricothyrotomy
	31.120 Airway-Surgical Cricothyrotomy
05 EGTA/EOA/PTL/CBT	96.03 Airway-EOA/EGTA
	96.051 Airway-Combitube
	96.052 Airway-Laryngeal Mask
006 ET (96.04)	96.04 Airway-Orotracheal Intubation
	96.041 Airway-Nasotracheal Intubation
	96.042 Airway-Rapid Sequence Induction
07 Nasal airway (96.01)	96.01 Airway-Nasal
08 NG tube ((96.05)	96.07 Nasogastric Tube Insertion
09 Oral airway (96.02)	96.02 Airway-Oral
10 Nasal cannula (93.96)	E12_17 2900-Nasal
11 Oxygen mask (93.96)	E12_17 2935-Non-rebreathing mask

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12	Backboard (93.59)		
13	Bleeding control (39.98)		
14	Burn care (93.57)		
15	CPR (99.60)	99.600	CPR
		99.601	CPR by External Automated Device
16	ECG monitoring (89.51)	89.51	Cardiac Monitor
17	External defibrillation/cardioversion (includes AED) (99.62)	99.621	Defibrillation-Automated (AED)
		99.622	Defibrillation-Manual
		99.623	Cardioversion
18	Immobilization - extremity (93.54)	93.54	Splinting-Basic
19	immobilization - spine	93.591	Spinal Immobilization
20	Immobilization - Traction Splint (93.54)	93.45	Splinting-Traction
21	Intravenous catheter (38.93)	38.992	Venous Access-Extremity
		38.993	Venous Access-External Jugular
		38.994	Line Venous Access-Femoral
22	Intraosseous catheter (41.92)	41.920	Venous Access-Intraosseous Adult
		41.921	Venous Access-Intraosseous Pediatric
23	Intravenous fluids (99.29)		
24	MAST/PSAG (93.58)	93.58	MAST
25	Medication administration	93.94	Airway-Nebulizer Treatment
		99.290	Injections-SQ/IM
		E18_03	Any medication administered
26	Obstetrical care (delivery) (73.59)	73.59	Childbirth
27	Pacing	99.624	Cardiac Pacing-External
77	Other	38.995	Blood Glucose Analysis
		89.391	Capnography
		89.392	Pulse Oximetry
		89.820	12 Lead ECG
		93.057	Wound Care
		98.130	Airway-Cleared,Opened,orHeimlich
		98.150	Airway-Suctioning
88	Not applicable	n/a	

Content: This two position data element provides planners and educators with information about which procedures are conducted in the field, by whom, and for what indications. Procedures are defined here as anything done by way of assessment or treatment of the patient. Thus, application of a cervical collar is a treatment, use of a cardiac monitor is a tool of assessment, and drawing blood tubes is neither a specific treatment nor a means of field assessment. All of

these would be considered procedures for purposes of this data element. The procedures listed above are not a restrictive list, nor is it expected that every agency will permit its providers to carry out all of these procedures. The coding system used above is the ICD-9 Procedure Classification (p codes). **All Procedures or Treatments performed** on the patient should be specified.

Technical Comments:

77 Other

This code should be used when none of the codes listed can be applied; however, a procedure was performed.

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when no procedures are performed.

52.

Name of Data Element:	Treatment Authorization	
Priority:	Essential	
Definition:	Indicates the type, if any, of treatment authorization.	
Code:	Numeric entry	
Field Length:	2	
Field Starting and Ending Position:	265 -266	
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E19_10	
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:	
01 Standing orders (protocols)	4625	Protocol (Standing Order)
02 on-line (radio/telephone)	4615	On-Line
03 On-scene (direct)	4620	On-Scene
04 Transfer orders (patient specific)	4630	Written Orders (Patient Specific)
05 Durable Do Not Resuscitate	E11_10	2430-DNR
88 Not applicable	-25	Not applicable
99 Unknown	-10	Not known

Content: This two position data element enables managers of EMS systems to determine the authorization type used for emergency medical care provided on specific EMS runs. Only the **single highest level** of authorization obtained for patient treatment should be selected.

Technical Comments: Following is a more detailed explanation of the Data Items that define Treatment Authorization.

01 Standing Orders

Pre-established physician authorized procedures or guidelines for medical care of a specified clinical situation, based on patient presentation. Also known as protocols. The pre establishment of protocols is the responsibility of a physician having responsibility for medical direction of an EMS system.

02 On-line (Radio Telephone)

Immediate physician orders to EMS provider through direct telecommunications such as radio or telephone. Also known as *on-line medical direction*.

03 On-Scene

Immediate orders to an EMS provider by a physician at the scene of the medical emergency who has officially assumed responsibility for the management of the pre-hospital care of the patient.

04 Transfer Orders (Patient Specific)

Written orders by a physician responsible for the medical care of the patient, provided specifically for the patient's transport. The orders must accompany the patient, must be in writing, and must be signed by the responsible physician. Also known as, *advanced medical directions*.

05 DNR/DDNR Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) or Durable DNR

Used in cardiopulmonary arrest situations, when resuscitation efforts are withheld under the authorization of a valid Virginia, Durable DNR form/bracelet.

88 Not Applicable

Citation of authorization is Not Applicable or indicated, such as in cases where no medical treatments are provided, or no treatments requiring explicit physician authorization are administered.

99 Unknown

Applicable authorization for treatment not recorded or not known by the EMS provider, such as cases where pre-hospital skills and treatments are applied by an EMS provider based on training and experience, without knowledge of the existence of applicable protocols. This is a default data entry, to be used when none of the other codes apply **only**.

53.

Name of Data Element:	Motor Vehicle Impact
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	The impact site to the patient's motor vehicle during a collision.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	10
Field Starting and Ending Position:	267 - 276
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E10_05

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Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Head-on	2100 Center Front 2110 Left Front 2125 Right Front
02 Lateral	2120 Left Side 2135 Right Side
03 Ejection	n/a
04 Rear	2105 Center Rear 2115 Left Rear 2130 Right Rear
05 Rollover	2140 Roll Over
06 Rotation	n/a
88 Not Applicable	-25 Not Applicable
99 Unknown	-5, Not available -10 Not known

Content: This two position data element provides important information about the site of collision during a Motor Vehicle Impact, which can be used to predict injury patterns. Data will be of use for corroboration of police reports concerning crashes. Up to **five** Motor Vehicle Impact sites can be selected.

Technical Comments:

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when the data element "*Mechanism of Injury*" is not related to a Motor Vehicle.

99 Unknown

This code should be used **only** when the data element "*Mechanism of Injury*" is related to a Motor Vehicle, but the Motor Vehicle Impact site cannot be determined.

54.

Name of Data Element:	Safety Equipment
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Safety equipment in use by patient at the time of injury.
Code:	Numeric entry
Field Length:	10
Field Starting and Ending Position:	277 - 286
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E10_08
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 None used	2187 None
02 Shoulder Belt	2210 Shoulder Belt
03 Lap Belt	2185 Lap Belt
04 Shoulder and lap	n/a
05 Child safety seat	2170 Child Restraint
06 Air bag deployed	2225 Airbag Deployed Front
	2230 Airbag Deployed Side
	2235 Airbag Deployed Other (knee, airbelt, etc.) (only one should be mapped)
07 Helmet	2180 Helmet Worn
08 Eye Protection	2175 Eye Protection
09 Protective clothing/gear	2200 Protective Clothing
	2205 Protective Non-Clothing Gear
10 Personal floatation device	2195 Personal Floatation Device
88 Not applicable	-25 Not applicable
99 Unknown	2190 Other
	-10 Not known

Content: This two position data element provides important information about safety device use. Data will be of use for corroboration of police reports concerning crashes. Up to **five** types of Safety Equipment may be selected.

Technical Comments:

01 None Used

This code should be used only if the EMS provider knows that no safety device was employed.

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when safety equipment was not indicated.

99 Unknown

This code should be used **only** when the EMS provider has no information about safety device use and cannot obtain such information from the patient or witnesses.

55

Name of Data Element:	Level of Care Provided
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Level of care actually provided to the patient, regardless of the level of certification held by the provider.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	287 – 288
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E07_34
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 BLS	990 BLS
02 ALS	995 BLS, emergency
	1000 ALS, Level 1
	1005 ALS, Level 1 Emergency
	1010 ALS, Level 2
	1015 Paramedic Intercept
	1020 Specialty Care Transport
88 Not applicable	-25 Not applicable

Content: This two position data element provides important information about the Level of Care rendered. Data will be of use for corroboration of police reports concerning crashes.

Technical Comments:

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used when neither BLS nor ALS care was rendered to the patient.

56.

Name of Data Element:	Destination Transferred
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Destination transferred is where the provider notes whether care was transferred to a hospital/health care facility OR pre-hospital agency.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	289 – 290
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	D04_15
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Home	7270 Home
02 Police/jail	7360 Police/Jail
03 Medical office/clinic	7290 Medical Office/Clinic
04 Other EMS responder- GROUND	7350 Other EMS Responder (ground)
05 Other EMS responder- MEDEVAC	7340 Other EMS Responder (air)
06 Hospital	7280 Hospital
07 Morgue	7300 Morgue
88 Not applicable	

Content: This two position data element allows reporting by destination facilities, and allows linking when a patient is transferred between EMS provider agencies.

Technical Comments: This data element is used in conjunction with the data element #58 "*Receiving Facility*" to indicate the specific Receiving Facility.

4 Other EMS responder (ground)

When this code is used, the data element #58 "Receiving Facility" should reflect a selection from the EMS Agency Numbers (Appendix D).

5 Other EMS responder (air)

When this code is used, the data element #58 "Receiving Facility" should reflect a selection from the EMS Agency Numbers (Appendix D).

6 Hospital

When this code is used, the data element #58 "Receiving Facility" should reflect a selection from the EMS Facility Numbers (Appendix E).

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when none of the other codes apply.

57.

Name of Data Element:	Destination Determination
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	States the reason a transfer destination was selected.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	291 – 292
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E20_16
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Closest Facility	4990 Closest Facility (none below)
02 Patient/Family Choice	5000 Family Choice
	5025 Patient Choice
03 Patient Physician Choice	5030 Patient's Physicians Choice
04 Managed Care	5005 Insurance Status
05 Law Enforcement Choice	5010 Law Enforcement Choice
06 Protocol	5035 Protocol
07 Specialty resource center	5040 Specialty Resource Center
08 On-line medical direction	5015 On-Line Medical Direction
09 Diversion	4995 Diversion
77 Other	
88 Not applicable	-25 Not applicable

Content: This two position data element helps EMS managers to determine whether the choice of destination is appropriate. Items that are defined as patient, physician, or family choice are of interest to determine whether a trauma or referral system is functioning well, or is frequently overridden by non-medical issues. Only **one** Destination may be specified.

Technical Comments:

77 Other

This code should be used **only** when the patient was transported to a destination not included in the list.

88 Not Applicable

This code should be used **only** when none of the other codes apply.

58.

Name of Data Element:	Receiving Facility
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	A specific hospital/health care facility or pre-hospital agency that received the patient from the EMS provider that supplied this record.
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	5
Field Starting and Ending Position:	293 - 297
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E20_02
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
5 digit facility number assigned by OEMS	10001 10001 (Relevant value for data element)
Unknown	-10 Not known

Content: This element consists of the unique five-position Office of EMS assigned Facility Number or EMS Agency Number.

See Appendix D for a complete list of EMS Agency Numbers.

See Appendix E for a complete list of Facility Numbers.

Technical Comments: This data element is used in conjunction with the data element #56 "*Destination Transferred*" to indicate the specific Receiving Facility.

9999 Unknown

This code should be used when the specific Facility Number or EMS Agency Number is not known. This code should **only** be used in rare occurrences. The OEMS web site maintains an up to date listing of facility numbers and EMS agencies. <http://www.vdh.state.va.us/OEMS/PPCR/ppcrRecFacilities.asp>

59.

Name of Data Element:	Clinical Assessment
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Provider's clinical evaluation which led to the management given to the patient (treatments, medications, procedures).
Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	10
Field Starting and Ending Position:	298 – 307
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E07_35
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Abdominal pain / problems	8001 Severe Abdominal Pain (ALS-789.00) 8002 Abdominal Pain (ALS-789.00)
02 Airway obstruction	8013 Choking Episode (ALS-784.9)
03 Allergic reaction	8006 Allergic Reaction (ALS-995.0) 8007 Allergic Reaction (BLS-692.9)
04 Altered level of consciousness	8016 Altered Level of Consciousness (non-traumatic) (ALS-780.01)
05 Behavioral / psychiatric disorder	8038 Psychiatric/Behavioral (abnormal mental status) (ALS-292.9) 8039 Psychiatric/Behavioral (threat to self or others) (BLS-298.9)
06 Cardiac arrest	8011 Cardiac Arrest-Resuscitation in Progress (ALS-427.5)
07 Cardiac rhythm disturbance	8003 Abnormal Cardiac Rhythm/Cardiac Dysrhythmia (ALS-427.9)
08 Chest pain / discomfort	8012 Chest Pain (non-traumatic) (ALS-786.50) 8020 Cardiac Symptoms other than Chest Pain (palpitations) (ALS-785.1) 8021 Cardiac Symptoms other than Chest Pain (atypical pain) (ALS-536.2) 8031 Back Pain (non-traumatic possible cardiac or vascular) (ALS-724.5)
09 Diabetic	8008 Blood Glucose (ALS-790.21)
10 Electrocutation	8056 Electrocutation (ALS-994.8)
11 Hyperthermia	8022 Heat Exposure (ALS-992.5) 8023 Heat Exposure (BLS-992.2)
12 Hypothermia	8014 Cold Exposure (ALS-991.6) 8015 Cold Exposure (BLS-991.9)
13 Hypovolemia / shock	
14 Inhalation injury (toxic gas)	
15 Obvious death	

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16	Poisoning / drug ingestion	8033	Poisons (all routes) (ALS-977.9)
		8034	Alcohol Intoxication or Drug Overdose (BLS-305.0)
		8035	Severe Alcohol Intoxication (ALS-977.3)
17	Pregnancy / OB delivery	8037	Pregnancy Complication/Childbirth/Labor (ALS-650.0)
18	Respiratory arrest	8009	Respiratory Arrest (ALS-799.1)
19	Respiratory distress	8010	Difficulty Breathing (ALS-786.05)
20	Seizure	8017	Convulsions/Seizures (ALS-780.39)
21	Smoke inhalation		
22	Stings / venomous bites	8053	Animal Bites/Sting/Envenomation (ALS-989.5)
		8054	Animal Bites/Sting/Envenomation (BLS-879.8)
23	Stroke / CVA	8029	Neurologic Distress (ALS-436.0)
24	Syncope / fainting	8042	Unconscious/Syncope/Dizziness (ALS-780.02)
25	Traumatic injury	8043	Major Trauma (ALS-959.8)
		8044	Other Trauma (need for monitor or airway) (ALS-518.5)
		8045	Other Trauma (major bleeding) (ALS-958.2)
		8046	Other Trauma (fracture/dislocation) (BLS-829.0)
		8047	Other Trauma (penetrating extremity) (BLS-880.0)
		8048	Other Trauma (amputation digits) (BLS-886.0)
		8049	Other Trauma (amputation other) (ALS-887.4)
		8050	Other Trauma (suspected internal injuries) (ALS-869.0)
		8051	Burns-Major (ALS-949.3)
		8052	Burns-Minor (BLS-949.2)
		8055	Lightning (ALS-994.0)
		8057	Near Drowning (ALS-994.1)
		8058	Eye Injuries (BLS-921.9)
		8059	Sexual Assault (major injuries) (ALS-995.83)
		8060	Sexual Assault (minor injuries) (BLS-995.8)
26	Vaginal hemorrhage	n/a	
27	General Illness	8018	Eye Symptoms (non-traumatic) (BLS-379.90)
		8019	Non Traumatic Headache (ALS-437.9)
		8004	Abnormal Skin Signs (ALS-780.8)
		8005	Abnormal Vital Signs (ALS-796.4)
		8030	Pain (Severe) (ALS-780.99)

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<p>77 Other</p>	<p>8024 Hemorrhage (ALS-459.0) 8025 Infectious Diseases requiring Isolation/Public Health Risk (BLS-038.9) 8026 Hazmat Exposure (ALS-987.9) 8027 Medical Device Failure (ALS-996.0) 8028 Medical Device Failure (BLS-996.3) 8032 Back Pain (non-traumatic with Neurologic symptoms) (ALS-724.9) 8036 Post-Operative Procedure Complications (BLS-998.9) 8040 Sick Person-Fever (BLS-036.9) 8041 Severe Dehydration (ALS-787.01)</p>
<p>99 Unknown</p> <p>Not accepted</p>	<p>-5, Not available -10 Not known 8061 Cardiac/Hemodynamic Monitoring Required (ALS-428.9) 8074 Special Handling (positioning required) (BLS-719.45)</p>

Content: This two position data element identifies the **primary** findings of the patient survey that drove the EMS provider to choose a particular plan of therapy and management. Up to **five** Clinical Assessments may be specified. It should be noted that this coding system differs from current systems. For instance, many EMS data sets include the entity, Animal Bite. In the uniform data set, such an entry should be coded in this field as a Traumatic Injury. The site of injury should be indicated in the injury field, showing the type (laceration or puncture) and site of the bite itself. In addition, the Mechanism of Injury should be coded as Bites (E906.x) as discussed under the data element, Mechanism of Injury. For another example, Sexual Assault is coded in this data element in the same manner as a Traumatic Injury, but the Mechanism of Injury would be coded as Assault (E967.x). The reason for using this approach is to avoid overlapping, duplicative codes that are not attached to a general taxonomy such as ICD9. Such codes would become agency specific and would not be flexible enough to permit combining data from different agencies.

Technical Comments: The list provided here is not all-inclusive, but the definitions are described in more detail below.

01 Abdominal pain / problems (E Code 789.00)

Includes acute abdomen, painful abdomen, cramps, etc. Does not include abdominal trauma.

02 Airway obstruction (E Code 519.80)

Includes choking, swelling of neck, croup, epiglottitis, foreign body in airway, etc.

03 Allergic reaction (E Code 995.30)

Includes reactions to drugs, plants, insects, etc. Category includes hives, urticaria, wheezing and so forth when suspected of being related to allergy.

04 Altered level of consciousness (E Code 780.09)

Refers to patients with any alteration of consciousness, including patients who appear to be substance abusers or under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

05 Behavioral / psychiatric disorder (E Code 312.90)

Includes all situations in which a behavioral or psychiatric problem was considered the major problem for the EMS provider.

06 Cardiac arrest (E Code 427.50)

All instances in which cardiac arrest occurred, and either death was pronounced immediately, or external cardiac massage was instituted.

07 Cardiac rhythm disturbance (E Code 427.90)

Includes any rhythm disturbance that was noted on physical examination or with a cardiac monitor, when the rhythm was the major clinical reason for care rendered by the EMS provider.

08 Chest pain / discomfort (E Code 786.50)

Includes patients with complaint of chest pain, including pain felt related to heart disease, upset stomach, or muscle pain in the chest wall. If an agency has different protocols for different types of chest pain, then this code should be separated out according to the types of protocols.

09 Diabetic (E Code 250.90)

Relates to patients with symptoms relatable to diabetes, generally when there is a history of diabetes in the patient. The major symptom is hypoglycemia, but in circumstances where diabetes is known to exist, this category can include ketoacidosis, as well as other complications of diabetes.

10 Electrocutation (E Code 994.80)

Instances of electrocution. Please note that the proper code should be entered in the "Mechanism of Injury" data element.

11 Hyperthermia (E Code 780.60)

When hyperthermia is the major clinical assessment driving EMS provider care.

12 Hypothermia (E Code 780.90)

Usually relates to environmental hypothermia, such as following submersion in cold water, avalanches, or other environmental exposure situations.

13 *Hypovolemia / shock (E Code 785.59)*

Patients with clinical shock, usually felt to be hypovolemic. All patients considered to have shock by EMS providers should be coded with this code, as it is relatively difficult to identify other less common forms of shock outside the hospital setting.

14 *Inhalation injury (toxic gas) (E Code 987.90)*

Excludes smoke inhalation.

15 *Obvious death (E Code 798.99)*

Patients who were dead at the scene and no therapies were undertaken.

16 *Poisoning / drug ingestion (E Code 977.90)*

Includes drug ingestions that are inappropriate drugs or overdoses, as well as poisonings from chemicals. Toxic gases should be coded as "14 Inhalation injury". Venomous bites or stings should be coded as "22 Stings".

17 *Pregnancy / OB delivery (E Code 659.90)*

Includes all aspects of obstetric care rendered in the pre-hospital setting. This ICD code is the closest approximation for such a general category.

18 *Respiratory arrest (E Code 799.10)*

Instances in which the patient stops breathing. These patients always require ventilatory support on at least a temporary basis.

19 *Respiratory distress (E Code 786.09)*

Includes patients with respiratory distress who continue to have spontaneous breathing and never suffer respiratory arrest. These patients may require ventilatory support.

20 *Seizure (E Code 780.30)*

Includes all types of seizure activity.

21 *Smoke inhalation (E Code 987.90)*

Smoke inhalation encountered in building fire setting. The "Mechanism of Injury" data element should include the proper code.

22 *Stings / venomous bites (E Code 989.50)*

This element includes poisonous snakes, insects, bees, wasps, ants, etc. If an allergic reaction occurs and is predominate in the clinical situation, then the clinical assessment should be coded as an allergic reaction rather than a sting or bite, since the code in the "Mechanism of Injury" data element will further clarify the cause.

23 *Stroke / CVA (E Code 436.00)*

Cardiovascular accidents, strokes, TIA.

24 Syncope / fainting (E Code 780.20)

Fainting is the major clinical assessment, even though the patient may be fully awake at the time of EMS evaluation.

25 Traumatic injury (E Code 959.90)

All patients in whom traumatic injury is the major reason for the EMS action. Includes injuries such as animal bites. The site of injury should be indicated in the "Injury Description" field described earlier in this dictionary, showing the type (laceration or puncture) and site of the bite itself. In addition, the "Mechanism of Injury" should be coded as "15 Bites" as discussed under the data element "Mechanism of Injury". For another example, Sexual Assault is coded in this data element in the same manner as a Traumatic Injury, but the "*Mechanism of Injury*" would be coded as "25 Assault".

26 Vaginal hemorrhage (E Code 623.80)

Refers to abnormal vaginal bleeding in sufficient amount to have driven the EMS response. When pregnancy is involved, vaginal hemorrhage should be coded when the hemorrhage itself was the major concern to the EMS provider. When childbirth or other obstetric issues are more important, then this data element should be coded as "17 Pregnancy/OB delivery".

27 General Illness

Refers to non-specific complaints of sickness.

77 Other

This code should be used **only** when none of the codes listed can be applied; however, there is enough information for a clinical assessment to be made by the EMS provider. ***This should be a very rarely used code.***

99 Unknown

This code should be used **only** when there is not enough information on the run sheet to determine the clinical assessment of the EMS provider. ***This should be a very rarely used code.***

60.

Name of Data Element:	Units Responding
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Number of EMS permitted vehicles that respond to an EMS incident.

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Code:	Numeric entry.
Field Length:	1
Field Starting and Ending Position:	308 - 308
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E02_11-10001 (Relevant value for data element)

Content: The one position data element that indicates the number of EMS permitted vehicles that respond to an EMS Incident.

Technical Comments: This data element is used to track entry of multiple vehicles on the same PPCR form thus reducing the need to complete separate PPCR forms for each additional vehicle. Each vehicle that responds to an EMS Incident should be included in this number.

61

Name of Data Element:	Type of Call
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Type of event the EMS provider encounters on scene.
Code:	Numeric entry
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	309 - 310
NHTSA Version 2 Element Number:	E02_04
Data Items:	NHTSA 2 Data Items:
01 Accident/Industrial/Construction	n/a
02 Accident/MVC	n/a
03 Assault	n/a
04 Fire	n/a
05 Injury not listed	n/a
06 Medical emergency	30 911 Response (Scene)
07 Mutual aid	50 Mutual Aid
08 Public service	
09 Stand by	55 Standby
10 Transport/routine	40 Interfacility transfer 45 Medical transport
77 Other	35 Intercept

Content: This two position data element describes the type of event that the EMS provider encounters at the scene of the EMS Incident.

Technical Comments:

77 Other

This code should be used **only** when an event is encountered that is not included in the list.

62.

Name of Data Element:	Layout Number
Priority:	Essential
Definition:	Identifies file layout for approved vendors.
Code:	Alpha/numeric entry.
Field Length:	2
Field Starting and Ending Position:	311 – 312
Data Items:	{Two digit Layout Number}

Content: This two position data element identifies the file layout used to format the data.

Technical Comments: Approved third party vendors should fill this field with “9B” to designate to the Office of EMS which file layout is being used. The Office of EMS also uses this field to identify the version number of its software.