

Pertinent Assessment Findings

1. Evidence of injuries incompatible with life
2. Evidence of signs of life

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01) (for additional information, go to www.nemsis.org)

None noted

Key Documentation Elements

- Mechanism of injury
- Primary survey findings
- Secondary survey findings
- Scene time
- Procedures performed and patient response

Performance Measures

- Scene time
- Appropriateness of procedures, including airway management, hemorrhage control, needle thoracostomy, intravenous access and resuscitation
- **National EMS Quality Alliance (NEMSQA) Performance Measures** (for additional information, see www.nemsqa.org)
 - Pediatrics—03: Documentation of Estimated Weight in Kilograms
 - Weight value in kilograms or length-based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001—911 Response (Scene)

References

1. Evans C, Quinlan D, Engels P, Sherbino J. Reanimating patients after traumatic cardiac arrest: a practical approach informed by best evidence. *Emerg Med Clin N Am.* 36 (2018) 19–40
2. Millin MG, Galvagno SM, Khandker SR, Malki A, Bulger EM. Withholding and termination of resuscitation of adult cardiopulmonary arrest secondary to trauma: resource document to the joint NAEMSP-ACSCOT position statements. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg.* 2013;75(3):459–467. doi: 10.1097/TA.0b013e31829cfaea
3. The Royal College of Emergency Medicine. Traumatic cardiac arrest in adults best practice guideline. Sept 2019. From the website: https://rcem.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/RCEM_Traumatic_Cardiac_Arrest_Sept2019_FINAL.pdf. Accessed March 11, 2022

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