



### **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](http://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](http://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](https://rcem.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/RCEM_Traumatic_Cardiac_Arrest_Sept2019_FINAL.pdf). Accessed March 11, 2022

### **Revision Date**

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