

ambish methi printing
moalchand

Performa for Ambulance Care Services

1. Name of Service Provider:
2. Address:
3. Phone No:
4. E-mail Address:
5. No of Ambulances they have:
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
6. ACLS/BLS equipped Ambulance or Not: Y/N
7. If they require ACLS/BLS training: Y/N

The primary role of all ambulance services is emergency pre-hospital medical care, although they generally provide both emergency response and patient transfer on behalf of the health sector. They provide easy access to health services, particularly out of hours, and contribute significantly to telephone triage and telephone health services through sophisticated communications infrastructure. In recent times it has become apparent that increasing health system pressures cannot be resolved only by adding resources, but must also be addressed with new methods of service delivery.

The ambulance service is ideally placed to be part of the first line in the health care, and can contribute to 'treat and transfer' or 'treat and leave' programs. If ambulance services can develop towards an out-of-hospital, clinical care service rather than merely pre-hospital clinical care, they could substantially add to functionality of the health system. This could be through more efficient transfer of patient information; more efficient movement of patients; an ambulance service with a public service – rather than profit driven – philosophy; and patient treatment regimes consistent with the broader health system.

By integrating ambulance services into the health system generally, their agenda is to align, increasing efficiency, and providing an opportunity for an ambulance service, with its relevant expertise, to influence the outcome of 'health' initiatives.

Ambulance services provide the equipment, expertise and experience in the emergency intervention, assessment, management and transport of patients in a variety of controlled, uncontrolled, and disaster environments. In addition, modern ambulance services operate state of the art, 24/7 communication centres with experienced and highly trained telephonists, call takers, despatchers and clinicians.

Currently, ambulance services make a huge range of unmeasured contributions to patient outcomes. These include the minimization of clinical harm; the early reduction of myocardial workload and myocardial infarction; the early defibrillation in sudden cardiac arrest; the early restoration of vital organ perfusion in major trauma, the rapid transportation of the time critical patient, to definitive care, and so on. Anecdotal opinion is that the activity of interventions, length of stay, and morbidity all decrease with the early intervention of paramedic care. To consider ambulance as anything other than integral to a health system is wrong.