EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Department of Public Health and Human Services and the Board of Medical Examiners

Presentation to the Children, Families, Health and Human Services Interim Committee June 11, 2008

Audit Objectives

- Statewide availability
- Standards
 - Audit criteria = NHTSA standards
- EMS program activities at DPHHS
 - **Governance structure**

Gaps in EMS Availability

EMS Activity

Total Number of Statewide 9-1-1 Ground EMS Incidents *

72,382		
Location	Percentage	
Urban	57%	
Rural	35%	
Super-Rural	8%	

* Statistical projection of the statewide population of incidents based on a variable sample with a confidence level of 90 percent.

Source: Compiled by the Legislative Audit Division.

Capabilities of EMS

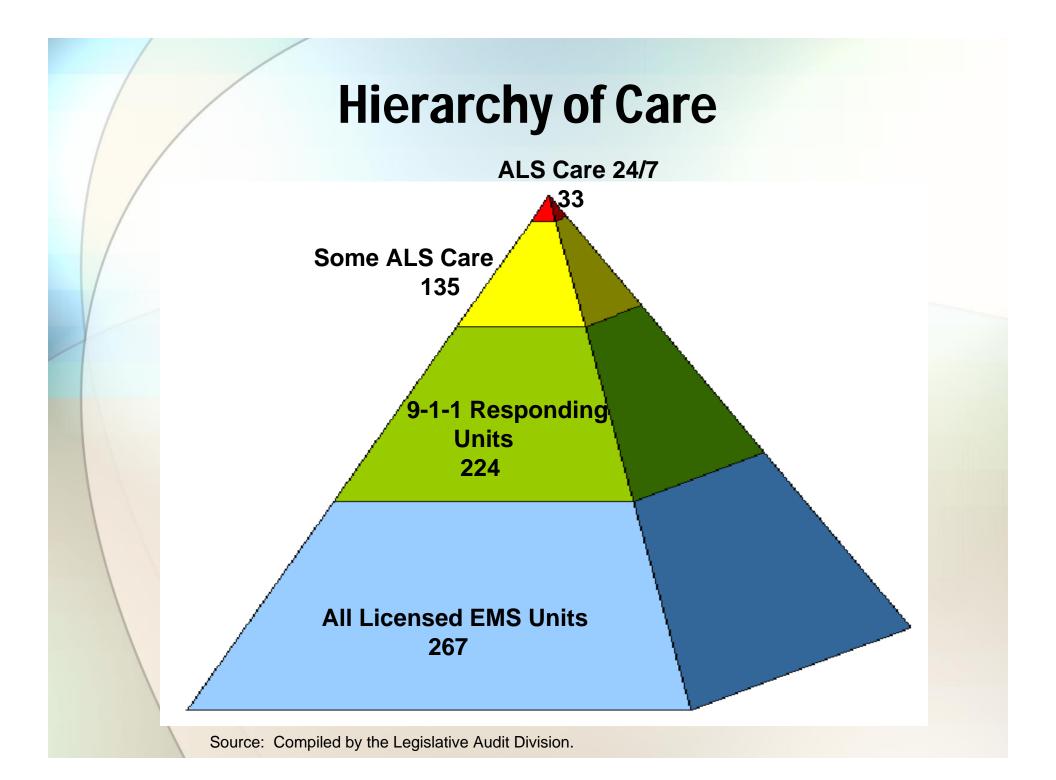
- Types of EMS units
 - Ground or air ambulance
 - Non-transporting units
- Levels of service
 - BLS
 - BLS with ALS Endorsements
 - ALS

BLS with ALS Endorsements Level

- Not clearly defined
 - 45% of all EMS units
- Capabilities unknown
 - EMT example
- Inconsistencies exist

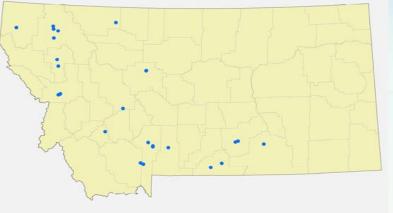
Recommendation #1

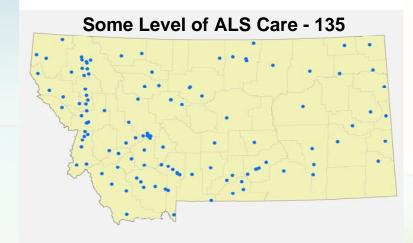
DPHHS establish criteria for the BLS with ALS endorsements license level.

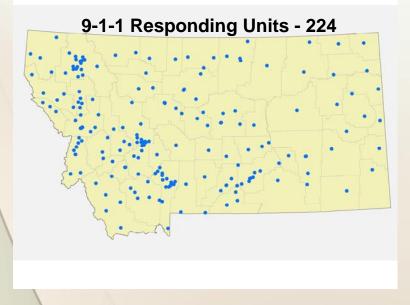


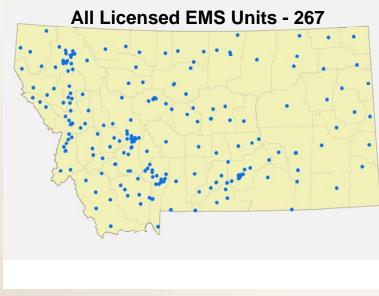
Availability of EMS Units

ALS Care 24/7 - 33









Source: Compiled by the Legislative Audit Division.

Proximity of EMS

- Rural population
- American Indian population
- Road network

Proximity of Urban and Rural Populations to EMS Units

<u>5 Miles Proximity</u>				
Type of EMS Unit	Urban	Rural		
9-1-1 Responding	97%	72%		
ALS Care 24/7	83%	18%		
10 Miles Proximity				
Type of EMS Unit	Urban	Rural		
9-1-1 Responding	100%	85%		
ALS Care 24/7	93%	27%		
<u>30 Miles Proximity</u>				
Type of EMS Unit	Urban	Rural		
9-1-1 Responding	100%	99%		
ALS Care 24/7	95%	55%		

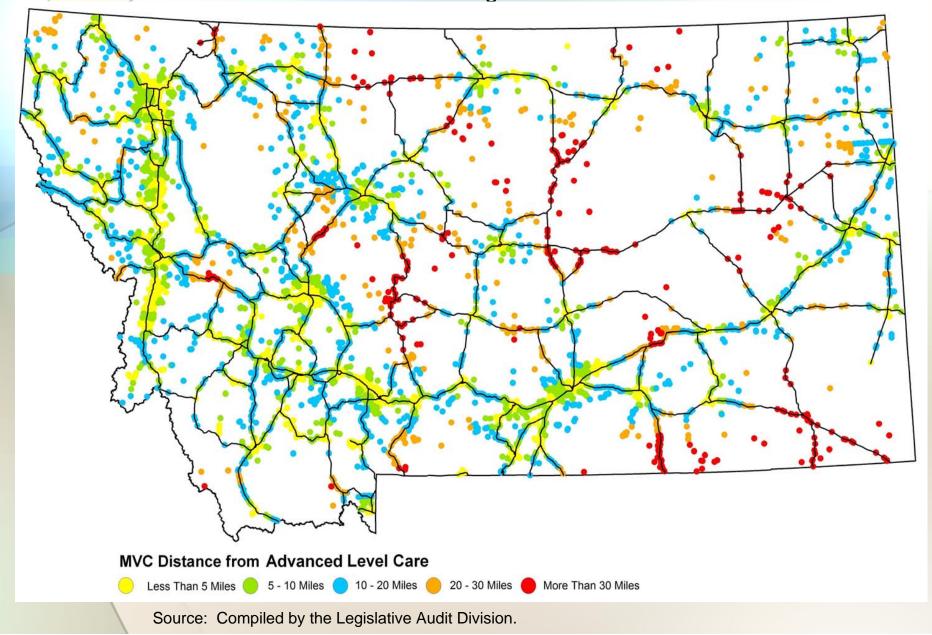
Source: Compiled by the Legislative Audit Division.

Comparisons of Proximity to EMS Units for American Indian Population

	<u>5 Miles</u>	<u>10 Miles</u>	<u>30 Miles</u>		
American Indian vs. Montana Rural Population					
American Indians	59%	70%	95%		
Rural Population	72%	85%	99%		
American Indian Reservations					
Blackfeet	61%	70%	99%		
Crow	13%	23%	69%		
Flathead	83%	97%	100%		
Fort Belknap	48%	49%	63%		
Fort Peck	41%	47%	100%		
Northern Cheyenne	60%	64%	100%		
Rocky Boy's	32%	68%	100%		

Source: Compiled by the Legislative Audit Division.

Distance from Motor Vehicle Crash Sites to Advanced Level EMS Care 2004 through 2006



Agency's Role

- Take steps to improve access as part of public health and safety role
 - Gaps and overlaps in available services exist
 - Access is inconsistent
 - Staffing affects availability of services
 - No state EMS system

DPHHS

- Collect coverage area and staffing activity information.
- Identify service availability issues.
- Determine reasons for lack of ALS in areas and ways to improve ALS availability.
- Work with governance entities and stakeholders to address service gaps and assure statewide delivery of EMS.

Enhancing EMS Standards

EMS Response

- Montana lacks standards/benchmarks
- EMS Providers not meeting national benchmarks
 - Urban—8:59, 80%
 - Rural—15:00, 68%
 - Super-Rural—30:00, 88%
- Enforce ARM related to EMS records and reports

- DPHHS improve collection and analysis of EMS incident response time data by:
 - Establishing benchmarks in Montana
 - Revising ARM 37.104.212
 - Enforcing compliance

Medical Direction

- What is medical direction for EMS?
- Four types referred to in Montana
- Inconsistent across the state
- Lack of criteria and oversight

Medical Direction Caseloads

Medical Directors	Number of EMS Providers Per Medical Director	Average Number of EMTs
68	1	18
21	2	41
7	3	62
3	4	50
2	5	98
1	6	294
1	7	97
1	11	312
1	19	526

Source: Compiled by the Legislative Audit Division.

 DPHHS and the BOME jointly address inconsistencies in medical direction for EMS by consolidating and clarifying statutory definitions and provision parameters.

Dual Role/Authority RE: EMS Complaints

BOME and DPHHS

- Both have authority in law to receive and investigate complaints relating to patient care and individual performance.
- Risks involved and duplication of effort is occurring.

- BOME and DPHHS seek legislation to clarify statutory authority over EMS complaints handling.
 - Remove DPHHS patient care references
 - Initial review of all complaints by BOME

Evaluation and Quality Improvement

- Needed to assess quality and effectiveness of EMS and meet patient's and communities' needs
- Lack of information and related outcomes
- Public expectations
 - Timely
 - Care is necessary and appropriate
 - Improves outcomes

EMS Program at DPHHS

- Regulatory oversight approach
- Vision is to move to a data-driven, quality improvement oversight approach
- May need to seek statutory clarification/ authority

- DPHHS work with EMS stakeholder groups to:
 - develop a quality improvement oversight approach
 - where necessary, seek statutory authority to implement these changes

EMS Information System

- Level of Automation is Limited
 - Information about Montana's EMS is not Comprehensive—Data from Two Entities
- OPHI is being Implemented in Some Areas
 - Limits/Concerns Exist
- Provide Important Capabilities and Allow for Improvements

Recommendations #7 and #8

- DPHHS take steps to complete and implement an information system
- BOME and DPHHS ensure EMS information systems data is shared

Strengthening EMS Governance

EMS Program Lacks Strategic Direction

Not achieving its mission

- Program activities not aligned with mission and vision
- Lacks goals and objectives
- Cannot measure success or effectiveness of program activities
- Stakeholder input/involvement is limited

DPHHS develop and implement a strategic plan.

Adjust Staffing of EMS Program

- For program activities to be more effective and to address concerns identified with Montana's EMS
- Staffing issues identified
- Change in staffing may also address more NHTSA components

DPHHS revise the roles and responsibilities of staff within the EMSTS Section to better achieve its mission and meet national EMS standards.

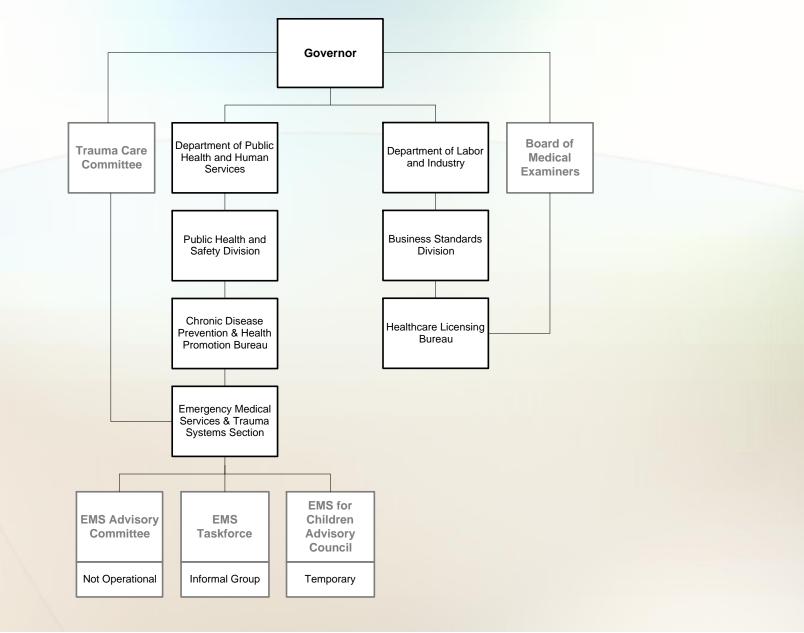
Management Controls

Concerns with inspection process

- Vehicle permits
- Complaint handling documentation
- EMS licensure fee

DPHHS strengthen management controls of regulatory activities.

Current Governance Structure



EMS Governance Structure

Two options identified

- Consolidate existing governance entities or
- Create a new centralized governance entity
- Could provide system (statewide) leadership
- Improve accountability and stakeholder involvement

- DPHHS form an EMS governance entity through either:
 - Expanding the role and composition of the existing State Trauma Care Committee; OR
 - Establishing a separate EMS advisory council.

