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제 목	국문	효율적인 병원전 응급의료서비스를 위한 119 구급활동일지의 완성도 평가			
	영문	Evaluation of Completeness on the Standardized Rescue Record Form Used by 119 EMS System for Effective Prehospital Emergency Medical Services (EMS)			
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<p>1. Objectives</p> <p>The need and importance of Emergency Medical Services(EMS) have been increasing. This study was performed to evaluate completeness of the standardized rescue record form(SRRF) used by 119 EMS system and to propose the new protocol for effective prehospital EMS.</p> <p>2. Methods</p> <p>The subjects were 2,231 SRRF completed by Busan 119 EMS system during 2001. Those were collected from February to April, 2002. The completeness of the SRRFs and characteristics of prehospital EMS were analyzed with SAS(ver 8.1).</p> <p>3. Results</p> <p>The completeness of SRRFs was generally insufficient. Especially, the completion of essential information in prehospital EMS was lower; blood pressure(23%~25%), respiration(27%) and contents of emergency care(63%), etc. Male(60%) and disease cases(57%) used the EMS more than female and accident cases. Chronic disease cases occupied 44.4% of total disease cases, and motor vehicle accident(27%) was most prevalent in accident cases. In the level of consciousness measured by AVPU classification, alert(72%) was most prevalent. The mean Basic Life Support(BLS) ambulance response time was 5.1±3.4 minutes. About half cases(50%) were within 4 minutes and response time of 90 percentile was 9 minutes. The mean Advanced Life Support(ALS) ambulance response time was 16.3±11.9 minutes. About 28% cases were within 8 minutes and response time of 90 percentile was 32 minutes. Ambulance response time was influenced by time, area and traffic conditions. Emergency care was done in 82% of total cases with airway keep(441 case), oxygen inhalation(365 case), bleeding control(357 case), limb fixation(227 case), vertebra fixation(133 case). However, wound dressing, neck fixation, CPR, suction, military antishock trousers(MAST) were rarely done. Doctor's supervising was almost absent. The proportion of</p>					

licensed EMS personnel(Medical Technician-Ambulance, EMT-A) was low and hospital was mainly selected by patients and their family.

#### 4. Discussion

These results represent the higher use of chronic disease cases for prehospital EMS and difficulties for the completion of SRRF in emergency situation. That is, the present SRRF is insufficient in giving essential information about prehospital EMS. Therefore, the author propose a new protocol to gain essential information to strength the accidental epidemiological aspects and to promote the efficiency of prehospital EMS. Sense of mission and training of the EMS personnel have to be emphasized.