

A02: Patient Assessment

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Essentials

- The goal of patient assessment is to construct a mental model of the clinical condition under consideration and to develop an effective and appropriate treatment plan in a safe and appropriate environment. aaa bbb ccc ddd eee fff ggg eee
- Regardless of the specific model used, all patient assessments must include, at a minimum:
 - A dynamic and on-going risk assessment, both prior to and following contact with the patient.
 - A preliminary examination, made from first visual contact, intended to gather information on potential life-threatening bleeding, mechanism of injury, and establish a general impression of overall clinical condition.
 - A primary survey, aimed at identifying life-threatening conditions to allow for prioritization of interventions.
 - The identification of a chief complaint and its associated history.
 - A clinical history for the patient, including current medications, any allergies, and current levels of intervention (as applicable).
 - Focused physical and functional exams to include or exclude relevant differential diagnoses.

Scene Control and Hazard Assessment

The assessment process begins prior to making contact with the patient. The scene survey forms the basis of the ongoing risk assessment that continues throughout the entire call; paramedics must be aware of hazards in the patient's environment, including along the ingress and egress routes, and take appropriate steps to mitigate those hazards.

Guidance on managing specific hazards is outlined in the High Risk Hazard guide. In cases where hazards cannot be suitably controlled, or mitigation strategies are unclear, paramedics should withdraw to a safe distance and seek additional resources. Withdrawing may be as simple as waiting in a hallway; it may also involve leaving the scene completely and moving to a location that is known to be safe. Paramedics must exercise judgment when deciding whether a scene is safe or not, and in all cases err on the side of physical distance.

Control of the scene can be multifaceted. Wherever possible, lights on the ambulance should be used to illuminate paths to and from residences. Paramedics must ensure a clear and direct route is continually available between the ambulance and the patient; doors should be left open, or at a minimum unlocked. Uninvolved bystanders must be removed from the immediate area, to protect the patient's privacy, to ensure paramedic safety, and to minimize distractions while managing the patient.

In all cases, paramedics must ensure that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined. Paramedics should be particularly diligent about discussing these when confronted with cases predicted to be complex for any reason, and the precise nature of that complexity will vary from paramedic to paramedic. Collaborative assessments making effective use of the skills of all providers at a scene will improve patient care.

Initial and Primary Survey

A significant amount of information can be obtained "from the doorway," prior to making physical contact with the patient. The goal of the initial survey is to identify life-threatening hemorrhage requiring immediate control, identify a potential mechanism of injury, delegate responsibilities for spinal motion restriction, and formulate a general impression of the patient's overall condition. The overall impression can help paramedics to establish priorities for care, and to set the pace of the call – patients who appear unwell require more aggressive assessment and intervention, while patients who appear well may benefit from a more relaxed tempo. Paramedics should observe the patient's work of breathing, the general appearance of their skin, and their mentation to form a general impression of "sick or not sick."

Prior to beginning a formal primary survey, life-threatening bleeding must be controlled. This can be accomplished through the use of delegated direct pressure or placement of a tourniquet as needed. See [D02: Bleeding](#) for additional details on the control of bleeding.

The primary survey is intended to guide paramedics in the identification of other life-threatening problems. The assessment should begin with an evaluation of the patient’s level of consciousness using a coarse scale – patients will either be spontaneously alert, responsive to voice, responsive only to pain, or unresponsive.

In patients who are conscious, paramedics should assess the airway, breathing, and circulation. Patients who are unconscious should have their circulation and breathing assessed simultaneously, and chest compressions initiated if pulses are absent; formal assessment of the airway can be deferred until resuscitation is underway. In all cases, issues or problems identified in the primary survey must be managed immediately upon discovery – either directly by the attending paramedic, or delegated as a task to other providers.

The primary survey should conclude with an evaluation of the patient’s skin color and temperature, and a rapid but comprehensive physical exam tailored to the overall clinical scenario.

Following the completion of the primary survey and its associated interventions, a chief complaint must be identified, and a history of the chief complaint obtained.

Secondary Survey

At this point vital signs should be taken (ideally by delegation). Paramedics may have gathered enough information at this point to formulate an appropriate treatment plan, or they may need to interview the patient and conduct a physical examination to gain additional details. Interventions or investigations that are time-sensitive should be performed at this point, while preparations are being made for transport of the patient if that is the most appropriate disposition.

Clinical Scores and Assessment Tools

BC Emergency Health Services advocates the use of the National Early Warning Score (NEWS2) to identify patients at risk of sudden deterioration. NEWS2 scores should be obtained on all patients, and used to guide clinical decision-making, particularly in the areas of transport, destination selection, pre-arrival notification, ongoing monitoring, and emergency department advocacy.

Physiological Parameter	Score						
	3	2	1	0	1	2	3
Respiratory rate	≤ 8		9 – 11	12 – 20		21 – 24	≥ 25
SpO2 %	≤ 91	92 – 93	94 – 95	≥ 96			
Air or oxygen?		Oxygen		Air			
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	≤ 90	91 – 100	101 – 110	111 – 219			≥ 220
Pulse per minute	≤ 40		41 – 50	51 – 90	91 – 110	111 – 130	≥ 131
Consciousness				Alert			Altered
Temperature	≤ 35.0		35.1 – 36.0	36.1 – 38.0	38.1 – 39.0	≥ 39.1	

Score	Clinical Risk	Practitioner Response
Aggregate score 0 – 4	Low	Routine monitoring Routine transport or referral pathway as required
Score of 3 in any individual parameter	Low-medium	Monitor carefully Routine transport as required
Aggregate score 5 – 6	Medium	Monitor carefully Attempt to optimize oxygenation, ventilation, and perfusion Consider advanced care intercept where available Consider emergent transport to hospital Consider pre-arrival notification Consider CliniCall consultation
Aggregate score ≥ 7	High	Monitor continuously Maximize oxygenation, ventilation, and perfusion Seek advanced care intercept but do not delay for Emergent transport to hospital Pre-arrival notification

NEWS2 is not intended to replace sound clinical judgment. Its purpose is to alert practitioners to the risk of sudden deterioration, and to help identify those patients who require more aggressive monitoring, treatment, and advocacy, and is particularly valuable in the context of infectious diseases and suspected sepsis.

Treatment and Disposition

Paramedics must exercise judgment and manage their time on-scene effectively. Tasks that have minimal effects on clinical outcomes should be deferred until the patient is en route to the destination facility. On-scene tasks should be limited to those procedures and interventions that will yield meaningful information that affects the overall management plan, or that addresses an immediate and urgent patient need. Attending paramedics should not feel pressured to perform all tasks: the effective use of one’s partner and other responders is a hallmark of effective clinical practice, and the delegation of tasks – the taking of vital signs, the completion of documentation, the initiation of vascular access – is critical to good time management while on-scene.

<p>Scene Control</p> <p>Does not require patient contact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal protective equipment selection and donning • Conduct initial risk and hazard assessment (risk assessment is ongoing throughout the call: if hazards become uncontrollable, leave the scene immediately) • Determine number of patients and any other resources required • Control scene (lighting, ingress/egress routes, access to doors and elevators)
<p>Initial Assessment</p> <p>Conduct from a distance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess for and control major hemorrhage • Establish mechanism of injury • Delegate spinal motion restriction as required • Determine general nature of illness or injury • Conduct "doorway survey": observe work of breathing, general mentation, circulation to skin
<p>Primary Survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of consciousness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If conscious: airway and breathing, circulation ○ If unresponsive: circulation, airway, and breathing concurrently • Correct life-threatening abnormalities • Perform focused rapid physical exam • Identify chief complaint • Determine probable "pace" for call
<p>Secondary Survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain relevant clinical history • Conduct appropriate diagnostic testing (vital signs, ECG, etc.) • Expose and examine as required based on chief complaint • Delegate patient care activities as required
<p>Treatment and Disposition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate diagnosis • Develop and implement treatment plan • Determine appropriate patient disposition

