

## CONVEYANCE OF PATIENTS

- I. All patients receiving ALS care transported by ambulance will be secured to the stretcher for safe conveyance during patient transport.
- II. All patients receiving BLS care transported by ambulance will be preferentially secured to the stretcher for safe conveyance during patient transport.
- III. **Do not ambulate patients who:**
  - A. Require advanced life support care per Initiation of Patient Care Policy B-2
  - B. Have a confirmed or potential significant acute condition
  - C. Have any minor condition in which ambulation might result in clinical deterioration or further injury.
  - D. Have any of the following conditions, including (but not limited to):
    1. Intoxication
    2. Severe abdominal pain
    3. Uncontrolled or controlled serious bleeding
    4. Complications of pregnancy, signs of labor or delivery, vaginal bleeding
    5. Extremely high or low body temperatures (hypothermia or high fever)
  - E. Are injured AND:
    1. Who require immobilization
    2. For whom ambulation will aggravate existing injury or risk new injury
  - F. Have unique circumstances requiring conveyance

**NOTE: These above patients shall not be ambulated to the ambulance or at the hospital even if found to be ambulatory at the scene.**

### IV. PROCEDURE

- A. Approach the patient prepared to transport by stretcher or stair chair.
- B. Evaluate patient for any of the conditions requiring non-ambulatory conveyance (above) and prepare for appropriate conveyance of the patient to the ambulance while performing necessary on scene treatment.
- C. If it becomes apparent enroute to or upon arrival at the scene that EMS personnel will need additional assistance to appropriately and safely convey the patient to the ambulance, the responding crew should immediately contact their ambulance service provider and request additional manpower assistance.
- D. Convey patient by appropriate means to the ambulance assuring the patient is appropriately covered to respect dignity and personal privacy.

- E. At the hospital, the patient should be conveyed by appropriate means into the emergency department. EMS personnel shall request assistance of hospital personnel if additional lifting help is necessary.
- F. Document and forward to the ambulance service provider supervisor any problems obtaining requested additional manpower assistance in a timely manner or other circumstances that prevent appropriate conveyance of patient.
- G. If the patient refuses to accept appropriate means of conveyance at any point from the scene to hospital hand-off, after explaining the risks, document this on the patient care report.

**Copyright 2018 Region XI EMS Medical Directors Consortium**

Written: 1/93

Reviewed: 11/2/95; 5/96; 3/00; 12/06; 4/07; 5/11; 10/15; 8/17

Revised: 3/00; 12/06; 4/07; 10/15

MDC Approval: 2/4/93; 11/2/95; 6/13/96; 3/00; 12/4/07; 10/5/15

IDPH Approval: 2/17/93; 9/17/96; 5/00; 10/24/08; 2/25/16

Implementation: 3/15/93; 12/1/96; 10/00; 1/1/10; 3/1/16