



# Turnover of Patient Care

<p>PURPOSE</p>	<p>I. To provide guidance for the transfer of care from non-transport providers to transport providers in the prehospital setting.</p>
<p>POLICY</p>	<p><b>I. TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Patient turnover occurs between a first responder provider and transport provider or two transport provider agencies.</li><li>B. The first responder or non-transporting provider shall provide the transport personnel with a complete report on the patient's condition and properly document the transfer of responsibility on an electronic patient care report (ePCR).</li><li>C. ALS First Response or ALS transport units may transfer care of BLS patients to BLS transport units within the following guidelines:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Patients must be stable with medical complaints that can be cared for at the BLS level and the examining paramedic will reasonably determine that there are not anticipated changes in the patient's present condition.</li><li>2. Patient is able to maintain their airway without assistance or adjuncts.</li><li>3. The patient must be hemodynamically stable. Vital signs should be steady and commensurate with the patients' condition.</li><li>4. Patient must be of their normal mental status and not impaired due to alcohol/drugs.</li><li>5. The patient does not have a mechanism of injury that would warrant a trauma alert or activation.</li><li>6. The patient has no cardiac, respiratory, or neurological complaints that may warrant ALS intervention.</li><li>7. The EMT who will be in attendance is comfortable with the patient's condition.</li></ul></li><li>D. No patient will be turned over to BLS level care once ALS interventions have been initiated.</li><li>E. ALS assessment tools may be utilized (e.g., 12-lead ECG) in order to fully assess the patient and determine eligibility for turnover to BLS.</li></ul>