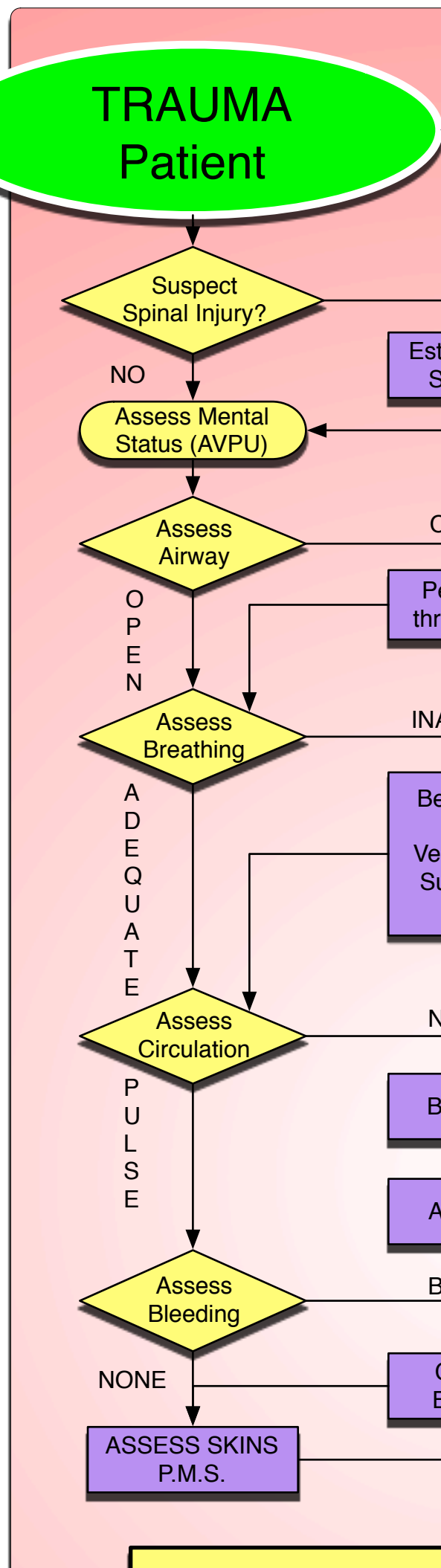
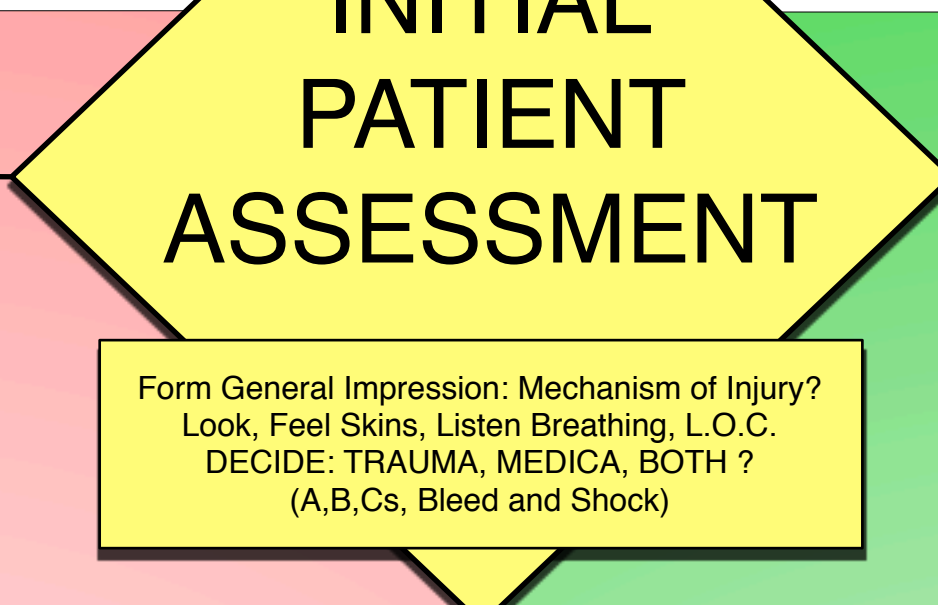
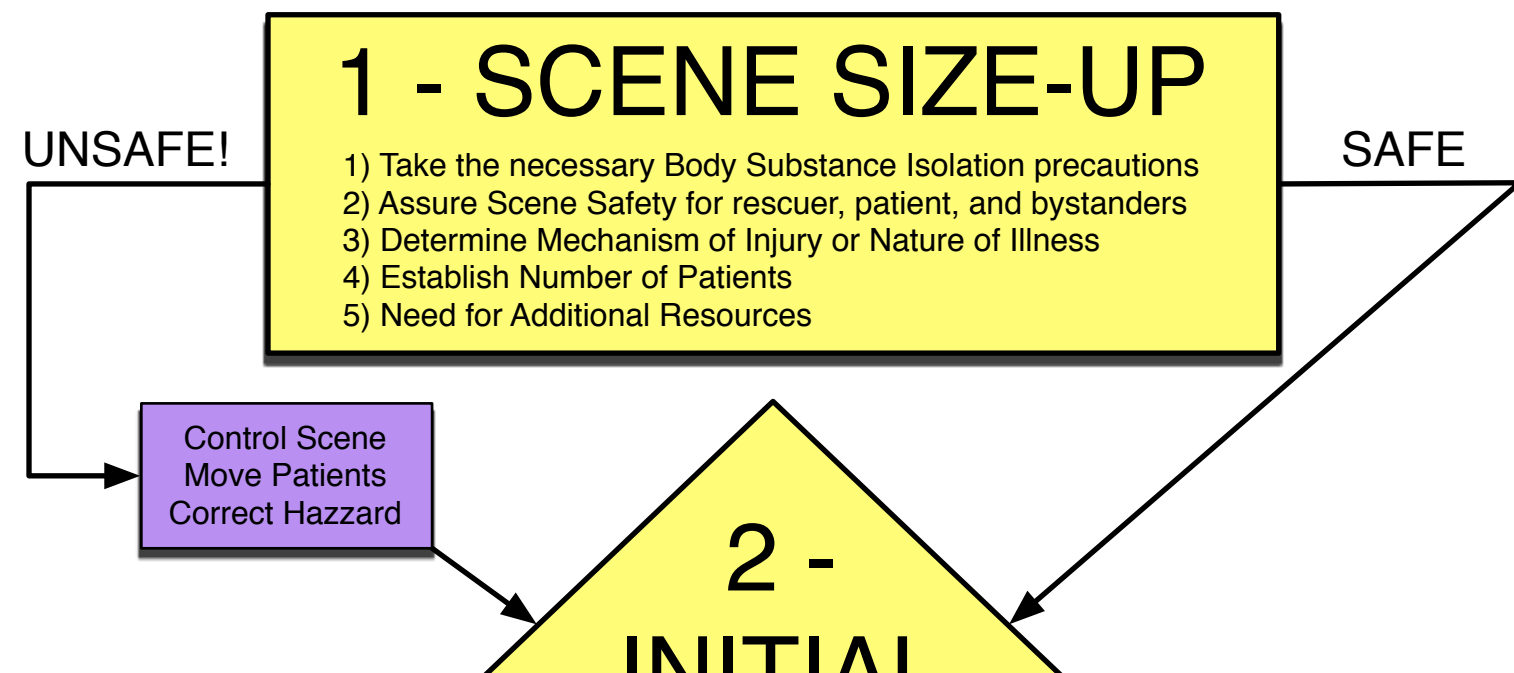
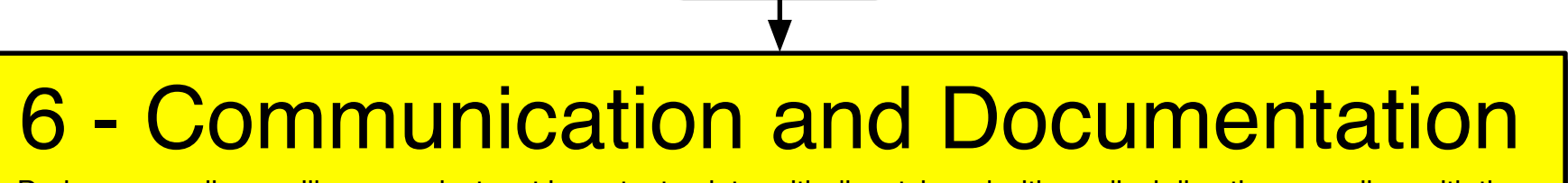
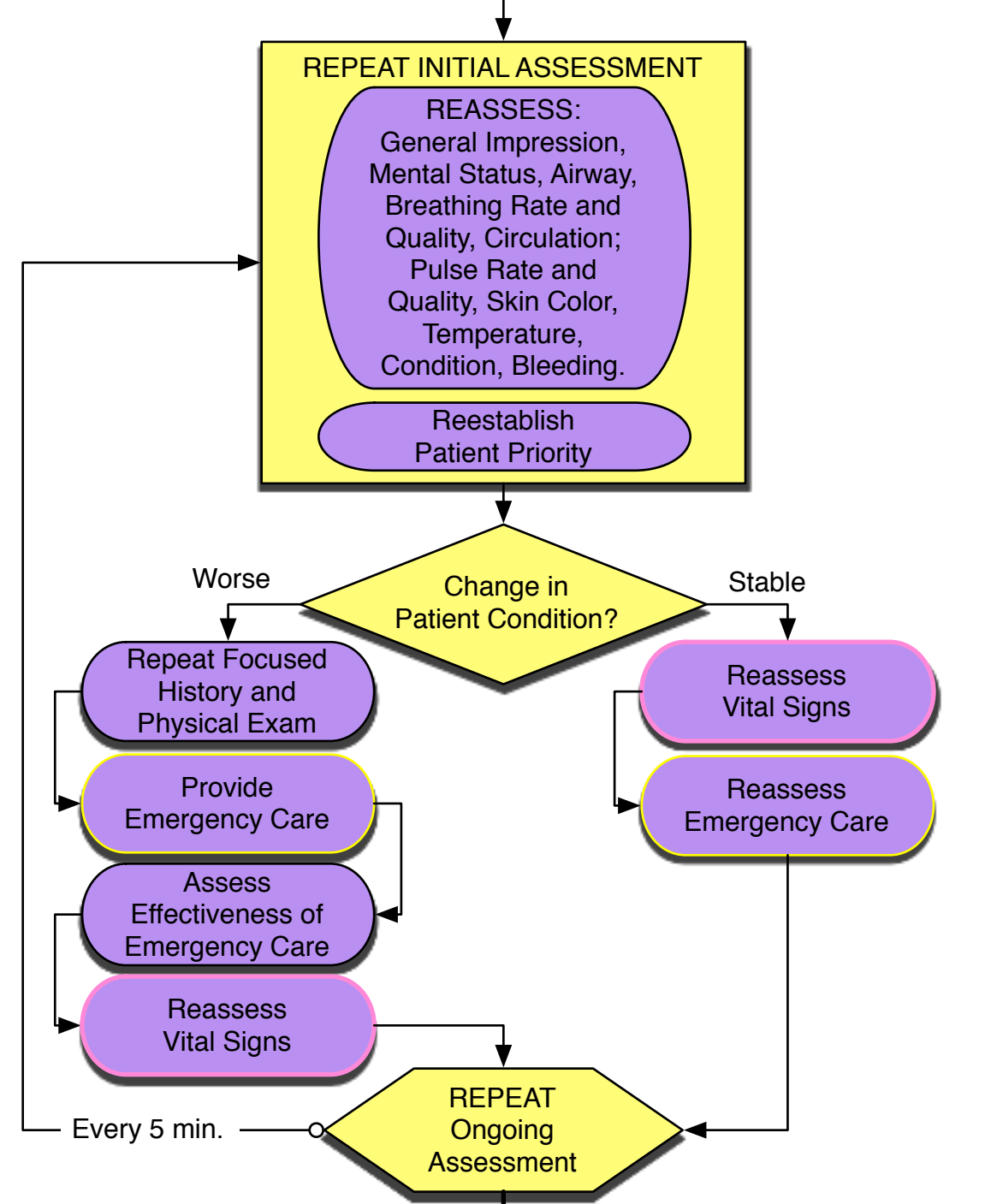
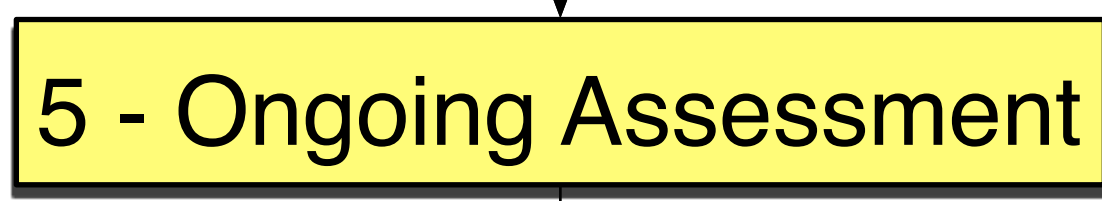
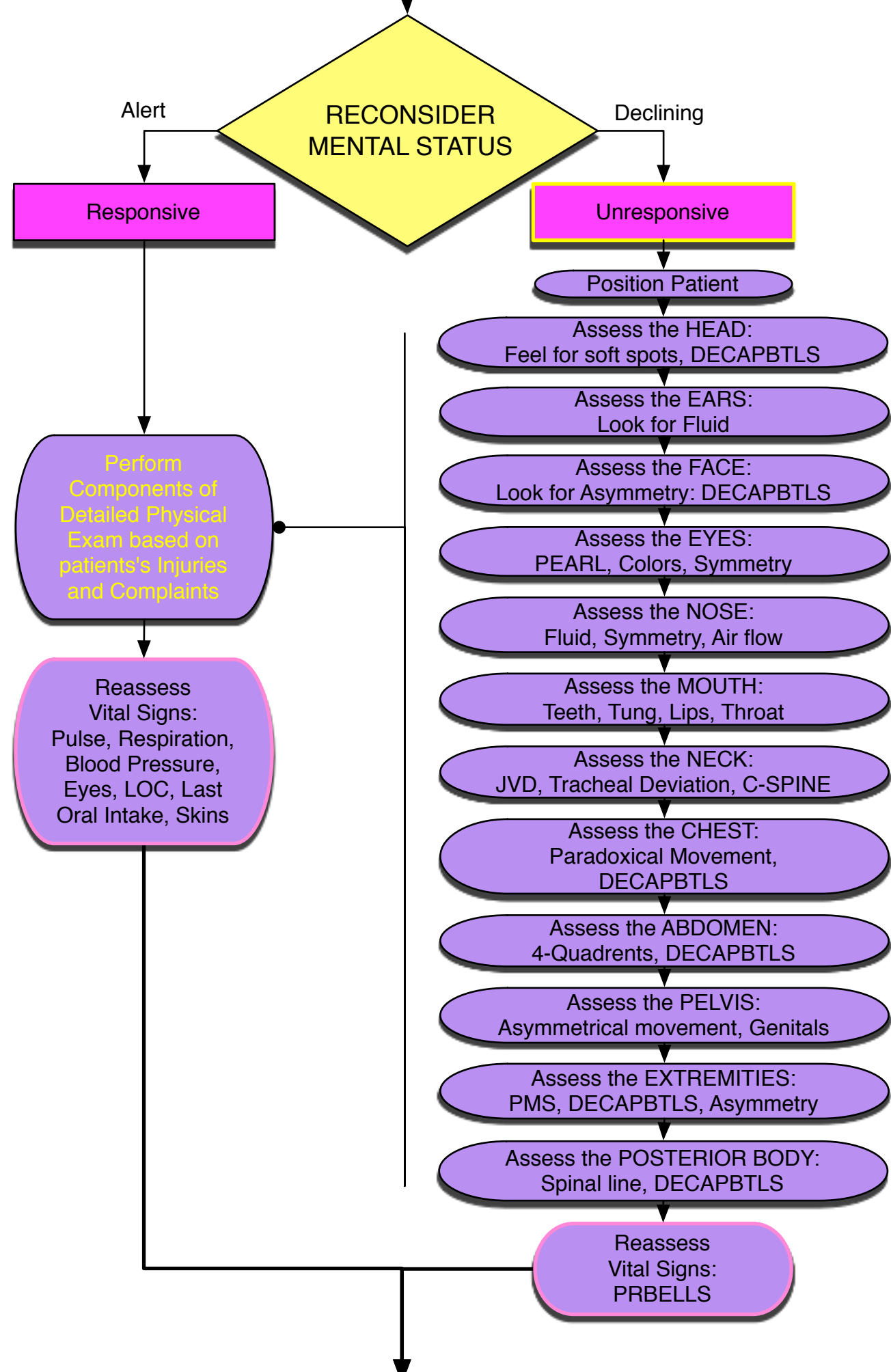
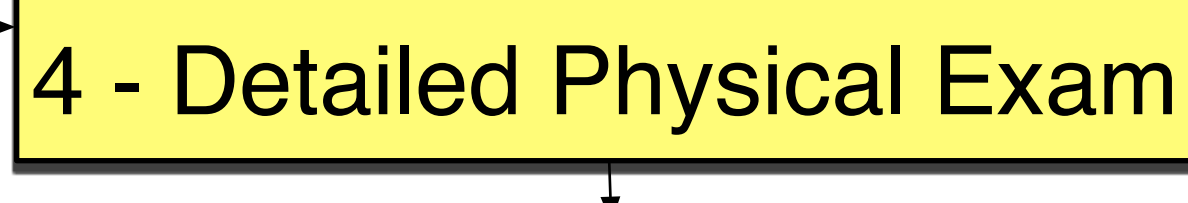
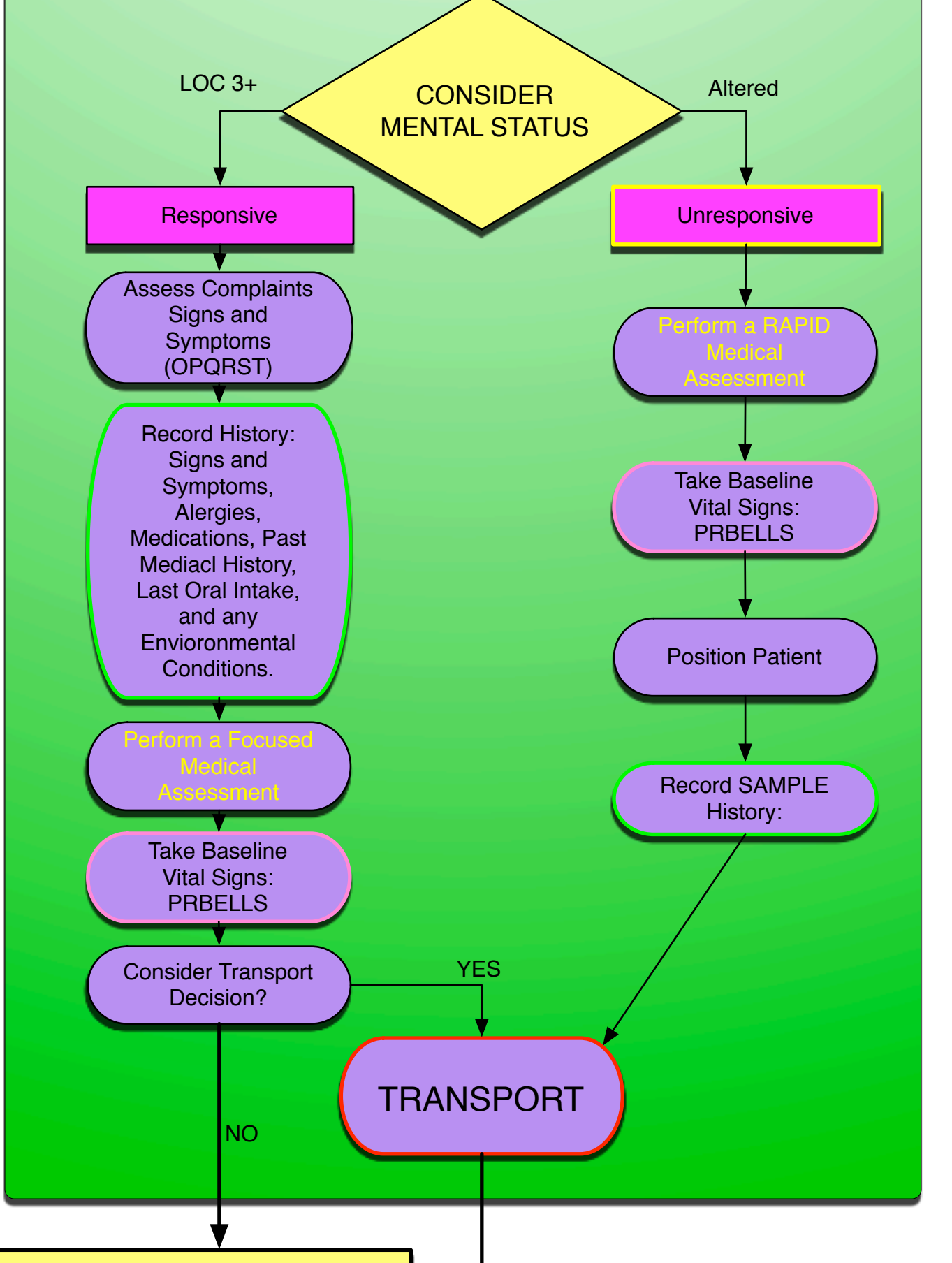
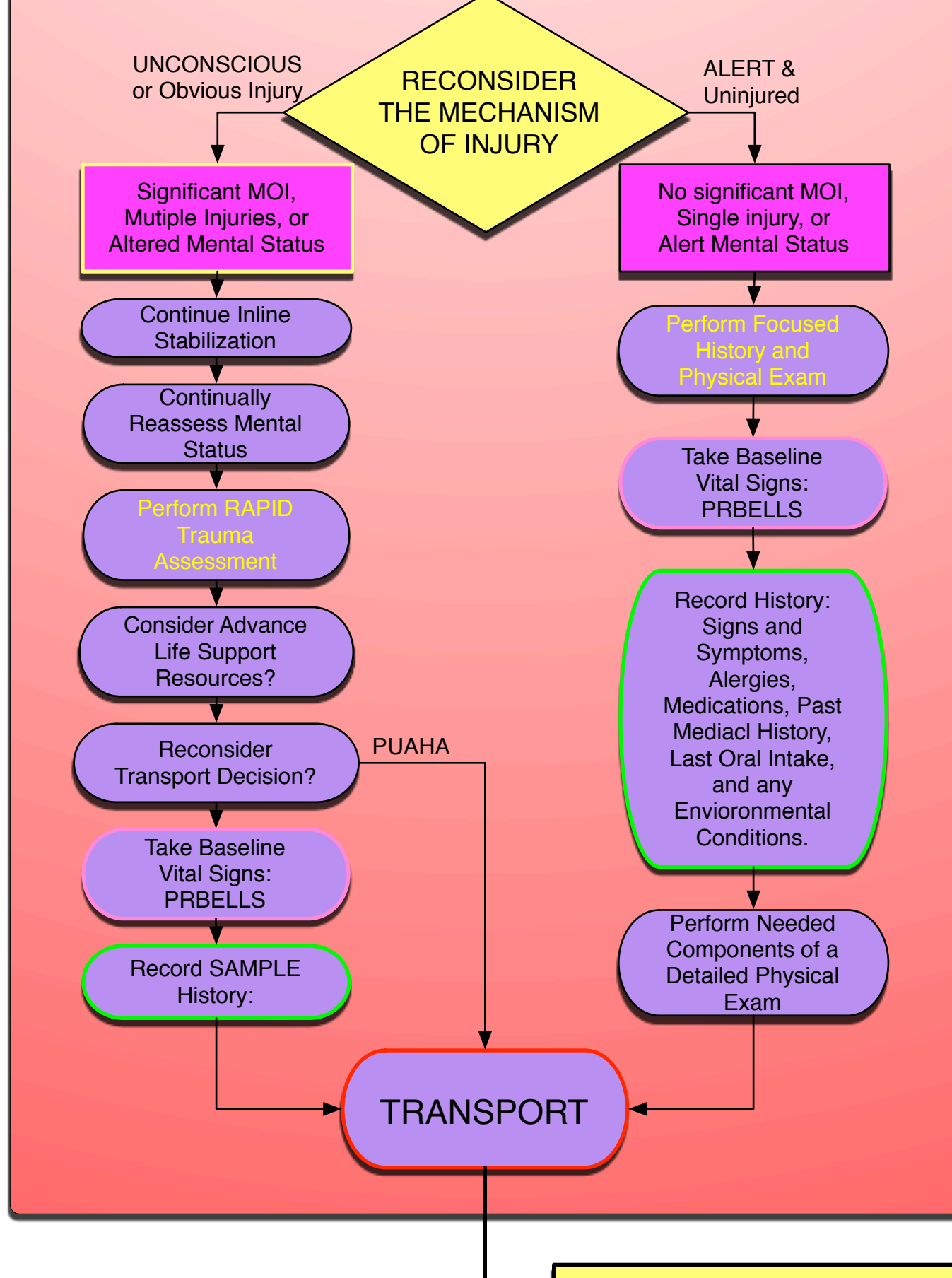
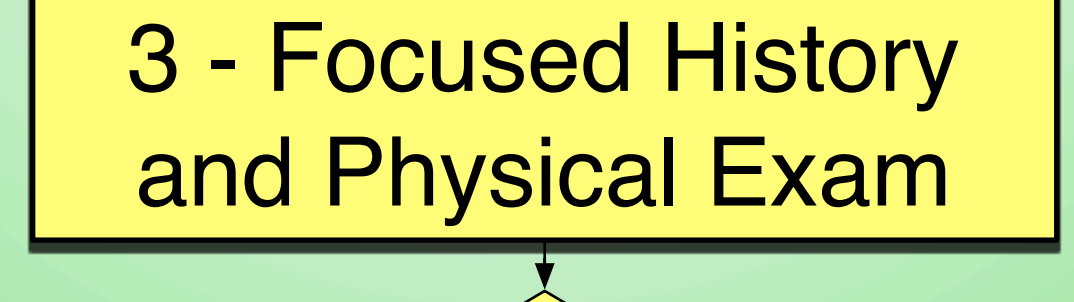
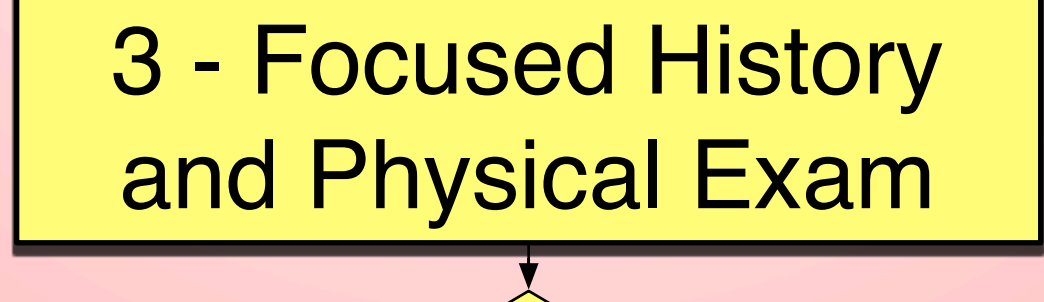
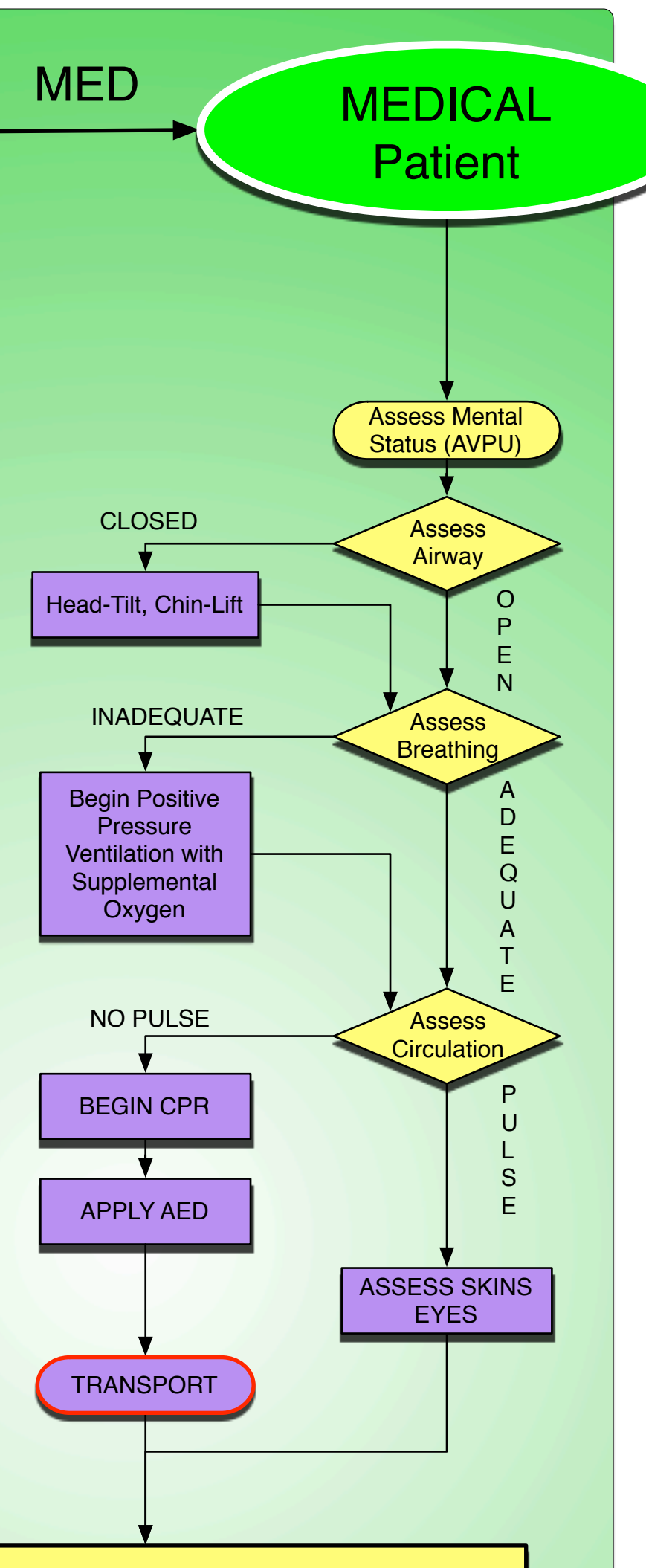


# Emergency Medical Technician Decision Tree Flow Chart



- DECAP BTLS:**  
Deformity  
Evisceration  
Contusion  
Abrasion  
Penetration  
Burns  
Tenderness  
Lacerations  
Swelling
- PMS:**  
Pulse/Capalary Refil  
Motor Function  
Sensation
- PEARL:**  
Pupils Equal And  
Reactive to Light
- JVD:**  
Jugular Vein Distention

- SAMPLE:**  
Signs and Symptoms,  
Allergies, Medications,  
Past History, Last Oral  
Intake, Environment
- OPQRST:**  
Onset, Provocation,  
Quality of pain,  
Radiation and Severity  
of pain, Time  
(Interventions)
- PRBELLS:**  
Pulse, Respiration,  
Blood Pressure, Eyes,  
Lung Sounds, LOC,  
Skins
- LOC:**  
Level of  
Consciousness



During your call you will communicate, at important points, with dispatch and with medical direction as well as with the staff of the medical facility to which you transport the patient. You must also communicate clearly with other EMS personnel, the patient, and others at the scene. A failure of clear communication - both in what they communicate to you or in what you communicate to others - can have a significant effect upon the quality of assessment and care you and others provide.

In addition a significant portion of the value of patient assessment and care is lost if what you have learned about the patient's condition and the care you have given are not clearly and adequately documented in written reports.

