Do ambulance crews with one advanced paramedic skills officer have longer scene times than crews with two?

A-M Kelly, A Currell

Objective: In 1999, the Metropolitan Ambulance Service (MAS), Melbourne, Australia began implementing The Emergency Operations Plan (1998). One of the initiatives of the plan was the addition of crews with one advanced paramedic skills (APS) officer and one non-APS officer (mixed crews). All previous APS crews contained two APS officers working together. There was concern that mixed crews would have longer scene times than all-APS crews. This study aims to compare scene times at time critical cases for mixed crews and all-APS crews.

Method: Prospective, non-randomised comparison of scene times for time critical cases for three mixed crew units and three all-APS units for the months of August to October 1999. The crew types were also compared by explicit retrospective audit for rates of APS procedures attempted and APS procedure failure rates. Data were analysed using SPSS, t test, and \( \chi^2 \) test where appropriate.

Results: There were 1700 time critical cases in the study period of which 1537 had valid data for the calculation of scene times. A total of 714 cases were attended by mixed crews and 823 cases by all-APS crews. The mean scene time for mixed crews was 15.54 minutes compared with 16.92 minutes for all-APS crews. This difference is statistically significant (p=0.002). All-APS crews performed a slightly higher number of APS procedures (0.90/time critical case versus 0.76/time critical case; p=0.001). There was no significant difference in procedure failure rates.

Conclusion: Mixed crews demonstrated shorter scene times than all-APS crews, although this is unlikely to be clinically significant. The concern that mixed crews would have longer scene time was not substantiated and should not be considered as a barrier to the development of mixed crew staffing models.

METHODS

Design
Prospective, non-randomised comparison study for the months of August to October 1999.

Setting
Melbourne, Australia. MAS is responsible for an area of approximately 9000 square kilometres with a population of 3.4 million.

Study participants
Three mixed crew units and three all-APS units.

Study process
Scene time for cases independently classified (according to the Ambulance Victoria Clinical practice guidelines) as time-critical were determined from patient care records completed by crews. Scene time was defined as time from arrival of the ambulance at the scene to the time of departure from the scene. It was calculated from data recorded by officers on patient care records.

The crew types were also compared for rates of APS procedures attempted and APS procedure failure rates. These data were drawn from a detailed audit of patient care records carried out by a group of three senior APS officers who had completed a pilot audit process to ensure consistency in the audit process.

Data analysis
Data were analysed using SPSS, t, and \( \chi^2 \) tests as appropriate.

This study was part of the Emergency Operations Plan Evaluation Program conducted by MAS. As per local ethics
Scene times and ambulance crews

RESULTS

There were 1700 time critical cases in the study period of which 1537 had valid data for the calculation of scene times. Altogether 714 were attended by mixed crew units and 823 by all-APS units. Average scene times for the crew types are shown in table 1. There is a statistically significant difference between these (with the average scene time for the mixed crew being shorter, \( p = 0.002 \)).

All-APS crews performed a slightly number of APS procedures but there was no significant difference in procedure failure rates. This is summarised in table 2.

DISCUSSION

One way of being able to have APS trained officers available for cases for which they might be required is by spreading them throughout an ambulance system. In many ambulance systems, APS officers work together in pairs while EMT-D also work in pairs. Thus the number of crews with APS capability is half the number of available APS-capable officers. Spreading APS-capable officers throughout the system in teams with EMT-D officers (mixed crews) greatly enhances the capacity of a system to deliver these skills when required. But mixed crews also have potential down sides. There is only one APS-capable officer per crew to perform assessment and intervention. This has the potential to prolong scene times and have adverse impact on outcomes, particularly for patients with time critical illness or injury. Also, as mixed crews respond to a broader range of case types than all-APS crews, skills maintenance might be at issue.

The finding that scene times were in fact significantly shorter for mixed crews is somewhat surprising. APS crews undertook a slightly higher rate of APS procedures than the mixed crews, which may explain some of the difference in scene times. The reason for the difference in the number of APS procedures is not apparent from the study. Other factors contributing to the shorter scene times by mixed crews could include clearer role definition in teams resulting in more efficient work practices and faster decision making as the opportunity for consultation with another APS officer is not available. That said, whether a difference of 1.4 minutes in scene times of the order of 15 minutes is clinically significant is open to debate. However, even if this difference is not clinically significant, it is clear from the data that the theoretically based concern that mixed crews would have longer scene times than all-APS crews is not substantiated.

The findings of this study are somewhat at odds with previous data. Brown et al., in a study of emergency medical services in North Carolina, compared scene times for two member APS crews with that for three member APS crews in a before and after study. The study was confined to patients with either chest pain or seizures and to two one-month periods in 1993. That study found significantly longer scene times for the two member crew treating the seizure group. The sample size for the study is however quite small (126). Also the before and after methodology raises the possibility that the results are contributed to by the process of settling in to new work practices. The much larger sample size of the current study and its parallel design should result in more robust data.

That the mixed crew did not have higher rates of failed procedures is reassuring. It supports the concept that APS trained officers are capable of safe, independent practice. This is particularly important, as the study ambulance system does not have online medical control.

The study has some limitations that should be considered when interpreting the results. Times are drawn from patient care record forms completed by paramedics and thus are open to inaccuracy of documentation. Valid scene time data were not available for a proportion of time critical cases. It is possible that scene times in the missing data group could be different from those where they were recorded, however the sample size is such that any effect is likely to be minimal. There was a somewhat higher proportion of missing data for the calculation of APS procedure rates and failed procedures. This should not however have introduced a systematic bias in favour of one group. The clinical evaluation was performed using an explicit retrospective audit thus is reliant of the quality of documentation. The data in this study most susceptible to failure to document are failed attempts at procedures. It is suspected that the true rate is higher than that reported here. However, as this omission is likely to apply to both study groups similarly, the finding that the rates of failed procedures is similar is probably justified.

In conclusion, mixed crews demonstrated shorter scene times than all-APS crews, although this is unlikely to be clinically significant. The concern that mixed crews would have longer scene time was not substantiated and should not be considered as a barrier to the development of mixed crew staffing models.

Contributors

Anne-Maree Kelly and Alex Currell jointly initiated the study, designed the methodology and interpreted the results. Anne-Maree Kelly was responsible for writing the paper. Alex Currell was responsible for data analysis and contributed to the paper. The guarantor of this paper is Anne-Maree Kelly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the assistance of the members of the Emergency Operations Plan Evaluation Steering Committee.
and Working Group and of the clinical review team: Tony Armour, Jeff Allen and Jeff Wassertheil.

Authors’ affiliations
A-M Kelly, Department of Emergency Medicine, Western Hospital, Footscray, Australia
A Currell, Metropolitan Ambulance Service, Melbourne, Australia

REFERENCES
Do ambulance crews with one advanced paramedic skills officer have longer scene times than crews with two?
A-M Kelly and A Currell

doi: 10.1136/emj.19.2.152

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://emj.bmj.com/content/19/2/152

References
This article cites 3 articles, 1 of which you can access for free at:
http://emj.bmj.com/content/19/2/152#BIBL

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections
Resuscitation (606)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/