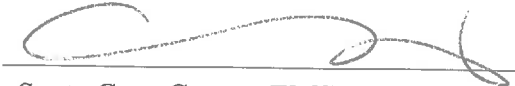
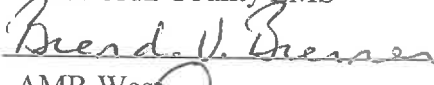





COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE POLICY

Policy No. 6840	Date Issued: June 1, 1996
Section: 6800 – Specific Procedures	Date Revised: May 10, 2010
Accreditation Standards: None	
SUBJECT: VEHICLE AND BICYCLE ACCIDENTS	
APPROVED:	 _____ Santa Cruz County EMS
APPROVED:	 _____ AMR West
APPROVED:	 _____ Scotty A. Douglass, General Manager

A vehicle accident is any accident involving a motorized vehicle. A bicycle accident is an accident involving a bicycle.

Dispatchers will create an “INJACC” detail for any report of a vehicle accident when the reporting party states injuries have occurred or when injuries are unknown but the type of accident is likely to cause injuries, including but not limited to vehicle rollover, high speed or head on collision, and airbag deployment. If other dangerous conditions are present – such as hazardous materials, vehicle fires, or fuel spills – dispatchers should create the incident in accordance with existing policies.

For accidents involving solo bicyclists, motorcyclists, or vehicles vs. pedestrians and the callers confirm there are no extrication problems, dispatchers will use the appropriate incident type, as follows: “INJACB” for bicyclists; “INJACM” for motorcyclists; and “INJACP” for vehicles vs. pedestrians. If the caller indicates anyone is trapped, an “INJACC” detail should be created.

Incidents in CHP Jurisdiction

Vehicle accidents occurring within CHP’s jurisdiction will be processed through the EMD system (as stated above) and then transferred to CHP as per Policy # 7310 – *California Highway Patrol*.

Incidents in CAL FIRE Jurisdiction

As soon as possible the call taker or Fire/EMS Dispatcher shall verbally notify CAL FIRE of the incident via the intercom or ring down. CAL FIRE will also be electronically notified via the Tear n Run printer, but this should not be relied upon as the only notification method.

If the reporting party has direct access to the victim(s) of a vehicle or bicycle accident, the dispatcher will first initiate a dispatchable incident and then route the call to the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) Program. If a non-EMD is the original call taker s/he will first initiate a dispatchable incident and then forward the call to an EMD, in accordance with Policy No. 7440 (Using the EMD Transfer Line). This will ensure that the patient will receive the proper Dispatch Life Support (DLS) after the appropriate emergency equipment has been dispatched.

EMD's shall process the incident via card 29 of the EMD protocols. The previously created incident shall be updated with the final EMD determinant.