Physiological parameters and Dispatch patients in per-hospital Emergency Medical Centers

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Introduction: physiological symptoms of patients admitted to the pre-hospital emergency medical center are criteria specifies appropriate in decisions Dispatch people to hospital centers. The current aimed study was survey Physiological parameters and Dispatch patients in per-hospital Emergency Medical Centers .

Methods and Materials: This is descriptive cross-sectional study that was 2015. The sample size was 435 subject accepted in per-hospital medical services Kurdkuy. The subjects selected in availably sampling. The demographic characteristics and survey Scale early physiological warning system recorded in the questionnaire. Data analyzed by SPSS version 16. Descriptive statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal-Wallis, Spearman correlation test and ordinal regression used in data analysis. The significance level for all the tests was considered $P<0.05$.

Results: The mean Physiological Research Unit score was 2.8±2.6, respectively. About 43/6 % of cases transferred to hospitals did not require the use of emergency services. There was significant relationship ($p=0.009$) in early physiological score patient and Services provided by the Emergency medical centers. Tests indicated significant differences between dispatch patients and variations number borderline chronic patient ($p=0.02$, $r=0.411$), age ($p=0.04$, $r=0.396$), polypharmacy ($p=0.03$) and staff education ($p=0.05$.(

Conclusion: Improving employees 'knowledge and understanding of patients' physiological signs of the disease can prevent unnecessary Dispatch patients to hospital.

Keywords: emergency medical, pre-hospital, Dispatch patients, physiological criteria