

Emergency Medical Services and Trauma

Phone: 515-281-0620

<http://idph.iowa.gov/BETS/EMS> and <http://idph.iowa.gov/BETS/Trauma>

Protecting & Improving
the Health of Iowans



A broken leg, a heart attack, a stroke, or an injured child – whatever the emergency, Iowa’s Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system is ready to respond. Iowans rely on the EMS system to provide efficient, well-trained, and reliable out-of-hospital care. The EMS system must ensure this care is available to all Iowans, whether urban or rural, even when resources are scarce. The Trauma system works hand-in-hand with EMS to provide timely, specialized care by matching trauma patient needs to appropriate resources in the state.

The Emergency Medical Services system works to ensure medical help is there when Iowans need it.

Did you know?

In 2016, 73% of authorized EMS services in Iowa describe themselves as volunteer and respond to approximately 11% of calls for service. The 27% of EMS services staffed by paid EMS providers respond to 87% of calls for service.

Iowa has an inclusive Trauma System. If an injury occurs anywhere in Iowa, there are thousands of trained providers ready to respond in a timely manner and take the victim to one of the 118 trauma care facilities where life-saving care is immediately available.

In 2016, 16,640 pediatric patients used the EMS system for either a medical or trauma emergency.

Why are EMS programs important to protecting and improving the health of Iowans?

- In 2016, Iowa ambulance services received 283,864 calls, resulting in 223,647 patients being transported to a healthcare facility.
- According to the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), unintentional injury is the leading cause of death for Iowans from age one to 17 and the 4th leading cause of death for all age groups combined (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2015).
- Iowa’s Trauma System works to decrease the incidence and severity of trauma, and prevent unnecessary deaths and disabilities.
- Iowa’s Trauma System works to keep costs down while improving efficiency.
- Early CPR and defibrillation usually result in a greater than 50% long-term survival rate for witnessed cardiac arrests.

Which Iowa Public Health Goals are we working to achieve?

Prevent injuries & violence

Strengthen the health infrastructure

Prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies

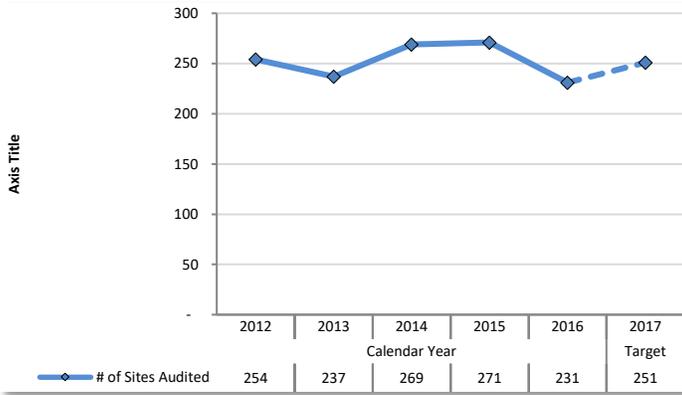
Promote healthy living

What do we do?

- Regulate EMS training programs, individual providers, and patient care services. Regulation ensures baseline standards for training, certification, and service authorizations are met.
- Help county EMS associations by providing funds for training and system development, and by serving as a resource for local EMS services.
- Iowa’s Trauma System certifies hospitals at a level of trauma care based on what resources are available in the community.
- Administer the Lucas Automated CPR Device Program which provides automatic chest compression devices to EMS services and hospitals across Iowa.

How do we measure our progress?

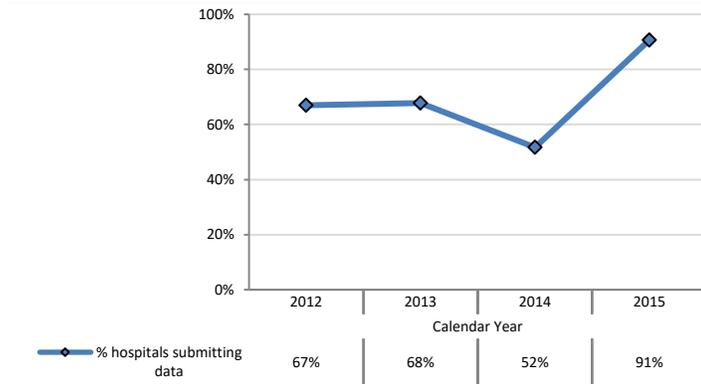
1 Number of EMS service onsite inspections



Data Source: Onsite inspection reports. Data are available annually.

How are we doing? The Bureau inspects each of Iowa's 900+ emergency medical services every three years, or more often when deficiencies are found.

2 Percent of Iowa hospitals submitting data to the state trauma registry.



Data Source: Iowa Trauma Registry.

How are we doing? Each of the 118 trauma facilities in Iowa is required to submit data to the state trauma registry. The data is used in the re-verification of the facilities to ensure standards and benchmarks are being met and to support performance improvement. In addition, the state and associated trauma committees can look at trends at our trauma facilities to identify weaknesses in our trauma program and respond to the needs of the facilities. After switching to the ImageTrend registry software, more hospitals are submitting data due to the relative ease compared to the previously used software.

What can Iowans do to help?

1. Authorized EMS service providers should make sure that all required data is submitted to the Bureau.
2. Emergency medical care providers must understand the EMS system and the rules that regulate providing emergency medical care.
3. Understand the signs and symptoms of stroke such as trouble walking and talking, and numbness or paralysis in the face, arms, or legs; and summoning emergency care.
4. All Iowans can help create public access defibrillation programs in their communities.
5. All Iowans can learn how to keep children safe from injury, including learning how to properly install child safety seats, and the importance of wearing bicycle helmets.

Expenditures

General fund and federal funds: General funds are used for maintenance of effort match for the PHS Block Grant: K19-1941/1943; 0153-1942; Lucas Automated CPR Device Grant 0153-1992; EMS for Children: 0153-1714; Injury Prevention "Love Our Kids" license plate sales*: K19-1948; 0153-1722; Critical Access FLEX Funding 0914-CA15.

	State Fiscal Year 2015 Actual	State Fiscal Year 2016 Actual	State Fiscal Year 2017 Estimate
State funds	\$1,158,285	\$1,324,578	\$1,323,285
Federal funds	\$851,076	\$483,419	\$514,056
Other*	\$101,873	\$118,451	\$1,987,074
Total funds	\$2,111,234	\$1,926,448	\$3,824,415
FTEs	8.60	10.16	14.20

Note: Funding information is intended to provide an overview of funding related to the program area. It does not include all federal and state requirements and/or restrictions for the use of funds. Contact the program area for more detailed budget information.

*Includes \$150,000 for technology reinvestment.

Iowa Department of Public Health  Division of Acute Disease Prevention & Emergency Response and Environmental Health

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