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HUDSON VALLEY REGIONAL EMERGENCY

MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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MINUTES OF MEETING, held at the offices
of Hudson Valley Regional EMS, 33 Airport Center
Drive, New Windsor, New York, on Monday,
June 5, 2017, at 9:30 a.m.

Yvette Arnold,

Court Reporter

ROCKLAND & ORANGE REPORTING

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A P P E A R A N C E S :

DR. PAMELA MURPHY,
Committee Chair

DR. MARK PAPISH,
Medical Director

DR. BERKOWITZ,
Helicopter Subcommittee

WILLIAM HUGHES, EMT
HVREMSCO Executive Director

JEFFREY CRUTCHER,
QI Coordinator

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

DR. DENNIS MAO,
Director

HEALTH ALLIANCE OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

DR. GUTMAN,
Director

NYACK HOSPITAL

DR. RABRICH,
Director

ORANGE REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

DR. MCGINLEY,
Physician Representative

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PUTNAM HOSPITAL CENTER

DR. BUTTERFASS,
Director

MID HUDSON REGIONAL HOSPITAL OF WMC

DR. PAPISH,
Director

DR. BERKOWITZ,
Physician Representative

ST. LUKE'S CORNWALL HOSPITAL

DR. SCOTT HILL,
Director

SHARON HOSPITAL

DR. SANTOS,
Director

WESTCHESTER REMAC LIAISON

DR. ERIK LARSEN,
Physician Representative

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A P P E A R A N C E S :

- DAVID VIOLANTE
- MIKE BENENATI
- RICHARD PARRISH
- ISRAEL KNOBLOCH
- MATT NOLAN
- TIM MURPHY
- JOE SOLDA
- GUY CARPICO
- KEVIN GAGE
- DAVID GRASS
- KATHRYN MININI
- B.J. LEIDNER
- MATTHEW BRENNAN
- MICHAEL MURPHY
- CHRISTOPHER PRICE
- ANU GOPALAN

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DR. MURPHY: All right, if everybody is ready we will get started. We can start and we'll get everything going.

The attendance sheet is coming around if everyone could sign in.

Thank you for coming this morning. The minutes went out attached to your agenda for this morning. Hopefully, people read them. And if I have any motions for corrections, additions, deletions, please make them now.

Otherwise we'll approve them --

MS. DELAUNAY: I checked everyone off.

DR. MURPHY: Okay. Any problems with the minutes?

DR. MAO: Motion to approve.

MR. PARRISH: Should you do the roll call first?

DR. MURPHY: We don't -- well, we can if you want --

(Discussion held off the record.)

So Dennis is the first motion. A second?

DR. MCGINLEY: Second.

DR. MURPHY: Thank you. So I might be

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amiss, however, I'm Pam Murphy. I don't know you, Jeffrey, you are new from Nyack?

DR. RABRICH: I am.

DR. MURPHY: Okay, introduce yourself a little bit.

DR. RABRICH: I'm Dr. Jeffrey Rabrich. I took over at Nyack ER a month ago. I have a long history of EMS in the region. I started with Ramapo Volunteer Ambulance Corp in Rockland County and worked many years with Rockland Paramedics Services --

DR. MURPHY: You had to worked with Murphy?

DR. RABRICH: Yes, I had to work --

DR. MURPHY: I'm sorry.

DR. RABRICH: Currently medical director for Tactical Medical Support Unit, Rockland Paramedics subspecialty board in EMS and also the vice-chair of New York City REMAC.

DR. MURPHY: Perfect. Thank you for coming.

Okay, so this morning we have some old business to go over and then we have some upgrades and we will make our way through.

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It's a pretty hefty agenda, but you know me, I can fly.

So under old business, the 2017 collaborative protocols rollout update.

Mikey?

MR. BENENATI: So we are still working on the policy procedures manual, that's all of the pieces that came out of the collaborative from its last addition. We are breaking them and putting it into individual policies. There will be one on medication and medical control, transfer of care, aeromedical utilization, emergency incident rehab, specialty care transport, medication facilitated intubation, which is now again called RFI and clinician on scene.

One of the things that we did want to bring before the body today was use of OG tubes. It's in the collaborative protocols and we'd like the region to adopt that.

DR. MURPHY: So what the point there is -- and they have been using it in other regions -- is to place the OG tube just to decompress the tummy and help facility proper

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oxygenation and good CPR and compressions and take some of the resistance away. So they have been using it in other regions, we just never had and so it's a new addition of -- to our protocol. So we wanted to bring it forth to you guys this morning and open it for discussion and then vote.

Any discussions about OG tubes? Don't everybody talk at once.

So a motion on the floor? You want to make -- I'll make a motion on the floor.

Motion on the floor to accept the protocol to include administration and application of OG tubes for patients that require it during the resuscitative phase.

All those in favor?

So we have -- unanimous.

Thank you everybody.

Go ahead, Mike.

MR. BENENATI: There was discussion with regards to BLS protocols and agencies and providers following the collaboratives. At the last SEMAC SEMSCO meeting it was announced that protocols are both driven by

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the State as well as a regions. Therefore, the regions are allowed to have BLS providers follow the collaborative protocols. We discussed this at the last protocol meeting and the State is actively working on the development of New York State BLS protocols. They look very similar to that of the collaboratives and Dr. Dailey is spearheading that group.

And so it's the recommendation of the protocol committee to not rollout any education from the region at this point for BLS providers and wait and see what the state does. They are hoping to bring the first copy for approval at the September meeting. So rather than try to roll this out over the next couple months and confuse providers with a new one potentially coming out by the end of the year we just decided that we'd bring to you to just hold off on any BLS education.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah. And what it will be is much more smoother rollout and we will all do it at the same time and all be on the same page of using the same resources again, just

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like ALS so it only makes sense for us to wait on that and roll it forward when it's ready.

MR. HUGHES: One question on that. The BLS protocols, the original collaborative BLS protocols were rolled out and some of the agencies are using them. So will they be allowed to use them as well as the New York State?

MR. BENENATI: Yeah. Lee made it very clear that providers could follow either the collaboratives or the New York State and be within their scope of practice. It's just that educational component bill that we don't want to confuse everybody about, but a provider could use either protocol and be within their scope.

There are also several things that are in the new collaboratives that the region needs to discuss with regards to reporting and it's the recommendation of the protocol committee to just do this. So that there would be a monthly report that would be provided by the agencies that would report

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such things -- and, Jeff, let me know if I miss any -- needle decompression, chemical restraint and excited delirium, a requirement that medical control be contacted for adult and pediatric hypoglycemic patients wishing to refuse transport, OG use, pediatric allergic reaction, contact medical control for an RMA, and also approve the use of nasal tracheal intubation.

So those are pieces that are all regional options in the collaboratives that we want to move forward with all of those.

DR. MURPHY: Okay. Now, it's really more so part of the educational process and people get to see all those things so it's really more a notification because it was all in there. It does change what some people do, we have one agency that has applied for and has received, I believe, their ketamine?

MR. HUGHES: Um, um.

DR. MURPHY: And that's just the one. So I think that otherwise we can just move forward because we don't have to act on that, that's more just a passing along the

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information --

MR. BENENATI: That's all I have.

DR. MURPHY: Okay. Great.

Narcan update, Bill?

MR. HUGHES: Jeff, do you have it?

DR. MURPHY: Jeffrey -- I'll pass that baton all the way around.

MR. CRUTCHER: We finally did get another shipment of Narcan about a month ago. By the day after we had about half of it left. We have gone through -- we have distributed approximately 900 doses so far this year, which has already exceeded what we did last year total. We still have some agencies that have yet to apply. We are also waiting on some agencies to submit the training plans.

The last set of paperwork that we received was from Kiryas Joel last week, their paperwork is complete, the training plan is complete. We should probably bring that up for approval this morning and we can give them their Narcan before they leave today.

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DR. MURPHY: Okay. I'm sorry, somebody just sent me a text -- who was it for, Kiryas Joel?

MR. CRUTCHER: Kiryas Joel.

DR. MURPHY: Okay. You want to do it now? We will do it now so you have completed application, everything is there?

MR. CRUTCHER: Everyone is there.

DR. MURPHY: So basically with these processes it's really us just saying we want to facilitate people getting Narcan and put it out there.

The process is the agency puts together the application, gets all their ducks in a row, gets their educational process, makes sure all their people are on board, sends all the information to the office, we sign off on it, make sure it's all there, and that the feedback will be there, we get the cases, we get the data back and then we're really just giving it a blessing.

So this morning why don't we -- we will make a motion for approval of K.J. to participate in the Narcan program with a

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completed application and completed processes that are all substantiated.

And I put a motion out there to approve them for Narcan.

All those in favor?

Great. Again, we are unanimous.

And I can announce this one too at the same time. We have two agencies that are service upgrades, you will see them on the agenda.

Cragsmoor Fire Department has BLS first responder program and Putnam Lake Fire Department has a BLS responder program. And they too put through all the paperwork, was all approved. And, actually, we have the letter back from the Department of Health that they even have their agency code numbers already.

So both Cragsmoor and Putnam lake are approved. They are registered into the agency code and CME process. And really, again, a notification for the region, but something that -- this is great, everybody moving forward doing upgrades. It's all good

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stuff.

MR. HUGHES: We need a vote on that also.

DR. MURPHY: Okay, guys, I have to vote again. To vote on Cragsmoor Fire Department for their BLS first responder upgrade, all those in favor?

Anybody know where Cragsmoor is? It's like the most beautiful place. Actually, it's Sullivan County really, right --

MR. BENENATI: No, Ulster --

DR. MURPHY: It's still Orange --

DR. LARSEN: It almost got wiped out by the large fire.

DR. MURPHY: It's Ulster?

MR. BENENATI: Yes.

DR. MURPHY: I guess you crossover --

DR. LARSEN: You go up 52, your general approach is 52, towards Ellenville.

DR. MURPHY: It's beautiful. You can hike up there and like they say Cragsmoor, crags are the elevated mountains in Scotland is where they came from. And it's filled with Scottish people, I know so many Scottish

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people that live up there. It's a beautiful area. Okay, I digress.

Next one is Putnam Lake Fire Department BLS first responder. And they also were approved.

Again, asking the committee here, all those in favor?

Unanimous again. Thank you, guys.

So on the agenda I skipped over it, but we will jump back -- hospital diversion. I don't have anything more on this. Yeah, I think it's -- anybody has anything more to add? We were watching it and making sure that diversion didn't become an issue. You know, we utilized the resources of Westchester where you can go onto the site and look at every single time someone asks for diversion and goes on diversion and all the tally --

DR. PAPISH: I think there was some plan to send a letter out to all the CEOs and all the players involved --

DR. MURPHY: We did that.

DR. PAPISH: We did that?

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DR. MURPHY: Didn't we do that, Karen?
We did that -- that this committee favors no
diversion, right?

MS. DELAUNAY: I don't know.

MR. BENENATI: I don't believe that
went --

DR. MURPHY: It didn't --

(Everyone is speaking at once.)

MR. BENENATI: There was discussion, we
were going to write a policy to was there
not -- there was a policy that was going to
be written, the manual from Westchester would
be distributed and the distribution was going
to occur and that has not --

DR. PAPISH: It was stuck on the letter.

MR. PARRISH: Wasn't it supposed to be
the OEM dispatch centers advised to follow
it --

DR. MURPHY: Yep, but I thought you
didn't want the letter to go out so that's
why we stopped it, I think. Because you said
you wanted something else done before the
letter went out. You wanted to make sure --
do you remember? You wanted to make sure --

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DR. PAPISH: I wanted to vote to get rid of it of and then Arshad said, wait, we have to bring everyone involved --

DR. MURPHY: Maybe it was Arshad that -- somebody stopped it that day. Remember we had to table it? Maybe it was Arshad --

DR. PAPISH: I think we said we were going to send a collaborative letter saying this is what we feel is best for the region and this is what we are doing. And once that circulated I thought we were going to revisit the issue to sort of vote to potentially get rid of diversion except for specialty --

DR. MURPHY: Yes, the emergency kind of processes, like you guys at Westchester.

DR. BERKOWITZ: We don't have general diversion anymore except disaster --

DR. MURPHY: -- disaster or emergency inside the facility. Since he is not here, let's have a vote. Because I'm pretty sure -- I wasn't sure how it stopped, but you are right we had to put it on hold because he wanted to make sure --

DR. PAPISH: Frankly, we sort of stopped

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it because as I recall we were talking about it for about 45 minutes.

But the -- I don't know -- I mean it's nice that we send a collaborative letter to the CEOs, but I think they are aware of whether they're holding patient in the --

DR. LARSEN: They aren't. You know, I mean, look, this is still a chronic problem for emergency medicine, that they are not moving patients up fast enough from the thing. So I think we should definitely send it out --

DR. MURPHY: Yeah, I think it gives our --

DR. LARSEN: -- and we probably have to repeat it every year, you know, because until these folks finally get it --

DR. PAPISH: They are complicit in it because --

DR. LARSEN: I think we need to push it --

DR. RABRICH: Yeah. And I would reference the letter sent by the commissioner regarding ED overcrowding --

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(The speaker cannot be understood.)

DR. RABRICH: -- where they specifically talk about diversion and you need to activate your disaster plan in regard to diversion so --

DR. MURPHY: You weren't here Jeffrey, but what we were discussing is, we as a body, could say, we don't believe in diversion. You can do it on an emergency basis, you know, a disaster, lab --

DR. RABRICH: Facility issue --

DR. MURPHY: Facility issue, something that is out of your control. Hurricane comes and takes you out, that's what we are looking at. Westchester had, you know, a pretty straightforward -- you read us part of the letter too.

DR. BERKOWITZ: Yeah. And that was a couple years ago and it's helped a lot.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah. So we as a body wanted to do it, but we did have one dissension that was, let's wait -- so let's vote again.

So all those in favor, I would like to

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draft a letter to go to all the CEOs of hospitals and as Rich aptly pointed out, we want it to go to each one of the 9-1-1 dispatch centers. And what we would say is, our policy, our stance is that we just don't believe that diversion is good for our community, for our patients --

DR. RABRICH: It's bad public policy.

DR. MURPHY: -- bad public policy, I'll quote you.

And that we send this out, you know, with all of us on it. You know, we can list all of our names on there and as a body, as a group, as a medical advisory committee to the area, this is our stance.

All those in favor? Great.

Unanimous again.

DR. HILL: Can we talk about enforcement now?

DR. MURPHY: Yes, absolutely --

DR. PAPISH: If you have somebody that is chronically -- you know, we say it's a problem, but we haven't really had to address it. When we looked at the listing for last

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year there was one hospital that was problematic and they fixed themselves, pretty much.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah. It was -- it became -- the administration that they didn't really realize how many times it was happening. And what was happening was, people at the mid management level were calling for it and the real administrative people on-call -- one person who was there like your on-call person in the middle of the night who had no clinical stuff was being called and it was going on. So once that quantity was brought to them and showed and the processes -- so, yeah, I'll take responsibility for that one, but it's really since January 15th there's been none.

DR. PAPISH: And take credit for it too.

DR. MURPHY: No. No. It's everybody's work. It's everybody's work. But it's a thing where it really was a thing, he didn't realize the amount.

DR. LARSEN: Well, I mean, after we implemented it in Westchester, you know,

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basically if someone starts asking for diversion, John and I will get called by Michael Volpe from EMS and Westchester County and he will let us know. And so then we did a little investigation and, you know, so it was that kind of same thing. There was just like, okay, no one really knows what the rule is and then some administrator says, you know, hey, you know what? We are getting overflow, let's go on diversion and they started kicking it over there. So anyway that came to an end, so it the same thing. Sometimes it is -- it's new folks coming in, it's -- you know, administrators unfamiliar.

So it's helpful if the policy is in place and then, you know, there is a feedback mechanism so that if it starts -- the violations start happening you can get on top of before it goes anywhere.

DR. BERKOWITZ: Yeah. And I think the website is useful in requiring any kind of diversion to be through the website because you can track it at the onset. And I think that's something regardless of we can make a

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very hard policy on that. It's hard to say there have been cases in Westchester where someone went on diversion and people are like oh, you know, it wasn't -- it wasn't the end of the world, you know. The goal isn't to, you know, make everyone's life harder, but it reduced it dramatically. But the thing that is helpful is to have the tracking ability and you can make a policy that says if you want to go on diversion you have to go to the website and say that.

DR. LARSEN: I think that should be added into that because that tracking, you know, thing is good. And it's also good for sort of disaster and MCI response because it puts all the hospitals in at least one place where people know to go and see what their status is and availability and their capabilities, it has that too. So that's the kind of stuff we need to centrally track --

DR. MURPHY: Okay, Karen, ready? We are doing this after the meeting.

MS. DELAUNAY: What?

DR. MURPHY: The letter, okay?

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MS. DELAUNAY: Okay, you and Jeff can work on that.

MR. BENENATI: It's important also that the 9-1-1 centers be educated with regard to this system because certainly the ones in the upper portion don't use that today. So as that gets built into the letter the 9-1-1 centers need to know how to use it that and need the access to it.

DR. MURPHY: We can add it onto the bottom of the letter and just explain it is a centralized tracking system --

DR. LARSEN: Yeah, it's run out of 60 Control.

DR. PAPISH: And everybody already has an account, if they don't know the password they can send it out.

MR. BENENATI: And the manual can go out with the letter right, Bill? You have a manual so that should go out with the letter so they have a new copy.

DR. BERKOWITZ: The manual is a little bit annoying so I wrote a one page document on it to put with all the other one page

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documents in the ER on the Board.

(Everyone is speaking at once.)

(Discussion held off the record.)

DR. MURPHY: You want to just send it to the office because I think it's better to send a one pager than the whole manual --

DR. BERKOWITZ: Well, I can give you both because there is some functionality in the manual that I couldn't put in the one pager. But for general how to use it and that kind of stuff, it's enough, you don't need 15 20 pages.

DR. PAPISH: You almost can do it if you have the log in and never learned.

DR. BERKOWITZ: Well, we say that. And then someone calls us at 3:00 in the morning saying I don't understand.

DR. MURPHY: All right, great. Thanks, guys.

We are down to evaluation subcommittee report.

I don't think we had anything, right? Dr. Arshad is not here, but I don't think we had any issues.

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MR. HUGHES: No.

DR. PAPISH: No badness.

DR. MURPHY: No badness.

Dr. Berkowitz, helicopter committee report?

DR. BERKOWITZ: Nothing really new on the helicopter front. Unless anyone had issues of recent there is no report.

DR. MURPHY: This is going quite fast. RTAC?

DR. BERKOWITZ: I'll speak to that.

So a couple things, their PI project for RTAC, the last one they did is regarding transfer times and the focus now is regarding oxygen. Both on, I think, the two main groups of patients they are looking at are interfacility transfers with TBI and, you know, significant TBI, but not intubated. So that's one we are looking at. And the other one is scene calls where they have significant trauma.

And they are still working on the parameters. They did share some data regarding patients that arrived that are on

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oxygen and clearly pretty significant patients who were hypotensive and in shock, who might not be hypoxic, but certainly would have warranted to have oxygen on.

And I think that we should be encouraging that. And I spoke to them about the methodology because I wanted to make sure they weren't missing patients who maybe had the oxygen pulled coming from the ambulance into the hospital. And they said they are reading the PCRs and a lot of times someone was asking the crew when they arrived if the patient had oxygen en route.

So I think it was a pretty reasonable assessment they put together and I think that, you know, generally they are going to go forward with it.

So just putting it out there, that they be looking at that as a QI project. Because, you know, this is so EMS heavy, the RTAC project. I'm going to, you know, I'm talking to them to get really anyone in the EMS community, specially the county coordinators and those folks, invited to all the RTAC

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meetings so they could participate so it's a bigger table. So you should expect to see more people on that.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah, you just can't vote, anybody can go --

DR. LARSEN: Just a little bit more on this, so the study came out -- this is out of the Epic trial, I guess, wasn't it?

DR. BERKOWITZ: Epic one in Arizona --

DR. LARSEN: Yeah, the one in Arizona where they are really trying to look at the whole oxygenation thing from the data that they are reporting is that someone who has a significant head trauma one episode of below 90 percent oxygenation has something like six times worse outcome in terms of their coming out of traumatic brain injury. So pretty important thing. So the guidelines -- I'll just read these, the prehospital identification of moderate to severe TBI. I think it's the first category, any injured patient with a loss of consciousness especially those with GCS less than 15, or confusion, or multisystem trauma requiring

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intubation -- yeah, no kidding -- and post traumatic seizures, whether they are continuing or not. So the last two, pretty obvious. We are going to probably be tubing them or certainly giving them full oxygen. But it's that any injured patient, see, what they were starting to see was folks that were coming in, vital signs are stable, you know maybe -- whatever, they have a broken arm, something, some other trauma stuff going on, but then they find out that actually this person got knocked out. Okay? And probably has at least some type of concussion or something and so far the data shows oxygen helps in that kind of situation and so those people should be oxygenated. And those are the people I think that were sort of slipping through the cracks. So that's one of the things that they are really --

DR. RABRICH: What study is this?

DR. LARSEN: This was -- I think it's called the Epic study. And they came out with the Epic TBI, traumatic brain injury, algorithm for adults. So I think they are

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really doing a pretty hard study on this in Arizona somewhere.

DR. RABRICH: I don't think we honestly know the answer, if someone is saturating and they are concussed I don't think it is --

DR. LARSEN: Yeah, okay, but at least this is --

DR. RABRICH: -- before we reverse course and start confusing our providers I think we should be clear on the data.

DR. BERKOWITZ: I think the groups the study is looking at are the more severe. I don't think they are actually looking at patient with GCS of 15 and LSC, and I don't think that -- that was in the data that the trauma presented, that wasn't the group they presented. They were presenting people who were coming in hypotensive, severely injured, maybe with or without head injury, regardless of that they should have a breather on them, as well as transfers with -- where the patient was GCS and transferred for head injury and they were also without oxygen. I think that, you know, in general that the

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minor head injury group, which I think we all agree, GCS 15 with LSC, would fall into -- the data is not on that, I think that's not part of the focus. And I will, for the sake of interests and -- I'll make sure I get their criteria that they have because I think it's different from what they are doing in Phoenix. There definitely is a group of patients when he put the data up, everyone is like, wow, I can't believe that, you know, we didn't --

DR. PAPISH: I think, you know, what you just said, we know it's harmful if the sats are low, but we haven't proven anything. When they are above 93 or 94 is it really beneficial, right?

DR. BERKOWITZ: Yeah, there -- if there is nothing benefiting they have to have an injury where they have potential of decompensation that they are preventing hypoxia.

DR. RABRICH: Right. You are trying to prevent the desaturation that may or may not occur --

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DR. BERKOWITZ: Exactly. You know, in the world of trauma outcomes are so good and mortality is so low in the trauma center that it's hard to get -- you are really looking at preventing things because it's not the era --

DR. RABRICH: That becomes somewhat theoretical because you are trying to --

DR. BERKOWITZ: Correct --

DR. PAPISH: We don't know.

DR. BERKOWITZ: But we do know that -- the hypoxia especially with hypotension really worsens the outcome, we do know that. So we know that a certain percentage of patients do deteriorate en route and we are trying to figure out --

DR. RABRICH: -- out to identify those.

DR. LARSEN: The other addition in the study is certainly in the matter of ventilation, they also talk and caution very heavily against hyperventilation, so that's the other end --

(Everyone is speaking at once.)

DR. LARSEN: So that's the other sort of corollary to that is -- so, yeah. I don't

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think it's -- but just something to be wary about. And so that's one of -- certainly one of the focuses of what they are looking at.

DR. BERKOWITZ: The other thing is after the RTAC they had a training on Stop the Bleed, which is ACS, essentially kind of a first aid type of program for -- you know, for civilians and a bunch of us got trained as instructors. And I'm going to see -- they had like a box of gear and stuff after one of the REMACs -- Hudson Valley REMAC. If you folks want I can put together a training session and training instructor session potentially to really widen the scope. So, you know, I'll put that out there and if you want me to set it up, let me know. I'll look at it.

DR. PAPISH: Do we get a box?

DR. LARSEN: Yeah -- yeah, it is a good thing. And basically you can turn everyone into instructors here pretty quickly, that's the way this course is setup. So I think it's a very important thing to -- it's good for certainly all first responders, but it's

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something that they are pushing out into the public. Just like you have a D box posted in a public spot like an airport, right next to it you'll have a Stop the Bleed box that you are going to rip open and it will set off an alarm and signal appropriate -- but it will have things like, you know, clotting stuff, tourniquets, that kind of stuff in it.

DR. BERKOWITZ: We can talk afterwards, but if there is interest we will make it happen.

DR. MURPHY: Okay, great. Thank you.

MR. BENENATI: When is the next RTAC?

DR. BERKOWITZ: It's after --

DR. LARSEN: -- has not been set.

MR. BENENATI: It's hard to find that information out. I mean, if we want to increase attendance, maybe you can get the stuff and, Bill, you can put it up on the website and push it out. But finding the dates of RTAC is difficult --

DR. BERKOWITZ: Yeah, there is -- well, like all trauma centers there is always a change of personnel. I'm trying to get a --

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because we are focused on EMS we need to make it as open a table as we can. I'll make that that everyone is involved.

DR. MURPHY: Okay, great. Thanks.

Quality improvement report, Jeff?

MR. CRUTCHER: EPCRs remains a big topic. We have ESO coming here today after the REMAC meeting about 12:30. Again, tomorrow Mid Hudson Regional from 10:00 to noon. And, again, any agency, agency representatives, anybody interested in how the data moves and where it's going and how to get the data culled back from the hospitals eventually, more than welcome to attend. They will be supplying some food and refreshments.

The other portion that we are looking at is, per New York State, the final move to the Nemesis 3 Bridge should be, theoretically, in place the end of this month. Although we have heard this rumor before, we are hoping there is some truth to it this time and Mike Taylor has assured us that they are ready.

DR. MURPHY: Okay, thank you.

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Protocol committee? Did you cover everything under collaboratives? Oh, you want to talk about the manual?

MR. BENENATI: No, I -- did I -- I got everything covered.

DR. MURPHY: Are we going to send that manual out so everyone can look at it and comment?

MR. BENENATI: Yeah. We're going to discuss it more on Thursday, the components and then once we do we will push it out in a draft --

DR. MURPHY: Okay, so the manual is -- we mentioned this the last time -- the manual is all the stuff we removed from the protocols that doesn't have to do with the whole collaborative committee and really is our local stuff. And so that's what Jeff and the protocol committee are organizing in a separate manual. We'll get it out to everybody when it's in a usable format. Thanks.

Okay, under new business, there was a memo and some e-mails out and about about the

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EpiPen recall. Just wanted to bring it to everybody's attention to please make sure you look at your equipment. The Milan company has setup a website that you can go on for updates on the recall information and how to replace the product. So just go onto milan.com has EpiPen recall as the site. But we wanted to make sure everybody out there with them checks their equipment.

MR. HUGHES: Can I just speak on the -- since we are on the topic of epi, the Check and Inject Program has been approved by New York State. The policy is out and the requirements are out under a new policy for this year. So as a region I think we have to decide if we are going to participate in the Check and Inject. I think it's left on a regional level, we had something --

MR. VIOLANTE: There is also more information with that from the State. The State actually has changed the scope of practice of EMT to include the ability to draw up and administer using syringe needle and vial epinephrine only in the case of

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anaphylaxis and severe allergic reaction. So there is a training program dealing with that, it's all set by the State. It's being rolled out as a requirement to new EMT programs and as a component of refresher programs. So that will -- that is a thing now. So you may get EMTs to call in to administer epinephrine and this is all --

DR. MURPHY: Check and Inject --

MR. VIOLANTE: It's a function of much Check and Inject and gouging by the pharmaceutical company.

DR. MURPHY: It was that company. But didn't the State change part of Check and Inject because of the special syringe we used? They changed --

MR. PARRISH: Yeah. It used to be that you got the kit with a special syringe that was marked with P for the pediatric dose and A for -- that you would just draw up to. Now they have changed because they can not recommend a specific brand, all right? So now you have to be trained to use a one milligram syringe with a number 23 needle,

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you draw it up. And they did change that it could be given IM in the deltoid, not just in the thigh and there was some discussion about that.

The training is mandatory or all CIC, CLIs, you have to go on-line to sign for it. And as Dave mentioned, it's incorporated now in all basic training programs.

MR. BENENATI: Just some additional information, if anybody wants to look it up it's 17-06, called syringe epinephrine for basic EMT. As Rich said, one ml syringe 23 gauge, one inch safety needle. And, yeah, it's pretty simple. There is no reporting to the region, there is for BLS agencies need to report to the State with their intent and a revised medical director form. But other than that it's not called Check and Inject, it does not require their equipment and agencies can begin roll it out on their own.

MR. VIOLANTE: Only for epinephrine --

MR. BENENATI: That's correct.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah. Yeah. And only in the clinical scenario of anaphylaxis

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supposedly.

MR. BENENATI: Correct.

MR. PARRISH: But -- that's not in here. But if you got a severe asthmatic you can call in and get medical direction to give the epi, so does that apply, or you still have to have the EpiPen for that?

MR. BENENATI: I think it's --

DR. MURPHY: Well, they're replacing the EpiPens with this apparatus so I would think they would be using that because they gave approval for the EpiPen to treat asthma in certain scenarios. They are going to have to clarify that.

MR. HUGHES: Well, once it's in the scope of practice they can use the injectable epi. It will still be in the scope of practice to use it for the asthma.

DR. MURPHY: All righty then, so -- and you talked about BLS protocols that is coming down. We will wait for the final product to come down and then we'll discuss it again.

I put on the agenda this morning psychiatric patients and dispositions of

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patients, determination where do these patients go?

We had a meeting with the Office of Mental Health and a bunch of other players to talk about the problems with psychiatric patients in this region. It's really an issue since we have lost so many beds and it's become kind of catastrophic. Where these patients end up, how these patients end up, and what is the disposition of them? It's even more impressive with the adolescent group because no one has beds for these kids anymore. So when it comes to the pediatric/ adolescent group it's really become catamount. We are having some patients stay in hospitals for days awaiting a bed and still not getting a bed.

So the Office of Mental Health reached out and said that they have submitted plans for institutions who do not have psychiatric services, that the patients get cleared and evaluated in the emergency department. And what they have said, especially like St. Luke's, is that the mobile mental health unit

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is supposed to come when they call to evaluate every single patient to decide, do they have a mental health issue that requires inpatient hospitalization for psychiatric disorder?

So it's on the forefront because there is so many issues and these patients are just having such a terrible time. So, please, people, realize we still want patients going to the institution that is the closest nearby and that they need to be evaluated and mobile mental health is there -- is supposed to be called to help evaluate the patient from a mental health perspective.

And they can be called to a scene. We don't realize that mobile mental health can be called to a home to evaluate a patient and, you know, decide.

DR. PAPISH: Is it the mobile -- like Dutchess County mobile crisis who is --

DR. MURPHY: It's -- mobile mental health here is Dutchess County mental health crisis, they just name it differently in each county.

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DR. PAPISH: Same organization?

DR. MURPHY: Yep. And it's supported by the State. And we realize that a lot of people aren't using it because -- I didn't know actually that they were obligated to go do those evaluations. So that's what has been brought forward by the commissioner.

So more to come, they are working on trying to solve some of the issues, especially with adolescents. You know, you have Four Winds, you have Arms Acres, you have a few places and it's just difficult for these patients and parents and families so we are trying to get it solved. More to come.

DR. MCGINLEY: Can I clarify something? So if mobile mental health is called and they recommend admission to inpatient psychiatric unit and say we are full and they call us and say we are at capacity and can't take them right now. You know, where is our obligation? If we have room in the access center, do we say okay. Or mobile mental health says they need admission, admission tells them you have to look for inpatient bed

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somewhere else on your own? How --

DR. MURPHY: What happens is you can --
I would do is direct the call to the
psychiatrist. Because the psychiatrist is
going to know what they have upstairs and
know what is in their access center and the
people they are dealing with now. So as an
ED physician I would ask the psychiatrist,
this is what they are calling about and this
is what they have. And generally the mental
health coordinator, or the ambulatory, the
mobile people will contact the psych people
directly, they should be. Because then they
can discuss it and decide what the patient's
needs are and discuss is it something that
needs to be inpatient or not?

DR. HILL: Can I interject? First of
all, mobile mental health never makes the
determination whether they need inpatient or
not, they make determination whether they
need evaluation by psychiatrist.

DR. MURPHY: Correct, it's the
psychiatrist who makes the inpatient call.

DR. HILL: Right. And as far as I know

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they -- the majority of the time I don't think that they actually speak to a psychiatrist in real time unless there is a question, you know.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah. You know, it's a thing where it's supposed to be a coordination of effort. I don't think that it always happens. Like I didn't even know they were obligated to do this --

DR. HILL: So I guess they are obligated if we call them. But, you know, there is a lot of cases where it's absolutely clear cut, like somebody tried to kill themselves and they are still trying to kill themselves. And they are on one-to-one that -- I don't feel we need to call. Then they are not going to contribute anything and take-up time. But there is, you know, probably 70 or 80 percent of the cases like if you had some help in the community and some promises you can get them.

DR. PAPISH: That's where they are useful, they are in our ER. They have one person dedicated that sits in the ER because

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we get a large psych volume. They are usually solving --

(Everyone is speaking at once.)

DR. PAPISH: -- and they are perfectly reasonable. They see the person still trying to kill themselves, they are not going to try and find a game plan for tomorrow.

DR. SANTOS: Well, I would just add that we service Connecticut. We have something like a mobile unit. Their response times have been so erratic that we basically switched to just full -- two social workers now almost dedicated entirely to the ER. They are much much more efficient. And they are talking to the psychiatrist and setup all the -- ultimately disposition them because we don't have adolescents, we only do geriatric psych patients.

MR. MURPHY: I didn't hear -- the mobile crisis teams being called to do ER evaluation? In Rockland we have the mobile mental health team and their designed to keep the person out of the emergency room.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah, they go to the

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scene --

MR. MURPHY: -- and if they decide an evaluation is needed, they will remand to the ER and speak to the psych people. Then their design is to deal with stuff either by telephone or when you see outreach designed to keep them from going to the emergency room and referring them to.

(Everyone is speaking at once.)

MR. MURPHY: -- both hospitals have a psych worker in the ER that deal with the walk-ins and deal with the cases that come in. So I didn't hear of behavior health being called to ERs.

DR. MURPHY: This is what the State is saying, is the process they've setup for places that don't have the social worker or any kind of person to help evaluate, or to help assist. It's a Band-Aid that the State devised for when we lost all the psych beds. Because they are finding it's just falling on the ER so to try and help out they made these mobile units in each county supposedly to help evaluate the patients.

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DR. BERKOWITZ: Is there a missed opportunity here of maybe not utilizing the mobile crisis teams to go to the scene? Is that happening? Our -- our -- our EMS is -- or police when they are encountering a patient who they think needs psychiatric assessment, but isn't an imminent risk -- just so I understand are they allowed to be called?

DR. PAPISH: Yeah, they go to --

DR. HILL: The problem, like --

(Everyone is speaking at once.)

DR. BERKOWITZ: I definitely see patients, you know, in the Mid Hudson ER who are brought in not by the parents or anyone else, they are brought in by ambulance or police, who did not have -- were not intoxicated or anything like that, really just need to get plugged into the appropriate -- and what I do is call them and -- what a waste of resources.

(Everyone is speaking at once.)

DR. HILL: The trouble with mobile mental health is they are resource stressed

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and so sometimes you call them and they will be like, I can't get anyone there for two hours. And so in those situations prehospital then what is EMS going to do? Do they wait around for two hours or what?

DR. MURPHY: Families know -- families know to call and ask for help -- but, again, it's not a perfect system, but it's out there. I wanted to make sure -- I didn't realize that was the resource they have put up as an idea when all these beds were gone.

DR. LARSEN: Just a point of clarification, so EMS or first responder, whatever, get involved with the mental health care team, that's an okay for them to leave that patient behind and not transport? Is that clear?

DR. HILL: It may or may not be, that's a decision they --

DR. LARSEN: That -- that -- that needs to be very clearly pinned down if this is going to work otherwise. It's a total waste if they are going to transport no matter what. Why have the team come to the home --

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DR. MURPHY: Well, it might be a place where EMS has not been called. The mobile mental health just came to the house because they have a relationship and know the patient. A lot of times they know the people in the community, they know who is around and who acts up and what happens is sometimes they can come in and give a little TLC and the situation is cooled down. And they orchestrate, you know, hey, see your guy tomorrow, blah, blah, blah, blah. But they will decide if someone in is immanent danger and they don't feel it's safe for them to stay there then they will call either an EMS agency or if they need police to bring them in because they don't transport. They don't transport, they are, you know, they just -- you know, evaluate.

DR. PAPISH: I see what you are saying. There are certainly some potential issues that could arise when they are involved and mobile intervenes, diffuses the situation, but then is the patient signing out AMA or RMA?

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DR. MURPHY: The medic would have to decide or first responder what the scene is like and what they feel comfortable with, just like anybody else. And they should transport if they are --

DR. LARSEN: Okay, but given the assessment of the mobile crisis team, can they say -- you know, discuss with the mobile crisis team they feel the patient does not need to be transported to the ER? Is that enough for EMS to document and walk away from it safely?

DR. MURPHY: I would call medical control --

DR. RABRICH: Or a preexisting policy by the agency medical director about what the plan is going to be. I don't need a call every single time, you know, as long as you have a policy around it.

DR. MURPHY: Just so that people have resources I want them to be able to, you know --

DR. HILL: So just for context, we have been doing this I think almost three years at

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St. Luke's and above 60 percent of the time we divert them into community stuff so.

DR. MURPHY: Okay, thank you, everybody.

MR. VIOLANTE: We made just need to make a clear recommendation on this from this group to EMS agencies to be able to follow either a policy by the medical director, call medical control, or have something that they specifically can do to give them clear guidance. Because it may end up being an issue if they have police, EMS and the group on the scene who is doing what. We want for our guys to be clear, especially if there is volunteers that don't come to a lot of these --

DR. MURPHY: I think -- I think if they are called to the scene they do the same thing no matter what it is, if it's a heart attack, person can't breathe, whatever, they do the same thing. The mobile mental health should not impair what their general practice is because we don't want to deviate. However, if their medical director has devised a plan for them and signed off on it

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and it's something they approve and have notified and let everybody know, that's a different story. But I think you have to just do it the same way as you approached any kind of patient. And if they have been called there they should transport, you know, the patient if they have been asked for help. If the patient doesn't want to go and they feel comfortable with the person, can RMA, that's fine. If there is a discussion I would call medical control and ask for assistance.

MR. VIOLANTE: Yeah -- no, I completely agree. We are just adding another piece into that and they may say --

DR. MURPHY: Yeah, I think we need to keep it the same way for everything across the board so there is not the exceptions that everyone needs to learn about. Just the way it is, this is the way you respond to a call no matter what the complaint was.

DR. PAPISH: I think if mobile crisis is evaluating a patient, at the very least if they are comfortable saying the patient can

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stay home, then they are saying that the patient has capacity.

DR. MURPHY: And the patient --
(Everyone is speaking at once.)

DR. BERKOWITZ: In which case they will call medical control and get an RMA.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah, and they should just have them sign.

DR. LARSEN: So then that's the plan? There needs to be a plan.

MR. MURPHY: I normally don't disagree with my distinguished colleague, but I think most of the behavioral response teams, mobile mental teams are run on a local basis. I think it should be left to the locality. We have a perfect system in place in Rockland with volunteers and agencies and with the behavioral health social worker who happens to be the clinician of expert on the scene and that's been realized and accepted by everyone there is a plan by medical directors. I would respectfully ask the REMAC just to kind of stay out of it right now and just let the individual teams do what

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they do and not confuse the issue.

DR. LARSEN: But just to clarify, so if the medics do get called, so that's okay for them, is that right?

MR. MURPHY: Yes. Often times the medics on the scene will call and realize this is not a medical emergency, this is an emotional issue, it's a behavioral issue. This person does not need to the -- go to the emergency room, it's not in their best interests. And they will call the behavioral health response team, who comes and they transfer the care to them because it's a behavioral issue. And they go back in service and the behavioral deal with the person, do what they need, TLC, maybe a half hour of engagement, referral to MHA in Rockland and everybody goes about their business and the patient gets what was required. Obviously, if the medics get there and they are psychotic they are not going to call behavioral health, they're going to transport. That's the way it works and it works well.

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DR. LARSEN: And there hasn't been any -- no one is trying to come back on EMS for this?

MR. MURPHY: No. And we are in year three.

DR. LARSEN: Okay.

MR. VIOLANTE: So that's more of an agency policy so I think that fits in appropriately --

DR. BERKOWITZ: You know, what we are talking about is in the absence of that what do you do in that situation? Clearly, you are highly evolved in that regard. We are talking about a situation where someone might not have the policy. I don't think we are trying to change what you do.

MR. MURPHY: No, I understand that --

DR. RABRICH: I think agencies that work closely with these and have the system setup, that's already worked out through medical director and agency policy. But I think what you are saying is you don't have a working relationship for this, you don't have any clear guidance in certain areas. And there

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might need to be something there, but it wouldn't supersede what is already in place and works in other areas.

DR. MURPHY: Correct. All right, great.

SEMAC report. So, Mike, I don't know if you want to jump in at any time. I missed it because of family illness. However, the notes pretty much from the committee, a few things went through from different areas, some protocol changes, the SEMAC had sent out an advisory regarding hyperventilation and severely traumatized brain injured patients, and they removed a very very old advisory that was out about hyperventilation that was still out there in the books so they made sure that came down.

MR. BENENATI: Just for the record, that was 97-03, which was redacted.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah. And there was a presentation by the Coverdell Stroke Hospital data collection program, that's the centralized New York Stroke Program that takes all the QI data from all the institutions. They made a presentation.

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There was a lot of discussion about the statewide BLS protocols and how the training and education committee are going to come up with the protocols on the system for them.

I don't know if you want to add anything.

MR. BENENATI: The only other thing is that the State also decided that the critical care program would be sunsetted. And there will be no new programs approved after January 1st of '18. And lots of dates were thrown around, but I believe that no recertifications after 10 years from that, so January 1 of 2028, the CC program. All CCs would have to either bridge to a paramedic, which was discussed and they are going to development a program for people to bridge up, or they can go down to AEMT level. But extensive discussions and everybody really was understanding of the need to eliminate the program because there is not a national curriculum. They estimated the cost to keep the program around would be 1.2 million dollars because of the materials that would

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have to be rewritten and for only 1,500 providers across the State.

DR. MURPHY: Ad so now they are going to disburse that money to all of us?

MR. BENENATI: That will be coming in your next check.

DR. MURPHY: So yeah, that was a big discussion because there are some areas in New York State that heavily relied on CCs. And so what we did was through the collaborative protocol is say -- and Mike made the pitch of a transition program. A program to just do a certain amount of interaction, education, supervision, make sure they are comfortable with certain procedures and to bridge them to the paramedic level, which only makes sense. And so hopefully this will flow forward.

They had a lot of discussion about the stroke protocols and primary stroke centers and comprehensive stroke center so that's pretty much what they -- wanted make sure it's the last known well time on all these interactions. On-line medical control to be

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contacted. And they were -- suggested changing the three and a half hours for transport destination decision to six hours. So -- just so that patients get to the participating stroke centers rather than to outlying institutions.

Check and Inject demonstration project was 635 agencies participating, 77 uses were done over the last quarter since our last meeting. And there were no reported problems.

And that was about it. The CC thing was the biggest discussion.

MR. PARRISH: At training and ed they are no longer issuing instructor notifications. If your instructor card is going to lapse you have to know it. It used to be they would send you a letter a month or two ahead of time. They are not doing that anymore.

Instructor exams, the folks that are taking it, the CLI seem to be doing better, about 80 percent passing, CIC about 70 percent passing.

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On-site scoring is a big discussion. You can do on-site scoring, but you cannot get a piece of paper saying you are cleared to go to work. They found that there was some issues with course sponsors not sending in all the correct paperwork and they were issuing cards to people that hadn't finished all the course requirements. So now you can take the on-site scoring for your own satisfaction, but you still have to wait for the card to show up before you can go to work.

The TAG regional faculty update that they were pushing has died because of lack of funding.

The budget constraints, Lee Burns talked about that. They can't fill any of their positions. The budget last year was 6.3 mil, this year 5.7 mil, but given a cap of 4.9 mil to run the office.

The new Office of Hospital Emergency Preparedness contract is coming out and there is going to be a regional point of contact. The region or myself is supposed to be

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notified about it. They want EMS involvement in it, but there is no grant money available for EMS involvement in this thing -- like we have talked about before.

The next SEMSCO is 26-27 and they are reviewing the statewide mobilization plan.

DR. MURPHY: Okay, thanks, Rich.

Under announcements, we talked about Cragsmoor and Putnam, the two new programs and voted on it.

From the Department of Health there were two citations sent down for the Westfield Fire Department. The Village of Westfield, New York has been suspended for one year and assessed a civil penalty of \$5,000.00 for violations of Part 800.

And Andrew Lestay (phonetic) of East 10th Street, New York, New York, Manhattan, was suspended for one year effective June 9th. And he has a six month actual suspension serving concurrently for a violation of Part 800. He was assessed a \$2,000.00 civil penalty. And he is required to report back, they have all these

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stipulations for him.

Those are the notifications from the State.

Now, open forum. Anything anyone wants to bring up?

MR. BENENATI: I have two announcements. The first is that there is going to be an educational opportunity, which is called Navigating the Business of EMS a Strategic Vision, run by the Catskill Hudson Area Health Foundation Center, it's July 14th from 8:00 to 4:30 at Marist College.

And, Bill, is that up on the website?

MR. CRUTCHER: Um, um.

MR. BENENATI: So you can get to it on the website. I know there has been fairly wide distribution. It's an all day seminar that maybe a good opportunity for some folks --

MR. VIOLANTE: Those are really good seminars AEG does during the last number of years.

MR. BENENATI: And the other thing I just saw this morning is, there is a grant

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which is available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture for distance learning and telemedicine. And so I know at the State there was lots of discussion about distance learning for those folks that need to take advanced programs. And some of the rural parts of the State one of the biggest complaints with doing away with the CC program is that they need to drive an hour to get to a class. So if anybody is interested, U.S. Department of Agriculture distance learning in telemedicine grant.

That's all I have. Thank you.

DR. MURPHY: Anybody else?

MR. BRENNAN: Math Brennan. With epinephrine, 1 to 10,000 shortage. Am I correct in remembering that several years ago we were in the same situation and there was guidance provided by the REMAC as to what to do?

DR. MURPHY: Yeah. I think we sent out an advisory at that time so --

MR. BRENNAN: Any chance we can dust it off and send it again?

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DR. MURPHY: We'll revisit -- that little Karen sitting right next to you, she is a good resource person.

MR. BRENNAN: We are at the point as an agency where we do not have 1 to 10,000 epinephrine anymore.

DR. MURPHY: The other thing that came out of -- you know, one of my throwaway journals electronically is that sodium bicarb is now like becoming extremely short. That there are -- many institutions are canceling elective surgeries that require the use of bicarb in their procedures or whatever they are doing. And they are going to cancel them because the shortage is to that much of a dire straight.

DR. PAPISH: We were down to four lorazepam in the hospital last week.

DR. GUTMAN: We have eight lorazepam we are out of epi atropine, calcium and sodium bicarb at our hospital --

DR. PAPISH: Soon it will be chicken soup.

DR. GUTMAN: We do have Haldol, we do.

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That we do have --

DR. MURPHY: Dave?

MR. GRASS: I have something else.

DR. MURPHY: Sorry?

MR. GRASS: Can I say something?

DR. MURPHY: Yeah.

MR. GRASS: Dave Grass, Mobile Life.

Just to kind of comment, I heard the protocol committee talk about before adding high risk low use procedures into our protocols. Once we adopted the collaborative agreement and diversified what the protocols are across the State, I would encourage this body to look at each of the high risk low use procedures and either approve and start to evaluate whether they make sense in the Hudson Valley. Just because a region that has five critical cares doing something in the field may not make sense here. And I don't want to just see us get into a situation where just simply because another region in the State is utilizing it, we now put that risk on the agencies and you start looking at does it make sense for them to be doing it. And one

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can argue back and forth whether the OG insertion post intubation has relevance. I'm sure the argument can be made that occasionally it will, there will be a situation where it's relevant. The question is, if we write it in the protocol and ask the ALS providers to do it, they are going to question is it something that has to be done before it gets there? What if I don't use it? What are the risks of that?

So I encourage the REMAC as we look at the high risk low use procedures that have benefit across the State, do they make sense in the Hudson Valley before we start using them.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah, definitely I think we keep that in the back of every conversation and point well-taken. Under the protocol, it's used to consider, it's considered. It's not something they have to do, but they can consider it if they feel that, you know, they think it would assist the patient. Are they having trouble bagging? Are they -- you know, certain things happening and is it a

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distance for them to get to where they are going? So it's there as consider.

MR. GRASS: And I respectfully agree with that. Unfortunately, some people will interpret it's now in the protocol, does it have to be done? And how are the receiving facilities going to say, why wasn't it done prior to approval? Again, for anybody in the back of that ambulance when all heck is breaking loose, is that a priority of something they should be thinking about and how it will be received?

All I'm asking for is consideration as we move forward adopting some of the high risk low use skills.

DR. MURPHY: Yeah, that's why it says considered.

DR. PAPISH: I don't worry -- I don't think -- I mean, I don't think the majority of receiving facilities would be upset or -- about the lack of an OG tube --

DR. BERKOWITZ: Unless the OG tube is your EG tube.

DR. PAPISH: -- when it's sucking the

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air out.

DR. MURPHY: Point well-taken.

Any other comments, concerns, or
anything in the open forum?

All right, I'll ask for a motion for
adjournment?

You guys want to sit here?

DR. BUTTERFASS: (Indicating.)

DR. MCGINLEY: Second.

DR. MURPHY: Thank you everybody for
coming. I know your schedules are tough and
I appreciate it so much. We all appreciate
it.

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THE FOREGOING IS CERTIFIED to be a true
and correct transcription of the original
Stenographic minutes to the best of my ability.



Yvette Arnold

