

The Role of Emergency Paramedics in Transporting Cases to Health Facilities

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Abstract

This study aims to the role of emergency paramedics in transporting cases to hospitals, the rate of completion of emergency paramedics in transporting cases to hospitals in record time, the role of emergency paramedics in saving people's lives , a questionnaire was prepared via Google Drive and distributed to the population aged 25-55 years, men and women, in the city of Mecca. As for the questionnaire, it was distributed via the social networking program (WhatsApp) for the purpose of distancing for fear of the presence of the Corona virus. 400 questionnaires were distributed, and 380 responses were obtained via email to the principal researcher. The paramedic writes a brief report and sends it with the injured person when he is transported to the doctor or to the hospital? Yes 91.1%. From the participants' opinions, we it concluded that the role of the emergency paramedic is extremely important in saving people's lives.

Keywords: the role of, emergency paramedics, in transporting cases, to health facilities.

1. Introduction

Emergency medical technician, ambulance technician, or emergency medical technician ⁽¹⁾ are medical terms used in some countries to refer to a health care provider for emergency medical services. Emergency medical technicians are doctors trained to quickly coordinate cases related to medical problems, illnesses, injuries, and accidents ⁽²⁾. Emergency medical technicians most often work in ambulances, but should not be confused with "ambulance drivers" or "ambulance evaluators," that is, ambulance crews not previously trained in emergency medical care or driving. Emergency medical technicians often work for private ambulance services, governments, hospitals, and fire departments. Emergency medical technicians provide medical care under a set of protocols usually written by a physician ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾. The purpose of emergency medical care is to stabilize patients who have a life-threatening or limb-threatening injury or illness. In contrast to preventive medicine or primary care emergency medical care focuses on the provision of immediate or urgent medical interventions. It includes two major components:

medical decision-making, and the actions necessary to prevent needless death or disability because of time-critical health problems, irrespective of the patient's age, gender, location or condition. The three fundamental functions of a health system are to improve the health of the population, respond to people's expectations, and provide financial protection against the costs of ill-health ⁽⁶⁾. Emergency medical care can contribute positively to these functions. There are no empirical data on the number of lives or disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) saved through emergency medical care. Enhancing a health system's responsiveness to people's expectations leads to improved utilization of services and better outcomes ⁽⁶⁾. Access to medical care for urgent or life-threatening conditions is a key expectation in many communities. Emergency medical care has three components: care in the community; care during transportation, which is related to the question of access; and care on arrival at the receiving health facility. It is designed to overcome the factors most commonly implicated in preventable mortality, such as delays in seeking care, access to a health facility, and the provision of adequate care at the facility ⁽⁷⁾. The outcome of acute illness or injury is strongly influenced by early recognition of its severity and the need for medical intervention. Since most emergencies start at home, any system to promote the early recognition of emergency conditions should be based in the community. In order to save the lives of pregnant women it is important to reduce delays in accessing health care ⁽⁸⁾. An absence of emergency medical transport is a common barrier to care. This may arise because of any of several factors, including the lack of appropriate vehicles, the absence or inadequacy of roads, and the inability to pay for transport services. The consequences of a lack of transport can be grave. The prevailing models of emergency medical transport used in North America and Western Europe are quite costly and would be practical for most low-income countries.

2. Material and Methods:

The study began in (the city of Mecca in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), and the study ended with writing the data collection in September 2024. The researcher used descriptive analysis, an approach that uses quantitative or qualitative description of the social phenomenon (The role of emergency paramedics in transporting cases to health facilities). The independent variable (percentage of cases transported by emergency paramedics to Mecca hospitals annually) and the dependent variable (percentage of cases transported by emergency paramedics to Mecca hospitals per month). This type of study is characterized by analysis, reason, objectivity, and reality. It is also concerned with individuals and societies, as it studies the variables and their impact on the health of the individual, society, and the consumer, and the spread of diseases and their relationship. For demographic variables such as age, gender, nationality, and marital status. Status and occupation ⁽⁹⁾, and use the Excel 2010 Office suite pie chart to sort the results ⁽¹⁰⁾. The questionnaire is a wonderful and useful tool for collecting a huge amount of data, but the researchers were not able to conduct personal interviews with the participants in the online survey, due to social distancing rules at the time to prevent infection between participants and researchers, the questionnaire was only answered electronically, and the questionnaire consists of fifteen questions, all of which are closed-ended.

3. Results and discussion:

The percentage of approval to participate in the questionnaire was 98.7%, and the percentage of refusal to participate was 1.3%. The ages of the male and female participants were as follows: 25-34 years old, 17.7%. Among those aged 35-44 years, it reached 49.4%. As for those aged 45-55 years, 34.8%. The gender of the participants was 97.5% male, and the percentage of female participants was 2.5%. As for their nationalities, the percentage of Saudis and non-Saudi women was 89.9% and non-Saudis and non-Saudi women was 10.1%. Their occupations were as follows: student 1.7%, government employee 65%, private sector employee 20%, self-employed person 1%, unemployed 11.3%. As for their educational status, their professions were as follows: secondary school 32.5%, university 46.3%, health diploma 10%, master's 6.2%, doctorate 4.8%.As for the responses to the questionnaire questions, they were as follows: First question: The paramedic must reassure the injured person, calm him down, remove his anxiety, encourage him, treat him kindly, and alleviate his discomfort? Yes 97.7%, No 0%, and I don't know 2.3%. The second question: Does the paramedic treat each case gently and quickly? Yes 98.8% and no 1.2%. Question Three: The paramedic reduces the risk of the injury until the doctor or ambulance arrives? Yes 97.7% and I don't know 2.3%. Question Four: First aid is immediate and temporary medical care provided to an injured or sick person for the purpose of trying to bring him to the best health condition? Yes 98.8% and I don't know 1.2%. Question five: The role of paramedic is one of the most challenging and enlightening professions. When lives are at stake. Are you the one in charge? Yes, 93.1%, no, 1.8%, and I don't know, 5%. Question Six: The role of the paramedic is to prevent the occurrence of complications that pose a threat to the life of the injured person, and that the paramedic cannot act as an alternative to the doctor? Yes 95.5% and no 4.5%. Question Seven: The paramedic must transport the injured person to the hospital in an ambulance if his condition is serious, or in a regular car if his wounds are light, and hand him over to the doctor or nurse to take care of him? Yes, 89.9%, No, 4%, and I don't know, 6.1%. Question Eight: Does the paramedic write a brief report and send it with the injured person when he is transferred to the doctor or to the hospital? Yes 91.1%, No 6.1%, and I do not know 2.8%. Question nine: The paramedic sends a message to the injured person's family or calls his family and informs them of what happened and the place to which the injured person was taken. If the injured person is unconscious, the paramedic searches the injured person's pockets, hoping to find papers containing information about the injured person's relatives and their addresses? Yes, 62.9%, No, 24.7%, and I don't know, 12.4%. The tenth question: One of the paramedic's tasks is to prevent crowding around the injured person so that he can breathe - stopping the bleeding, making a splint, artificial respiration, or massaging the heart? Yes 93.3%, No 6.1%, and I don't know 0.6%.

Table:no-1: the role of emergency paramedics in transporting cases to health facilities according to the opinions of participants

The role of emergency paramedics in transporting cases to health facilities	Yes	No	I don't know
The paramedic must reassure the injured person, calm him down, remove his anxiety, encourage him, treat him kindly, and alleviate his discomfort.	97.8%	0%	2.2%
The role of the paramedic is to prevent the occurrence of complications that pose a threat to the life of the injured person, and the paramedic cannot act as an alternative to the doctor.	95.6%	0%	4.4%

The paramedic must transport the injured person to the hospital in an ambulance if his condition is serious, or in a regular car if his wounds are light, and hand him over to the doctor or nurse to take care of him	89.9%	4%	6.1%
The paramedic writes a brief report and sends it with the injured person when he is transported to the doctor or to the hospital?	91.1%	6.1%	2.8%
The paramedic sends a message to the injured person's family or calls his family and informs them of what happened and the place to which the injured person was taken. If the injured person is unconscious, the paramedic searches the injured person's pockets to find papers containing information about the injured person's relatives and their addresses?	62.9%	24.7%	12.4%

There is a study entitled ⁽¹¹⁾ (Emergency medical care in developing countries: is it worthwhile) in 2002 .it concluded that priority should be placed on developing minimum guidelines for emergency medical care in low-income countries. The efficacy of such care could be assessed by implementing pilot programs in several low-income and middle-income countries. This would help to determine the degree to which emergency medical care systems save lives and at what cost.

4. Conclusion:

The role of the paramedic is to prevent the occurrence of complications that pose a threat to the life of the injured person, and the paramedic cannot act as an alternative to the doctor.95.6%. The paramedic writes a brief report and sends it with the injured person when he is transported to the doctor or to the hospital? Yes 91.1%. From the participants' opinions, we find that the role of the emergency paramedic is extremely important in saving people's lives.

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