

QUEENSLAND AMBULANCE SERVICE

VARIABLE LIST

Indicate the variables requested for your project. Note that only variables that are directly relevant to addressing the specified research question/s will be considered for approval.

VACIS (eARF): This data set is the clinical case capture recorded by paramedics on scene. The electronic capture of data has been in place since 2007.

eARF Variable	Requested?	Specify variable of interest
Case number (eARF number)	☐ YES ☐ NO	
Incident number	☐ YES ☐ NO	
Date (dd:mm:yyyy)	YES NO	
Patient name	☐ YES ☐ NO	
Patient gender	☐ YES ☐ NO	
Patient age	☐ YES ☐ NO	
Scene location (street address)	☐ YES ☐ NO	
Scene location (postcode)	YES NO	
Location type	☐ YES ☐ NO	
Dispatch code	YES NO	
QAS station	☐ YES ☐ NO	
QAS region	YES NO	
Response unit / type	YES NO	
Paramedic skill level	YES NO	

PHx – Past history		
Pre-existing conditions (medical conditions and procedures the patient may have or have had)	YES NO	
Allergies (substances the patient is allergic to and the reaction)	YES NO	
Current medications (All medication that the patient currently takes)	YES NO	
Risk factors (common risk factors e.g. diabetes, obesity, smoking)	YES NO	
Hx – Case history		
A description of the circumstances as to why the ambulance was called (e.g. the mechanism of injury).	This may come from the pa	tient, relatives, bystanders, etc.
Case nature What the Paramedic believes is the cause of the presenting problem (e.g. overdose,		
cardiovascular problem, chemical exposure, motor vehicle collision). This variable is generally	YES NO	
most appropriate for identifying particular patient categories in the eARF collection.		
Alcohol withdrawal; Allergy; Animal related injury; Assault; Bicycle collision; Biological exposure; Bite/si	ting/envenomation; Cardio	vascular problem; Chemical exposure; Crush;
Dermatology problem; Drowning/immersion; Drug requesting detox; Drug withdrawal; Electrical contains	=	
exposure; Explosion/Incendiary device; Eye injury/problem; Fall; Fire/smoke exposure; Foreign body; Ga	astrointestinal problem; Ge	nitourinary problem; Hanging; Immune
problem; Inhalation; Lightning strike; Medical-General; Motorcycle collision; Motor vehicle collision; Mu	usculoskeletal problem; Ne	urological problem; Obstetric/gynaecology
problem; Oncology problem; Overdose/exposure; Paediatric collision; Psychiatric problem; Radiation co		
situation problem; Sporting injury; Stabbing; Struck by object; Surgical – General; Other; Unknown Prob	lem; No problem detected	
Case description		
A free text field where Paramedics are required to enter a concise description of the events	YES NO	
leading up to the need to call for an Ambulance.		
O/A - On arrival		
Scene findings		
What the Paramedic observes on arrival at scene such as any dangers or hazards, the patient's	YES NO	
position and social situation.		
Prior care management (others at scene)		
Allows the Paramedic to document who else was at the scene (such as bystanders, police, fire	YES NO	
services, doctors, off-duty paramedics) and whether prior care management is undertaken.		
Patient complaint	☐ YES ☐ NO	
The main problem the patient complains about.		
O/E – On examination	T	
Primary survey	YES NO	
A preliminary assessment that identifies any immediate life threat.		
Secondary survey		
Findings from head to toe examination and other physical findings such as Mental Status	☐ YES ☐ NO	
Assessment and Neurological Status Assessment.		
Initial assessment		
What the Paramedic believes is the patient's main problem after completing Primary, Vital Signs and Secondary Surveys.	☐ YES ☐ NO	

VSS – Vital signs survey		
VSS – General		
Pulse, Blood Pressure, Respiratory Rate, Skin Temperature, Skin Colour, Skin	YES NO	
Moisture, Glasgow Coma Score (GCS), Pupil Size and Reactivity and Pain Score.		
VSS – Paediatric		
Wong-baker pain score, APGAR activity, APGAR appearance; APGAR Grimace, APGAR Pulse,	YES NO	
APGAR Respiratory effort, GCS Verbal child.		
VSS – Advanced		
Advanced vital signs are recorded for certain case types only. Information recorded here	☐ YES ☐ NO	
includes oxygen saturation (SPO2), cardiac monitor readings and end tidal CO2 (ETCO2)		
readings.		
VSS – Respiratory status assessment		
This is a 9-point uniform approach for assessing the respiratory status of the patient and		
includes: Respiratory appearance, Respiratory chest wall status, Respiratory effort, Respiratory	YES NO	
rhythm, Respiratory sounds, Respiratory speech, Respiratory status & Respiratory upper airway		
sounds.		
Mx - Management		
Includes all patient care, interventions and clinical management variables (including time of		Specify the particular drugs / procedures of
administration/s of drugs and procedures)	YES NO	interest
duministration/3 of arags and procedures/		merest
Result		
Transport Code	☐ YES ☐ NO	
Acute, Non acute, Time critical, non-time critical		
Destination (hospital name)	YES NO	
Final assessment		
What the Paramedic believes is the patient's main problem at the time the patient is discharged	YES NO	
from his/her care.		
Referral		
Allows the entry of data relevant to where a patient is not transported to Hospital, but is	☐ YES ☐ NO	
referred onto another agency more appropriate for their needs. (ie: LMO, CAT Team, Social		
Worker etc.)		
Patient outcome	☐ YES ☐ NO	
Change in status: patient improved / did not improve / no change		
Case times		
Call received (hh:mm)	YES NO	
Dispatched (hh:mm)	YES NO	
At scene (hh:mm)	YES NO	
At natient (hh·mm)	☐ YES ☐ NO	

Loaded (hh:mm)	YES NO	
Notify (hh:mm)	YES NO	
At destination (hh:mm)	YES NO	
Triage (hh:mm)	YES NO	
Off stretcher (hh:mm)	YES NO	
Case complete (hh:mm)	YES NO	

CAD dispatch data (collected at the point of call taking)

CAD data does not include specific patient-related clinical variables. The data in this system is collected for the purposes of resource allocation and dispatch, and uses Advanced Medical Priority Dispatch Software to prioritise calls and arrange for appropriate and timely ambulance resources. It is therefore suitable for use in research that investigates demand for service and resource allocation and utilisation.

CAD Variable	Requested?	Specify variable of interest
Incident number	YES NO	
Date (dd:mm:yyyy)	YES NO	
Time of call (hh:mm)	YES NO	
MPDS determinant*	YES NO	
Dispatch criticality	YES NO	
Scene location (street address, postcode, XY coordinate)	YES NO	
QAS station responding	YES NO	
QAS region	YES NO	
Response unit / type	YES NO	
Number of units responded	YES NO	
Ambulance unit status at time of dispatch	YES NO	
Paramedic skill level	YES NO	

^{*}MPDS includes a possible 33 determinants:

1	Abdominal Pain/Problems	12	Convulsions/Seizures	23	Overdose/Poisoning (Ingestion)
2	Allergic Reactions/Animal Stings/ Envenomation	13	Diabetic Problems	24	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
3	Animal Bites/Attacks	14	Drowning/Diving/SCUBA Accident	25	Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt
4	Assault/Sexual Assault	15	Electrocution/Lightning	26	Sick Person
5	Back Pain (Non-Traumatic/Non-Recent)	16	Eye Problems/Injuries	27	Stab/Gunshot/Penetrating Trauma
6	Breathing Problems	17	Falls	28	Stroke (C.V.A.)
7	Burns/Explosions	18	Headache	29	Traffic/Transportation Accidents
8	Carbon Monoxide/Inhalation/HazMat	19	Heart Problems/A.I.C.D.	30	Traumatic Injuries
9	Cardiac or Respiratory Arrest/Death	20	Heat/Cold Exposure	31	Unconscious (Near)
10	Chest Pain	21	Hemorrhage/Lacerations	32	Unknown Problem (Man Down)
11	Choking	22	Inaccessible Incident/Entrapments	33	Inter-Facility Transfer/Palliative Care