How Telemedicine Can Help **On-Call Specialist EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT** Video-conferencing bridge capability to allow for a secure connection through laptop or ehealth device **Trauma Center/ED** Connect to ambulance via IP network & secure software Telemedicine unit to provide video-conferencing & medical data sharing Trained medical staff and "Golden Hour" healthcare providers The first **60 MINUTES** after a trauma or cardiac event could Telemedicine unit with: mean the difference Total exam camera between life and Otoscope death Stethoscope Ultrasound **EKG** · Store-and-forward image automation Some Texans have to Wi-Fi network connection with Patient **Wireless Patient Monitoring** travel more than secure video-conferencing to reach the nearest hospital

EMS Barriers in Texas

Reported Average Run Times

Brewster County - 120 min.

Castro County - 110 min.

Glasscock County - 63 min.

Kimble County - 120 min.

Lubbock County - 30 min.

Randall County - 35 min.

Scurry County - 104 min.

Ward County - 99 min.

Real Life Run Times

- An hour and fifteen minutes for an ambulance to respond to a heart attack in the panhandle due to a lack of certified EMTs to respond to the call
- Three-hour time period from the accident to get an injured repairman from the Eagle Ford Shale to a hospital in San Antonio
- Three-hour time period from time of an accident at an oil rig in Culberson County until response due to a 180-mile drive to the oil rig site



"If you're going to have a heart attack, you better be first."

Texas Facts

- **Y** Texas population: **26,448,193**
- W Out of 254 counties, 177 are rural
- Within rural counties:
 - 21 do not have any licensed EMS organization
 - 54 have First Responder organizations
 - 22 have basic life support
 - Only 5 have advanced life support
- There is an average of one responding agency for every 6,333 people, or one agency per 422 square miles
- In some Texas counties, EMS is not uniformly available at any level and in other counties, Basic Life Support (BLS) services exist at least 50% of the time, but the services available at other times may be very limited and not reliable

Distance Between Oil Shales to a Trauma Center

- Robert Lee, Coke County 156 miles to a Trauma I facility and 124 miles to a Trauma II Facility
- Mertzon, Irion County 215 miles to a Trauma I facility and 134 miles to a Trauma II facility
- Mentone, Loving County 186 miles to a Trauma I facility and 76 miles to a Trauma II facility
- Ft. Davis, Jeff Davis County 197 miles to a Trauma I facility and 148 miles to a Trauma II facility
- Barnett Shale, Jones County 139 miles to a Trauma I facility and 107 miles to a Trauma II facility

Common Issues

- Location of call
- New oil and gas wells
- Unfamiliar territory
- Distance to site
- Getting to the closest facility that can treat the perceived issue the patient is facing
- Only two Level One Trauma Centers in West Texas

- Road Conditions
- Lack of trained EMS personnel for patient condition being treated
- Poor equipment and/or no equipment
- Only one vehicle and two calls
- Texas is one of five states with the most interstate mileage with an estimated 17 routes, consisting of 3.233.45 miles
- 37% of all injuries reported to trauma centers in Texas are caused by motor vehicle accidents
- In 2013, there were 444,468 motor vehicle crashes in Texas, out if which 24.9% were located in rural areas
- Statewide, there were 3,039 fatal crashes, with 54.3% in rural areas it has been observed that response time is believed to be a critical factor as to why more fatalities occur in crashed located in rural areas

60% of all injury deaths in the U.S. occur in rural areas

Texas Emergency Medical Services

Personnel

- 62,764 Emergency Medical Providers in Texas
- Limited number of paramedics in rural areas approximately only 20 percent of paramedics practice in areas designated as rural or frontier
- Difficult to maintain volunteers due to apathy and lack of time
- Lack of competitive wages for EMS Personnel
- Paramedics and other EMS workers are filling in gaps of service for many of the remote and frontier communities
- Population of personnel is limited and aging

Funding

- Tobacco Settlement, 911 Equalization Surcharge, Driver's Responsibility Act, DUI/DWI Conviction Surcharge, Traffic and signal fines
- Extraordinary Emergency Account
- DSHS receives funds and disperses them to Regional Advisory Councils (RACs)
- 135 received RAC funds
- 21 received TEEX funding and LPG grant funds
- · Limited Oil and gas company donations
- · Local farmers aid in fuel costs

Education & Training

- January 1, 2013, Texas mandated that all paramedics go through a two-year college accredited program
- Paramedic training is often too far away for people in the rural areas to attend
- Many rural areas depend on paramedics for primary care

Communication Issues

- EMS may travel at least 77 to 100 miles to a trauma facility
- Some ambulances run five to six hours round-trip
- West Texas lacks communication towers, support of 4G communications, inaccurate mapping, geography, and shortage of well-known dispersed landmarks
- Some counties in West Texas have "dead areas" and some lack a 911 service due to the lack of 24-hour EMS coverage
- Rural areas depend on adjacent counties to take calls and page responders who lack 911 services

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F. Marie Hall Institute for Rural and Community Health

Providers

- Emergency Care Attendant (ECA)
- Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)
- EMT Intermediate (EMT-I)
- EMT Paramedic (EMT-P)
- Licensed Paramedic (LP)

Service Type

- Private EMS Services
- Fire Department
- Volunteer
- Hospital District based
- Municipal and Volunteer

Ambulances & Equipment

- 539 ambulances in the 108 TTUHSC counties in West Texas (production years 1986 to 2013).
- A lack of funds for vehicle maintenance is cause for concern with EMS services
- A combination of distance and lack of vehicle maintenance leads to breakdown issues during transport
- Rural area paramedics are not always readily available
- Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue's (BORSTAR) industrial ambulance aids the border and assists in hazardous road conditions

Air Medical Transport

- Vital to EMS coverage or when driving time to a facility is more than an hour
- Helicopters cannot cover all of West Texas due to fuel constraints
- It may take a helicopter an hour from time of the launch to a facility
- Weather can affect the transport time
- There are approximately only 29 Heliports in West Texas

Emergency Medical Task Force

- Mass casualty incidents happen in rural areas
- TTUHSC region is covered by seven Ambuses and four MMUs, located in Arlington, San Antonio, El Paso, and Lubbock
- Distance to an accident scene could be more than two hours
- Response time is critical and coverage area is vast

4G/LTE Coverage in Texas

