

# TRAIN Tools

## Resource Assignment

<u>TRAIN Color Code</u>	<u>Patient Transport Risk</u>	<u>Transportation Requirement</u>
Blue	No Risk	Car (Non-ambulance)/Car seat
Green	Low Risk	BLS Ambulance
Yellow	Medium Risk	ALS Ambulance
Orange	Moderate Risk	Critical Care Transport (CCT)
Red	High Risk	Specialized Transport

### Transport Descriptions

Transport Type	Staffed By	Capabilities/Considerations
<b>BLS (Basic Life Support) Ambulance</b>	2 licensed emergency medical technicians (EMTs)	Designed for inter-facility transfer and pre-hospital response to ill or injured patients. EMTs can use AEDs, perform basic and intermediate airway procedures and complete basic monitoring of patients (i.e. vitals, oxygen levels). Care is non-invasive by nature.
<b>ALS (Advanced Life Support) Ambulance</b>	Minimum of 1 paramedic and 1 EMT	Provide advanced life support and interventional care. Capabilities of paramedics include the administration of authorized medications, use of advanced airway equipment, cardiac monitors and blood glucose testing equipment. Paramedics can start IVs and push authorized medications.
<b>Critical Care Transport (CCT)</b>	At least one provider is a RN, PA, NP or physician along with an EMT or paramedic and others as needed (i.e. RT)	The provision of medical care by a critical care transport team to a patient requiring transport such that the failure to initiate on an urgent basis or maintain acute medical, pharmacological interventions or technologies would result in sudden, clinically significant or life threatening deterioration in the patient's condition. A patient requiring critical care transport has a critical illness or injury that acutely impairs one or more vital organ systems such that there is a high probability of imminent or life threatening deterioration in the patient's condition.
<b>Specialized Transport</b>	Dependent on patient need	Patient's condition requires ongoing care that must be provided by one or more health professionals in <u>an appropriate specialty area</u> . Specialty areas can include nursing, medicine, respiratory care, cardiovascular care or a paramedic with additional training. Consideration of this type of transport will include immediate placement needs that may be related to surgical interventions, autoimmune disorders as well as consideration of physical requirements and equipment needed for transport (i.e. a bariatric patient).

## NICU TRAIN Tool

<i>Transport</i>	<i>Car</i>	<i>BLS</i>	<i>ALS</i>	<i>CCT</i>	<i>Specialized</i>
<b>Life Support</b>	Stable	Stable	Minimal	Moderate	Maximal
<b>Mobility</b>	Car/Carseat	Wheelchair or Stretcher	Wheelchair or Stretcher	Stretcher	Incubator or Immobile
<b>Nutrition</b>	All PO	Intermittent Enteral	Continuous Enteral or Partial Parenteral	TPN Dependent	TPN Dependent
<b>Pharmacy</b>	PO Meds	IV Lock	IV Fluids	IV Drip x1	IV Drip ≥2

<b>Life Support</b>	<b>Minimal =</b>	Hood or Low Flow Cannula O2, chest tube, etc.
	<b>Moderate =</b>	CPAP/BiPAP/Hi-Flow, Conventional Ventilator, Peritoneal Dialysis, Externally paced, continuous nebulizer treatments, etc.
	<b>Maximal =</b>	Highly specialized equipt., e.g., Neonatal Ventilator, HFOV, ECMO, iNO, CVVH, Berlin Heart, wt ≤ 1.5 kg, etc.
<b>Pharmacy</b>	<b>IV Drip =</b>	Pharmacologic agents, not TPN, that cannot be discontinued for transport.
<b>Mobility</b>	<b>Car/Carseat =</b>	Able to ride in automobile with age-appropriate restraints.
	<b>Stretcher =</b>	Includes pediatric transport gurney with size-appropriate securement harness.
	<b>Incubator =</b>	Transport incubator with equipment for connecting to ambulance
	<b>Immobile =</b>	Unsafe to move without special equipment e.g., neurosurgical/bariatric

## Pediatric TRAIN Tool

Transport	Car (non-ambulance)	BLS (2 EMT Team)	ALS (1 EMT, 1 Paramedic)	CCT (EMTs/ Paramedics & RN)	Specialized (Staffed depending on need)
Life Support	Stable	Minimal	Minimal/Moderate	Moderate	Maximal
Mobility	Car seat/ Home Wheelchair	Wheelchair/Stretcher	Wheelchair/Stretcher	Stretcher	Incubator Transport/ Stretcher
Nutrition	All PO	Intermittent Enteral	Continuous Enteral or Partial Parenteral	TPN Dependent	TPN Dependent
Monitoring Level/ Stability	Routine Vitals	Routine Vitals + O2 sat; Moderately stable	Frequent Vitals + Cardiac Monitoring; Interventions possible	Continuous; Changing status; Interventions probable	Specialized OR requirements; Equipment or limited resources; High complexity
Pharmacy	PO Meds	IV Lock	IV Fluids – IV Drip without titration	Titrated IV Drip; TPN Dependent	IV Drip $\geq 2$ , type and monitoring requirement
Life Support	Minimal =	O2; Peripheral IV; Trach (non-vent and not requiring deep suction during transport)			
	Moderate =	CPAP/BiPAP/Hi-Flow; Chest tube; Continuous Nebulizer; Stable home/long-term vent (requires transport with RT or RN to maintain ventilator support)			
	Maximal =	Ventilator; ECMO; External Pacemaker; Highly Specialized Equipment			
Pharmacy	IV Drip =	Pharmacological agents that cannot be discontinued for transport, agents that require active monitoring. IV drips that can be maintained safely at current rate versus those that need dose monitoring and possible titration en route to destination (i.e. vasopressors, insulin, etc.)			
Mobility	Car (non-ambulance) =	Able to get in and out of non-ambulance car, van or bus; sit up; follow commands			
	Wheelchair =	Some impairment related to mobility; unable to ambulate long distances			
	Stretcher =	Unable to ambulate or contraindicated to current medical status/condition			
	Immobile =	Unsafe to move without specialized equipment. Non-ambulatory bariatric patient; unstable cervical fracture (includes incubator)			

## Obstetrics TRAIN Tool

Transport	Car (Non-Ambulance)	BLS (2 EMT Team)	ALS (1 EMT, 1 Paramedic Team)	Specialized (Staffed depending on need)
Labor Status	None/Early	Early	Active	Active/High Risk
Mobility	Car/Wheelchair	Wheelchair/Stretcher	Stretcher/Immobile	Stretcher/Immobile
Epidural Status	None	Placement > 1 Hour	Placement < 1 Hour	N/A
Maternal Risk	Low	Low/Moderate	Moderate/High	High

Labor Status	Early=	Onset of labor until cervix is dilated to 3 cm; mild to moderate contractions; greater than 5 minutes apart
	Active=	Continuous contractions (lasting > 40 sec) with contractions < 5 min apart; includes Transition Phase (<3 min apart) until delivery; normal delivery expected
	High Risk=	Multi-fetal pregnancy; low birth weight; abnormal fetal presentation; fetal distress; known congenital defects; complications; premature labor; trauma; imminent threat
Life Support	Minimal =	O2, peripheral IV
	Moderate =	CPAP/BiPAP/Hi-Flow; Chest tubes, Continuous Nebulizer
	Maximal =	Ventilator; ECMO; External Pacemaker; Highly specialized equipment
Pharmacy	IV Drip =	Pharmacologic agents, not TPN, that cannot be discontinued for transport; agents that require active monitoring
Mobility	Car (non-ambulance) =	Able to get in and out of non-ambulance car, van, or bus; sit up; follow commands
	Wheelchair =	Some impairment related to mobility; unable to ambulate for long distances
	Stretcher =	Unable to ambulate or contraindicated to current medical status/condition
	Immobile=	Unsafe to move without specialized equipment, e.g. non-ambulatory bariatric patient; unstable cervical fracture

### Adult TRAIN Tool

Transport	Car (Non-ambulance)	BLS (2 EMT Team)	ALS (1 EMT, 1 Paramedic)	CCT (EMT/Paramedics & RN)	Specialized (Staffed depending on need)
Life Support	Stable	Minimal	Minimal/Moderate	Moderate	Maximal
Mobility	Car/Wheelchair	Wheelchair/Stretcher	Wheelchair/Stretcher	Stretcher/Immobile	Stretcher/ Immobile/Bariatric
Monitoring Level/ Stability	Routine Vitals	Routine Vitals + O2 sat; Moderately stable	Frequent Vitals + Cardiac Monitoring; Interventions possible	Continuous; changing status; Interventions probable	Specialized OR requirements; Equipment or Scarce resources; Complexity
Pharmacy	PO Meds	IV Lock	IV Fluids – IV Drip without titration	Titrated IV Drip; TPN Dependent	IV Drip ≥2, type and monitoring requirement
Isolation Status		BASED ON MEDICAL NEED			Highly Infectious Patient
Life Support	Minimal =	O2; peripheral IV; Trach (non-vent and does not require deep suction during transport)			
	Moderate =	CPAP/BiPAP/Hi-Flow; Chest tubes; Continuous Nebulizer; Stable home/long-term vent (requires transport with RN or RT to maintain ventilator support)			
	Maximal =	Ventilator; ECMO; External Pacemaker; Highly specialized equipment			
Pharmacy	IV Drip =	Pharmacologic agents that cannot be discontinued for transport, agents that require active monitoring. IV drips that can be maintained safely at current rate vs. those that need close monitoring and possible titration en route to destination (i.e. vasopressors, insulin, etc.)			
Mobility	Car (vehicle) =	Able to get in and out of non-ambulance car, van, or bus; sit up; follow commands			
	Wheelchair =	Some impairment related to mobility; unable to ambulate for long distances			
	Stretcher =	Unable to ambulate or contraindicated to current medical status/condition			
	Immobile=	Unsafe to move without specialized equipment; non-ambulatory; unstable cervical fracture			
	Bariatric =	Patient whose weight exceeds 350 pounds and who requires special equipment for transport			

## Behavioral Health TRAIN Tool

Transport	Car (Non-ambulance)	BLS (2 EMT Team)	ALS (1 Paramedic, 1 EMT Team)
Lethality Risk (see definitions below)	Low	Moderate	High
AWOL Risk	Low	Moderate	High
Level of Lability	Low	Moderate	High
Pharmacy	Infrequent PO PRN Administration	Frequent PO PRN Administration	Frequent IM PRN Administration
Lethality Risk Definitions	<b>Low =</b>	Passive or no current suicidality and/or homicidality. No current plan or intent to harm self and/or others. No current signs of psychomotor agitation/physical risk to self and/or others. No restraints required.	
	<b>Moderate =</b>	Active suicidality and/or homicidality with current plan but no intent or means to act out plan. Some signs of psychomotor agitation/potential threat to self and/or others. May require 2P or 4P restraints.	
	<b>High =</b>	Active suicidality/homicidality with current plan and intent to harm self and/or others. High level of psychomotor agitation/risk of causing harm to self and/or others. Does require 2P or 4P restraints and IM medication administration.	

### Additional symptoms you may consider in determination of transport type

Car (non-ambulance): Euthymic, mildly depressed and/or anxious. Mood congruent. Normal, blunted or constricted affect. Fair insight and judgment. Alert and oriented, able and willing to ambulate safely.

BLS Ambulance: Manic, hyperactive, dysphoric and/or highly anxious. Some mood incongruence. Exaggerated, heightened affect. Rapid speech, flight of ideas. Mildly delusional. Impaired insight and judgment. Confused and/or lethargic individuals who are unable to ambulate or those whose willingness to transfer safely is in question.

ALS Ambulance: Psychomotor agitation, angry, gravely disabled and/or signs of active psychosis. Mood incongruence with current situation. Loud, pressured speech. Active delusions and/or hallucinations. Signs of response to internal stimuli. Severely impaired insight and judgment. Obtunded, stuporous and/or catatonic individuals who are unable to ambulate or those who display a complete lack of cooperation and a high lethality risk.