

HIGH RISK REFUSAL

Follow your System Policy - Use for Reference

DETERMINING DECISIONAL CAPACITY

1. Understanding: Is able to state understanding and meaning of information such as diagnosis, risk/benefits, and care options
2. Appreciation: Is able to explain how the information applies to self
3. Reasoning: Compares information and consequences
4. Expressing choice: Is able to express a decision

PATIENTS WITH DECISIONAL CAPACITY

- Patients with decisional capacity have the right to consent to, or refuse, some or all assessment, treatment, and/or transport.
- In all situations when a decisional patient refuses assessment, treatment, or transportation:
 1. Attempt to medically assess patient, including obtaining vitals
 2. Explain why treatment/transport is recommended
 3. Explain risks of refusal

HIGH RISK REFUSALS

EMS personnel should initiate contact with OLMC for approval of refusal for the following types of high-risk patients:

1. Received ALS assessment/treatment or would have met criteria for ALS transport, including L1-2 trauma
2. Patients under age 18, regardless of presence of parents/guardian on scene
3. Patients 65 years old and older
4. Altered mental status, under the influence of drugs/alcohol, or behavioral/psychological complaints
5. Obstetric patients
6. Any complex call where EMS personnel wish to seek additional consultation

EMS personnel will be given a log number by the ECRN or ECP who takes the call. This number must be documented in the patient care report.