

Email Communication 12/21/18

Variable	Change	Rationale
COPD	Exclude the isolated diagnosis of chronic asthma. Include <u>PRN</u> bronchodilator use for COPD.	TQIP clarification
Functionally Dependent Health Status	Do not include prosthetics, dentures, glasses, and hearing aids	TQIP clarification
Hospital Disposition	Assign home hospice to hospice	TQIP clarification
Congenital Anomalies	Include anomalies that have been operatively fixed prior to injury.	TQIP clarification
VAP	Updated to CDC Jan 2019 tables	CDC update

Email Communication 11/21/18

Variable	Change	Rationale
Co-Morbid Conditions	Renamed Pre-Existing Conditions	TQIP change
Hospital Complications	Renamed Hospital Events	TQIP change
Trauma Surgeon NPI	Resuscitation or admitting surgeon changed to resuscitation and admitting trauma surgeon capture	TQIP indicated they will be using admitting trauma surgeon NPI for MIPS reporting
Open Fx Antibiotic Variables	“at your hospital” changed to blue MTQIP specific font	MTQIP change to continue current reporting based on previous pilot experience revealing availability issues of OSH abx administration.
Multiple variables	Changed ~500 instances where “collect”, “used”, “completed”, “capture” was changed to “report” or “reported” with no impact on definition meaning	TQIP change for verbiage standardization
Hospital Events	Clarified exclusion of contaminants not requiring treatment for infections events	MTQIP clarification to reflect care delivery

Email Communication 11/8/18

Variable	Change	Rationale
GCS 40 Measures	All GCS not testable options were changed to field value zero	TQIP change

2019 MTQIP Data Definitions

Key

Indicator	Meaning
Yellow Highlight	Variable name highlighted = new variable/definition Text body highlighted = localized change
Blue Text	Verbiage with variability compared to NTDS
Green Text	Important verbiage variability compared to NTDS
Red Text	PRQ variable, not part of data validation
Strike	Deleted verbiage

Data Definition Updates

Change Type – Content	
Rational – New centers	
2018	2019
<p>TRAUMA CENTER A two-letter code that identifies each trauma center. Assigned by the data coordinating center.</p> <p>OW = Beaumont Hospital - Dearborn BF = Beaumont Hospital - Farmington Hills WB = Beaumont Hospital - Royal Oak OS = Beaumont Hospital – Trenton TB = Beaumont Hospital – Troy BO = Borgess Health BM = Bronson Methodist Hospital CO = Covenant HealthCare DR = Detroit Receiving Hospital GH = Genesys Health System AL = Henry Ford Allegiance HF = Henry Ford Hospital HM = Henry Ford Macomb Hospital HU = Hurley Medical Center MC = McLaren Macomb (Mount Clemens) ML = McLaren Lapeer Regional Medical Center PO = McLaren Oakland (Pontiac) MK = Mercy Health Muskegon MM = Mercy Health Saint Mary’s MI = MidMichigan Medical Center - Midland MU = Munson Medical Center VH = Providence Hospital - Southfield SG = Sinai-Grace Hospital SP = Sparrow Hospital SH = Spectrum Health JO = St. John Providence Health System SJ = St. Joseph Mercy Hospital Ann Arbor SO = St. Joseph Mercy Oakland LM = St. Mary Mercy Livonia Hospital SM = St. Mary’s of Michigan MG = UP Health System Marquette UM = University of Michigan Health System</p> <p>Def. Source: MTQIP</p> <p>Report: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8</p>	<p>TRAUMA CENTER A two-letter code that identifies each trauma center. Assigned by the data coordinating center.</p> <p>OW = Beaumont Hospital - Dearborn BF = Beaumont Hospital - Farmington Hills WB = Beaumont Hospital - Royal Oak OS = Beaumont Hospital – Trenton TB = Beaumont Hospital – Troy BO = Borgess Health BM = Bronson Methodist Hospital CO = Covenant HealthCare DR = Detroit Receiving Hospital GH = Genesys Health System AL = Henry Ford Allegiance HF = Henry Ford Hospital HM = Henry Ford Macomb Hospital HU = Hurley Medical Center MC = McLaren Macomb (Mount Clemens) ML = McLaren Lapeer Regional Medical Center PO = McLaren Oakland (Pontiac) MK = Mercy Health Muskegon MM = Mercy Health Saint Mary’s MH = Metro Health MI = MidMichigan Medical Center - Midland MU = Munson Medical Center VH = Providence Hospital – Southfield PN = Providence Novi SG = Sinai-Grace Hospital SP = Sparrow Hospital SH = Spectrum Health JO = St. John Providence Health System SJ = St. Joseph Mercy Hospital Ann Arbor SO = St. Joseph Mercy Oakland LM = St. Mary Mercy Livonia Hospital SM = St. Mary’s of Michigan MG = UP Health System Marquette UM = University of Michigan Health System MN = University of Minnesota</p>

	Def. Source: MTQIP Report: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>PATIENT'S HOME STATE The state (territory, province, or District of Columbia) where the patient resides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element (two-digit numeric FIPS code) • Only completed when ZIP/Postal code is "Not Known/Not Recorded" and country is US. • Used to calculate FIPS code. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if Patient's Home ZIP/Postal Code is reported. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PAT_ADR_ST Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>PATIENT'S HOME STATE The state (territory, province, or District of Columbia) where the patient resides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element (two-digit numeric FIPS code) • Only completed when ZIP/Postal code is "Not Known/Not Recorded" and country is US. • Used to calculate FIPS code. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if Patient's Home ZIP/Postal Code is reported. • The null value "Not Applicable" is reported for non-US hospitals. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PAT_ADR_ST Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>PATIENT'S HOME COUNTY The patient's county (or parish) of residence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element (three-digit numeric FIPS code) • Only reported when ZIP/Postal code is "Not Known/Not Recorded" and country is US. • Used to calculate FIPS code. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if Patient's Home ZIP/Postal Code is documented. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PAT_ADR_FCO Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>PATIENT'S HOME COUNTY The patient's county (or parish) of residence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element (three-digit numeric FIPS code) • Only reported when ZIP/Postal code is "Not Known/Not Recorded" and country is US. • Used to calculate FIPS code. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if Patient's Home ZIP/Postal Code is documented. • The null value "Not Applicable" is reported for non-US hospitals. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PAT_ADR_FCO Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>PATIENT'S HOME CITY The patient's city (or township, or village) of residence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element (five-digit numeric FIPS code). • Only reported when ZIP/Postal code is "Not Known/Not Recorded" and country is US. • Used to calculate FIPS code. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if Patient's Home ZIP/Postal Code is documented. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PAT_ADR_FCI Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>PATIENT'S HOME CITY The patient's city (or township, or village) of residence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element (five-digit numeric FIPS code). • Only reported when ZIP/Postal code is "Not Known/Not Recorded" and country is US. • Used to calculate FIPS code. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if Patient's Home ZIP/Postal Code is documented. • The null value "Not Applicable" is reported for non-US hospitals. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PAT_ADR_FCI Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>DATE OF BIRTH The patient's date of birth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • If Date of Birth is "Not Known/Not Recorded", complete variables: Age and Age Units. • If Date of Birth equals Injury Date, then the Age and Age Units variables must be completed. • Used to calculate patient age in minutes, hours, days, months, or years. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: DOB_DATE Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH The patient's date of birth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • If Date of Birth is "Not Known/Not Recorded", complete variables: Age and Age Units. • If Date of Birth equals Injury Date, then the Age and Age Units variables must be completed. • Used to calculate patient age in minutes, hours, days, months, or years. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: DOB_DATE Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
AGE	AGE

<p>The patient's age at the time of injury (best approximation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate patient age in hours, days, months, or years. • If Date of Birth is "Not Known/Not Recorded", complete variables: Age and Age Units. • If Date of Birth equals ED/Hospital Arrival Date, then the Age and Age Units variables must be completed. • Must also complete variable: Age Units. • If an age is unable to be found after referencing all available documentation including the medical examiner report, then enter an age of 50. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: CALCULATED_AGE Type of Field: Numeric Length: 5</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>The patient's age at the time of injury (best approximation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate patient age in hours, days, months, or years. • If Date of Birth is "Not Known/Not Recorded", complete variables: Age and Age Units. • If Date of Birth equals ED/Hospital Arrival Date, then the Age and Age Units variables must be completed. • Must also complete variable: Age Units. • The null value "Not Applicable" is reported if Date of Birth is documented. • If an age is unable to be found after referencing all available documentation including the medical examiner report, then enter an age of 50. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: CALCULATED_AGE Type of Field: Numeric Length: 5</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content and structure	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>AGE UNITS</p> <p>The units used to document the patient's age (Minutes, Hours, Days, Months, Years).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Date of Birth is "Not Known/Not Recorded", complete variables: Age and Age Units. • If Date of Birth equals ED/Hospital Arrival Date, then the Age and Age Units variables must be reported. • Must also report variable: Age. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Hours (2) Days (3) Months (4) Years (5) Minutes <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: AGE_UNIT Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>AGE UNITS</p> <p>The units used to document the patient's age (Minutes, Hours, Days, Months, Years).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Date of Birth is "Not Known/Not Recorded", complete variables: Age and Age Units. • If Date of Birth equals ED/Hospital Arrival Date, then the Age and Age Units variables must be reported. • Must also report variable: Age. • The null value "Not Applicable" is reported if Date of Birth is reported. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Hours (2) Days (3) Months (4) Years (5) Minutes (6) Weeks <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: AGE_UNIT Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content

Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>ICD-10 PRIMARY EXTERNAL CAUSE CODE External cause code used to describe the mechanism (or external factor) that caused the injury event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ICD-10-CM code value for injury event • The primary external cause code should describe the main reason a patient is admitted to the hospital. • External cause codes are used to auto-generate two calculated fields: Trauma Type (Blunt, Penetrating, Burn) and Intentionality (based upon CDC matrix). • ICD-10-CM codes will be accepted for this data element. Activity codes are not collected under the NTDS and should not be reported in this field. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: INJ_ECODE_ICD10_01 Type of Field: Character (Alphanumeric) Length: 5</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>ICD-10 PRIMARY EXTERNAL CAUSE CODE External cause code used to describe the mechanism (or external factor) that caused the injury event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ICD-10-CM code value for injury event • The primary external cause code should describe the main reason a patient is admitted to the hospital. • External cause codes are used to auto-generate two calculated fields: Trauma Type (Blunt, Penetrating, Burn) and Intentionality (based upon CDC matrix). • ICD-10-CM codes will be accepted for this data element. Activity codes are not collected under the NTDS and should not be reported in this field. • Multiple Cause Coding Hierarchy: If two or more events cause separate injuries, an external cause code should be assigned for each cause. The first listed external cause code will be selected in the following order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ External cause codes for child and adult abuse take priority over all other external cause codes. ○ External cause codes for terrorism events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse. ○ External cause codes for cataclysmic events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse, and terrorism. ○ External cause codes for transport accidents take priority over all other external cause codes except cataclysmic events, and child and adult abuse, and terrorism. ○ The first listed external cause code should correspond to the cause of the most serious diagnosis due to an assault, accident or self-harm, following the order of hierarchy listed above. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: INJ_ECODE_ICD10_01 Type of Field: Character (Alphanumeric) Length: 5</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019

<p>ICD-10 PLACE OF OCCURRENCE EXTERNAL CAUSE CODE</p> <p>Place of occurrence external cause code used to describe the place/site/location of the injury event (Y92.x).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ICD-10-CM code value for injury event • Only ICD-10-CM codes will be accepted for ICD-10 Place of Occurrence External Cause Code. • Multiple Cause Coding Hierarchy: If two or more events cause separate injuries, an external cause code should be assigned for each cause. The first-listed external cause code will be selected in the following order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o External cause codes for child and adult abuse take priority over all other external cause codes. o External cause codes for terrorism events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse. o External cause codes for cataclysmic events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse, and terrorism. o External cause codes for transport accidents take priority over all other external cause codes except cataclysmic events, and child and adult abuse, and terrorism. o The first listed external cause code should correspond to the cause of the most serious diagnosis due to an assault, accident or self-harm, following the order of hierarchy listed above. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: INJ_PLC_ICD10 Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>ICD-10 PLACE OF OCCURRENCE EXTERNAL CAUSE CODE</p> <p>Place of occurrence external cause code used to describe the place/site/location of the injury event (Y92.x).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ICD-10-CM code value for injury event • Only ICD-10-CM codes will be accepted for ICD-10 Place of Occurrence External Cause Code. • Multiple Cause Coding Hierarchy: If two or more events cause separate injuries, an external cause code should be assigned for each cause. The first-listed external cause code will be selected in the following order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o External cause codes for child and adult abuse take priority over all other external cause codes. o External cause codes for terrorism events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse. o External cause codes for cataclysmic events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse, and terrorism. o External cause codes for transport accidents take priority over all other external cause codes except cataclysmic events, and child and adult abuse, and terrorism. o The first listed external cause code should correspond to the cause of the most serious diagnosis due to an assault, accident or self-harm, following the order of hierarchy listed above. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: INJ_PLC_ICD10 Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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<p>Change Type – Content</p>	
<p>Rational – NTDS update</p>	
<p>2018</p> <p>ICD-10 ADDITIONAL EXTERNAL CAUSE CODE</p> <p>Additional external cause code used in conjunction with the primary external cause code if multiple external cause codes are required to describe the injury event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ICD 10-CM code value for injury event • External cause codes are used to auto-generate two calculated fields: Trauma Type: (Blunt, Penetrating, Burn) and Intentionality (based upon CDC matrix). • Only ICD-10-CM codes will be accepted for ICD-10 Additional External Cause Code. • Activity codes should not be reported in this field. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if no additional external cause codes are used. 	<p>2019</p> <p>ICD-10 ADDITIONAL EXTERNAL CAUSE CODE</p> <p>Additional external cause code used in conjunction with the primary external cause code if multiple external cause codes are required to describe the injury event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ICD 10-CM code value for injury event • External cause codes are used to auto-generate two calculated fields: Trauma Type: (Blunt, Penetrating, Burn) and Intentionality (based upon CDC matrix). • Only ICD-10-CM codes will be accepted for ICD-10 Additional External Cause Code. • Activity codes should not be reported in this field. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if no additional external cause codes are used.

<p>• Multiple Cause Coding Hierarchy: If two or more events cause separate injuries, an external cause code should be assigned for each cause. The first-listed external cause code will be selected in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o External cause codes for child and adult abuse take priority over all other external cause codes. o External cause codes for terrorism events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse. o External cause codes for cataclysmic events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse, and terrorism. o External cause codes for transport accidents take priority over all other external cause codes except cataclysmic events, and child and adult abuse, and terrorism. o The first listed external cause code should correspond to the cause of the most serious diagnosis due to an assault, accident or self-harm, following the order of hierarchy listed above. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: INJ_ECODE_ICD10_02 Type of Field: Character (Alphanumeric) Length: 5</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>• Multiple Cause Coding Hierarchy: If two or more events cause separate injuries, an external cause code should be assigned for each cause. The first-listed external cause code will be selected in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o External cause codes for child and adult abuse take priority over all other external cause codes. o External cause codes for terrorism events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse. o External cause codes for cataclysmic events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse, and terrorism. o External cause codes for transport accidents take priority over all other external cause codes except cataclysmic events, and child and adult abuse, and terrorism. o The first listed external cause code should correspond to the cause of the most serious diagnosis due to an assault, accident or self-harm, following the order of hierarchy listed above. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: INJ_ECODE_ICD10_02 Type of Field: Character (Alphanumeric) Length: 5</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>PROTECTIVE DEVICES</p> <p>Protective devices (safety equipment) in use or worn by the patient at the time of the injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report all that apply. • If "Child Restraint" is present, complete variable "Child Specific Restraint." • If "Airbag" is present, complete variable "Airbag Deployment." • Evidence of the use of safety equipment may be reported or observed. • Lap Belt should be used to include those patients that are restrained, but not further specified. • If chart indicates "3-point-restraint," report Field Values "2. Lap Belt" and "10. Shoulder Belt." <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) None (2) Lap Belt (3) Personal Floatation Device (4) Protective Non-Clothing Gear (e.g., shin guard) (5) Eye Protection (6) Child Restraint (booster seat or child car seat) (7) Helmet (e.g., bicycle, skiing, motorcycle) (8) Airbag Present 	<p>PROTECTIVE DEVICES</p> <p>Protective devices (safety equipment) in use or worn by the patient at the time of the injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report all that apply. • If "Child Restraint" is present, complete variable "Child Specific Restraint." • If "Airbag" is present, complete variable "Airbag Deployment." • Evidence of the use of safety equipment may be reported or observed. • Lap Belt should be used to include those patients that are restrained, but not further specified. • If chart indicates "3-point-restraint," report Field Values "2. Lap Belt" and "10. Shoulder Belt." • If documented that a "Child Restraint (booster seat or child care seat)" was used or worn, but not properly fastened, either on the child or in the car, report Field Value "1. None." <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) None (2) Lap Belt (3) Personal Floatation Device

<p>(9) Protective Clothing (e.g., padded leather pants) (10) Shoulder Belt (11) Other</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: SAFETY01, SAFETY02, SAFETY03 Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #7</p>	<p>(4) Protective Non-Clothing Gear (e.g., shin guard) (5) Eye Protection (6) Child Restraint (booster seat or child car seat) (7) Helmet (e.g., bicycle, skiing, motorcycle) (8) Airbag Present (9) Protective Clothing (e.g., padded leather pants) (10) Shoulder Belt (11) Other</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: SAFETY01, SAFETY02, SAFETY03 Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #7</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>REPORT OF PHYSICAL ABUSE</p> <p>A report of suspected physical abuse was made to law enforcement and/or protective services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This includes, but is not limited to, a report of child, elder, spouse or intimate partner physical abuse. <p>(1) Yes (2) No</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: INJ_ABUSE_RP_YN Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>REPORT OF PHYSICAL ABUSE</p> <p>A report of suspected physical abuse was made to law enforcement and/or protective services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This includes, but is not limited to, a report of child, elder, spouse or intimate partner physical abuse as defined by state/local authorities. <p>(1) Yes (2) No</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: INJ_ABUSE_RP_YN Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>EMS DISPATCH DATE</p> <p>The date the unit transporting to your hospital was notified by dispatch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant value for data element Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total EMS Time (elapsed time from EMS dispatch to hospital arrival). 	<p>EMS DISPATCH DATE</p> <p>The date the unit transporting to your hospital was notified by dispatch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant value for data element Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total EMS Time (elapsed time from EMS dispatch to hospital arrival).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility was notified by dispatch or assigned to this transport. • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene was dispatched. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_D_DATES_L (SCENE), ITP_D_DATES_L (INTERFACILITY TXFR)</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility was notified by dispatch or assigned to this transport. • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene was dispatched. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_D_DATES_L (SCENE), ITP_D_DATES_L (INTERFACILITY TXFR)</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>EMS DISPATCH TIME</p> <p>The time the unit transporting to your hospital was notified by dispatch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as HH:MM military time. • Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total EMS Time (elapsed time from EMS dispatch to hospital arrival). • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility was notified by dispatch. • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene was dispatched. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_D_TIMES_L (SCENE), ITP_D_TIMES_L (INTERFACILITY TXFR)</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>EMS DISPATCH TIME</p> <p>The time the unit transporting to your hospital was notified by dispatch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as HH:MM military time. • Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total EMS Time (elapsed time from EMS dispatch to hospital arrival). • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility was notified by dispatch. • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene was dispatched. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_D_TIMES_L (SCENE), ITP_D_TIMES_L (INTERFACILITY TXFR)</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019

<p>EMS UNIT ARRIVAL DATE AT SCENE OR TRANSFERRING FACILITY</p> <p>The date the unit transporting to your hospital arrived on the scene/transferring facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • Used to auto-generate two additional calculated fields: Total EMS Response Time (elapsed time from EMS dispatch to scene arrival) and Total EMS Scene Time (elapsed time from EMS scene arrival to scene departure). • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility arrived at the transferring facility (arrival is defined at date/time when the vehicle stopped moving). • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene arrived at the scene (arrival is defined at date/time when the vehicle stopped moving). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_A_DATES_L (SCENE), ITP_A_DATES_L (INTERFACILITY TRANFER)</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>EMS UNIT ARRIVAL DATE AT SCENE OR TRANSFERRING FACILITY</p> <p>The date the unit transporting to your hospital arrived on the scene/transferring facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • Used to auto-generate two additional calculated fields: Total EMS Response Time (elapsed time from EMS dispatch to scene arrival) and Total EMS Scene Time (elapsed time from EMS scene arrival to scene departure). • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility arrived at the transferring facility (arrival is defined at date/time when the vehicle stopped moving). • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene arrived at the scene (arrival is defined at date/time when the vehicle stopped moving). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_A_DATES_L (SCENE), ITP_A_DATES_L (INTERFACILITY TRANFER)</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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<p>Change Type – Content</p>	
<p>Rational – NTDS update</p>	
<p>2018</p> <p>EMS UNIT ARRIVAL TIME AT SCENE OR TRANSFERRING FACILITY</p> <p>The time the unit transporting to your hospital arrived on the scene/transferring facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as HH:MM military time. • Used to auto-generate two additional calculated fields: Total EMS Response Time (elapsed time from EMS dispatch to scene arrival) and Total EMS Scene Time (elapsed time from EMS scene arrival to scene departure). • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility arrived at the transferring facility (arrival is defined at date/time when the vehicle stopped moving). 	<p>2019</p> <p>EMS UNIT ARRIVAL TIME AT SCENE OR TRANSFERRING FACILITY</p> <p>The time the unit transporting to your hospital arrived on the scene/transferring facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as HH:MM military time. • Used to auto-generate two additional calculated fields: Total EMS Response Time (elapsed time from EMS dispatch to scene arrival) and Total EMS Scene Time (elapsed time from EMS scene arrival to scene departure). • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility arrived at the transferring facility (arrival is defined at date/time when the vehicle stopped moving).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene arrived at the scene (arrival is defined at date/time when the vehicle stopped moving). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_A_TIMES_L (SCENE), ITP_A_TIMES_L (INTERFACILITY TRANSFER) Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene arrived at the scene (arrival is defined at date/time when the vehicle stopped moving). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_A_TIMES_L (SCENE), ITP_A_TIMES_L (INTERFACILITY TRANSFER) Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>EMS UNIT DEPARTURE DATE FROM SCENE OR TRANSFERRING FACILITY</p> <p>The date the unit transporting to your hospital left the scene/transferring facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total EMS Scene Time (elapsed time from EMS scene arrival to scene departure). • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility departed from the transferring facility (departure is defined at date/time when the vehicle started moving). • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene departed from the scene (departure is defined at date/time when the vehicle started moving). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_L_DATES_L (SCENE), ITP_L_DATES_L (INTERFACILITY TRANSFER) Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>EMS UNIT DEPARTURE DATE FROM SCENE OR TRANSFERRING FACILITY</p> <p>The date the unit transporting to your hospital left the scene/transferring facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total EMS Scene Time (elapsed time from EMS scene arrival to scene departure). • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility departed from the transferring facility (departure is defined at date/time when the vehicle started moving). • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the date on which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene departed from the scene (departure is defined at date/time when the vehicle started moving). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_L_DATES_L (SCENE), ITP_L_DATES_L (INTERFACILITY TRANSFER) Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

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<p>EMS UNIT DEPARTURE TIME FROM SCENE OR TRANSFERRING FACILITY</p> <p>The time the unit transporting to your hospital left the scene/transferring facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as HH:MM military time. • Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total EMS Scene Time (elapsed time from EMS scene arrival to scene departure). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility departed from the transferring facility (departure is defined at date/time when the vehicle started moving). • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene departed from the scene (departure is defined at date/time when the vehicle started moving). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_L_TIMES_L (SCENE), ITP_L_TIMES_L (INTERFACILITY TRANSFER)</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>EMS UNIT DEPARTURE TIME FROM SCENE OR TRANSFERRING FACILITY</p> <p>The time the unit transporting to your hospital left the scene/transferring facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • Collected as HH:MM military time. • Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total EMS Scene Time (elapsed time from EMS scene arrival to scene departure). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For inter-facility transfer patients, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the transferring facility departed from the transferring facility (departure is defined at date/time when the vehicle started moving). • For patients transported from the scene of injury to your hospital, this is the time at which the unit transporting the patient to your facility from the scene departed from the scene (departure is defined at date/time when the vehicle started moving). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who were not transported by EMS. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHP_L_TIMES_L (SCENE), ITP_L_TIMES_L (INTERFACILITY TRANSFER)</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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<p>Change Type – Content</p>	
<p>Rational – NTDS update</p>	
<p>2018</p> <p>INITIAL FIELD SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE</p> <p>First recorded systolic blood pressure measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • Measurement recorded must be without the assistance of CPR or any type of mechanical chest compression device. For those patients who are receiving CPR or any type of mechanical chest compressions, report the value obtained while compressions are paused. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_SBPS_L</p>	<p>2019</p> <p>INITIAL FIELD SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE</p> <p>First recorded systolic blood pressure measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • Measurement recorded must be without the assistance of CPR or any type of mechanical chest compression device. For those patients who are receiving CPR or any type of mechanical chest compressions, report the value obtained while compressions are paused. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field systolic blood pressure was NOT measured at the scene of injury.

Type of Field: Length: Report: #1	Def. Source: NTDB Data Base Column Name: PHAS_SBPS_L Type of Field: Length: Report: #1
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>INITIAL FIELD PULSE RATE</p> <p>First recorded pulse measured at the scene of injury (palpated or auscultated), expressed as a number per minute.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • Measurement recorded must be without the assistance of CPR or any type of mechanical chest compression device. For those patients who are receiving CPR or any type of mechanical chest compressions, report the value obtained while compressions are paused. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_PULSES_L Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>INITIAL FIELD PULSE RATE</p> <p>First recorded pulse measured at the scene of injury (palpated or auscultated), expressed as a number per minute.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • Measurement recorded must be without the assistance of CPR or any type of mechanical chest compression device. For those patients who are receiving CPR or any type of mechanical chest compressions, report the value obtained while compressions are paused. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field pulse rate was NOT measured at the scene of injury. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_PULSES_L Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
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2018	2019
<p>INITIAL FIELD RESPIRATORY RATE</p> <p>First recorded respiratory rate measured at the scene of injury (expressed as a number per minute).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/ Walk-in. 	<p>INITIAL FIELD RESPIRATORY RATE</p> <p>First recorded respiratory rate measured at the scene of injury (expressed as a number per minute).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/ Walk-in.

<p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_URRS_L (PRE-HOSPITAL UNASSISTED), PHAS_ARRS_L (PRE-HOSPITAL ASSISTED)</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field respiratory rate was NOT measured at the scene of injury. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_URRS_L (PRE-HOSPITAL UNASSISTED), PHAS_ARRS_L (PRE-HOSPITAL ASSISTED)</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>INITIAL FIELD OXYGEN SATURATION</p> <p>First recorded oxygen saturation measured at the scene of injury (expressed as a percentage).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • Value should be based upon assessment before administration of supplemental oxygen. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_SA02S_L</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>INITIAL FIELD OXYGEN SATURATION</p> <p>First recorded oxygen saturation measured at the scene of injury (expressed as a percentage).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • Value should be based upon assessment before administration of supplemental oxygen. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field oxygen saturation was NOT measured at the scene of injury. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_SA02S_L</p> <p>Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
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<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS - EYE</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Eye) measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate Overall GCS - EMS Score. 	<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS - EYE</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Eye) measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient's pupils are PERRL," an Eye GCS of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No eye movement when assessed (2) Opens eyes in response to painful stimulation (3) Opens eyes in response to verbal stimulation (4) Opens eyes spontaneously <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_GCS_EOS_L Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient's pupils are PERRL," an Eye GCS of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field GCS - Eye was NOT measured at the scene of injury. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial Field GCS 40 – Eye is reported. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No eye movement when assessed (2) Opens eyes in response to painful stimulation (3) Opens eyes in response to verbal stimulation (4) Opens eyes spontaneously <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_GCS_EOS_L Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
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<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS - VERBAL</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Verbal) measured at the scene of injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate Overall GCS - EMS Score. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • If patient is intubated then the GCS Verbal score is equal to 1. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient is oriented to person place and time," a Verbal GCS of 5 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No verbal response (2) Incomprehensible sounds (3) Inappropriate words (4) Confused 	<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS - VERBAL</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Verbal) measured at the scene of injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • If patient is intubated then the GCS Verbal score is equal to 1. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient is oriented to person place and time," a Verbal GCS of 5 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field GCS - Verbal was NOT measured at the scene of injury. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial Field GCS 40 - Verbal is reported.

<p>(5) Oriented</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_GCS_VRS_L</p> <p>Type of Field:</p> <p>Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>(1) No verbal response</p> <p>(2) Incomprehensible sounds</p> <p>(3) Inappropriate words</p> <p>(4) Confused</p> <p>(5) Oriented</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_GCS_VRS_L</p> <p>Type of Field:</p> <p>Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS - MOTOR</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Motor) measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate Overall GCS - EMS Score. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient withdraws from a painful stimulus," a Motor GCS of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No motor response (2) Extension to pain (3) Flexion to pain (4) Withdrawal from pain (5) Localizing pain (6) Obeys commands <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_GCS_MRS_L</p> <p>Type of Field:</p> <p>Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS - MOTOR</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Motor) measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient withdraws from a painful stimulus," a Motor GCS of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field GCS - Motor was NOT measured at the scene of injury. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial Field GCS 40 - Motor is reported. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No motor response (2) Extension to pain (3) Flexion to pain (4) Withdrawal from pain (5) Localizing pain (6) Obeys commands <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_GCS_MRS_L</p> <p>Type of Field:</p> <p>Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS - TOTAL</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (total) measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS recorded, but there is documentation related to their level of consciousness such as "AAOx3," "awake alert and oriented," or "patient with normal mental status," interpret this as GCS of 15 IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_GCSSC_L Type of Field: Length: Report: #1</p>	<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS - TOTAL</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (total) measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant value for data element • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS recorded, but there is documentation related to their level of consciousness such as "AAOx3," "awake alert and oriented," or "patient with normal mental status," interpret this as GCS of 15 IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients who arrive by 4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field GCS - Total was NOT measured at the scene of injury. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial Field GCS 40 is reported. <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: PHAS_GCSSC_L Type of Field: Length: Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content and data field	
Rational – NTDS update	
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	<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS 40 - EYE</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score 40 (Eye) measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS 40 scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient's eyes open spontaneously," an Eye GCS 40 of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is reported for patients who arrive by "4. Private/Public

	<p>Vehicle/Walk-in".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report Field Value "5. Not Testable" if unable to assess (e.g. swelling to eye(s)). • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field GCS 40 – Eye was NOT measured at the scene of injury. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial Field GCS – Eye is reported. <p>(1) None (2) To Pressure (3) To Sound (4) Spontaneous (5) Not Testable</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EMSGCS40EYE Type of Field: Numeric Length: 1</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content and data field	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
	<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS 40 - VERBAL</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score 40 (Verbal) measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS 40 score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS 40 scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient correctly gives name, place and date" a Verbal GCS of 5 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is reported for patients who arrive by "4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in". <p>Report Field Value "6. Not Testable" if unable to assess (e.g. patient is intubated).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field GCS 40-Verbal was not measured at the scene of injury. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial Field GCS – Verbal is reported. <p>(1) None (2) Sounds (3) Words (4) Confused</p>

	<p>(5) Oriented (6) Not Testable</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EMSGCS40VERBAL Type of Field: Numeric Length: 1</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content and data field

Rational – NTDS update

2018	2019
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	<p>INITIAL FIELD GCS 40 - MOTOR</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score 40 (Motor) measured at the scene of injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient is transferred to your facility with no EMS Run Report from the scene of injury. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS 40 score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient opened mouth and stuck out tongue when asked" for adult patient's, a Motor GCS 40 of 6 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Applicable" is reported for patients who arrive by "4. Private/Public Vehicle/Walk-in". • Report Field Value "7. Not Testable" if unable to assess (e.g. neuromuscular blockade). • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's first recorded initial field GCS 40 – motor was NOT measured at the scene of injury. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial Field GCS – Motor is reported. <p>(1) None (2) Extension (3) Abnormal Flexion (4) Normal Flexion (5) Localizing (6) Obeys Commands (7) Not Testable</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EMSGCS40MOTOR Type of Field: Numeric Length: 1</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content and data field	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>ACTIVATION LEVEL Enter the highest level of activation identified by index hospital activation criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Full (2) Partial (3) Consult (4) No Trauma Activation <p>Def. Source:</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_TTA_TYPE, ED_TTA_TYPE_AS_TEXT Type of Field: Length: 8</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>ED TRAUMA RESPONSE Enter the initial level of response to the patient in the Emergency Department (ED) by trauma. For example, trauma is called by the ED to see a patient in the ED and a provider from the service sees the patient, capture as consult.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Full activation (2) Partial activation (3) Trauma consult (4) None <p>Def. Source:</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_TTA_TYPE, ED_TTA_TYPE_AS_TEXT Type of Field: Length: 8</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>ED/HOSPITAL ARRIVAL DATE The date the patient arrived to the ED/hospital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the patient was brought to the ED, enter date patient arrived at ED. If patient was directly admitted to the hospital, enter date patient was admitted to the hospital. • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • Used to auto-generate two additional calculated fields: Total EMS Time: (elapsed time from EMS dispatch to hospital arrival) and Total Length of Hospital Stay (elapsed time from ED/Hospital Arrival to ED/Hospital Discharge). <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_ARRDT Type of Field: Date Length: 8</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>ED/HOSPITAL ARRIVAL DATE The date the patient arrived to the ED/hospital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the patient was brought to the ED, enter date patient arrived at ED. If patient was directly admitted to the hospital, enter date patient was admitted to the hospital. • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • Used to auto-generate two additional calculated fields: Total EMS Time: (elapsed time from EMS dispatch to hospital arrival) and Total Length of Hospital Stay (elapsed time from ED/Hospital Arrival to ED/Hospital Discharge). <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_ARRDT Type of Field: Date Length: 8</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	

2018	2019
<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL SUPPLEMENTAL OXYGEN Determination of the presence of supplemental oxygen during assessment of initial ED/hospital oxygen saturation level within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only completed if a value is reported for Initial ED/Hospital Oxygen Saturation, otherwise report as "Not Applicable". • Please note that first recorded hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. <p>(1) No Supplemental Oxygen (2) Supplemental Oxygen</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EDAS_SO2_YN Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL SUPPLEMENTAL OXYGEN Determination of the presence of supplemental oxygen during assessment of initial ED/hospital oxygen saturation level within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only completed if a value is reported for Initial ED/Hospital Oxygen Saturation, otherwise report as "Not Applicable". • The null value "Not Applicable" is reported if the Initial ED/Hospital Oxygen Saturation is "Not Known/Not Recorded" • Please note that first recorded hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. <p>(1) No Supplemental Oxygen (2) Supplemental Oxygen</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EDAS_SO2_YN Type of Field: Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS-EYE First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Eye) in the ED/hospital within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate Overall GCS - ED Score. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "opens eyes spontaneously," an Eye GCS of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. • If the patient has a cardiopulmonary arrest prior to arrival or within 15 minutes of arrival, and no GCS is ever able to be obtained then capture this GCS variable as 1. <p>(1) No eye movement when assessed (2) Opens eyes in response to painful stimulation</p>	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS-EYE First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Eye) in the ED/hospital within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate Overall GCS – ED Score. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "opens eyes spontaneously," an Eye GCS of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial ED/Hospital GCS 40 – Eye is documented. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's Initial ED/Hospital GCS - Eye was not measured within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.

<p>(3) Opens eyes in response to verbal stimulation</p> <p>(4) Opens eyes spontaneously</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_EYE</p> <p>Type of Field: Numeric</p> <p>Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>• If the patient has a cardiopulmonary arrest prior to arrival or within 15 minutes of arrival, and no GCS is ever able to be obtained then capture this GCS variable as 1.</p> <p>(1) No eye movement when assessed</p> <p>(2) Opens eyes in response to painful stimulation</p> <p>(3) Opens eyes in response to verbal stimulation</p> <p>(4) Opens eyes spontaneously</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_EYE</p> <p>Type of Field: Numeric</p> <p>Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS-VERBAL</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Verbal) within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate Overall GCS - ED Score. • If patient is intubated then the GCS Verbal score is equal to 1. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient is oriented to person place and time," a Verbal GCS of 5 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. • If the patient has a cardiopulmonary arrest prior to arrival or within 15 minutes of arrival, and no GCS is ever able to be obtained then capture this GCS variable as 1. <p>(1) No verbal response</p> <p>(2) Incomprehensible sounds</p> <p>(3) Inappropriate words</p> <p>(4) Confused</p> <p>(5) Oriented</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_VRB</p> <p>Type of Field: Numeric</p> <p>Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS-VERBAL</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Verbal) within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate Overall GCS - ED Score. • If patient is intubated then the GCS Verbal score is equal to 1. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient is oriented to person place and time," a Verbal GCS of 5 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial ED/Hospital GCS 40 – Verbal is reported. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's Initial ED/Hospital GCS - Verbal was not measured within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival. • If the patient has a cardiopulmonary arrest prior to arrival or within 15 minutes of arrival, and no GCS is ever able to be obtained then capture this GCS variable as 1. <p>(1) No verbal response</p> <p>(2) Incomprehensible sounds</p> <p>(3) Inappropriate words</p> <p>(4) Confused</p> <p>(5) Oriented</p>

	Def. Source: NTDS Data Base Column Name: ED_VRB Type of Field: Numeric Length: 2 Report: #1
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Change Type – Content

Rational – NTDS update

2018	2019
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<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS-MOTOR First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Motor) within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate Overall GCS – ED Score. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient withdraws from a painful stimulus," a Motor GCS of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. • If the patient has a cardiopulmonary arrest prior to arrival or within 15 minutes of arrival, and no GCS is ever able to be obtained then capture this GCS variable as 1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No motor response (2) Extension to pain (3) Flexion to pain (4) Withdrawal from pain (5) Localizing pain (6) Obeys commands <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_MTR Type of Field: Numeric Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS-MOTOR First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (Motor) within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to calculate Overall GCS – ED Score. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient withdraws from a painful stimulus," a Motor GCS of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial ED/Hospital GCS 40 – Motor is reported. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's Initial ED/Hospital GCS – Motor was not measured within 30 minutes or less of ED/Hospital arrival. • If the patient has a cardiopulmonary arrest prior to arrival or within 15 minutes of arrival, and no GCS is ever able to be obtained then capture this GCS variable as 1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No motor response (2) Extension to pain (3) Flexion to pain (4) Withdrawal from pain (5) Localizing pain (6) Obeys commands <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_MTR Type of Field: Numeric Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content

Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS-TOTAL First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (total) within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS recorded, but there is documentation related to their level of consciousness such as "AAOx3," "awake alert and oriented," or "patient with normal mental status," interpret this as GCS of 15 IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. • If the patient has a cardiopulmonary arrest prior to arrival or within 15 minutes of arrival, and no GCS is ever able to be obtained then capture GCS total as 3. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_GCS Type of Field: Numeric Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS-TOTAL First recorded Glasgow Coma Score (total) within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS recorded, but there is documentation related to their level of consciousness such as "AAOx3," "awake alert and oriented," or "patient with normal mental status," interpret this as GCS of 15 IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial ED/Hospital GCS 40 is reported. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial ED/Hospital GCS – Eye, Initial ED/Hospital GCS – Motor, Initial ED/Hospital GCS – Verbal were not measured within 30 minutes or less of ED/Hospital arrival. • If the patient has a cardiopulmonary arrest prior to arrival or within 15 minutes of arrival, and no GCS is ever able to be obtained then capture GCS total as 3. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ED_GCS Type of Field: Numeric Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS ASSESSMENT QUALIFIERS Documentation of factors potentially affecting the first assessment of GCS within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies treatments given to the patient that may affect the first assessment of GCS. This field does not apply to self- medications the patient may administer (i.e., ETOH, prescriptions, etc.). • If an intubated patient has recently received an agent that results in neuromuscular blockade such that a motor or eye response is not possible, then the patient should be considered to have an exam that is not reflective of their neurologic status and the chemically paralyzed modifier should be selected. 	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS ASSESSMENT QUALIFIERS Documentation of factors potentially affecting the first assessment of GCS within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies treatments given to the patient that may affect the first assessment of GCS. This field does not apply to self- medications the patient may administer (i.e., ETOH, prescriptions, etc.). • If an intubated patient has recently received an agent that results in neuromuscular blockade such that a motor or eye response is not possible, then the patient should be considered to have an exam that is not reflective of their neurologic status and the chemically paralyzed modifier should be selected.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neuromuscular blockade is typically induced following the administration of agent like succinylcholine, mivacurium, rocuronium, (cis)atracurium, vecuronium, or pancuronium. While these are the most common agents, please review what might be typically used in your center so it can be identified in the medical record. • Each of these agents has a slightly different duration of action, so their effect on the GCS depends on when they were given. For example, succinylcholine's effects last for only 5-10 minutes. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neuromuscular blockade is typically induced following the administration of agent like succinylcholine, mivacurium, rocuronium, (cis)atracurium, vecuronium, or pancuronium. While these are the most common agents, please review what might be typically used in your center so it can be identified in the medical record. • Each of these agents has a slightly different duration of action, so their effect on the GCS depends on when they were given. For example, succinylcholine's effects last for only 5-10 minutes. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial ED/Hospital GCS 40 is reported. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the Initial ED/Hospital GCS Assessment Qualifiers are not documented within 30 minutes or less of ED/Hospital arrival.
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Change Type – Content and data field	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS 40 - EYE</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score 40 (Eye) in the ED/hospital within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS 40 scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient's eyes open spontaneously," an Eye GCS 40 of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • Report Field Value "5. Not Testable" if unable to assess (e.g. swelling to eye(s)). • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial Field GCS – Eye is reported. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's Initial ED/Hospital GCS 40-Eye was not measured within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) None (2) To Pressure (3) To Sound (4) Spontaneous (5) Not Testable <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p>

	Data Base Column Name: GCS40EYE Type of Field: Numeric Length: 1 Report: #1
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Change Type – Content and data field	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS 40 - VERBAL</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score 40 (Verbal) within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS 40 score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS 40 scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient correctly gives name, place and date" a Verbal GCS of 5 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • Report Field Value "6. Not Testable" if unable to assess (e.g. patient is intubated). • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial Field GCS – Verbal is reported. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's Initial ED/Hospital GCS 40 - Verbal was not measured within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival. <p>(1) None (2) Sounds (3) Words (4) Confused (5) Oriented (6) Not Testable</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: GCS40VERBAL Type of Field: Numeric Length: 1 Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content and data field	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL GCS 40 - MOTOR</p> <p>First recorded Glasgow Coma Score 40 (Motor) within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS 40 score

	<p>recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient opened mouth and stuck out tongue when asked" for adult patient's, a Motor GCS 40 of 6 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report Field Value "7. Not Testable" if unable to assess (e.g. neuromuscular blockade). • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Initial Field GCS – Motor is reported. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's Initial ED/Hospital GCS 40 - Motor was not measured within 30 minutes or less of ED/hospital arrival. <p>(1) None (2) Extension (3) Abnormal Flexion (4) Normal Flexion (5) Localizing (6) Obeys Commands (7) Not Testable</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: GCS40MOTOR Type of Field: Numeric Length: 1</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL HEIGHT First recorded height upon ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recorded in centimeters. • May be based on family or self-report. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EDAS_HGT Type of Field: Numeric Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL HEIGHT First recorded height within 24 hours or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recorded in centimeters. • May be based on family or self-report. • Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's Initial ED/Hospital Height was not measured within 24 hours or less of ED/hospital arrival. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EDAS_HGT Type of Field: Numeric Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL WEIGHT First recorded, measured or estimated baseline weight upon ED/Hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded in kilograms. May be based on family or self-report. Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EDAS_WGT Type of Field: Numeric Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>INITIAL ED/HOSPITAL WEIGHT First recorded weight within 24 hours or less of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded in kilograms. May be based on family or self-report. Please note that first recorded/hospital vitals do not need to be from the same assessment. The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if the patient's Initial ED/Hospital Weight was not measured within 24 hours or less of ED/hospital arrival. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EDAS_WGT Type of Field: Numeric Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>ALCOHOL SCREEN RESULTS First recorded blood alcohol concentration (BAC) results within 24 hours after first hospital encounter. 00.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect as X.XX standard lab value (e.g. 0.08). Record BAC results within 24 hours after first hospital encounter, at either your facility or the transferring facility. The null value "Not Applicable" is used for those patient who were not tested. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ETOH Type of Field: Numeric Length: 7</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>ALCOHOL SCREEN RESULTS First recorded blood alcohol concentration (BAC) results within 24 hours after first hospital encounter. 00.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect as X.XX standard lab value (e.g. 0.08). Collect as X.XX grams per deciliter (g/dl). Record BAC results within 24 hours after first hospital encounter, at either your facility or the transferring facility. The null value "Not Applicable" is used for those patient who were not tested. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: ETOH Type of Field: Numeric Length: 7</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019

<p>ED DISCHARGE DATE The date the patient was discharged from the ED.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total ED Time: (elapsed time from ED admit to ED discharge). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the patient is directly admitted to the hospital. • If ED Discharge Disposition is 5 Deceased/Expired, then ED Discharge Date is the date of date as indicated on the patient's death certificate. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EDD_DATE Type of Field: Character Length: 1</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>ED DISCHARGE DATE The date the patient was discharged from the ED.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total ED Time: (elapsed time from ED admit to ED discharge). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the patient is directly admitted to the hospital. • If ED Discharge Disposition is 5 Deceased/Expired, then ED Discharge Date is the date of date as indicated on the patient's death certificate. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EDD_DATE Type of Field: Character Length: 1</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>ED DISCHARGE TIME The time the patient was discharged from the ED.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected as HH:MM military time. • Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total ED Time (elapsed time from ED admit to ED discharge). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the patient is directly admitted to the hospital. • If ED Discharge Disposition is 5 Deceased/Expired, then ED Discharge Time is the time of death as indicated on the patient's death certificate. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EDD_TIME Type of Field: Character (Time Format) Length: 5 Validation Range: +/- 1 hour</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>ED DISCHARGE TIME The time the patient was discharged from the ED.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected as HH:MM military time. • Used to auto-generate an additional calculated field: Total ED Time (elapsed time from ED admit to ED discharge). • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the patient is directly admitted to the hospital. • If ED Discharge Disposition is 5 Deceased/Expired, then ED Discharge Time is the time of death as indicated on the patient's death certificate. <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: EDD_TIME Type of Field: Character (Time Format) Length: 5 Validation Range: +/- 1 hour</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
ICD-10 HOSPITAL PROCEDURES	ICD-10 HOSPITAL PROCEDURES

<p>Operative and selected non-operative procedures conducted during hospital stay. Operative and selected non-operative procedures are those that were essential to the diagnosis, stabilization, or treatment of the patient's specific injuries or complications. The list of procedures below should be used as a guide to desired non-operative procedures that should be provided to NTDB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major and minor procedure ICD-10-CM procedure codes. • The maximum number of procedures that may be reported for a patient is 200. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the patient did not have procedures. • The null value "Not Applicable" used if not coding ICD-10. • Include only procedures performed at your institution. • Capture all procedures performed in the operating room. • Capture all procedures in the ED, ICU, ward, or radiology department that were essential to the diagnosis, stabilization, or treatment of the patient's specific injuries or their complications. • Procedures with an asterisk have the potential to be performed multiple times during one episode of hospitalization. In this case, capture only the first event. If there is no asterisk, capture each event even if there is more than one. • Procedures with a double asterisk are required capture. • Note that the hospital may capture additional procedures. <p>Computerized tomographic Chest * Computerized tomographic Abdomen * Computerized tomographic Pelvis * Diagnostic ultrasound (includes FAST) * Doppler ultrasound of extremities * Angiography Angioembolization IVC filter (MTQIP process measure) REBOA (ICD10: 04L03DZ) Urethrogram</p>	<p>Operative and selected non-operative procedures conducted during hospital stay. Operative and selected non-operative procedures are those that were essential to the diagnosis, stabilization, or treatment of the patient's specific injuries or complications. The list of procedures below should be used as a guide to desired non-operative procedures that should be provided to NTDB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major and minor procedure ICD-10 PCS procedure codes. • The maximum number of procedures that may be reported for a patient is 200. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the patient did not have procedures. • The null value "Not Applicable" used if not coding ICD-10. • Include only procedures performed at your institution. • Capture all procedures performed in the operating room. • Capture all procedures in the ED, ICU, ward, or radiology department that were essential to the diagnosis, stabilization, or treatment of the patient's specific injuries or their complications. • Procedures with an asterisk have the potential to be performed multiple times during one episode of hospitalization. In this case, capture only the first event. If there is no asterisk, capture each event even if there is more than one. • Procedures with a double asterisk are required capture. • Note that the hospital may capture additional procedures. <p>Computerized tomographic Chest * Computerized tomographic Abdomen * Computerized tomographic Pelvis * Diagnostic ultrasound (includes FAST) * Doppler ultrasound of extremities * Angiography Angioembolization IVC filter (MTQIP process measure) REBOA (ICD10: 04L03DZ) Urethrogram</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>CHEMOTHERAPY FOR CANCER A patient who is currently receiving chemotherapy treatment for cancer prior to admission. Chemotherapy may include, but is not restricted to, oral and parenteral treatment with chemotherapeutic agents for malignancies such as colon, breast, lung, head and neck, and gastrointestinal solid tumors as well as lymphatic and hematopoietic malignancies such as lymphomas,</p>	<p>CHEMOTHERAPY FOR CANCER A patient who is currently receiving chemotherapy treatment for cancer prior to injury. Chemotherapy may include, but is not restricted to, oral and parenteral treatment with chemotherapeutic agents for malignancies such as colon, breast, lung, head and neck, and gastrointestinal solid tumors as well as lymphatic and hematopoietic malignancies such as lymphomas,</p>

leukemia, and multiple myeloma. Do not include if treatment consists solely of hormonal therapy.	leukemia, and multiple myeloma. Do not include if treatment consists solely of hormonal therapy.
Active Chemotherapy (NTDS 5)	Active Chemotherapy (NTDS 5)
Def. Source: NSQIP, NTDS 2012	Def. Source: NTDS

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>DEMENTIA Documentation in the patient’s medical record of dementia including senile or vascular dementia (e.g. Alzheimer’s).</p> <p>Dementia (NTDS 26)</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p>	<p>DEMENTIA Documentation in the patient’s medical record of dementia including senile or vascular dementia (e.g. Alzheimer’s). Present prior to injury.</p> <p>Dementia (NTDS 26)</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>HYPERTENSION REQUIRING MEDICATION History of a persistent elevation of systolic blood pressure > 140 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure > 90 mm Hg that requires antihypertensive treatment (e.g., diuretics, beta blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, calcium channel blockers) prior to the time of injury. History of hypertension prior to injury must be documented in the patient's chart.</p> <p>Hypertension (NTDS 19)</p> <p>Def. Source: NSQIP, NTDS</p>	<p>HYPERTENSION History of a persistent elevated blood pressure requiring medical therapy with medication. Present prior to injury. A diagnosis of Hypertension must be documented in the patient's medical record.</p> <p>Hypertension (NTDS 19)</p> <p>Def. Source: NSQIP, NTDS</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>PREMATURITY Documentation of premature birth, a history of bronchopulmonary dysplasia, ventilator support for greater than 7 days after birth, or the diagnosis of cerebral palsy. Premature birth is defined as infants delivered before 37 weeks from the first day of the last menstrual period.</p> <p>Prematurity (NTDS 21)</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p>	<p>PREMATURITY Babies born before 37 weeks of pregnancy are completed. Present prior to injury.</p> <p>Prematurity (NTDS 21)</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p>

Change Type – Content

Rational – MTQIP clarification	
2018	2019
<p>ALCOHOL USE DISORDER Evidence of chronic use, such as withdrawal episodes or the patient admits to drinking > 2 ounces of hard liquor or > two 12 oz. cans of beer or > two 6 oz. glasses of wine per day in the two weeks prior to admission. If the patient is a binge drinker, divide out the numbers of drinks during the binge by seven days, then apply the definition. Include evidence of chronic use, such as withdrawal episodes. Determine inclusion based on the brief screening tool used at your institution. Exclude isolated elevated blood alcohol level in absence of history of abuse.</p> <p>Alcohol Use Disorder (NTDS 2)</p> <p>Def. Source: NSQIP, NTDS</p>	<p>ALCOHOL USE DISORDER Evidence of chronic use, such as withdrawal episodes or the patient admits to drinking > 2 ounces of hard liquor or > two 12 oz. cans of beer or > two 6 oz. glasses of wine per day in the two weeks prior to admission. If the patient is a binge drinker, divide out the numbers of drinks during the binge by seven days, then apply the definition. Include evidence of chronic use, such as withdrawal episodes. May determine inclusion based on the brief screening tool used at your institution. Include patients who meet criteria for Alcohol Withdrawal Syndrome during same stay. Exclude isolated elevated blood alcohol level in absence of history of abuse.</p> <p>Alcohol Use Disorder (NTDS 2)</p> <p>Def. Source: NSQIP, MTQIP</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update. MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER With particular attention to opioid, sedative, amphetamine, cocaine, diazepam, alprazolam, or lorazepam dependence (excludes ADD/ADHD or chronic pain with medication use as prescribed). Include patients who have a positive drug screen for cannabinoids or report marijuana use (excludes cases where medical marijuana is reported by patient or surrogate).</p> <p>Substance Abuse Disorder (NTDS 36)</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS, MTQIP</p>	<p>SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER With particular attention to opioid, sedative, amphetamine, cocaine, diazepam, alprazolam, or lorazepam dependence. Include patients who have a positive drug screen for non-prescribed drug. Present prior to injury. Exclude prescribed medication use. (excludes ADD/ADHD or chronic pain with medication use as prescribed). Exclude medical marijuana as reported by patient or surrogate. Exclude Tobacco Use Disorder and Alcohol Use Disorder.</p> <p>Substance Abuse Disorder (NTDS 36)</p> <p>Def. Source: MTQIP</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT HEALTH STATUS Pre-injury functional status may be represented by the ability of the patient to complete age appropriate activities of daily living (ADL). Present prior to injury. Activities of daily living include: bathing, feeding, dressing, toileting, and walking. Include patients whom prior to injury, and as a result of cognitive or physical limitations relating to a pre-existing medical condition, was partially dependent or completely dependent upon equipment, devices or another person to complete some or all activities of daily living.</p>	<p>FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT HEALTH STATUS Pre-injury functional status may be represented by the ability of the patient to complete age appropriate activities of daily living (ADL). Present prior to injury. Activities of daily living include: bathing, feeding, dressing, toileting, and walking. Include patients whom prior to injury, and as a result of cognitive or physical limitations relating to a pre-existing medical condition, was partially dependent or completely dependent upon equipment, devices or another person to complete some or all activities of daily living. Examples include:</p>

<p>Functionally Dependent Health Status (NTDS 15)</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p>	<p>1. Chronic home oxygen use at all times (device = oxygen, ADL = walking)</p> <p>2. Cane use (device = cane, ADL = walking).</p> <p>Functionally Dependent Health Status (NTDS 15)</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS, MTQIP</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification provided by TQIP.	
2018	2019
<p>PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE (PAD)</p> <p>The narrowing or blockage of the vessels that carry blood from the heart to the legs, present prior to injury. It is primarily caused by the buildup of fatty plaque in the arteries, which is called atherosclerosis. PAD can occur in any blood vessel, but it is more common in the legs than the arms.</p> <p>Peripheral Arterial Disease (NTDS 35)</p> <p>Def. Source: CDC, NTDS</p>	<p>PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE (PAD)</p> <p>The narrowing or blockage of the vessels that carry blood from the heart to the legs, present prior to injury. It is primarily caused by the buildup of fatty plaque in the arteries, which is called atherosclerosis. PAD can occur in any blood vessel, but it is more common in the legs than the arms. Include patients with peripheral vascular disease (PVD) which is used interchangeably with PAD unless vein-only disease is specified. Exclude disease processes not caused by atherosclerosis such as Raynaud's and Buerger's disease.</p> <p>Peripheral Arterial Disease (NTDS 35)</p> <p>Def. Source: CDC, NTDS</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>ASPIRIN</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of aspirin for minimum interval of 7 days prior to injury.</p> <p>D.05 Aspirin</p> <p>Def. Source: MTQIP</p>	<p>ASPIRIN</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of aspirin within a 7-day time frame prior to injury. Include aspirin containing drugs. An example of an aspirin containing drug is Aggrenox (aspirin/dipyridamole).</p> <p>D.05 Aspirin</p> <p>Def. Source: MTQIP</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>PLAVIX</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of Plavix (clopidogrel) for minimum interval of 10 days prior to injury. Include any similar antiplatelet subclass agent with the mechanism of action via irreversibly binding to the P2Y12 adenosine diphosphate receptors, reducing platelet</p>	<p>PLAVIX</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of Plavix (clopidogrel) within a 10-day time frame prior to injury. Include any similar antiplatelet subclass agent with the mechanism of action via irreversibly binding to the P2Y12 adenosine diphosphate receptors, reducing platelet</p>

activation and aggregation, such as Effient (prasugrel), Pletal (cilostazol) or Brilinta (ticagrelor).	activation and aggregation, such as Effient (prasugrel), Pletal (cilostazol) or Brilinta (ticagrelor).
D.06 Plavix	D.06 Plavix
Def. Source: MTQIP	Def. Source: MTQIP

Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>WARFARIN</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of Coumadin (warfarin) for a minimum interval of 5 days prior to injury.</p> <p>D.02 Coumadin Therapy</p> <p>Def. Source: MTQIP</p>	<p>WARFARIN</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of Coumadin (warfarin) within a 5-day time frame prior to injury.</p> <p>D.02 Coumadin Therapy</p> <p>Def. Source: MTQIP</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>BETA BLOCKER</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of beta blocker medication for minimum interval of 2 weeks prior to injury.</p>	<p>BETA BLOCKER</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of beta blocker medication within a 2-week time frame prior to injury.</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>STATIN</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of statin-class medication for minimum interval of 2 weeks prior to injury.</p>	<p>STATIN</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of statin-class medication within a 2-week time frame prior to injury.</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>DIRECT THROMBIN INHIBITOR</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of direct thrombin inhibitor class medication for minimum interval of 2 days prior to injury.</p>	<p>DIRECT THROMBIN INHIBITOR</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of direct thrombin inhibitor class medication within a 2-day time frame prior to injury.</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>FACTOR XA INHIBITOR</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of a factor Xa inhibitor class medication for minimum interval of 2 days prior to injury.</p>	<p>FACTOR XA INHIBITOR</p> <p>Enter “YES” for patients who report use of a factor Xa inhibitor class medication within a 2-day time frame prior to injury.</p>

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Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>TOTAL ICU LENGTH OF STAY The cumulative amount of time spent in the ICU. Each partial or full day should be measured as one calendar day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded in full day increments with any partial calendar day counted as a full calendar day. The calculation assumes that the date and time of starting and stopping an ICU episode are recorded in the patient's chart. The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if any dates are missing. If patient has multiple ICU episodes on the same calendar day, count that day as one calendar day. At no time should the ICU LOS exceed the Hospital LOS. The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the patient had no ICU days according to the above definition. If the documentation reflects a patient is receiving ICU care in a non-ICU setting due to bed availability issues then capture as an ICU day. 	<p>TOTAL ICU LENGTH OF STAY The cumulative amount of time spent in the ICU receiving ICU level of care. Each partial or full day should be measured as one calendar day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded in full day increments with any partial calendar day counted as a full calendar day. The calculation assumes that the date and time of starting and stopping an ICU episode are recorded in the patient's chart. The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is used if any dates are missing. If patient has multiple ICU episodes on the same calendar day, count that day as one calendar day. At no time should the ICU LOS exceed the Hospital LOS. The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the patient had no ICU days according to the above definition. If the documentation reflects a patient is receiving ICU care in a non-ICU setting due to bed availability issues then capture as an ICU day.

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>ICD-10 INJURY DIAGNOSES Diagnoses related to all identified injuries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury diagnoses as defined by ICD-10-CM code range S00-S99, T07, T14, T20-T28 and T30-T32. The maximum number of diagnoses that may be reported for an individual patient is 50. ICD-10-CM codes pertaining to other medical conditions (e.g., CVA, MI, co-morbidities, etc.) may also be included in this field. Used to auto-generate additional calculated fields: Abbreviated Injury Scale (six body regions) and Injury Severity Score. The null value "Not Applicable" is used if not coding ICD-10. <p>Def. Source: NTDS 2014</p>	<p>ICD-10 INJURY DIAGNOSES Diagnoses related to all identified injuries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury diagnoses as defined by ICD-10-CM code range S00-S99, T07, T14, T20-T28 and T30-T32. The maximum number of diagnoses that may be reported for an individual patient is 50. ICD-10-CM codes pertaining to other medical conditions (e.g., CVA, MI, co-morbidities, etc.) may also be included in this field. Used to auto-generate additional calculated fields: Abbreviated Injury Scale (six body regions) and Injury Severity Score. The null value "Not Applicable" is used if not coding ICD-10. <p>Def. Source: NTDS 2014</p>

Data Base Column Name: A_DCODE Type of Field: Character Length: 6 Report: #2 (Include TRAUMA_NUM, DX_ITEM, A_DCODE, A_DCODE_AS_TEXT)	Data Base Column Name: A_DCODE Type of Field: Character Length: 6
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>COMPLICATION CODE Enter all corresponding 2-digit NTDS or MTQIP codes for complications collected in the outcomes section of the registry software. Retired NTDS variables are used and indicated below variable for variables that the collaborative continues to capture.</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: TCODE Type of Field: Character Length: 4</p>	<p>COMPLICATION CODE Enter all corresponding codes provided below for complications collected in the outcomes section of the registry software. Retired NTDS variable codes are indicated below the variable for variables that the collaborative continues to capture.</p> <p>Def. Source: MTQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: TCODE Type of Field: Character Length: 4</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification. MTQIP clarification provided by TQIP.	
2018	2019
<p>DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT) The formation, development, or existence of a blood clot or thrombus within the vascular system, which may be coupled with inflammation. This diagnosis may be confirmed by venogram, ultrasound, or CT scan. The patient should be treated with anticoagulation therapy and/or placement of a vena cava filter or clipping of the vena cava. Also include as a positive result, patients with deep vein thrombosis where the attending physician documents therapeutic anticoagulation contraindication due to bleeding risk. Do not include as a positive result, thrombosis of superficial veins of the upper or lower extremities, such as the cephalic or greater saphenous vein. Answer “YES” for gastrocnemius and soleus vein thromboses if the patient receives treatment or contraindication is documented.</p>	<p>DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT) The formation, development, or existence of a blood clot or thrombus within the vascular system, which may be coupled with inflammation. This diagnosis may be confirmed by venogram, ultrasound, or CT scan.</p> <p>INCLUDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients with DVT treated with anticoagulation therapy and/or placement of a vena cava filter or clipping of the vena cava. • Patients with DVT where the attending physician documents therapeutic anticoagulation contraindication due to bleeding risk. • Patients with gastrocnemius or soleus vein thromboses if the patient receives treatment or contraindication is documented. • Patients with non-extremity deep vein thromboses such as portal or internal jugular vein if the patient receives treatment or contraindication is documented. <p>EXCLUDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thrombosis of superficial veins of the upper or lower extremities, such as the cephalic or greater saphenous vein. • Patients with no documented contraindication who only receive aspirin for treatment.

	Def. Source: NSQIP, NTDS Deep Vein Thrombosis (NTDS 14)
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>PULMONARY EMBOLISM A lodging of a blood clot in the pulmonary artery with subsequent obstruction of blood supply to the lung parenchyma. The blood clots usually originate from the deep leg veins or the pelvic venous system. Consider the condition present if the patient has a V-Q scan interpreted as high probability of pulmonary embolism or a positive pulmonary arteriogram or positive spiral CT or CT angiogram.</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Pulmonary Embolism (NTDS 21)</p>	<p>PULMONARY EMBOLISM A lodging of a blood clot in the pulmonary artery with subsequent obstruction of blood supply to the lung parenchyma. The blood clots usually originate from the deep leg veins or the pelvic venous system. Consider the condition present if the patient has a V-Q scan interpreted as high probability of pulmonary embolism or a positive pulmonary arteriogram or positive spiral CT or positive CT angiogram. Exclude sub segmental PE's.</p> <p>Def. Source: NTDS</p> <p>Pulmonary Embolism (NTDS 21)</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>UNPLANNED INTUBATION Patient requires placement of an endotracheal tube and mechanical or assisted ventilation because of the onset of respiratory or cardiac failure manifested by severe respiratory distress, hypoxia, hypercarbia, or respiratory acidosis. In patients who were intubated in the field, emergency department, or those intubated for surgery, unplanned intubation occurs if they require reintubation >24 hours after extubation.</p> <p>Def. Source: CDC, NTDS</p> <p>Unplanned Intubation (NTDS 25)</p>	<p>UNPLANNED INTUBATION Patient requires placement of an endotracheal tube and mechanical or assisted ventilation because of the onset of respiratory or cardiac failure manifested by severe respiratory distress, hypoxia, hypercarbia, or respiratory acidosis. In patients who were intubated in the field, emergency department, or those intubated for surgery, unplanned intubation occurs if they require reintubation >24 hours after extubation.</p> <p>Def. Source: CDC, NTDS</p> <p>Unplanned Intubation (NTDS 25)</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification provided by TQIP.	
2018	2019
<p>MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION</p> <p>An acute myocardial infarction must be noted with documentation of any of the following:</p> <p>Documentation of ECG changes indicative of acute MI (one or more of the following three):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ST elevation >1 mm in two or more contiguous leads 2. New left bundle branch block 	<p>MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION</p> <p>An acute myocardial infarction (including NSTEMI type II) must be noted with documentation of any of the following:</p> <p>Documentation of ECG changes indicative of acute MI (one or more of the following three):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ST elevation >1 mm in two or more contiguous leads

<p>3. New q-wave in two or more contiguous leads OR New elevation in troponin greater than three times upper level of the reference range in the setting of suspected myocardial ischemia OR Physician diagnosis of myocardial infarction</p> <p>Def. Source: NSQIP, NTDS</p> <p>Myocardial Infarction (NTDS 18)</p>	<p>2. New left bundle branch block 3. New q-wave in two or more contiguous leads OR New elevation in troponin greater than three times upper level of the reference range in the setting of suspected myocardial ischemia OR Physician diagnosis of myocardial infarction</p> <p>Def. Source: NSQIP, NTDS</p> <p>Myocardial Infarction (NTDS 18)</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTQIP clarification.	
2018	2019
<p>MEASURES FOR PROCESSES OF CARE</p> <p>TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (ALL VARIABLES)</p> <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on patients with at least one injury in AIS head region, excluding patients with isolated scalp abrasion(s), scalp contusion(s), scalp laceration(s) and/or scalp avulsion(s).</p>	<p>MEASURES FOR PROCESSES OF CARE</p> <p>TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (ALL VARIABLES)</p> <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on patients with at least one injury in AIS head region, excluding patients with isolated scalp abrasion(s), scalp contusion(s), scalp laceration(s) and/or scalp avulsion(s). Exclude injuries where the code itself is not included in the AIS head region of the AAAM book such as isolated asphyxiation/suffocation injuries.</p>

Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update. Collaborative data quality.	
2018	2019
<p>HIGHEST GCS TOTAL Highest total GCS within 24 hours of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to highest total GCS within 24 hours after ED Hospital/Arrival to index hospital, where index hospital is the hospital abstracting the data. Requires review of all data sources to obtain the highest GCS total. In many cases, the highest GCS may occur after ED discharge. If patient is intubated then the GCS Verbal score is equal to 1. Best obtained when sedatives or paralytics are withheld as part of sedation holiday. If a patient does not have a numeric GCS recorded, but there is documentation related to their level of consciousness 	<p>HIGHEST GCS TOTAL Highest total GCS within 24 hours of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to highest total GCS within 24 hours after ED Hospital/Arrival to index hospital, where index hospital is the hospital abstracting the data. Requires review of all data sources to obtain the highest GCS total. In many cases, the highest GCS may occur after ED discharge. If patient is intubated then the GCS Verbal score is equal to 1. Best obtained when sedatives or paralytics are withheld as part of sedation holiday. If a patient does not have a numeric GCS recorded, but there is documentation related to their level of consciousness such as "AAOx3," "awake alert and oriented," or "patient with normal mental status," interpret this as GCS of 15 IF there is no other contradicting documentation.

<p>such as "AAOx3," "awake alert and oriented," or "patient with normal mental status," interpret this as GCS of 15 IF there is no other contradicting documentation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet collection criteria. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on patients with at least one injury in AIS head region, excluding patients with isolated scalp abrasion(s), scalp contusion(s), scalp laceration(s) and/or scalp avulsion(s).</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_TBI_GCS_H Type of Field: Custom, Numeric Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet collection criteria. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if reporting Highest GCS Motor 40. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on patients with at least one injury in AIS head region, excluding patients with isolated scalp abrasion(s), scalp contusion(s), scalp laceration(s) and/or scalp avulsion(s).</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_TBI_GCS_H Type of Field: Custom, Numeric Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update. Collaborative data quality.	
2018	2019
<p>GCS MOTOR COMPONENT OF HIGHEST GCS TOTAL Highest motor GCS within 24 hours of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to highest GCS motor score within 24 hours after arrival to index hospital, where index hospital is the hospital abstracting the data. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. • Requires review of all data sources to obtain the highest GCS motor score. In many cases, the highest GCS motor score might occur after ED discharge. • Best obtained when sedatives or paralytics are withheld as part of sedation holiday. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient withdraws from a painful stimulus," a Motor GCS of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No motor response (2) Extension to pain (3) Flexion to pain (4) Withdrawal from pain (5) Localizing pain (6) Obeys commands <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on patients with at least one</p>	<p>GCS MOTOR COMPONENT OF HIGHEST GCS TOTAL Highest motor GCS within 24 hours of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to highest GCS motor score within 24 hours after arrival to index hospital, where index hospital is the hospital abstracting the data. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. • Requires review of all data sources to obtain the highest GCS motor score. In many cases, the highest GCS motor score might occur after ED discharge. • Best obtained when sedatives or paralytics are withheld as part of sedation holiday. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. E.g. the chart indicates: "patient withdraws from a painful stimulus," a Motor GCS of 4 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation. • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if reporting Highest GCS Motor 40. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No motor response (2) Extension to pain (3) Flexion to pain (4) Withdrawal from pain (5) Localizing pain (6) Obeys commands

<p>injury in AIS head region, excluding patients with isolated scalp abrasion(s), scalp contusion(s), scalp laceration(s) and/or scalp avulsion(s).</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_TBI_GCS_MR Type of Field: Custom, Numeric Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>Collection Criterion: Collect on patients with at least one injury in AIS head region, excluding patients with isolated scalp abrasion(s), scalp contusion(s), scalp laceration(s) and/or scalp avulsion(s).</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_TBI_GCS_MR Type of Field: Custom, Numeric Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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<p>Change Type – Content and data field</p>	
<p>Rational – NTDS update. Collaborative data quality.</p>	
<p>2018</p>	<p>2019</p>
	<p>HIGHEST GCS 40 - MOTOR</p> <p>Highest GCS 40 motor within 24 hours of ED/Hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to highest GCS 40 motor within 24 hours of arrival to index hospital, where index hospital is the hospital abstracting the data. • The null value "Not Applicable" is reported for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. • Requires review of all data sources to obtain the highest GCS motor 40 score within 24 hours of ED/Hospital arrival. • If a patient does not have a numeric GCS 40 score recorded, but written documentation closely (or directly) relates to verbiage describing a specific level of functioning within the GCS scale, the appropriate numeric score may be listed. (E.g. the chart indicates: "patient opened mouth and stuck out tongue when asked" for adult patient's, a Motor GCS 40 of 6 may be recorded, IF there is no other contradicting documentation.) • Report Field Value "7. Not Testable" if unable to assess (e.g. neuromuscular blockade). • The null value "Not Known/Not Recorded" is reported if Highest GCS – Motor is reported. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) None (2) Extension (3) Abnormal Flexion (4) Normal Flexion (5) Localizing (6) Obeys Commands (7) Not Testable <p>Def. Source: NTDB</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: TBIGCS40MOTOR Type of Field:</p>

	Length: Report: #1
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – MTIQP clarification	
2018	2019
<p>FIRST ED/HOSPITAL PTT Enter the first PTT laboratory value obtained within 24 hours of admission to the index hospital, where the index hospital is the hospital abstracting the data.</p> <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients on anticoagulant therapy (NTDS 31) or aspirin with at least one injury in the AIS head region, excluding patients with isolated scalp abrasion(s), scalp contusion(s), scalp laceration(s) and/or scalp avulsion(s). Exclude injuries where the code itself is not included in the AIS head region of the AAAM book such as isolated asphyxiation/suffocation injuries.</p> <p>Def. Source: MTQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_TBI_PTT Type of Field: Custom, Numeric Format: XXX.X Default: Blank Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>FIRST ED/HOSPITAL PTT Enter the first PTT or APTT laboratory value obtained within 24 hours of admission to the index hospital, where the index hospital is the hospital abstracting the data.</p> <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients on anticoagulant therapy (NTDS 31) or aspirin with at least one injury in the AIS head region, excluding patients with isolated scalp abrasion(s), scalp contusion(s), scalp laceration(s) and/or scalp avulsion(s). Exclude injuries where the code itself is not included in the AIS head region of the AAAM book such as isolated asphyxiation/suffocation injuries.</p> <p>Def. Source: MTQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_TBI_PTT Type of Field: Custom, Numeric Format: XXX.X Default: Blank Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content and data field	
Rational – NTDS update. Collaborative data quality.	
2018	2019
<p>VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM PROPHYLAXIS TYPE Type of first dose of VTE prophylaxis or treatment administered to patient at your hospital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be given, not just ordered. • Capture heparin, LMWH, direct thrombin inhibitor and Xa inhibitor class agents regardless of the indication when it is administered first. Capture Coumadin and 'other' agents when the indication of VTE prevention is identified in the medical record capture. • Do not include non-prophylactic dosing of agents, such as heparin administered for line clearance purposes. • Please see drug reference for agents and dosing outside these parameters to determine class and/or indicated use. • Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis Types which were retired greater than 2 years before the current NTDS version are no longer listed under Field Values above, which is why there are numbering gaps. Refer 	<p>VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM PROPHYLAXIS TYPE Type of first dose of VTE prophylaxis or treatment administered to patient at your hospital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be given, not just ordered. • Capture heparin, LMWH, direct thrombin inhibitor and Xa inhibitor class agents regardless of the indication when it is administered first. Capture Coumadin and 'other' agents when the indication of VTE prevention is identified in the medical record capture. • Do not include non-prophylactic dosing of agents, such as heparin administered for line clearance purposes. • Please see drug reference for agents and dosing outside these parameters to determine class and/or indicated use. • Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis Types which were retired greater than 2 years before the current NTDS version are no longer listed under Field Values above, which is why there are numbering gaps. Refer

<p>to the NTDS Change Log for a full list of retired Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis Types.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Heparin (6) LMWH (Dalteparin, Enoxaparin, etc.) (7) Direct Thrombin Inhibitor (Dabigatran, etc.) (8) Xa Inhibitor (Rivaroxaban, etc.) (9) Coumadin (10) Other (5) None <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients.</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP, MTQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_VTE_PROP_TYPE Type of Field: Custom, Character (Numeric Output) Length: 1</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>to the NTDS Change Log for a full list of retired Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis Types.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclude sequential compression devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Heparin (6) LMWH (Dalteparin, Enoxaparin, etc.) (7) Direct Thrombin Inhibitor (Dabigatran, etc.) (8) Xa Inhibitor (Rivaroxaban, etc.) (9) Coumadin (10) Other (11) Unfractionated Heparin (UH) (5) None <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients.</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP, MTQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_VTE_PROP_TYPE Type of Field: Custom, Character (Numeric Output) Vendor Mapping: (9) Coumadin maps to (10) Other for NTDS submission Length: 1</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>LOWEST ED SBP</p> <p>Lowest sustained (>5 min) systolic blood pressure measured within the first hour of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to lowest sustained (>5 min) SBP in the ED/hospital of the index hospital that you consider valid, where index hospital is the hospital abstracting the data. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with transfused with packed red blood cells within first 4 hours after ED/hospital arrival.</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_L_ED_SBP Type of Field: Numeric Length: 3</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>LOWEST ED SBP</p> <p>Lowest sustained (>5 min) systolic blood pressure measured within the first hour of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to lowest sustained (>5 min) SBP in the ED/hospital of the index hospital that you consider valid, where index hospital is the hospital abstracting the data. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with transfused with packed red blood cells within first 4 hours after ED/hospital arrival.</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_L_ED_SBP Type of Field: Numeric Length: 3</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content and data field	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
ANGIOGRAPHY	ANGIOGRAPHY

<p>First interventional angiogram with or without embolization within first 24 hours of ED/Hospital Arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit collection of angiography data to first 24 hours following ED/hospital arrival. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. • Excludes CTA. <p>(1) None (2) Angiogram only (3) Angiogram with embolization (4) Angiogram with stent graft (5) Angiogram with embolization and stent graft</p> <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with transfused with packed red blood cells within first 4 hours after ED/hospital arrival.</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ANGIO Type of Field: Custom, Numeric Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>First interventional angiogram with or without embolization within first 24 hours of ED/Hospital Arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit collection of angiography data to first 24 hours following ED/hospital arrival. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. • Excludes CTA. • Only report Field Value "4. Angiogram with stenting" if stenting was performed specifically for hemorrhage control. <p>(1) None (2) Angiogram only (3) Angiogram with embolization (4) Angiogram with stenting (5) Angiogram with embolization and stent graft</p> <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with transfused with packed red blood cells within first 4 hours after ED/hospital arrival.</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ANGIO Type of Field: Custom, Numeric Vendor Mapping: Value (5) Angiogram with embolization maps (3) Angiogram with embolization for NTDS Submission Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>ANGIOGRAPHY DATE Date the first angiogram with or without embolization was performed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the data field ANGIOGRAPHY = "1 None". • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with transfused packed red blood cells within first 4 hours after ED/hospital arrival.</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ANGIO_DT Type of Field: Custom, Date Length: 8</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>ANGIOGRAPHY DATE Date the first angiogram with or without embolization was performed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected as YYYY-MM-DD. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the data field ANGIOGRAPHY = "1 None". • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. • Procedure start date is the date of needle insertion in the groin. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with transfused packed red blood cells within first 4 hours after ED/hospital arrival.</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ANGIO_DT Type of Field: Custom, Date Length: 8</p>

	Report: #1
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Change Type – Content	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>ANGIOGRAPHY TIME Time the first angiogram with or without embolization was performed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected as HH:MM military time. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the data field ANGIOGRAPHY = "1 None". • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with transfused packed red blood cells within first 4 hours after ED/hospital arrival</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ANGIO_TM Type of Field: Custom, Time Length: 5 Validation Range: +/- 1 hour</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>ANGIOGRAPHY TIME Time the first angiogram with or without embolization was performed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected as HH:MM military time. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used if the data field ANGIOGRAPHY = "1 None". • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. • Procedure start time is the time of needle insertion in the groin. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with transfused packed red blood cells within first 4 hours after ED/hospital arrival</p> <p>Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ANGIO_TM Type of Field: Custom, Time Length: 5 Validation Range: +/- 1 hour</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Content and data field	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>SURGERY FOR HEMORRHAGE CONTROL TYPE First type of surgery for hemorrhage control within the first 24 hours of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If unclear if surgery was for hemorrhage control, then consult TMD or operating/consulting/relevant surgeon. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. • Field Value "1. None" is used if Surgery for Hemorrhage Control Type is not a listed Field Value option. <p>(1) None (2) Laparotomy (3) Thoracotomy (4) Sternotomy (5) Extremity</p>	<p>SURGERY FOR HEMORRHAGE CONTROL TYPE First type of surgery for hemorrhage control within the first 24 hours of ED/hospital arrival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If unclear if surgery was for hemorrhage control, then consult TMD or operating/consulting/relevant surgeon. • The null value "Not Applicable" is used for patients that do not meet the collection criterion. • Field Value "1. None" is used if Surgery for Hemorrhage Control Type is not a listed Field Value option. <p>(1) None (2) Laparotomy (3) Thoracotomy (4) Sternotomy (5) Extremity (6) Neck</p>

<p>(6) Neck (7) Mangled extremity/traumatic amputation (8) Other skin/soft tissue</p> <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with transfused packed red blood cells within first 4 hours after ED/hospital arrival. Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_L, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_T, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_S, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_E, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_N, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_A, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_O Type of Field: Custom, Logic for each operation Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>(7) Mangled extremity/traumatic amputation (8) Other skin/soft tissue (9) Extraperitoneal Pelvic Packing</p> <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with transfused packed red blood cells within first 4 hours after ED/hospital arrival. Def. Source: TQIP</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_L, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_T, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_S, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_E, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_N, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_A, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_O, MTQIP_SURG_TYPE_P Type of Field: Custom, Logic for each operation Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>
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Change Type – Data field	
Rational – NTDS update	
<p>2018</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC 1 TYPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the first antibiotic class administered to patient at your hospital. • Must be given, not just ordered. • Antibiotic reference available at www.mtqip.org > Resources > Education > Antibiotic Reference <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. None 1. Penicillin 2. Monobactam 3. Carbapenem 4. Macrolide 5. Lincosamide 6. Aminoglycoside 7. Quinolone 8. Sulfonamide 9. Tetracycline 10. Cephalosporin 11. Other <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with open fractures.</p> <p>Def. Source: Orange Book</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ABX_TYPE1 Type of Field: Custom, Character (Numeric Output) Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>2019</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC 1 TYPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the first antibiotic class administered to patient at your hospital. • Must be given, not just ordered. • Antibiotic reference available at www.mtqip.org > Resources > Education > Antibiotic Reference <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. None 1. Penicillin 2. Monobactam 3. Carbapenem 4. Macrolide 5. Lincosamide 6. Aminoglycoside 7. Quinolone 8. Sulfonamide 9. Tetracycline 10. Cephalosporin 11. Other <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with open fractures.</p> <p>Def. Source: Orange Book</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ABX_TYPE1 Type of Field: Custom, Character (Numeric Output) Vendor Mapping: Values 1-11 map to NTDS field value (1) Yes for Antibiotic Therapy for NTDS data submission if within 24 hours of arrival. Length: 2</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Data field	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
<p>ANTIBIOTIC DATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of administration to patient of first dose of antibiotic administered to patient at your hospital. • Collected as MM/DD/YYYY. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with open fractures.</p> <p>Def. Source: Orange Book</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ABX_DATE</p> <p>Type of Field: Date</p> <p>Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>	<p>ANTIBIOTIC DATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of administration to patient of first dose of antibiotic administered to patient at your hospital. • Collected as MM/DD/YYYY. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with open fractures.</p> <p>Def. Source: Orange Book</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ABX_DATE</p> <p>Type of Field: Date</p> <p>Vendor Mapping: Field maps to Antibiotic Therapy Date for NTDS data submission if within 24 hours of arrival.</p> <p>Length:</p> <p>Report: #1</p>

Change Type – Data field	
Rational – NTDS update	
2018	2019
	<p>ANTIBIOTIC TIME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time of administration to patient of first dose of antibiotic administered to patient at your hospital. • Collected as HH:MM. • HH:MM should be collected as military time. <p>Collection Criterion: Collect on all patients with open fractures.</p> <p>Def. Source: Orange Book</p> <p>Data Base Column Name: MTQIP_ABX_TIME</p> <p>Type of Field: Time</p> <p>Vendor Mapping: Field maps to Antibiotic Therapy Time for NTDS data submission if within 24 hours of arrival.</p> <p>Length: 5</p> <p>Report: #1</p>