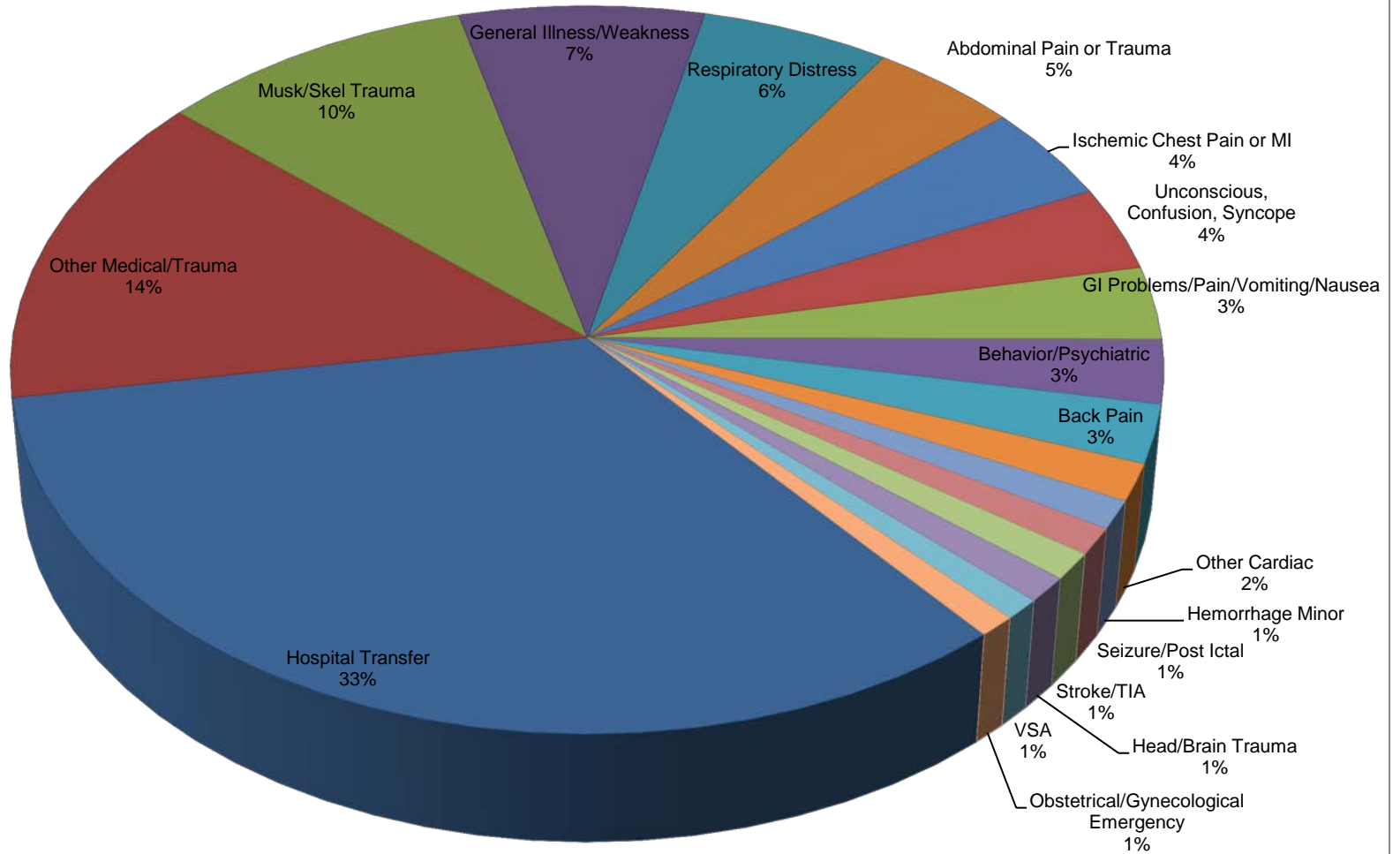


# Manitoulin Sudbury DSB EMS

## Most Common Patient Complaints (January 1 to March 31, 2012)



Short Form	Definition
Stoke/TIA:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stroke is a sudden loss of brain function caused by the interruption of blood flow to the brain, or the rupture of blood vessels in the brain.</li> <li>• A TIA is a transient Ischemic attach which means a warning stroke or mini-stroke, which produces stroke-like symptoms.</li> </ul>
Cardiac/Medical VSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cardiac/Medical VSA means vital signs absent caused by problems with the heart or problems due to a medical issue</li> </ul>
Seizure/Post Ictal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A seizure is a sudden surge of electrical activity in the brain that usually affects how a person feels or acts for a short time. Seizures are not a disease in themselves. Instead, they are a symptom of many different disorders that can affect the brain. Some seizures can hardly be noticed, while others are totally disabling. Symptoms may include chewing movements, black out, confusion, deafness/sounds, electric shock feeling, convulsion, difficulty talking, drooling, eyelid fluttering, eyes rolling up, falling down.</li> <li>• The Post ictal period of a seizure is the end of a seizure. This period may last minutes to hours. Symptoms may include: memory loss, writing difficulty, confusion, depression and sadness, fear, frustration, shame/embarrassment, bruising, difficulty talking, Injuries, sleeping</li> </ul>
GI/Vomiting/Nausea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gastrointestinal problems may include: food poisoning, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), chronic diarrhea, constipation and intestinal pain, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis</li> </ul>
Behaviors/Psychiatric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some disorders can include: Anxiety, Depression, Schizophrenia</li> </ul>

Ischemic Chest Pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An absolute or relative shortage of blood supply or oxygen to the heart which causes chest pain</li> </ul>
Respiratory Distress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory distress can include labored breathing which is a physical presentation such as grunting, nasal flaring, high pitch sounds, or use of chest muscles to assist breathing.</li> <li>• Some causes of respiratory distress include heart problems, blood sugar imbalances, asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.</li> </ul>
Abdominal Pain/NYD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abdominal pain not yet diagnosed can include: appendicitis, bowel problems, aortic aneurysm (swelling of the aorta, the largest artery in the body, which may represent an underlying weakness in the wall of the aorta).</li> </ul>
Convalescent/Invalid/Return Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convalescent means a person recovering from an illness or operation.</li> <li>• Invalid can include a sick person, or a person with a particular type of disability.</li> <li>• Return home means to transport a patient home from the hospital.</li> </ul>
Musk/Skel Trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Musculoskeletal trauma injury is caused when there is a force to body tissues or bones that exceed the bodies tolerance. Injuries can include bone fractures, dislocations, strains, sprains, soft tissue damage.</li> </ul>

General Illness/Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• General illness and weakness is a general rundown felt by the body. It could be caused by fever, lack of eating, medications, illness, and stress.</li></ul>
Other Medical/Trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When an ambulance call does not meet any of the categories it is placed under the “other medical or trauma” category</li></ul>
Treatment -Diag/Return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treatment, diagnosis, return, means that the patient is being transported by ambulance due to an appointment made at the hospital for some type of treatment or diagnosis. This category can also include transporting patient back to originating hospital or back home.</li></ul>