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| Location Section/Page # | Change | Purpose of Change  (Provider Input, Stakeholder Input, Evolution of Evidence, Best Practice, etc.) | Evidence for Change | Expected Impact  (Operational, Educational, Financial, QI, Medical Direction, Communication, etc.) | Size of Change (Small/Medium/ Large) | Desired Outcome |
| Purple 1 | AMS refers to Altered Mental Status and AMSS refers to Altered Mental Status Scale/Score | **To provide definitions for all abbreviations used in protocols** |  | **Educational** | **Small** | **Completeness of Protocols** |
| Purple 1 | BIADs refers to Blind Insertion Airway Devices and include periglottic (is: LMA) and trans glottic (ie: King) devices |
| Purple 1 | BSA refers to Body Surface Area and, in burn patients, can be estimated by using the Rule of 9s or patient’s hand size. |
| Purple 1 | BVM refers to Bag-Valve-Mask ventilation |
| Purple 1 | CHF refers to Congestive Heart Failure, a condition in which patients may present with dyspnea, hypoxia, wheezing, and rales. |
| Purple 1 | CNS refers to Central Nervous System and includes the brain and spinal cord |
| Purple 1 | CPAP refers to Continuous Positive Airway Pressure |
| Purple 1 | CVA refers to Cerebral Vascular Accident (stroke) |
| Purple 1 | DNR refers to Do Not Resuscitate | **To provide definitions for all abbreviations used in protocols** |  | **Educational** | **Small** | **Completeness of Protocols** |
| Purple 1 | DNI refers to Do Not Intubate |
| Purple 2 | ETT refers to Endo-Tracheal Tube |
| Purple 2 | GI refers to Gastro-Intestinal tract |
| Purple 2 | GU refers to Genito-Urinary tract |
| Purple 2 | IM refers to Intra-Muscular route of medication administration |
| Purple 2 | IN refers to Intra-Nasal route of medication administration |
| Purple 3 | LVAD refers to Left Ventricular Assist Device |
| Purple 3 | LVO refers to Large Vessel Occlusion, a type of stroke that may be amenable to fibrinolytic/endovascular therapy |
| Purple3 | LOC refers to Level of Consciousness |
| Purple 3 | mCPR refers to mechanical CPR |
| Purple 4 | OCME refers to Office of the Chief Medical Examiner |
| Purple 4 | ODT refers to Orally Disintegrating Tablet, the formulation of oral ondansetron that may be administered by allowing the tablet to melt on the patient’s tongue |
| Purple 4 | OG refers to Oral-Gastric tube and should be considered in all intubated patients | **To provide definitions for all abbreviations used in protocols** |  | **Educational** | **Small** | **Completeness of Protocols** |
| Purple 4 | OHCA refers to Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest |
| Purple4 | PO refers to the oral route of medication administration |
| Purple 4 | PCP refers to Primary Care Provider |
| Purple 4 | PPE refers to Personnel Protective equipment and includes gloves, gowns, masks, respirators, eye protection… |
| Purple 4 | RTCs refers to Regional Trauma Centers in Maine: Central Maine Medical Center (CMMC), Northern  Light Eastern Maine Medical Center (EMMC), and Maine Medical Center (MMC) |
| Purple 4 | TIA refers to Transient Ischemic Attack which presents with stroke-like symptoms |
| Purple 4 | TKO refers to an IV rate of “To Keep Open” and may vary according to IV tubing (usually 10-25 ml/hour) |
| Purple 4 | TOR refers to Termination of Resuscitation |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purple 4 | TPA refers to Tissue Plasminogen Activator, a fibrinolytic medication used to treat non-hemorrhagic stroke |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purple 4 | VAD refers to Ventricular Assist Device |  |  |  |  |  |
| New | POLST: Provider Orders for Life-sustaining Treatment (consider including copy of form in Grey section). |  |  |  |  |  |
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