



For the 2023 Maine EMS protocol updates, there are 23 new entries into definitions in the purple section:

C	refers to Celsius
cm H2O -	refers to centimeters of water; the unit of measure for the pressure in CPAP machines; one cm H2O is the amount of additional air pressure needed to raise a column of water by one cm.
CPP	refers to cerebral perfusion pressure, or the mean arterial pressure (MAP) minus the intracranial pressure (ICP). Normal CPP = 55 – 60 mmHg.
DL	refers to direct laryngoscopy.
dL	refers to deciliter. This abbreviation is differentiated from “DL” (direct laryngoscopy) by use of a lower case “d.”
DSED	refers to dual sequential external defibrillation, which is the recommended treatment for refractory pulseless VT or refractory VF after the third defibrillation attempt is unsuccessful.
EMS Clinician	(added to definition of EMS provider) means any person or service licensed by Maine EMS to provide emergency medical services.
F	refers to Fahrenheit
Fever	refers to a temperature greater than or equal to 100.4 degrees F or 38 degrees C.
g	refers to gram
kg	Refers to kilogram
L	refers to liter
Maine Operational Physician	refers to an EMS Physician responding collaboratively with the traditional Maine EMS system, either performing or supporting prehospital care.
MAP	refers to mean arterial pressure, which is the diastolic pressure plus 1/3 (systolic pressure minus diastolic pressure). Post ROSC MAP goals are greater than 80 mmHg.
mCPR	(definition added to) refers to mechanical CPR. These devices must meet the requirement of 100 – 120 compressions/minute with a compression depth of 2 inches.
mg	refers to milligram.
mL	refers to milliliter.
mmHg	refers to millimeters of mercury and is the standard unit of measure for blood pressure.
NPA	refers to nasopharyngeal airway.
OPA	refers to oropharyngeal airway.
Pulse Pressure	refers to the difference between the systolic and diastolic blood pressure. A normal pulse pressure is 40 – 60 mmHg. Allow pulse pressure may be caused by acute blood loss, cardiac tamponade, and heart failure and may be an early sign of instability in trauma patients.

Service Level Medical Director	refers to a physician or nurse practitioner who has completed required clinical experience pursuant to 32 M.R.S. §2102(2-a), who assumes primary responsibility to ensure quality medical care for the service. A physician assistant may assist in this role under the direct supervision of a physician; however, the supervising physician must be identified to Maine EMS as the service's medical director.
VC	refers to vector change or alternat defibrillation pad placement after a 3rd defibrillation attempt in refractory VT/VF.
VL –	refers to video laryngoscopy; video laryngoscopes with standard (non-hyperangulated) blades with the ability to perform both direct and video laryngoscopy are permitted for use by paramedics but must include a robust airway management education platform with service level QA/QI.