Appendix C

An **Individualised Transport Plan** ensures safe and efficient interfacility transfer of patients by tailoring the plan to the specific needs of each patient. This plan considers the patient's medical condition, required level of care, and the capabilities of the transporting EMRs/Paramedics, while also addressing logistical and administrative details.

Key Components of an Individualized Interfacility Transport Plan:

- **Patient Assessment and Stabilization:**

  A thorough assessment of the patient's condition, including vital signs, medications, and any specific needs related to their condition (e.g., respiratory support, pain management), is crucial. This may involve ongoing monitoring and optimization of the patient's condition prior to transport.

- **Level of Care Required:**

  Determining the appropriate level of care during transport is essential. This may range from basic life support to advanced critical care, depending on the patient's needs.

- **Destination Facility:**

  The receiving facility must be capable of providing the level of care required by the patient. This involves confirming bed availability and ensuring the receiving team is aware of the patient's condition and anticipated needs.

- **Transport Mode:**

  The mode of transport (ground or air) should be selected based on the patient's condition, distance to the receiving facility, and availability of resources. Ground transport is common for shorter distances, while air transport may be necessary for longer distances or when time is critical.

- **Communication and Coordination:**

  Clear communication and coordination between the sending and receiving facilities, as well as the transport team, are vital. This includes sharing relevant patient information, confirming the plan, and establishing contact during transport.

- **Contingency Planning:**

  A contingency plan should be in place to address potential complications during transport. This may include having medications, equipment, and personnel readily available to manage any unexpected events.

- **Documentation:**

  Comprehensive documentation of the patient's condition, the transport plan, and any interventions during transport is essential for continuity of care.

Examples of Considerations:

- **Sedation Goals:**

  For patients requiring sedation during transport, specific goals and strategies should be discussed with the sending and receiving facility, and transport team
- **Motion Sickness:**

  Patients prone to motion sickness may require anti-emetic medication prior to transport.
- **Mental Health:**

  For patients with mental health conditions, particularly those with a history of aggression or elopement risk, a comprehensive risk assessment should be conducted and treatment plan designed.

Benefits of Individualized Transport Plans:

- **Improved Patient Safety:**

  By tailoring the plan to the individual patient, potential risks during transport can be minimized.
- **Enhanced Efficiency:**

  A well-defined plan ensures a smooth and efficient transfer, reducing delays and optimizing resource utilization.
- **Better Patient Outcomes:**

  By ensuring the patient receives the appropriate level of care at the right facility, individualized plans can contribute to improved patient outcomes.