

## MIVT REPORT

The paramedic is given 45 seconds before the patient is moved to give an MIVT report. The only time the paramedic will not be allowed to give the MIVT report is when patients have a need for CPR, or are in need of immediate airway control. In those instances, the team will proceed with moving the patient over and continuing with CPR and intubating the patient and then subsequently get reports from the paramedics. As a reminder, here are the elements of the MIVT report:

**M** = Mechanism of injury. Include all mechanisms of injury, including a description of all blunt mechanisms as well as penetrating injuries.

**I** = Injuries identified or injuries suspected. Paramedics usually describe, in addition to obviously identified injuries, areas where the patient has complained of pain or soreness.

**V** = Vital signs including level of consciousness. If the patient's vital signs have been stable the paramedic does not need to specify lost blood pressure or pulse. He can simply state vital signs have been stable throughout. It is very important for the paramedic to state level of consciousness and if possible, Glasgow Coma Scale. If the level of consciousness has waxed and waned, or decreased in any way, it is important to make note of this. It is also at this point that the paramedic should note unequal or fixed and dilated pupils, if he is aware of them.

**T** = Treatment or therapies and response to therapies. Therefore, if the patient had low blood pressure and received a fluid challenge of crystalloid to which his blood pressure responded, it should be noted here. If the patient had lack of a distal pulse prior to hare traction splint application which did not reappear or did reappear after application of the splint, it should be noted here.