REVIVE Round table questions/topics to be discussed

Hungary

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Structure of the emergency system

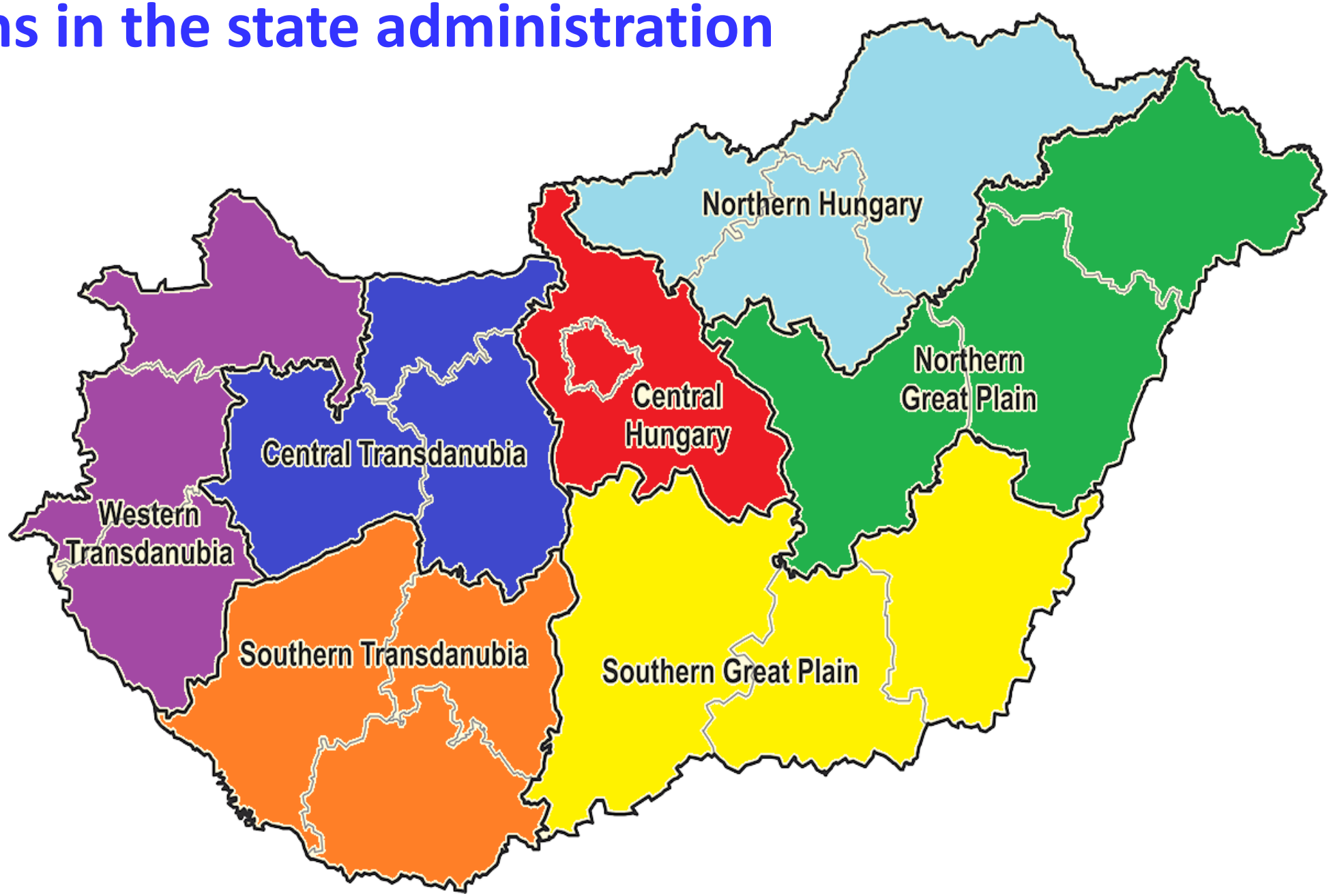
1. Organizational structure of the emergency response in Hungary

National Ambulance Service (NAS)

- directly subordinated to the Ministry of Human Capacities (being responsible also for health care).
- dispatch centers
- ambulance stations,
- helicopter rescue system integrated

Counties in the state administration

Regions in the state administration

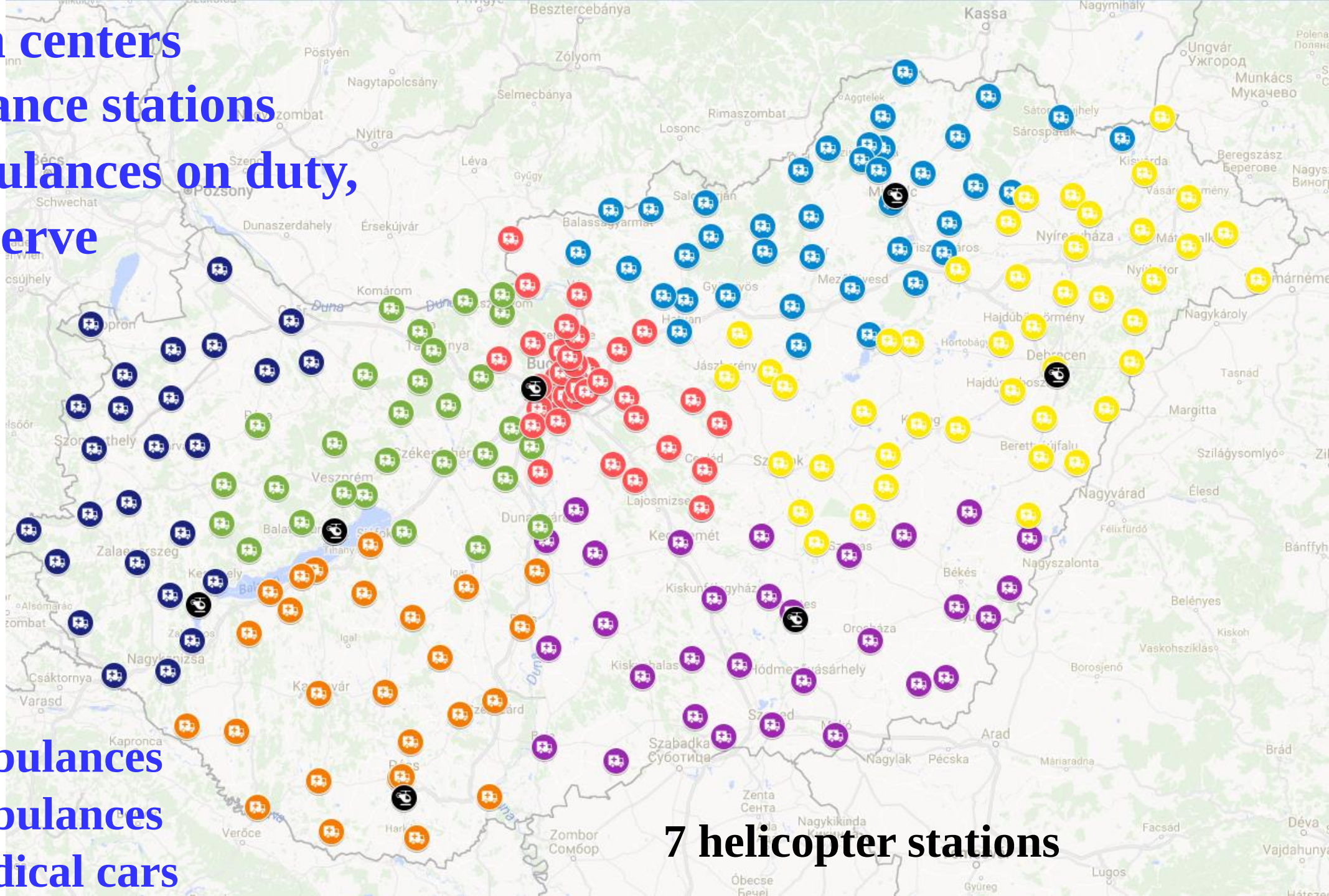


20 dispatch centers

253 ambulance stations

749 ambulances on duty,

247 reserve



595 BLS ambulances

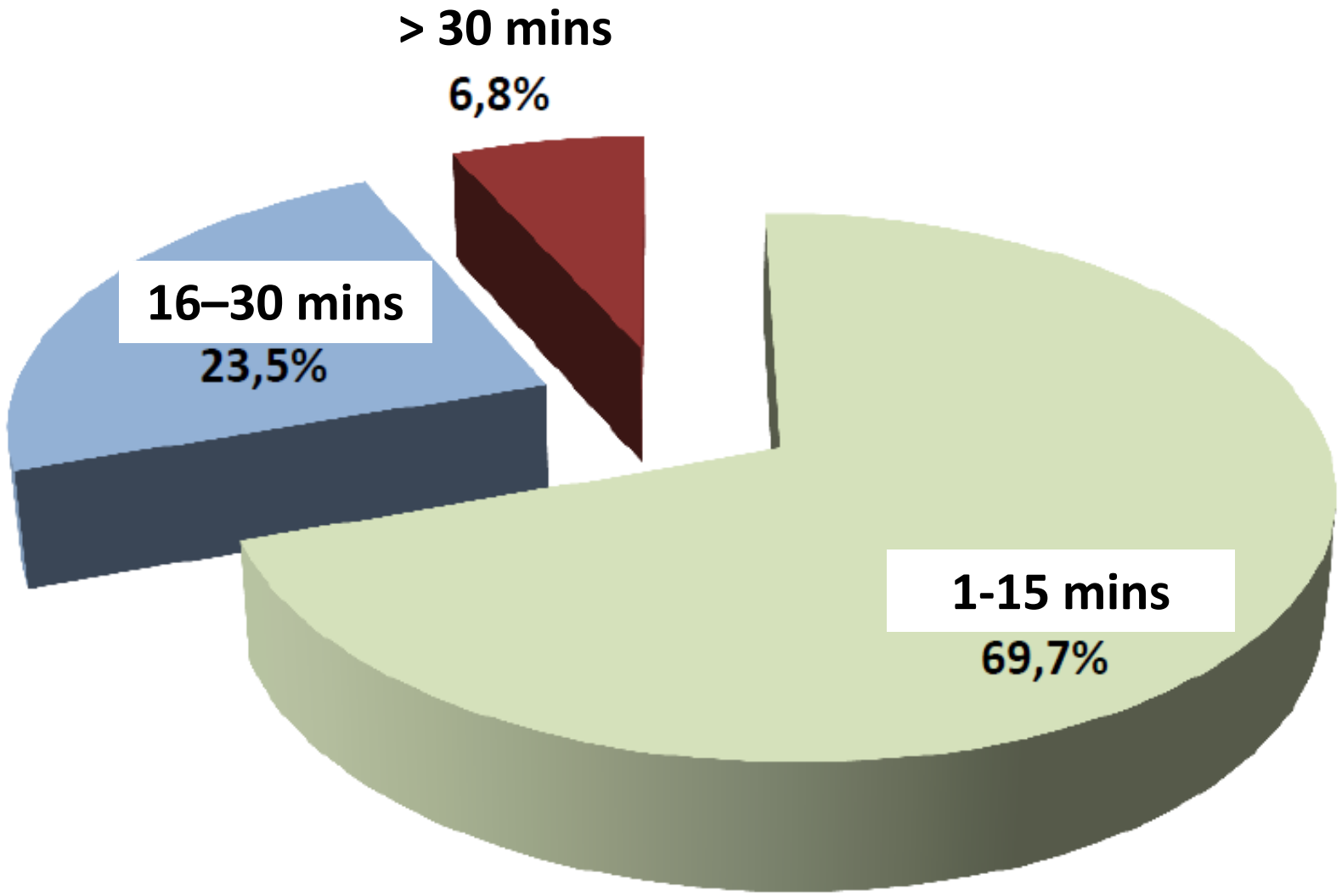
154 ALS ambulances

23 (para)medical cars

7 helicopter stations

Ambulance stations in Budapest

NAS response time in 2016 (urgent cases)



1. a. Legal background

- Health Care Law 1997
- A standing order of the Ministry of Health Care [5/2006. (II.7.]
- A governmental standing order [322/2006. (XII.23.)] about NAS
- (Further legislation on fire brigades and police)

2. Other organizations taking part in the emergency response (e.g. emergency care providers such as Red Cross or private companies or public services, fire brigades)

- National Ambulance Service
- Some private companies (mostly for non-emergency transports
  - Hungarian Malteser Organization
  - …

3. A difference between the transport of sick persons and the emergency service which includes also transport of a persons with life-threatening problems?

- NAS provides prehospital emergency care including urgent secondary transports and transports requiring attendance at least a skilled EMT level or higher;
- non-emergency transports are provided by private entrepreneurs

4. The spatial location of emergency services/dispatch centers

The current station network is a result of a countinuous development since 1948. In the former decades the development has been directed mainly by the delay in alarming an available ambulance.

Since the beginning of the 90s, we aimed a response time of 15 min, now it is realized in 70% of the (urgent) ambulance runs (see slide 7)

5. Guidelines for the response to road collisions?

No specific guidelines at NAS but some internal SOPs exist for:

- Equipment use
- Patient assessment
- Severe injuries/polytrauma
- Prevention of hypothermia
- Airway management
- Venous access
- Volume replacement and circulatory support with drugs
- Monitoring

6. Guidelines/standards for the communication with the emergency staff?

- TETRA network
- Alarming the ambulances electronically (introducing an intelligent board terminal in the ambulances) is in process

7. Guidelines/standards for the communication infrastructure or technology?

Traditionally we alarm fire brigades and police about collisions, and vice versa

- Since 112 is operating, this is less important:
  - Currently a lot of the calls arrive via 112 as 104 is directed immediately to 112
  - 112 after getting basic infos switches the caller to 104, concurrently sends a file (yet we have to open and pair o the relevant call)
  - 112 aimed to switch the call within 40 seconds

8. Computer based support technology of the dispatch centre include: reception of calls, alarming emergency staff, support of the operation, documentation, further documentation, administration/statistics/controlling, technical (system) administration?

- under construction, **not yet finished**

9. Reception of eCall calls: is the necessary technological infrastructure in place?

- not yet
- building some elements are in process

Availability of vehicles/staff and equipment

1. Type of vehicles and persons available to suit the demand?

Three basic type of ambulances:

- BLS ambulance:
  - driver (with certain skills in ambulance care) **and** EMT
- ALS Ambulance ridden by **also**
  - a paramedic
  - an emergency physician (or anesthesist/internist/surgeon with proper training)

2. Rendezvous (RV) system?

- In part: we operate 23 (para)medical cars (4 at the capital and one-one in each county)
- (We use secondary alarming of the traditional units if needed)

3. All the vehicles fulfill the EN 1789 standards

4. The calculation for the demand of vehicles (different types of ambulances, emergency doctors vehicle) is based on what kind of criteria?

- upon statistics, but no strict criteria
- see also slide No. 4.

5. Qualification of the staff

1. Drivers get a basic emergency care training
2. EMTs get a part time or full time training, typically 2 years (different schools use different curriculum)
3. Paramedics get 4 yrs (part time) training
4. Physicians get a specific qualification of 5 yrs (60 month)

- curricula are existing

- for groups 2-4: certain competecies are defined; periodically to be renewed

- **No volunteers at NAS as a system**

5.a. ATLS training given for the staff?

5. b. Road safety (driving) training for drivers?

- a. Usually it is ITLS
- b. Yes

Emergency service given to the victim on the spot

1. First aid training is compulsory to obtain the driving licence

- A FA exam is compulsory for obtaining a driving licence; it is organized by the Hungarian Red Cross.
- A first aid course is not compulsory, but offered also by the Hungarian Red Cross, moreover by several small companies giving driving training.

2. The syllabus of the first aid training

Items of the exam organized by the Hungarian Red Cross

- safety (scene and personal), request for further help; emergency call, extrication if possible (Rautek)
- check for vital signs – CPR?
- positioning, including recovery position, airway management
- check for injuries, neck stabilization
- helmet removal
- relief of bleeding
- wound management including burn injury
- immobilization
- knowledge of FA kit
- Some theoretical background

Hungarian Red Cross has a standard syllabus; others' are more or less different.

3. Specific traffic rules for emergency vehicle to arrive faster to the spot?

- Ambulances (as other emergency vehicles) in an urgent case use bluelight and siren (for several decades)
- Recently it is obligatory to form a corridor on motorways if a traffic jam is evolving
- At the capital the pictures of traffic controlling police video cameras are available for the dispatch center to get info about traffic jams.

4. Financing of the emergency system

- NAS budget is provided by the state