

## Primary Objective of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) After Organizes Aspects of Care Provided to Patients

Ruftaj Sheikh\*

Department of Emergency Medicine, Max Super Specialty Hospital Patparganj, New Delhi, India

### DESCRIPTION

A system that offers emergency medical care is called Emergency Medical Services (EMS). The primary objective of EMS after it is called in response to an occurrence that results in significant illness or injury is patient emergency medical care. When emergency vehicles or helicopters are observed responding to emergency occurrences, EMS is most immediately identified. Nevertheless, EMS offers much more than a trip to the hospital. It is a system of coordinated emergency medical care and response encompassing many people and organizations. Every day, a complete EMS system is prepared for all possible emergencies.

Each element of the complex EMS system plays a crucial function in providing emergency medical care in a coordinated and seamless manner. An EMS system includes each of the elements that is Organizations and agencies (both private and public) networks for communications and transportation hospitals, trauma centers, trauma systems, and specialist care facilities for rehabilitation exceptionally skilled individuals both paid and unpaid pre hospital staff Therapists, doctors, and nurses admins and government representatives a well-informed populace that is aware of what to do in case of a medical emergency.

In order to maintain and improve the health and safety of the community, EMS is integrated with other services and systems. EMS operates at the intersection of health care, public health, and public safety. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is provided by a wide range of people and through a wide range of means. These vary somewhat depending on the nation and region, with each having its own "approach" to how and by whom EMS should be given. For instance, in some regions of Europe, the law mandates that efforts to provide Advanced Life Support (ALS) services must be directed by physicians, yet in other regions, which lack paramedics, some of those treatments might be provided by properly trained nurses. Paramedics provide ALS services elsewhere, including in North America, the UK, and Australia, although not often under the kind of direct, "hands-on," physician supervision that is common in Europe.

Emergency medical services aim to either give treatment to people in need of immediate medical attention with the intention of successfully treating the ailment or to make arrangements for the patient's prompt transfer to the next level of final care. Most likely, this is a casualty at a hospital or another location with access to doctors. The name Emergency Medical Service (EMS) developed to describe a system in which actual medical care was provided in addition to transportation, moving away from a simple transportation system (ambulance service). Since the service in question just provides transportation to the location of care, the term may not be used in some developing regions or it may be used incorrectly.

People who have experienced a sudden or catastrophic illness or injury, as well as those who have endured significant trauma, are given emergency medical care by Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Rural populations must have access to EMS, yet delivering pre-hospital care there might be difficult. Responding to a mass casualty disaster, like a bus accident, may exhaust the EMS resources of multiple jurisdictions. A geographically vast and thinly inhabited area is often served by rural EMS. When responding to a call or transferring a patient to the hospital, EMS workers may have to travel further or negotiate challenging terrain due to the characteristics of rural locations. When combined with greater distances and geographic challenges, unfavorable weather conditions can have a substantial impact on response or transport delays.

An Emergency Medical Service (EMS) is defined as the system that organizes all aspects of care provided to patients in the pre-hospital or out-of-hospital environment. Consequently, EMS is a vital part of the healthcare system and is required to enhance the outcomes of accidents and other time-sensitive illnesses. However, there is a significant need for data to help us better understand the capabilities of these systems, as well as their advantages and disadvantages in low-resource settings. The World Health Organization (WHO) health system framework was used to create a tool for evaluating the pre-hospital EMS system. Identification of relevant variables describing pre-hospital EMS system capabilities, outputs, and goals was made possible by relevant literature search and expert contact.

**Correspondence to:** Ruftaj Sheikh, Department of Emergency Medicine, Max Super Specialty Hospital Patparganj, New Delhi, India, E-mail: rsheikh738@gmail.com

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