



RENDEZ-VOUS (RV) SYSTEM

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REVIVE-Conference

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History of the Rendez-Vous System



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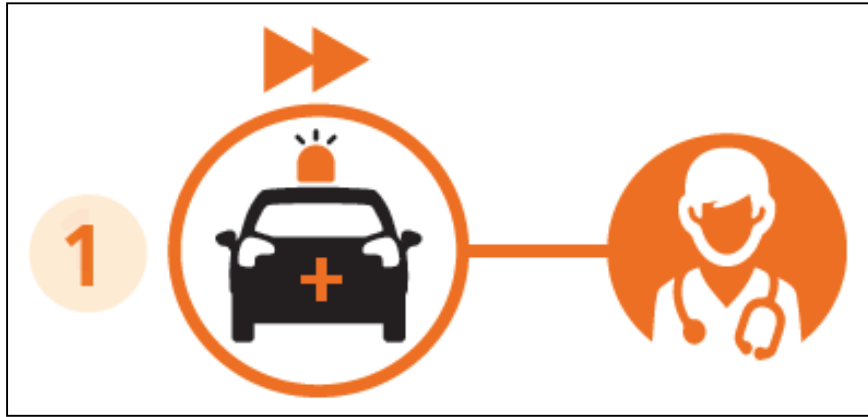
1968: ambulance & emergency doctor's vehicle ready for the next use

How does it work? (1)



- method of providing pre-hospital emergency care
- two separate emergency vehicles are alerted and dispatched to an incident site
- an ambulance with an ambulance crew and a vehicle (car) with an emergency doctor meet at the site and work together

How does it work? (2)



The emergency doctor arrives at the scene in a rapid response vehicle equipped with all necessary equipment but no ability to transport the patient.



An ambulance arrives separately from a different location, staffed with an emergency para-medical personnel (not an emergency doctor).

Collision scenarios (1)



Collision with minor injuries

- no need of highest possible level of care (no emergency doctor)
- ambulance staffed with para-medical staff acting alone



Collision with no or light injury only

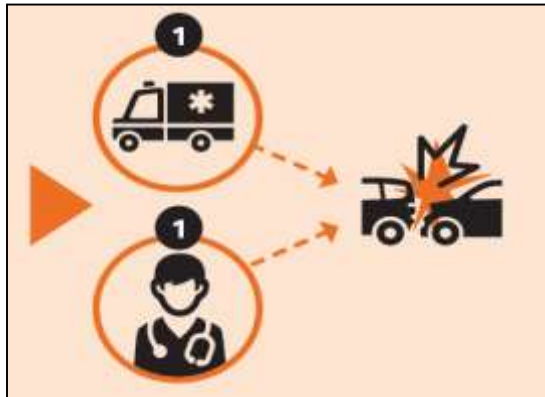
- no transport to the hospital is needed
- emergency doctor arrives at the scene if nearby

Collision scenarios (2)



Minor injury deteriorates

- Ambulance crew can call an emergency doctor working in the RV-system.



Serious collision with serious injuries

- Ambulance is dispatched at the same time as the emergency doctor. Once the patient is stabilized, he will be transported by ambulance (or helicopter) to the hospital.

Benefits...



Ambulance crews and emergency doctors can work independently. A smaller number of emergency doctors is able to deal with many incidents.

...Benefits...



Time is saved as emergency doctors are not using as much time driving between hospitals and incident sites. They can focus on those collisions where they are most needed.

...Benefits



Operating in a smaller vehicle allows the emergency doctor to be highly mobile, leading to shorter arrival times.

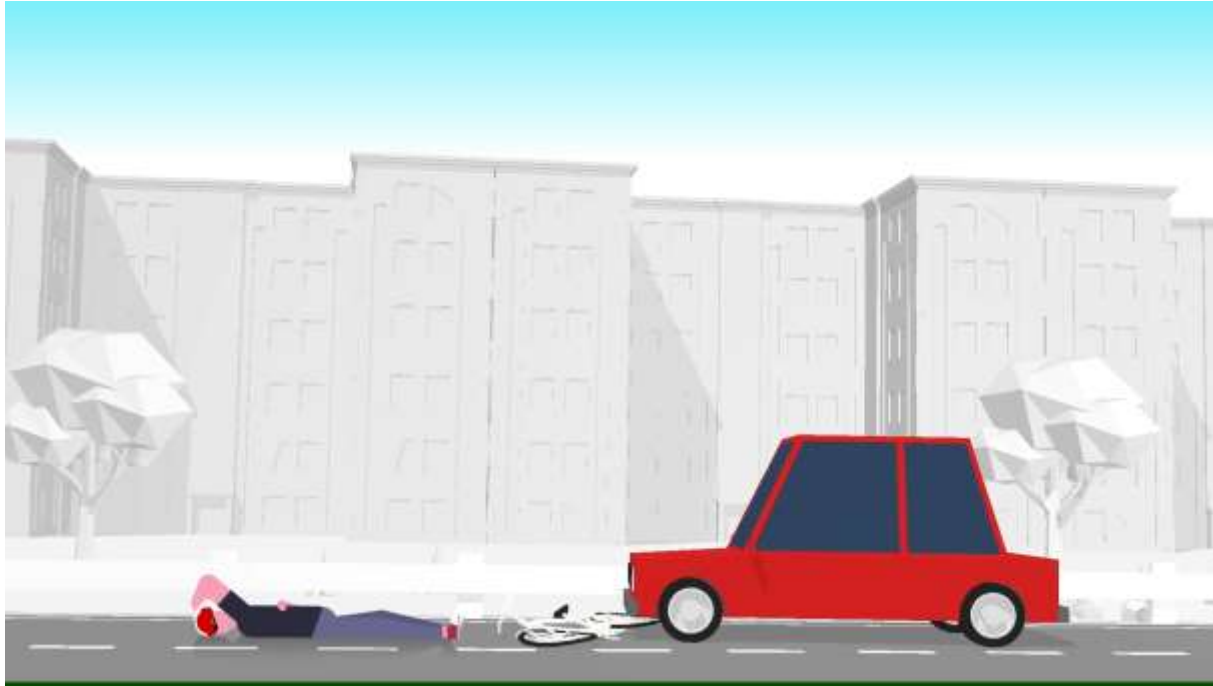
Handicaps

- If an emergency physician is needed on-site and has not been alerted in parallel, the re-alarm is very time-consuming and can, in the worst case, endanger the patient's health.
- The double alarming requires more personnel than the “compact” system.

Conclusions

- The emergency doctor has not always to come out, so costs can be saved.
- The ambulance is send to the scene without an emergency doctor in case of “smaller” missions.
- Emergency vehicles are more manoeuvrable and faster than an ambulance so they can get to the accident site faster and better.
- If it turns out on-site that the patient can be taken to the nearest clinic without emergency doctor, the EM is immediately ready for the next assignment.

Video Spot



Thank you for your attention!

Do you have any questions?