|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Medical | Traumatic injuries |
|  |  |
| Aortic rupture | Cardiac contusion |
| Aortic dissection | Cardiac tamponade |
| Any form of shock | Diaphragm rupture |
| Cardiac arrest | Esophageal rupture |
| Failing heart conducting system | Flail chest |
| Heart failure including pulmonary edema | High energy trauma |
| Intoxication  | Massive heamothorax |
| Myocardial infarction  | Obstructive airway |
| Pulmonary embolism | Open pneumothorax |
| Septicemia  | Pulmonary contusion |
| Tia/Stroke  | Tension pneumothorax |
| Unconsciousness  | Thoracic aortic rupture/dissection |
| Unstable angina pectoris  | Tracheobronchial rupture |

Additional file 1: Table S1

Definition of time-critical conditions for adults

Hagiwara, MA., Nilsson, L., Strömsöe, A., Axelsson, C., Kängström, A. & Herlitz, J. (2016). Patient safety and patient assessment in pre-hospital care: a study protocol. *Scand J Trauma Resusc Emerg Med*. doi: 10.1186/s13049-016-0206-7.

Yamamoto, L. Schoreder, C. Morley, D. & Beliveau, C. (2005). Thoracic trauma: the deadly dozen. Crit Care Nurs Q. 28(1), 22-40.

Deviating vital signs Red/Orange level according to RETTS-A (2016 version)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | Obstructive airway | Threat to airway |
| B | Respiratory rate > 30 /minRespiratory rate < 8 /minOxygen saturation with supplemental oxygen < 90% | Respiratory rate > 25 /minOxygen saturation < 90% |
| C | Pulse rate > 130 /minIrregular pulse rate > 150 /minSystolic blood pressure < 90 mm/Hg | Pulse rate > 120 /minPulse rate < 40 /minDiastolic blood pressure > 140 mm/Hg\* |
| D | Ongoing seizuresRLS ≥ 4GCS ≤ 9 | SomnolenceRLS 2-3GCS 10-12 |
| E |  | Temperature < 35 or > 41 °C  |

\* Repeated measurements (embedded in ESS); RLS: reaction level scale; GCS: Glasgow coma scale

Predicare AB (www.predicare.se)