

Package ‘nemsqar’

March 13, 2025

Title National Emergency Medical Service Quality Alliance Measure Calculations

Version 1.1.0

Description

Designed to automate the calculation of Emergency Medical Service (EMS) quality metrics, 'nemsqar' implements measures defined by the National EMS Quality Alliance (NEMSQA). By providing reliable, evidence-based quality assessments, the package supports EMS agencies, healthcare providers, and researchers in evaluating and improving patient outcomes. Users can find details on all approved NEMSQA measures at <https://www.nemsqa.org/measures>. Full technical specifications, including documentation and pseudocode used to develop 'nemsqar', are available on the NEMSQA website after creating a user profile at <https://www.nemsqa.org>.

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<https://bemts-hhs.github.io/nemsqar/>

BugReports <https://github.com/bemts-hhs/nemsqar/issues>

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airway_01 *Airway-01 Calculation*

Description

Calculates the NEMSQA Airway-01 measure.

Calculates the proportion of times when the first endotracheal intubation attempt is successful with no peri-intubation hypoxia or hypotension.

Usage

```
airway_01(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  arrest_table = NULL,
  procedures_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  earrest_01_col,
```

```

eresponse_05_col,
evitals_01_col,
evitals_06_col,
evitals_12_col,
eprocedures_01_col,
eprocedures_02_col,
eprocedures_03_col,
eprocedures_05_col,
eprocedures_06_col,
confidence_interval = FALSE,
method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
conf.level = 0.95,
correct = TRUE,
...
)

```

Arguments

df A dataframe or tibble containing EMS data where each row represents an observation and columns represent features.

patient_scene_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least epatient, escene, and earrest.01 fields as a fact table.

response_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations.

arrest_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the earrest fields needed for this measure's calculations.

procedures_table A dataframe or tibble containing at least the eProcedures fields needed.

vitals_table A dataframe or tibble containing at least the eVitals fields needed.

erecord_01_col The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.

incident_date_col Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

patient_DOB_col Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

epatient_15_col Column representing the patient's numeric age agnostic of unit.

epatient_16_col Column representing the patient's age unit ("Years", "Months", "Days", "Hours", or "Minutes").

earrest_01_col Column representing whether or not the patient is in arrest.

eresponse_05_col Column that contains eResponse.05.

evitals_01_col Date-time or POSIXct column containing vital signs date/time

evitals_06_col	Numeric column containing systolic blood pressure values
evitals_12_col	Numeric column containing pulse oximetry values.
eprocedures_01_col	Date-time or POSIXct column for procedures
eprocedures_02_col	Column name for whether or not the procedure was performed prior to EMS care being provided.
eprocedures_03_col	Column containing procedure codes with or without procedure names.
eprocedures_05_col	Column containing a count for how many times procedure was attempted.
eprocedures_06_col	Column indicating whether or not procedure was successful.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (Adults and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Samuel Kordik, BBA, BS, Nicolas Foss Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# If you are sourcing your data from a SQL database connection
# or if you have your data in several different tables,
# you can pass table inputs versus a single data.frame or tibble

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  incident_date = rep(as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")), 2),
  patient_dob = rep(as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
    "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")), 2),
  epatient_15 = rep(c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), 2), # Ages
  epatient_16 = rep(c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years"), 2)

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 10)

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  evitals_01 = lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 22:59:00",
    "2025-01-05 11:58:00", "2025-02-01 18:57:00", "2025-01-01 04:58:00",
    "2025-06-01 12:57:00", "2025-01-01 23:05:00", "2025-01-05 12:04:00",
    "2025-02-01 19:03:00", "2025-01-01 05:02:00", "2025-06-01 13:01:00")),
  evitals_06 = rep(c(90, 100, 102, 103, 104), 2),
  evitals_12 = rep(c(90, 91, 92, 93, 94), 2)

)

# arrest table
arrest_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  earrest_01 = rep("No", 10)

)

# procedures table
procedures_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),

```

```

    eprocedures_01 = rep(lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 23:00:00",
"2025-01-05 12:00:00", "2025-02-01 19:00:00", "2025-01-01 05:00:00",
"2025-06-01 13:00:00")), 2),
    eprocedures_02 = rep("No", 10),
    eprocedures_03 = rep(c(16883004, 112798008, 78121007, 49077009,
        673005), 2),
    eprocedures_05 = rep(1, 10),
    eprocedures_06 = rep(9923003, 10)

)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
airway_01(df = NULL,
    patient_scene_table = patient_table,
    procedures_table = procedures_table,
    vitals_table = vitals_table,
    arrest_table = arrest_table,
    response_table = response_table,
    erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
    incident_date_col = incident_date,
    patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
    epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
    epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
    eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
    eprocedures_01_col = eprocedures_01,
    eprocedures_02_col = eprocedures_02,
    eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
    eprocedures_05_col = eprocedures_05,
    eprocedures_06_col = eprocedures_06,
    earrest_01_col = earrest_01,
    evitals_01_col = evitals_01,
    evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
    evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
    confidence_interval = TRUE
)

```

airway_01_population *Airway-01 Population*

Description

This function processes and analyzes the dataset to generate the populations of interest needed to perform calculations to obtain performance data.

Usage

```

airway_01_population(
  df = NULL,

```

```

patient_scene_table = NULL,
response_table = NULL,
arrest_table = NULL,
procedures_table = NULL,
vitals_table = NULL,
erecord_01_col,
incident_date_col = NULL,
patient_DOB_col = NULL,
epatient_15_col,
epatient_16_col,
earrest_01_col,
eresponse_05_col,
evitals_01_col,
evitals_06_col,
evitals_12_col,
eprocedures_01_col,
eprocedures_02_col,
eprocedures_03_col,
eprocedures_05_col,
eprocedures_06_col
)

```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A dataframe or tibble containing EMS data where each row represents an observation and columns represent features.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least <code>epatient</code> , <code>escene</code> , and <code>earrest.01</code> fields as a fact table.
<code>response_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>arrest_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>earrest</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>procedures_table</code>	A dataframe or tibble containing at least the <code>eProcedures</code> fields needed.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A dataframe or tibble containing at least the <code>eVitals</code> fields needed.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to <code>NULL</code> as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to <code>NULL</code> as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	Column representing the patient's numeric age agnostic of unit.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	Column representing the patient's age unit (" <code>Years</code> ", " <code>Months</code> ", " <code>Days</code> ", " <code>Hours</code> ", or " <code>Minutes</code> ").

earrest_01_col	Column representing whether or not the patient is in arrest.
eresponse_05_col	Column that contains eResponse.05.
evitals_01_col	Date-time or POSIXct column containing vital signs date/time
evitals_06_col	Numeric column containing systolic blood pressure values
evitals_12_col	Numeric column containing pulse oximetry values.
eprocedures_01_col	Date-time or POSIXct column for procedures
eprocedures_02_col	Column name for whether or not the procedure was performed prior to EMS care being provided.
eprocedures_03_col	Column containing procedure codes with or without procedure names.
eprocedures_05_col	Column containing a count for how many times procedure was attempted.
eprocedures_06_col	Column indicating whether or not procedure was successful.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Samuel Kordik, BBA, BS, Nicolas Foss Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# If you are sourcing your data from a SQL database connection
# or if you have your data in several different tables,
# you can pass table inputs versus a single data.frame or tibble

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  incident_date = rep(as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")), 2),
  patient_dob = rep(as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
    "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")), 2),
  epatient_15 = rep(c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), 2), # Ages
```

```

    epatient_16 = rep(c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years"), 2)
  )

  # response table
  response_table <- tibble::tibble(

    erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
    eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 10)

  )

  # vitals table
  vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

    erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
    evitals_01 = lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 22:59:00",
    "2025-01-05 11:58:00", "2025-02-01 18:57:00", "2025-01-01 04:58:00",
    "2025-06-01 12:57:00", "2025-01-01 23:05:00", "2025-01-05 12:04:00",
    "2025-02-01 19:03:00", "2025-01-01 05:02:00", "2025-06-01 13:01:00")),
    evitals_06 = rep(c(90, 100, 102, 103, 104), 2),
    evitals_12 = rep(c(90, 91, 92, 93, 94), 2)

  )

  # arrest table
  arrest_table <- tibble::tibble(

    erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
    earrest_01 = rep("No", 10)

  )

  # procedures table
  procedures_table <- tibble::tibble(

    erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
    eprocedures_01 = rep(lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 23:00:00",
    "2025-01-05 12:00:00", "2025-02-01 19:00:00", "2025-01-01 05:00:00",
    "2025-06-01 13:00:00")), 2),
    eprocedures_02 = rep("No", 10),
    eprocedures_03 = rep(c(16883004, 112798008, 78121007, 49077009,
    673005), 2),
    eprocedures_05 = rep(1, 10),
    eprocedures_06 = rep(9923003, 10)

  )

  # Run the function
  result <- airway_01_population(df = NULL,
    patient_scene_table = patient_table,
    procedures_table = procedures_table,
    vitals_table = vitals_table,
    arrest_table = arrest_table,

```

```

response_table = response_table,
erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
incident_date_col = incident_date,
patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
eprocedures_01_col = eprocedures_01,
eprocedures_02_col = eprocedures_02,
eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
eprocedures_05_col = eprocedures_05,
eprocedures_06_col = eprocedures_06,
earrest_01_col = earrest_01,
evitals_01_col = evitals_01,
evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
evitals_12_col = evitals_12
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

airway_05

Airway-05 Calculation

Description

Calculates the NEMSQA Airway-05 measure.

Calculates the proportion of endotracheal intubation attempts with adequate oxygenation.

Usage

```

airway_05(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  arrest_table = NULL,
  procedures_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  earrest_01_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  evitals_01_col,
  evitals_12_col,

```

```

eprocedures_01_col,
eprocedures_02_col,
eprocedures_03_col,
confidence_interval = FALSE,
method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
conf.level = 0.95,
correct = TRUE,
...
)

```

Arguments

df A dataframe or tibble containing EMS data where each row represents an observation and columns represent features. Default is NULL.

patient_scene_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least epatient, escene, and earrest.01 fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

arrest_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the earrest fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

procedures_table A dataframe or tibble containing at least the eProcedures fields needed. Default is NULL.

vitals_table A dataframe or tibble containing at least the eVitals fields needed. Default is NULL.

erecord_01_col The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.

incident_date_col Column that contains the incident date. Default is NULL.

patient_DOB_col Column that contains the patient's date of birth. Default is NULL.

epatient_15_col Column representing the patient's numeric age agnostic of unit.

epatient_16_col Column representing the patient's age unit ("Years", "Months", "Days", "Hours", or "Minutes").

earrest_01_col Column representing whether or not the patient is in arrest.

eresponse_05_col Column that contains eResponse.05.

evitals_01_col Date-time or POSIXct column containing vital signs date/time

evitals_12_col Numeric column containing pulse oximetry values.

eprocedures_01_col Date-time or POSIXct column for procedures

eprocedures_02_col Column name for whether or not the procedure was performed prior to EMS care being provided.

<code>eprocedures_03_col</code>	Column containing procedure codes with or without procedure names.
<code>confidence_interval</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
<code>method</code>	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
<code>conf.level</code>	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
<code>correct</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when <code>method = "wilson"</code> . Defaults to TRUE.
<code>...</code>	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- `pop`: Population type (Adults and Peds).
- `numerator`: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- `denominator`: Total count of included incidents.
- `prop`: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- `prop_label`: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- `lower_ci`: Lower bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).
- `upper_ci`: Upper bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).

Author(s)

Samuel Kordik, BBA, BS, Nicolas Foss Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# If you are sourcing your data from a SQL database connection
# or if you have your data in several different tables,
# you can pass table inputs versus a single data.frame or tibble

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  incident_date = rep(as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
```

```

"2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")), 2),
patient_dob = rep(as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
                           "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")), 2),
epatient_15 = rep(c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), 2), # Ages
epatient_16 = rep(c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years"), 2)

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 10)

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  evitals_01 = lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 22:59:00",
    "2025-01-05 11:58:00", "2025-02-01 18:57:00", "2025-01-01 04:58:00",
    "2025-06-01 12:57:00", "2025-01-01 23:05:00", "2025-01-05 12:04:00",
    "2025-02-01 19:03:00", "2025-01-01 05:02:00", "2025-06-01 13:01:00")),
  evitals_12 = rep(c(94, 95, 96, 97, 98), 2)

)

# arrest table
arrest_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  earrest_01 = rep("No", 10)

)

# procedures table
procedures_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  eprocedures_01 = rep(lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 23:00:00",
    "2025-01-05 12:00:00", "2025-02-01 19:00:00", "2025-01-01 05:00:00",
    "2025-06-01 13:00:00")), 2),
  eprocedures_02 = rep("No", 10),
  eprocedures_03 = rep(c(16883004, 112798008, 78121007, 49077009,
    673005), 2)

)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
airway_05(df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  procedures_table = procedures_table,

```

```
vitals_table = vitals_table,  
arrest_table = arrest_table,  
response_table = response_table,  
erecord_01_col = erecord_01,  
incident_date_col = incident_date,  
patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,  
epatient_15_col = epatient_15,  
epatient_16_col = epatient_16,  
eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,  
eprocedures_01_col = eprocedures_01,  
eprocedures_02_col = eprocedures_02,  
eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,  
earrest_01_col = earrest_01,  
evitals_01_col = evitals_01,  
evitals_12_col = evitals_12,  
confidence_interval = TRUE  
)
```

airway_05_population *Airway-05 Population*

Description

This function processes and analyzes the dataset to generate the populations of interest needed to perform calculations to obtain performance data.

Usage

```
airway_05_population(  
  df = NULL,  
  patient_scene_table = NULL,  
  response_table = NULL,  
  arrest_table = NULL,  
  procedures_table = NULL,  
  vitals_table = NULL,  
  erecord_01_col,  
  incident_date_col = NULL,  
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,  
  epatient_15_col,  
  epatient_16_col,  
  earrest_01_col,  
  eresponse_05_col,  
  evitals_01_col,  
  evitals_12_col,  
  eprocedures_01_col,  
  eprocedures_02_col,  
  eprocedures_03_col  
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A dataframe or tibble containing EMS data where each row represents an observation and columns represent features. Default is NULL.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least <code>epatient</code> , <code>escene</code> , and <code>earrest.01</code> fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.
<code>response_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>arrest_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>earrest</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>procedures_table</code>	A dataframe or tibble containing at least the <code>eProcedures</code> fields needed. Default is NULL.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A dataframe or tibble containing at least the <code>eVitals</code> fields needed. Default is NULL.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	Column representing the patient's numeric age agnostic of unit.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	Column representing the patient's age unit ("Years", "Months", "Days", "Hours", or "Minutes").
<code>earrest_01_col</code>	Column representing whether or not the patient is in arrest.
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	Column that contains <code>eResponse.05</code> .
<code>evitals_01_col</code>	Date-time or POSIXct column containing vital signs date/time
<code>evitals_12_col</code>	Numeric column containing pulse oximetry values.
<code>eprocedures_01_col</code>	Date-time or POSIXct column for procedures
<code>eprocedures_02_col</code>	Column name for whether or not the procedure was performed prior to EMS care being provided.
<code>eprocedures_03_col</code>	Column containing procedure codes with or without procedure names.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,

- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Samuel Kordik, BBA, BS, Nicolas Foss Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# If you are sourcing your data from a SQL database connection
# or if you have your data in several different tables,
# you can pass table inputs versus a single data.frame or tibble

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  incident_date = rep(as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")), 2),
  patient_dob = rep(as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
    "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")), 2),
  epatient_15 = rep(c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), 2), # Ages
  epatient_16 = rep(c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years"), 2)

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 10)

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  evitals_01 = lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 22:59:00",
    "2025-01-05 11:58:00", "2025-02-01 18:57:00", "2025-01-01 04:58:00",
    "2025-06-01 12:57:00", "2025-01-01 23:05:00", "2025-01-05 12:04:00",
    "2025-02-01 19:03:00", "2025-01-01 05:02:00", "2025-06-01 13:01:00")),
  evitals_12 = rep(c(90, 91, 92, 93, 94), 2)

)

# arrest table
arrest_table <- tibble::tibble(
```

```

    erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
    earrest_01 = rep("No", 10)
  )

  # procedures table
  procedures_table <- tibble::tibble(

    erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
    eprocedures_01 = rep(lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 23:00:00",
"2025-01-05 12:00:00", "2025-02-01 19:00:00", "2025-01-01 05:00:00",
"2025-06-01 13:00:00")), 2),
    eprocedures_02 = rep("No", 10),
    eprocedures_03 = rep(c(16883004, 112798008, 78121007, 49077009,
673005), 2)

  )

# Run the function
result <- airway_05_population(df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  procedures_table = procedures_table,
  vitals_table = vitals_table,
  arrest_table = arrest_table,
  response_table = response_table,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  incident_date_col = incident_date,
  patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  eprocedures_01_col = eprocedures_01,
  eprocedures_02_col = eprocedures_02,
  eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
  earrest_01_col = earrest_01,
  evitals_01_col = evitals_01,
  evitals_12_col = evitals_12
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

airway_18

Airway-18 Calculation

Description

This function processes and analyzes the dataset to calculate the "Airway-18" NEMSQA metric. It includes cleaning and transforming several columns related to patient data, airway procedures, and vital signs, and it returns a cleaned dataset with the relevant calculations. The final calculation

is an assessment of the successful last invasive airway procedures performed during an EMS response originating from a 911 request in which waveform capnography is used for tube placement confirmation.

Usage

```
airway_18(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  procedures_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  airway_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  eprocedures_01_col,
  eprocedures_02_col,
  eprocedures_03_col,
  eprocedures_06_col,
  eairway_02_col = NULL,
  eairway_04_col = NULL,
  evitals_01_col,
  evitals_16_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing the dataset to be processed. Default is NULL.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only ePatient and eScene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.
<code>procedures_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the eProcedures fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the eVitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>airway_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the eAirway fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the eResponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	Column name containing the unique patient record identifier.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column name containing the incident date. Default is NULL.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column name containing the patient's date of birth. Default is NULL.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	Column name for patient information (exact purpose unclear).
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	Column name for patient information (exact purpose unclear).
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	Column name for emergency response codes.
<code>eprocedures_01_col</code>	Column name for procedure times or other related data.
<code>eprocedures_02_col</code>	Column name for whether or not the procedure was performed prior to EMS care being provided.
<code>eprocedures_03_col</code>	Column name for procedure codes.
<code>eprocedures_06_col</code>	Column name for procedure success codes.
<code>eairway_02_col</code>	Column name for airway procedure data (datetime). Default is NULL.
<code>eairway_04_col</code>	Column name for airway procedure data. Default is NULL.
<code>evitals_01_col</code>	Column name for vital signs data (datetime).
<code>evitals_16_col</code>	Column name for additional vital signs data.
<code>confidence_interval</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
<code>method</code>	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
<code>conf.level</code>	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
<code>correct</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
<code>...</code>	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (Adults and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS, Samuel Kordik, BBA, BS

Examples

```
# If you are sourcing your data from a SQL database connection
# or if you have your data in several different tables,
# you can pass table inputs versus a single data.frame or tibble

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  incident_date = rep(as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")), 2),
  patient_dob = rep(as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
    "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")), 2),
  epatient_15 = rep(c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), 2), # Ages
  epatient_16 = rep(c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years"), 2)

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 10)

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  evitals_01 = lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 23:02:00",
    "2025-01-05 12:03:00", "2025-02-01 19:04:00", "2025-01-01 05:05:00",
    "2025-06-01 13:01:00", "2025-01-01 23:02:00",
```

```

    "2025-01-05 12:03:00", "2025-02-01 19:04:00", "2025-01-01 05:05:00",
    "2025-06-01 13:06:00")),
    evitals_16 = rep(c(5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 2)

)

# airway table
airway_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  eairway_02 = rep(lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 23:05:00",
    "2025-01-05 12:02:00", "2025-02-01 19:03:00", "2025-01-01 05:04:00",
    "2025-06-01 13:06:00")), 2),
  eairway_04 = rep(4004019, 10)
)

# procedures table
procedures_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  eprocedures_01 = rep(lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 23:00:00",
    "2025-01-05 12:00:00", "2025-02-01 19:00:00", "2025-01-01 05:00:00",
    "2025-06-01 13:00:00")), 2),
  eprocedures_02 = rep("No", 10),
  eprocedures_03 = rep(c(16883004, 112798008, 78121007, 49077009,
    673005), 2),
  eprocedures_06 = rep(9923003, 10)

)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
airway_18(df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  procedures_table = procedures_table,
  vitals_table = vitals_table,
  response_table = response_table,
  airway_table = airway_table,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  incident_date_col = incident_date,
  patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  eprocedures_01_col = eprocedures_01,
  eprocedures_02_col = eprocedures_02,
  eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
  eprocedures_06_col = eprocedures_06,
  evitals_01_col = evitals_01,
  evitals_16_col = evitals_16,
  eairway_02_col = eairway_02,
  eairway_04_col = eairway_04,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)

```

airway_18_population *Airway-18 Populations*

Description

This function processes and analyzes the dataset to generate the populations of interest needed to perform calculations to obtain performance data.

Usage

```
airway_18_population(  
  df = NULL,  
  patient_scene_table = NULL,  
  procedures_table = NULL,  
  vitals_table = NULL,  
  airway_table = NULL,  
  response_table = NULL,  
  erecord_01_col,  
  incident_date_col = NULL,  
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,  
  epatient_15_col,  
  epatient_16_col,  
  eresponse_05_col,  
  eprocedures_01_col,  
  eprocedures_02_col,  
  eprocedures_03_col,  
  eprocedures_06_col,  
  eairway_02_col = NULL,  
  eairway_04_col = NULL,  
  evitals_01_col,  
  evitals_16_col  
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing the dataset to be processed. Default is NULL.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only ePatient and eScene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.
<code>procedures_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the eProcedures fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the eVitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

airway_table	A data frame or tibble containing only the eAirway fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
response_table	A data frame or tibble containing only the eResponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
erecord_01_col	Column name containing the unique patient record identifier.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column name for patient information (exact purpose unclear).
epatient_16_col	Column name for patient information (exact purpose unclear).
eresponse_05_col	Column name for emergency response codes.
eprocedures_01_col	Column name for procedure times or other related data.
eprocedures_02_col	Column name for whether or not the procedure was performed prior to EMS care being provided.
eprocedures_03_col	Column name for procedure codes.
eprocedures_06_col	Column name for procedure success codes.
eairway_02_col	Column name for airway procedure data (datetime). Default is NULL.
eairway_04_col	Column name for airway procedure data. Default is NULL.
evitals_01_col	Column name for vital signs data (datetime).
evitals_16_col	Column name for additional vital signs data.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS, Samuel Kordik, BBA, BS

Examples

```

# If you are sourcing your data from a SQL database connection
# or if you have your data in several different tables,
# you can pass table inputs versus a single data.frame or tibble

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  incident_date = rep(as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")), 2),
  patient_dob = rep(as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
    "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")), 2),
  epatient_15 = rep(c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), 2), # Ages
  epatient_16 = rep(c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years"), 2)

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 10)

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  evitals_01 = lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 23:02:00",
    "2025-01-05 12:03:00", "2025-02-01 19:04:00", "2025-01-01 05:05:00",
    "2025-06-01 13:01:00", "2025-01-01 23:02:00",
    "2025-01-05 12:03:00", "2025-02-01 19:04:00", "2025-01-01 05:05:00",
    "2025-06-01 13:06:00")),
  evitals_16 = rep(c(5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 2)

)

# airway table
airway_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
  eairway_02 = rep(lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 23:05:00",
    "2025-01-05 12:02:00", "2025-02-01 19:03:00", "2025-01-01 05:04:00",
    "2025-06-01 13:06:00")), 2),
  eairway_04 = rep(4004019, 10)
)

# procedures table
procedures_table <- tibble::tibble(

```

```

erecord_01 = rep(c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"), 2),
eprocedures_01 = rep(lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 23:00:00",
"2025-01-05 12:00:00", "2025-02-01 19:00:00", "2025-01-01 05:00:00",
"2025-06-01 13:00:00")), 2),
eprocedures_02 = rep("No", 10),
eprocedures_03 = rep(c(16883004, 112798008, 78121007, 49077009,
673005), 2),
eprocedures_06 = rep(9923003, 10)

)

# Run the function
result <- airway_18_population(df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  procedures_table = procedures_table,
  vitals_table = vitals_table,
  response_table = response_table,
  airway_table = airway_table,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  incident_date_col = incident_date,
  patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  eprocedures_01_col = eprocedures_01,
  eprocedures_02_col = eprocedures_02,
  eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
  eprocedures_06_col = eprocedures_06,
  evitals_01_col = evitals_01,
  evitals_16_col = evitals_16,
  eairway_02_col = eairway_02,
  eairway_04_col = eairway_04
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

asthma_01

Asthma-01 Calculation

Description

Calculates the NEMSQA Asthma-01 measure.

Calculates key statistics related to asthma-related incidents in an EMS dataset, specifically focusing on cases where 911 was called for respiratory distress, and certain medications were administered. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations, computing the proportion of cases that received beta-agonist treatment.

Usage

```

asthma_01(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  medications_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  emedications_03_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

df A data.frame or tibble containing EMS data. Default is NULL.

patient_scene_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least ePatient and eScene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eResponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

situation_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eSituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

medications_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eMedications fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

erecord_01_col The column representing the EMS record unique identifier. Default is NULL.

incident_date_col Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

patient_DOB_col Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

epatient_15_col Column representing the patient's numeric age agnostic of unit.

<code>epatient_16_col</code>	Column representing the patient's age unit ("Years", "Months", "Days", "Hours", or "Minute").
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	Column that contains eResponse.05.
<code>esituation_11_col</code>	Column that contains eSituation.11.
<code>esituation_12_col</code>	Column that contains all eSituation.12 values as a single comma-separated list.
<code>emedications_03_col</code>	Column that contains all eMedications.03 values as a single comma-separated list.
<code>confidence_interval</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
<code>method</code>	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
<code>conf.level</code>	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
<code>correct</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
<code>...</code>	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- `pop`: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- `numerator`: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- `denominator`: Total count of included incidents.
- `prop`: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- `prop_label`: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- `lower_ci`: Lower bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).
- `upper_ci`: Upper bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  esituation_11 = c("Respiratory Distress", "Respiratory Distress",
    "Chest Pain", "Respiratory Distress", "Respiratory Distress"),
  esituation_12 = c("Asthma", "Asthma", "Other condition", "Asthma", "Asthma"),
  emedications_03 = c("Albuterol", "Albuterol", "Epinephrine", "None",
    "Albuterol")
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
asthma_01(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
  esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
  emedications_03_col = emedications_03,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)

```

asthma_01_population *Asthma-01 Populations*

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Asthma-01, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories related to asthma-related incidents in an EMS dataset, specifically focusing on cases where 911 was called for respiratory distress, and certain medications were administered. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations, computing the proportion of cases that received beta-agonist treatment.

Usage

```

asthma_01_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,

```

```

medications_table = NULL,
erecord_01_col,
incident_date_col = NULL,
patient_DOB_col = NULL,
epatient_15_col,
epatient_16_col,
eresponse_05_col,
esituation_11_col,
esituation_12_col,
emedications_03_col
)

```

Arguments

df A data.frame or tibble containing EMS data. Default is NULL.

patient_scene_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least ePatient and eScene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eResponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

situation_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eSituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

medications_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eMedications fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

erecord_01_col The column representing the EMS record unique identifier. Default is NULL.

incident_date_col Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

patient_DOB_col Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

epatient_15_col Column representing the patient's numeric age agnostic of unit.

epatient_16_col Column representing the patient's age unit ("Years", "Months", "Days", "Hours", or "Minute").

eresponse_05_col Column that contains eResponse.05.

esituation_11_col Column that contains eSituation.11 provider primary impression data.

esituation_12_col Column that contains all eSituation.12 values as (possible a single comma-separated list), provider secondary impression data.

emedications_03_col Column that contains all eMedications.03 values as a single comma-separated list.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# If you are sourcing your data from a SQL database connection
# or if you have your data in several different tables,
# you can pass table inputs versus a single data.frame or tibble

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = 1:3,
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01")),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-01-01")),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2),
  epatient_16 = c("years", "years", "months")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = 1:3,
  eresponse_05 = c("2205001", "2205009", "2205003")

)

# situation table
situation_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = 1:3,
  esituation_11 = c("weakness", "asthma", "bronchospasm"),
  esituation_12 = c("asthma", "weakness", "weakness")

)

# medications table
medications_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = 1:3,
```

```

    emedications_03 = c("albuterol", "levalbuterol", "metaproterenol")
  )

# test the success of the function
result <- asthma_01_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
                              response_table = response_table,
                              situation_table = situation_table,
                              medications_table = medications_table,
                              erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
                              incident_date_col = incident_date,
                              patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
                              epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
                              epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
                              eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
                              esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
                              esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
                              emedications_03_col = emedications_03
                              )

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

hypoglycemia_01

Hypoglycemia-01

Description

The hypoglycemia_01 function calculates the NEMSQA measure evaluating how often hypoglycemic patients with altered mental status receive hypoglycemia treatment.

Usage

```

hypoglycemia_01(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  medications_table = NULL,
  procedures_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_11_col,

```



```

    esituation_12_col,
    evitals_18_col,
    evitals_23_col,
    evitals_26_col,
    emedications_03_col,
    eprocedures_03_col,
    confidence_interval = FALSE,
    method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
    conf.level = 0.95,
    correct = TRUE,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing emergency response records. Default is NULL.

patient_scene_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least ePatient and eScene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eResponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

situation_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eSituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

vitals_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eVitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

medications_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eMedications fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

procedures_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eProcedures fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

erecord_01_col Column representing the unique record identifier.

incident_date_col Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

patient_DOB_col Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

epatient_15_col Column representing the patient's numeric age agnostic of unit.

epatient_16_col Column representing the patient's age unit ("Years", "Months", "Days", "Hours", or "Minute").

eresponse_05_col Column containing response type codes.

esituation_11_col	Column for primary impression fields, containing ICD-10 codes.
esituation_12_col	Column for secondary impression fields, containing ICD-10 codes.
evitals_18_col	Column for blood glucose levels.
evitals_23_col	Column for Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) scores.
evitals_26_col	Column for AVPU alertness levels.
emedications_03_col	Column for administered medications.
eprocedures_03_col	Column for procedures performed.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  esituation_11 = c(rep("E13.64", 3), rep("E16.2", 2)),
  esituation_12 = c(rep("E13.64", 2), rep("E16.2", 3)),
  emedications_03 = c(372326, 376937,
                      377980, 4850,
                      4832),
  evitals_18 = c(60, 59, 58, 57, 56),
  evitals_23 = c(16, 15, 14, 13, 12),
  evitals_26 = c("Alert", "Painful", "Verbal", "Unresponsive", "Alert"),
  eprocedures_03 = rep("710925007", 5)
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
hypoglycemia_01(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
  esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
  emedications_03_col = emedications_03,
  evitals_18_col = evitals_18,
  evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
  evitals_26_col = evitals_26,
  eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)

```

hypoglycemia_01_population

Hypoglycemia-01 Populations

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Hypoglycemia-01, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories related to diabetes/hypoglycemia incidents in an EMS dataset, specifically focusing on cases where 911 was called for diabetes/hypoglycemia distress, certain medications were administered, and a weight is taken. This function segments the data into pediatric populations, computing the proportion of cases that have a documented weight.

Usage

```
hypoglycemia_01_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  medications_table = NULL,
  procedures_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  evitals_18_col,
  evitals_23_col,
  evitals_26_col,
  emedications_03_col,
  eprocedures_03_col
)
```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing emergency response records. Default is NULL.

patient_scene_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

situation_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

vitals_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

medications_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the emedications fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

procedures_table A data.frame or tibble containing at least the eprocedures fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

erecord_01_col Column representing the unique record identifier.

incident_date_col Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column representing the patient's numeric age agnostic of unit.
epatient_16_col	Column representing the patient's age unit ("Years", "Months", "Days", "Hours", or "Minute").
eresponse_05_col	Column containing response type codes.
esituation_11_col	Column for primary impression fields, containing ICD-10 codes.
esituation_12_col	Column for secondary impression fields, containing ICD-10 codes.
evitals_18_col	Column for blood glucose levels.
evitals_23_col	Column for Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) scores.
evitals_26_col	Column for AVPU alertness levels.
emedications_03_col	Column for administered medications.
eprocedures_03_col	Column for procedures performed.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
    "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
```



```

erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
incident_date_col = incident_date,
patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
emedications_03_col = emedications_03,
evitals_18_col = evitals_18,
evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
evitals_26_col = evitals_26,
eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03
)

```

```

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

nemsqar_airway_table *Synthetic Test Data for eAirway Fields in National EMS Information System*

Description

This dataset provides completely synthetic test data for the airway-related fields in the National EMS Information System (NEMSIS). It is not specific to any single function but can be used to test multiple functions in the nemsqar package. Users are encouraged to experiment with this dataset, but results should not be interpreted as meaningful. Some outputs may be nonsensical, which is expected since this data is only intended to demonstrate the expected structure of input data.

Usage

```
data(nemsqar_airway_table)
```

Format

A data frame with 10,000 rows and 8 variables:

Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01) Unique identifier for the incident report (character).

Incident Date Date of the incident (Date).

Airway Indications For Invasive Management List (eAirway.01) List of indications for invasive airway management (character).

Airway Device Placement Confirmation Date Time (eAirway.02) Timestamp of airway device placement confirmation (datetime).

Airway Device Being Confirmed (eAirway.03) Type of airway device being confirmed (character).

Patient Airway Device Being Confirmed List (eAirway.03) List of airway devices being confirmed (character).

Airway Device Placement Confirmed Method (eAirway.04) Primary method used to confirm airway device placement (character).

Airway Device Placement Confirmed Method List (eAirway.04) List of methods used to confirm airway device placement (character).

Examples

```
data(nemsqar_airway_table)
head(nemsqar_airway_table)
```

nemsqar_arrest_table *Synthetic Test Data for eArrest Fields in National EMS Information System*

Description

This dataset provides completely synthetic test data for the cardiac arrest-related fields in the National EMS Information System (NEMSIS). It is not specific to any single function but can be used to test multiple functions in the nemsqar package. Users are encouraged to experiment with this dataset, but results should not be interpreted as meaningful. Some outputs may be nonsensical, which is expected since this data is only intended to demonstrate the expected structure of input data.

Usage

```
data(nemsqar_arrest_table)
```

Format

A data frame with 10,000 rows and 28 variables:

Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01) Unique identifier for the incident report (character).

Incident Date Date of the incident (Date).

Cardiac Arrest During EMS Event With Code (eArrest.01) Indicates whether cardiac arrest occurred during the EMS event (character).

Cardiac Arrest Etiology With Code (eArrest.02) Suspected cause of the cardiac arrest (character).

Cardiac Arrest Indications Resuscitation Attempted By EMS (eArrest.03) Whether resuscitation was attempted by EMS (character).

Cardiac Arrest Indications Resuscitation Attempted By EMS With Code List (eArrest.03) Detailed reasons for resuscitation decisions (character).

- Cardiac Arrest Witnessed By (eArrest.04)** Who witnessed the cardiac arrest (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Witnessed By List (eArrest.04)** List of all witnesses to the cardiac arrest (character).
- Cardiac Arrest CPR Provided Prior To EMS Arrival (3.4=eArrest.05/3.5=itArrest.105)** Whether CPR was provided before EMS arrival (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Who Provided CPR Prior To EMS (3.4=eArrest.06/3.5=itArrest.106)** Who performed CPR before EMS arrival (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Who Provided CPR Prior To EMS Arrival With Code List (3.4=eArrest.06/3.5=itArrest.106)** List of responders who provided CPR before EMS arrival (character).
- Cardiac Arrest AED Use Prior To EMS Arrival (eArrest.07)** Whether an AED was used before EMS arrival (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Who Used AED Prior To EMS (3.4=eArrest.08/3.5=itArrest.108)** Who used the AED before EMS arrival (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Who Used AED Prior To EMS Arrival With Code List (3.4=eArrest.08/3.5=itArrest.108)** List of responders who used the AED before EMS arrival (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Type Of CPR Provided List (eArrest.09)** List of types of CPR performed (character).
- Cardiac Arrest First Monitored Arrest Rhythm Of Patient (eArrest.11)** First recorded cardiac rhythm during arrest (character).
- Cardiac Arrest First Monitored Arrest Rhythm Of Patient With Code (eArrest.11)** Coded representation of the first monitored cardiac rhythm (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Any Return Of Spontaneous Circulation (eArrest.12)** Whether the patient regained spontaneous circulation (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Any Return Of Spontaneous Circulation With Code List (eArrest.12)** List of codes indicating ROSC status (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Date Time (eArrest.14)** Timestamp of cardiac arrest occurrence (datetime).
- Cardiac Arrest Resuscitation Discontinued Date Time (eArrest.15)** Timestamp of resuscitation discontinuation (datetime).
- Cardiac Arrest Reason CPR Resuscitation Discontinued (eArrest.16)** Reason for discontinuing resuscitation (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Rhythm On Arrival At Destination List (eArrest.17)** Recorded cardiac rhythm upon arrival at the destination (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Patient Outcome At End Of EMS Event (eArrest.18)** Patient's condition at the end of the EMS event (character).
- Cardiac Arrest Initial CPR Date Time (eArrest.19)** Timestamp of initial CPR administration (datetime).
- Cardiac Arrest Who Initiated CPR With Code (3.4=itArrest.008/3.5=eArrest.20)** Who initiated CPR (character).
- Cardiac Who First Applied The AED (3.4=itArrest.015/3.5=eArrest.21)** Who first applied the AED (character).
- Cardiac Who First Defibrillated The Patient (3.4=itArrest.013/3.5=eArrest.22)** Who performed the first defibrillation (character).

Examples

```
data(nemsqar_arrest_table)
head(nemsqar_arrest_table)
```

```
nemsqar_disposition_table
```

Synthetic Test Data for eDisposition Fields in National EMS Information System

Description

This dataset provides completely synthetic test data for evaluating disposition-related functions in the nemsqar package. It includes key variables related to patient disposition, transport mode, hospital capabilities, and team pre-arrival alerts. The dataset is intended to assist users in testing the expected input structure for disposition-related measures.

Usage

```
data(nemsqar_disposition_table)
```

Format

A data frame with 10,000 rows and 13 variables:

- Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01)** Unique identifier for the incident report (character).
- Incident Date** Date of the incident (Date).
- Disposition Position Of Patient During Transport List (eDisposition.14)** Position of the patient during transport (character).
- Disposition Additional Transport Mode Descriptor (eDisposition.18)** Additional transport mode details (character).
- Disposition Additional Transport Mode Descriptor List (eDisposition.18)** List of additional transport mode descriptors (character).
- Hospital Capability (3.4=itDisposition.105/3.5=eDisposition.23)** Primary hospital capability associated with the incident (character).
- Hospital Capability List (3.4=itDisposition.105/3.5=eDisposition.23)** List of hospital capabilities at the destination facility (character).
- Disposition Team Pre Arrival Alert (eDisposition.24)** Indicates whether a pre-arrival alert was triggered for the team (character).
- Disposition Destination Team Pre-arrival Alert Activation (eDisposition.24)** Indicates the specific type of pre-arrival alert activated (character).
- Destination Trauma General Team Pre-arrival Activation (eDisposition.24)** Indicates whether a general trauma team was activated pre-arrival (logical).

Patient Evaluation/Care (3.4=itDisposition.100/3.5=eDisposition.28) Evaluation or care provided to the patient (character).

Transport Disposition (3.4=itDisposition.102/3.5=eDisposition.30) Final transport disposition of the patient (character).

Disposition Incident Patient Disposition With Code (3.4=eDisposition.12/3.5=itDisposition.112) Final disposition of the patient, including standardized codes (character).

Details

Users are encouraged to test these functions with this dataset, but results should not be interpreted as meaningful. Some outputs may be nonsensical, which is expected since this data is only intended to demonstrate the expected structure of input data.

Examples

```
data(nemsqar_disposition_table)
head(nemsqar_disposition_table)
```

nemsqar_exam_table	<i>Synthetic Test Data for eExam Fields in National EMS Information System</i>
--------------------	--

Description

This dataset provides completely synthetic test data for evaluating patient examination-related functions in the nemsqar package. It includes key variables related to patient weight, assessment findings, lung and chest examinations, and neurological assessments. The dataset is intended to assist users in testing the expected input structure for examination-related measures.

Usage

```
data(nemsqar_exam_table)
```

Format

A data frame with 10,000 rows and 11 variables:

Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01) Unique identifier for the incident report (character).

Incident Date Date of the incident (Date).

Patient Weight In Kilograms (eExam.01) Patient's weight in kilograms (numeric).

Patient Length Based Color (eExam.02) Color coding based on patient length for pediatric patients (character).

Patient Assessment Date Time (eExam.03) Timestamp for patient assessment (datetime).

Patient Extremity Assessment Findings List (eExam.16) List of findings related to extremity assessment (character).

Patient Neurological Assessment Findings List (eExam.20) List of neurological assessment findings (character).

Patient Lung Assessment Finding Location (3.4=itExam.099/3.5=eExam.22) Location of lung assessment findings (character).

Patient Lung Assessment Findings List (3.4=itExam.100/3.5=eExam.23) List of lung assessment findings (character).

Patient ChestExclusive Assessment Finding Location (3.4=itExam.101/3.5=eExam.24) Location of chest-exclusive assessment findings (character).

Patient ChestExclusive Assessment Findings List (3.4=itExam.102/3.5=eExam.25) List of chest-exclusive assessment findings (character).

Details

Users are encouraged to test these functions with this dataset, but results should not be interpreted as meaningful. Some outputs may be nonsensical, which is expected since this data is only intended to demonstrate the expected structure of input data.

Examples

```
data(nemsqar_exam_table)
head(nemsqar_exam_table)
```

nemsqar_injury_table *Synthetic Test Data for eInjury Fields in National EMS Information System*

Description

This dataset provides completely synthetic test data for evaluating injury-related functions in the nemsqar package. It includes key variables related to the cause of injury, trauma triage criteria, vehicular risk factors, and height of falls. The dataset is intended to assist users in testing the expected input structure for injury-related measures.

Usage

```
data(nemsqar_injury_table)
```

Format

A data frame with 10,000 rows and 8 variables:

Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01) Unique identifier for the incident report (character).

Incident Date Date of the incident (Date).

Injury Cause of Injury (eInjury.01) General description of the cause of injury (character).

Injury Cause Of Injury Description And Code List (eInjury.01) Detailed description and coding of injury causes (character).

Injury Trauma Center/Triage Criteria (Steps 1 and 2) List (eInjury.03) List of trauma triage criteria met in Steps 1 and 2 (character).

Injury Vehicular Pedestrian Or Other Injury Risk Factor/Triage Criteria (Steps 3 and 4) (eInjury.04) Primary vehicular or other risk factors for injury (character).

Injury Vehicular Pedestrian Or Other Injury Risk Factor/Triage Criteria (Steps 3 and 4) List (eInjury.04) Detailed list of vehicular or pedestrian injury risk factors (character).

Injury Height Of Fall In Feet (eInjury.09) Height of fall in feet when applicable (numeric).

Details

Users are encouraged to test these functions with this dataset, but results should not be interpreted as meaningful. Some outputs may be nonsensical, which is expected since this data is only intended to demonstrate the expected structure of input data.

Examples

```
data(nemsqar_injury_table)
head(nemsqar_injury_table)
```

nemsqar_medications_table

Synthetic Test Data for eMedications Fields in National EMS Information System

Description

This dataset provides completely synthetic test data for evaluating medication-related functions in the nemsqar package. It includes key variables related to medication administration, timing, route, and standardized coding. The dataset is designed to assist users in testing the expected input structure for medication-related measures.

Usage

```
data(nemsqar_medications_table)
```

Format

A data frame with 10,000 rows and 8 variables:

Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01) Unique identifier for the incident report (character).

Incident Date Date of the incident (Date).

Medication Administered Date Time (eMedications.01) Date and time the medication was administered (datetime).

Medication Administered Prior To EMS Unit Care (eMedications.02) Indicator of whether medication was administered before EMS arrival (character).

Medication Given or Administered Description And RXCUI Code (eMedications.03) Name of medication administered with its associated RXCUI code (character).

Patient Medication Given or Administered Description And RXCUI Codes List (eMedications.03) List of all medications administered with RXCUI codes (character).

Medication Administered Route (eMedications.04) Method by which the medication was administered (character).

Medication Administered Route Code (eMedications.04) Standardized code for medication administration route (character).

Details

Users are encouraged to test these functions with this dataset, but results should not be interpreted as meaningful. Some outputs may be nonsensical, which is expected since this data is only intended to demonstrate the expected structure of input data.

Examples

```
data(nemsqar_medications_table)
head(nemsqar_medications_table)
```

nemsqar_patient_scene_table

Synthetic ePatient Data from the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS)

Description

This dataset provides synthetic patient information from the ePatient section of the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS). It contains example patient demographics and scene-related details that can be used for testing various functions within the nemsqar package. Users are encouraged to test these functions with this dataset, but results should not be interpreted as meaningful. Some outputs may be nonsensical, which is expected since this data is only intended to demonstrate the expected structure of input data.

Usage

```
nemsqar_patient_scene_table
```

Format

A tibble with 10,000 rows and 6 variables:

Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01) (chr) Unique identifier for the patient care report.

Incident Date (date) The date of the EMS incident.

Patient Age (ePatient.15) (dbl) Patient's age at the time of the incident.

Patient Age Units (ePatient.16) (chr) The units of measurement for patient age (e.g., Years, Months, Hours, etc.).

Patient Date Of Birth (ePatient.17) (date) The patient's date of birth.

Patient Gender (ePatient.13) (chr) The patient's gender as recorded in the EMS report.

Details

The data in this table are entirely synthetic and intended solely for testing purposes. These data do not represent real patients, incidents, or outcomes and should not be used for research or operational decision-making.

Examples

```
data(nemsqar_patient_scene_table)
dplyr::glimpse(nemsqar_patient_scene_table)
```

```
nemsqar_procedures_table
```

Synthetic eProcedures Data from the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS)

Description

This dataset provides synthetic procedure-related information from the eProcedures section of the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS). It contains example procedure details that can be used for testing various functions within the nemsqar package. Users are encouraged to test these functions with this dataset, but results should not be interpreted as meaningful. Some outputs may be nonsensical, which is expected since this data is only intended to demonstrate the expected structure of input data.

Usage

```
nemsqar_procedures_table
```

Format

A tibble with 10,000 rows and 8 variables:

Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01) (chr) Unique identifier for the patient care report.

Incident Date (date) The date of the EMS incident.

Procedure Performed Date Time (eProcedures.01) (dtm) The date and time the procedure was performed.

Procedure Performed Prior To EMS Care (eProcedures.02) (chr) Indicates whether the procedure was performed before EMS arrival.

Procedure Performed Description And Code (eProcedures.03) (chr) Description and code of the performed procedure.

Patient Attempted Procedure Descriptions And Codes List (eProcedures.03) (chr) List of attempted procedures with descriptions and codes.

Procedure Number Of Attempts (eProcedures.05) (dbl) Number of attempts made to perform the procedure.

Procedure Successful (eProcedures.06) (chr) Indicates whether the procedure was successful.

Details

The data in this table are entirely synthetic and intended solely for testing purposes. These data do not represent real patients, incidents, or outcomes and should not be used for research or operational decision-making.

Examples

```
data(nemsqar_procedures_table)
dplyr::glimpse(nemsqar_procedures_table)
```

nemsqar_response_table

Synthetic eResponse Data from the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS)

Description

A synthetic dataset representing the eResponse section of the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS). This dataset is intended for testing purposes only and does not contain real patient or incident data. Users are encouraged to test functions with this dataset, but results should not be interpreted as meaningful. Some outputs may be nonsensical, which is expected since this data is only intended to demonstrate the expected structure of input data.

Usage

```
data(nemsqar_response_table)
```

Format

A tibble with 10,000 rows and 5 variables:

Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01) Character. Unique identifier for the patient care report.

Incident Date Date. The date of the EMS incident.

Response Type Of Service Requested With Code (eResponse.05) Character. The type of service requested, including a coded value.

Response Type Of Scene Delay List (eResponse.10) Character. A list of delay types encountered at the scene.

Response Additional Response Mode Descriptors List (eResponse.24) Character. A list of additional response mode descriptors.

nemsqar_situation_table

Synthetic Test Data for eSituation Fields in National EMS Information System

Description

This dataset provides completely synthetic test data for evaluating situation-related functions in the nemsqar package. It includes variables related to patient complaints, symptoms, injury status, and provider impressions. The dataset is designed to assist users in testing the expected input structure for situation-related measures.

Usage

```
data(nemsqar_situation_table)
```

Format

A data frame with 10,000 rows and 18 variables:

Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01) Unique identifier for the incident report (character).

Incident Date Date of the incident (Date).

Situation Symptom Onset Date Time (eSituation.01) Date and time when symptoms began (datetime).

Situation Possible Injury With Code (eSituation.02) Indicates whether an injury is possible, including coded response (character).

Situation Complaint Type (eSituation.03) Classification of the patient's complaint (character).

- Situation Complaint Statement (eSituation.04)** Primary complaint reported by the patient (character).
- Situation Primary Complaint Statement List (eSituation.04)** List of primary complaints (character).
- Situation Complaint Duration (eSituation.05)** Duration of the complaint (numeric).
- Situation Complaint Duration Time Units (eSituation.06)** Units of time associated with the complaint duration (character).
- Situation Chief Complaint Anatomic Location (eSituation.07)** Anatomic location of the primary complaint (character).
- Situation Chief Complaint Organ System (eSituation.08)** Organ system affected by the chief complaint (character).
- Situation Primary Symptom (eSituation.09)** Primary symptom reported by the patient, including ICD code (character).
- Situation Other Associated Symptom Description (eSituation.10)** Description of additional symptoms (character).
- Situation Other Associated Symptom ICD Code (eSituation.10)** ICD code for associated symptoms (character).
- Situation Other Associated Symptoms List (eSituation.10)** List of additional symptoms reported (character).
- Situation Provider Primary Impression Code And Description (eSituation.11)** Primary impression of the provider, including ICD code (character).
- Situation Provider Secondary Impression Description And Code (eSituation.12)** Secondary provider impression, including ICD code (character).
- Situation Provider Secondary Impression Description And Code List (eSituation.12)** List of secondary provider impressions (character).

Details

Users are encouraged to test these functions with this dataset, but results should not be interpreted as meaningful. Some outputs may be nonsensical, which is expected since this data is only intended to demonstrate the expected structure of input data.

Examples

```
data(nemsqar_situation_table)
head(nemsqar_situation_table)
```

nemsqar_vitals_table	<i>Synthetic eVitals Data for NEMSIS from the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS)</i>
----------------------	---

Description

This dataset contains synthetic data for the eVitals section of the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS). It is designed for testing functions within the nemsqar package. The data structure follows the expected format for eVitals fields but does not produce meaningful clinical results.

Usage

```
nemsqar_vitals_table
```

Format

A tibble with 10,000 rows and 19 variables:

Incident Patient Care Report Number - PCR (eRecord.01) Unique incident identifier (character).

Incident Date Date of the EMS incident (Date).

Vitals Signs Taken Date Time (eVitals.01) Timestamp of vital signs measurement (Datetime).

Vitals ECG Type (eVitals.04) ECG type recorded (character).

Vitals Systolic Blood Pressure SBP (eVitals.06) Systolic blood pressure (numeric).

Vitals Diastolic Blood Pressure DBP (eVitals.07) Diastolic blood pressure (numeric).

Vitals Heart Rate (eVitals.10) Heart rate in beats per minute (numeric).

Vitals Pulse Oximetry (eVitals.12) Oxygen saturation percentage (numeric).

Vitals Respiratory Rate (eVitals.14) Respiratory rate in breaths per minute (numeric).

Vitals Respiratory Effort (eVitals.15) Observed respiratory effort (character).

Vitals Carbon Dioxide CO2 (eVitals.16) End-tidal CO2 measurement (numeric).

Vitals Blood Glucose Level (eVitals.18) Blood glucose level in mg/dL (numeric).

Vitals Glasgow Coma Score GCS Motor (eVitals.21) GCS motor response score (character).

Vitals Total Glasgow Coma Score GCS (eVitals.23) Total Glasgow Coma Score (numeric).

Vitals Level Of Responsiveness AVPU (eVitals.26) AVPU scale assessment (character).

Vitals Pain Scale Score (eVitals.27) Pain scale score (numeric).

Vitals Pain Scale Score Range Sort Order (eVitals.27) Sort order for pain scale (numeric).

Vitals Stroke Scale Score (eVitals.29) Stroke scale assessment result (character).

Vitals Stroke Scale Type (eVitals.30) Type of stroke scale used (character).

Details

Users are encouraged to use this dataset to test functions, but the outputs may be nonsensical, as the data is solely intended to demonstrate the expected input structure.

Examples

```
data(nemsqar_vitals_table)
dplyr::glimpse(nemsqar_vitals_table)
```

```
nemsqa_binomial_confint
```

Wilson and Clopper-Pearson Confidence Intervals for Binomial Proportions

Description**[Experimental]**

Computes confidence intervals for binomial proportions using either the Wilson or Clopper-Pearson method. This function supports vectorized operations and allows optional correction for continuity. The Wilson interval is computed using `stats::prop.test()`, while the Clopper-Pearson interval is computed using `stats::binom.test()`.

Usage

```
nemsqa_binomial_confint(
  data = NULL,
  x,
  n,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	An optional tibble or <code>data.frame</code> containing the variables <code>x</code> and <code>n</code> . If provided, <code>x</code> and <code>n</code> should be column names.
<code>x</code>	Numeric vector or column name (if <code>data</code> is provided) representing the number of successes.
<code>n</code>	Numeric vector or column name (if <code>data</code> is provided) representing the total number of trials.
<code>method</code>	Character string specifying the confidence interval method. Must be either "wilson" (default) or "clopper-pearson".
<code>conf.level</code>	Numeric value between 0 and 1 indicating the confidence level. Defaults to 0.95 (95% confidence interval).

`correct` Logical, indicating whether to apply continuity correction for Wilson intervals. Defaults to TRUE.

Details

The Wilson confidence interval is calculated using `stats::prop.test()`, which provides an improved approximation to the binomial proportion confidence interval by avoiding the instability of the Wald interval (Wilson, 1927). The Clopper-Pearson interval, computed using `stats::binom.test()`, is an exact method based on the cumulative probabilities of the binomial distribution (Clopper & Pearson, 1934).

The use of `match.arg()` within `nemsqa::nemsqa_binomial_confint()` allows users to specify the method using partial matching, meaning they can enter just "w" instead of "wilson" or "c" instead of "clopper-pearson".

Value

A tibble containing the estimated proportion (`prop`), lower confidence interval (`lower_ci`), upper confidence interval (`upper_ci`), and a formatted proportion label (`prop_label`). If data is provided, these columns are appended to data via `dplyr::bind_cols()`.

References

Clopper, C. J. & Pearson, E. S. (1934). The use of confidence or fiducial limits illustrated in the case of the binomial. *Biometrika*, 26, 404–413. doi:[10.2307/2331986](https://doi.org/10.2307/2331986).

Wilson, E.B. (1927). Probable inference, the law of succession, and statistical inference. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 22, 209–212. doi:[10.2307/2276774](https://doi.org/10.2307/2276774).

Examples

```
# Example without a data frame
nemsqa_binomial_confint(data = NULL,
  x = c(5, 10, 20),
  n = c(50, 100, 200),
  method = "wilson"
)

# Example with a data.frame
data <- data.frame(successes = c(5, 10, 20), trials = c(50, 100, 200))
nemsqa_binomial_confint(data,
  x = successes,
  n = trials,
  method = "clopper-pearson"
)
```

pediatrics_03b

*Pediatrics-03B Calculation***Description**

The function calculates a pediatric metric focused on EMS responses, specifically targeting responses that involve patients under 18 years of age, where certain weight-based medications were administered. This function filters EMS data to identify relevant 911 responses and further narrows down the dataset to cases involving children, calculating the proportion of cases with documented weight among those where weight-based medications were administered.

Usage

```
pediatrics_03b(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  exam_table = NULL,
  medications_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  eexam_01_col,
  eexam_02_col,
  emedications_03_col,
  emedications_04_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing emergency response records. Default is NULL.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only ePatient and eScene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.
<code>response_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the eResponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>exam_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the eExam fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

medications_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the eMedications fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
erecord_01_col	Column for unique EMS record identifiers.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column giving the calculated age value.
epatient_16_col	Column giving the provided age unit value.
eresponse_05_col	Column containing the EMS response codes.
eexam_01_col	Column containing documented weight information.
eexam_02_col	Another column for weight documentation, if applicable.
emedications_03_col	Column indicating medication administration.
emedications_04_col	Column listing medications administered.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.

- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-06-01", "2025-12-15")),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2021-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2022-02-01",
    "2023-06-01", "2019-12-15")),
  epatient_15 = c(4, 5, 3, 2, 6), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  emedications_03 = rep("stuff", 5),
  emedications_04 = c("Inhalation", "pill", "liquid", "pill", "liquid"),
  eexam_01 = c(60, 59, 58, 57, 56),
  eexam_02 = c("Red", "Purple", "Grey", "Yellow", "Orange")
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
pediatrics_03b(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  incident_date_col = incident_date,
  patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  emedications_03_col = emedications_03,
  emedications_04_col = emedications_04,
  eexam_01_col = eexam_01,
  eexam_02_col = eexam_02,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)
```


Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Pediatrics-03B, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories related to diabetes/hypoglycemia incidents in an EMS dataset, specifically focusing on cases where 911 was called for diabetes/hypoglycemia distress, certain medications were administered, and a weight is taken. This function segments the data into pediatric populations, computing the proportion of cases that have a documented weight.

Usage

```
pediatrics_03b_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  exam_table = NULL,
  medications_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  eexam_01_col,
  eexam_02_col,
  emedications_03_col,
  emedications_04_col
)
```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing emergency response records. Default is NULL.

patient_scene_table A data.frame or tibble containing only ePatient and eScene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the eResponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

exam_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the eExam fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

medications_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the eMedications fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

erecord_01_col Column for unique EMS record identifiers.

incident_date_col Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column giving the calculated age value.
epatient_16_col	Column giving the provided age unit value.
eresponse_05_col	Column containing the EMS response codes.
eexam_01_col	Column containing documented weight information.
eexam_02_col	Another column for weight documentation, if applicable.
emedications_03_col	Column indicating medication administration.
emedications_04_col	Column listing medications administered.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
    "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
    "2025-06-01")
  ),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
    "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
    "1970-06-01")
  ),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")
)

response_table <- tibble::tibble(
```

```

erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

exam_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eexam_01 = c(60, 59, 58, 57, 56),
  eexam_02 = c("Red", "Purple", "Grey", "Yellow", "Orange")
)

medications_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  emedications_03 = rep("stuff", 5),
  emedications_04 = c("Inhalation", "pill", "liquid", "pill", "liquid"),

)

# test the success of the function

result <- pediatrics_03b_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
                                   response_table = response_table,
                                   exam_table = exam_table,
                                   medications_table = medications_table,
                                   erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
                                   incident_date_col = incident_date,
                                   patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
                                   epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
                                   epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
                                   eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
                                   emedications_03_col = emedications_03,
                                   emedications_04_col = emedications_04,
                                   eexam_01_col = eexam_01,
                                   eexam_02_col = eexam_02
                                   )

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

Description

This function formats numeric variables as percentages with a specified number of decimal places. It refines the output by removing unnecessary trailing zeros after the decimal point and ensures the

percentage sign is correctly applied without extraneous characters, resulting in a polished, human-readable percentage representation.

Usage

```
pretty_percent(variable, n_decimal = 1)
```

Arguments

variable A numeric vector representing proportions to format as percentages. The values are on a scale from 0 to 1.

n_decimal A numeric value specifying the number of decimal places. Defaults to 1.

Value

A character vector containing the formatted percentages.

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Example usage:
pretty_percent(0.12345) # Default decimal places
pretty_percent(0.12345, n_decimal = 2) # Two decimal places
pretty_percent(c(0.1, 0.25, 0.3333), n_decimal = 1) # Vector input
```

respiratory_01 *Respiratory-01 Calculation*

Description

The `respiratory_01` function filters and analyzes data related to emergency 911 respiratory distress incidents, providing summary statistics for adult and pediatric populations. This function uses specific data columns for 911 response codes, primary and secondary impressions, and vital signs to calculate the proportion of cases with complete vital signs recorded, stratified by age.

Usage

```
respiratory_01(  
  df = NULL,  
  patient_scene_table = NULL,  
  response_table = NULL,  
  situation_table = NULL,  
  vitals_table = NULL,  
  erecord_01_col,
```

```

incident_date_col = NULL,
patient_DOB_col = NULL,
epatient_15_col,
epatient_16_col,
eresponse_05_col,
esituation_11_col,
esituation_12_col,
evitals_12_col,
evitals_14_col,
confidence_interval = FALSE,
method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
conf.level = 0.95,
correct = TRUE,
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame containing incident data with each row representing an observation.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> fields as a fact table.
<code>response_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>situation_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>esituation</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>evitals</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	Unique Patient ID
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	Column giving the calculated age value.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	Column giving the provided age unit value.
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	Column name for 911 response codes (e.g., 2205001, 2205003, 2205009).
<code>esituation_11_col</code>	Column name for primary impression codes related to respiratory distress.
<code>esituation_12_col</code>	Column name for secondary impression codes related to respiratory distress.

`evitals_12_col` Column name for the first vital sign measurement.
`evitals_14_col` Column name for the second vital sign measurement.
`confidence_interval` **[Experimental]** Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
`method` **[Experimental]** Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
`conf.level` **[Experimental]** Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
`correct` **[Experimental]** Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when `method = "wilson"`. Defaults to TRUE.
`...` optional additional arguments to pass onto `dplyr::summarize`.

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- `pop`: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- `numerator`: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- `denominator`: Total count of included incidents.
- `prop`: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- `prop_label`: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- `lower_ci`: Lower bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).
- `upper_ci`: Upper bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  esituation_11 = c(rep("J80", 3), rep("I50.9", 2)),
  esituation_12 = c(rep("J80", 2), rep("I50.9", 3)),
  evitals_12 = c(60, 59, 58, 57, 56),
  evitals_14 = c(16, 15, 14, 13, 12)
)
  
```

```
# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
respiratory_01(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
  esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
  evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
  evitals_14_col = evitals_14,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)
```

respiratory_01_population

Respiratory-01 Populations

Description

The `respiratory_01_population` function filters and analyzes data related to emergency 911 respiratory distress incidents, providing the adult, pediatric, and initial populations. This function uses specific data columns for 911 response codes, primary and secondary impressions, and vital signs to filter a dataset down to the populations of interest.

Usage

```
respiratory_01_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  evitals_12_col,
  evitals_14_col
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame containing incident data with each row representing an observation.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> fields as a fact table.
<code>response_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>situation_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>esituation</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>evitals</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	Unique Patient ID
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	Column giving the calculated age value.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	Column giving the provided age unit value.
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	Column name for 911 response codes (e.g., 2205001, 2205003, 2205009).
<code>esituation_11_col</code>	Column name for primary impression codes related to respiratory distress.
<code>esituation_12_col</code>	Column name for secondary impression codes related to respiratory distress.
<code>evitals_12_col</code>	Column name for the first vital sign measurement.
<code>evitals_14_col</code>	Column name for the second vital sign measurement.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS


```

        patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
        epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
        epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
        eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
        esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
        esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
        evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
        evitals_14_col = evitals_14
    )

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

respiratory_02	<i>Respiratory-02 Calculation</i>
----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

The `respiratory_02` function calculates metrics for pediatric and adult respiratory populations based on pre-defined criteria, such as low oxygen saturation and specific medication or procedure codes. It returns a summary table of the overall, pediatric, and adult populations, showing counts and proportions.

Usage

```

respiratory_02(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  medications_table = NULL,
  procedures_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  evitals_12_col,
  emedications_03_col,
  eprocedures_03_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame containing incident data with each row representing an observation.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> fields as a fact table.
<code>response_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>evitals</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>medications_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the <code>emedications</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>procedures_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the <code>eprocedures</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	Column name for <code>eRecord.01</code> , used to form a unique patient ID.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to <code>NULL</code> as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to <code>NULL</code> as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	integer Column giving the calculated age value.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	Column giving the provided age unit value.
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	Column name for response codes (e.g., incident type).
<code>evitals_12_col</code>	Column name for oxygen saturation (<code>SpO2</code>) values.
<code>emedications_03_col</code>	Column name for medication codes.
<code>eprocedures_03_col</code>	Column name for procedure codes.
<code>confidence_interval</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
<code>method</code>	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are <code>"wilson"</code> (Wilson score interval) and <code>"clopper-pearson"</code> (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so <code>"w"</code> and <code>"c"</code> can be used as shorthand.
<code>conf.level</code>	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
<code>correct</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when <code>method = "wilson"</code> . Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>...</code>	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  emedications_03 = c("Oxygen", "Oxygen", "Oxygen", "Oxygen", "Oxygen"),
  evitals_12 = c(60, 59, 58, 57, 56),
  eprocedures_03 = rep("applicable thing", 5)
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
respiratory_02(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  emedications_03_col = emedications_03,
  evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
  eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)
```

respiratory_02_population
Respiratory-02 Populations

Description

The `respiratory_02_population` function calculates metrics for pediatric and adult respiratory populations based on pre-defined criteria, such as low oxygen saturation and specific medication or procedure codes. It returns a summary table of the overall, pediatric, and adult populations, showing counts and proportions.

Usage

```
respiratory_02_population(  
  df = NULL,  
  patient_scene_table = NULL,  
  response_table = NULL,  
  vitals_table = NULL,  
  medications_table = NULL,  
  procedures_table = NULL,  
  erecord_01_col,  
  incident_date_col = NULL,  
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,  
  epatient_15_col,  
  epatient_16_col,  
  eresponse_05_col,  
  evitals_12_col,  
  emedications_03_col,  
  eprocedures_03_col  
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame containing incident data with each row representing an observation.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> fields as a fact table.
<code>response_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing at least the <code>evitals</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>medications_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the <code>emedications</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations.

<code>procedures_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the eprocedures fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	Column name for eRecord.01, used to form a unique patient ID.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	integer Column giving the calculated age value.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	Column giving the provided age unit value.
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	Column name for response codes (e.g., incident type).
<code>evitals_12_col</code>	Column name for oxygen saturation (SpO2) values.
<code>emedications_03_col</code>	Column name for medication codes.
<code>eprocedures_03_col</code>	Column name for procedure codes.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning
# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                           "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                           "2025-06-01")
                        ),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
                          "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
```

```

        "1970-06-01")
    ),
    epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
    epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

  )

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

# medications table
medications_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  emedications_03 = c("Oxygen", "Oxygen", "Oxygen", "Oxygen", "Oxygen")

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  evitals_12 = c(60, 59, 58, 57, 56),

)

# procedures table
procedures_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eprocedures_03 = rep("applicable thing", 5)

)

# Run the function
result <- respiratory_02_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  response_table = response_table,
  medications_table = medications_table,
  vitals_table = vitals_table,
  procedures_table = procedures_table,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  incident_date_col = incident_date,
  patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  emedications_03_col = emedications_03,
  evitals_12_col = evitals_12,

```

```

        eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03
      )

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

results_summarize *Tabulate Measure Results*

Description

Calculates measure numerator, denominator, and proportions for a NEMSQA measure and each population (total, adult, and pediatric). The function returns a summarized result table for the selected populations, with optional confidence intervals for the proportions.

This function is used throughout the package to calculate measure results for different populations (e.g., total population, adults, and pediatric groups) based on the given input data. Each of the population arguments (total_population, adult_population, peds_population) defaults to NULL. If a population argument is NULL, it will be excluded from the results.

Usage

```

results_summarize(
  total_population = NULL,
  adult_population = NULL,
  peds_population = NULL,
  measure_name,
  population_names = c("all", "adults", "peds"),
  numerator_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

total_population
A dataframe or tibble containing the filtered and calculated fields for the total population. Defaults to NULL.

adult_population
A dataframe or tibble containing the filtered and calculated fields for the adult population. Defaults to NULL.

peds_population
A dataframe or tibble containing the filtered and calculated fields for the pediatric population. Defaults to NULL.

measure_name	A string containing the description of the measure being calculated.
population_names	A vector of strings specifying which populations (total, adult, peds) to include in the result. Default includes all populations.
numerator_col	The tidyslect column containing the numerator data for the measure (e.g., the number of cases).
confidence_interval	[Experimental] A logical value indicating whether to include confidence intervals in the result. Defaults to FALSE.
method	[Experimental] A string specifying the method to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" or "clopper-pearson". Default is "wilson".
conf.level	[Experimental] A numeric value indicating the confidence level for the confidence intervals. Default is 0.95 (95% confidence).
correct	[Experimental] A logical value specifying whether to apply continuity correction when calculating confidence intervals. Default is TRUE.
...	(optional) Additional arguments passed to the summarize_measure function used for calculating measure results.

Value

A tibble containing the summarized measure results for the selected populations. The output includes:

- measure: The measure name.
- pop: The population group (e.g., "All", "Adults", "Peds").
- numerator: The count of qualifying events.
- denominator: The total number of records in the population.
- prop: The proportion of qualifying events.
- prop_label: A formatted percentage representation of prop.
- lower_ci, upper_ci: The lower and upper confidence interval bounds (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

If multiple populations are specified, their results are combined into a single tibble using `dplyr::bind_rows()`.

Author(s)

Samuel Kordik, BBA, BS

 safety_01

Safety-01 Calculation

Description

The `safety_01` function calculates the proportion of 911 responses where "lights and sirens" were not used in an EMS dataset. It generates age-based population summaries, calculating the count and proportion of "lights and sirens" responses among all incidents, and within adult and pediatric groups.

Usage

```
safety_01(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  eresponse_24_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`df` A data frame or tibble containing EMS data.

`patient_scene_table` A data frame or tibble containing only `epatient` and `escene` fields as a fact table. Default is `NULL`.

`response_table` A data frame or tibble containing only the `eresponse` fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is `NULL`.

`erecord_01_col` Column name containing the unique patient record identifier.

`incident_date_col` Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to `NULL` as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

`patient_DOB_col` Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to `NULL` as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

epatient_15_col	Column containing age.
epatient_16_col	Column for age units.
eresponse_05_col	Column containing response mode codes (e.g., 911 response codes).
eresponse_24_col	Column detailing additional response descriptors as text.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
```

```

    epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
    eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
    eresponse_24 = rep("No Lights or Sirens", 5)
  )

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
safety_01(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  eresponse_24_col = eresponse_24,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)

```

safety_01_population *Safety-01 Populations*

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Safety-01, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories related to 911 responses where "lights and sirens" were not used in an EMS dataset. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations.

Usage

```

safety_01_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  eresponse_24_col
)

```

Arguments

`df` A data frame or tibble containing EMS data.

`patient_scene_table` A data frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

`response_table` A data frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

`erecord_01_col` Column name containing the unique patient record identifier.

`incident_date_col` Date or POSIXct column indicating the date of the incident.

`patient_DOB_col` Date or POSIXct column for the patient's date of birth

`epatient_15_col` Column containing age.

`epatient_16_col` Column for age units.

`eresponse_05_col` Column containing response mode codes (e.g., 911 response codes).

`eresponse_24_col` Column detailing additional response descriptors as text.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                           "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                           "2025-06-01")
  ),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
                        "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
                        "1970-06-01")
  ),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")
)
```

```

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  eresponse_24 = rep("No Lights or Sirens", 5)

)

# Run the function
result <- safety_01_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
                              response_table = response_table,
                              erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
                              incident_date_col = incident_date,
                              patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
                              epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
                              epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
                              eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
                              eresponse_24_col = eresponse_24
                              )

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

safety_02

Safety-02 Calculation

Description

The `safety_02` function calculates the Safety-02 metric, evaluating the proportion of emergency medical calls involving transport where no lights and sirens were used. This function categorizes the population into adult and pediatric groups based on their age, and summarizes results with a total population count as well.

Usage

```

safety_02(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,

```

```

eresponse_05_col,
edisposition_18_col,
edisposition_28_col,
transport_disposition_cols,
confidence_interval = FALSE,
method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
conf.level = 0.95,
correct = TRUE,
...
)

```

Arguments

df A data frame where each row is an observation, and each column represents a feature.

patient_scene_table A data.frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table.

response_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations.

disposition_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations.

erecord_01_col The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.

incident_date_col Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

patient_DOB_col Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

epatient_15_col Column giving the calculated age value.

epatient_16_col Column giving the provided age unit value.

eresponse_05_col Column giving response codes, identifying 911 responses.

edisposition_18_col Column giving transport mode descriptors, including possible lights-and-sirens indicators.

edisposition_28_col Column giving patient evaluation and care categories for the EMS response.

transport_disposition_cols One or more unquoted column names (such as edisposition.12, edisposition.30) containing transport disposition details.

confidence_interval **[Experimental]** Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.

method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  edisposition_18 = rep(4218015, 5),
  edisposition_28 = rep(4228001, 5),
  edisposition_30 = rep(4230001, 5)
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
safety_02(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
```



```

    epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
    eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
    edisposition_18_col = edisposition_18,
    edisposition_28_col = edisposition_28,
    transport_disposition_cols = edisposition_30,
    confidence_interval = TRUE
  )

```

safety_02_population *Safety-02 Populations*

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Safety-02, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories related to a 911 request during which lights and sirens were not used during patient transport. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations.

Usage

```

safety_02_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  edisposition_18_col,
  edisposition_28_col,
  transport_disposition_cols
)

```

Arguments

df	A data frame where each row is an observation, and each column represents a feature.
patient_scene_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table.
response_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations.
disposition_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations.

erecord_01_col	The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column giving the calculated age value.
epatient_16_col	Column giving the provided age unit value.
eresponse_05_col	Column giving response codes, identifying 911 responses.
edisposition_18_col	Column giving transport mode descriptors, including possible lights-and-sirens indicators.
edisposition_28_col	Column giving patient evaluation and care categories for the EMS response.
transport_disposition_cols	One or more unquoted column names (such as edisposition.12, edisposition.30) containing transport disposition details.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                           "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                           "2025-06-01")
                        ),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
```

```

                "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
                "1970-06-01")
            ),
    epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
    epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

# disposition table
disposition_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  edisposition_18 = rep(4218015, 5),
  edisposition_28 = rep(4228001, 5),
  edisposition_30 = rep(4230001, 5)
)

# test the success of the function
result <- safety_02_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
                              response_table = response_table,
                              disposition_table = disposition_table,
                              erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
                              incident_date_col = incident_date,
                              patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
                              epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
                              epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
                              eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
                              edisposition_18_col = edisposition_18,
                              edisposition_28_col = edisposition_28,
                              transport_disposition_cols = edisposition_30
                              )

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

safety_04

Safety-04 Calculation

Description

The `safety_04` function processes EMS incident data for specific safety and transport criteria, filtering by patient age and incident type to identify cases that meet specified exclusion or inclusion

criteria. This function accommodates data with various EMS-specific codes, age descriptors, and procedure identifiers.

Usage

```
safety_04(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  arrest_table = NULL,
  injury_table = NULL,
  procedures_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  earrest_01_col,
  einjury_03_col,
  eprocedures_03_col,
  edisposition_14_col,
  transport_disposition_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing EMS data where each row represents an individual observation.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>eresponse</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>arrest_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>earrest</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>injury_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>einjury</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>procedures_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>eprocedures</code> needed for this measure's calculations.

<code>disposition_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from edisposition needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	The column containing unique record identifiers for each encounter.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	Column name indicating the patient age.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	Column name for the unit of age (e.g., "Years," "Months").
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	Column containing response transport codes.
<code>earrest_01_col</code>	Column with cardiac arrest status information.
<code>einjury_03_col</code>	Column describing traumatic injuries, expected as a list or text-separated entries.
<code>eprocedures_03_col</code>	Column listing procedures, assumed to contain multiple procedure codes/texts in each cell.
<code>edisposition_14_col</code>	Column for transport dispositions.
<code>transport_disposition_col</code>	Columns for primary and secondary transport dispositions.
<code>confidence_interval</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
<code>method</code>	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
<code>conf.level</code>	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
<code>correct</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
<code>...</code>	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- `pop`: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- `numerator`: Count of incidents meeting the measure.

- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  earrest_01 = rep("No", 5),
  einjury_03 = rep("non-injury", 5),
  edisposition_14 = rep(4214001, 5),
  edisposition_30 = rep(4230001, 5),
  eprocedures_03 = rep("other response", 5)
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
safety_04(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  earrest_01_col = earrest_01,
  einjury_03_col = einjury_03,
  edisposition_14_col = edisposition_14,
  transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30,
  eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)
```

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Safety-04, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories related to a 911 request or interfacility request for patients less than 8 years of age during which patients are transported using a pediatric restraint device. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations.

Usage

```
safety_04_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  arrest_table = NULL,
  injury_table = NULL,
  procedures_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  earrest_01_col,
  einjury_03_col,
  eprocedures_03_col,
  edisposition_14_col,
  transport_disposition_col
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing EMS data where each row represents an individual observation.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>eresponse</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>arrest_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>earrest</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>injury_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>einjury</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>procedures_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>eprocedures</code> needed for this measure's calculations.

<code>disposition_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from edisposition needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	The column containing unique record identifiers for each encounter.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	Column name indicating the patient age.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	Column name for the unit of age (e.g., "Years," "Months").
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	Column containing response transport codes.
<code>earrest_01_col</code>	Column with cardiac arrest status information.
<code>einjury_03_col</code>	Column describing traumatic injuries, expected as a list or text-separated entries.
<code>eprocedures_03_col</code>	Column listing procedures, assumed to contain multiple procedure codes/texts in each cell.
<code>edisposition_14_col</code>	Column for transport dispositions.
<code>transport_disposition_col</code>	Columns for primary and secondary transport dispositions.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
```



```

    incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                              "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                              "2025-06-01")
                          ),
    patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
                           "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
                           "1970-06-01")
                        ),
    epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
    epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")
  )

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

# disposition table
disposition_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  edisposition_14 = rep(4214001, 5),
  edisposition_30 = rep(4230001, 5),
)

# arrest table
arrest_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  earrest_01 = rep("No", 5)
)

# injury table
injury_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  einjury_03 = rep("non-injury", 5)
)

# procedures table
procedures_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eprocedures_03 = rep("other response", 5)
)

# test the success of the function
result <- safety_04_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
                              response_table = response_table,
                              arrest_table = arrest_table,
                              injury_table = injury_table,
                              procedures_table = procedures_table,
                              disposition_table = disposition_table,

```

```

erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
incident_date_col = incident_date,
patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
earrest_01_col = earrest_01,
einjury_03_col = einjury_03,
edisposition_14_col = edisposition_14,
transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30,
eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

seizure_02

Seizure-02 Calculation

Description

Calculates the NEMSQA Seizure-02 Measure.

Calculates age-based seizure metrics for a dataset. This function filters data for patients based on incident information, diagnoses, and administered medications to assess adherence to Seizure-02 metrics.

Usage

```

seizure_02(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  medications_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  emedications_03_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,

```

```
    ...
  )
```

Arguments

df	A data frame where each row is an observation, containing all necessary columns for analysis.
patient_scene_table	A data frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.
response_table	A data frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
situation_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
medications_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the emedications fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
erecord_01_col	The column containing unique record identifiers for each encounter.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column name for patient age in numeric form.
epatient_16_col	Column name for age unit (e.g., "Years" or "Months").
eresponse_05_col	Column name for response codes; "911" call codes are filtered.
esituation_11_col	Column name for primary impressions.
esituation_12_col	Column name for secondary impressions.
emedications_03_col	Column name for medications administered; ideally a list column or string with comma-separated values.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.

<code>conf.level</code>	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
<code>correct</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when <code>method = "wilson"</code> . Defaults to TRUE.
<code>...</code>	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A `data.frame` summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- `pop`: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- `numerator`: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- `denominator`: Total count of included incidents.
- `prop`: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- `prop_label`: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- `lower_ci`: Lower bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).
- `upper_ci`: Upper bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  esituation_11 = rep("G40", 5),
  esituation_12 = rep("r56", 5),
  emedications_03 = rep(3322, 5)
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
seizure_02(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
  esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
  emedications_03_col = emedications_03,
```

```

    confidence_interval = TRUE
  )

```

seizure_02_population *Seizure-02 Populations*

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Seizure-02, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories related to asthma-related incidents in an EMS dataset, specifically focusing on cases where 911 was called for respiratory distress, and certain medications were administered. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations.

Usage

```

seizure_02_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  medications_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  emedications_03_col
)

```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame where each row is an observation, containing all necessary columns for analysis.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> fields as a fact table. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>situation_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the <code>esituation</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is <code>NULL</code> .

medications_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the emedications fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
erecord_01_col	The column containing unique record identifiers for each encounter.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column name for patient age in numeric form.
epatient_16_col	Column name for age unit (e.g., "Years" or "Months").
eresponse_05_col	Column name for response codes; "911" call codes are filtered.
esituation_11_col	Column name for primary impressions.
esituation_12_col	Column name for secondary impressions.
emedications_03_col	Column name for medications administered; ideally a list column or string with comma-separated values.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                           "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                           "2025-06-01"))
```

```

    ),
    patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
                           "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
                           "1970-06-01")
    ),
    epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
    epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")
  )

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

# situation table
situation_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  esituation_11 = rep("G40", 5),
  esituation_12 = rep("r56", 5),

)

# medications table
medications_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  emedications_03 = rep(3322, 5)

)

# test the success of the function
result <- seizure_02_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
                               response_table = response_table,
                               situation_table = situation_table,
                               medications_table = medications_table,
                               erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
                               incident_date_col = incident_date,
                               patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
                               epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
                               epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
                               eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
                               esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
                               esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
                               emedications_03_col = emedications_03
                               )

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

stroke_01

*Stroke-01 Calculation***Description**

The `stroke_01` function processes EMS dataset to identify potential stroke cases based on specific criteria and calculates the stroke scale measures. It filters the data for 911 response calls, identifies stroke-related impressions and scales, and aggregates results by unique patient encounters.

Usage

```
stroke_01(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  evitals_23_col,
  evitals_26_col,
  evitals_29_col,
  evitals_30_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing the dataset. Each row should represent a unique patient encounter.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> fields as a fact table. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>situation_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the <code>esituation</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the <code>evitals</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is <code>NULL</code> .

erecord_01_col	The column containing unique record identifiers for each encounter.
eresponse_05_col	The column containing EMS response codes, which should include 911 response codes.
esituation_11_col	The column containing the primary impression codes or descriptions related to the situation.
esituation_12_col	The column containing secondary impression codes or descriptions related to the situation.
evitals_23_col	The column containing the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score.
evitals_26_col	The column containing the AVPU (alert, verbal, pain, unresponsive) scale value.
evitals_29_col	The column containing the stroke scale score achieved during assessment.
evitals_30_col	The column containing stroke scale type descriptors (e.g., FAST, NIH, etc.).
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  esituation_11 = c(rep("I60", 3), rep("I61", 2)),
  esituation_12 = c(rep("I63", 2), rep("I64", 3)),
  evitals_23 = c(16, 15, 14, 13, 12),
  evitals_26 = c("Alert", "Painful", "Verbal", "Unresponsive", "Alert"),
  evitals_29 = rep("positive", 5),
  evitals_30 = rep("a pain scale", 5)
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
stroke_01(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
  esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
  evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
  evitals_26_col = evitals_26,
  evitals_29_col = evitals_29,
  evitals_30_col = evitals_30,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)
```

stroke_01_population *Stroke-01 Populations*

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Stroke-01, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories related to stroke-related incidents in an EMS dataset, specifically focusing on cases where 911 was called for stroke, and a stroke scale was administered. .

Usage

```
stroke_01_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
```

```

  erecord_01_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  evitals_23_col,
  evitals_26_col,
  evitals_29_col,
  evitals_30_col
)

```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing the dataset. Each row should represent a unique patient encounter.

patient_scene_table A data frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

situation_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

vitals_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

erecord_01_col The column containing unique record identifiers for each encounter.

eresponse_05_col The column containing EMS response codes, which should include 911 response codes.

esituation_11_col The column containing the primary impression codes or descriptions related to the situation.

esituation_12_col The column containing secondary impression codes or descriptions related to the situation.

evitals_23_col The column containing the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score.

evitals_26_col The column containing the AVPU (alert, verbal, pain, unresponsive) scale value.

evitals_29_col The column containing the stroke scale score achieved during assessment.

evitals_30_col The column containing stroke scale type descriptors (e.g., FAST, NIH, etc.).

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                           "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                           "2025-06-01"))
    ),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
                        "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
                        "1970-06-01"))
    ),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

# situation table
situation_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  esituation_11 = c(rep("I60", 3), rep("I61", 2)),
  esituation_12 = c(rep("I63", 2), rep("I64", 3)),

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  evitals_23 = c(16, 15, 14, 13, 12),
  evitals_26 = c("Alert", "Painful", "Verbal", "Unresponsive", "Alert"),
  evitals_29 = rep("positive", 5),
  evitals_30 = rep("a pain scale", 5)

)

# test the success of the function
result <- stroke_01_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,

```

```

        response_table = response_table,
        situation_table = situation_table,
        vitals_table = vitals_table,
        erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
        erespone_05_col = erespone_05,
        esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
        esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
        evitals_29_col = evitals_29,
        evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
        evitals_26_col = evitals_26,
        evitals_30_col = evitals_30
      )

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

summarize_measure

Summarize Measure

Description

Calculates measure numerator, denominator, proportions, and optional confidence intervals for a NEMSQA measure. This function summarizes the information for a specified population and measure, returning a tibble with the calculated values. If requested, the function can also calculate confidence intervals for the proportions using either the Wilson score interval or the Clopper-Pearson exact binomial interval.

Usage

```

summarize_measure(
  data,
  measure_name,
  population_name,
  numerator_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

data	A dataframe or tibble containing the filtered and calculated fields for the population of interest.
measure_name	A string containing the description of the measure being calculated (e.g., "Airway-01").

population_name	A string containing the description of the population for which the measure is being calculated (e.g., "Adults", "Peds", or "All").
numerator_col	The tidyslect column containing the numerator data for the measure (e.g., the number of cases).
confidence_interval	[Experimental] A logical value indicating whether to calculate a confidence interval for the proportion estimate. Defaults to FALSE.
method	[Experimental] A string specifying the method to calculate the confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) or "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is allowed (e.g., "w" or "c"). Default is "wilson".
conf.level	[Experimental] A numeric value indicating the confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] A logical value specifying whether to apply continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Default is TRUE.
...	(optional) Additional arguments passed to nemsqa_binomial_confint when calculating confidence intervals.

Value

A summarized data frame containing:

- measure: The measure name.
- pop: The population group.
- numerator: The count of qualifying events.
- denominator: The total count of records.
- prop: The proportion of qualifying events.
- prop_label: A formatted percentage representation of prop (when confidence_interval = FALSE).
- lower_ci, upper_ci: The lower and upper confidence interval bounds (when confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Samuel Kordik, BBA, BS

syncope_01

*Syncope-01 Calculation***Description**

The `syncope_01` function processes EMS dataset to identify potential syncope (fainting) cases based on specific criteria and calculates related ECG measures. This function `dplyr::filters` data for 911 response calls, assesses primary and associated symptoms for syncope, determines age-based populations (adult and pediatric), and aggregates results by unique patient encounters.

Usage

```
syncope_01(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_09_col,
  esituation_10_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  evitals_04_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`df` Main data frame containing EMS records.

`patient_scene_table` A data frame or tibble containing only `epatient` and `escene` fields as a fact table. Default is `NULL`.

`response_table` A data frame or tibble containing only the `eresponse` fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is `NULL`.

`situation_table` A data.frame or tibble containing only the `esituation` fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is `NULL`.

vitals_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the vitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
erecord_01_col	The column containing unique record identifiers for each encounter.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column representing the patient age (numeric).
epatient_16_col	Column for the patient age units (e.g., "Years", "Months").
eresponse_05_col	Column containing response type codes, specifically 911 codes.
esituation_09_col	Column with primary symptoms associated with the patient encounter.
esituation_10_col	Column with other associated symptoms.
esituation_11_col	Column for primary impression code.
esituation_12_col	Column for secondary impression codes.
evitals_04_col	Column with ECG information if available.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.

- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  esituation_09 = c(rep("R55", 3), rep("R40.4", 2)),
  esituation_10 = c(rep("R40.4", 2), rep("R55", 3)),
  esituation_11 = c(rep("R55", 3), rep("R40.4", 2)),
  esituation_12 = c(rep("R40.4", 2), rep("R55", 3)),
  evitals_04 = rep("15 Lead", 5)
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
syncope_01(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_09_col = esituation_09,
  esituation_10_col = esituation_10,
  esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
  esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
  evitals_04_col = evitals_04,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)
```

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Syncope-01, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories to identify potential syncope (fainting) cases based on specific criteria and calculates related ECG measures. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations.

Usage

```
syncope_01_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_09_col,
  esituation_10_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  evitals_04_col
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	Main data frame containing EMS records.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> fields as a fact table. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>situation_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the <code>esituation</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the <code>evitals</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	The column containing unique record identifiers for each encounter.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to <code>NULL</code> as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column representing the patient age (numeric).
epatient_16_col	Column for the patient age units (e.g., "Years", "Months").
eresponse_05_col	Column containing response type codes, specifically 911 codes.
esituation_09_col	Column with primary symptoms associated with the patient encounter.
esituation_10_col	Column with other associated symptoms.
esituation_11_col	Column for primary impression code.
esituation_12_col	Column for secondary impression codes.
evitals_04_col	Column with ECG information if available.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                           "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                           "2025-06-01")
                        ),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
                         "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
                         "1970-06-01")
                    ),
)
```

```

epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  erespone_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

# situation table
situation_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  esituation_09 = c(rep("R55", 3), rep("R40.4", 2)),
  esituation_10 = c(rep("R40.4", 2), rep("R55", 3)),
  esituation_11 = c(rep("R55", 3), rep("R40.4", 2)),
  esituation_12 = c(rep("R40.4", 2), rep("R55", 3)),

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  evitals_04 = rep("15 Lead", 5)

)

# test the success of the function
result <- syncope_01_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  response_table = response_table,
  situation_table = situation_table,
  vitals_table = vitals_table,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  erespone_05_col = erespone_05,
  esituation_09_col = esituation_09,
  esituation_10_col = esituation_10,
  esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
  esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
  evitals_04_col = evitals_04
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

tbi_01

*TBI-01 Calculation***Description**

This function screens for potential traumatic brain injury (TBI) cases based on specific criteria in a patient dataset. It produces a subset of the data with calculated variables for TBI identification.

Usage

```
tbi_01(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  transport_disposition_col,
  evitals_06_col,
  evitals_12_col,
  evitals_16_col,
  evitals_23_col,
  evitals_26_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing the patient data.

patient_scene_table A data frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

situation_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
disposition_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
vitals_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
erecord_01_col	Column name in df with the patient's unique record ID.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column name in df with the patient's age value.
epatient_16_col	Column name in df with the patient's age unit (e.g., years, months).
eresponse_05_col	Column name in df with response codes for the type of EMS call.
esituation_11_col	Column name in df with the primary provider impression.
esituation_12_col	Column name in df with the secondary provider impression.
transport_disposition_col	Column name in df with the transport disposition.
evitals_06_col	Column name in df with systolic blood pressure (SBP).
evitals_12_col	Column name in df with pulse oximetry values.
evitals_16_col	Column name in df with ETCO2 values. values.
evitals_23_col	Column name in df with Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) scores.
evitals_26_col	Column name in df with AVPU (alert, verbal, painful, unresponsive) values.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  esituation_11 = c(rep("S02", 3), rep("S06", 2)),
  esituation_12 = c(rep("S09.90", 2), rep("S06.0X9", 3)),
  evitals_06 = c(85, 80, 100, 90, 82),
  evitals_12 = c(95, 96, 97, 98, 99),
  evitals_16 = c(35, 36, 37, 38, 39),
  evitals_23 = rep(8, 5),
  evitals_26 = c("Verbal", "Painful", "Unresponsive", "Verbal", "Painful"),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007)
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
tbi_01(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
  esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
  evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
  evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
  evitals_16_col = evitals_16,
```

```

    evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
    evitals_26_col = evitals_26,
    transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30,
    confidence_interval = TRUE
  )

```

tbi_01_population *TBI-01 Populations*

Description

This function screens for potential traumatic brain injury (TBI) cases based on specific criteria in a patient dataset. It produces a subset of the data with calculated variables for TBI identification.

Usage

```

tbi_01_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  esituation_11_col,
  esituation_12_col,
  transport_disposition_col,
  evitals_06_col,
  evitals_12_col,
  evitals_16_col,
  evitals_23_col,
  evitals_26_col
)

```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing the patient data.

patient_scene_table A data frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table	A data frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
situation_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
disposition_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
vitals_table	A data.frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
erecord_01_col	Column name in df with the patient's unique record ID.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	Column name in df with the patient's age value.
epatient_16_col	Column name in df with the patient's age unit (e.g., years, months).
eresponse_05_col	Column name in df with response codes for the type of EMS call.
esituation_11_col	Column name in df with the primary provider impression.
esituation_12_col	Column name in df with the secondary provider impression.
transport_disposition_col	Column name in df with the transport disposition.
evitals_06_col	Column name in df with systolic blood pressure (SBP).
evitals_12_col	Column name in df with pulse oximetry values.
evitals_16_col	Column name in df with ETCO2 values. values.
evitals_23_col	Column name in df with Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) scores.
evitals_26_col	Column name in df with AVPU (alert, verbal, painful, unresponsive) values.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                           "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                           "2025-06-01"))
  ),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
                         "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
                         "1970-06-01"))
  ),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

# situation table
situation_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  esituation_11 = c(rep("S02", 3), rep("S06", 2)),
  esituation_12 = c(rep("S09.90", 2), rep("S06.0X9", 3)),

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  evitals_06 = c(85, 80, 100, 90, 82),
  evitals_12 = c(95, 96, 97, 98, 99),
  evitals_16 = c(35, 36, 37, 38, 39),
  evitals_23 = rep(8, 5),
  evitals_26 = c("Verbal", "Painful", "Unresponsive", "Verbal", "Painful")

)
```

```

# disposition table
disposition_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007)
)

# test the success of the function
result <- tbi_01_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  response_table = response_table,
  situation_table = situation_table,
  vitals_table = vitals_table,
  disposition_table = disposition_table,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_11_col = esituation_11,
  esituation_12_col = esituation_12,
  evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
  evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
  evitals_16_col = evitals_16,
  evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
  evitals_26_col = evitals_26,
  transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

trauma_01

Trauma-01 Calculation

Description

This function processes EMS data to calculate the Trauma-01 performance measure, which evaluates the percentage of trauma patients assessed for pain using a numeric scale. The function filters and summarizes the data based on specified inclusion criteria.

Usage

```

trauma_01(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,

```

```

incident_date_col = NULL,
patient_DOB_col = NULL,
epatient_15_col,
epatient_16_col,
esituation_02_col,
eresponse_05_col,
evitals_23_col,
evitals_26_col,
evitals_27_col,
edisposition_28_col,
transport_disposition_col,
confidence_interval = FALSE,
method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
conf.level = 0.95,
correct = TRUE,
...
)

```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing EMS records. Default is NULL.

patient_scene_table A data frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

situation_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

disposition_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

vitals_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

erecord_01_col Column name representing the EMS record ID.

incident_date_col Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

patient_DOB_col Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

epatient_15_col Column name for the patient's age in numeric format.

epatient_16_col Column name for the unit of age (e.g., "Years", "Months").

esituation_02_col Column name indicating if the situation involved an injury.

eresponse_05_col	Column name for the type of EMS response (e.g., 911 call).
evitals_23_col	Column name for the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) total score.
evitals_26_col	Column name for AVPU (Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive) status.
evitals_27_col	Column name for the pain scale assessment.
edisposition_28_col	Column name for patient care disposition details.
transport_disposition_col	Column name for transport disposition details.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A `data.frame` summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- `pop`: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- `numerator`: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- `denominator`: Total count of included incidents.
- `prop`: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- `prop_label`: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- `lower_ci`: Lower bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).
- `upper_ci`: Upper bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  esituation_02 = rep("Yes", 5),
  evitals_23 = rep(15, 5),
  evitals_26 = rep("Alert", 5),
  evitals_27 = c(0, 2, 4, 6, 8),
  edisposition_28 = rep(4228001, 5),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007)
)

# Run the function
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
trauma_01(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_02_col = esituation_02,
  evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
  evitals_26_col = evitals_26,
  evitals_27_col = evitals_27,
  edisposition_28_col = edisposition_28,
  transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)

```

trauma_01_population *Trauma-01 Population*

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Trauma-08, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories to records that are 911 requests for patients with injury who were assessed for pain based on specific criteria and calculates related ECG measures. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations.

Usage

```

trauma_01_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,

```

```

response_table = NULL,
situation_table = NULL,
disposition_table = NULL,
vitals_table = NULL,
erecord_01_col,
incident_date_col = NULL,
patient_DOB_col = NULL,
epatient_15_col,
epatient_16_col,
esituation_02_col,
eresponse_05_col,
evitals_23_col,
evitals_26_col,
evitals_27_col,
edisposition_28_col,
transport_disposition_col
)

```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing EMS records. Default is NULL.

patient_scene_table A data frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

situation_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

disposition_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

vitals_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

erecord_01_col Column name representing the EMS record ID.

incident_date_col Column name for the incident date. Default is NULL.

patient_DOB_col Column name for the patient's date of birth. Default is NULL.

epatient_15_col Column name for the patient's age in numeric format.

epatient_16_col Column name for the unit of age (e.g., "Years", "Months").

esituation_02_col Column name indicating if the situation involved an injury.

eresponse_05_col Column name for the type of EMS response (e.g., 911 call).

evitals_23_col Column name for the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) total score.
 evitals_26_col Column name for AVPU (Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive) status.
 evitals_27_col Column name for the pain scale assessment.
 edisposition_28_col
 Column name for patient care disposition details.
 transport_disposition_col
 Column name for transport disposition details.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                           "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                           "2025-06-01")
                        ),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
                         "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
                         "1970-06-01")
                      ),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

```



```

# situation table
situation_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  esituation_02 = rep("Yes", 5),
)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  evitals_23 = rep(15, 5),
  evitals_26 = rep("Alert", 5),
  evitals_27 = c(0, 2, 4, 6, 8)
)

# disposition table
disposition_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  edisposition_28 = rep(4228001, 5),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007)
)

# test the success of the function
result <- trauma_01_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  response_table = response_table,
  situation_table = situation_table,
  vitals_table = vitals_table,
  disposition_table = disposition_table,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  incident_date_col = incident_date,
  patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_02_col = esituation_02,
  evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
  evitals_26_col = evitals_26,
  evitals_27_col = evitals_27,
  edisposition_28_col = edisposition_28,
  transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

Description

This function calculates the "Trauma-03" measure, which evaluates pain scale reassessment for trauma patients, using a comprehensive data frame with EMS records. The function processes input data to create both fact and dimension tables, identifies eligible patients, and summarizes results for adult and pediatric populations.

Usage

```
trauma_03(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  esituation_02_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  edisposition_28_col,
  transport_disposition_col,
  evitals_01_col,
  evitals_27_col = NULL,
  evitals_27_initial_col = NULL,
  evitals_27_last_col = NULL,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing EMS data with all relevant columns. Default is NULL.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.
<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>situation_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>esituation</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

<code>disposition_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	The column for patient age numeric value.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	The column for patient age unit (e.g., "Years", "Months").
<code>esituation_02_col</code>	The column containing information on the presence of injury.
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	The column representing the 911 response type.
<code>edisposition_28_col</code>	The column for patient care disposition details.
<code>transport_disposition_col</code>	The column for patient transport disposition.
<code>evitals_01_col</code>	The column for the time of pain scale measurement.
<code>evitals_27_col</code>	The column for the full set of pain scale scores.
<code>evitals_27_initial_col</code>	The column for the initial pain scale score.
<code>evitals_27_last_col</code>	The column for the last pain scale score.
<code>confidence_interval</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
<code>method</code>	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
<code>conf.level</code>	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
<code>correct</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
<code>...</code>	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
# for testing a single pain scale column
test_data2 <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  esituation_02 = rep("Yes", 5),
  evitals_01 = lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 12:00:00", "2025-01-05
18:00:00", "2025-02-01 06:00:00", "2025-01-01 01:00:00", "2025-06-01
14:00:00")),
  edisposition_28 = rep(4228001, 5),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007)
)

# Expand data so each erecord_01 has 2 rows (one for each pain score)
test_data_expanded2 <- test_data2 |>
  tidyr::uncount(weights = 2) |> # Duplicate each row twice
  # Assign pain scores
  dplyr::mutate(evitals_27 = c(0, 0, 2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 8, 7)) |>
  dplyr::group_by(erecord_01) |>
  dplyr::mutate(
    # Lower score = later time
    time_offset = dplyr::if_else(dplyr::row_number() == 1, -5, 0),
    evitals_01 = evitals_01 + lubridate::dminutes(time_offset)
  ) |>
  dplyr::ungroup() |>
  dplyr::select(-time_offset) # Remove temporary column
```

```

# Run function with the single pain score column
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
trauma_03(
  df = test_data_expanded2,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_02_col = esituation_02,
  evitals_01_col = evitals_01,
  evitals_27_initial_col = NULL,
  evitals_27_last_col = NULL,
  evitals_27_col = evitals_27,
  edisposition_28_col = edisposition_28,
  transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)

```

trauma_03_population *Trauma-03 Populations*

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Trauma-08, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories to records that are 911 request for patients whose pain score was lowered during the EMS encounter. based on specific criteria and calculates related ECG measures. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations.

Usage

```

trauma_03_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  esituation_02_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  evitals_01_col,
  evitals_27_col = NULL,

```

```

    evitals_27_initial_col = NULL,
    evitals_27_last_col = NULL,
    edisposition_28_col,
    transport_disposition_col
  )

```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing EMS data with all relevant columns. Default is NULL.

patient_scene_table A data frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.

response_table A data frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

situation_table A data frame or tibble containing only the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

disposition_table A data frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

vitals_table A data frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

erecord_01_col The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.

incident_date_col Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

patient_DOB_col Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

epatient_15_col The column for patient age numeric value.

epatient_16_col The column for patient age unit (e.g., "Years", "Months").

esituation_02_col The column containing information on the presence of injury.

eresponse_05_col The column representing the 911 response type.

evitals_01_col The column for the time of pain scale measurement.

evitals_27_col The column for the pain scale score. Default is NULL.

evitals_27_initial_col The column for the initial pain scale score. Default is NULL.

evitals_27_last_col The column for the last pain scale score. Default is NULL.

edisposition_28_col The column for patient care disposition details.

transport_disposition_col The column for patient transport disposition.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                           "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                           "2025-06-01")
                          ),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
                         "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
                         "1970-06-01")
                      ),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

# situation table
situation_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  esituation_02 = rep("Yes", 5),

)

# vitals table for a single pain scale column
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(
```

```

erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
evitals_01 = lubridate::as_datetime(c("2025-01-01 12:00:00", "2025-01-05
18:00:00", "2025-02-01 06:00:00", "2025-01-01 01:00:00", "2025-06-01
14:00:00"))
) |>
tidyr::uncount(weights = 2) |> # Duplicate each row twice
# Assign pain scores
dplyr::mutate(evitals_27 = c(0, 0, 2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 8, 7)) |>
dplyr::group_by(erecord_01) |>
dplyr::mutate(
# Lower score = later time
  time_offset = dplyr::if_else(dplyr::row_number() == 1, -5, 0),
  evitals_01 = evitals_01 + lubridate::dminutes(time_offset)
) |>
dplyr::ungroup() |>
dplyr::select(-time_offset) # Remove temporary column

# disposition table
disposition_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  edisposition_28 = rep(4228001, 5),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007)
)

# test the success of the function
# use the single pain scale column
result <- trauma_03_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  response_table = response_table,
  situation_table = situation_table,
  vitals_table = vitals_table,
  disposition_table = disposition_table,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  incident_date_col = incident_date,
  patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  esituation_02_col = esituation_02,
  evitals_01_col = evitals_01,
  evitals_27_initial_col = NULL,
  evitals_27_last_col = NULL,
  evitals_27_col = evitals_27,
  edisposition_28_col = edisposition_28,
  transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```


Description

This function processes EMS data to generate a set of binary variables indicating whether specific trauma triage criteria are met. The output is a data frame enriched with these indicators for further analysis. The final outcome is whether or not the EMS record documents the use of a verified trauma center levels 1-5 in the hospital capability documentation.

Usage

```
trauma_04(  
  df = NULL,  
  patient_scene_table = NULL,  
  response_table = NULL,  
  situation_table = NULL,  
  vitals_table = NULL,  
  exam_table = NULL,  
  procedures_table = NULL,  
  injury_table = NULL,  
  disposition_table = NULL,  
  erecord_01_col,  
  incident_date_col = NULL,  
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,  
  epatient_15_col,  
  epatient_16_col,  
  esituation_02_col,  
  eresponse_05_col,  
  eresponse_10_col,  
  transport_disposition_col,  
  edisposition_23_col,  
  evitals_06_col,  
  evitals_10_col,  
  evitals_12_col,  
  evitals_14_col,  
  evitals_15_col,  
  evitals_21_col,  
  eexam_16_col,  
  eexam_20_col,  
  eexam_23_col,  
  eexam_25_col,  
  eprocedures_03_col,  
  einjury_01_col,  
  einjury_03_col,  
  einjury_04_col,  
  einjury_09_col,  
  confidence_interval = FALSE,  
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),  
  conf.level = 0.95,  
  correct = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

)

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing EMS data with all relevant columns.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table.
<code>response_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>situation_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>exam_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the eexam fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>procedures_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the eprocedures fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>injury_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the einjury fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>disposition_table</code>	A data.frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	The column for patient age numeric value.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	The column for patient age unit (e.g., "Years", "Months").
<code>esituation_02_col</code>	The column containing information on the presence of injury.
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	The column representing the 911 response type.
<code>eresponse_10_col</code>	Column name containing scene delay information.
<code>transport_disposition_col</code>	The column for patient transport disposition.
<code>edisposition_23_col</code>	Column name containing trauma hospital verification information.

evitals_06_col	Column name containing systolic blood pressure (SBP) values.
evitals_10_col	Column name containing heart rate values.
evitals_12_col	Column name containing pulse oximetry values.
evitals_14_col	Column name containing capillary refill information.
evitals_15_col	Column name containing respiratory effort values.
evitals_21_col	Column name containing Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Motor values.
eexam_16_col	Column name containing extremities assessment details.
eexam_20_col	Column name containing neurological assessment details.
eexam_23_col	Column name containing lung assessment details.
eexam_25_col	Column name containing chest assessment details.
eprocedures_03_col	Column name containing airway management or tourniquet usage details.
einjury_01_col	Column name containing injury cause details.
einjury_03_col	Column name containing trauma triage steps 1 and 2 information.
einjury_04_col	Column name containing trauma triage steps 3 and 4 information.
einjury_09_col	Column name containing fall height information.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A `data.frame` summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- `pop`: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- `numerator`: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- `denominator`: Total count of included incidents.
- `prop`: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- `prop_label`: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- `lower_ci`: Lower bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).
- `upper_ci`: Upper bound of the confidence interval for `prop` (if `confidence_interval = TRUE`).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  eresponse_10 = rep(2210011, 5),
  esituation_02 = rep("Yes", 5),
  evitals_06 = c(100, 90, 80, 70, 85),
  evitals_10 = c(110, 89, 88, 71, 85),
  evitals_12 = c(50, 60, 70, 80, 75),
  evitals_14 = c(30, 9, 8, 7, 31),
  evitals_15 = c("apneic", "labored", "rapid", "shallow", "weak/agonal"),
  evitals_21 = c(5, 4, 3, 2, 1),
  eexam_16 = c(3516043, 3516067, 3516043, 3516067, 3516067),
  eexam_20 = c(3520045, 3520043, 3520019, 3520017, 3520017),
  eexam_23 = c(3523011, 3523003, 3523001, 3523011, 3523003),
  eexam_25 = c(3525039, 3525023, 3525005, 3525039, 3525023),
  edisposition_23 = c(9908029, 9908027, 9908025, 9908023, 9908021),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007),
  eprocedures_03 = c(424979004, 427753009, 429705000, 47545007, 243142003),
  einjury_01 = c("V20", "V36", "V86", "V39", "V32"),
  einjury_03 = c(2903011, 2903009, 2903005, 3903003, 2903001),
  einjury_04 = c(2904013, 2904011, 2904009, 2904007, 2904001),
  einjury_09 = c(11, 12, 13, 14, 15)
)

# Run function with the first and last pain score columns
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
trauma_04(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  eresponse_10_col = eresponse_10,
  esituation_02_col = esituation_02,
  evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
  evitals_10_col = evitals_10,
  evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
  evitals_14_col = evitals_14,
  evitals_15_col = evitals_15,
  evitals_21_col = evitals_21,
  eexam_16_col = eexam_16,
  eexam_20_col = eexam_20,
  eexam_23_col = eexam_23,
  eexam_25_col = eexam_25,

```

```

    edisposition_23_col = edisposition_23,
    transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30,
    eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
    einjury_01_col = einjury_01,
    einjury_03_col = einjury_03,
    einjury_04_col = einjury_04,
    einjury_09_col = einjury_09,
    confidence_interval = TRUE
)

```

trauma_04_population *Trauma-04 Populations*

Description

This function processes EMS data to generate the population needed to calculate the Trauma-04 NEMSQA measure.

Usage

```

trauma_04_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  exam_table = NULL,
  procedures_table = NULL,
  injury_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  esituation_02_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  eresponse_10_col,
  transport_disposition_col,
  edisposition_23_col,
  evitals_06_col,
  evitals_10_col,
  evitals_12_col,
  evitals_14_col,
  evitals_15_col,
  evitals_21_col,

```

```

eexam_16_col,
eexam_20_col,
eexam_23_col,
eexam_25_col,
eprocedures_03_col,
einjury_01_col,
einjury_03_col,
einjury_04_col,
einjury_09_col
)

```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing EMS data with all relevant columns.

patient_scene_table A data.frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table.

response_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations.

situation_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations.

vitals_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations.

exam_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the eexam fields needed for this measure's calculations.

procedures_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the eprocedures fields needed for this measure's calculations.

injury_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the einjury fields needed for this measure's calculations.

disposition_table A data.frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations.

erecord_01_col The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.

incident_date_col The column indicating the incident date. Must be of class Date or similar.

patient_DOB_col The column representing the patient's date of birth. Must be of class Date or similar.

epatient_15_col The column for patient age numeric value.

epatient_16_col The column for patient age unit (e.g., "Years", "Months").

esituation_02_col The column containing information on the presence of injury.

<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	The column representing the 911 response type.
<code>eresponse_10_col</code>	Column name containing scene delay information.
<code>transport_disposition_col</code>	The column for patient transport disposition.
<code>edisposition_23_col</code>	Column name containing trauma hospital verification information.
<code>evitals_06_col</code>	Column name containing systolic blood pressure (SBP) values.
<code>evitals_10_col</code>	Column name containing heart rate values.
<code>evitals_12_col</code>	Column name containing pulse oximetry values.
<code>evitals_14_col</code>	Column name containing capillary refill information.
<code>evitals_15_col</code>	Column name containing respiratory effort values.
<code>evitals_21_col</code>	Column name containing Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Motor values.
<code>eexam_16_col</code>	Column name containing extremities assessment details.
<code>eexam_20_col</code>	Column name containing neurological assessment details.
<code>eexam_23_col</code>	Column name containing lung assessment details.
<code>eexam_25_col</code>	Column name containing chest assessment details.
<code>eprocedures_03_col</code>	Column name containing airway management or tourniquet usage details.
<code>einjury_01_col</code>	Column name containing injury cause details.
<code>einjury_03_col</code>	Column name containing trauma triage steps 1 and 2 information.
<code>einjury_04_col</code>	Column name containing trauma triage steps 3 and 4 information.
<code>einjury_09_col</code>	Column name containing fall height information.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05",
                            "2025-02-01", "2025-01-01",
                            "2025-06-01")
                          ),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01",
                          "2023-02-01", "2023-01-01",
                          "1970-06-01")
                       ),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  eresponse_10 = rep(2210011, 5)

)

# situation table
situation_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  esituation_02 = rep("Yes", 5),

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  evitals_06 = c(100, 90, 80, 70, 85),
  evitals_10 = c(110, 89, 88, 71, 85),
  evitals_12 = c(50, 60, 70, 80, 75),
  evitals_14 = c(30, 9, 8, 7, 31),
  evitals_15 = c("apneic", "labored", "rapid", "shallow", "weak/agonal"),
  evitals_21 = c(5, 4, 3, 2, 1)

)

# disposition table
disposition_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  edisposition_23 = c(9908029, 9908027, 9908025, 9908023, 9908021),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007)
)

```



```
)

# injury table
injury_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  einjury_01 = c("V20", "V36", "V86", "V39", "V32"),
  einjury_03 = c(2903011, 2903009, 2903005, 3903003, 2903001),
  einjury_04 = c(2904013, 2904011, 2904009, 2904007, 2904001),
  einjury_09 = c(11, 12, 13, 14, 15)
)

# exam table
exam_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eexam_16 = c(3516043, 3516067, 3516043, 3516067, 3516067),
  eexam_20 = c(3520045, 3520043, 3520019, 3520017, 3520017),
  eexam_23 = c(3523011, 3523003, 3523001, 3523011, 3523003),
  eexam_25 = c(3525039, 3525023, 3525005, 3525039, 3525023)
)

# procedures table
procedures_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eprocedures_03 = c(424979004, 427753009, 429705000, 47545007, 243142003)
)

# test the success of the function
result <- trauma_04_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  response_table = response_table,
  situation_table = situation_table,
  vitals_table = vitals_table,
  disposition_table = disposition_table,
  exam_table = exam_table,
  injury_table = injury_table,
  procedures_table = procedures_table,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  incident_date_col = incident_date,
  patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  eresponse_10_col = eresponse_10,
  esituation_02_col = esituation_02,
  evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
  evitals_10_col = evitals_10,
  evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
  evitals_14_col = evitals_14,
  evitals_15_col = evitals_15,
  evitals_21_col = evitals_21,
  eexam_16_col = eexam_16,
  eexam_20_col = eexam_20,
  eexam_23_col = eexam_23,
  eexam_25_col = eexam_25,
```

```

edisposition_23_col = edisposition_23,
transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30,
eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
einjury_01_col = einjury_01,
einjury_03_col = einjury_03,
einjury_04_col = einjury_04,
einjury_09_col = einjury_09
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

trauma_08

Trauma-08 Calculation

Description

This function calculates the Trauma-08 measure, which evaluates the

Usage

```

trauma_08(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  esituation_02_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  transport_disposition_col,
  evitals_06_col,
  evitals_14_col,
  evitals_23_col,
  confidence_interval = FALSE,
  method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
  conf.level = 0.95,
  correct = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing EMS data with all relevant columns. Default is NULL.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.
<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>situation_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>esituation</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>disposition_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>edisposition</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>evitals</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	A column specifying unique patient records.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	A column indicating the patient's age in numeric form.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	A column specifying the unit of patient age (e.g., "Years", "Days").
<code>esituation_02_col</code>	A column containing information about the nature of the patient's condition (e.g., injury type).
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	A column specifying the type of response (e.g., 911 codes).
<code>transport_disposition_col</code>	A column specifying transport disposition for the patient.
<code>evitals_06_col</code>	A column containing systolic blood pressure (SBP) data from initial vital signs.
<code>evitals_14_col</code>	A column containing respiratory rate data from initial vital signs.
<code>evitals_23_col</code>	A column containing total Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) scores from initial vital signs.
<code>confidence_interval</code>	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
<code>method</code>	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.

conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A `data.frame` summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  esituation_02 = rep("Yes", 5),
  evitals_06 = c(100, 90, 80, 70, 85),
  evitals_14 = c(30, 9, 8, 7, 31),
  evitals_23 = c(6, 7, 8, 8, 7),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007)
)

# Run function with the first and last pain score columns
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
trauma_08(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
```

```
    eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,  
    esituation_02_col = esituation_02,  
    evitals_06_col = evitals_06,  
    evitals_14_col = evitals_14,  
    evitals_23_col = evitals_23,  
    transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30,  
    confidence_interval = TRUE  
  )
```

trauma_08_population *Trauma-08 Populations*

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for Trauma-08, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories to records that are 911 requests for patients with trauma during which GCS, systolic blood pressure, and respiratory rate are documented based on specific criteria and calculates related ECG measures. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations.

Usage

```
trauma_08_population(  
  df = NULL,  
  patient_scene_table = NULL,  
  response_table = NULL,  
  situation_table = NULL,  
  disposition_table = NULL,  
  vitals_table = NULL,  
  erecord_01_col,  
  incident_date_col = NULL,  
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,  
  epatient_15_col,  
  epatient_16_col,  
  esituation_02_col,  
  eresponse_05_col,  
  transport_disposition_col,  
  evitals_06_col,  
  evitals_14_col,  
  evitals_23_col  
)
```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing EMS data with all relevant columns. Default is NULL.

patient_scene_table	A data frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.
response_table	A data frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
situation_table	A data frame or tibble containing only the esituation fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
disposition_table	A data frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
vitals_table	A data frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
erecord_01_col	A column specifying unique patient records.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	A column indicating the patient's age in numeric form.
epatient_16_col	A column specifying the unit of patient age (e.g., "Years", "Days").
esituation_02_col	A column containing information about the nature of the patient's condition (e.g., injury type).
eresponse_05_col	A column specifying the type of response (e.g., 911 codes).
transport_disposition_col	A column specifying transport disposition for the patient.
evitals_06_col	A column containing systolic blood pressure (SBP) data from initial vital signs.
evitals_14_col	A column containing respiratory rate data from initial vital signs.
evitals_23_col	A column containing total Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) scores from initial vital signs.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
    "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5)

)

# situation table
situation_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  esituation_02 = rep("Yes", 5)

)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  evitals_06 = c(100, 90, 80, 70, 85),
  evitals_14 = c(30, 9, 8, 7, 31),
  evitals_23 = c(6, 7, 8, 8, 7),

)

# disposition table
disposition_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007)
)

# test the success of the function
result <- trauma_08_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  response_table = response_table,
```

```

situation_table = situation_table,
vitals_table = vitals_table,
disposition_table = disposition_table,
erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
incident_date_col = incident_date,
patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
esituation_02_col = esituation_02,
evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
evitals_14_col = evitals_14,
evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

trauma_14

Trauma-14 Calculation

Description

This function processes EMS data to generate a set of binary variables indicating whether specific trauma triage criteria are met. The output #' is a data frame enriched with these indicators for further analysis. The final outcome is whether or not the EMS record documents the use of #' a pre-hospital trauma activation.

Usage

```

trauma_14(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  situation_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  exam_table = NULL,
  procedures_table = NULL,
  injury_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  esituation_02_col,
  eresponse_05_col,

```



```

eresponse_10_col,
transport_disposition_col,
edisposition_24_col,
evitals_06_col,
evitals_10_col,
evitals_12_col,
evitals_14_col,
evitals_15_col,
evitals_21_col,
eexam_16_col,
eexam_20_col,
eexam_23_col,
eexam_25_col,
eprocedures_03_col,
einjury_01_col,
einjury_03_col,
einjury_04_col,
einjury_09_col,
confidence_interval = FALSE,
method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
conf.level = 0.95,
correct = TRUE,
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing EMS data with all relevant columns.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>eresponse</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>situation_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>esituation</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>evitals</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>exam_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>eexam</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>procedures_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>eprocedures</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>injury_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>einjury</code> needed for this measure's calculations.
<code>disposition_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing fields from <code>edisposition</code> needed for this measure's calculations.

erecord_01_col	The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	The column for patient age numeric value.
epatient_16_col	The column for patient age unit (e.g., "Years", "Months").
esituation_02_col	The column containing information on the presence of injury.
eresponse_05_col	The column representing the 911 response type.
eresponse_10_col	Column name containing scene delay information.
transport_disposition_col	The column for patient transport disposition.
edisposition_24_col	Column name containing pre-hospital trauma alert information.
evitals_06_col	Column name containing systolic blood pressure (SBP) values.
evitals_10_col	Column name containing heart rate values.
evitals_12_col	Column name containing pulse oximetry values.
evitals_14_col	Column name containing capillary refill information.
evitals_15_col	Column name containing respiratory effort values.
evitals_21_col	Column name containing Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Motor values.
eexam_16_col	Column name containing extremities assessment details.
eexam_20_col	Column name containing neurological assessment details.
eexam_23_col	Column name containing lung assessment details.
eexam_25_col	Column name containing chest assessment details.
eprocedures_03_col	Column name containing airway management or tourniquet usage details.
einjury_01_col	Column name containing injury cause details.
einjury_03_col	Column name containing trauma triage steps 1 and 2 information.
einjury_04_col	Column name containing trauma triage steps 3 and 4 information.
einjury_09_col	Column name containing fall height information.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.

method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  eresponse_10 = rep(2210011, 5),
  esituation_02 = rep("Yes", 5),
  evitals_06 = c(100, 90, 80, 70, 85),
  evitals_10 = c(110, 89, 88, 71, 85),
  evitals_12 = c(50, 60, 70, 80, 75),
  evitals_14 = c(30, 9, 8, 7, 31),
  evitals_15 = c("apneic", "labored", "rapid", "shallow", "weak/agonal"),
  evitals_21 = c(5, 4, 3, 2, 1),
  eexam_16 = c(3516043, 3516067, 3516043, 3516067, 3516067),
  eexam_20 = c(3520045, 3520043, 3520019, 3520017, 3520017),
  eexam_23 = c(3523011, 3523003, 3523001, 3523011, 3523003),
```

```

eexam_25 = c(3525039, 3525023, 3525005, 3525039, 3525023),
edisposition_24 = c(4224017, 4224003, 4224017, 4224003, 4224017),
edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007),
eprocedures_03 = c(424979004, 427753009, 429705000, 47545007, 243142003),
einjury_01 = c("V20", "V36", "V86", "V39", "V32"),
einjury_03 = c(2903011, 2903009, 2903005, 3903003, 2903001),
einjury_04 = c(2904013, 2904011, 2904009, 2904007, 2904001),
einjury_09 = c(11, 12, 13, 14, 15)
)

# Run function with the first and last pain score columns
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
trauma_14(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  eresponse_10_col = eresponse_10,
  esituation_02_col = esituation_02,
  evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
  evitals_10_col = evitals_10,
  evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
  evitals_14_col = evitals_14,
  evitals_15_col = evitals_15,
  evitals_21_col = evitals_21,
  eexam_16_col = eexam_16,
  eexam_20_col = eexam_20,
  eexam_23_col = eexam_23,
  eexam_25_col = eexam_25,
  edisposition_24_col = edisposition_24,
  transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30,
  eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
  einjury_01_col = einjury_01,
  einjury_03_col = einjury_03,
  einjury_04_col = einjury_04,
  einjury_09_col = einjury_09,
  confidence_interval = TRUE
)

```

trauma_14_population *Trauma-14 Population*

Description

This function processes EMS data to generate the population needed to calculate the Trauma-14 NEMSQA measure.

Usage

```
trauma_14_population(  
  df = NULL,  
  patient_scene_table = NULL,  
  situation_table = NULL,  
  response_table = NULL,  
  disposition_table = NULL,  
  vitals_table = NULL,  
  exam_table = NULL,  
  procedures_table = NULL,  
  injury_table = NULL,  
  erecord_01_col,  
  incident_date_col = NULL,  
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,  
  epatient_15_col,  
  epatient_16_col,  
  esituation_02_col,  
  eresponse_05_col,  
  eresponse_10_col,  
  transport_disposition_col,  
  edisposition_24_col,  
  evitals_06_col,  
  evitals_10_col,  
  evitals_12_col,  
  evitals_14_col,  
  evitals_15_col,  
  evitals_21_col,  
  eexam_16_col,  
  eexam_20_col,  
  eexam_23_col,  
  eexam_25_col,  
  eprocedures_03_col,  
  einjury_01_col,  
  einjury_03_col,  
  einjury_04_col,  
  einjury_09_col  
)
```

Arguments

df A data frame or tibble containing EMS data with all relevant columns.

patient_scene_table A data frame or tibble containing fields from epatient and escene needed for this measure's calculations.

situation_table A data frame or tibble containing fields from esituation needed for this measure's calculations.

response_table	A data frame or tibble containing fields from eresponse needed for this measure's calculations.
disposition_table	A data frame or tibble containing fields from edisposition needed for this measure's calculations.
vitals_table	A data frame or tibble containing fields from evitals needed for this measure's calculations.
exam_table	A data frame or tibble containing fields from eexam needed for this measure's calculations.
procedures_table	A data frame or tibble containing fields from eprocedures needed for this measure's calculations.
injury_table	A data frame or tibble containing fields from einjury needed for this measure's calculations.
erecord_01_col	The column representing the EMS record unique identifier.
incident_date_col	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
patient_DOB_col	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
epatient_15_col	The column for patient age numeric value.
epatient_16_col	The column for patient age unit (e.g., "Years", "Months").
esituation_02_col	The column containing information on the presence of injury.
eresponse_05_col	The column representing the 911 response type.
eresponse_10_col	Column name containing scene delay information.
transport_disposition_col	The column for patient transport disposition.
edisposition_24_col	Column name containing pre-hospital trauma alert information.
evitals_06_col	Column name containing systolic blood pressure (SBP) values.
evitals_10_col	Column name containing heart rate values.
evitals_12_col	Column name containing pulse oximetry values.
evitals_14_col	Column name containing capillary refill information.
evitals_15_col	Column name containing respiratory effort values.
evitals_21_col	Column name containing Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Motor values.
eexam_16_col	Column name containing extremities assessment details.
eexam_20_col	Column name containing neurological assessment details.

eexam_23_col Column name containing lung assessment details.
 eexam_25_col Column name containing chest assessment details.
 eprocedures_03_col
 Column name containing airway management or tourniquet usage details.
 einjury_01_col Column name containing injury cause details.
 einjury_03_col Column name containing trauma triage steps 1 and 2 information.
 einjury_04_col Column name containing trauma triage steps 3 and 4 information.
 einjury_09_col Column name containing fall height information.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```
# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
    "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  eresponse_10 = rep(2210011, 5)

)

# situation table
situation_table <- tibble::tibble(
```

```

erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
esituation_02 = rep("Yes", 5),
)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  evitals_06 = c(100, 90, 80, 70, 85),
  evitals_10 = c(110, 89, 88, 71, 85),
  evitals_12 = c(50, 60, 70, 80, 75),
  evitals_14 = c(30, 9, 8, 7, 31),
  evitals_15 = c("apneic", "labored", "rapid", "shallow", "weak/agonal"),
  evitals_21 = c(5, 4, 3, 2, 1)
)

# disposition table
disposition_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  edisposition_24 = c(4224017, 4224003, 4224017, 4224003, 4224017),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230001, 4230003, 4230001, 4230007, 4230007)
)

# injury table
injury_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  einjury_01 = c("V20", "V36", "V86", "V39", "V32"),
  einjury_03 = c(2903011, 2903009, 2903005, 3903003, 2903001),
  einjury_04 = c(2904013, 2904011, 2904009, 2904007, 2904001),
  einjury_09 = c(11, 12, 13, 14, 15)
)

# exam table
exam_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eexam_16 = c(3516043, 3516067, 3516043, 3516067, 3516067),
  eexam_20 = c(3520045, 3520043, 3520019, 3520017, 3520017),
  eexam_23 = c(3523011, 3523003, 3523001, 3523011, 3523003),
  eexam_25 = c(3525039, 3525023, 3525005, 3525039, 3525023)
)

# procedures table
procedures_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eprocedures_03 = c(424979004, 427753009, 429705000, 47545007, 243142003)
)

# test the success of the function
result <- trauma_14_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  response_table = response_table,
  situation_table = situation_table,
  vitals_table = vitals_table,

```



```

disposition_table = disposition_table,
exam_table = exam_table,
injury_table = injury_table,
procedures_table = procedures_table,
erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
incident_date_col = incident_date,
patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
eresponse_10_col = eresponse_10,
esituation_02_col = esituation_02,
evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
evitals_10_col = evitals_10,
evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
evitals_14_col = evitals_14,
evitals_15_col = evitals_15,
evitals_21_col = evitals_21,
eexam_16_col = eexam_16,
eexam_20_col = eexam_20,
eexam_23_col = eexam_23,
eexam_25_col = eexam_25,
edisposition_24_col = edisposition_24,
transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30,
eprocedures_03_col = eprocedures_03,
einjury_01_col = einjury_01,
einjury_03_col = einjury_03,
einjury_04_col = einjury_04,
einjury_09_col = einjury_09
)

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process

```

ttr_01

TTR-01 Calculation

Description

This function calculates the TTR-01 measure, which evaluates the completeness of vitals documentation for patients not experiencing cardiac arrest who were also not transported during a 911 response. It determines the total population, adult population, and pediatric population meeting the criteria for the TTR_01 measure.

Usage

```

ttr_01(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,

```

```

response_table = NULL,
disposition_table = NULL,
vitals_table = NULL,
arrest_table = NULL,
erecord_01_col,
incident_date_col = NULL,
patient_DOB_col = NULL,
epatient_15_col,
epatient_16_col,
eresponse_05_col,
transport_disposition_col,
earrest_01_col,
evitals_06_col,
evitals_07_col,
evitals_10_col,
evitals_12_col,
evitals_14_col,
evitals_23_col,
evitals_26_col,
confidence_interval = FALSE,
method = c("wilson", "clopper-pearson"),
conf.level = 0.95,
correct = TRUE,
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing the dataset to analyze. Default is NULL.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only <code>epatient</code> and <code>escene</code> fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.
<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>eresponse</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>disposition_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>edisposition</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>evitals</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>arrest_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the <code>earrest</code> fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	A column specifying unique patient records.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.

epatient_15_col	A column indicating the patient's age in numeric form.
epatient_16_col	A column specifying the unit of patient age (e.g., "Years", "Days").
eresponse_05_col	A column specifying the type of response (e.g., 911 codes).
transport_disposition_col	A column specifying transport disposition for the patient.
earrest_01_col	A column containing cardiac arrest data.
evitals_06_col	A column containing systolic blood pressure (SBP) data from initial vital signs.
evitals_07_col	A column containing diastolic blood pressure (DBP) data from initial vital signs.
evitals_10_col	A column containing heart rate data from initial vital signs.
evitals_12_col	A column containing spO2 data from the initial vital signs.
evitals_14_col	A column containing respiratory rate data from initial vital signs.
evitals_23_col	A column containing total Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) scores from initial vital signs.
evitals_26_col	A column containing alert, verbal, painful, unresponsive (AVPU) vital signs.
confidence_interval	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, the function calculates a confidence interval for the proportion estimate.
method	[Experimental] Character. Specifies the method used to calculate confidence intervals. Options are "wilson" (Wilson score interval) and "clopper-pearson" (exact binomial interval). Partial matching is supported, so "w" and "c" can be used as shorthand.
conf.level	[Experimental] Numeric. The confidence level for the interval, expressed as a proportion (e.g., 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval). Defaults to 0.95.
correct	[Experimental] Logical. If TRUE, applies a continuity correction to the Wilson score interval when method = "wilson". Defaults to TRUE.
...	optional additional arguments to pass onto <code>dplyr::summarize</code> .

Value

A data.frame summarizing results for two population groups (All, Adults and Peds) with the following columns:

- pop: Population type (All, Adults, and Peds).
- numerator: Count of incidents meeting the measure.
- denominator: Total count of included incidents.
- prop: Proportion of incidents meeting the measure.
- prop_label: Proportion formatted as a percentage with a specified number of decimal places.
- lower_ci: Lower bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).
- upper_ci: Upper bound of the confidence interval for prop (if confidence_interval = TRUE).

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# Synthetic test data
test_data <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
    "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")),
  epatient_15 = c(34, 5, 45, 2, 60), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Months", "Years"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
  earrest_01 = rep("No", 5),
  evitals_06 = c(100, 90, 80, 70, 85),
  evitals_07 = c(80, 90, 50, 60, 87),
  evitals_10 = c(110, 89, 88, 71, 85),
  evitals_12 = c(50, 60, 70, 80, 75),
  evitals_14 = c(30, 9, 8, 7, 31),
  evitals_23 = c(6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
  evitals_26 = c(3326007, 3326005, 3326003, 3326001, 3326007),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230013, 4230009, 4230013, 4230009, 4230013)
)

# Run function with the first and last pain score columns
# Return 95% confidence intervals using the Wilson method
ttr_01(
  df = test_data,
  erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
  incident_date_col = incident_date,
  patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
  epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
  epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
  eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
  earrest_01_col = earrest_01,
  evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
  evitals_07_col = evitals_07,
  evitals_10_col = evitals_10,
  evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
  evitals_14_col = evitals_14,
  evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
  evitals_26_col = evitals_26,
  transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30
)

```

Description

Filters data down to the target populations for TTR-01, and categorizes records to identify needed information for the calculations.

Identifies key categories to records that are 911 requests for patients not transported by EMS during which a basic set of vital signs is documented based on specific criteria and calculates related ECG measures. This function segments the data by age into adult and pediatric populations.

Usage

```
ttr_01_population(
  df = NULL,
  patient_scene_table = NULL,
  response_table = NULL,
  disposition_table = NULL,
  vitals_table = NULL,
  arrest_table = NULL,
  erecord_01_col,
  incident_date_col = NULL,
  patient_DOB_col = NULL,
  epatient_15_col,
  epatient_16_col,
  eresponse_05_col,
  transport_disposition_col,
  earrest_01_col,
  evitals_06_col,
  evitals_07_col,
  evitals_10_col,
  evitals_12_col,
  evitals_14_col,
  evitals_23_col,
  evitals_26_col
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or tibble containing the dataset to analyze. Default is NULL.
<code>patient_scene_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only epatient and escene fields as a fact table. Default is NULL.
<code>response_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the eresponse fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>disposition_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the edisposition fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>vitals_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the evitals fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.

<code>arrest_table</code>	A data frame or tibble containing only the earliest fields needed for this measure's calculations. Default is NULL.
<code>erecord_01_col</code>	A column specifying unique patient records.
<code>incident_date_col</code>	Column that contains the incident date. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>patient_DOB_col</code>	Column that contains the patient's date of birth. This defaults to NULL as it is optional in case not available due to PII restrictions.
<code>epatient_15_col</code>	A column indicating the patient's age in numeric form.
<code>epatient_16_col</code>	A column specifying the unit of patient age (e.g., "Years", "Days").
<code>eresponse_05_col</code>	A column specifying the type of response (e.g., 911 codes).
<code>transport_disposition_col</code>	A column specifying transport disposition for the patient.
<code>earrest_01_col</code>	A column containing cardiac arrest data.
<code>evitals_06_col</code>	A column containing systolic blood pressure (SBP) data from initial vital signs.
<code>evitals_07_col</code>	A column containing diastolic blood pressure (DBP) data from initial vital signs.
<code>evitals_10_col</code>	A column containing heart rate data from initial vital signs.
<code>evitals_12_col</code>	A column containing spO2 data from the initial vital signs.
<code>evitals_14_col</code>	A column containing respiratory rate data from initial vital signs.
<code>evitals_23_col</code>	A column containing total Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) scores from initial vital signs.
<code>evitals_26_col</code>	A column containing alert, verbal, painful, unresponsive (AVPU) vital signs.

Value

A list that contains the following:

- a tibble with counts for each filtering step,
- a tibble for each population of interest
- a tibble for the initial population
- a tibble for the total dataset with computations

Author(s)

Nicolas Foss, Ed.D., MS

Examples

```

# create tables to test correct functioning

# patient table
patient_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  incident_date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-05", "2025-02-01",
    "2025-01-01", "2025-06-01")),
  patient_dob = as.Date(c("2000-01-01", "2020-01-01", "2023-02-01",
    "2023-01-01", "1970-06-01")),
  epatient_15 = c(25, 5, 2, 2, 55), # Ages
  epatient_16 = c("Years", "Years", "Years", "Years", "Years")

)

# response table
response_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  eresponse_05 = rep(2205001, 5),
)

# arrest table
arrest_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  earrest_01 = rep("No", 5)
)

# vitals table
vitals_table <- tibble::tibble(

  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  evitals_06 = c(100, 90, 80, 70, 85),
  evitals_07 = c(80, 90, 50, 60, 87),
  evitals_10 = c(110, 89, 88, 71, 85),
  evitals_12 = c(50, 60, 70, 80, 75),
  evitals_14 = c(30, 9, 8, 7, 31),
  evitals_23 = c(6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
  evitals_26 = c(3326007, 3326005, 3326003, 3326001, 3326007),
)

# disposition table
disposition_table <- tibble::tibble(
  erecord_01 = c("R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R5"),
  edisposition_30 = c(4230013, 4230009, 4230013, 4230009, 4230013)
)

# test the success of the function
result <- ttr_01_population(patient_scene_table = patient_table,
  response_table = response_table,

```

```
    arrest_table = arrest_table,
    vitals_table = vitals_table,
    disposition_table = disposition_table,
    erecord_01_col = erecord_01,
    incident_date_col = incident_date,
    patient_DOB_col = patient_dob,
    epatient_15_col = epatient_15,
    epatient_16_col = epatient_16,
    eresponse_05_col = eresponse_05,
    earrest_01_col = earrest_01,
    evitals_06_col = evitals_06,
    evitals_07_col = evitals_07,
    evitals_10_col = evitals_10,
    evitals_12_col = evitals_12,
    evitals_14_col = evitals_14,
    evitals_23_col = evitals_23,
    evitals_26_col = evitals_26,
    transport_disposition_col = edisposition_30
  )

# show the results of filtering at each step
result$filter_process
```


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