



Joint Statement on Lights & Siren Vehicle Operations on Emergency Medical Services Responses

Douglas F. Kupas, Matt Zavadsky, Brooke Burton, Shawn Baird, Jeff J. Clawson, Chip Decker, Peter I. Dworsky, Bruce Evans, David Finger, Jeffrey M. Goodloe, Brian LaCroix, Gary G. Ludwig, Michael McEvoy, David K. Tan, Kyle L. Thornton, Kevin Smith & Bryan R. Wilson

To cite this article: Douglas F. Kupas, Matt Zavadsky, Brooke Burton, Shawn Baird, Jeff J. Clawson, Chip Decker, Peter I. Dworsky, Bruce Evans, David Finger, Jeffrey M. Goodloe, Brian LaCroix, Gary G. Ludwig, Michael McEvoy, David K. Tan, Kyle L. Thornton, Kevin Smith & Bryan R. Wilson (2022) Joint Statement on Lights & Siren Vehicle Operations on Emergency Medical Services Responses , Prehospital Emergency Care, 26:3, 459-461, DOI: [10.1080/10903127.2022.2044417](https://doi.org/10.1080/10903127.2022.2044417)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10903127.2022.2044417>



Published online: 10 May 2022.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 2947



View related articles [↗](#)



View Crossmark data [↗](#)



Citing articles: 3 View citing articles [↗](#)

POSITION STATEMENT

JOINT STATEMENT ON LIGHTS & SIREN VEHICLE OPERATIONS ON EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES RESPONSES

Douglas F. Kupas, Matt Zavadsky, Brooke Burton, Shawn Baird, Jeff J. Clawson, Chip Decker, Peter I. Dworsky, Bruce Evans, David Finger, Jeffrey M. Goodloe, Brian LaCroix, Gary G. Ludwig, Michael McEvoy, David K. Tan, Kyle L. Thornton, Kevin Smith, Bryan R. Wilson

POSITION STATEMENT

PREHOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE 2022;26:459–461

Received February 4, 2022 from Division of Emergency Medical Services, Geisinger Health System, Danville, Pennsylvania (DFK); MedStar Mobile Healthcare, Fort Worth, Texas (MZ); National EMS Quality Alliance, Falls Church, Virginia (BB); American Ambulance Association, Rosslyn, Virginia (SB); Division of Research, Academics, and Standards, International Academies of Emergency Dispatch, Salt Lake City, Utah (JJC); Richmond Ambulance Authority, Richmond, Virginia (CD); International Association of EMS Chiefs, Washington, District of Columbia (PID); National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians, Clinton, Mississippi (BE); National Volunteer Fire Council, Greenbelt, Maryland (DF); Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Oklahoma School of Community Medicine, Tulsa, Oklahoma (JMG); Center for Patient Safety, Columbia, Missouri (BL); Champaign Fire Department, Champaign, Illinois (GGL); EMS Coordinator, Saratoga County, New York (MM); Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri (DKT); New Mexico Emergency Medical Systems, Santa Fe, New Mexico (KLT); Niagara Emergency Medical Services, Niagara on the Lake, Ontario (KS); St. Luke's University Health Network, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (BRW). Revision received February 16, 2022; accepted for publication February 16, 2022.

This position statement is being published simultaneously in *Annals of Emergency Dispatch & Response*.

DFK is a volunteer member of the Institutional Research Review Board of the International Academy of Emergency Dispatch. JJC is the CEO of Priority Dispatch Corporation that publishes, produces, and automates the Medical Priority Dispatch System. He is also the medical director for the International Academy of Emergency Dispatch.

Address correspondence to Douglas F. Kupas at dkupas@geisinger.edu

© 2022 National Association of EMS Physicians

doi:10.1080/10903127.2022.2044417

The National Association of EMS Physicians and the then National Association of State EMS Directors created a position statement on emergency medical vehicle use of lights and siren in 1994 (1). This document updates and replaces this previous statement and is now a joint position statement with the Academy of International Mobile Healthcare Integration, American Ambulance Association, American College of Emergency Physicians, Center for Patient Safety, International Academies of Emergency Dispatch, International Association of EMS Chiefs, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Association of EMS Physicians, National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians, National Association of State EMS Officials, National EMS Management Association, National EMS Quality Alliance, National Volunteer Fire Council, and Paramedic Chiefs of Canada.

In 2009, there were 1,579 ambulance crash injuries (2), and most EMS vehicle crashes occur when driving with lights and siren (L&S) (3). When compared with other similar-sized vehicles, ambulance crashes are more often at intersections, more often at traffic signals, and more often with multiple injuries, including 84% involving three or more people (4).

From 1996 to 2012, there were 137 civilian fatalities and 228 civilian injuries resulting from fire service vehicle incidents and 64 civilian fatalities and 217 civilian injuries resulting from ambulance incidents. According to the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), 179 firefighters died as the result of vehicle crashes from 2004 to 2013 (5). The National EMS Memorial Service reports that approximately 97 EMS practitioners were killed in ambulance collisions from 1993 to 2010 in the United States (6).

Traffic-related fatality rates for law enforcement officers, firefighters, and EMS practitioners are estimated to be 2.5 to 4.8 times higher than the national average among all occupations (7). In a recent survey of 675 EMS practitioners, 7.7% reported being involved in an EMS vehicle crash, with 100% of those occurring in clear weather and while using L&S. 80% reported a broadside strike as the type of MVC (8). Additionally, one survey found estimates of approximately four “wake effect” collisions (defined as collisions *caused* by, but not *involving* the L&S operating emergency vehicle) for every crash involving an emergency vehicle (9).

For EMS, the purpose of using L&S is to improve patient outcomes by decreasing the time to care at the scene or to arrival at a hospital for additional care, but only a small percentage of medical emergencies have better outcomes from L&S use. Over a dozen studies show that the average time saved with L&S response or transport ranges from 42 seconds to 3.8 minutes. Alternatively, L&S response increases the chance of an EMS vehicle crash by 50% and almost triples the chance of crash during patient transport (10). Emergency vehicle crashes cause delays to care and injuries to patients, EMS practitioners, and the public. These crashes also increase emergency vehicle resource use through the need for additional vehicle responses, have long-lasting effects on the reputation of an emergency organization, and increases stress and anxiety among emergency services personnel.

Despite these alarming statistics, L&S continue to be used in 74% of EMS responses, and 21.6% of EMS transports, with a wide variation in L&S use among agencies and among census districts in the United States (11).

Although L&S response is currently common to medical calls, few (6.9%) of these result in a potentially lifesaving intervention by emergency practitioners (12). Some agencies have used an evidence-based or quality improvement approach to reduce their use of L&S during responses to medical calls to 20-33%, without any discernable harmful effect on patient outcome. Additionally, many EMS agencies transport very few patients to the hospital with L&S.

Emergency medical dispatch (EMD) protocols have been proven to safely and effectively categorize requests for medical response by types of call and level of medical acuity and urgency. Emergency response agencies have successfully used these EMD categorizations to prioritize the calls that justify a L&S response. Physician medical oversight, formal quality improvement programs, and collaboration with responding

emergency services agencies to understand outcomes is essential to effective, safe, consistent, and high-quality EMD.

The sponsoring organizations of this statement believe that the following principles should guide L&S use during emergency vehicle response to medical calls and initiatives to safely decrease the use of L&S when appropriate:

- The primary mission of the EMS system is to provide out-of-hospital health care, saving lives and improving patient outcomes, when possible, while promoting safety and health in communities. In selected time-sensitive medical conditions, the difference in response time with L&S may improve the patient’s outcome.
- EMS vehicle operations using L&S pose a significant risk to both EMS practitioners and the public. Therefore, during response to emergencies or transport of patients by EMS, L&S should only be used for situations where the time saved by L&S operations is anticipated to be clinically important to a patient’s outcome. They should not be used when returning to station or posting on stand-by assignments.
- Communication centers should use EMD programs developed, maintained, and approved by national standard-setting organizations with structured call triage and call categorization to identify subsets of calls based upon response resources needed and medical urgency of the call. Active physician medical oversight is critical in developing response configurations and modes for these EMD protocols. These programs should be closely monitored by a formal quality assurance (QA) program for accurate use and response outcomes, with such QA programs being in collaboration with the EMS agency physician medical director.
- Responding emergency agencies should use response-based EMD categories and other local policies to further identify and operationalize the situations where L&S response or transport are clinically justified. Response agencies should use these dispatch categories to prioritize expected L&S response modes. The EMS agency physician medical director and QA programs must be engaged in developing these agency operational policies/guidelines.
- Emergency response agency leaderships, including physician medical oversight and QA personnel should monitor the rates of use, appropriateness, EMD protocol compliance, and medical outcomes related to L&S use during response and patient transport.
- Emergency response assignments based upon approved protocols should be developed at the local/department/agency level. A thorough community risk assessment, including risk reduction analysis, should

be conducted and used in conjunction with local physician medical oversight to develop and establish safe response policies.

- All emergency vehicle operators should successfully complete a robust initial emergency vehicle driver training program, and all operators should have required regular continuing education on emergency vehicle driving and appropriate L&S use.
- Municipal government leaders should be aware of the increased risk of crashes associated with L&S response to the public, emergency responders, and patients. Service agreements with emergency medical response agencies can mitigate this risk by using tiered response time expectations based upon EMD categorization of calls. Quality care metrics, rather than time metrics, should drive these contract agreements.
- Emergency vehicle crashes and near misses should trigger clinical and operational QA reviews. States and provinces should monitor and report on emergency medical vehicle crashes for better understanding of the use and risks of these warning devices.
- EMS and fire agency leaders should work to understand public perceptions and expectations regarding L&S use. These leaders should work toward improving public education about the risks of L&S use to create safer expectations of the public and government officials.

In most settings, L&S response or transport saves less than a few minutes during an emergency medical response, and there are few time-sensitive medical emergencies where an immediate intervention or treatment in those minutes is lifesaving. These time-sensitive emergencies can usually be identified through utilization of high-quality dispatcher call prioritization using approved EMD protocols. For many medical calls, a prompt response by EMS practitioners without L&S provides high-quality patient care without the risk of L&S-related crashes. EMS care is part of the much broader spectrum of acute health care, and efficiencies in the emergency department, operative, and hospital phases of care can compensate for any minutes lost with non-L&S response or transport.

Sponsoring Organizations and Representatives:

Academy of International Mobile Healthcare Integration
 American Ambulance Association
 American College of Emergency Physicians
 Center for Patient Safety

International Academies of Emergency Dispatch
 International Association of EMS Chiefs
 International Association of Fire Chiefs
 National Association of EMS Physicians
 National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians
 National Association of State EMS Officials
 National EMS Management Association
 National EMS Quality Alliance
 National Volunteer Fire Council
 Paramedic Chiefs of Canada

References

1. Use of warning lights and siren in emergency medical vehicle response and patient transport. *Prehosp Disaster Med.* 1994;9(2):133–136.
2. Grant CC, Merrifield B. Analysis of ambulance crash data. Quincy, MA: The Fire Protection Research Foundation; 2011.
3. Kahn C, Pirrallo R, Kuhn E. Characteristics of fatal ambulance crashes in the United States: an 11-year retrospective analysis. *Prehosp Emerg Care.* 2001;5(3):261–269. doi:10.1080/10903120190939751.
4. Ray AF, Kupas DF. Comparison of crashes involving ambulances with those of similar-sized vehicles. *Prehosp Emerg Care.* 2005;9(4):412–415. doi:10.1080/10903120500253813.
5. U.S. Fire Administration. Firefighter fatalities in the United States in 2013. Emmitsburg, MD: U.S. Fire Administration; 2014.
6. Maguire BJ. Transportation-related injuries and fatalities among emergency medical technicians and paramedics. *Prehosp Disaster Med.* 2011;26(5):346–352. doi:10.1017/S1049023X11006601.
7. Maguire BJ, Hunting KL, Smith GS, Levick NR. Occupational fatalities in emergency medical services: a hidden crisis. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2002;40(6):625–632. doi:10.1067/mem.2002.128681.
8. Drucker C, Gerberich SG, Manser MP, Alexander BH, Church TR, Ryan AD, Becic E. Factors associated with civilian drivers involved in crashes with emergency vehicles. *Accid Anal Prev.* 2013;55:116–123. doi:10.1016/j.aap.2013.02.035.
9. Clawson JJ, Martin RL, Cady GA, Maio RF. The wake effect: emergency vehicle-related collisions. *Prehosp Disaster Med.* 1997;12(4):274–277.
10. Watanabe B, Patterson G, Kempema J, Magallanes O, Brown L. Is use of warning lights and sirens associated with increased risk of ambulance crashes? A contemporary analysis using national EMS information system (NEMSIS) data. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2019;74(1):101–109. doi:10.1016/j.annemergmed.2018.09.032.
11. Kupas DF. Lights and siren use by emergency medical services: Above all, do no harm. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; 2017. Available online at https://www.ems.gov/pdf/Lights_and_Sirens_Use_by_EMS_May_2017.pdf.
12. Jarvis JL, Hamilton V, Taigman M, Brown LH. Using red lights and sirens for emergency ambulance response: How often are potentially life-saving interventions performed? *Prehosp Emerg Care.* 2021;25(4):549–555. doi:10.1080/10903127.2020.1797963.