

The Empirical Study of Japanese Emergency Medical Service

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Abstract

This paper uses DPC (Diagnosis Procedure Combination) data, and analyzes that the required times composed of the time staying ER (Emergency Room), time of diagnosis confirmation, Door to Needle Time and Door to Balloon Time have the effect on the recuperation of patients who have ACS (Acute Coronary Syndrome). Especially, we consider the endogenous problem of explanatory variables, and conduct our empirical study.

Our empirical study shows that every required time above mentioned has the effect on the recuperation of patient. And we find that Door to Balloon Time is effected by the practice of ACS diagnosis in other hospitals, the person who diagnoses at first, and the difference of combination of medical staffs.

KEYWORDS DPC, ER staying time, time of diagnosis confirmation, door to needle time, door to balloon time

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