These guidelines will be maintained by NASEMSO to facilitate the creation of state and local EMS system clinical guidelines, protocols or operating procedures. System medical directors and other leaders are invited to harvest content as will be useful. These guidelines are either evidence-based or consensus-based and have been formatted for use by field EMS professionals.
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Introduction

The inaugural edition of the National Association of State EMS Officials (NASEMSO) National Model EMS Model Clinical Guidelines was released in September 2014 and has been warmly welcomed by EMS practitioners, agencies, medical directors, and healthcare organizations in our nation as well as abroad. The creation of this document was a pinnacle event in the profession and medical practice of EMS as it fulfilled a recommendation in The Future of Emergency Care: Emergency Medical Services at the Crossroads published by the Institute of Medicine (now the National Academies of Sciences) in 2007. Specifically, this report states “NHTSA, in partnership with professional organizations, should convene a panel of individuals with multidisciplinary expertise to develop evidence-based model prehospital care protocols for the treatment, triage, and transport of patients.” The National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, Office of EMS (NHTSA OEMS) has embraced this recommendation with the development of the Evidence-Based Guideline Project and continued support of the NASEMSO National EMS Model Clinical Guidelines.

The National Association of State EMS Officials (NASEMSO) recognizes the need for national EMS clinical guidelines to help state EMS systems ensure a more standardized approach to the practice of patient care now and, as experience dictates, adoption of future practices. Model EMS clinical guidelines promote uniformity in prehospital care which, in turn, promotes more consistently skilled practice as EMS providers move across healthcare systems. They also provide a standard to EMS medical directors upon which to base practice. Supported by initial and subsequent grant funding from NHTSA OEMS and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) EMS for Children program, NASEMSO authorized its Medical Directors Council to partner with national stakeholder organizations with expertise in EMS medical direction and subject matter experts to create a unified set of patient care guidelines. For the aspects of clinical care where evidence-based guidelines derived in accordance with the national evidence-based guideline model process were not available, consensus-based clinical guidelines were developed utilizing currently available research.

The NASEMSO Model EMS Clinical Guidelines are not mandatory nor are they meant to be all-inclusive or to determine local scope of practice. The focus of these guidelines is solely patient-centric. As such, they are designed to provide a resource to clinical practice, maximize patient care, safety, and outcomes regardless of the existing resources and capabilities within an EMS system. They are a set of clinical guidelines that can be used as is or adapted for use on a state, regional or local level to enhance patient care and benchmark performance of EMS practice. NASEMSO’s ongoing support of this project underlines the critical evolution of the practice of EMS medicine as new EMS research and evidence-based patient care measures emerge in the future. We are grateful to be able to continue the work on this initiative considering the group of talented, committed individuals we have been fortunate to call our partners in the endeavor.

Carol Cunningham, M.D.  
Co-Principal Investigator

Richard Kamin, M.D.  
Co-Principal Investigator
Purpose and Notes

These guidelines are intended to help state EMS systems ensure a more standardized approach to the practice of patient care, and to encompass evidence-based guidelines as they are developed.

The long-term goal is to develop a full range of evidence-based prehospital care clinical guidelines. However, until there is a sufficient body of evidence to fully support this goal, there is a need for this interim expert, consensus-based step.

The National Model EMS Clinical Guidelines can fill a significant gap in uniform clinical guidance for EMS patient care, while also providing input to the evidence-based guideline (EBG) development process.

These guidelines will be maintained by the Medical Directors Council of the National Association of State EMS Officials (NASEMSO) and will be reviewed and updated periodically. As EBG material is developed, it will be substituted for the consensus-based guidelines now comprising the majority of the content of this document. In the interim, additional consensus-based guidelines will also be added as the need is identified. For guidelines to be considered for inclusion, they must be presented in the format followed by all guidelines in the document.

Universal Care and Poisoning/Overdose Universal Care guidelines are included to reduce the need for extensive reiteration of basic assessment and other considerations in every guideline.

The appendices contain material such as neurologic status assessment and burn assessment tools to which many guidelines refer to increase consistency in internal standardization and to reduce duplication.

While some specific guidelines have been included for pediatric patients, considerations of patient age and size (pediatric, geriatric and bariatric) have been interwoven in the guidelines throughout the document.

Where IV access and drug routing is specified, it is intended to include IO access and drug routing when IV access and drug routing is not possible.

Generic medication names are utilized throughout the guidelines. A complete list of these, along with respective brand names, may be found in Appendix III “Medications”.

Accurate and quality data collection is crucial to the advancement of EMS and a critical element of EMS research. The National EMS Information System (NEMSIS) has the unique ability to unify EMS data on a national scope to fulfill this need. Each guideline, therefore, is also listed by the closest NEMSIS Version 3 Label and Code corresponding to it, listed in parentheses below the guideline name.

Quality assurance (QA) and/or continued performance improvement (CPI) programs are an indispensable element of medical direction as they facilitate the identification of gaps and potential avenues of their resolution within an EMS system. Since the release of the inaugural document, the EMS Compass® project, which was led by NASEMSO, was tasked with the mission of improving systems of care through meaningful measures. This edition of the NASEMSO National Model EMS Clinical Guidelines has
incorporated the existing EMS Compass® performance measures into the key performance measures associated with each clinical guideline.

**Target Audience**
While this material is intended to be integrated into an EMS system’s operational guidance materials by its medical director and other leaders, it is written with the intention that it will be consumed by field EMS practitioners.

To the degree possible, it has been assembled in a format useful for guidance and quick reference so that leaders may adopt it in whole or in part, harvesting and integrating as they deem appropriate to the format of their guideline, protocol, or procedure materials.

**What is New in the 2017 Edition**
All of the 2014 guidelines have been reviewed and updated, and additional guidelines and new evidence-based guidelines have been added to this edition. While some of the new material has been added as guidelines in the appropriate chapter, other topics have been incorporated into a previously existing guideline. New content has been added to the 2017 edition for the following clinical conditions or scenarios:

- Abdominal Pain
- Active Shooter Incidents
- Airway/Respiratory Irritants
- Amputation
- Back Pain
- Biologic/Infectious Agents
- Cardiac Devices
- Crush Syndrome
- Dextrose 10% versus Dextrose 50%
- End of Life Palliative Care
- Human Trafficking
- Hypertension
- Impaled Objects (To Be Added)
- Riot Control Agents (To Be Added)
- Sickle Cell Crisis
- Termination of Resuscitative Efforts
- Tracheostomy/Laryngectomy

**Acknowledgements**
The authors of this document are NASEMSO Medical Director Council members partnered with representatives of seven EMS medical director stakeholder organizations. The stakeholder organizations are the American Academy of Emergency Medicine (AAEM), the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), the American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP), the American College of Osteopathic Emergency Physicians (ACOEP), the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma (ACS-COT), the Air Medical Physician Association (AMPA), and the National Association of EMS Physicians (NAEMSP).

In honor and gratitude, the authors of the inaugural NASEMSO National Model EMS Clinical Guidelines are also included. Their invaluable contributions and expertise to build the foundation of this evolutionary document will always be deeply respected and appreciated.
Universal Care

Universal Care Guideline

**Aliases**
Patient assessment, patient history, physical assessment, primary survey, secondary survey

**Patient Care Goals**
Facilitate appropriate initial assessment and management of any EMS patient and link to appropriate specific guidelines as dictated by the findings within the universal care guideline

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
All patient encounters with and care delivery by EMS personnel

**Exclusion Criteria**
None

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Assess scene safety: evaluate for hazards to EMS personnel, patient, bystanders
   a. Determine number of patients
   b. Determine mechanism of injury
   c. Request additional resources if needed. Weigh the benefits of waiting for additional resources against rapid transport to definitive care
   d. Consider declaration of mass casualty incident if needed
2. Use appropriate personal protective equipment
3. Wear high-visibility retro-reflective apparel when deemed appropriate (e.g. operations at night or in darkness, on or near roadways)
4. Consider cervical spine stabilization and/or spinal care if trauma
5. Primary Survey (Airway, Breathing, Circulation is cited below. There are specific circumstances where Circulation, Airway, Breathing may be recommended by direct medical oversight)
   a. Airway: assess for patency and open the airway as indicated
      i. Patient is unable to maintain airway patency—open airway
         1. Head tilt chin lift
         2. Jaw thrust
         3. Suction
         4. Consider use of the appropriate airway management adjuncts and devices: oral airway, nasal airway, blind insertion or supraglottic airway device, laryngeal mask airway, endotracheal tube
         5. For patients with laryngectomies or tracheostomies, remove all objects or clothing that may obstruct the opening of these devices, maintain the flow of prescribed oxygen, and reposition the head and/or neck
ii. Obstructed airway, laryngectomy, or tracheostomy: go to Airway Management guideline

b. Breathing:
   i. Evaluate rate, breath sounds, accessory muscle use, retractions, patient positioning
   ii. Administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation for most acutely ill patients
   iii. Apnea (not breathing): go to Airway Management/Confirmation guideline

c. Circulation:
   i. Assess pulse
      1. If none: go to Cardiac Arrest (VF/VT/Asystole/PEA) guideline
      2. Assess rate and quality of carotid and radial pulses
   ii. Evaluate perfusion by assessing skin color and temperature
      1. Evaluate capillary refill
      2. Control any major external bleeding. See also Extremity Trauma/External Hemorrhage Management guideline

d. Disability
   i. Evaluate patient responsiveness: AVPU scale (Alert, Verbal, Pain, Unresponsive; see 7. Obtain baseline vital signs a., below)
   ii. Evaluate gross motor and sensory function in all extremities
   iii. Evaluate blood glucose in patients with altered mental status
   iv. If acute stroke suspected, go to Suspected Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack guideline

e. Expose patient as appropriate to complaint
   i. Be considerate of patient modesty
   ii. Keep patient warm

6. Secondary Survey
The performance of the secondary survey should not delay transport in critical patients. See also secondary survey specific to individual complaints in other protocols. Secondary surveys should be tailored to patient presentation and chief complaint. The following are suggested considerations for secondary survey assessment:

a. Head:
   i. Pupils
   ii. Naso-oropharynx
   iii. Skull and scalp

b. Neck
   i. Jugular venous distension
   ii. Tracheal position

c. Chest
   i. Retractions
   ii. Breath sounds
   iii. Chest wall deformity

d. Abdomen/Back
   i. Flank/abdominal tenderness or bruising
   ii. Abdominal distension

e. Extremities
   i. Edema
   ii. Pulses
iii. Deformity
f. Neurologic
   i. Mental status/orientation
g. Motor/sensory
7. Obtain baseline vital signs
   a. An initial full set of vital signs is required: pulse, blood pressure, respiratory rate, neurologic status assessment. Neurologic status assessment (see Appendix VI) involves establishing a baseline and then trending any change in patient neurologic status. Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) is frequently used, but there are often errors in applying and calculating this score. With this in consideration, Glasgow Coma Score may not be more valid than a simpler field approach. Either AVPU (Alert, Verbal, Painful, Unresponsive – see below) or only the motor component of the GCS may more effectively serve in this capacity
   b. Patients with cardiac or respiratory complaints
      i. Pulse oximetry
      ii. 12-lead EKG should be obtained early in patients with cardiac complaints
      iii. Continuous cardiac monitoring, if available
      iv. Consider waveform capnography (essential for patients who require invasive airway management) or digital capnometry
   c. Patient with altered mental status
      i. Assess blood glucose
      ii. Consider waveform capnography (essential for patients who require invasive airway management) or digital capnometry
   d. Stable patients should have at least two sets of pertinent vital signs. Ideally, one set should be taken shortly before arrival at receiving facility
   e. Critical patients should have pertinent vital signs frequently monitored
8. Obtain OPQRST history:
   a. O: onset of symptoms
   b. P: provocation – location; any exacerbating or alleviating factors
   c. Q: quality of pain
   d. R: radiation of pain
   e. S: severity of symptoms - pain scale
   f. T: time of onset and circumstances around onset
9. Obtain SAMPLE history:
   a. S: symptoms
   b. A: allergies - medication, environmental, and foods
   c. M: medications - prescription and over-the-counter; bring containers to ED if possible
   d. P: past medical history
      i. look for medical alert tags, portable medical records, advance directives
      ii. look for medical devices/implants: some common ones may be dialysis shunt, insulin pump, pacemaker, central venous access port, gastric tubes, urinary catheter
   e. L: last oral intake
   f. E: events leading up to the 911 call. In patient with syncope, seizure, altered mental status, or acute stroke, consider bringing the witness to the hospital or obtain their contact phone number to provide to ED care team

**Treatment and Interventions:**
1. Administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation.
2. Place appropriate monitoring equipment as dictated by assessment. These may include
   a. Continuous pulse oximetry
   b. Cardiac rhythm monitoring
   c. Waveform capnography or digital capnometry
   d. Carbon monoxide assessment
3. Establish vascular access if indicated or in patients who are at risk for clinical deterioration
4. Monitor pain scale if appropriate
5. Reassess patient

**Patient safety considerations**
1. Routine use of lights and sirens is not warranted
2. Even when lights and sirens are in use, always limit speeds to level that is safe for the emergency vehicle being driven and road conditions on which it is being operated
3. Be aware of legal issues and patient rights as they pertain to and impact patient care, e.g. patients with functional needs or children with special healthcare needs
4. Be aware of potential need to adjust management based on patient age and/or comorbidities, including medication dosages
5. The maximum weight-based dose of medication administered to a pediatric patient should not exceed the maximum adult dose except where specifically stated in a patient care guideline
6. Direct medical oversight should be contacted when mandated or as needed
7. Consider air medical transport, if available, for patients with time-critical conditions where ground transport time exceeds 45 minutes

**Notes/Educational Pearls**
**Key considerations**
1. Pediatrics: use a weight-based assessment tool (length-based tape or other system) to estimate patient weight and guide medication therapy and adjunct choice. Although the defined age varies by state, the pediatric population is generally defined by those patients who weigh up to 40 kg or up to 14 years of age, whichever comes first. Consider using the pediatric assessment triangle (appearance, work of breathing, circulation) when first approaching a child to help with assessment
2. Geriatrics: although the defined age varies by state, the geriatric population is generally defined as those patients who are 65 years old or more. In these patients, as well as all adult patients, reduced medication dosages may apply to patients with renal disease (i.e. on dialysis or a diagnosis of chronic renal insufficiency) or hepatic disease (i.e. severe cirrhosis or end-stage liver disease)
3. Co-morbidities: reduced medication dosages may apply to patients with renal disease (i.e. on dialysis or a diagnosis of chronic renal insufficiency) or hepatic disease (i.e. severe cirrhosis or end-stage liver disease)
4. Vital signs:
   a. Oxygen
      Administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation. Supplemental oxygen administration is warranted to patients with oxygen saturations below this level and titrated based upon clinical condition, clinical response, and geographic location and altitude
   b. Normal vital signs—see chart below
i. Hypotension is considered a systolic blood pressure less than the lower limit on the chart
ii. Tachycardia is considered a pulse above the upper limit on the chart
iii. Bradycardia is considered a pulse below the lower limit on the chart
iv. Tachypnea is considered a respiratory rate above the upper limit on the chart
v. Bradypnea is considered a respiratory rate below the lower limit on the chart
c. Hypertension
Hypertension, although abnormal, may be an expected finding in many patients. Unless an intervention is specifically suggested based on the patient’s complaint or presentation, the hypertension should be documented, but otherwise, no intervention should be taken. The occurrence of symptoms (e.g. chest pain, dyspnea, vision change, headache, focal weakness or change in sensation, altered mental status) in patients with hypertension should be considered concerning, and care should be provided appropriate with the patient’s complaint or presentation.

5. Secondary survey may not be completed if patient has critical primary survey problems
6. In critical patients, proactive patient management should occur simultaneously with assessment. Ideally, one provider should be assigned to exclusively monitor and facilitate patient-focused care. Treatment and Interventions should be initiated as soon as practicable, but should not impede extrication or delay transport to definitive care
7. Air medical transport of trauma patients should be reserved for higher acuity trauma patients where there is a significant times savings over ground transport, where the appropriate destination is not accessible by ground due to systemic or logistical issues, and for patients who meet the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC’s) anatomic, physiologic, and situational high-acuity triage criteria

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
This guideline is too broad to list all possible findings

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914075 – General-Universal Patient Care/ Initial Patient Contact

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. At least two full sets of vital signs should be documented for every patient
2. All patient interventions should be documented

**Performance Measures**
1. Abnormal vital signs should be addressed and reassessed
2. Response to therapy provided should be documented including pain scale reassessment if appropriate
3. Limit scene time for patients with time-critical illness or injury unless clinically indicated
4. Appropriate utilization of air medical services
5. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length-based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-01: At least one Respiratory Rate and SPO2 is documented for patients <15 years old when either the providers primary or secondary impression contains
any variation of dyspnea, shortness of breath, or respiratory distress when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)


8. EMS Compass Measure Hypoglycemia-01: For blood sugar less than 60 mg/dl: Patient received food, oral glucose, dextrose, or glucagon to treat hypoglycemia when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

9. EMS Compass Measure Stroke-01: Stroke assessment score is determined and documented for any patient with a provider impression of stroke or TIA when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

10. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

**Normal Pediatric Vital Signs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Pulse</th>
<th>Respiratory Rate</th>
<th>Systolic BP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preterm &lt; 1 kg</td>
<td>120-160</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>36-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm 1 kg</td>
<td>120-160</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>42-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm 2 kg</td>
<td>120-160</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>50-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn</td>
<td>126-160</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>60-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 1 year</td>
<td>100-140</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>70-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 years</td>
<td>100-140</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>76-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 years</td>
<td>80-120</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-9 years</td>
<td>80-120</td>
<td>16-24</td>
<td>84-110</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-12 years</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>90-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-14 years</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>90-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 years and older</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>14-20</td>
<td>90-130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Glasgow Coma Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADULT GLASGOW COMA SCALE</th>
<th>PEDIATRIC GLASGOW COMA SCALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Opening (4)</td>
<td>Eye Opening (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Speech</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Pain</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Motor Response (6)</td>
<td>Best Motor Response (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obeys Commands</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localizes Pain</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdraws from Pain</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal Flexion</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal Extension</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Response (5)</td>
<td>Verbal Response (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriented</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confused</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inappropriate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomprehensible</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References

4. National Association of State Emergency Medical Services Officials, State Model Rules for the Regulation of Air Medical Services, September 2016

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Functional Needs

Aliases
Developmental delay, disabled, handicapped, impaired, mental Illness, mental retardation, special needs

Patient Care Goals
To meet and maintain the additional support required for patients with functional needs during the delivery of prehospital care

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
Patients who are identified by the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) that have experienced a decrement in health resulting in some degree of disability. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, this includes, but is not limited to, individuals with physical, sensory, mental health, and cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their ability to function independently without assistance

Exclusion Criteria
None

Patient Management

Assessment
Identify the functional need by means of information from the patient, the patient’s family, bystanders, medic alert bracelets or documents, or the patient’s adjunct assistance devices

The physical examination should not be intentionally abbreviated, although the manner in which the exam is performed may need to be modified to accommodate the specific needs of the patient

Treatment and Interventions
Medical care should not intentionally be reduced or abbreviated during the triage, treatment, and transport of patients with functional needs, although the manner in which the care is provided may need to be modified to accommodate the specific needs of the patient

Patient Safety Considerations
For patients with communication barriers (language or sensory), it may be desirable to obtain secondary confirmation of pertinent data (e.g. allergies) from the patient’s family, interpreters, or written or electronic medical records. The family members can be an excellent source of information and the presence of a family member can have a calming influence on some of these patients

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations
1. Communication Barriers
   a. Language Barriers:
      i. Expressive and/or receptive aphasia
      ii. Nonverbal
iii. Fluency in a different language than that of the EMS professional
iv. Examples of tools to overcome language barriers include:
   1. Transport of an individual who is fluent in the patient’s language along with the patient to the hospital
   2. Medical translation cards
   3. Telephone-accessible services with live language interpreters
   4. Methods through which the patient augments his/her communication skills (e.g. eye blinking, nodding) should be noted, utilized as able, and communicated to the receiving facility
b. Sensory Barriers:
   i. Visual impairment
   ii. Auditory impairment
   iii. Examples of tools to overcome sensory barriers include:
       1. Braille communication card
       2. Sign language
       3. Lip reading
       4. Hearing aids
       5. Written communication
2. Physical Barriers:
   i. Ambulatory impairment (e.g. limb amputation, bariatric)
   ii. Neuromuscular impairment
3. Cognitive Barriers:
   i. Mental illness
   ii. Developmental challenge or delay

Pertinent assessment findings
1. Assistance Adjuncts
   Examples of devices that facilitate the activities of life for the patient with functional needs include, but are not limited to:
   a. Extremity prostheses
   b. Hearing aids
   c. Magnifiers
   d. Tracheostomy speaking valves
   e. White or sensory canes
   f. Wheelchairs or motorized scooters
2. Service Animals
   As defined by the American Disabilities Act, “any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including, but not limited to guiding individuals with impaired vision, alerting individuals with impaired hearing to intruders or sounds, providing minimal protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, or fetching dropped items”

   Services animals are not classified as a pet and should, by law, always be permitted to accompany the patient with the following exceptions:

   A public entity may ask an individual with a disability to remove a service animal from the premises if:
a. The animal is out of control and the animal’s handler does not take effective action to control it; or  
b. The animal is not housebroken

Service animals are not required to wear a vest or a leash. It is illegal to make a request for special identification or documentation from the service animal’s partner. EMS providers may only ask the patient if the service animal is required because of a disability and the form of assistance the animal has been trained to perform

EMS providers are not responsible for the care of service animals. If the patient is incapacitated and cannot personally care for the service animal, a decision can be made whether or not to transport the animal in this situation

Animals that solely provide emotional support, comfort, or companionship do not qualify as service animals

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914165 – Other (No Specific NEMSIS protocol matching this guideline)  
- 9914063 – General-Individualized Patient Protocol

Key Documentation Elements
1. Document any and all barriers in the NEMSIS element “Barriers to Patient Care” (eHistory.01-required of all software systems)  
2. Document specific physical barriers in the appropriate exam elements (e.g. “blind” under Eye Assessment, or paralysis, weakness, or speech problems under Neurological Assessment)  
3. Document any of the following, as appropriate in the Narrative:  
   a. Language barriers:  
      i. The patient’s primary language of fluency  
      ii. The identification of the person assisting with the communication  
      iii. The methods through which the patient augments his/her communication skills should be communicated to the receiving facility  
   b. Sensory barriers:  
      i. The methods through which the patient augments his/her communication skills communicated to the receiving facility  
      ii. Written communication between the patient and the EMS professional is part of the medical record, even if it is on a scrap sheet of paper, and it should be retained with the same collation, storage, and confidentiality policies and procedures that are applicable to the written or electronic patient care report  
   c. Assistance adjuncts (devices that facilitate the activities of life for the patient)

Performance Measure
1. Accuracy of key data elements (chief complaint, past medical history, medication, allergies)  
2. Utilization of the appropriate adjuncts to overcome communication barriers  
3. Documentation of the patient’s functional need and avenue exercised to support the patient  
4. Documentation of complete and accurate transfer of information regarding the functional need to the receiving facility
5. Barriers documented under “Barriers to Patient Care”.

References
1. Americans with Disabilities Act 1990, 42 U.S. Code, Chapter 126
4. International classification of functioning, disability and health; 54th World Health Assembly, WHA 54.21, Agenda Item 13.9, May 21, 2001

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Patient Refusals

Aliases
Against medical advice, refusal of treatment, refusal of transport

Patient Care Goals/Patient Presentation (Overview)
If an individual (or the parent or legal guardian of the individual) refuses secondary care and/or ambulance transport to a hospital after prehospital providers have been called to the scene, providers should determine the patient’s capacity to make decisions. Competency is generally a legal status of a person’s ability to make decisions. However, state laws vary in the definition of competency and its impact upon authority. Therefore, one should consult with the respective state EMS office for clarification on legal definitions and patient rights.

Patient Management
Assessment
Decision-Making Capacity
An individual who is alert, oriented, and has the capacity to understand the circumstances surrounding his/her illness or impairment, as well as the possible risks associated with refusing treatment and/or transport, typically is considered to have decision-making capacity. The individual’s judgment must also not be significantly impaired by illness, injury or drugs/alcohol intoxication. Individuals who have attempted suicide, verbalized suicidal intent, or have other factors that lead EMS providers to suspect suicidal intent, should not be regarded as having decision-making capacity and may not decline transport to a medical facility.

Treatment and Interventions
1. Obtain a complete set of vital signs and complete an initial assessment with particular attention to the individual’s neurologic and mental status.
2. Determine the individual’s capacity to make a valid judgment concerning the extent of his/her illness or injury. If the EMS provider has doubts about whether the individual has the mental capacity to refuse or if the patient lacks capacity, the EMS provider should contact direct medical oversight.
3. If patient has capacity, clearly explain to the individual and all responsible parties the possible risks and overall concerns with regards to refusing care.
4. Perform appropriate medical care with the consent of the individual.
5. Complete the patient care report clearly documenting the initial assessment findings and the discussions with all involved individuals regarding the possible consequences of refusing additional prehospital care and/or transportation.

Notes/Educational Pearls
Key Considerations
1. An adult or emancipated minor who has demonstrated possessing sufficient mental capacity for making decisions has the right to determine the course of his/her medical care, including the refusal of care. These individuals must be advised of the risks and consequences resulting from refusal of medical care.
2. An individual determined to lack decision-making capacity by EMS providers should not be allowed to refuse care against medical advice or to be released at the scene. Mental illness,
drugs, alcohol intoxication, or physical/mental impairment may significantly impair an individual’s decision-making capacity. Individuals who have attempted suicide, verbalized suicidal intent, or have other factors that lead EMS providers to suspect suicidal intent, should not be regarded as having demonstrated sufficient decision-making capacity.

3. EMS providers should not put themselves in danger by attempting to treat and/or transport an individual who refuses care.

4. Always act in the best interest of the patient. EMS providers, with the support of direct medical oversight, must strike a balance between abandoning the patient and forcing care.

5. **Special Considerations - Minors**

   It is preferable for minors to have a parent or legal guardian who can provide consent for treatment on behalf of the child. All states allow health care providers to provide emergency treatment when a parent is not available to provide consent. This is known as the emergency exception rule or the doctrine of implied consent. For minors, this doctrine means that the prehospital professional can presume consent and proceed with appropriate treatment and transport if the following four conditions are met:
   
   a. The child is suffering from an emergent condition that places his or her life or health in danger.
   b. The child's legal guardian is unavailable or unable to provide consent for treatment or transport.
   c. Treatment or transport cannot be safely delayed until consent can be obtained.
   d. The pre-hospital professional administers only treatment for emergency conditions that pose an immediate threat to the child.

As a general rule, when the pre-hospital professional’s authority to act is in doubt, EMS providers should always do what they believe to be in the best interest of the minor.

If a minor is injured or ill and no parent contact is possible, the provider may contact direct medical oversight for additional instructions.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914189 – General-Refusal of Care

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. Document patient capacity with:
   
   a. Any and all barriers to patient care in the NEMSIS element “Barriers to Patient Care” (eHistory.01-required of all software systems).
   b. Exam fields for Mental Status and Neurological Assessment.
   c. Vitals for Level of Responsiveness and Glasgow Coma Scale.
   d. Alcohol and drug use indicators.
   e. Blood Glucose Level (as appropriate to situation and patient history).

2. Patient Age.

3. Patients under age and not emancipated: Guardian Name, Contact and Relationship.

4. Any efforts made to contact guardians if contact could not be made.

5. What the patient’s plan is after refusal of care and/or transport.

6. Who will be with the patient after EMS departs.

7. Patient was advised that they can change their mind and EMS can be contacted again at any time.
8. Patient was advised of possible risks to their health resulting from refusing care and/or transport.
9. Online medical control contact
10. Any assessments and treatments performed

**Performance Measures**
1. Patient decision-making capacity was determined and documented
2. Online Medical control was contacted for high-risk Against Medical Advice refusals
3. Guardians contacted or efforts to contact the guardians for minor patients who are not or cannot be confirmed to be emancipated

**References**
No specific recommendations

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Universal Documentation Guideline

Aliases

Index Tags:
NEMSIS, Documentation, Performance Review, Initial Vitals, Routine Vitals, Full Vitals Procedures Performed Group, Medications Given Group, Incident Demographics, Symptoms, Provider Impressions, Disposition, ECG Rhythm Group, Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) Group, Capacity Assessment Group, Temperature Group, Pain Scale Group, Stroke Score Group

Patient Care Goals

Support continuity of patient care and performance improvement of patient care through meeting minimum documentation standards for all EMS events where a patient was encountered. This guideline defines minimum standards and inclusions used and referenced throughout this document under the “Documentation and Performance Review” section of each guideline. National EMS Information System (NEMSIS) submission requirements, States, local EMS systems and EMS billing reimbursement will have more extensive minimum requirements that exceed this guideline. This guideline can be used as a starting point for systems looking to more formally define documentation requirements.

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
All EMS events where a patient was encountered and one or more clinical guideline was used to determine patient treatment and/or disposition.

Exclusion Criteria
None

Toolkit for Key Categories of Data Elements

Incident Demographics
1. Incident demographics include the type of incident, location, time, dispatch information, response resources and patient/incident disposition of the EMS event.
   a. This information will always apply and be available, even if the responding unit never arrives on scene (is cancelled) and/or never makes patient contact.
   b. Incident demographics are important for filtering Incident types and outcomes when doing Performance Improvement reviews, providing aggregate descriptive data and billing for reimbursement.
2. Minimum Incident Demographic Fields include:
   a. Incident Times
      i. eTimes.03 - Unit Notified by Dispatch Date/Time (NEMSIS Mandatory)
      ii. eTimes.05 - Unit En Route Date/Time (Unit Responding)
      iii. eTimes.06 - Unit Arrived on Scene Date/Time (If Arrived)
      iv. eTimes.07 - Arrived at Patient Date/Time (If Patient Contact made)
      v. eTimes.09 - Unit Left Scene Date/Time (Unit Transporting Time, If applicable)
      vi. eTimes.11 - Patient Arrived at Destination Date/Time (If Applicable)
      vii. eTimes.13 - Unit Back in Service Date/Time (NEMSIS Mandatory)
   b. eResponse.05 - Type of Service Requested (e.g. 911 vs inter-facility)
c. eResponse.07 - Primary Role of the Unit (e.g. Transport or Non-Transport)

d. eDispatch.01 - Complaint Reported by Dispatch (Dispatch Reason from EMD)

e. Crew Responding:
   i. eCrew.01 - Crew Member ID (Crew Name or License # depending on Software)
   ii. eCrew.02 - Crew Member Level (License level for this call)
   iii. eCrew.03 - Crew Member Response Role (e.g. Primary or Secondary Care Giver)

f. eScene.09 - Incident Location Type (used for multiple purposes including CARES registry)

g. Response Modes (e.g. lights and sirens)
   i. eResponse.23 - Response Mode to Scene
   ii. eResponse.24 - Additional Response Mode Descriptors

h. Delays:
   i. eResponse.09 - Type of Response Delay
   ii. eResponse.10 - Type of Scene Delay

**Patient Demographics and Medical History**

1. Patient demographics in this section include the minimum information required for Performance Improvement review and do not include protected health information (PHI) or patient identifiable information. Local systems may require additional PHI to support EMS reimbursement and link local level Performance Improvement reviews to specific incidents or outcome data.

2. Minimum Patient Demographic and History Fields include:
   a. ePatient.13 - Gender
   b. ePatient.15 - Age
   c. ePatient.16 - Age Units
   d. eHistory.06 - Medication Allergies
   e. eHistory.07 - Environmental/Food Allergies
   f. eHistory.08 - Medical/Surgical History
   g. eHistory.12 - Current Medications
   h. eHistory.17 - Alcohol/Drug Use Indicators
   i. eHistory.01 - Barriers to Patient Care
   j. eExam.01 - Estimated Body Weight in Kilograms
   k. eExam.02 - Length Based Tape Measure

**Patient Complaints and Symptoms**

1. Patient and situational history for this EMS event generally addresses issues leading up to EMS being requested and include patient complaints, SAMPLE history, signs or symptoms, barriers and confounders, onset times, trauma and cardiac arrest historical information for review.

2. Patient Complaints, Signs and Symptoms, and key related times:
   a. eSituation.02 - Possible Injury
   b. Patient Complaint Group
      i. eSituation.03 - Complaint Type
      ii. eSituation.04 - Complaint
      iii. eSituation.05 - Duration of Complaint
      iv. eSituation.06 - Time Units of Duration of Complaint
   c. eSituation.07 - Chief Complaint Anatomic Location
d. eSituation.08 - Chief Complaint Organ System

e. Signs and Symptoms
   i. eSituation.01 - Date/Time of Symptom Onset
   ii. eSituation.09 - Primary Symptom [Single Choice]
   iii. eSituation.10 - Other Associated Symptoms [Choose All that Apply]

f. eSituation.18 - Date/Time Last Known Well (Stroke/CVA)

**Situational History for this EMS Event**

1. **SAMPLE History**—Note, many assessment guidelines refer to this history mnemonic. Many ePCR systems do not collect this information in a tool organized specifically in this group, but throughout the EMS record in the appropriate areas to the topics.
   a. Symptoms
      i. eSituation.09 - Primary Symptom and
      ii. eSituation.10 - Other Associated Symptoms
   b. Allergies
      i. eHistory.06 - Medication Allergies and
      ii. eHistory.07 - Environmental/Food Allergies
   c. Medications
      i. eHistory.12 - Current Medications
   d. Past medical and surgical history
      i. eHistory.08 - Medical/Surgical History
   e. Last Oral Intake
      i. eHistory.19 - Last Oral Intake (if Software configured to collect) and/or
      ii. eNarrative.01 - Patient Care Report Narrative
   f. Events leading to activation of EMS
      i. eSituation.17 - Patient Activity and/or
      ii. eNarrative.01 - Patient Care Report Narrative

2. Barriers and situational confounders
   a. eHistory.01 - Barriers to Patient Care
   b. eHistory.17 - Alcohol/Drug Use Indicators

3. Stroke
   a. eSituation.18 - Date/Time Last Known Well (Stroke/CVA)

4. Trauma history and situation
   a. eSituation.02 - Possible Injury (Yes/No-Based on mechanism, not an actual injury)
   b. eInjury.01 - Cause of Injury (known as Mechanism of Injury by Providers. Values are from ICD-10CM. Intent is included where possible in ICD-10, but it is no longer a separate field as it was in NEMSIS V2)
   c. eInjury.03 - Trauma Center Criteria (Combined steps 1 and 2 of CDC “Guidelines for Field Triage of Injured Patients”)
   d. eInjury.04 - Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor (Combined steps 3 and 4 of CDC “Guidelines for Field Triage of Injured Patients”)
   e. eInjury.07 - Use of Occupant Safety Equipment
   f. Destination Pre-Arrival Alerts (e.g. trauma alerts)
      i. eDisposition.24 - Destination Team Pre-Arrival Alert or Activation
      ii. eDisposition.25 - Date/Time of Destination Pre-Arrival Alert or Activation

5. Cardiac Arrest history and situation **NOTE:** the following fields meet the needs of Utstein Criteria reports and many of the CARES Registry fields. CARES has additional custom fields
that may be available from your systems software vendor to collect all CARES fields as they intend.

a. eArrest.01 - Cardiac Arrest (yes or no?)
b. eArrest.02 - Cardiac Arrest Etiology
c. eArrest.03 - Resuscitation Attempted By EMS
d. eArrest.04 - Arrest Witnessed By
e. eArrest.05 - CPR Care Provided Prior to EMS Arrival
f. eArrest.06 - Who Provided CPR Prior to EMS Arrival
g. eArrest.07 - AED Use Prior to EMS Arrival
h. eArrest.08 - Who Used AED Prior to EMS Arrival
i. eArrest.09 - Type of CPR Provided
j. eArrest.11 - First Monitored Arrest Rhythm of the Patient
k. eArrest.12 - Any Return of Spontaneous Circulation
l. eArrest.14 - Date/Time of Cardiac Arrest
m. eArrest.15 - Date/Time Resuscitation Discontinued
n. eArrest.16 - Reason CPR/Resuscitation Discontinued
o. eArrest.17 - Cardiac Rhythm on Arrival at Destination
p. eArrest.18 - End of EMS Cardiac Arrest Event
q. eScene.02 - Other EMS or Public Safety Agencies at Scene
r. eScene.03 - Other EMS or Public Safety Agency ID Number
s. eScene.04 - Type of Other Service at Scene

Provider Impressions and Incident/Patient Disposition

1. Provider Impressions (Provider Field Working Diagnosis)
   a. eSituation.11 - Provider's Primary Impression [Single Choice]
      i. The word “Primary” causes a great deal of understandable confusion with this field.
      ii. This should be the diagnosis of the most acute (primary) problem NOT NECESSARILY THE FIRST problem that was wrong with the patient, or what they complained about
   b. eSituation.12 - Provider's Secondary Impressions [Choose all that Apply]

6. Incident / Patient Disposition
   a. eSituation.13 - Initial Patient Acuity (Intended to be prior to EMS care)
   b. eDisposition.19 - Final Patient Acuity (Intended to be after EMS care)
   c. eDisposition.12 - Incident/Patient Disposition
d. eDisposition.16 - EMS Transport Method
e. Transport Mode (e.g. use of lights and sirens)
   i. eDisposition.17 - Transport Mode from Scene
   ii. eDisposition.18 - Additional Transport Mode Descriptors
f. eDisposition.01 - Destination/Transferred To, Name (Intended by NEMSIS to be the destination facility or the Agency transferred to, although many ePCR systems only collect this as the destination facility because of the complexity of mixing facilities and services in the same field).

Assessments and Exams

1. Exams-Use of NEMSIS eExam fields is optional for use by NEMSIS definition. These fields are available for States and Local EMS systems to use.
Many systems do not require these fields to be used as they can be time-consuming to enter, often too detailed in some areas (e.g. there is no value for whole arm, it would need to be entered as shoulder, upper arm, elbow, forearm and wrist with separate exam findings for each component, meaning a single exam finding of paralysis for an arm would take ten steps to enter) and the same information is often reflected in the provider’s narrative.

However, there is some utility in targeted use of these fields for certain situations such as stroke, spinal exams and trauma without needing to enter all the fields on each EMS record.

7. Capacity Assessment Group
This can be used to support documentation of patient capacity for refusal care and/or transport, participation in advanced spinal assessments or support for treatment decisions by EMS providers. *NOTE: The Capacity Assessment Group does not provide a legal definition of capacity and should not be used as such. It is intended only to assist the EMS provider in documenting the most basic exam and history findings in order to determine capacity. Many additional factors must be considered when determining capacity including the situation, patient medical history, medical conditions and consultation with medical direction.

a. Barriers and situational confounders [Both only single entry per run record allowed]
i. eHistory.01 - Barriers to Patient Care
   ii. eHistory.17 - Alcohol/Drug Use Indicators
b. Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) Vitals Group (see vitals section) [serial entries allowed]
c. eVitals.26 - Level of Responsiveness (AVPU) [serial entries allowed]
d. eExam.19 - Mental Status Assessment [serial entries allowed]
e. eExam.20 - Neurological Assessment [serial entries allowed]

2. Stroke Assessments
f. Initial Vitals
g. eSituation.18 - Date/Time Last Known Well (Stroke/CVA)
h. Stroke Score Group
   i. eExam.19 - Mental Status Assessment
   j. eExam.20 - Neurological Assessment (Speech, Facial Droop, Arm Drift, Unilateral Weakness)
k. eVitals.31 - Reperfusion Checklist [May not apply if service area does not use due to lack of consensus on a standard reperfusion checklist, or acceptance by EMS if used].

8. Spinal Injury/Exam
a. Capacity Assessment Group
b. Back and Spine Assessment Group
   i. eExam.13 - Back and Spine Assessment Finding Location
   ii. eExam.14 - Back and Spine Assessment
c. Extremity Assessment Group
   i. eExam.15 - Extremity Assessment Finding Location
   ii. eExam.16 - Extremities Assessment

9. 12 lead ECG Acquisition
a. eTimes.06 - Unit Arrived on Scene Date/Time
b. eTimes.07 - Arrived at Patient Date/Time
c. ECG rhythm Group (See Vitals)
d. 12 lead graphic attached to record (though direct integration linkage with ECG monitor or attachment of scanned printout as allowed / available in ePCR software)
e. 12 Lead-ECG Procedure-documented under Procedures Performed Group
10. Trauma / Injury
The exam fields have many useful values for documenting trauma (deformity, bleeding, burns etc.). Use of targeted documentation of injured areas can be helpful, particularly in cases of more serious trauma. Because of the endless possible variations this could be used, specific fields will not be defined here. Not, however that the exam fields use a specific and useful Pertinent Negative called “Exam Finding Not Present”. This can be used to document assessment for an injury, but not finding it to show the assessment was actually performed (e.g. GSW> “Exam Finding Not Present” meaning the provider looked for one, but did not find one)

Vitals
1. Vitals Date/Time Group
   a. eVitals.01 - Date/Time Vital Signs Taken
   b. eVitals.02 - Obtained Prior to this Unit’s EMS Care
2. Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) Group
   a. Vitals Date / Time Group
   b. eVitals.19 - Glasgow Coma Score-Eye
   c. eVitals.20 - Glasgow Coma Score-Verbal
   d. eVitals.21 - Glasgow Coma Score-Motor
   e. eVitals.22 - Glasgow Coma Score-Qualifier
   f. eVitals.23 - Total Glasgow Coma Score
3. ECG Rhythm Group
   a. Vitals Date / Time Group
   b. eVitals.03 - Cardiac Rhythm / Electrocardiography (ECG)
   c. eVitals.04 - ECG Type
   d. eVitals.05 - Method of ECG Interpretation
4. Temperature Group
   a. Vitals Date / Time Group
   b. eVitals.24 - Temperature
   c. eVitals.25 - Temperature Method
5. Pain Scale Group
   a. Vitals Date / Time Group
   b. eVitals.27 - Pain Scale Score
   c. eVitals.28 - Pain Scale Type
6. Stroke Score Group
   a. Vitals Date / Time Group
   b. eVitals.29 - Stroke Scale Score
   c. eVitals.30 - Stroke Scale Type
7. Additional Vitals Options. All should be linked to a Vitals Date / Time Group and can be documented individually or as an add on to basic, Standard, or Full Vitals
   a. eVitals.09 - Mean Arterial Pressure
   b. eVitals.13 - Pulse Rhythm
   c. eVitals.15 - Respiratory Effort
   d. eVitals.16 - End Tidal Carbon Dioxide (ETCO2)
   e. eVitals.17 - Carbon Monoxide (CO)
   f. eVitals.18 - Blood Glucose Level
   g. eVitals.26 - Level of Responsiveness (AVPU)
   h. Vitals.32 - APGAR
8. **Routine Vitals** – Includes the following vital signs:
   a. Vitals Date/Time Group
   b. Blood Pressure
   c. evVitals.06 - SBP (Systolic Blood Pressure)
   d. evVitals.07 - DBP (Diastolic Blood Pressure)
   e. evVitals.10 - Heart Rate
   f. evVitals.12 - Pulse Oximetry
   g. evVitals.14 - Respiratory Rate
   h. evVitals.26 - Level of Responsiveness (AVPU)
   i. Pain Scale Group

9. **Initial Vitals**
   a. Routine Vitals
   b. evVitals.18 - Blood Glucose Level
   c. Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) Group
   d. Temperature Group

10. **Full Vitals**
    a. Initial Vitals
    b. evVitals.13 - Pulse Rhythm
    c. evVitals.15 - Respiratory Effort
    d. evVitals.16 - End Tidal Carbon Dioxide (ETCO2) (If available and applicable)
    e. ECG Rhythm Group (If available and applicable)

**Medications Given**

1. eMedications.01 - Date/Time Medication Administered
2. eMedications.02 - Medication Administered Prior to this Unit's EMS Care
3. eMedications.03 - Medication Given
   a. Medications Given Pertinent Negatives (medication qualifiers)
   b. allowed
      i. Contraindication Noted
      ii. Medication Already Taken
      iii. Denied By Order
      iv. Refused
      v. Medication Allergy
      vi. Unable to Complete
4. eMedications.04 - Medication Administered Route
5. eMedications.05 - Medication Dosage
6. eMedications.06 - Medication Dosage Units
7. eMedications.07 - Response to Medication (See definitions of medication response below)
8. eMedications.08 - Medication Complication
9. eMedications.09 - Medication Crew (Healthcare Professionals) ID (Name or license #)
10. eMedications.10 - Role/Type of Person Administering Medication (License level)
**Procedures Performed**

1. eProcedures.01 - Date/Time Procedure Performed
2. eProcedures.02 - Procedure Performed Prior to this Unit's EMS Care
3. eProcedures.03 – Procedure
   a. Procedure Pertinent Negatives allowed
      i. Contraindication Noted
      ii. Refused
      iii. Denied By Order
      iv. Unable to Complete
4. eProcedures.04 - Size of Procedure Equipment
5. eProcedures.05 - Number of Procedure Attempts (This should always be “1” with each attempt at a procedure documented separately with appropriate date/time stamp)
6. eProcedures.06 - Procedure Successful
7. eProcedures.07 - Procedure Complication
8. eProcedures.08 - Response to Procedure (See definitions of procedure response below)
9. eProcedures.09 - Procedure Crew Members ID
10. eProcedures.10 - Role/Type of Person Performing the Procedure
11. eProcedures.13 - Vascular Access Location (If Applicable)

**Narrative**

The use of the narrative is essential to an effective and complete Patient Care Record. It summarizes the incident history and care in a manner that is easily digested between caregivers for continuity-of-care and provides a place for EMS to document facts that do not fit into fixed data fields. See Notes/Educational PEARLS for more detail.

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Documenting Provider Impressions vs Symptoms**

1. Signs and Symptoms
   a. Signs and Symptoms should support the provider impressions, treatment guidelines and overall care given.
   b. Symptoms should not be confused with Provider Impressions. Symptoms could generally be considered the effects of the patient’s medical condition. The provider impressions are the EMS working field diagnosis of what the patient’s medical condition actually is.

2. Provider Impressions
   a. There is often a great deal of confusion on the part of EMS providers about the difference between symptoms and provider impressions. Provider impressions should be supported by symptoms but not be the symptoms except on rare occasions where they may be the same (e.g. weakness when no etiology for the weakness can be determined by the EMS provider).
   b. Correctly documenting Impressions is essential to many aspects of EMS data use, such as EMS reimbursement, reports of incident types, specialty registries (e.g. CARES) and Performance Improvement reviews. EMS agencies could literally lose money or equipment and staffing resources if the providers are incorrectly entering provider impressions. Addressing this issue should be an essential part of the record Quality Assurance and Performance Improvement process and documentation training.
c. An example of documenting symptoms versus impressions would be an opiate overdose patient who received naloxone and had a positive response. This patient would have possible Symptoms of altered mental status, unconscious, respiratory distress and respiratory failure/apnea. All 4 of these symptoms are available as provider impressions, however the correct impression for this patient would be whatever variation of “Drug Overdose Opiates or Heroin” impression(s) are setup in the local ePCR system being used. This impression will specifically define the call as an overdose with opiates, rather than a case where one of the Symptoms was also used as an impression when the use of naloxone and other assessments and diagnostic tools could not determine an etiology for the symptom(s).

**Narrative**

The various data fields are important as they provide a means of uniformly entering incident data that can be used for importing into billing software or hospital records, transmitting between EMS systems or creating descriptive reports or conducting research. In most cases, at a local, state of national level, if something wasn’t documented in the appropriate data field, it didn’t occur to be counted as there is no other reasonable means to gather and compile this data. However, the Narrative plays several essential roles in the Patient Care Record:

1. **Role of the Narrative**
   a. Provides an efficient and effective means to share patient information for continuity of care between EMS services and EMS and hospital staff. The narrative summarizes the incident history and care in a manner that is easily digested between caregivers.
   b. Provides a place for EMS to document facts that do not fit into fixed data fields. Most specifically the detailed history of the scene, what the patient may have done or said or other aspects of the call that only the EMS provider saw, heard of did. The Narrative is the place for the EMS provider to “paint-the-picture” for all others to more fully understand the incident.
   c. Provides a standard means to add essential details about medical history, exams, treatments, patient response and changes in patient condition that can’t otherwise be effectively or clearly communicated.

2. **Narrative Formats**
   a. EMS providers have historically been poorly trained in documentation. Most training programs provide limited training in how to properly document and almost no practice. Most Providers learn this skill on the job, and often proficient mentors are sparse. Therefore, it is essential that the EMS provider uses a standard format to insure they are consistent and complete in their documentation. There are three standard formats for EMS documentation. EMS providers should choose the best match for them, master the format and be consistent in its use.
   b. Medical Narrative: This format is the one most new EMS providers use as it is intuitive in the absence of other formats and fairly easy to learn. Some more experienced providers use it as they find telling the story from start to finish works best to organize their thoughts. A major drawback to this method is that it is easy to forget to include facts because of the lack of structure.
   c. SOAP: This format stands for Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan. This is a format that is very common in the medical field. There can be some confusion by providers using this format as each section is less well defined as to what is included between each
record and understanding what goes under Object versus Assessment can often be puzzling.

d. CHART: This format stands for Complaint, History, Assessment, Rx (Treatment) and Transport. Each section’s content is clearly defined and consistent in format. It minimizes the likelihood of forgetting information and ensures documentation is consistent between records and providers. CHART is the format most recommended as best by EMS legal authorities and is considered the standard in many EMS systems. A variation is DCHART, where the “D” stands for Dispatch (reason).

**Medications Given Showing Positive Action Using Pertinent Negatives**

For medications that are required by protocol, such as aspirin for cardiac chest pain, pertinent negatives should be used to qualify the medication if provider did not actually give the medication in order to show protocol criteria was met. For example, EMS is called to a patient for cardiac chest pain. The patient has already taken 324 mg of aspirin by the time EMS arrives per e-911 pre-arrival instructions. EMS providers should document this as a medication given, Prior-To-Arrival, with the best estimated time, and qualify the medication as “Medication Already Taken” using the Pertinent Negative

**Definitions for Response to Medications**

1. Improved:
   a. The medication had its intended therapeutic effect and the patient's symptoms decreased or clinical condition improved or resolved. The word "effective" could be generally be substituted for "improved."
   b. If a patient had the intended therapeutic response to the medication, but a side effect that caused a clinical deterioration in another body system, then "Improved" should be chosen and the side effects documented as a complication (e.g., nitroglycerin improved chest pain but dropped the blood pressure).

2. Unchanged:
   a. The medication was ineffective and had no intended therapeutic effect or had a sub-therapeutic and unnoticeable effect, AND the patient condition did not deteriorate.

3. Worse:
   a. The patient condition deteriorated or continued to deteriorate because either the medication:
      i. Was ineffective and had no intended therapeutic effect, or
      ii. Had a sub-therapeutic effect that was unable to stop or reverse the decline in patient condition, or
      iii. Was the wrong medication for the clinical situation and the therapeutic effect caused the condition to worsen (e.g. giving glucose to a patient with hyperglycemia/diabetic ketoacidosis).

**Definitions for Response to Procedures**

1. Not Applicable:
   a. The nature of the procedure has no direct expected clinical response (e.g., patient assessment, 12-lead ECG acquisition).

2. Improved:
   a. The procedure performed had the intended effective outcome and/or the patient's symptoms decreased or clinical condition improved or resolved (e.g., defibrillation
resolved V-fib into a perfusing rhythm; intubation controlled the airway and allowed effective management of breathing).

b. An effective procedure that caused an improvement in the patient condition may also have resulted in a procedure complication and the complication should be documented (e.g. intubation caused minor airway trauma, but the intubation successfully secured the airway).

3. Unchanged:
   a. The procedure performed did not have the clinical effect intended, but did not directly worsen the patient's symptoms or clinical condition (e.g., attempted defibrillation and the person remained in v-fib); OR
   b. Had a sub-therapeutic effect and the symptoms continued (e.g., a bandage applied to a bleeding wound failed to stop the bleeding); OR
   c. The nature of the procedure has no direct expected clinical response (e.g. patient assessment). "Not Applicable" would also be appropriate to choose for these cases.

4. Worse:
   a. The results of the procedure performed lead to a worsening of the patient's symptoms or condition (e.g. defibrillation converted v-fib into asystole, application of a splint caused significant increase in pain or loss of sensation and pulses).
   d. In the case of worsening condition, documentation of the procedure complications may also be appropriate.
   e. Just because a patient got worse, doesn’t necessarily mean the provider performed the procedure incorrectly.

**NEMSIS Data Standards and Limitations**

1. NEMSIS (National EMS Information System) is a national dataset and standard used by all EMS software systems. Currently there are 3 versions of the data standard available for documentation and/or in which data is stored:
   a. NEMSIS V2.2.1
      i. Adopted in 2006 with no changes since then
      ii. Most states or systems have used this standard since then and the majority of available data in most states through approximately 2016 is in this format.
      iii. NEMSIS accepted V2.2.1 data through 12/31/2016. Some states may continue to collect data in this standard until they transition to NEMSIS V3 standards.
   b. NEMSIS V3
      i. NEMSIS V3 was created and finalized in 2011 to replace V2.2.1 in order to allow the dataset to become more flexible for updates and adopt technical standards making linkage to other health records possible.
         1. NEMSIS V3.3.4 was released in March 2014 and was the first version in production where live data was collected by services and states and submitted to NEMSIS. NEMSIS will continue to accept V3.3.4 data until 12/31/2017.
         2. NEMSIS V3.4 was released in March 2015. Several elements changed and many values were added to existing elements. NEMSIS has been accepting data from this version concurrently with V3.3.4 data. As of 01/01/2018, V3.4 will be the only standard and V3.3.4 will be phased
out. All documentation guidelines found in this document are based on the NEMSIS 3.4 dataset and standard.

2. Mandatory and Required Elements
   a. Mandatory: NEMSIS makes certain elements or fields mandatory or the record cannot be properly stored or moved electronically. These fields require real data and do not accept Nil (Blank) values, Not Values or Pertinent Negatives.
   b. Required: NEMSIS requires these elements or fields to be completed or the record cannot be properly stored or moved electronically. However, required fields allow Nil (blank) values, Not Values or Pertinent Negatives to be entered and submitted in the field.
   c. State and local systems may require additional fields that are not Mandatory or Required by NEMSIS, but which may never-the-less be Mandatory or Required by the state or local system. The system manager for these systems should be contacted for a list of these fields.

3. Not Values, Nil and Pertinent Negatives
   a. Not Values (NV), Nil and Pertinent Negatives (PN) are values that are attributes of certain NEMSIS elements designed to clarify a null data entry or qualify data entry into the element that the NV, Nil or PN is associated with.
   b. Not Values available are Not Applicable and Not Recorded.
      i. Some NEMSIS rules require one of these values to be entered when data is imported/exported if there is no other data in a field (e.g. at least one medications given must have a value. If no medications are given, then the software systems must insert a “Not Applicable” in the medications field when exporting).
      ii. At times the EMS provider use of “Not Applicable” is appropriate documentation. An appropriate example would be entering N/A under trauma center criteria (NEMSIS eInjury.03 Trauma Center Criteria, which combines step 1 and 2 of CDC Guidelines for field triage of injured patients) when transporting a patient with a simple sprained ankle.
   c. Nil Values are blank values.
      i. Values can be left blank as an omission of data entry or purposefully.
      ii. Value fields can appropriately and purposefully left blank if there was nothing to enter (such as a procedure if no patient was encountered) or the value “Not Applicable” was entered.
   d. Pertinent Negatives are attributes or qualifiers for elements or fields. There are 11 possible Pertinent Negative values and the available list for each field varies as appropriate to the field. Two examples of the use of Pertinent Negatives are:
      i. Documenting non-administration of Aspirin for chest pain by the EMS provider with the Pertinent Negative of “Medication Already Taken” to show evidence that this treatment requirement was met.
      ii. Documenting assessment of, and lack of a Gun Shot Wound to the chest with the qualifier of “Chest> GSW> Exam Finding Not Present” in the examination section. Previously you could only document a positive finding of a GSW and there was no way to document in the data fields that you looked and did not find one.

4. NEMSIS Element and Value Name Formats
   a. NEMSIS Elements/Fields are organized into groups with other related elements/fields.
There are two parent datasets: Demographic (designated by a “d”) and EMS (designated by an “e”). The majority of the documentation in any ePCR falls in the “e” section. The Demographic dataset is intended to be descriptive of the EMS agencies and system characteristics for correlation at a larger research level, rather than for use in operational PI reviews.

The element numbering structure reflects the dataset and the text group name of the element.

1. An example would be “eVitals.06 - SBP (Systolic Blood Pressure)” where “e” is the EMS dataset and “Vitals” is the dataset grouping for all elements related to Vitals and the number is the number assigned to a specific element.

2. “eVitals.06” is used to store the data in the background and “SBP (Systolic Blood Pressure)” is what providers and reviewers see.

b. Values are designated by a code and text name.
   i. The codes are generally derived from various sources such as ICD-10, SNOMED or RxNorm and are used to actually store and move the data in the background.
   ii. Codes are not seen by the EMS provider in the ePCR.
   iii. Text names are intended to be shown to the EMS provider. Some software systems allow the visible text name to be modified or relabeled to meet local standards or nomenclature. This feature can actually help improve data quality by making documentation easier for the provider.
   iv. An example of a value code and name for cardiac chest pain would be found under the element “eProtocols.01 - Protocols Used” and be “9914117 Medical-Cardiac Chest Pain”.

c. All minimum General Documentation Guideline requirements are identified using the NEMSIS element and values codes and names to allow application across a variety of ePCR software displayed labels for these fields.

5. Custom Elements/Fields and Values
   a. The NEMSIS Standard provides a data format for software vendors to create custom elements or values requested by states or local systems.
   b. States or local systems may create new elements or value extensions for existing NEMSIS elements to meet regional needs. An example of this would be adding additional protocol name values not on the NEMSIS list.

Airway Confirmation Fields

Specific use of the NEMSIS Airway Confirmation fields in documentation will not be detailed at this time due to current operational and technical challenges all states, local systems and ePCR software vendors continue to struggle to work through.

The NEMSIS airway confirmation fields were closely modeled on the “Recommended Guidelines for Uniform Reporting of Data from Out-of-Hospital Airway Management: Position Statement of the National Association of EMS Physicians.” and the fields and values could provide excellent and appropriately useful data to evaluate airway management.

However, the technical structure of the fields has made their practical use limited as all the data is collected as a separate, self-contained group, rather than as part of the procedures group. This means EMS providers would need to enter much of the same information twice on a patient care
report in both the procedures area and airway confirmation section (when, who did it, what device was used, and complications).

Furthermore, the airway group can only be entered once per patient care report, so the fields cannot be used again if more than one airway was required (e.g. one airway became ineffective and needed to be replaced with a different type of airway). Many states and ePCR software vendors have been struggling with how to make these fields functional for use by only using a portion of them or looking to add mirrored custom values that are directly linked to procedures performed. However, solutions are currently far from practical, functional, effective or uniform in how they are being implemented or used across various systems. Therefore, specific use of the NEMSIS Airway Confirmation fields will not be addressed further at this time.

References

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
April 10, 2017
Cardiovascular

Adult and Pediatric Syncope and Presyncope

Aliases

Loss of consciousness, passed out, fainted

Patient Care Goals

1. Stabilize and resuscitate when necessary
2. Initiate monitoring and diagnostic procedures
3. Transfer for further evaluation

Patient Presentation

Syncope is heralded by both the loss of consciousness and the loss of postural tone and resolves spontaneously without medical interventions. Syncope typically is abrupt in onset and resolves equally quickly. EMS providers may find the patient awake and alert on initial evaluation. Presyncope is defined as the prodromal symptoms of syncope. It usually lasts for seconds to minutes and may be described by the patient as “nearly blacking out” or “nearly fainting”

Inclusion criteria
1. Abrupt loss of consciousness with loss of postural tone
2. Prodromal symptoms of syncope

Exclusion criteria
Conditions other than the above, including patients:
1. Patients with alternate and obvious cause of loss of consciousness (such as trauma – see Head Injury Guideline)
2. Patients with ongoing mental status changes or coma should be treated per the Altered Mental Status guideline

Patient Management

Assessment
1. Pertinent History
   a. Review the patient’s past medical history, including a history of:
      i. Cardiovascular disease (e.g. cardiac disease/stroke)
      ii. Seizure
      iii. Recent trauma
      iv. Anticoagulation
      v. Dysrhythmia
      vi. Congestive heart failure (CHF)
      vii. Syncope
   b. History of Present Illness, including:
      i. Conditions leading to the event
ii. Patient complaints before or after the event including prodromal symptoms

iii. Relationship to exertion
   1. Syncope that occurs during exercise often indicates an ominous cardiac cause. Patients should be evaluated at the ED.
   2. Syncope that occurs following exercise is almost always vasovagal and benign.

iv. History from others on scene, including seizures or shaking, presence of pulse/breathing (if noted), duration of the event, events that lead to the resolution of the event

   c. Review of Systems:
      i. Occult blood loss (GI/GU)
      ii. Fluid losses (nausea/vomiting/diarrhea) and fluid intake
      iii. Current Medications

2. Pertinent Physical Exam Including:
   a. Attention to vital signs as well as evaluation for trauma
   b. Detailed neurologic exam (including stroke screening and mental status)
   c. Heart, lung, abdominal and extremity exam
   d. Additional Evaluation:
      i. Cardiac monitoring
      ii. Ongoing vital signs
      iii. 12-lead EKG

**Treatment and Interventions:**

Should be directed at abnormalities discovered in the physical exam or on additional examination and may include management of cardiac dysrhythmias, cardiac ischemia/infarct, hemorrhage, shock, and the like.

1. Manage airway as indicated
2. Obtain detailed history
3. Oxygen as appropriate
4. Evaluate for hemorrhage and treat for shock if indicated
5. Establish IV access
6. Fluid bolus if appropriate
7. Cardiac Monitor
8. 12-lead EKG
9. Monitor for and treat arrhythmias (if present refer to appropriate guideline)

**Patient Safety Considerations:**

Patients suffering syncope due to arrhythmia may suffer recurrent arrhythmia and should therefore be placed on a cardiac monitor. Geriatric patients suffering falls from standing may sustain significant injury and should be diligently screened for trauma. Refer to the General Trauma Management guideline

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. By being most proximate to the scene and to the patient’s presentation, EMS providers are commonly in a unique position to identify the cause of syncope. Consideration of potential causes, ongoing monitoring of vitals and cardiac rhythm as well as detailed exam and history are essential pieces of information to pass onto hospital providers.

2. All patients suffering from syncope deserve hospital level evaluation, even if they appear normal with few complaints on scene.

3. High risk causes of syncope include the following:
   a. CARDIOVASCULAR
      i. Myocardial infarction (MI)
      ii. Aortic stenosis (AS)
      iii. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HOCM)
      iv. Pulmonary embolus (PE)
      v. Thoracic aortic dissection (TAD)
      vi. Lethal dysrhythmia (VTACH)
   b. NEUROVASCULAR
      i. Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH)
      ii. TIA/Stroke

4. Consider high risk 12-lead EKG features including:
   a. Evidence of QT prolongation (generally over 500ms)
   b. Delta waves
   c. Brugada syndrome (incomplete RBBB pattern in V1/V2 with ST segment elevation)

Pertinent Assessment Findings

1. Evidence of trauma
2. Evidence of cardiac dysfunction (e.g. evidence of CHF, arrhythmia)
3. Evidence of hemorrhage
4. Evidence of neurologic compromise
5. Evidence of alternate etiology, including seizure
6. Initial and ongoing cardiac rhythm
7. 12-lead EKG findings

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914149 – Medical-Syncope

Key Documentation Elements

1. Presenting cardiac rhythm
2. Cardiac rhythm present when patient is symptomatic
3. Any cardiac rhythm changes

Performance Measures

1. Acquisition of 12-lead EKG
2. Application of cardiac monitor
3. EMS Compass Measure Stroke-01: Stroke assessment score is determined and documented for any patient with a provider impression of stroke or TIA when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
References

4. Benditt D. Approach to the patient with syncope. *Cardiology Clinics*. 2013; 31(1);
6. Ouyang H, Quinn J. Diagnosis and management of syncope in the emergency department. *Emergency Medicine Clinics of North America*. 2010; 28(3);

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Chest Pain/Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS)/ST-segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI)

**Aliases**

Heart attack, myocardial infarction (MI)

**Patient Care Goals**

1. Identify STEMI quickly
2. Determine the time of symptom onset
3. Activate hospital-based STEMI system of care
4. Monitor vital signs and cardiac rhythm and be prepared to provide CPR and defibrillation if needed
5. Administer appropriate medications
6. Transport to appropriate facility

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria**

Chest pain or discomfort in other areas of the body (e.g. arm, jaw, epigastrium) of suspected cardiac origin, shortness of breath, sweating, nausea, vomiting, and dizziness. Atypical or unusual symptoms are more common in women, the elderly and diabetic patients. May also present with CHF, syncope and/or shock.

Some patients will present with non-STEMI chest pain and otherwise have a low likelihood of ACS (e.g. blunt trauma to the chest of a child). For these patients, defer the administration of aspirin and nitrates and refer to Pain Management guideline.

**Patient Management**

**Assessment, Treatment, and Interventions**

1. Signs and symptoms include chest pain, congestive heart failure, syncope, shock, symptoms similar to a patient’s previous myocardial infarction (MI)
2. Assess the patient’s cardiac rhythm
   a. Treat pulseless rhythms, tachycardia, or symptomatic bradycardia (see Cardiovascular and Resuscitation guideline sections)
3. If the patient is dyspneic, hypoxemic, or has obvious signs of heart failure, EMS providers should administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation (per Universal Care guideline)
4. Administer aspirin; chewable, nonenteric-coated aspirin preferred (160 to 325 mg)
5. Establish IV Access
6. The 12-lead EKG is the primary diagnostic tool that identifies a STEMI. It is imperative that EMS providers routinely acquire a 12-lead EKG within 10 minutes for all patients exhibiting signs and symptoms of ACS
a. The EKG may be transmitted for remote interpretation by a physician or screened for STEMI by properly trained EMS providers, with or without the assistance of computer-interpretation
b. Advance notification should be provided to the receiving hospital for patients identified as having STEMI
c. Performance of serial EKGs is suggested
d. All EKGs should be made available to treating personnel at the receiving hospital, whether brought in or transmitted from the field
7. EMS providers should administer nitroglycerin doses (tablets or spray) q 3-5 minutes as long as SBP > 100. Administer nitrates with extreme caution, if at all, to patients with inferior-wall STEMI or suspected right ventricular (RV) involvement because these patients require adequate RV preload.
8. Nitrates are contraindicated when patients have taken an erectile dysfunction medication within 24 hours (48 hours for tadalafil)
9. Analgesia is indicated in STEMI when chest discomfort is unresponsive to nitrates. Morphine should be used with caution in unstable angina (UA)/NSTEMI due to an association with increased mortality
10. Transport and destination decisions should be based on local resources and system of care

Patient Safety Considerations
1. Observe for signs of clinical deterioration: dysrhythmias, CP, SOB, decreased LOC/syncope, or other signs of shock/hypotension
2. Perform serial 12-lead EKGs (especially any time clinical changes noted)

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations
Acute coronary syndrome may present with atypical pain, vague or only generalized complaints

Pertinent Assessment Findings
A complete medication list should be obtained from each patient. It is especially important for the treating physician to be informed if the patient is taking beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, clonidine, digoxin, and medications for the treatment of erectile dysfunction

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914117 – Medical-Cardiac Chest Pain
- 9914143 – Medical-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI)

Key Documentation Elements
1. The time of symptom onset
2. The time of patient contact by EMS to the time of 12-lead EKG acquisition
3. The time ASA administered, or reason why not given
4. The time of STEMI notification

Performance Measures
1. The time of patient contact by to the time of 12-lead EKG acquisition within 10 minutes
2. The time from first diagnostic 12-lead EKG to STEMI notification.
3. Confirmation patient received Aspirin (taken Prior To EMS Arrival, given by EMS, or substantiated by other pertinent negatives)
4. The time of a STEMI patient’s ultimate arrival to a receiving hospital
5. *The time of EMS notification to the time of activation of a cardiac catheterization laboratory
6. *The time of arrival at the PCI center to the time of cardiac catheterization (door-to-balloon time) OR if patient not transported directly to PCI center, the time of arrival at receiving hospital to thrombolitics
7. *The time of prehospital 12-lead EKG acquisition to the time of cardiac catheterization (EKG-to-balloon time)

*NOTE: These measures can only be evaluated if EMS documentation can be combined with information provided by the receiving hospital

References


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Bradycardia

**Aliases**

Heart block, junctional rhythm

**Patient Care Goals**

1. Maintain adequate perfusion
2. Treat underlying cause:
   a. Hypoxia
   b. Shock
   c. Second or third degree AV block
   d. Toxin exposure (beta-blocker, calcium channel blocker, organophosphates, digoxin)
   e. Electrolyte disorder
   f. Increased intracranial pressure (ICP)
   g. Other

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**

1. Heart rate < 60 with either symptoms (AMS, CP, CHF, seizure, syncope, shock, pallor, diaphoresis) or evidence of hemodynamic instability
2. The major EKG rhythms classified as bradycardia include:
   a. Sinus bradycardia
   b. Second-degree AV block
   c. Type I — Wenckenbach/Mobitz I
   d. Type II — Mobitz II
   e. Third-degree AV block complete block
   f. Ventricular escape rhythms
3. See additional inclusion criteria, below, for pediatric patients

**Exclusion Criteria**

No specific recommendations

**Patient Management**

**Assessment, Treatment, and Interventions**

1. Adult Management
   a. Manage airway as necessary
   b. Provide supplemental O₂ as needed to maintain O₂ saturation ≥ 94%
   c. Initiate monitoring and perform 12-lead EKG
   d. Establish IV access
   e. Finger stick blood glucose and treat hypoglycemia per the Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia guidelines
   f. Consider the following additional therapies if bradycardia and symptoms or hemodynamic instability continue:
      i. Atropine 0.5 mg IV q 3-5 minute (max 3 mg)
ii. **Vasopressor medications (in order of preference)**
   1. Epinephrine IV drip 0.02-0.2 mcg/kg/min titrated to a MAP>65 mmHg. **or**
   2. Epinephrine by push dose (dilute boluses). Prepare 10 mcg/mL by adding 1 mL 0.1mg/mL (1:10,000) Epinephrine to 9 mL Normal Saline, then administer 10-20 mcg boluses (1-2mL) every 2 minutes titrated MAP >65mmHg **or**
   3. Norepinephrine 0.02-0.4 mcg/kg/minute IV titrated to a MAP>65 mmHg.

iii. **Transcutaneous Pacing**
    If pacing is performed, consider sedation or pain control

2. **Pediatric Management**

   Treatment is only indicated for patients who are symptomatic (pale/cyanotic, diaphoretic, altered mental status, hypoxic)

   a. Initiate chest compressions
   b. Manage airway and assist ventilations as necessary with minimally interrupted chest compressions using a compression to ventilation ratio 15:2 (30:2 if single provider is present)
   c. Provide supplemental O₂ as needed to maintain O₂ saturations ≥ 94%
   d. Initiate monitoring and perform 12-lead EKG
   e. Establish IV access
   f. Finger stick blood glucose and treat hypoglycemia per the **Hypoglycemia/Hyperglycemia** guideline
   g. Consider the following additional therapies if bradycardia and symptoms or hemodynamic instability continue:
      i. Epinephrine by push dose (dilute boluses). Prepare 10 mcg/mL by adding 1 mL 0.1mg/mL (1:10,000) Epinephrine to 9 mL Normal Saline, then administer 0.01mg/kg (0.1ml/kg) maximum single dose 10mcg (1ml) every 3-5 minutes titrated MAP >65mmHg.
      ii. Also consider atropine 0.01-0.02 mg/kg IV with minimum dose of 0.1 mg if increased vagal tone or cholinergic drug toxicity
      iii. Transcutaneous pacing. If pacing is performed, consider sedation or pain control

   Epinephrine may be used for bradycardia and poor perfusion unresponsive to ventilation and oxygenation. It is reasonable to administer atropine for bradycardia caused by increased vagal tone or cholinergic drug toxicity

   **Patient Safety Considerations**

   If pacing is performed, consider sedation or pain control

   **Notes/Educational Pearls**

   **Key Considerations**
1. Observe for signs of decreased end-organ perfusion: chest pain (CP), shortness of breath (SOB), decreased level of consciousness, syncope or other signs of shock/hypotension
2. Patients who have undergone cardiac transplant will not respond to atropine
3. Consider potential culprit medications including beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, sodium channel blockers/anti-depressants, digoxin, and clonidine. If medication overdose is considered, refer to appropriate guideline in the Toxins and Environmental section.
4. The differential diagnosis includes the following: MI, hypoxia, pacemaker failure, hypothermia, sinus bradycardia, athletes, head injury with increased ICP, stroke, spinal cord lesion, sick sinus syndrome, AV blocks, overdose, cholinergic nerve agents
5. Consider hyperkalemia in the patient with wide complex bradycardia
6. Bradycardia should be managed via the least invasive manner possible, escalating care as needed
   a. Third degree heart block or the denervated heart (as in cardiac transplant) may not respond to atropine and in these cases, proceed quickly to chronotropic agents (such as epinephrine or dopamine), or transcutaneous pacing. Dopamine is not indicated for pediatric patients.
   b. In cases of impending hemodynamic collapse, proceed directly to transcutaneous pacing
7. Be aware of acute coronary syndrome as a cause of bradycardia in adult patients
8. When dosing medications for pediatric patients, dose should be weight based for non-obese patients and based on ideal body weight for obese patients

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

No specific recommendations

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914115 – Medical-Bradycardia

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. Time, dose and response of medications given
2. Pacing: Time started or stopped, rate, joules, capture and response, rate,
3. Patient weight
4. Pediatric length-based tape color (for pediatrics who fit on tape)
5. History of event supporting treatment of underlying causes

**Performance Measures**

1. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old
2. Blood sugar obtained.
3. EMS Compass Measure Hypoglycemia-01: For blood sugar less than 60 mg/dl: Patient received food, oral glucose, dextrose or glucagon to treat hypoglycemia when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
4. Correct medication(s) and dose given for patient condition, age and weight.
5. Correct application and use of cardiac pacing
6. Use of sedation or pain management with cardiac pacing

References


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Implantable Ventricular Assist Devices

**Aliases**

Ventricular assist device (VAD), left ventricular assist device (LVAD), right ventricular assist device (RVAD), biventricular assist device (BiVAD)

**Patient Care Goals**

1. Rapid identification of, and interventions for, cardiovascular compromise in patients with VADs
2. Rapid identification of, and interventions for VAD-related malfunctions or complications

**Inclusion Criteria**

- Adult patients that have had an implantable ventricular assist device (VAD) including Left Ventricular Assist Device (LVAD), right ventricular assist device (RVADs); and biventricular-assist devices (BiVADs) and have symptoms of cardiovascular compromise
- Patients with VADs that are in cardiac arrest
- Patients with VADs that are experiencing a medical or injury-related event not involving the cardiovascular system or VAD malfunction

**Exclusion Criteria**

- Adult patients who do not have a VAD in place.

**Patient Management:**

**Assessment:**

1. Assess for possible pump malfunction
   a. Assess for alarms
   b. Auscultate for pump sound “hum”
   c. Signs of hypoperfusion including pallor, diaphoresis, altered mental status
2. If the VAD pump has malfunctioned:
   a. Utilize available resources to troubleshoot potential VAD malfunctions and to determine appropriate corrective actions to restore normal VAD function:
      i. Contact the patient’s VAD-trained companion, if available,
      ii. Contact the patient’s VAD coordinator, using the phone number on the device
      iii. Check all the connections to system controller
      iv. Change VAD batteries, and/or change system controller if indicated
      v. Have patient stop all activity and assess for patient tolerance
      vi. Follow appropriate cardiovascular condition-specific protocol(s) as indicated
Treatment and Interventions:

1. Manage airway as indicated
2. Cardiac monitoring
3. IV Access
4. Acquire 12-lead EKG
5. If patient is experiencing VAD-related complications or cardiovascular problems, expedite transport to the medical facility where VAD was placed if patient’s clinical condition and time allows
6. If patient has a functioning VAD and is experiencing a non-cardiovascular-related problem, transport to a facility that is appropriate for the patient’s main presenting problem without manipulating the device
7. If patient has a functioning VAD and is experiencing a non-cardiovascular-related problem, transport to a facility that is appropriate for the patient’s main presenting problem without manipulating the device
8. If patient is in full cardiac arrest
   a. CPR should NOT be performed if there is any evidence the pump is still functioning. The decision whether to perform CPR should be made based upon best clinical judgment in consultation with the patient’s VAD-trained companion and the VAD coordinator (or medical control if VAD coordinator unavailable). CPR may be initiated only where:
      i. You have confirmed the pump has stopped AND troubleshooting efforts to restart it have failed, AND
      ii. The patient is unresponsive and has no detectable signs of life

Notes/Educational Pearls

1. You do not need to disconnect the controller or batteries in order to defibrillate or cardiovert
2. You do not need to disconnect the controller or batteries in order to acquire a 12-lead EKG
3. Automatic non-invasive cuff blood pressures may be difficult to obtain due to the narrow pulse pressure created by the continuous flow pump
4. Flow though many VAD devices is not pulsatile and patients may not have a palpable pulse or accurate pulse oximetry
5. The blood pressure, if measurable, may not be an accurate measure of perfusion.
6. Ventricular fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia, or asystole/PEA may be the patient’s “normal” underlying rhythm. Evaluate clinical condition and provide care in consultation with VAD coordinator
7. The patient’s travel bag should accompany him/her at all times with back-up controller and spare batteries
8. If feasible, bring the patient’s Power Module, cable and Display Module with patient to the hospital
9. All patients should carry a spare pump controller with them
10. The most common cause for VAD alarms are low batteries or battery failures
11. Although automatic non-invasive blood pressure cuffs are often ineffective in measuring systolic and diastolic pressure, if they do obtain a measurement, the MAP is usually accurate
12. Other VAD complications
   a. Infection
   b. Stroke/TIA
   c. Bleeding
d. Arrhythmias
e. Cardiac Tamponade
f. CHF
g. Aortic Insufficiency

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914069 – General-Medical Device Malfunction
- 9914065 – General-Indwelling Medical Devices/Equipment

Key Documentation Elements
- Information gained from the VAD control box indicating any specific device malfunctions
- Interventions performed to restore a malfunctioning VAD to normal function
- Time of notification to and instructions from VAD-trained companion and/or VAD Coordinator

Performance Measures
1. Identify and mitigate any correctable VAD malfunctions
2. Perform CPR for patients in cardiac arrest when indicated

References
4. Shinar Z., et. al., Chest compressions may be safe in arresting patients with left ventricular assist devices (LVADs) *Resuscitation* 2014 May;85(5):702-4.

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Tachycardia with a Pulse

**Aliases**

Supraventricular tachycardia (SVT), ventricular tachycardia (V-tach), multi-focal atrial tachycardia (MAT), Torsades, atrial fibrillation (a fib), atrial flutter

**Patient Care Goals**

1. Maintain adequate oxygenation, ventilation and perfusion
2. Restore regular sinus rhythm - correct rhythm disturbance
3. Search for underlying cause:
   a. Medications (caffeine, diet pills, thyroid, decongestants)
   b. Drugs (cocaine, amphetamines)
   c. History of dysrhythmia
   d. CHF

**Patient Presentation**

Patients will manifest elevated heart rate for age and may or may not also present with associated symptoms such as palpitations, dyspnea, chest pain, syncope/near-syncope, hemodynamic compromise, altered mental status or other signs of end organ malperfusion

**Inclusion Criteria**

Heart Rate > 100 in adults or relative tachycardia in pediatric patients

**Exclusion Criteria**

Sinus tachycardia

**Patient Management**

**Assessment, Treatments, and Interventions**

1. Adult Management
   a. Manage airway as necessary
   b. Provide supplemental O₂ as needed to maintain O₂ saturation ≥ 94%
   c. Initiate monitoring and perform 12-lead EKG
   d. Establish IV access
   e. Finger stick blood glucose and treat hypoglycemia per the Diabetic guideline
   f. Consider the following additional therapies if tachycardia and symptoms or hemodynamic instability continue:
      i. **Regular Narrow Complex Tachycardia – Stable (SVT)**
         1. Perform vagal maneuvers
         2. Adenosine 6 mg IV (proximal site) followed by 10 ml fluid bolus. If tachycardia continues, give adenosine 12 mg IV. A third dose of adenosine,12 mg IV, can be given
         3. Diltiazem 0.25 mg/kg slowly IV over 2 minutes. After 15 minutes, a second dose of diltiazem 0.35 mg/kg IV may be given if needed
4. Metoprolol 5 mg IV given over 1-2 minutes. May repeat as needed every 5 minutes for a total of 3 doses

ii. **Regular Narrow Complex Tachycardia – Unstable**
   1. Deliver a synchronized shock based on manufacturer’s recommendations
   2. For responsive patients, consider sedation

iii. **Irregular Narrow Complex Tachycardia – Stable** (atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, multifocal atrial tachycardia)
   1. Diltiazem 0.25 mg/kg slowly IV over 2 minutes. After 15 minutes, a second dose of diltiazem 0.35 mg/kg IV may be given if needed. For patients older than 65, recommend initial dose of diltiazem 10 mg IV and a second dose of 20 mg
   2. Metoprolol 5 mg IV given over 1-2 minutes. May repeat as needed every 5 minutes for a total of 3 doses

iv. **Irregular Narrow Complex Tachycardia – Unstable**
   1. Deliver a synchronized shock based on manufacturer’s recommendation
   2. For responsive patients, consider sedation

v. **Regular Wide Complex Tachycardia – Stable** (ventricular tachycardia - VT, supraventricular tachycardia - SVT, atrial fibrillation/flutter with aberrancy, accelerated idioventricular rhythms, pre-excited tachycardias with accessory pathways, torsades de pointes)
   1. Amiodarone 150 mg IV over 10 minute; may repeat
   2. Procainamide 20-50 mg/min until arrhythmia suppressed, hypotension ensues, QRS duration increases >50%, or maximum dose 17 mg/kg given. Maintenance infusion: 1-4 mg/min. Avoid if prolonged QT or CHF
   3. Lidocaine 1-1.5 mg/kg IV; may be repeated at 5 minute intervals for a maximum dose of 3 mg/kg IV
   4. Adenosine 6 mg IV (proximal site) followed by 10 ml fluid bolus; if monomorphic tachycardia continues, give adenosine 12 mg IV

vi. **Irregular Wide Complex Tachycardia – Stable** (atrial fibrillation with aberrancy, pre-excited atrial fibrillation (i.e. atrial fibrillation using an accessory pathway), MAT or polymorphic VT/torsades de pointes.
   1. Amiodarone 150 mg IV over 10 minute; may repeat if needed
   2. If torsades, give magnesium 1-2 grams IV over 10 minutes
   3. Procainamide 20-50 mg/min until arrhythmia suppressed, hypotension ensues, QRS duration increases >50%, or maximum dose 17 mg/kg given. Maintenance infusion: 1-4 mg/min. Avoid if prolonged QT or CHF

2. **Pediatric Management**
   a. Manage airway as necessary
   b. Provide supplemental O₂ as needed to maintain O₂ saturation ≥ 94%
   c. Initiate monitoring and perform 12-lead EKG
   d. Establish IV access
   e. Finger stick blood glucose and treat hypoglycemia per the Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia guidelines
   f. Consider the following additional therapies if tachycardia and symptoms or hemodynamic instability continue:
      i. **Regular Narrow Complex Tachycardia – Stable** (SVT)
1. Perform vagal maneuvers
2. Adenosine 0.1 mg/kg (max of 6 mg); if unsuccessful, may repeat with 0.2 mg/kg (max of 12 mg)

ii. **Regular Narrow Complex Tachycardia – Unstable**
   1. Deliver a synchronized shock; 0.5-1 J/kg for the first dose
   2. Repeat doses should be 2 J/kg

iii. **Regular, Wide Complex Tachycardia - Stable**
   1. Consider adenosine 0.1 mg/kg (max of 6 mg) for SVT with aberrancy
   2. Otherwise give amiodarone 5 mg/kg IV (max of 150 mg) over 10 minutes

iv. **Regular, Wide Complex Tachycardia – Unstable**
   Synchronized cardioversion 0.5-1.0 J/kg

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**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

1. Causes:
   a. Hypovolemia
   b. Hypoxia
   c. Hydrogen (acidosis)
   d. Myocardial Infarction
   e. Hypokalemia/hyperkalemia
   f. Hypoglycemia
   g. Hypothermia
   h. Toxins/Overdose
   i. Tamponade
   j. Tension pneumothorax
   k. Thrombus – central or peripheral
   l. Trauma
   m. Hyperthyroidism

2. Atrial fibrillation rarely requires cardioversion in the field. As it is difficult to ascertain onset, risk of stroke needs to be addressed

3. A wide-complex irregular rhythm should be considered pre-excited atrial fibrillation; extreme care must be taken in these patients. Characteristic EKG findings include a short PR interval and in some cases, a delta wave. Avoid AV nodal blocking agents such as adenosine, calcium channel blockers, digoxin, and possibly beta-blockers in patients with pre-excitation atrial fibrillation (e.g., Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome, Lown-Ganong-Levine Syndrome) because these drugs may cause a paradoxical increase in the ventricular response. Blocking the AV node in some of these patients may lead to impulses that are transmitted exclusively down the accessory pathway, which can result in ventricular fibrillation. Amiodarone or Procainamide may be used as an alternative

4. Amiodarone or Procainamide can be used as a rate-controlling agent for patients who are intolerant of or unresponsive to other agents, such as patients with CHF who may not otherwise tolerate diltiazem or metoprolol. Caution should be exercised in those who are not receiving anticoagulation, as amiodarone can promote cardioversion

5. Administer metoprolol to patients with SBP greater than 120mmHg. Worsening CHF, COPD, asthma, as well as hypotension and bradycardia can occur with use of metoprolol

6. Biphasic waveforms are have been proven to convert atrial fibrillation at lower energies and higher rates of success than monophasic waveforms. Strategies include dose escalation (70,
120, 150, 170J for biphasic or 100, 200, 300, 360J for monophasic) versus beginning with single high energy/highest success rate for single shock delivered
7. Studies in infants and children have demonstrated the effectiveness of adenosine for the treatment of hemodynamically stable or unstable SVT
8. Adenosine should be considered the preferred medication for stable SVT. Verapamil may be considered as alternative therapy in older children but should not be routinely used in infants. Procainamide or amiodarone given by a slow IV infusion with careful hemodynamic monitoring may be considered for refractory SVT

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

No specific recommendations

**Patient Safety Considerations**

1. Only use one antidysrhythmic at a time
2. If using cardioversion, consider sedation or pain control
3. With irregular wide complex tachycardia (atrial fibrillation with aberrancy such as Wolff-Parkinson-White and Lown-Ganong Levine), avoid use of AV nodal blocking agents (e.g., adenosine, calcium channel blockers, beta blockers)

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMESIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914199 – Medical-Tachycardia
- 9914151 – Medical-Ventricular Tachycardia (With Pulse)
- 9914147 – Medical-Supraventricular Tachycardia (Including Atrial Fibrillation)

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. All rhythm changes
2. Time, dose and response to medications given
3. Cardioversion times, synchronization, attempts, joules and response
4. Obtain monitor strips after each intervention
5. Patient weight
6. Pediatric length-based tape color (for pediatrics who fit on tape)
7. History of event supporting treatment of underlying causes

**Performance Measures**

1. Time to clinical improvement from patient contact
2. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old
3. Blood sugar obtained
4. EMS Compass Measure Hypoglycemia-01: For blood sugar less than 60 mg/dl: Patient received food, oral glucose, dextrose or glucagon to treat hypoglycemia when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
5. Correct medication(s) and dose given for patient condition, age and weight
6. Correct cardioversion joules delivered given patient weight and/or condition
7. Use of sedation for responsive patient

References


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Suspected Stroke / Transient Ischemic Attack

Aliases
Cerebrovascular accident (CVA), TIA

Patient Care Goals
1. Detect neurological deficits
2. Determine eligibility for transport to a stroke center

Patient Presentation
1. Neurologic deficit such as facial droop, localized weakness, gait disturbance, slurred speech, altered mentation
2. Hemiparesis or hemiplegia
3. Dysconjugate gaze, forced or crossed gaze (if patient is unable to voluntarily respond to exam, makes no discernible effort to respond, or LOC is such as there is no response)
4. Severe headache, neck pain/stiffness, difficulty seeing

Inclusion Criteria
Patient has signs and symptoms consistent with stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA)

Exclusion Criteria
1. If glucose < 60 refer to Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia guidelines
2. If trauma and GCS < 13, refer to Head Injury and General Trauma Management guidelines

Patient Management
Assessment
1. Use a validated prehospital stroke scale that may include, but is not limited to:
   a. Facial smile/grimace – ask patient to smile
   b. Arm drift – close eyes and hold out arms for count of 10 seconds
   c. Speech - “You can’t teach an old dog new tricks”
2. Pertinent historical data includes:
   a. History: “last seen normal”
   b. Neurologic status assessment (see Appendix VI)
   c. Presence of stroke mimics including:
      a. Hypoglycemia
      b. Seizure
      c. Sepsis
      d. Migraine
      e. Intoxication

Treatment and Interventions
1. Determine – Time “last seen normal”
2. Titrate oxygen to > 94%
3. If seizure activity present, refer to Seizures guideline
4. Obtain blood glucose level. Treat only if glucose < 60
5. Acquire 12-lead EKG if possible
6. Hospital notification per local stroke plan

**Patient Safety Considerations**

1. Prevent aspiration – elevate head of stretcher 15-30 degrees if systolic BP >100 mm Hg; maintain head and neck in neutral alignment, without flexing the neck
2. Protect paralyzed limbs from injury
3. Avoid multiple IV attempts

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

1. Transport and destination decisions should be based on local resources and stroke system of care. Destinations hospitals may include; Stroke Ready, Primary Stroke Center or Comprehensive Stroke Center
2. Do not treat hypertension
3. Cardiac monitor
4. Pediatrics: Treatment principles remain the same. Although rare, pediatric patients can have strokes. Stroke scales are not validated for pediatric patients. The EMS crew should call ahead to make sure that the hospital can manage the patient

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914145 – Medical-Stroke/TIA

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. “Last seen normal” must be specific. If the patient was last seen normal prior to bedtime the night before, this is the time to be documented. (Not time the patient woke up with symptoms present)
2. Blood glucose results
3. Specific validated stroke scale used and findings
4. Time of notification to receiving hospital

**Performance Measures**

1. Documentation of time “last seen normal”
2. Use of validated stroke scare
3. EMS Compass Measure Stroke-01: Stroke assessment score is determined and documented for any patient with a provider impression of stroke or TIA when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
4. Blood glucose level obtained
5. EMS Compass Measure Hypoglycemia-01: For blood sugar less than 60 mg/dl: Patient received food, oral glucose, dextrose or glucagon to treat hypoglycemia when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure Seizure-01: Blood Glucose was obtained for patients with status seizure activity when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
7. EMS Compass Measure Seizure-02: Patients with status seizure activity received benzodiazepines when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
8. Hospital stroke team pre-arrival alert or activation occurred as early as possible after positive stroke assessment finding
9. EMS Scene time minimized (goal <20 minutes)
10. *EMS Compass Measure Stroke-08: Patients with an Emergency Department diagnosis of stroke when patient has a positive stroke assessment or the providers primary or secondary impression contains any variation of stroke or TIA when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
   *NOTE: This measure can only be evaluated if EMS documentation can be combined with information provided by the receiving hospital

References
1. www.strokeassociation.org

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
General Medical

Abdominal Pain

Aliases
None

Patient Care Goals
1. Improve patient comfort
2. Identify life-threatening causes of abdominal pain

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
- Abdominal pain or discomfort related to a non-traumatic cause

Exclusion Criteria
- Abdominal pain due to trauma (See Trauma guideline)
- Abdominal pain due to or related to pregnancy (See OB/GYN guidelines)

Patient Management

Assessment
1. Perform airway assessment and management according to Airway Management and Oxygen Therapy Guidelines
2. Obtain vital signs including pulse, respiratory rate, pulse oximetry, and blood pressure
3. Provide evaluation and management of pain per the Pain management guideline
4. Obtain vascular access as necessary to provide analgesia and/or fluid resuscitation
5. Assess for life-threatening causes of abdominal pain, which may include:
   a. Ischemic, necrotic, or perforated bowel
      i. Severe tenderness
      ii. Abdominal pain with motion or “jiggling” of the abdomen
      iii. Fever
      iv. Bloody stool
      v. Nausea and vomiting
      vi. Possible absence of passage of stool or gas
      vii. Abdominal distention, with possible tympany to percussion
   b. Dissecting or ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA)
      i. Unequal femoral or distal lower extremity pulses
      ii. “Pulsatile” abdominal mass
      iii. Associated back pain and/or chest pain
      iv. Known history of abdominal aortic aneurysm
   c. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
      i. Vaginal bleeding
      ii. Recently diagnosed pregnancy
      iii. Recent missed period/menstrual cycle in women of childbearing age
d. Appendicitis/Peritonitis
   i. Focal Right Lower Quadrant (RLQ) tenderness, possibly with rebound and guarding
   ii. RLQ tenderness noted during palpation of the LLQ (positive Rovsing’s sign)
   iii. Peri-umbilical or diffuse abdominal tenderness with palpation or “jiggling” of the abdomen/pelvis
   iv. Fever
   v. Nausea, vomiting
   vi. Lack of appetite

e. Acute Cholecystitis
   i. Right upper quadrant or epigastric tenderness
   ii. Fever
   iii. Nausea and vomiting
   iv. Possible history of gallstones

f. Pyelonephritis
   i. Fever
   ii. Nausea, vomiting
   iii. Urinary frequency/urgency
   iv. Dysuria
   v. Hematuria
   vi. Back/flank pain
   vii. Costovertebral angle tenderness to percussion

6. Assess for signs of shock. If shock is present, provide treatment per appropriate Shock guideline.

7. Assess for other non-life threatening causes of abdominal pain
   a. Kidney stone
      i. Unilateral flank pain
      ii. Nausea, vomiting
      iii. Possible Hematuria

Treatment and Interventions

Medication Administration:

1. Provide analgesia per Pain management guideline
2. Administer antiemetics per Nausea & Vomiting guideline
3. Provide transport to an appropriate receiving facility. Consider specialty destination centers for conditions such as suspected abdominal aortic aneurysm
4. Reassess vital signs and response to therapeutic interventions throughout transport

Patient Safety Considerations

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations

- Assess for life-threatening causes of abdominal pain
- Provide appropriate treatment for pain, vomiting, and shock
• Consider transport to a trauma center if aortic aneurysm is suspected

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

• Rebound tenderness
• Guarding
• Abdominal distension
• Abdominal tympany to percussion
• Tenderness focal to a specific abdominal quadrant
• Presence of “pulsatile” abdominal mass
• Absence of or significant inequality of femoral or distal arterial pulses in lower extremities
• Hyper or hypothermia
• Rectal bleeding, hematemesis (character), vaginal bleeding

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

• 9914109 – Medical-Abdominal Pain

**Key Documentation Elements**

• Assessment of abdomen to include findings on palpation/percussion including presence or absence of masses and presence and nature of tenderness/pain

**Performance Measures**

• Assessment for life-threatening etiology
• Mitigation of pain according to Pain Management guideline

**References**

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
February 1, 2017
Abuse and Maltreatment

Aliases
Maltreatment of vulnerable populations

Patient Care Goals
1. Recognize any act or series of acts of commission or omission by a caregiver or person in a position of power over the patient that results in harm, potential for harm, or threat of harm to a patient
2. Take appropriate steps to protect the safety of the responders as well as bystanders
3. Get the patient out of immediate danger
4. Assess any patient injuries that may be the result of acute or chronic events
5. Attempt to preserve evidence whenever possible, however the overriding concern should be providing appropriate emergency care to the patient

Patient Presentation
1. Clues to abuse or maltreatment can vary with age group of the patient and type of abuse
2. Not all abuse or maltreatment is physical
3. EMS role is to:
   a. Document concerns
   b. Assess potentially serious injuries
   c. Disclose concerns to appropriate authorities
   d. Initiate help to get the patient into a safe situation
   e. Not to investigate or intervene beyond the steps above
   f. Leave further intervention to law enforcement personnel

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria
Absolute inclusion/exclusion criteria are not possible in this area. Rather, clues consistent with different types of abuse/maltreatment should be sought:

1. Potential clues to abuse/maltreatment from caregivers or general environment:
   a. Caregiver apathy about patient’s current situation
   b. Caregiver overreaction to questions about situation
   c. Inconsistent histories from caregivers or bystanders regarding what happened
   d. Information provided by caregivers or patient that is not consistent with injury patterns
   e. Injuries not appropriate for patient’s age or physical abilities (e.g. infants with injuries usually associated with ambulatory children, elders who have limited mobility with injury mechanisms inconsistent with their capabilities)
   f. Caregiver not allowing adult patient to speak for himself/herself, or who appears controlling. Pay special attention to patients who cannot communicate due to young age or language and/or cultural barriers
   g. Inadequate safety precautions or facilities where the patient lives and/or evidence of security measures that appear to confine the patient inappropriately
2. Potential clues to abuse or maltreatment that can be obtained from the patient:
   a. Multiple bruises in various stages of healing
   b. Age inappropriate behavior (e.g. adults who are submissive or fearful, children who act in a sexually inappropriate way)
   c. Pattern burns, bruises, or scars suggestive of specific weaponry used
d. Evidence of medical neglect for injuries or infections  
e. Unexplained trauma to genitourinary systems or frequent infections to this system  
f. Evidence of malnourishment and/or serious dental problems  

3. Have a high index of suspicion for abuse in children presenting with a Brief Resolved Unexplained Event (BRUE). See BRUE guideline

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Start with a primary survey and identify any potentially life threatening issues  
2. Document thorough secondary survey for potential abuse/maltreatment red flags:  
   a. Inability to communicate due to developmental age, language and/or cultural barrier  
   b. Multiple bruises in various stages of healing  
   c. Age inappropriate behavior (e.g. adults who are submissive or fearful, children who act in a sexually inappropriate way)  
   d. Pattern burns, bruises, or scars suggestive of specific weaponry used  
   e. Evidence of medical neglect for injuries or infections  
   f. Unexplained trauma to genitourinary systems or frequent infections to this system  
   g. Evidence of malnourishment and/or serious dental problems  

3. Assess physical issues and avoid extensive investigation of the specifics of abuse or maltreatment, but document any statements made spontaneously by patient. Avoid asking directed questions of a child.

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Address life threatening issues  
2. Remove the patient to a safe place even if no medical indication for transport  
3. Report concerns about potential abuse/maltreatment to law enforcement immediately, in accordance with state law, about:  
   a. Caregivers impeding your ability to assess/transport patient  
   b. Caregivers refusing care for the patient  
4. For patients transported, report concerns to hospital and/or law enforcement personnel per mandatory reporting laws

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. If no medical emergency exists, the next priority is safe patient disposition/removal from the potentially abusive situation  
2. Do not confront suspected perpetrators of abuse/maltreatment. This can create an unsafe situation for EMS and for the patient

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Definitions:  
   a. Abuse/maltreatment: Any act or series of acts of commission or omission by a caregiver or person in a position of power over the patient that results in harm, potential for harm, or threat of harm to a patient  
   b. Child maltreatment/abuse: Child maltreatment includes any act or series of acts of commission or omission by a parent or other caregiver that results in harm, potential for
harm, or threat of harm to a child. An act of commission (child abuse) is the physical, sexual or emotional maltreatment or neglect of a child or children. An act of omission (child neglect) includes failure to provide for the child’s needs (e.g. physical, emotional, medical/dental, and educational neglect) and failure to supervise (e.g. inadequate supervision or safety precautions, lack of appropriate car seat use and exposure to violent or dangerous environments)

c. Human trafficking: when people are abducted or coerced into service and often transported across international borders

2. Clues to abuse or maltreatment can vary depending on the age group of the patient and on the nature of the abuse. Remember that not all abuse or maltreatment involves physical harm. It is important to realize that the job of EMS is to document their concerns, assess the patient for potentially serious injuries, make sure that their concerns are disclosed to the appropriate legal authorities, and work towards getting the patient into a safe situation. EMS personnel should not take it upon themselves to investigate, interview, or intervene above and beyond those concepts and should leave further intervention to the appropriate law enforcement personnel

3. It is very important to have a high index of suspicion for abuse in children presenting with a Brief Resolved Unexplained Event (BRUE). Of the very serious causes of BRUE, child abuse has been found in as many as 11% of cases. One retrospective review noted that a call to 911 for BRUE was associated with an almost 5 times greater odds of abusive head trauma being diagnosed as the cause of the BRUE, clearly emphasizing the high index of suspicion EMS providers must have when responding to these calls

4. Abuse and maltreatment can happen to patients of all ages

5. Patients may be unwilling or unable to disclose abuse or maltreatment so the responsibility falls on EMS personnel to assess the situation, document appropriately, and take appropriate action to secure a safe place for the patient

6. Document findings by describing what you see and not ascribing possible causes (e.g. “0.5-inch round burn to back” as opposed to “burn consistent with cigarette burn”

Pertinent Assessment Findings
As noted above

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914187 – General-Neglect or Abuse Suspected

Key Documentation Elements
Meticulous documentation of any statements by the patient and any physical findings on the patient or the surroundings are critical in abuse or maltreatment cases

Performance Measures
No specific recommendations

References
1. Department of Homeland Security has an initiative called the Blue Campaign that focuses on helping EMS personnel recognize potential human trafficking – the website, which includes resources for EMS personnel, is at: https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign
2. All states have specific mandatory reporting laws that dictate which specific crimes such as suspected abuse or maltreatment must be reported and to whom they must be reported. It is important to be familiar with the specific laws in your state including specifically who must make disclosures, what the thresholds are for disclosures, and to whom the disclosures must be made.

3. Centers for Disease Prevention  

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Agitated or Violent Patient/Behavioral Emergency

Aliases
Acute psychosis, patient restraint

Patient Care Goals
1. Provision of emergency medical care to the agitated, violent, or uncooperative patient
2. Maximizing and maintaining safety for the patient, EMS personnel, and others

Patient Presentation

Inclusion criteria
Patients of all ages who are exhibiting agitated, violent, or uncooperative behavior or who are a danger to self or others

Exclusion criteria
Patients exhibiting agitated or violent behavior due to medical conditions including, but not limited to:
1. Head trauma
2. Metabolic disorders (e.g. hypoglycemia, hypoxia)

Patient Management

Assessment
1. Note medications/substances on scene that may contribute to the agitation, or may be relevant to the treatment of a contributing medical condition
2. Maintain and support airway
3. Note respiratory rate and effort. If possible, monitor pulse oximetry and/or capnography
4. Assess circulatory status:
   a. Blood pressure (if possible)
   b. Pulse rate
   c. Capillary refill
5. Assess mental status
   a. Obtain blood glucose (if possible)
6. Obtain temperature (if possible)
7. Assess for evidence of traumatic injuries
8. Use a validated risk assessment tool such as RASS (Richmond Agitation Sedation Score), AMSS (Altered Mental Status Score), or BARS (Behavioral Activity Rating Scale) to risk stratify violent patients to help guide interventions

Treatment and Interventions
1. Establish patient rapport
   a. Attempt verbal reassurance and calm patient prior to use of chemical and/or physical restraints
   b. Engage family members/loved ones to encourage patient cooperation if their presence does not exacerbate the patient’s agitation
   c. Continued verbal reassurance and calming of patient following chemical/physical restraints
2. Chemical restraints
a. Notes:
   i. Selection of chemical restraint should be based upon the patient’s clinical condition, current medications, and allergies in addition to EMS resources and medical oversight
   ii. The medications are annotated to indicate when they are preferred for patients that are particularly high risk for violence as assessed by a validated scale – note that the dosing can be adjusted to achieve different levels of sedation
   iii. The numbering of medications below is not intended to indicate a hierarchy/preference of administration
b. Benzodiazepines
   i. Diazepam
      1. Adults:
         a. 5 mg IV; 2-5 minute onset of action, or
         b. 10 mg IM; 15-30 minute onset of action
      2. Pediatrics:
         a. 0.05-0.1 mg/kg IV, or
         b. 0.1-0.2 mg/kg IM
   ii. Lorazepam
      1. Adults:
         a. 2 mg IV; 2-5 minute onset of action, or
         b. 4 mg IM; 15-30 minute onset of action
      2. Pediatrics:
         a. 0.05 mg/kg IV, or
         b. 0.05 mg/kg IM
   iii. Midazolam
      1. Adults:
         a. 5 mg IV; 3-5 minute onset of action, or
         b. 5 mg IM; 10-15 minute onset of action, or
         c. 5 mg IN; 3-5 minute onset of action
      2. Pediatrics:
         a. 0.05-0.1 mg/kg IV, or
         b. 0.1-0.15 mg/kg IM, or
         c. 0.3 mg/kg IN
c. Antipsychotics
   i. Droperidol (option for high violence risk)
      1. Adults:
         a. 2.5 mg IV; 10 minute onset of action, or
         b. 5 mg IM; 20 minute onset of action
      2. Pediatrics: Not routinely recommended
   ii. Haloperidol (Limited data available, optimal dose not established)
      1. Adults:
         a. 5 mg IV; 5-10 minute onset of action, or
         b. 10 mg IM; 10-20 minute onset of action
      2. Pediatrics:
         a. Age 6-12 years: 1-3 mg IM (maximum dose 0.15 mg/kg)
   iii. Olanzapine (Note: Concurrent use of IM/IV benzodiazepines and olanzapine IM is not recommended as fatalities have been reported)
      1. Adults: 10 mg IM; 15-30 minute onset of action
2. Pediatrics:
   a. Age 6-11 years: 5 mg IM (limited data available for pediatric use)
   b. Age 12-18 years: 10 mg IM
iv. Ziprasidone
   1. Adults: 10 mg IM; 10 minute onset of action
   2. Pediatrics:
      a. Age 6-11 years: 5 mg IM (limited data available for pediatric use)
      b. Age 12-18 years: 10 mg IM
d. Dissociative Agents (Provide Sedation and Anesthesia)
   i. Ketamine (option for high violence risk)
      1. Adults:
         a. 2 mg/kg IV; 1 minute onset of action, or
         b. 4 mg/kg IM; 3-5 minute onset of action
      2. Pediatrics:
         a. 1 mg/kg IV, or
         b. 3 mg/kg IM
e. Antihistamines
   i. Diphenhydramine
      1. Pediatrics:
         a. 1 mg/kg IM/IV/PO (maximum dose of 25 mg)
3. Physical Restraints
   a. Body
      i. Stretcher straps should be applied as the standard procedure for all patients
during transport
      ii. Physical restraints, including stretcher straps, should never restrict the patient’s
chest wall motion
      iii. If necessary, sheets may be used as improvised supplemental stretcher straps.
Other forms of improvised physical restraints should be discouraged
      iv. Supplemental straps or sheets may be necessary to prevent flexion/extension of
torso, hips, legs by being placed around:
         1. the lower lumbar region, below the buttocks, and over the thighs, knees,
            and legs.
   b. Extremities
      i. Soft or leather restraint devices should not require a key to release them
      ii. Restrain all four extremities to maximize safety for patient, staff, and others
      iii. Restrain all extremities to the stationary frame of the stretcher
      iv. Multiple knots should not be used to secure the restraint device

Patient Safety Considerations
1. The management of violent patients requires a constant reevaluation of the risk/benefit
balance for the patient and bystanders in order to provide the safest care for all involved.
These are complex and high risk encounters. There is no one size fits all solution for
addressing these patients.
2. Don personal protective equipment (PPE)
3. Do not attempt to enter or control a scene where physical violence or weapons are present
4. Dispatch law enforcement immediately to secure and maintain scene safety
5. Urgent de-escalation of patient agitation is imperative in the interest of patient safety as well
   as for EMS personnel and others on scene

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6. Uncontrolled or poorly controlled patient agitation and physical violence can place the patient at risk for sudden cardiopulmonary arrest due to the following etiologies:
   a. Excited delirium/exhaustive mania: A postmortem diagnosis of exclusion for sudden death thought to result from metabolic acidosis (most likely from lactate) stemming from physical agitation or physical control measures and potentially exacerbated by stimulant drugs (e.g. cocaine) or alcohol withdrawal. See Excited Delirium Guideline
   b. Positional asphyxia: Sudden death from restriction of chest wall movement and/or obstruction of the airway secondary to restricted head or neck positioning resulting in hypercarbia and/or hypoxia
7. Apply a cardiac monitor as soon as possible, particularly when chemical restraints have been administered
8. All patients who have received chemical restraints must be monitored closely for the development of hypoventilation and oversedation. Utilize capnography if available
9. Patients who have received antipsychotic medication as a chemical restraint must be monitored closely for the potential development of:
   a. Dystonic reactions (this can easily be treated with diphenhydramine/benzodiazepines)
   b. Mydriasis (dilated pupils)
   c. Ataxia
   d. Cessation of perspiration
   e. Dry mucous membranes
   f. Cardiac arrhythmias (particularly QT prolongation)
10. Placement of stretcher in sitting position prevents aspiration and reduces the patient’s physical strength by placing the abdominal muscles in the flexed position
11. Patients who are more physically uncooperative should be physically restrained with one arm above the head and the other arm below the waist, and both lower extremities individually restrained
12. The following restraint techniques should be expressly prohibited by EMS providers: restraint or transport in a prone position with or without hands and feet behind the back (hobbling or “hogg-tying”), “sandwiching” patients between backboards, techniques that constrict the neck or compromise the airway, or EMS provider use of weapons as adjuncts in the restraint of a patient
13. Concurrent use of IM/IV benzodiazepines and olanzapine IM is not recommended as fatalities have been reported

Notes/Educational Pearls
Key considerations
1. Direct medical oversight should be contacted at any time for advice, especially when patient’s level of agitation is such that transport may place all parties at risk
2. Transport by air is not advised
3. Stretchers with adequate foam padding, particularly around the head, facilitates patient’s ability to self-position the head and neck to maintain airway patency
4. For patients with key-locking restraint devices, applied by another agency, consider the following options:
   a. Remove restraint device and replace it with a restraint device that does not require a key
   b. Administer chemical restraints then remove and replace restraint device with another non-key-locking device after patient has become more cooperative
   c. Transport patient, accompanied in patient compartment by person who has key for the device
d. Transport patient in vehicle of person with device key if medical condition of patient is deemed stable, direct medical oversight so authorizes, and law allows

**Pertinent assessment findings**
Continuous monitoring of:
1. Airway patency
2. Respiratory status with pulse oximetry and/or capnography
3. Circulatory status with frequent blood pressure measurements
4. Mental status and trends in level of patient cooperation
5. Cardiac status, especially if the patient has received chemical restraints
6. Extremity perfusion with capillary refill in patients in physical restraints

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914053 – General-Behavioral/Patient Restraint

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Etiology of agitated or violent behavior if known
2. Patient’s medications, other medications or substances found on scene
3. Patient’s medical history or other historic factors reported by patient, family or bystanders
4. Physical evidence or history of trauma
5. Adequate oxygenation by pulse oximetry
6. Blood glucose measurement
7. Measures taken to establish patient rapport
8. Dose, route, and number of doses of chemical restraints administered
9. Clinical response to chemical restraints
10. Number and physical sites of placement of physical restraints
11. Duration of placement of physical restraints
12. Repeated assessment of airway patency
13. Repeated assessment of respiratory rate, effort, pulse oximetry/capnography
14. Repeated assessment of circulatory status with blood pressure, capillary refill, cardiac monitoring
15. Repeated assessment of mental status and trends in the level of patient cooperation
16. Repeated assessment of capillary refill in patient with extremity restraints
17. Communications with EMS direct medical oversight
18. Initiation and duration of engagement with law enforcement

**Performance Measures**
1. Incidence of injuries to patient, EMS personnel, or others on scene
2. Incidence of injuries to patient, EMS personnel, or others during transport
3. Medical or physical complications (including sudden death) in patients
4. Advance informational communication of EMS protocols for the management of agitated and violent patients to others within the emergency care system and law enforcement
5. Initiation and engagement with EMS direct medical oversight
6. Initiation and duration of engagement with law enforcement
7. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

References

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
**Anaphylaxis and Allergic Reaction**

(Adapted from an evidence-based guideline created using the National Prehospital Evidence-Based Guideline Model Process)

**Aliases**
Anaphylactic Shock

**Patient Care Goals**

1. Provide timely therapy for potentially life-threatening reactions to known or suspected allergens to prevent cardiorespiratory collapse and shock
2. Provide symptomatic relief for symptoms due to known or suspected allergens

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Patients of all ages with suspected allergic reaction and/or anaphylaxis

**Exclusion Criteria**
No specific recommendations

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**

1. Evaluate for patent airway and presence of oropharyngeal edema
2. Auscultate for wheezing and assess level of respiratory effort
3. Assess for adequacy of perfusion
4. Assess for presence of signs of anaphylaxis
   a. Anaphylaxis - More severe and is characterized by an acute onset involving:
      i. The skin (urticaria) and/or mucosa with either respiratory compromise or decreased BP or signs of end-organ dysfunction, OR
      ii. Hypotension for that patient (systolic BP < 90 for adults; see Normal Vital Signs table, Appendix VII, for pediatric cut-offs) after exposure to a known allergen OR
      iii. Two or more of the following occurring rapidly after exposure to a likely allergen:
         1. Skin and/or mucosal involvement (urticaria, itchy, swollen tongue/lips)
            a. Skin involvement may be ABSENT in up to 40% of cases of anaphylaxis
         2. Respiratory compromise (dyspnea, wheeze, stridor, hypoxemia)
         3. Persistent gastrointestinal symptoms (vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea)
         4. Hypotension or associated symptoms (syncope, hypotonia, incontinence)
   b. Non-anaphylactic Allergic Reaction
      Signs involving only one organ system (e.g. localized angioedema that does not compromise the airway, or not associated with vomiting; hives alone)

**Treatment and Interventions**

1. If signs of allergic reaction without signs of anaphylaxis, go to step 4
2. If signs of anaphylaxis, administer Epinephrine 1mg/mL at the following dose and route:
a. Adult (25kg or more) 0.3 mg IM in the anterolateral thigh
b. Pediatric (less than 25kg) 0.15 mg in the anterolateral thigh
c. Epinephrine 1mg/mL may be administered from a vial or via auto-injector, if available,

3. For urticaria or pruritus, administer a Diphenhydramine 1 mg/kg, up to max dose of 50 mg IM, IV, or PO. The IV route is preferred for the patient in severe shock
   a. As a supplement to Diphenhydramine given for urticaria, any H2-blocking antihistamine (e.g. famotidine, cimetidine) can be given IV or PO in conjunction with Diphenhydramine

4. If respiratory distress with wheezing is present, consider administering
   a. Albuterol 2.5-5 mg nebulized and/or
   b. Epinephrine 1mg/mL, 5mL nebulized

5. If stridor is present, consider administering Epinephrine 1mg/mL, 5mL nebulized

6. If signs of anaphylaxis and hypoperfusion persist following the first dose of epinephrine, additional IM epinephrine can be repeated every 5-15 minutes at the doses noted above

7. For signs of hypoperfusion, also administer 20 ml/kg isotonic fluid (normal saline or lactated Ringer’s) rapidly (over 15 minutes) via IV or IO, and repeat as needed for ongoing hypoperfusion

8. Consider an Epinephrine IV drip (0.5 mcg/kg/minute) when cardiovascular collapse (hypotension with altered mental status, pallor, diaphoresis and/or delayed capillary refill) is present despite repeated IM doses of epinephrine in conjunction with at least 60 ml/kg isotonic fluid boluses

9. Transport as soon as possible, and perform ongoing assessment as indicated. Cardiac monitoring is not required, but should be considered for those with known heart problems or who received multiple doses of epinephrine

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Time to epinephrine delivery
2. Concentration of epinephrine in relation to route
3. Weight-based dosing of medications

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Allergic reactions and anaphylaxis are serious and potentially life-threatening medical emergencies. It is the body’s adverse reaction to a foreign protein (i.e. food, medicine, pollen, insect sting or any ingested, inhaled, or injected substance). A localized allergic reaction (i.e. urticaria or angioedema that does not compromise the airway) may be treated with antihistamine therapy. When anaphylaxis is suspected, EMS personnel should always consider epinephrine as first-line treatment. Cardiovascular collapse may occur abruptly, without the prior development of skin or respiratory symptoms. Constant monitoring of the patient’s airway and breathing is essential
2. Contrary to common belief that all cases of anaphylaxis present with cutaneous manifestations, such as urticaria or mucocutaneous swelling, a significant portion of anaphylactic episodes may not involve these signs and symptoms on initial presentation. Moreover, most fatal reactions to food-induced anaphylaxis in children were not associated with cutaneous manifestations
3. A thorough assessment and a high index of suspicion are required for all potential allergic reaction patients. Consider:
   a. History of Present Illness:
i. Onset and location
ii. Insect sting or bite
iii. Food allergy/exposure
iv. New clothing, soap, detergent
v. Past history of reactions
vi. Medication history

b. Signs and Symptoms
   i. Itching or urticaria
   ii. Coughing, wheezing, or respiratory distress
   iii. Chest tightness or throat constriction
   iv. Hypotension or shock
   v. Persistent gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea)
   vi. Altered mental status

c. Other Considerations
   i. Angioedema (drug-induced)
   ii. Aspiration/airway obstruction
   iii. Vasovagal event
   iv. Asthma or COPD
   v. Heart failure

4. Gastrointestinal symptoms occur most commonly in food-induced anaphylaxis, but can occur with other causes. Oral pruritus is often the first symptom observed in patients experiencing food-induced anaphylaxis. Abdominal cramping is also common, but nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea are frequently observed as well

5. Patients with asthma are at high risk for a severe allergic reaction

6. There is no proven benefit to using steroids in the management of allergic reactions and/or anaphylaxis

7. There is controversy among experts with very low quality evidence to guide management for the use of empiric IM epinephrine after exposure to a known allergen in asymptomatic patients with a history of prior anaphylaxis

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Presence or absence of angioedema
2. Presence or absence of respiratory compromise
3. Presence or absence of circulatory compromise
4. Localized or generalized urticaria
5. Response to therapy

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914111 – Medical-Allergic Reaction/Anaphylaxis

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Medications given
2. Dose and concentration of epinephrine given
3. Route of epinephrine administration
4. Time of epinephrine administration
5. Signs and symptoms of the patient
Performance Measures
1. Percentage of patients with anaphylaxis that receive epinephrine for anaphylaxis:
   a. Via the IM route (vs. other routes)
   b. Via the IM route in the anterolateral thigh (vs. other locations)
2. Percentage of patients with anaphylaxis who receive epinephrine within 10 minutes of arrival
3. Percentage of patients with anaphylaxis who receive the appropriate weight-based dose of epinephrine
4. Percentage of patients that require airway management in the prehospital setting (and/or the emergency department)
5. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

References
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6. Hauswald M. Can paramedics safely decide which patients do not need ambulance transport or emergency department care? Prehosp Emerg Care, 2002 6(4), 383-386
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Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
January 31, 2017
Altered Mental Status

Aliases
Confusion, altered level of consciousness

Patient Care Goals
1. Identify treatable causes
2. Protect patient from harm

Patient Presentation

Inclusion criteria
Impaired decision-making capacity

Exclusion criteria
Traumatic brain injury

Patient Management

Assessment
Look for treatable causes of altered mental status:
1. Airway: make sure airway can remain patent; reposition patient as needed
2. Breathing: look for respiratory depression; check \( \text{SPO}_2 \), \( \text{ETCO}_2 \), and CO detector readings
3. Circulation: look for signs of shock
4. Glasgow Coma Score and/or AVPU
5. Pupils
6. Neck rigidity or pain with range of motion
7. Stroke tool
8. Blood glucose level
9. EKG: arrhythmia limiting perfusion
10. Breath odor: possible unusual odors include alcohol, acidosis, ammonia
11. Chest/Abdominal: intra-thoracic hardware, assist devices, abdominal pain or distention
12. Extremities/skin: track marks, hydration, edema, dialysis shunt, temperature to touch (or if able, use a thermometer)
13. Environment: survey for pills, paraphernalia, ambient temperature

Treatment and Interventions
1. Oxygen (see Universal Care guideline for treatments)
2. Glucose (see Hypoglycemia/Hyperglycemia guideline for treatments)
3. Naloxone (see Opioid Poisoning/Overdose guideline for treatments)
4. Restraint: physical and chemical (see Agitated or Violent Patient/Behavioral Emergency guideline for treatments)
5. Anti-dysrhythmic medication (see Cardiovascular Section guidelines for specific dysrhythmia guidelines for treatments)
6. Active cooling or warming (see Hypothermia/Cold Exposure or Hyperthermia/Heat Emergency guidelines for treatments)
7. IV fluids (see fluid administration doses in Shock and Hypoglycemia/Hyperglycemia guidelines)
8. Vasopressors (see Shock guideline for treatments)
Patient Safety Considerations
With depressed mental status, initial focus is on airway protection, oxygenation, ventilation, and perfusion. The violent patient may need chemical and/or physical restraint to insure proper assessment and treatment. Hypoglycemic and hypoxic patients can be irritable and violent (see Agitated or Violent Patient/Behavioral Emergency guideline)

Notes/Educational Pearls
Key Considerations
1. History from bystanders
2. Age of the patient
3. Environment where patient found
4. Recent complaints (e.g. headache, chest pain, difficulty breathing, vomiting, fever)
5. Pill bottles/medications: anti-coagulants, anti-depressants, narcotic pain relievers, benzodiazepines
6. Medical alert tags and accessory medical devices
7. Toddlers should be evaluated for reduced PO intake and/or vomiting and/or diarrhea or dehydration as a cause of AMS
8. Medications a child may have access to including but not limited to antihypertensives, oral hypoglycemics, opioids, benzodiazepines, antiepileptics

Pertinent Assessment Findings
1. Track marks
2. Breath odor
3. Skin temperature
4. Location

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914113 – Medical-Altered Mental Status

Key Documentation Elements
1. GCS or AVPU description
2. Temperature was taken when able
3. Patient and medic safety were considered
4. Pupil and neck exam were done

Performance Measure
1. Hypoglycemia considered and treated appropriately
   a. Blood Glucose level obtained.
   b. EMS Compass Measure Hypoglycemia-01: For blood sugar less than 60 mg/dl: Patient received food, oral glucose, dextrose or glucagon to treat hypoglycemia when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
2. Hypotension raised the possibility of sepsis
3. Hypotension appropriately treated
4. Naloxone is used as therapeutic intervention, not a diagnostic tool
5. CO detector is used when available

References


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
January 31, 2017
Back Pain

Aliases
None

Patient Care Goals

1. Improve patient discomfort
2. Identify life-threatening causes of back pain

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria

- Back pain or discomfort related to a non-traumatic cause or when pain was due to non-acute trauma (such as in chronic pain conditions)

Exclusion Criteria

- Back pain from spinal trauma (See Trauma guidelines)
- Back pain due to sickle cell pain crisis (See Sickle Cell guideline)
- Back pain from suspected labor (See OB guidelines)

Patient Management

Assessment

1. Perform airway assessment and management according to Airway Management and Oxygen Therapy Guidelines
2. Obtain vital signs including pulse, respiratory rate, pulse oximetry, and blood pressure
3. Provide evaluation and management of pain per the Pain management guideline
4. Obtain vascular access as necessary to provide analgesia and/or fluid resuscitation
5. Assess for life-threatening causes of back pain, which may include:
   a. Spinal cord compression (from spinal epidural abscess, malignancy, spinal epidural hematoma for patients on anticoagulants, etc.)
      i. Urinary and/or bowel incontinence
      ii. Inability to walk due to weakness
      iii. New neurologic deficits in extremities
      iv. Loss of sensation in saddle distribution
   b. Aortic dissection or ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA)
      i. Unequal femoral or distal lower extremity pulses
      ii. “Pulsatile” abdominal mass
      iii. Associated abdominal pain and/or chest pain
      iv. Known history of abdominal aortic aneurysm or
   c. Pyelonephritis
      i. Fever
      ii. Nausea, vomiting
iii. Urinary frequency/urgency
iv. Dysuria
v. Hematuria
vi. Abdominal pain
vii. Costovertebral angle tenderness to percussion

6. Assess for signs of shock. If shock is present, provide treatment per appropriate Shock guideline.

7. Assess for other non-life threatening causes of abdominal pain
   a. Kidney stone
      i. Unilateral flank pain
      ii. Nausea, vomiting
      iii. Possible Hematuria

Treatment and Interventions

Medication Administration:

1. Provide analgesia per Pain management guideline
2. Administer antiemetics per Nausea & Vomiting guideline
3. Provide transport to an appropriate receiving facility. Consider specialty destination centers for conditions such as suspected aortic emergency
4. Reassess vital signs and response to therapeutic interventions throughout transport

Patient Safety Considerations

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations

- assess for life-threatening causes of back pain
- provide appropriate treatment for pain, vomiting, and shock
- consider transport to appropriate specialty center if aortic emergency suspected
- back and abdominal pain can often coexist with similar disease processes
- identify patients on anticoagulants since they are higher risk for spinal epidural hematoma or retroperitoneal hemorrhage which can present as back pain
- identify patients with IVDA history and/or impaired immune system since they are higher risk for spinal epidural abscess
- identify patients with a history of cancer or with one suspicious for cancer – spinal metastases can cause spinal cord compression

Pertinent Assessment Findings

- Midline back tenderness
- Back erythema or swelling
- Motor and/or sensory loss in arms or legs
- Loss of perianal sensation
• Absence of or significant inequality of femoral or distal arterial pulses in lower extremities
• Hyper or hypothermia
• Rectal bleeding or hematemesis

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
• 9914051 – General-Back Pain

Key Documentation Elements
• Assessment of back and abdomen to include findings on palpation/percussion including presence or absence of masses and presence and nature of tenderness/pain

Performance Measures
• Assessment for life-threatening etiology
• Mitigation of pain according to Pain Management guideline

References

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
D10 Versus D50

**Note:** For all headings below which have no specified content, see Hypoglycemia guideline

**Aliases**
None

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Treatment of hypoglycemia
2. Reduce risks of extravasation or unintended hyperglycemia
3. Provide care in the setting of D50 shortage Improve patient discomfort

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**

**Exclusion Criteria**

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**

**Treatment and Interventions**

**Medication Administration:**

1. Dextrose 0.1 g/kg should be adequate. Titrate every 3-5 minutes to CBG and GCS
2. Adult: 10 g = 100 ml (approximately 0.1 g/kg)
3. Pediatric: 0.1 g/kg = 1 ml/kg (Broslow tape)

**Patient Safety Considerations**

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

- Little or no science behind current use of D50 (25 grams Dextrose) compared to other forms of dextrose
- 1 amp D50 = 25 g in 50 ml, 100kg adult 1 amp D50 = 0.25 g/kg; current PALS recommendation 0.5 – 1 g/kg glucose (D25/D12.5 or D10)
- Limited studies suggest:
  - D50 and D10 equally effective
  - D10 causes less hyperglycemia
  - D10 less risk of extravasation complications or thrombophlebitis
D10 can be given to infants

Pertinent Assessment Findings

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s)

Key Documentation Elements

Performance Measures

References

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
End of Life Care/Palliative Care

Aliases

Patient Care Goals

When providing care for a patient near end of life:
1. Provide relief from pain and other distressing symptoms
2. Affirm dying as a normal process
3. Integrate psychological and spiritual aspects of patient care
4. Offer a support system to help the family cope during the patient’s illness and in their own bereavement

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
Patient enrolled in hospice or palliative care, or who have advance care directives, experiencing complaints related to the illness for which the patient is receiving those services

Exclusion Criteria
Complaints unrelated to the illness for which the patient is receiving those services

Patient Management

Assessment, Treatment, and Interventions
1. Perform general patient management
2. If the patient is able to communicate and has the capacity to make decisions regarding treatment and transport, consult directly with the patient before treatment and/or transport
3. If the patient lacks the capacity to make decisions regarding treatment and/or transport, identify any advanced care planning in place for information relating to advanced care planning and consent for treatment
   a. Advanced care directives
   b. POST/MOLST/POLST/MOST or similarly accepted form
   c. Guardian, power of attorney, or other accepted health care proxy
4. If the patient requires pain relief, refer to Pain Management guideline
5. If the adult patient is experiencing severe respiratory distress, consider Midazolam 2 to 5 mg IV or fentanyl 25 mcg mixed in 2 cc saline nebulized
6. If the patient has nausea, refer to Nausea and Vomiting guideline
7. If the patient has excessive secretions, provide suctioning
8. If the adult patient is anxious, consider Haldol 5 mg IV or Geodon 20 mg IM
9. If the patient appears dehydrated
   a. Encourage PO fluid intake if patient is able to swallow
   b. If available, offer ice chips and swabs soaked in ice water
   c. Consider administration of normal saline at 10 to 20 cc/kg IV
10. With collaboration with hospice or palliative care provider, coordinate with guardian, power of attorney, or other accepted healthcare proxy if non-transport is considered. Collaborate with hospice or palliative care provider.
**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Careful and thorough assessments should be performed to identify complaints not related to the illness for which the patient is receiving hospice or palliative care.
2. Care should be delivered with the utmost patience and compassion.

**Notes/Educational Pearls**
**Key Considerations**
1. Social interactions with family may affect end of life care.
2. Scene safety should be considered when deciding on management.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Vital signs
2. Pain score
3. Neurologic exam, lung sounds

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914169 – Cardiac Arrest-Do Not Resuscitate
- 9914171 – Cardiac Arrest-Special Resuscitation Orders
- 9914177 – General-Exception Protocol

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Interaction with hospice or palliative care provider.
2. Confirmation of advanced directive or other advanced care documentation.
3. Pain score if applicable.

**Performance Measures**
1. If in patient in pain, pain score change.
2. If patient is nauseated, symptom relief.
3. If patient is dehydrated, symptom relief or vital sign change.

**References**

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Hyperglycemia

**Aliases**
Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state, hyperosmolar non-ketotic coma, diabetes

**Patient Care Goals**
Limit morbidity from hyperglycemia by:
1. Appropriate use of glucose monitoring
2. Appropriate hydration for hyperglycemia

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
1. Adult or pediatric patient with altered level of consciousness (also see [Altered Mental Status guideline](#))
2. Adult or pediatric patient with stroke symptoms (e.g. hemiparesis, dysarthria; also see [Suspected Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack guideline](#))
3. Adult or pediatric patient with seizure [Also see [Seizures guideline](#)]
4. Adult or pediatric patient with symptoms of hyperglycemia (e.g. polyuria, polydipsia, weakness, dizziness, abdominal pain, tachypnea)
5. Adult or pediatric patient with history of diabetes and other medical symptoms

**Exclusion Criteria**
Patient in cardiac arrest

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Monitoring:
   Obtain point of care blood glucose level
2. Secondary survey pertinent to altered blood glucose level:
   a. Constitutional: assess for tachycardia, hypotension, and tachypnea
   b. Eyes: assess for sunken eyes from dehydration
   c. Nose /mouth/ears: assess for dry mucus membranes or tongue bite from seizure
   d. Neurologic:
      i. Assess GCS and mental status
      ii. Assess for focal neurologic deficit: motor and sensory
3. Evaluate for possible concomitant sepsis and septic shock (see [Shock guideline](#))
4. Obtain 12-lead EKG to assess for peaked T waves or other findings of possible hyperkalemia

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. If altered level of consciousness, stroke, or sepsis/septic shock also follow [Altered Mental Status, Suspected Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack, or Shock guidelines](#) accordingly
2. If findings of hyperkalemia are present, contact medical direction to consider administration of calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, or sodium bicarbonate
3. If glucose > 250 mg/dL with symptoms of dehydration, vomiting, abdominal pain, or altered level of consciousness:
a. Provide volume expansion with normal saline bolus
   i. Adult: Normal saline 1 L bolus IV; reassess and rebolus 1L if indicated
   ii. Pediatric: Normal saline 10 ml/kg bolus IV, reassess and repeat up to 40 ml/kg total

4. Reassess patient
   a. Reassess vital signs, mental status, and signs of dehydration
   b. If mental status changes, reassess blood glucose level and provide appropriate treatment if hypoglycemia has developed

5. Disposition
   Transport to closest appropriate receiving facility

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Overly aggressive administration of fluid in hyperglycemic patients may cause cerebral edema or dangerous hyponatremia. Closely monitor for signs of altered mental status, increased intracranial pressure, and immediately discontinue IV fluids and elevate head of bed if signs of increased ICP develop. Reassess and manage airway as needed
2. Asymptomatic hyperglycemia poses no risk to the patient while inappropriately aggressive interventions to manage blood sugar can harm patients

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Overly aggressive administration of fluid in hyperglycemic patients may cause cerebral edema or dangerous hyponatremia
2. If possible, have family/patient turn off insulin pumps
3. Consider causes for hyperglycemia by thinking about the 3 I’s:
   a. Insulin – this refers to any medication changes for insulin or oral medications including poor compliance or malfunctioning insulin pump
   b. Ischemia – this refers to hyperglycemia sometimes being an indication of physiologic stress in a patient and can be a clue to myocardial ischemia in particular
   c. Infection – underlying infection can cause derangements in glucose control

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Concomitant trauma
2. Abdominal pain, “fruity breath,” and rapid-deep respirations (Kussmaul’s respiration) may be associated with diabetic ketoacidosis

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914121 – Medical-Hyperglycemia

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Document reassessment of vital signs and mental status after administration of IV fluids
2. Document point of care glucose level (if in scope of practice) when indicated

**Performance Measures**
1. When in scope of practice, point of care blood glucose checked for all patients with symptoms of altered level of consciousness, seizure, stroke, or hyperglycemia
2. When hyperglycemia documented, appropriate volume replacement given while avoiding overzealous repletion before insulin therapy at receiving center
3. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
4. 12 lead ECG obtained

References

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision date
September 8, 2017
Hypoglycemia

**Aliases**
Diabetic coma, insulin shock

**Patient Care Goals**
Limit morbidity from hypoglycemia by:
1. Describing appropriate use of glucose monitoring
2. Treating symptomatic hypoglycemia

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
1. Adult or pediatric patient with blood glucose < 60 mg/dl with symptoms of hypoglycemia
2. Adult or pediatric patient with altered level of consciousness (also see Altered Mental Status guideline)
3. Adult or pediatric patient with stroke symptoms (e.g. hemiparesis, dysarthria; also see Suspected Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack guideline)
4. Adult or pediatric patient with seizure (Also see Seizures guideline)
5. Adult or pediatric patient with history of diabetes and other medical symptoms
6. Pediatric patient with suspected alcohol ingestion

**Exclusion Criteria**
Patient in cardiac arrest

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Monitoring:
   a. Obtain point of care blood glucose level
2. Secondary survey pertinent to altered blood glucose level:
   a. Evaluate for presence of an automated external insulin delivery device (insulin pump)
   b. Constitutional: assess for tachycardia and hypotension
   c. Eyes: assess for sunken eyes from dehydration
   d. Nose/mouth/ears: assess for dry mucus membranes or tongue bite from seizure
   e. Neurologic:
      i. Assess GCS and mental status
      ii. Assess for focal neurologic deficit: motor and sensory

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. If altered level of consciousness or stroke, also follow Altered Mental Status or Suspected Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack guidelines accordingly
2. If blood glucose is 60mg/dL or less administer one of the following:
   a. Conscious patient with a patent airway:
      i. Glucose, oral (in form of glucose tablets, glucose gel, tube of cake icing, etc.)
      1. Adult Dosing: 25 gm
      2. Pediatric Dosing: 0.5-1 gm/kg
   b. Unconscious patient, or patients who are unable to protect their own airway:
1. Dextrose IV – administer in incremental doses until mental status improves or maximum field dosing is reached
   a. Maximum Field Adult Dosing: 25 gm of 10-50% dextrose IV
      i. 50 ml of 50% dextrose
      ii. 100 ml of 25% dextrose
      iii. 250 ml of 10% dextrose
   b. Maximum Field Pediatric Dosing: 0.5-1 gm/kg of 10-25% dextrose IV
      i. 2 – 4 ml/kg of 25% dextrose
      ii. 4 – 8 ml/kg of 12.5% dextrose
      iii. 5 – 10 ml/kg of 10% dextrose

2. Glucagon IM/IN
   a. Adult Dosing: 1 mg IM/IN
   b. Pediatric Dosing:
      i. 1 mg IM/IN if ≥ 20 kg (or ≥ 5 yo)
      ii. 0.5 mg IM/IN if < 20 kg (or < 5 yo)

3. Reassess patient
   a. Reassess vital signs and mental status
   b. Repeat point of care blood glucose level if previous hypoglycemia and mental status has not returned to normal
      i. It is not necessary to repeat blood sugar if mental status has returned to normal
   c. If maximal field dosage of dextrose solution does not achieve euglycemia and normalization of mental status:
      i. Initiate transport to closest appropriate receiving facility for further treatment of refractory hypoglycemia
      ii. Evaluate for alternative causes of altered mental status
      iii. Continue treatment of hypoglycemia using dextrose solutions as noted above

4. Disposition
   a. If hypoglycemia with continued symptoms, transport to closest appropriate receiving facility
   b. If symptoms of hypoglycemia resolve after treatment, consider release without transport if all of the following are true:
      i. Repeat glucose is > 80 mg/dl
      ii. Patient takes insulin or metformin to control diabetes (not oral hypoglycemics)
      iii. Patient returns to normal mental status, with no focal neurologic signs/symptoms after receiving glucose/dextrose
      iv. Patient can promptly obtain and will eat a carbohydrate meal
      v. Patient or legal guardian refuses transport and EMS providers agree transport not indicated
      vi. A reliable adult will be staying with patient
      vii. No major co-morbid symptoms exist, like chest pain, shortness of breath, seizures, intoxication

Patient Safety Considerations
1. Dextrose 10% can be safely used in all ages of patient
2. Dextrose 50% can cause local tissue damage if it extravasates from vein. EMS systems may consider carrying no more than 25% concentration of dextrose for treating hypoglycemia in adults
3. For children < 8 years of age, dextrose concentration of no more than 25% should be used.
4. For neonates and infants < 1 month of age, dextrose concentration of no more than 10-12.5% should be used.

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

A formula for calculating a 0.5 gm/kg dose of IV dextrose is:

\[
\frac{50}{\text{[____ % concentration of glucose]}} = \text{____ ml/kg}
\]

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desired Dose</th>
<th>Fluid type</th>
<th>ml of fluid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5g/kg</td>
<td>25% dextrose</td>
<td>2mL/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.5% dextrose</td>
<td>4mL/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% dextrose</td>
<td>5mL/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1g/kg</td>
<td>25% dextrose</td>
<td>4mL/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.5% dextrose</td>
<td>8mL/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% dextrose</td>
<td>10mL/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Considerations**

1. Consider contribution of oral diabetic medications to hypoglycemia.
2. If possible, have family/patient turn off insulin pumps.
3. Consider potential for intentional overdose of hypoglycemic agents.
4. Avoid overshoot hyperglycemia when correcting hypoglycemia. Administer dextrose-containing IV fluids in small doses until either mental status improves or a maximum field dose is achieved.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

1. Concomitant trauma.
2. Diaphoresis or hypothermia may be associated with hypoglycemia.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914125 – Medical-Hypoglycemia/Diabetic Emergency

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. Document reassessment of vital signs and mental status after administration of glucose/dextrose/glucagon.
2. Document point of care glucose level (if in scope of practice) when indicated.

**Performance Measures**

1. When in scope of practice, point of care blood glucose checked for all patients with symptoms of altered level of consciousness, seizure, stroke, or hyperglycemia.
2. Within scope of practice, oral glucose or parenteral dextrose/glucagon given when indicated
3. When hyperglycemia documented, appropriate volume replacement given while avoiding overzealous repletion before insulin therapy at receiving center
4. If patient released at scene, criteria documented for safe release
5. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
7. EMS Compass Measure Hypoglycemia-01: For blood sugar less than 60 mg/dl: Patient received food, oral glucose, dextrose or glucagon to treat hypoglycemia when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

References

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Nausea/Vomiting

**Aliases**
Gastroenteritis, emesis

**Patient Care Goals**
Decrease discomfort secondary to nausea and vomiting

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion criteria**
Currently nauseated and/or vomiting

**Exclusion Criteria**
No specific recommendations

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Routine patient care (vital signs)
2. History and physical examination focused on potential causes of nausea and vomiting (e.g. gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, gynecologic)

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Anti-emetic medication administration (optional, if available):
   a. Ondansetron (contraindicated for suspected or diagnosis of prolonged QT syndrome)
      i. Adult:
         1. 4mg IV/IO/PO or
         2. 4-8 mg SL of the ODT formulation
      ii. Pediatric:
         6 m/o – 14 yo: 0.15 mg/kg IV/PO (maximum dose of 4 mg)
   b. Metoclopramide
      i. Adult: 10 mg IV/IM
      ii. Pediatric (over 2 y/o only (>12kg)): 0.1 mg/kg IM or IV (maximum 10 mg)
      iii. May repeat x 1 in 20-30 minutes if no relief
   c. Prochlorperazine
      i. Adult: 5 mg IV/IM
      ii. Pediatric (over age 2 only (>12kg)): 0.1 mg/kg slow IV or deep IM (maximum 10 mg)
   d. Diphenhydramine
      i. Adult: 12.5-25mg IV/IM/PO
      ii. Pediatric (over age 2 only (>12kg)): 0.1 mg/kg IV (maximum 25 mg)
   e. Isopropyl alcohol
      i. Allow patient to inhale vapor from isopropyl alcohol wipe 3 times every 15 minutes as tolerated
2. If signs of hypovolemia, administer Normal Saline
   a. Adult: 500 mL IV/IO unless contraindicated (e.g. h/o CHF, renal failure)
   b. Pediatric: Consider 10 – 20 ml/kg IV fluid unless contraindicated (e.g. by potential fluid overload)
Patient Safety Considerations
1. For very young pediatric patients, Ondansetron can be sedating
2. Dystonic and extrapyramidal symptoms are possible side effects of antiemetics. If encountered, consider diphenhydramine:
   a. Adult: 25-50mg IV/IM/PO
   b. Pediatric: 1 mg/kg IV/IM/PO, maximum dose 50mg

Notes/Educational Pearls
Key Considerations
1. Ondansetron is preferred in children for the treatment of nausea and vomiting. Metoclopramide has fewer adverse effects than prochlorperazine in children
2. Prochlorperazine and metoclopramide have an increased risk of dystonic reactions. Some phenothiazines also have an increased risk of respiratory depression when used with other medications that cause respiratory depression, and some phenothiazines can cause neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Prochlorperazine carries a black box warning for children under 2 years old.
3. IV form of ondansetron may be given PO in same dose
4. Nausea and vomiting are symptoms of illness – in addition to treating the patient’s nausea and vomiting a thorough history and physical are key to identifying what may be a disease in need of emergent treatment (e.g. bowel obstruction, myocardial infarction, pregnancy)
5. While ondansetron has not been adequately studied in pregnancy to determine safety, it remains a treatment option for hyperemesis gravidum in pregnant patient

Pertinent Assessment Findings
1. Vital signs
2. Risk factors for heart disease/EKG if applicable
3. Pregnancy status
4. Abdominal exam

Quality Improvement
Associated NEMESIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914131 – Medical-Nausea/Vomiting

Key Documentation Elements
1. Patient age
2. Patient weight and or length-based weight measure
3. Medications given, including time, provider level, dose, dose units, route, response and complications
4. Vital signs before and after medication administration
5. History and physical with regard to etiology of nausea/vomiting
6. EKG performed and interpretation documented if cardiac risk factors are present

Performance Measures
1. In patients with nausea and vomiting, appropriate medication(s) was/were administered (including proper dosage) and the patient's response to treatment is documented

2. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

3. Any event where complications occurred, such as a dystonic reaction, should have event and appropriate responsive interventions performed and documented

References


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Pain Management
(Incorporates elements of an evidence-based guideline for prehospital analgesia in trauma created using the National Prehospital Evidence-Based Guideline Model Process)

**Aliases**
Analgesia, pain control, acute pain, acute traumatic pain, acute atraumatic pain?

**Patient Care Goals**
The practice of prehospital emergency medicine requires expertise in a wide variety of pharmacological and non-pharmacological techniques to treat acute pain resulting from myriad injuries and illnesses. Approaches to pain relief must be designed to be safe and effective in the dynamic prehospital environment. The degree of pain and the hemodynamic status of the patient will determine the urgency and extent of analgesic interventions.

**Patient Presentation**

- **Inclusion Criteria**
  Patients who are experiencing pain

- **Exclusion Criteria**
  1. Pregnancy with active labor
  2. Dental pain
  3. Patients with care-plans that prohibit use of parenteral analgesics by EMS
  4. Patients with chronic pain who aren’t part of a hospice/palliative care plan

**Patient Management**

- **Assessment, Treatment and Interventions**
  1. Determine patient’s pain score assessment using standard pain scale.
     a. < 4 years: Observational scale (e.g. Faces, Legs, Arms, Cry, Consolability (FLACC) or Children’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario Pain Scale (CHEOPS)
     b. 4-12 years: Self-report scale (e.g. Wong Baker Faces, Faces Pain Scale (FPS), Faces Pain Scale Revised (FPS-R)
     c. > 12 years: Self-report scale (Numeric Rating Scale (NRS)
  2. Place patient on cardiac monitor per patient assessment
  3. If available, consider use of non-pharmaceutical pain management techniques
     a. Placement of the patient in a position of comfort
     b. Application of ice packs and/or splints for pain secondary to trauma
     c. Verbal reassurance to control anxiety
  4. If not improved, consider use of analgesics as available and as permitted by direct medical oversight
     a. Acetaminophen 15 mg/kg PO (maximum dose 1 gm)
     b. Ibuprofen 10 mg/kg PO for patients greater than 6 months of age (maximum dose 800 mg)
     c. Fentanyl 1 mcg/kg IN or IM
     d. Ketorolac
        i. Adult: 60 mg IM in adults who are not pregnant
        ii. Pediatric: (2-16 years) 1mg/kg IM (maximum dose 30 mg)
        iii. Geriatric/Renal impairment: 1mg/kg IM (maximum dose 30 mg)
e. Morphine sulfate 0.1 mg/kg (maximum dose 15 mg)
f. Ketamine 0.5mg/kg IN max single dose 25mg every 5-15 minutes as necessary, max cumulative dose 100mg
g. Nitrous Oxide
5. Establish IV of normal saline per patient assessment
6. If the patient is experiencing significant pain, administer IV analgesics
   a. Ketorolac
      i. Adult: 15 mg IV in adults who are not pregnant
      ii. Pediatric: (2-16 years) 0.5mg/kg (maximum dose 15 mg)
   b. Morphine sulfate 0.1 mg/kg IV or IO
   c. Fentanyl 1 mcg/kg IV or IO
   d. Hydromorphone 0.015mg/kg IM, IV, or IO max single dose 2mg, every 15 minutes as necessary, max cumulative dose 4 mg
   e. Ketamine 0.25mg/kg IM, IV, IO max single dose 25mg every 5-15 minutes as necessary, max cumulative dose 100mg
7. Consider administration of oral, sublingual, or IV antiemetics to prevent nausea in high risk patients. See Nausea/Vomiting guideline
8. If indicated based on pain assessment, repeat pain medication administration after 10 minutes of the previous dose
9. Transport in position of comfort and reassess as indicated
### Universal Pain Assessment Tool

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal Descriptor Scale</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Pain</td>
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<td>Mild Pain</td>
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<td>Moderate Pain</td>
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<td>Severe Pain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Very Severe Pain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excruciating Pain</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Wong-Baker FACES® Foundation has permitted the use of the Wong-Baker FACES® Pain Rating Scale in this Guidelines publication. However, this diagram has been removed from this distribution version of the Guidelines, because NASEMSO does not have permission to allow others to reproduce it. If you wish to use the Scale in your guidelines/protocols publication, please go to [www.wongbakerfaces.org](http://www.wongbakerfaces.org) where you will find instructions on the use of this diagram.

### Descriptive Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Smiling</th>
<th>No Humor</th>
<th>Furrowed Brow</th>
<th>Pursed Lips</th>
<th>Breath Holding</th>
<th>Wrinkled Nose</th>
<th>Raised Upper Lip</th>
<th>Rapid Breathing</th>
<th>Slow Blink</th>
<th>Open Mouth</th>
<th>Eyes Closed</th>
<th>Moaning</th>
<th>Crying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Pain</td>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>Smiling</td>
<td>No Humor</td>
<td>Serious, Flat</td>
<td>Furrowed</td>
<td>Pursed</td>
<td>Lips</td>
<td>Breath</td>
<td>Holding</td>
<td>Slow Blink</td>
<td>Open Mouth</td>
<td>Eyes Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Nad de Dolor</td>
<td>Un Poquito de Dolor</td>
<td>Un Dolor Leve</td>
<td>Doro Fuerte</td>
<td>Dolor Desmasiado Fuerte</td>
<td>Un Dolor Insoportable</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Activity Tolerance Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Pain</th>
<th>Can be Ignored</th>
<th>Interferes with Tasks</th>
<th>Interferes with Concentration</th>
<th>Interferes with Basic Needs</th>
<th>Bed Rest Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Pain</td>
<td>Can be Ignored</td>
<td>Interferes with Tasks</td>
<td>Interferes with Concentration</td>
<td>Interferes with Basic Needs</td>
<td>Bed Rest Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source

Hybrid of scales by authors. Wong-Baker FACES® Pain Scale Rating license grants this use. Reproduction of the Wong-Baker FACES® material requires licensing at [www.wongbakerfaces.org](http://www.wongbakerfaces.org).
Here are two examples of pediatric-appropriate pain assessment tools

- The Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability (FLACC) Scale for 0-3 Year Olds
- The Faces Pain Scale - Revised for 4-12 Year Olds

Faces, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability (FLACC) Behavioral Scale
Appropriate age for use (per guideline): <4 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Scoring</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
<td>No particular expression or smile</td>
<td>Occasional grimace or frown, withdrawn, disinterested</td>
<td>Frequent to constant frown, clenched jaw, quivering chin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>Normal position or relaxed</td>
<td>Uneasy, restless, tense</td>
<td>Kicking, or legs drawn up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Lying quietly, normal position, moves easily</td>
<td>Squirming, shifting back and forth, tense</td>
<td>Arched, rigid, or jerking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cry</td>
<td>No cry (awake or asleep)</td>
<td>Moans or whimpers, occasional complaint</td>
<td>Crying steadily, screams or sobs, frequent complaints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolability</td>
<td>Content, relaxed</td>
<td>Reassured by occasional touching, hugging, or being talked to, distractible</td>
<td>Difficult to console or comfort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of the five categories (F) Face; (L) Legs; (A) Activity; (C) Cry; (C) Consolability is scored from 0-2, which results in a total score between zero and ten.

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**Instructions:**

- **Patients who are awake:** Observe for at least 1-2 minutes. Observe legs and body uncovered. Reposition patient or observe activity, assess body for tenseness and tone. Initiate consoling interventions if needed
- **Patients who are asleep:** Observe for at least 2 minutes or longer. Observe body and legs uncovered. If possible reposition the patient. Touch the body and assess for tenseness and tone.

**Face**

- Score 0 point if patient has a relaxed face, eye contact and interest in surroundings
- Score 1 point if patient has a worried look to face, with eyebrows lowered, eyes partially closed, cheeks raised, mouth pursed
- Score 2 points if patient has deep furrows in the forehead, with closed eyes, open mouth and deep lines around nose/lips

**Legs**

- Score 0 points if patient has usual tone and motion to limbs (legs and arms)
- Score 1 point if patient has increase tone, rigidity, tense, intermittent flexion/extension of limbs
Score 2 points if patient has hyper tonicity, legs pulled tight, exaggerated flexion/extension of limbs, tremors

**Activity**
- Score 0 points if patient moves easily and freely, normal activity/restrictions
- Score 1 point if patient shifts positions, hesitant to move, guarding, tense torso, pressure on body part
- Score 2 points if patient is in fixed position, rocking, side-to-side head movement, rubbing body part

**Cry**
- Score 0 points if patient has no cry/moan awake or asleep
- Score 1 point if patient has occasional moans, cries, whimpers, sighs
- Score 2 points if patient has frequent/continuous moans, cries, grunts

**Consolability**
- Score 0 points if patient is calm and does not require consoling
- Score 1 point if patient responds to comfort by touch or talk in ½ - 1 minute
- Score 2 points if patient require constant consoling or is unconsoled after an extended time

Whenever feasible, behavioral measurement of pain should be used in conjunction with self-report.
When self-report is not possible, interpretation of pain behaviors and decision-making regarding treatment of pain requires careful consideration of the context in which the pain behaviors were observed.
Each category is scored on a 0-2 scale, which results in a total score of 0-10

**Assessment of Behavioral Score:**
- 0 = Relaxed and comfortable
- 1-3 = Mild discomfort
- 4-6 = Moderate pain
- 7-10 = Severe discomfort/pain

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Faces Pain Scale – Revised (FPS-R)

**Diagram Removed for this Distribution Version of the Guidelines**

The International Association for the Study of Pain® (IASP) has permitted NASEMSO to reproduce the Faces Pain Scale Revised (FPS-R) for the NASEMSO website PDF version of the Guidelines. However, this diagram has been removed from this distribution version of the Guidelines, because NASEMSO does not have permission to allow others to reproduce it.

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**NON VERBAL PAIN SCALE**

NASEMSO intends to include a non-verbal pain scale for intubated/sedated patients. Permission has not been received to reproduce one for this public review. If permission is received, NASEMSO plans to use the scale included in the following article: “Non-verbal pain Scale (NVPS) Strong Memorial Hospital, University of Rochester Medical Center, 2004.” https://com-jax-emergency-pami.sites.medinfo.ufl.edu/files/2015/02/Adult-nonverbal-pain-scale-University-of-Rochester-Medical-Center.pdf

**Patient Safety Considerations**

1. All patients should have drug allergies identified prior to administration of pain medication
2. Administer opioids with caution to patients with GCS < 15, hypotension, identified medication allergy, hypoxia (oxygen saturation < 90%) after maximal supplemental oxygen therapy, or signs of hypoventilation
3. Fentanyl is contraindicated for patients who have taken monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOI) during the previous 14 days
4. Avoid Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications such as Ketorolac in patients with NSAID allergy, aspirin-sensitive asthma, renal insufficiency, pregnancy, or known peptic ulcer disease
5. Use of splinting techniques and application of ice should be done to reduce the total amount of medication used to keep the patient comfortable

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

1. Pain severity (0 - 10) should be recorded before and after analgesic medication administration and upon arrival at destination
2. Patients with acute abdominal pain should receive analgesic interventions. Use of analgesics for acute abdominal pain does not mask clinical findings or delay diagnosis
3. Opiates may cause a rise in intracranial pressure

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

1. Mental status (GCS and pain level)
2. Respiratory system (tidal volume, chest rigidity)
3. Gastrointestinal (assess for tenderness, rebound, guarding, and nausea)

**Quality Improvement**
Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)

- 9914071 – General-Pain Control

Key Documentation Elements

1. Documentation of patient vital signs with pulse oximetry
2. Acquisition of patient’s allergies prior to administration of medication
3. Documentation of initial patient pain scale assessment
4. Documentation of medication administration with correct dose
5. Documentation of patient reassessment with repeat vital signs and patient pain scale assessment

Performance Measures

1. The clinical efficacy of prehospital analgesia in terms of adequacy of dosing parameters
2. The utilization of alternate medications for patients with drug allergies or during emergency care drug shortages
3. EMS Compass Measure Peds-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
4. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
5. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-02: Patients with trauma/injury and Pain scale >0 with a final pain scale value less than maximum documented pain scale when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

References

16. “Non-verbal pain Scale (NVPS) Strong Memorial Hospital, University of Rochester Medical Center, 2004.” [https://com-jax-emergency-pami.sites.medinfo.ufl.edu/files/2015/02/Adult-nonverbal-pain-scale-University-of-Rochester-Medical-Center.pdf](https://com-jax-emergency-pami.sites.medinfo.ufl.edu/files/2015/02/Adult-nonverbal-pain-scale-University-of-Rochester-Medical-Center.pdf)

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Seizures
(Adapted from an evidence-based guideline created using the National Prehospital Evidence-Based Guideline Model Process)

Aliases
Status epilepticus, febrile seizure, convulsions, eclampsia: see Eclampsia/Pre-Eclampsia guideline

Patient Care Goals
1. Prompt cessation of seizures in the prehospital setting
2. Minimizing adverse events in the treatment of seizures in the prehospital setting
3. Minimizing seizure recurrence during transport

Patient Presentation
Inclusion Criteria
Seizure activity upon arrival of prehospital personnel or new/recurrent seizure activity lasting > 5 minutes

Exclusion Criteria
None - (seizures due to trauma, pregnancy, hyperthermia, or toxic exposure should be managed according to those condition-specific guidelines)

Patient Management
Assessment
1. History
   a. Duration of current seizure
   b. Prior history of seizures, diabetes, or hypoglycemia
   c. Typical appearance of seizures
   d. Baseline seizure frequency and duration
   e. Focality of onset, direction of eye deviation
   f. Concurrent symptoms of apnea, cyanosis, vomiting, bowel/bladder incontinence, or fever
   g. Bystander administration of medications to stop the seizure
   h. Current medications, including anticonvulsants
   i. Recent dose changes or non-compliance with anticonvulsants
   j. History of trauma, pregnancy, heat exposure, or toxin exposure
2. Exam
   a. Air entry/airway patency
   b. Breath sounds, respiratory rate and effectiveness of ventilation
   c. Signs of perfusion (pulses, capillary refill, color)
   d. Neurologic status (GCS, nystagmus, pupil size)

Treatment and Interventions
1. If signs of airway obstruction are present and a chin-lift, jaw thrust, positioning, and/or suctioning does not alleviate it, place oropharyngeal airway (if gag reflex is absent) or nasopharyngeal airway. Place pulse oximeter and/or waveform capnography to monitor oxygenation/ventilation
2. Apply oxygen via face mask or non-rebreather mask. Administer bag-valve mask ventilation if oxygenation/ventilation are compromised
3. Assess signs of perfusion
4. Assess neurologic status
5. Routes for Treatment
   Intranasal or intramuscular routes for benzodiazepines are preferred as first line. Rectal administration of anticonvulsants is not recommended. Intravenous (IV) placement is not necessary for treatment of seizures, but could be obtained if needed for other reasons
6. Anticonvulsant Treatment
   a. If vascular access is absent:
      i. Midazolam 0.2 mg/kg (maximum dose 10 mg), IM or IN
   b. If vascular access (IV or IO) is present:
      i. Diazepam 0.1mg/kg IV or IO, maximum 4mg
      ii. Lorazepam 0.1mg/kg IV or IO, maximum 4mg
      iii. Midazolam 0.1mg/kg IV or IO, maximum 4mg
7. Glucometry
   a. If still actively seizing, check capillary blood glucose level
   b. If < 60 mg/dl, refer to Hypoglycemia/Hyperglycemia guideline for treatment recommendations
8. Consider magnesium sulfate in the presence of seizure in the third trimester of pregnancy or post-partum. See Eclampsia/Pre-eclampsia guideline

Patient safety considerations
1. Trained personnel should be able to give medication without contacting direct medical oversight. However, more than two doses of benzodiazepines are associated with high risk of airway compromise. Use caution, weigh risks/benefits of deferring treatment until hospital, and/or consider consultation with direct medical oversight if patient has received two doses of benzodiazepines by bystanders and/or prehospital providers
2. Hypoglycemic patients who are treated in the field for seizure should be transported to hospital, regardless of whether or not they return to baseline mental status after treatment

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations
1. Many airway/breathing issues in seizing patients can be managed without intubation or placement of an advanced airway. Reserve these measures for patients that fail less invasive maneuvers as noted above
2. For children with convulsive status epileptics requiring medication management in the prehospital setting, trained EMS personnel should be allowed to administer medication without direct medical oversight
3. For new onset seizures or seizures that are refractory to treatment, consider other potential causes including trauma, stroke, electrolyte abnormality, toxic ingestion, pregnancy with eclampsia, hyperthermia
4. A variety of safe and efficacious doses for benzodiazepines have been noted in the literature for seizures. The doses for anticonvulsant treatment noted above are those that are common to the forms and routes of benzodiazepines noted in this guideline. One dose, rather than a range, has been suggested in order to standardize a common dose in situations when an EMS agency may need to switch from one type of benzodiazepine to another due to cost or resource limitations
5. Recent evidence supports the use of IM midazolam as an intervention that is at least as safe and effective as intravenous lorazepam for prehospital seizure cessation.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
The presence of fever with seizure in children < 6 months old and > 6 years old is **not** consistent with a simple febrile seizure, and should prompt evaluation for meningitis, encephalitis or other cause.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914141 – Medical- Seizure

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Actively seizing during transport and time of seizure onset/cessation
2. Focality of onset, direction of eye deviation
3. Concurrent symptoms of apnea, cyanosis, vomiting, bowel/bladder incontinence, or fever
4. Medication amounts/routes given by bystanders or prehospital providers
5. Neurologic status (GCS, nystagmus, pupil size)

**Performance Measures**
- Frequency of performing glucometry
- Time to administration of anticonvulsant medication
- Rate of respiratory failure
- Rate of seizure recurrence

**References**

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017

Shock

(Adapted from an evidence-based guideline created using the National Prehospital Evidence-Based Guideline Model Process)

Aliases

Patient Care Goals

1. Initiate early fluid resuscitation and vasopressors to maintain/restore adequate perfusion to vital organs
2. Differentiate between possible underlying causes of shock in order to promptly initiate additional therapy

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria

1. Signs of poor perfusion (due to a medical cause) such as one or more of the following:
   a. Altered mental status
   b. Delayed/flash capillary refill
   c. Hypoxia (pulse oximetry < 94%)
   d. Decreased urine output
   e. Respiratory rate > 20 in adults or elevated in children (see normal vital signs table)
   f. Hypotension for age (lowest acceptable systolic blood pressure in mm Hg):
      i. < 1 year: 60
      ii. 1-10 years: (age in years)(2)+70
      iii. > 10 years: 90
   g. Tachycardia for age, out of proportion to temperature (see Normal Vital Signs table, Appendix VII)
   h. Weak, decreased or bounding pulses
   i. Cool/mottled or flushed/ruddy skin

AND

2. Potential etiologies of shock:
   a. Hypovolemia (poor fluid intake, excessive fluid loss (e.g. bleeding, SIADH, hyperglycemia excessive diuretics, vomiting, diarrhea)
   b. Sepsis (temperature instability: < 36 C or 96.8 F; > 38.5 C or 101.3 F; and/or tachycardia, warm skin, tachypnea)
   c. Anaphylaxis (urticaria, nausea/vomiting, facial edema, wheezing)
   d. Signs of heart failure (hepatomegaly, rales on pulmonary exam, extremity edema, JVD)

Exclusion Criteria

Shock due to suspected trauma (see Trauma section guidelines)

Patient Management

Assessment

1. History
   a. History of GI bleeding
   b. Cardiac problems
   c. Stroke
d. Fever  
e. Nausea/vomiting, diarrhea  
f. Frequent or no urination  
g. Syncopal episode  
h. Allergic reaction  
i. Immunocompromise (malignancy, transplant, asplenia)  
j. Adrenal insufficiency  
k. Presence of a central line  
l. Other risk of infection (spina bifida or other genitourinary anatomic abnormality)

2. Exam  
a. Airway/breathing (airway edema, rales, wheezing, pulse oximetry, respiratory rate)  
b. Circulation (heart rate, blood pressure, capillary refill)  
c. Abdomen (hepatomegaly)  
d. Mucous membrane hydration  
e. Skin (turgor, rash)  
f. Neurologic (GCS, sensorimotor deficits)

3. Determination of type of shock  
a. Cardiogenic  
b. Distributive (neurogenic, septic, anaphylactic)  
c. Hypovolemic  
d. Obstructive (e.g. pulmonary embolism, cardiac tamponade, tension pneumothorax)

Treatment and Interventions  
1. Check full vital signs  
2. Administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation  
3. Cardiac monitor  
4. Pulse oximetry  
5. Check blood sugar, and correct if < 60 mg/dl  
6. EKG  
7. Check lactate, if available (> 2.5 mmol/L is abnormal)  
8. Antipyretics for fever  
   a. Acetaminophen (15 mg/kg; max dose of 1000 mg)  
   b. Ibuprofen (10 mg/kg; max dose of 800 mg)  
9. Establish IV access; if unable to obtain within 2 attempts or < 90 seconds, place an IO needle  
10. IV fluids (30 ml/kg isotonic fluid; max of 1 liter) over < 15 minutes, using a push-pull method of drawing up the fluid in a syringe and pushing it through the IV. May repeat up to 3 times  
11. If there is a history of adrenal insufficiency or long term steroid dependence, give:  
   a. Hydrocortisone succinate, 2 mg/kg (max 100 mg) IV/IM (preferred) or  
   b. Methylprednisolone 2 mg/kg IV (max 125 mg)  
12. Vasopressors (shock unresponsive to IV fluids)  
   a. Cardiogenic shock, hypovolemic shock, obstructive shock:  
      - Give dopamine, 2-20 mcg/kg/minute  
      - Give epinephrine, 0.05-0.3 mcg/kg/minute  
      - Norepinephrine - there is recent evidence that supports the use of norepinephrine as the preferred intervention (initial dose: 0.05 – 0.5 mcg/minute titrated to effect.)  
   b. Distributive shock (with the exception of anaphylactic shock):
• Give norepinephrine, 0.05-0.5 mcg/kg/minute
• Norepinephrine is the first-line drug of choice for neurogenic shock
• For anaphylactic shock see Anaphylaxis and Allergic Reaction guideline

13. Provide advanced notification to the hospital
14. Consider empiric antibiotics for suspected septic shock if transport time is anticipated to be > 1 hour, if blood cultures can be obtained in advance, and/or EMS has coordinated with regional receiving hospitals about choice of antibiotic therapy.

**Patient Safety Considerations**
Recognition of cardiogenic shock: if patient condition deteriorates after fluid administration, rales or hepatomegaly develop, then consider cardiogenic shock and holding further fluid administration

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Early, aggressive IV fluid administration is essential in the treatment of suspected shock
2. Patients predisposed to shock:
   a. Immunocompromised (patients undergoing chemotherapy or with a primary or acquired immunodeficiency)
   b. Adrenal insufficiency (Addison’s disease, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, chronic or recent steroid use)
   c. History of a solid organ or bone marrow transplant
   d. Infants
   e. Elderly
3. Tachycardia is the first sign of compensated shock, and may persist for hours. Hypotension indicates uncompensated shock, which may progress to cardiopulmonary failure within minutes
4. Hydrocortisone succinate, if available, is preferred over methylprednisolone and dexamethasone for the patient with adrenal insufficiency, because of its dual glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid effects. Patients with no reported history of adrenal axis dysfunction may have adrenal suppression due to their acute illness, and hydrocortisone should be considered for any patient showing signs of treatment-resistant shock. Patients with adrenal insufficiency may have an emergency dose of hydrocortisone available that can be administered IV or IM

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
Decreased perfusion manifested by altered mental status, decreased urine output (< 1 ml/kg/hr) or abnormalities in capillary refill or pulses:
1. **Cardiogenic, hypovolemic, obstructive shock**: capillary refill >2 seconds, diminished peripheral pulses, mottled cool extremities
2. **Distributive shock**: flash capillary refill, bounding peripheral pulses

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
• 9914127 – Medical-Hypotension/Shock (Non-Trauma)

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Medications administered
2. Full vital signs with reassessment every 15 minutes or as appropriate
3. Lactate level
4. Neurologic status assessment (see Appendix VI)
5. Amount of fluids given

**Performance Measures**

1. Percentage of patients who have full vital signs (HR, RR, BP, T, O2) documented
2. Presence of a decision support tool (laminated card, a protocol, or electronic alert) to identify patients in shock
3. Percentage of patients with suspected shock for whom advanced notification to the hospital was provided
4. Mean time from abnormal vitals to initiation of a fluid bolus
5. Percentage of patients who receive pressors for ongoing hypotension after receiving 60 ml/kg isotonic fluid in the setting of shock

**References**

2. Band, RA, Gaiëski DF, Hylton JH, Shofer FS, Goyal M, Meisel ZF. Arriving by emergency medical services improves time to treatment endpoints for patients with severe sepsis or septic shock. *Acad Emerg Med*, 2011 18(9), 934-940

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Sickle Cell Pain Crisis

Aliases
None

Patient Care Goals

1. Identify potentially life-threatening complications of a sickle cell pain crisis
2. Improve patient comfort

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria

- Patient with known sickle cell disease experiencing a pain crisis

Exclusion Criteria

- Pain due to acute traumatic injury (see Trauma guidelines)
- Abdominal pain due to or related to pregnancy (See OB/GYN guidelines)
- Patients with sickle cell trait

Patient Management

Assessment

1. Perform airway assessment and management according to Airway Management and Oxygen Therapy Guidelines
2. Obtain vital signs including pulse, respiratory rate, pulse oximetry, and blood pressure
3. Provide evaluation and management of altered mental status per Altered Mental Status Guideline
4. Provide evaluation and management of pain per the Pain management guideline
5. Obtain vascular access as necessary to provide analgesia and/or fluid resuscitation
6. Assess for potentially serious complications other than pain crisis which may include:
   a. Acute chest syndrome
      i. Hypoxia
      ii. Chest pain
      iii. Fever
   b. Stroke
      i. Focal neurologic deficits
      ii. See Stroke Guideline for management
   c. Meningitis
      i. Headache
      ii. Altered mental status
      iii. Fever
d. Septic arthritis
   i. Severe pain in a single joint
   ii. Fever

e. Splenic sequestration crisis (usually young pediatric patients)
   i. Abdominal pain, LUQ
   ii. Splenic enlargement (examine with care)
   iii. Hypotension, tachycardia

7. Assess for signs of shock. If shock is present, provide treatment per appropriate Shock guideline.

Treatment and Interventions

Medication Administration:

1. Provide analgesia per Pain management guideline
2. Start oxygen by nasal cannula
3. Start an IV and provide saline 10mg/kg normal saline bolus (up to 1L)
4. Provide transport to an appropriate receiving facility.
5. Reassess vital signs and response to therapeutic interventions throughout transport

Comfort measures:

1. Keep patient warm and dry
2. Transport in a position of comfort unless clinical condition requires otherwise

Patient Safety Considerations

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations

- assess for life-threatening complications of Sickle Cell Disease – these patients have significantly higher risk of numerous complications in addition to pain crises
- provide appropriate treatment for pain, respiratory distress, and shock
- these patients may have a higher tolerance to narcotic pain medications if they are taking them on a regular basis
- These patients will tolerate acute blood loss poorly due to typically lower hematocrits at baseline

Pertinent Assessment Findings

- Lung exam and assessment of respiratory distress
- Altered mental status
- Focal neurologic deficits
- Inability to move a joint
Quality Improvement
Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)

- 9914165 – Other (as of 3/1/2017, no specific NEMSIS protocol exists)

Key Documentation Elements

- Documentation of normal respiratory and neuro status
- Documentation of how this pain crisis compares with others in terms of location, severity, and triggers
- Documentation of home pain medications used

Performance Measures

- Assessment for life-threatening etiology
- Mitigation of pain according to Pain Management guideline

References

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Resuscitation

Cardiac Arrest (VF/VT/Asystole/PEA)

**Aliases**

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC)
2. Preservation of neurologic function
3. High-quality chest compressions/ CPR with minimal interruption from recognition of cardiac arrest until confirmation of ROSC or field termination of care

**Inclusion Criteria**
Patients with cardiac arrest

**Exclusion Criteria**
1. Patients suffering cardiac arrest due to severe hypothermia (see Hypothermia/Cold Exposure guideline)
2. Patients with identifiable Do Not Resuscitate (or equivalent such as POLST) order (see Terminating or Not Starting Resuscitation Due to DO Not Resuscitate/Advance Directive/Healthcare Power of Attorney (POA) guideline)
3. Patients in arrest due to traumatic etiology (see General Trauma Management guideline)

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
The patient in cardiac arrest requires a prompt balance of treatment and assessment. In cases of cardiac arrest, assessments should be focused and limited to obtaining enough information to reveal the patient is pulseless. Once pulselessness is discovered, treatment should be initiated immediately and any further history must be obtained by bystanders while treatment is ongoing.

**Treatment and Interventions**
The most important therapies for patients suffering from cardiac arrest are prompt cardiac defibrillation and minimally interrupted effective chest compressions
1. Initiate chest compressions in cases with no bystander chest compressions, or take over compressions from bystanders while a second rescuer is setting up the AED or defibrillator.
   a. If adequate, uninterrupted bystander CPR has been performed or if the patient arrests in front of the EMS providers, immediately proceed with rhythm analysis and defibrillation, if appropriate
   b. If no compressions and the arrest was not witnessed by EMS providers, perform chest compressions at a rate of 100-120/minute for 2 minutes, followed by rhythm analysis and defibrillation, if appropriate. In the unwitnessed arrest, chest compressions are commonly the most rapidly applied therapy and should be instituted immediately in an effort to minimize the “no flow” state of cardiac arrest
2. Defibrillation should be at the maximum output of the defibrillator, based on manufacturer’s recommendations, up to 360 joules (or 4 J/kg for pediatric patients), for initial and subsequent defibrillation attempts.

3. Chest compressions should resume immediately after defibrillation attempts with no pauses for pulse checks for 2 minutes regardless of the rhythm displayed on the cardiac monitor.

4. All attempts should be made to prevent avoidable interruptions in chest compressions, such as pre-charging the defibrillator and hovering over the chest, rather than stepping away during defibrillations.

5. If feasible, IV or IO access should be obtained. Administer epinephrine during the first or second round of compressions.

6. Continue the cycle of chest compressions for 2 minutes, followed by rhythm analysis and defibrillation of shockable rhythms. During this period of time, the proper strategy of airway management is currently not defined and many options for airway management exist. Regardless of the airway management and ventilation strategy, consider the following principles:
   a. The airway management strategy should not interrupt compressions.
   b. Successful resuscitation from cardiac arrest depends primarily on effective, minimally-interrupted chest compressions and prompt defibrillation. Airway management is of secondary importance and should not interfere with compressions and defibrillation.

   Options for airway management include:
   i. Passive ventilation: High flow oxygen is applied via a non-rebreather mask with an oropharyngeal airway. Some oxygen will be entrained with each decompression of the chest. This may be applied for the first 3-4 compression cycles (6-8 minutes), after which one may consider BVM ventilation or placement of an advanced airway (as below).
   ii. BVM ventilation at 10 breaths per minute (1 breath every 10 compressions), applied during the upstroke between compressions, without interrupting the compressions.
   iii. BVM ventilation with 30:2 ventilation to compression ratio: Each 30 compressions, the compressions are paused briefly to allow 2 BVM ventilations, then compressions immediately resumed.
   iv. Advanced airway placement: Either a supraglottic airway or an endotracheal tube may be placed without interruption of compressions. Ventilations are provided at 10 breaths/minute.

   c. Consider limited tidal volumes. For neonates and young children, an adult sized BVM may be used as long as a proper mask size and tidal volume are utilized.

7. Consider use of antiarrhythmic for recurrent VF/Pulseless VT
   a. Although there is limited evidence that antidysrhythmics improves meaningful survival, there is evidence that they improve ROSC. It is therefore reasonable to consider one of the following:
      i. Amiodarone 300 mg (or 5 mg/kg for pediatrics) IV, (Amiodarone may be repeated once at a dose of 150 mg in adults and twice for pediatrics, up to a maximum of 15 mg/kg or 300 mg), or
      ii. Lidocaine – Initial dose is 1.0 - 1.5 mg/kg (or 1 mg/kg for pediatrics, although amiodarone is preferred for pediatrics) IV (Lidocaine may be repeated every 5-10 minutes at a dose of 0.5 - 0.75 mg/kg IV up to a total dose of 3 mg/kg. For pediatrics, the maximum total dose is 1 mg/kg), or
      iii. For torsades de pointes, magnesium sulfate 2 g (or 25-50 mg/kg for pediatrics) IV
8. Consider reversible causes of cardiac arrest which include the following:
   a. Hypothermia – additions to care include attempts at active rewarming. Refer to 
      Hypothermia/Cold Exposure guideline.
   b. The dialysis patient/known hyperkalemic patient – Additions to care include the 
      following:
      i. Calcium gluconate 10% 2 grams IV (for pediatrics the dose is 100mg/kg) OR 
         Calcium chloride 10% 10ml IV (for pediatrics, the dose is 20 mg/kg which is 0.2 
         ml/kg)
      ii. Sodium bicarbonate 1 mEq/kg IV
   c. Tricyclic antidepressant overdose - Additions to care include the following:
      Sodium bicarbonate 1 mEq/kg IV
   d. Hypovolemia - Additions to care include the following:
      Normal saline 2 L IV (or 20 ml/kg, repeated up to 3 times for pediatrics)
   e. If the patient is intubated at the time of arrest, assess for tension pneumothorax and 
      misplaced ETT. If tension pneumothorax suspected, perform needle decompression. 
      Assess ETT, if misplaced, replace ETT

9. If at any time during this period of resuscitation the patient regains return of spontaneous 
    circulation, proceed to the Adult Post-ROSC Care guideline

10. If resuscitation remains ineffective, consider termination of resuscitation (see Termination of 
    Resuscitative Efforts guideline)

**Patient Safety Considerations**
It is not safe for the patient or providers to perform chest compressions during transport. Chest 
compressions during patient movement are less effective in regards to hands on time, depth, 
recoil and rate and providers performing chest compressions in a moving vehicle are at risk for 
injury. Therefore, patients should be resuscitated as close to the scene as operationally possible.

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Effective chest compressions and defibrillation are the most important therapies to the 
   patient in cardiac arrest. Effective chest compressions are defined as:
   a. A rate of greater than 100 and less than 120 compressions/minute
   b. Depth of at least 2 inches (5 cm) and less than 2.4 inches (6cm) for adults and children or 
      1.5 inches (4 cm) for infants. Adolescents who have entered puberty should receive the 
      same depth of chest compressions as an adult.
   c. Allow for complete chest recoil (avoid leaning)
   d. Minimize interruptions in compressions
   e. Avoid rescuer fatigue by rotating rescuers at least every 2 minutes. Some EMS pit crew 
      approaches use a provider on either side of the chest, alternating compressions every 
      minute or every 100 compressions to avoid fatigue.
   f. Avoid excessive ventilation. Consider delayed airway management. If no advanced 
      airway, consider
      i. Passive ventilation using an NRB with 3-4 cycles of uninterrupted chest 
         compressions (for arrests of suspected cardiac etiology) Consider BVM 
         ventilation or advanced airway after 3-4 cycles.
      ii. BVM ventilation every 10-15 compressions with cycles of uninterrupted chest 
         compressions. Upstroke ventilation between compressions.30:2 ventilation to 
         compression ratio for adults, and 15:2 for children when 2 rescuers are present.
iii. iv. If an advanced airway is placed, ventilations should not exceed 10 breaths/minute (1 breath every 6 seconds or 1 breath every 10 compressions) in adults.

g. Quantitative end-tidal CO$_2$ should be used to monitor effectiveness of chest compressions. If ETCO$_2$ < 10 mmHg during the initial phases of resuscitation, attempt to improve chest compression quality. Consider additional monitoring with biometric feedback which may improve compliance with suggested resuscitation guidelines.

**General Cardiac Arrest Process**

![Diagram of the General Cardiac Arrest Process]

h. Chest compressions are usually the most rapidly applied therapy for the patient in cardiac arrest and should be applied as soon as the patient is noted to be pulseless. If the patient is being monitored with pads in place at the time of arrest, immediate defibrillation should take precedence over all other therapies, however, if there is any delay in defibrillation (for instance, in order to place pads), chest compressions should be initiated while the defibrillator is being applied. There is no guidance on how long these initial compressions should be applied, however, it is reasonable to either complete between 30 seconds and 2 minutes of chest compressions in cases of no bystander chest compressions OR to perform defibrillation as soon as possible after chest compressions initiated in cases of witnessed arrest.

i. There is insufficient evidence to recommend the routine use of extracorporeal CPR (ECPR) for patients with cardiac arrest. In settings where it can be rapidly implemented, ECPR may be considered for select cardiac arrest patients for whom the suspected etiology of the cardiac arrest is potentially reversible during a limited period of mechanical cardiorespiratory support.

j. Chest compressions should be reinitiated immediately after defibrillation as pulses, if present, are often difficult to detect and rhythm and pulse checks interrupt compressions.

k. Continue chest compressions between completion of AED analysis and AED charging.

l. Effectiveness of chest compressions decreases with any movements. Patients should therefore be resuscitated as close to the point at which they are first encountered and should only be moved if the conditions on scene are unsafe or do not operationally allow for resuscitation. Chest compressions are also less effective in a moving vehicle. It is also
dangerous to EMS providers, patients, pedestrians and other motorists to perform chest compressions in a moving ambulance. For these reasons and because in most cases the care provided by EMS providers is equivalent to that provided in emergency departments, resuscitation should occur on scene.

m. Defibrillation dosing should follow manufacturer’s recommendation in the case of biphasic defibrillators. If the manufacturer’s recommendation is unknown, use highest setting possible. In the case of monophasic devices, setting should be 360J (or 4 J/kg for children).

2. IV or IO access without interrupting chest compressions
3. Administer epinephrine during the first or second round of compressions
4. At present, the most effective mechanism of airway management is uncertain with some systems managing the airway aggressively and others managing the airway with basic measures and both types of systems finding excellent outcomes. Regardless of the airway management style, consider the following principles:
   a. Airway management should not interrupt chest compressions
   b. Carefully follow ventilation rate and prevent hyperventilation
   c. Consider limited tidal volumes
   d. There is uncertainty regarding the proper goals for oxygenation during resuscitation. Current recommendations suggest using the highest flow rate possible through NRB or BVM. This should not be continued into the post-resuscitation phase in which the goal should be an oxygen saturation of 95-99%.
   e. Special attention should be applied to the pediatric population and airway management/respiratory support. Given that the most likely cause of cardiac arrest is respiratory, airway management may be considered early in the patient’s care. However, the order of Circulation-Airway-Breathing is still recommended as the order of priority by the American Heart Association for pediatric resuscitation in order to ensure timely initiation of chest compressions to maintain perfusion, regardless of the underlying cause of the arrest. In addition, conventional CPR is preferred in children, since it is associated with better outcomes when compared to compression-only CPR

5. Special Circumstances in Cardiac Arrest
   a. Trauma – Refer to General Trauma Management guideline
   b. Pregnancy
      i. The best hope for fetal survival is maternal survival
      ii. Position the patient in the supine position with a second rescuer performing manual uterine displacement to the left in an effort to displace the gravid uterus and increase venous return by avoiding aorto-caval compression
      iii. If manual displacement is unsuccessful, the patient may be placed in the left lateral tilt position at 30°. This position is less desirable than the manual uterine displacement as chest compressions are more difficult to perform in this position
      iv. Chest compressions should be performed slightly higher on the sternum than in the non-pregnant patient to account for elevation of the diaphragm and abdominal contents in the obviously gravid patient
v. Defibrillation should be performed as in non-pregnant patients
   c. Arrests of respiratory etiology (including drowning)
      Consider early and aggressive management of the patient’s airway as well as the above protocols for cardiac arrest. Passive ventilation with a NRB is NOT indicated for these patients.
6. Application of the “pit crew” model of resuscitation
a. Ideally, providers in each EMS agency will use a “pit crew” approach when using this protocol to ensure the most effective and efficient cardiac arrest care. Training should include teamwork simulations integrating first responders, BLS, and ALS crewmembers who regularly work together. High-performance systems should practice teamwork using “pit crew” techniques with predefined roles and crew resource management principles. For example (the Pennsylvania State EMS Model for Pit Crew):
   i. Rescuer 1 and 2 set up on opposite sides of patient’s chest and perform continuous chest compressions, alternating after every 100 compressions to avoid fatigue
   ii. Use a metronome or CPR feedback device to ensure that compression rate is 100-120/minute
   iii. Chest compressions are only interrupted during rhythm check (AED analysis or manual) and defibrillation shocks. Continue compressions when AED/defibrillator is charging
   iv. Additional rescuer obtains IO (or IV) access and gives epinephrine. For IO access, the proximal humerus is the preferred site for adults, while the tibial site is preferred for infants and children
   v. During the first four cycles of compressions/defibrillation (approximately 10 minutes) avoid advanced airway placement
   vi. One responding provider assumes code leader position overseeing the entire response
   vii. Use a CPR checklist to ensure that all best practices are followed during CPR
b. For efficient “pit crew” style care, the EMS agency medical director should establish the options that will be used by providers functioning within the EMS agency. Options include establishing:
   i. The airway/ventilation management, if any, that will be used
   ii. The initial route of vascular access
c. The EMS agency must, overseen by the agency medical director, perform a QI review of care and outcome for every patient that receives CPR
   i. The QI should be coordinated with local receiving hospitals to include hospital admission, discharge, and condition information. This EMS agency QI can be accomplished by participation an organized cardiac arrest registry
   ii. The QI should be coordinated with local PSAP/dispatch centers to review opportunities to assure optimal recognition of possible cardiac arrest cases and provision of dispatch-assisted CPR (including hands-only CPR when appropriate)

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914011 – Cardiac Arrest-Asystole
- 99014013 – Cardiac Arrest-Hypothermia-Therapeutic
- 9914015 – Cardiac Arrest-Pulseless Electrical Activity
- 9914017 – Cardiac Arrest-Ventricular Fibrillation/Pulseless Ventricular Tachycardia
- 9914055 – General-Cardiac Arrest
- 9914087 – Injury-Cardiac Arrest

Key Documentation Elements
Should be tailored to any locally utilized data registry but may include as a minimum the following elements:

1. Resuscitation attempted and all interventions performed
2. Arrest witnessed
3. Location of arrest
4. First monitored rhythm
5. CPR before EMS arrival
6. Outcome
   Any ROSC
7. Presumed etiology
   a. Presumed cardiac
   b. Trauma
   c. Submersion
   d. Respiratory
   e. Other non-cardiac
   f. Unknown

**Performance Measures**

1. Time to scene
2. Time to patient
3. Time to first CPR
4. Time to first shock
5. Time of ROSC
6. Review of CPR Quality
   a. Compression Fraction
   b. Average and longest peri-shock pause
   c. Rate and depth of compressions

**References**


**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Adult Post-ROSC (Return of Spontaneous Circulation) Care

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in the U.S. has a mortality rate greater than 90% and results in excess of 300,000 deaths per year. Many of those who do survive suffer significant neurologic morbidity. Current research has demonstrated that care of patients with return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) at specialized centers is associated with both decreased mortality and improved neurologic outcomes.

The goal is therefore to optimize neurologic and other function following a return of spontaneous circulation following resuscitated cardiac arrest.

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
Patient returned to spontaneous circulation following cardiac arrest resuscitation

Exclusion Criteria
None

Patient Management

Assessment, Treatment, and Interventions
1. Perform general patient management
2. Support life-threatening problems associated with airway, breathing, and circulation. Monitor closely for reoccurrence of cardiac arrest
3. Titrate oxygen to keep O2 saturation 95-99> 94%. Do NOT hyper-oxygenate
4. For hypotension (SBP less than 90 mmHg) associated with cardiogenic shock, administer norepinephrine at initial dose: 0.5 – 1 mcg/minute, titrated to effect. For patients in refractory shock: 8-30 mcg/minute. Titrate to MAP greater than 65 mmHg in adults
5. Check blood glucose. If hypoglycemic, see appropriate guideline. If hyperglycemic, notify hospital on arrival
6. If patient seizes, refer to seizure guideline
7. Perform 12-lead EKG
8. Post cardiac arrest patients with evidence or interpretation consistent with ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI/Acute MI) should may be transported to any hospitals which offer percutaneous coronary intervention in their cardiac catheterization laboratory
9. Consider transport patients to facility which offers specialized post-resuscitative care
10. Do not allow patient to become hyperthermic

Patient Safety Considerations
Avoid hyperthermia and large IVF boluses with cold saline

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations
1. Hyperventilation is a significant cause of hypotension and recurrence of cardiac arrest in the post resuscitation phase and must be avoided
2. Most patients immediately post resuscitation will require ventilatory assistance.
3. The condition of post-resuscitation patients fluctuates rapidly and continuously, and they require close monitoring. A significant percentage of Post ROSC patients will re-arrest.
4. A moderate number of post ROSC patients may have evidence of ST elevation MI on EKG.
5. Common causes of post-resuscitation hypotension include hyperventilation, hypovolemia, and pneumothorax.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

Assess post ROSC rhythm, lung sounds, and for signs of hypoperfusion.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914019 – Cardiac Arrest-Post Resuscitation Care

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Bystander CPR performed
2. First initial rhythm (presenting rhythm)
3. Immediate post-arrest rhythms, vital signs, oxygen saturation, neurologic status assessment
4. Post ROSC 12 lead ECG

**Performance Measures**
1. Survival to hospital discharge neurologically intact (CPC1 or CPC2)
2. Percent of ROSC patients transported to appropriate facility as defined by the EMS system.

**References**


**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Determination of Death / Withholding Resuscitative Efforts

**Aliases**

**Patient Care Goals**
All clinically dead patients will receive all available resuscitative efforts including cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) unless contraindicated by one of the exceptions defined below

**Patient Presentation**
A clinically dead patient is defined as any unresponsive patient found without respirations and without a palpable carotid pulse

**Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria:**
Resuscitation should be started on all patients who are found apneic and pulseless unless the following conditions exist (does not apply to victims of lightning strikes, drowning or hypothermia):

1. Medical cause or traumatic injury or body condition clearly indicating biological death (irreversible brain death), limited to:
   a. Decapitation: the complete severing of the head from the remainder of the patient’s body
   b. Decomposition or putrefaction: the skin is bloated or ruptured, with or without soft tissue sloughed off. The presence of at least one of these signs indicated death occurred at least 24 hours previously
   c. Transection of the torso: the body is completely cut across below the shoulders and above the hips through all major organs and vessels. The spinal column may or may not be severed
   d. Incineration: 90% of body surface area with full thickness burns as exhibited by ash rather than clothing and complete absence of body hair with charred skin
   e. Dependent lividity with rigor mortis (when clothing is removed there is a clear demarcation of pooled blood within the body, and the body is generally rigid)
   f. Injuries incompatible with life (such as massive crush injury, complete exsanguination, severe displacement of brain matter)
   g. Futile and inhuman attempts as determined by agency policy/protocol related to “compelling reasons” for withholding resuscitation
   h. In blunt trauma, if the patient is apneic, pulseless, and without organized ECG activity upon EMS arrival
   i. In penetrating trauma, if the patient is pulseless, apneic and without other signs of life including spontaneous movement, ECG activity or pupillary response, upon EMS arrival
   j. Nontraumatic arrest with obvious signs of death including dependent lividity or rigor mortis.

2. A valid DNR order (form, card, bracelet) or other actionable medical order (e.g. POLST/MOLST form) present, when it:
   a. Conforms to the state specifications for color and construction
   b. Is intact: it has not been cut, broken or shows signs of being repaired
c. Displays the patient’s name and the physician’s name

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
Assess for dependent lividity with rigor mortis and/or other inclusion criteria

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. If all the components above are confirmed, no CPR is required
2. If CPR has been initiated but all the components above have been subsequently confirmed, CPR may be discontinued and direct medical oversight contacted as needed
3. If any of the findings are different than those described above, clinical death is not confirmed and resuscitative measures should be immediately initiated or continued and the patient transported to a receiving hospital unless paramedic intercept is pending. The **Termination of Resuscitation** guideline should then be implemented
4. Do Not Resuscitate order (DNR/MOLST/POLST) with signs of life:
   a. If there is a DNR bracelet or DNR transfer form and there are signs of life (pulse and respirations), provide standard appropriate treatment under existing protocols matching the patient’s condition
   b. To request permission to withhold treatment under these conditions for any reason obtain direct medical oversight
   c. If there is documentation of a Do Not Intubate (DNI/MOLST/POLST) advanced directive, the patient should receive full treatment per protocols with the exception of any intervention specifically prohibited in the patient’s advanced directive
   d. If for any reason an intervention that is prohibited by an advanced directive is being considered, direct medical oversight should be obtained

**Patient Safety Considerations**
In cases where the patient’s status is unclear and the appropriateness of withholding resuscitation efforts is questioned, EMS personnel should initiate CPR immediately and then contact direct medical oversight

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
For scene safety and/or family wishes, provider may decide to implement CPR even if all the criteria for death are met

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
No specific recommendations

**Quality improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914201 – Cardiac Arrest-Determination of Death / Withholding Resuscitative Efforts
• 9914169 – Cardiac Arrest-Do Not Resuscitate

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Clinical/situational details that may be available from bystanders/caregivers
2. Documentation of details surrounding decision to determine death
   a. Time of contact with direct medical oversight
   b. Time of death determination
3. Names/contact information for significant bystanders (e.g. MD/RN, caregivers)

**Performance Measures**
Compliance with guideline

**References**

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Do Not Resuscitate Status/Advanced Directives/Health Care Power of Attorney (POA) Status

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
To acknowledge and maintain the variety of ways that patients can express their wishes about cardiopulmonary resuscitation or end of life decision making

Patient Presentation

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria
1. Patients must have one of the following documents or a valid alternative (such as identification bracelet indicating wishes) immediately available – note that some specifics can vary widely from state to state:
   a. Physician Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment (POLST) or Medical Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment (MOLST) – explicitly describes acceptable interventions for the patient in the form of medical orders, must be signed by a physician or other empowered medical provider to be valid
   b. Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order – identifies that CPR and intubation are not to be initiated if the patient is in arrest or peri-arrest. The interventions covered by this order and the details around when to implement them can vary widely
   c. Advanced directives – document that describes acceptable treatments under a variable number of clinical situations including some or all of the following: what to do for cardiac arrest, whether artificial nutrition is acceptable, organ donation wishes, dialysis, etc. Frequently does not apply to emergent or potentially transient medical conditions
   d. As specified from state to state, in the absence of formal written directions (MOLST, POLST, DNR, advanced directives), and in the presence of a person with power of attorney for healthcare, or healthcare proxy, that person may prescribe limits of treatment
2. One of the documents above is valid when it meets all of the following criteria:
   a. Conforms to the state specifications for color and construction
   b. Is intact: it has not been cut, broken or shows signs of being repaired
   c. Displays the patient’s name and the physician’s name
6. If there is question about the validity of the form/instrument, the best course of action is to proceed with the resuscitation until additional information can be obtained to clarify the best course of action
7. If a patient has a valid version of one of the above documents, it will be referred to as a “valid exclusion to resuscitation” for the purposes of this protocol

Patient Management

Assessment
1. If the patient has a valid exclusion to resuscitation then no CPR or airway management should be attempted, however this does not exclude comfort measures including medications for pain as appropriate
2. If CPR has been initiated and a valid exclusion to resuscitation has been subsequently verified, CPR may be discontinued and direct medical oversight contacted as needed
**Treatment and Interventions**

1. If there is a valid exclusion to resuscitation and there are signs of life (pulse and respirations), EMS providers should provide standard appropriate treatment under existing protocols according to the patient’s condition. If the patient has a MOLST or POLST, it may provide specific guidance on how to proceed in this situation. Directives should be followed as closely as possible and direct medical oversight contacted as needed.

2. The patient should receive full treatment per protocols with the exception of any intervention specifically prohibited in the patient’s valid exclusion to resuscitation.

3. If for any reason an intervention that is prohibited by an advanced directive is being considered, direct medical oversight should be obtained.

**Patient Safety Considerations**

In cases where the patient’s status is unclear and the appropriateness of withholding resuscitation efforts is questioned, EMS personnel should initiate CPR immediately and contact direct medical oversight.

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

1. If there is a personal physician present at the scene who has an ongoing relationship with the patient, that physician may decide if resuscitation is to be initiated.

2. If there is a registered nurse from a home health care or hospice agency present at the scene who has an ongoing relationship with the patient, and who is operating under orders from the patient’s private physician, that nurse (authorized nurse) may decide if resuscitation is to be initiated.

3. If the physician or nurse decides resuscitation is to be initiated, usual direct medical oversight procedures will be followed.

4. Special Consideration: For scene safety and/or family wishes, provider may decide to implement CPR even if all the criteria for death are met.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

No specific recommendations.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914201 – Cardiac Arrest-Determination of Death / Withholding Resuscitative Efforts
- 9914169 – Cardiac Arrest-Do Not Resuscitate
- 9914171 – Cardiac Arrest-Special Resuscitation Orders

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. Detailed description of the valid exclusion to resuscitation documentation used to guide resuscitation including a copy of the document if possible.

2. Names/contact information for significant bystanders (family members, MD/RN, caregivers, healthcare power of attorney or proxy).

**Performance Measures**

Compliance with guideline.
References


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Termination of Resuscitative Efforts

**Aliases**

**Patient Care Goals**
When there is no response to prehospital cardiac arrest treatment, it is acceptable and often preferable to cease futile resuscitation efforts in the field.

1. In patients with cardiac arrest, prehospital resuscitation is initiated with the goal of returning spontaneous circulation before permanent neurologic damage occurs. In most situations, ALS providers are capable of performing an initial resuscitation that is equivalent to an in-hospital resuscitation attempt, and there is usually no additional benefit to emergency department resuscitation in most cases

2. CPR that is performed during patient packaging and transport is much less effective than CPR done at the scene. Additionally, EMS providers risk physical injury while attempting to perform CPR in a moving ambulance while unrestrained. In addition, continuing resuscitation in futile cases places other motorists and pedestrians at risk, increases the time that EMS crews are not available for another call, impedes emergency department care of other patients, and incurs unnecessary hospital charges. Lastly, return of spontaneous circulation is dependent on a focused, timely resuscitation. The patient in arrest should be treated as expeditiously as possible, including quality, uninterrupted CPR and timely defibrillation as indicated

3. When cardiac arrest resuscitation becomes futile, the patient’s family should become the focus of the EMS providers. Families need to be informed of what is being done, and transporting all cardiac arrest patients to the hospital is not supported by evidence and inconveniences the family by requiring a trip to the hospital where they must begin grieving in an unfamiliar setting. Most families understand the futility of the situation and are accepting of ceasing resuscitation efforts in the field

**Patient Presentation**
Patient in cardiac arrest

**Inclusion Criteria**

1. Any cardiac arrest patient that has received resuscitation in the field but has not responded to treatment

2. When resuscitation has begun and it is found that the patient has a DNR order or other actionable medical order (e.g. POLST/MOLST form)

**Exclusion Criteria**
Consider continuing resuscitation for patients with the following conditions (although under certain circumstances, direct medical oversight may order termination of resuscitation in these conditions):

Cardiac arrest associated with medical conditions that may have a better outcome despite prolonged resuscitation, including hypothermia
**Patient Management**

Resuscitation may be terminated under the following circumstance:

1. **Non-traumatic arrest**
   a. Patient is at least 18 years of age
   b. Patient is in cardiac arrest at the time of arrival of advanced life support
      i. No pulse
      ii. No respirations
      iii. No evidence of meaningful cardiac activity (e.g. no heart sounds, asystole or wide complex PEA < 60)
   c. Advanced life support resuscitation is administered for at least 40 minutes
   d. There is no return of spontaneous pulse and no evidence of neurological function (non-reactive pupils, no response to pain, no spontaneous movement)
   e. No evidence or suspicion of any of the following:
      i. Drug/toxin overdose
      ii. Hypothermia
      iii. Active internal bleeding
      iv. Preceding trauma
   f. All EMS personnel involved in the patient’s care agree that discontinuation of the resuscitation is appropriate
   g. Consider direct medical oversight before termination of resuscitative efforts

2. **Traumatic arrest**
   a. Patient is at least 18 years of age.
   b. Resuscitation efforts may be terminated in any blunt trauma patient who, based on thorough primary assessment, is found apneic, pulseless, and asystolic on an EKG or cardiac monitor upon arrival of emergency medical services at the scene
   c. Victims of penetrating trauma found apneic and pulseless by EMS, should be rapidly assessed for the presence of other signs of life, such as pupillary reflexes, spontaneous movement, response to pain and electrical activity on EKG
      i. Resuscitation may be terminated with direct medical oversight if these signs of life are absent
      ii. If resuscitation is not terminated, transport is indicated
   d. Cardiopulmonary arrest patients in whom mechanism of injury does not correlate with clinical condition, suggesting a non-traumatic cause of arrest, should have standard ALS resuscitation initiated
   e. All EMS personnel involved in the patient’s care agree that discontinuation of the resuscitation is appropriate
   f. Consider direct medical oversight before termination of resuscitative efforts

**Assessment**

1. Pulse
2. Respiration
3. Neurologic status assessment (see Appendix VI; purposeful movement, pupillary response)
4. Cardiac activity (including electrocardiography, cardiac auscultation and/or ultrasonography)
5. Quantitative capnography

**Treatment and Interventions**

1. Focus on continuous, quality CPR that is initiated as soon as possible
2. Focus attention on the family and/or bystanders. Explain the rationale for termination
3. Consider support for family members such as other family, friends, clergy, faith leaders, or chaplains

**Patient Safety Considerations:**

All patients who are found in ventricular fibrillation or whose rhythm changes to ventricular fibrillation should in general have full resuscitation continued on scene.

**Notes / Educational Pearls:**

**Key Considerations and Pertinent Assessment Findings**

1. Recent evidence has shown that, in order to capture over 99% of potential survivors from medical cardiac arrest, resuscitation should be continued for approximately 40 minutes. This does not imply, however, that all resuscitations should continue this long. All factors, including down time, pre-morbid condition, available resources, and EtCO2, should be taken into consideration before termination.

2. In remote or wilderness situations, EMS providers should make every effort to contact direct medical oversight, but resuscitation may be terminated in the field without direct medical oversight when the following have occurred:
   a. There has been no return of pulse despite > 30 minutes of CPR (this does not apply in the case of hypothermia)
   b. Transport to an emergency department will take > 30 minutes (this does not apply in the case of hypothermia)
   c. EMS providers are exhausted and it is physically impossible to continue the resuscitation

3. Logistical factors should be considered, such as collapse in a public place, family wishes, and safety of the crew and public

4. Survival and functional neurologic outcomes are unlikely if ROSC is not obtained by EMS. It is dangerous to crew, pedestrians, and other motorists to attempt to resuscitate a patient during ambulance transport

5. Quantitative end-tidal carbon dioxide measurements of less than 10 mmHg or falling > 25% despite resuscitation indicates a poor prognosis and provide additional support for termination

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914201 – Cardiac Arrest-Determination of Death / Withholding Resuscitative Efforts
- 9914169 – Cardiac Arrest-Do Not Resuscitate
- 9914171 – Cardiac Arrest-Special Resuscitation Orders
- 9914055 – General-Cardiac Arrest
- 9914087 – Injury-Cardiac Arrest

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. All items (a-f in Non-traumatic or Traumatic arrest) listed under patient management must be clearly documented in the EMS patient care report in addition to the assessment findings supporting this medical decision making

2. If resuscitation is continued for special circumstance or despite satisfying the criteria in this guideline, the rationale for such decision making must be documented
**Performance Measures**

1. Time to CPR
2. Time to AED application if applicable
3. Review of CPR quality
4. Assurance of appropriateness of transport and CPR during transport

**References**

4. Morrison LJ1, Verbeek PR, Zhan C, Kiss A, Allan KS. Validation of a universal prehospital termination of resuscitation clinical prediction rule for advanced and basic life support providers

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Pediatric Specific Guidelines

Brief Resolved Unexplained Event (BRUE)

**Aliases**
Apparent Life-Threatening Event, ALTE

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Recognize patient characteristics and symptoms consistent with a BRUE
2. Promptly identify and intervene for patients who require escalation of care
3. Choose proper destination for patient transport

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Suspected BRUE: An event in an infant <1 year old reported by a bystander as sudden, brief (<1 min), completely resolved upon EMS arrival that includes >1 of the following:
1. Absent, decreased, or irregular breathing
2. Color change (central cyanosis or pallor)
3. Marked change in muscle tone (hyper- or hypotonia)
4. Altered level of responsiveness

**Exclusion Criteria**
1. Any of the following present upon EMS evaluation:
   a. Abnormal vitals signs for age (including fever)
   b. Vomiting
   c. Signs of trauma
   d. Noisy breathing
2. Identifiable cause for the event, which may include:
   a. Gastric reflux (spitting up)
   b. Swallowing dysfunction
   c. Nasal congestion
   d. Periodic breathing of the newborn
   e. Breath-holding spell
   f. Change in tone associated with choking, gagging, crying, feeding
   g. Seizure (eye deviation, nystagmus, tonic-clonic activity)
3. History or exam concerning for child abuse
4. Color change that involved only redness (e.g. in the face) or isolated perioral or hand/feet cyanosis

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. History
   a. History of circumstances and symptoms before, during, and after the event, including duration, interventions done, and patient color, tone, breathing, feeding, position, location, activity, level of consciousness
   b. Other concurrent symptoms (fever, congestion, cough, rhinorrhea, vomiting, diarrhea, rash, labored breathing, fussy, less active, poor sleep, poor feeding)
c. Prior history of BRUE


d. Past medical history (prematurity, prenatal/birth complications, gastric reflux, congenital heart disease, developmental delay, airway abnormalities, breathing problems, prior hospitalizations, surgeries, or injuries)


e. Family history of sudden unexplained death or cardiac arrhythmia in other children or young adults


f. Social history: who lives at home, recent household stressors, exposure to toxins/drugs, sick contacts)

g. Considerations for possible child abuse (multiple/changing versions of the story; reported mechanism of injury does not seem plausible, especially for child’s developmental stage)

2. Exam

a. Full set of vital signs (per Universal Care guideline, includes: T, P, RR, BP, O₂ sat)

b. General assessment:
   i. Signs of respiratory distress (grunting, nasal flaring, retracting)
   ii. Color (pallor, cyanosis, normal)
   iii. Mental status (alert, tired, lethargic, unresponsive, irritability)

c. Head to toe exam, including:
   i. Physical exam for signs of trauma
   ii. Pupillary response

Treatment and Interventions

1. Monitoring

a. Cardiac monitor

b. Continuous pulse oximetry

c. Blood glucose

d. Serial observations during transport for change in condition

2. Airway

a. Give supplemental oxygen for signs of respiratory distress or hypoxemia. Escalate from a nasal cannula to a simple face mask to a non-rebreather mask as needed (see airway management guideline)

b. Suction the nose and/or mouth (via bulb, suction catheter) if excessive secretions are present

3. Utility of IV Placement and Fluids

   Routine IVs should not be placed on all BRUE patients. IVs should only be placed in children for clinical concerns of shock, or when administering IV medications

Patient Safety Considerations

1. Regardless of patient appearance, all patients with a history of signs or symptoms of BRUE should be transported for further evaluation

2. Destination Considerations

a. Consider transport to a facility with pediatric critical care capability for patients with high risk criteria present:
   i. <2 months of age
   ii. History of prematurity (<32 weeks gestation or corrected gestational age ≤45 weeks)
       iii. More than 1 BRUE, now or in the past

b. All patients should be transported to facilities with baseline readiness to care for children
Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations
1. BRUE is a group of symptoms, not a disease process
2. High risk BRUE patients may require ED or hospital intervention
3. All patients should be transported to an ED
4. Contact direct medical oversight if parent/guardian is refusing medical care and/or transport, especially if any high-risk criteria are present (see above)

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914197 – Medical- Apparent Life Threatening Event (ALTE)
  - NOTE: BRUE is the updated term replacing ALTE and NEMSIS will not be able to change the label for this code until at least mid-2018. Most ePCR software systems allow changing the displayed label for a value and local system will be able to do this. The background NEMSIS code will remain the same however, regardless of whether the guideline is called ALTE or BRUE.

Key Documentation Elements
1. Document key aspect of history
   a. Color change
   b. Apnea
   c. Change in muscle tone
   d. Caregiver resuscitation efforts
   e. History of prematurity
   f. Prior BRUE events
   g. Past medical history
2. Document key aspects of the exam to assess for a change after each intervention:
   a. Full set of vitals signs (T, RR, BP, P, O₂ sat)
   b. Respiratory effort
   c. Mental status
   d. Color
   e. Presence of signs of trauma

Performance Measures
1. Complete set of vital signs recorded
2. Appropriate transport destination relative to risk criteria

References

Key Reference
**Historical References**


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Pediatric Respiratory Distress (Bronchiolitis)

(Adapted from an evidence-based guideline created using the National Prehospital Evidence-Based Guideline Model Process)

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
1. Alleviate respiratory distress
2. Promptly identify respiratory distress, failure, and/or arrest, and intervene for patients who require escalation of therapy
3. Deliver appropriate therapy by differentiating other causes of pediatric respiratory distress

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
Child < age 2 with wheezing or diffuse rhonchi

Exclusion Criteria
1. Anaphylaxis
2. Croup
3. Epiglottitis
4. Foreign body aspiration
5. Submersion/drowning

Patient Management

Assessment
1. History
   a. Onset of symptoms
   b. Concurrent symptoms (fever, cough, rhinorrhea, tongue/lip swelling, rash, labored breathing, foreign body aspiration)
   c. Sick contacts
   d. History of wheezing
   e. Treatments given
   f. Number of emergency department visits in the past year
   g. Number of admissions in the past year
   h. Number of ICU admissions ever
   i. History of prematurity
   j. Family history of asthma, eczema, or allergies
2. Exam
   a. Full set of vital signs (T, BP, RR, P, O₂ saturation)
   b. Air entry (normal vs. diminished)
   c. Breath sounds (wheezes, crackles, rales, rhonchi, diminished, clear)
   d. Signs of distress (grunting, nasal flaring, retracting, stridor)
   e. Weak cry or inability to speak full sentences (sign of shortness of breath)
   f. Color (pallor, cyanosis, normal)
   g. Mental status (alert, tired, lethargic, unresponsive)
   h. Hydration status (+/- sunken eyes, delayed capillary refill, mucus membranes moist vs. tacky, fontanel flat vs. sunken)
Treatment and Interventions
1. Pulse oximetry and end-tidal CO$_2$ (ETCO$_2$) should be routinely used as an adjunct to other forms of respiratory monitoring.
2. Perform EKG only if there are no signs of clinical improvement after treating respiratory distress.
3. Airway
   a. Give supplemental oxygen. Escalate from a nasal cannula to a simple face mask to a non-breather mask as needed, in order to maintain normal oxygenation.
   b. Suction the nose and/or mouth (via bulb, Yankauer®, or suction catheter) if excessive secretions are present.
4. Inhaled Medications
   Nebulized epinephrine should be administered to children in severe respiratory distress with bronchiolitis (e.g. coarse breath sounds) in the prehospital setting if other treatments (e.g., suctioning, oxygen) fail to result in clinical improvement.
5. Utility of IV Placement and Fluids
   IVs should only be placed in children with respiratory distress for clinical concerns of dehydration, or when administering IV medications.
6. Steroids
   Are generally not efficacious, and not given in the prehospital setting.
7. Improvement of Oxygenation and/or Respiratory Distress with Non-invasive Airway Adjuncts
   a. Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) or high flow nasal cannula (HFNC) should be administered, when available, for severe respiratory distress.
   b. Bag-Valve-Mask Ventilation should be utilized in children with respiratory failure.
8. Supraglottic Devices and Intubation
   a. Supraglottic devices and intubation should be utilized only if bag-valve-mask ventilation fails.
   b. The airway should be managed in the least invasive way possible.

Patient Safety Considerations
Routine use of lights and sirens is not recommended during transport.

Notes/Educational Pearls
Key Considerations
1. Suctioning can be a very effective intervention to alleviate distress, since infants are obligate nose breathers.
2. Heliox should not be routinely administered to children with respiratory distress.
3. Insufficient data exist to recommend the use of inhaled steam or nebulized saline.
4. Though albuterol has previously been a consideration, the most recent evidence does not demonstrate a benefit in using it for bronchiolitis.
5. Ipratropium and other anticholinergic agents should not be given to children with bronchiolitis in the prehospital setting.
6. Though nebulized hypertonic saline has been shown to decrease hospital length of stay when used for bronchiolitis, it does not provide immediate relief of distress and should not be administered to children in respiratory distress in the prehospital setting.

Pertinent Assessment Findings
Frequent reassessment is necessary to determine if interventions have alleviated signs of respiratory distress or not.
Quality Improvement

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914221 – Medical-Respiratory Distress-Bronchiolitis
  - Protocol Age Category: 3602005 – Pediatric Only

**Key Documentation Elements**
Document key aspects of the exam to assess for a change after each intervention:
1. Respiratory rate
2. Oxygen saturation
3. Use of accessory muscles
4. Breath sounds
5. Air entry
6. Mental status
7. Color

**Performance Measures**
1. CPAP utilization
2. Time to administration of specified interventions in the protocol
3. Rate of administration of accepted therapy (whether or not certain medications/interventions were given)
4. Change in vital signs (i.e. heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, respiratory rate, pulse oximeter, capnography values)
5. Time to administration of specified interventions in the protocol. Number of advanced airway attempts
6. Mortality

**References**

8. Chavasse RJPG, Seddon P, Bara A, McKean MC. Short acting beta2-agonists for recurrent wheeze in children under two years of age. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*


23. Thia LP, McKenzie SA, Blyth TP, Minasian CC, Kozlowska WJ, Carr SB. Randomized controlled trial of nasal continuous positive airways pressure (CPAP) in bronchiolitis. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, 2008 93(1), 45-47

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Pediatric Respiratory Distress (Croup)
(Adapted from an evidence-based guideline created using the National Prehospital Evidence-Based Guideline Model Process)

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
1. Alleviate respiratory distress
2. Promptly identify respiratory distress, respiratory failure, and respiratory arrest, and intervene for patients who require escalation of therapy
3. Deliver appropriate therapy by differentiating other causes of pediatric respiratory distress

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
Suspected Croup (history of stridor or history of barky cough)

Exclusion Criteria
Presumed underlying cause that includes one of the following:
1. Anaphylaxis
2. Asthma
3. Bronchiolitis (wheezing < 2 years of age)
4. Foreign body aspiration
5. Submersion/drowning

Patient Management

Assessment
1. History
   a. Onset of symptoms (history of choking)
   b. Concurrent symptoms (fever, cough, rhinorrhea, tongue/lip swelling, rash, labored breathing, foreign body aspiration)
   c. Sick contacts
   d. Treatments given
   e. Personal history of asthma, wheezing, or croup in past
2. Exam
   a. Full set of vital signs (T, BP, RR, P, O₂ sat)
   b. Presence of stridor at rest or when agitated
   c. Description of cough
   d. Other signs of distress (grunting, nasal flaring, retracting,)
   e. Color (pallor, cyanosis, normal)
   f. Mental status (alert, tired, lethargic, unresponsive)

Treatment and Interventions
1. Monitoring
   a. Pulse oximetry and end-tidal CO₂ (ETCO₂) should be routinely used as an adjunct to other forms of respiratory monitoring
   b. Perform EKG only if there are no signs of clinical improvement after treating respiratory distress
2. **Airway**
   a. Give supplemental oxygen. Escalate from a nasal cannula to a simple face mask to a non-breather mask as needed, in order to maintain normal oxygenation
   b. Suction the nose and/or mouth (via bulb, Yankauer®, or suction catheter) if excessive secretions are present
3. **Inhaled Medications**
   a. Epinephrine 5 ml of 1:10,000 (0.5 mg) nebulized, should be administered to all children with croup in respiratory distress with signs of stridor at rest. This medication should be repeated at this dose with unlimited frequency for ongoing distress
   b. Humidified oxygen or mist therapy is **not** indicated
4. **Medications**
   Dexamethasone 0.6 mg/kg oral, IV, or IM to max dose of 16 mg should be administered to patients with suspected croup
5. **Utility of IV Placement and Fluids**
   IVs should only be placed in children with respiratory distress for clinical concerns of dehydration, or when administering IV medications
6. **Improvement of Oxygenation and/or Respiratory Distress with Non-invasive Airway Adjuncts**
   a. Heliox for the treatment of croup can be considered for severe distress not responsive to more than 2 doses of epinephrine
   b. Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) should be administered for severe respiratory distress
   c. Bag-valve-mask ventilation should be utilized in children with respiratory failure
7. **Supraglottic Devices and Intubation**
   Supraglottic devices and intubation should be utilized only if bag-valve-mask ventilation fails. The airway should be managed in the least invasive way possible

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Routine use of lights and sirens is not recommended during transport
2. Patients who receive inhaled epinephrine should be transported to definitive care

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Upper airway obstruction can have inspiratory, expiratory, or biphasic stridor
2. Foreign bodies can mimic croup, it is important to ask about a possible choking event
3. Impending respiratory failure is indicated by:
   a. Change in mental status such as fatigue and listlessness
   b. Pallor
   c. Dusky appearance
   d. Decreased retractions
   e. Decreased breath sounds with decreasing stridor
4. Without stridor at rest or other evidence of respiratory distress, inhaled medications may not be necessary

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Respiratory distress (retractions, wheezing, stridor)
2. Decreased oxygen saturation
3. Skin color
4. Neurologic status assessment
5. Reduction in work of breathing after treatment
6. Improved oxygenation after breathing

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914223 – Medical-Respiratory Distress-Croup
  - Protocol Age Category: 3602005 – Pediatric Only

Key Documentation Elements
Document key aspects of the exam to assess for a change after each intervention:
1. Respiratory rate
2. Oxygen saturation
3. Use of accessory muscles or tracheal tugging
4. Breath sounds
5. Air entry
6. Mental status
7. Color

Performance Measures
1. Time to administration of specified interventions in the protocol
2. Frequency of administration of specified interventions in the protocol

References
9. Scolnik D, Coates AL, Stephens D, Da Silva Z, Lavine E, Schuh S. Controlled delivery of high vs low humidity vs mist therapy for croup in emergency departments: a randomized controlled


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Neonatal Resuscitation

**Aliases**

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Provide routine care to the newly born infant
2. Perform a neonatal assessment
3. Rapidly identify newly born infants requiring resuscitative efforts
4. Provide appropriate interventions to minimize distress in the newly born infant
5. Recognize the need for additional resources based on patient condition and/or environmental factors

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Newly born infants

**Exclusion Criteria**
Documented gestational age < 20 weeks (usually calculated by date of last menstrual period). If any doubt about accuracy of gestational age, initiate resuscitation

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. History
   a. Date and time of birth
   b. Onset of symptoms
   c. Prenatal history (prenatal care, substance abuse, multiple gestation, maternal illness)
   d. Birth history (maternal fever, presence of meconium, prolapsed or nuchal cord, maternal bleeding)
   e. Estimated gestational age (may be based on last menstrual period)
2. Exam
   a. Respiratory rate and effort (strong, weak, or absent; regular or irregular)
   b. Signs of respiratory distress (grunting, nasal flaring, retractions, gasping, apnea)
   c. Heart rate (fast, slow, or absent)
      i. Precordium, umbilical stump or brachial pulse may be used
      ii. Auscultation of chest is preferred since palpation of umbilical stump is less accurate
   d. Muscle tone (poor or strong)
   e. Color/Appearance (central cyanosis, acrocyanosis, pallor, normal)
   f. APGAR score (appearance, pulse, grimace, activity, respiratory effort)
      May be calculated for documentation, but not necessary to guide resuscitative efforts
   g. Estimated gestational age (term, late preterm, premature)
   h. Pulse oximetry should be considered if prolonged resuscitative efforts or if supplemental oxygen is administered
      Goal: oxygen saturation at 10 minutes is 85-95%

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Clamp cord in two places and cut cord between the clamps if still attached to mother
2. Warm, dry, and stimulate
   a. Wrap infant in dry towel or thermal blanket to keep infant as warm as possible during resuscitation; keep head covered if possible
   b. If strong cry, regular respiratory effort, good tone, and term gestation, infant should be placed skin-to-skin with mother and covered with dry linen
3. If weak cry, signs of respiratory distress, poor tone, or preterm gestation then position airway (sniffing position) and clear airway as needed
   If thick meconium or secretions present and signs of respiratory distress, suction mouth then nose
4. If heart rate > 100 beats per minute
   a. Monitor for central cyanosis
      Provide blow-by oxygen as needed
   b. Monitor for signs of respiratory distress. If apneic or in significant respiratory distress:
      i. Initiate bag-valve-mask ventilation with room air at 40-60 breaths per minute
      ii. Consider endotracheal intubation as per local guidelines
5. If heart rate < 100 beats per minute
   a. Initiate bag-valve-mask ventilation with room air at 40-60 breaths per minute
      i. Primary indicator of effective ventilation is improvement in heart rate
      ii. Rates and volumes of ventilation required can be variable, only use the minimum necessary rate and volume to achieve chest rise and a change in heart rate
   b. If no improvement after 90 seconds, change oxygen delivery to 30% FiO₂ if blender available, otherwise 100% FiO₂ until heart rate normalizes
   c. Consider endotracheal intubation per local guidelines if bag-valve-mask ventilation is ineffective
6. If heart rate < 60 beats per minute
   a. Ensure effective ventilations with supplementary oxygen and adequate chest rise
   b. If no improvement after 30 seconds, initiate chest compressions
      i. Two-thumb-encircling-hands technique is preferred
   c. Coordinate chest compressions with positive pressure ventilation (3:1 ratio, 90 compressions and 30 breaths per minute)
   d. Consider endotracheal intubation per local guidelines

**Patient Safety Considerations**
Hypothermia is common in newborns and worsens outcomes of nearly all post-natal complications. Ensure heat retention by drying the infant thoroughly, covering the head, and wrapping the baby in dry cloth. When it does not encumber necessary assessment or required interventions, “kangaroo care” (i.e. placing the infant skin-to-skin directly against mother’s chest and wrapping them together) is an effective warming technique

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Approximately 10% of newly born infants require some assistance to begin breathing
2. Deliveries complicated by maternal bleeding (placenta previa, vas previa, or placental abruption) place the infant at risk for hypovolemia secondary to blood loss
3. Low birth weight infants are at high risk for hypothermia due to heat loss
4. If pulse oximetry is used as an adjunct, the preferred placement place of the probe is the right arm, preferably wrist or medial surface of the palm. Normalization of blood oxygen levels (SaO₂ 85-95%) will not be achieved until approximately 10 minutes following birth
5. Both hypoxia and excess oxygen administration can result in harm to the infant. If prolonged oxygen use is required, titrate to maintain an oxygen saturation of 85-95%.

6. While not ideal, a larger facemask than indicated for patient size may be used to provide bag-valve-mask ventilation if an appropriately sized mask is not available. Avoid pressure over the eyes as this may result in bradycardia.

7. Increase in heart rate is the most reliable indicator of effective resuscitative efforts.

8. A multiple gestation delivery may require additional resources and/or providers.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

1. It is difficult to determine gestational age in the field. If there is any doubt as to viability, resuscitation efforts should be initiated.

2. Acrocyanosis, a blue discoloration of the distal extremities, is a common finding in the newly born infant transitioning to extrauterine life. This must be differentiated from central cyanosis.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914133 – Medical-Newborn / Neonatal Resuscitation

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. Historical elements
   - a. Prenatal complications
   - b. Delivery complications
   - c. Date and time of birth
   - d. Estimated gestational age

2. Physical exam findings
   - a. Heart rate
   - b. Respiratory rate
   - c. Respiratory effort
   - d. Appearance
   - e. APGAR score at 1 and 5 minutes

**Performance Measures**

1. Prehospital on-scene time
2. Call time for additional resources
3. Arrival time of additional unit
4. Time to initiation of interventions
5. Use of oxygen during resuscitation
6. Presence of advanced life support (ALS) versus basic life support (BLS) providers
7. ROSC and/or normalization of heart rate
8. Length of stay in neonatal intensive care unit
9. Length of stay in newborn nursery
10. Length of stay in hospital
11. Knowledge retention of prehospital providers
12. Number of advanced airway attempts
13. Mortality
References

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Childbirth

**Aliases**
Labor, delivery, birth

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Recognize imminent birth
2. Assist with uncomplicated delivery of term newborn
3. Recognize complicated delivery situations
4. Apply appropriate techniques when delivery complication exists

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Imminent delivery with crowning

**Exclusion Criteria**
1. Vaginal bleeding in any stage of pregnancy (see Obstetrical/Gynecological Conditions guideline)
2. Emergencies in first or second trimester of pregnancy (see Obstetrical/Gynecological Conditions guideline)
3. Seizure from eclampsia (see Obstetrical/Gynecological Conditions guideline)

**Patient Management**

**Assessment:**
Signs of imminent delivery:
Contractions, crowning, urge to push, urge to move bowels, membrane rupture or bloody show

**Treatment and Interventions**

1. If patient in labor but no signs of impending delivery, transport to appropriate receiving facility.
2. Delivery should be controlled so as to allow a slow controlled delivery of infant. This will prevent injury to mother. Support the infant’s head as needed
3. Check for cord around the baby’s neck. If present, slip it over the head. If unable to free the cord from the neck, double clamp the cord and cut between the clamps
4. Do NOT routinely suction the infant’s airway (even with a bulb syringe) during delivery
5. Grasping the head with hand over the ears, gently pull down to allow delivery of the anterior shoulder
6. Gently pull up on the head to allow delivery of the posterior shoulder
7. Slowly deliver the remainder of the infant
8. After 1-3 minutes, clamp cord about 6 inches from the abdomen with 2 clamps; cut the cord between the clamps. If resuscitation is needed, clamp cord and cut as soon as possible
9. Record APGAR scores at 1 and 5 minutes. After delivery of infant, suctioning (including suctioning with a bulb syringe) should be reserved for infants who have obvious obstruction to the airway or require positive pressure ventilation (follow Neonatal Resuscitation guideline for further care of the infant).

10. Dry and warm infant, wrap in towel and place on maternal chest unless resuscitation needed.

11. The placenta will deliver spontaneously, often within 5-15 minutes of the infant. Do not force the placenta to deliver; do not pull on umbilical cord. Contain all tissue in plastic bag and transport.

12. After delivery, massaging the uterus and allowing the infant to nurse will promote uterine contraction and help control bleeding. Estimate maternal blood loss. Treat for hypovolemia as needed.

13. Transport infant on maternal chest, unless resuscitation needed.


15. Most deliveries proceed without complications. If complications of delivery occur, the following are recommended:

   a. Shoulder Dystocia – if delivery fails to progress after head delivers, quickly attempt the following
      i. Hyperflex mother’s hips to severe supine knee-chest position
      ii. Apply firm suprapubic pressure to attempt to dislodge shoulder
      iii. Apply high-flow oxygen to mother
      iv. Transport as soon as possible
      v. Contact direct medical oversight and/or closest appropriate receiving facility for direct medical oversight and to prepare team

   b. Prolapsed Umbilical Cord
      i. Placed gloved hand into vagina and gently lift head/body off of cord; assess for pulsations in cord. Maintain until relieved by hospital staff.
      ii. Consider placing mother in prone knee-chest position or extreme Trendelenburg.
      iii. Apply high-flow oxygen to mother
      iv. Transport as soon as possible
      v. Contact/ transport to closest appropriate receiving facility for direct medical oversight and to prepare team

   c. Breech Birth
      i. Place mother supine, allow the buttocks and trunk to deliver spontaneously, then support the body while the head is delivered.
      ii. If head fails to deliver, place gloved hand into vagina with fingers between infant’s face and uterine wall to create an open airway
      iii. Apply high-flow oxygen to mother
      iv. Transport as soon as possible
      v. Contact direct medical oversight and/or closest appropriate receiving facility for direct medical oversight and to prepare team
      vi. The presentation of an arm or leg through the vagina is an indication for immediate transport to hospital
      vii. Assess for presence of prolapsed cord and treat as above.

   d. Excessive bleeding during active labor may occur with placenta previa.
      i. Obtain history from patient
      ii. Placenta previa may prevent delivery of infant vaginally
      iii. C-Section needed; transport urgently.

   e. Maternal Cardiac Arrest
i. Apply manual pressure to displace uterus from right to left
ii. See Cardiac Arrest (VF/VT/Asystole/PEA) guideline for resuscitation care
   (defibrillation and medications should be given for same indications and doses as
   if non-pregnant patient)
iii. Transport as soon as possible if infant is estimated to be over 24 weeks gestation
   (perimortem Cesarean section at receiving facility is most successful if done
   within 5 minutes of maternal cardiac arrest)
iv. Contact direct medical oversight and/or closest appropriate receiving facility for
   direct medical oversight and to prepare team

Patient Safety Considerations
1. Supine Hypotension Syndrome: if mother has hypotension before delivery, place patient in
   left lateral recumbent position or manually displace gravid uterus to the left is supine
   position necessary. Knee-chest position may create safety issues during rapid ambulance
   transport
2. Do NOT routinely suction the infant’s airway (even with a bulb syringe) during delivery
3. Newborns are very slippery, take care not to drop the infant
4. Do not pull on the umbilical cord while the placenta is delivering
5. If possible, transport between deliveries if mother is expecting twins

Notes/Educational Pearls
1. OB assessment:
   a. Length of pregnancy
   b. Number of pregnancies
   c. Number of viable births
   d. Number of non-viable births
   e. Last menstrual period
   f. Due date (gestational age)
   g. Prenatal care
   h. Number of expected babies (multiple gestations)
   i. Drug use and maternal medication use
2. Notify direct medical oversight if:
   a. Prepartum hemorrhage
   b. Postpartum hemorrhage
   c. Breech presentation
   d. Limb presentation
   e. Nuchal cord (around neck)
   f. Prolapsed cord
3. Some bleeding is normal with any childbirth. Large quantities of blood or free bleeding are
   abnormal
### APGAR Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance:</td>
<td>Blue, pale</td>
<td>Body pink, extremities blue</td>
<td>Completely pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse:</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Slow (less than 100)</td>
<td>Greater than or equal to 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimace:</td>
<td>No response</td>
<td>Grimace</td>
<td>Cough or sneeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity:</td>
<td>Limp</td>
<td>Some flexion</td>
<td>Active motion of extremities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiration:</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Slow, irregular</td>
<td>Good, crying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quality Improvement

#### Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914155 – OB/GYN-Childbirth/Labor/Delivery
- 9914161 – OB/GYN-Pregnancy Related Disorders
- 9914163 – OB/GYN-Post-Partum Hemorrhage

#### Key Documentation Elements
Document all times (delivery, contraction frequency and length)

#### Performance Measures
1. Recognition of complications
2. Documentation of APGAR scores
3. Maternal reassessment

#### References
Consensus process based

#### Links to Other Guidelines

#### Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Eclampsia/Pre-eclampsia

**Aliases**
Pregnant seizures, toxemia of pregnancy

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Recognize serious conditions associated with pregnancy and hypertension
2. Prevention of eclampsia-related seizures
3. Provide adequate treatment for eclampsia-related seizures

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
1. Female patient, more than 20 weeks gestation, presenting with hypertension and evidence of end organ dysfunction, including renal insufficiency, liver involvement, neurological or hematological involvement
2. May occur up to 4 weeks post-partum but is rare after 48 hours post-delivery.
3. Severe features of pre-eclampsia include:
   a. Severe hypertension (SBP > 160, DBP > 110)
   b. Headache
   c. Mental confusion
   d. Vision changes
   e. Right upper quadrant or epigastric pain
   f. Pulmonary edema
4. Eclampsia
   Pre-eclampsia symptoms plus seizures
5. Eclampsia/pre-eclampsia associated with abruptio placenta and fetal loss

**Exclusion Criteria**
1. Chronic hypertension without end organ dysfunction.

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Obtain history
   a. Gestational age or recent post-partum
   b. Symptoms suggestive of end organ involvement such as headache, confusion, visual disturbances, seizure, epigastric pain, right upper quadrant pain, nausea and vomiting.
   c. Previous history of hypertension or known pre-eclampsia
2. Monitoring
   a. Vital signs including repeat blood pressures every 10 min
3. Secondary survey pertinent to obstetric issues:
   a. Constitutional: vital signs, orthostatic vital signs, skin color
   b. Abdomen: distention, tenderness
   c. Genitourinary: visible bleeding
   d. Neurologic: mental status

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Severe Hypertension (SBP >160 or DBP > 110) lasting more than 15 min with associated preeclampsia symptoms
a. Labetalol 20mg IV over 2 min. May repeat every 10 min X 2 for persistent severe hypertension with preeclampsia symptoms. Goal is to reduce MAP by 20-25% initially. Ensure that HR is >60 bpm prior to administration
OR
Hydralazine 5 mg IV, may repeat 10mg after 20 min for persistent severe hypertension with preeclampsia symptoms. Goal is to reduce MAP by 20-25%. 
OR
Nifedipine 10 mg. p.o.; may repeat 10 - 20 mg p.o. every 20 minutes X 2 for persistent severe hypertension with pre-eclampsia symptoms. Goal is to reduce MAP by 20-25%.
b. Magnesium sulfate
   4 grams IV (20% solution) over 20 min, followed by 1 gram/hr IV if available
c. Reassess vital signs every 10 min during transport

2. Seizures associated with pregnancy > 20 weeks gestation
   a. Magnesium sulfate
      i. 4 grams IV (20% solution) over 10-20 min, followed by 1 gram/hr IV if available
      ii. Contact medical control for additional orders if persistent seizure despite initial magnesium (may give additional 1-2 gm IV over 5 min)
   b. Benzodiazepine per Seizure guideline for active seizure not responding to Magnesium. Caution: respiratory depression

3. IV fluids:
   a. NS or LR at KVO rate but restrict max rate of fluids to 80 cc/hr or 
   b. Saline lock.

4. Disposition
   Transport to closest appropriate receiving facility

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Patients in third trimester of pregnancy should be transported on left side or with uterus manually displaced to left if hypotensive
2. Magnesium Toxicity (progression)
   a. Hypotension followed by 
   b. Loss of deep tendon reflexes followed by
   c. Somnolence, slurred speech followed by
   d. Respiratory paralysis followed by
   e. Cardiac arrest
3. Treatment of Magnesium Toxicity
   a. Stop magnesium drip
   b. Give calcium gluconate 1 gm IV in cases of pending respiratory arrest
   c. Support respiratory effort

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Delivery of the placenta is the only definitive management for pre-eclampsia and eclampsia.
2. Early treatment of severe pre-eclampsia with magnesium and anti-hypertensive significantly reduces the rate of eclampsia. Use of magnesium encouraged if signs of severe pre-eclampsia present to prevent seizure.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Vital signs assessment with repeat blood pressure monitoring before and after treatment
2. Assessment of deep tendon reflexes after Magnesium therapy
3. Examination for end organ involvement
4. Evaluate fundal height

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914157 – OB/GYN-Eclampsia
- 9914159 – OB/GYN-Gynecological Emergencies
- 9914161 – OB/GYN-Pregnancy Related Disorders

Key Documentation Elements
Document full vital signs and physical exam findings

Performance Measures
1. Patients with signs of hypertension and > 20 weeks gestation or recent post-partum should be assessed for signs of pre-eclampsia
2. Recognition and appropriate treatment of eclampsia

References
7. Committee Opinion, The American Academy of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Committee on Obstetric Practice; Emergent Therapy for Acute-Onset, Severe Hypertension During Pregnancy and the Postpartum Period, Number 692, April 2017

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Obstetrical and Gynecological Conditions

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
1. Recognize serious conditions associated with hemorrhage during pregnancy even when hemorrhage or pregnancy is not apparent (e.g. ectopic pregnancy, abruption placenta, placenta previa)
2. Provide adequate resuscitation for hypovolemia

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
1. Female patient with vaginal bleeding in any trimester
2. Female patient with pelvic pain or possible ectopic pregnancy
3. Maternal age at pregnancy may range from 10 to 60 years of age

Exclusion Criteria
1. Childbirth and active labor (see Childbirth guideline)
2. Post-partum hemorrhage (see Childbirth guideline)

Differential Diagnosis
1. Abruptio Placenta: Occurs in third trimester of pregnancy. Placenta prematurely separates from the uterus causing intrauterine bleeding
   a. Lower abdominal pain and uterine rigidity
   b. Shock, with minimal or no vaginal bleeding
2. Placenta previa: placenta covers part or all of the cervical opening
   a. Generally, late second or third trimester
   b. Painless vaginal bleeding, unless in active labor
   c. See Complications of Delivery for management during active labor
3. Ectopic pregnancy (Ruptured)
   a. First trimester
   b. Abdominal/pelvic pain with or without minimal bleeding.
4. Spontaneous abortion (miscarriage)
   a. Generally first trimester
   b. Intermittent pelvic pain (uterine contractions) with vaginal bleeding

Patient Management

Assessment
1. Obtain history
   a. Obstetrical history (See Childbirth/Labor/Delivery)
   b. Abdominal pain – onset, duration, quality, radiation, provoking or relieving factors
   c. Vaginal bleeding – onset, duration, quantity (pads saturated)
   d. Syncope/lightheadedness
   e. Nausea/vomiting
   f. Fever
2. Monitoring
   a. Monitor EKG if history of syncope or lightheadedness
b. Monitor pulse oximetry if signs of hypotension or respiratory symptoms

3. Secondary survey pertinent to obstetric issues:
   a. Constitutional: vital signs, orthostatic vital signs, skin color
   b. Abdomen: distention, tenderness, peritoneal signs
   c. Genitourinary: visible bleeding
   d. Neurologic: mental status

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. If signs of shock or orthostasis:
   a. Position patient supine and keep patient warm
   b. Volume resuscitation:
      Crystalloid 1-2 liters IV
   c. Reassess vital signs and response to fluid resuscitation

2. Disposition:
   Transport to closest appropriate receiving facility

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Patients in third trimester of pregnancy should be transported on left side or with uterus manually displaced to left if hypotensive.
2. Do not place hand/fingers into vagina of bleeding patient except in cases of prolapsed cord or breech birth that is not progressing

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

Syncpe can be a presenting symptom of hemorrhage from ectopic pregnancy or causes of vaginal bleeding

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Vital signs to assess for signs of shock (e.g. tachycardia, hypotension)
2. Abdominal exam (e.g. distension, rigidity, guarding)
3. If pregnant, evaluate fundal height

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914159 – OB/GYN-Gynecological Emergencies
- 9914161 – OB/GYN-Pregnancy Related Disorders

**Key Documentation Elements**
Document full vital signs and physical exam findings

**Performance Measures**
1. Patients with signs of hypoperfusion or shock should not be ambulated to stretcher
2. If available, IV should be initiated on patients with signs of hypoperfusion or shock
3. Recognition and appropriate treatment of shock

**References**
Consensus process based

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Respiratory

Airway Management

(Adapted from an evidence-based guideline created using the National Prehospital Evidence-Based Guideline Model Process)

**Aliases**
Asthma, upper airway obstruction, respiratory distress, respiratory failure, hypoxemia, hypoxia, hypoventilation, foreign body aspiration, croup, stridor, tracheitis, epiglottitis

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Provide effective oxygenation and ventilation
2. Recognize and alleviate respiratory distress
3. Provide necessary interventions quickly and safely to patients with the need for respiratory support
4. Identify a potentially difficulty airway in a timely fashion

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
1. Children and adults with signs of severe respiratory distress/respiratory failure
2. Patients with evidence of hypoxemia or hypoventilation

**Exclusion Criteria**
1. Patients with tracheostomies
2. Chronically ventilated patients
3. Newborn patients
4. Patients in whom oxygenation and ventilation is adequate with supplemental oxygen alone, via simple nasal cannula or face mask

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. History: Assess for
   a. Time of onset of symptoms
   b. Associated symptoms
   c. History of asthma or other breathing disorders
   d. Choking or other evidence of upper airway obstruction
   e. History of trauma

2. Physical Examination: Assess for
   a. Shortness of breath
   b. Abnormal respiratory rate and/or effort
   c. Use of accessory muscles
   d. Quality of air exchange, including depth and equality of breath sounds
   e. Wheezing, rhonchi, rales, or stridor
   f. Cough
   g. Abnormal color (cyanosis or pallor)
h. Abnormal mental status
i. Evidence of hypoxemia
j. Signs of a difficult airway (short jaw or limited jaw thrust, small thyromental space, upper airway obstruction, large tongue, obesity, large tonsils, large neck, craniofacial abnormalities, excessive facial hair)

**Treatment and Interventions**

1. Non-Invasive Ventilation Techniques
   a. Maintain airway and administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation
   b. For severe respiratory distress or impending respiratory failure, use continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), bilevel positive airway pressure (BiPAP), intermittent positive pressure breathing (IPPB), humidified high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC), and/or bilevel nasal CPAP
   c. Use bag-valve mask (BVM) ventilation in the setting of respiratory failure or arrest. Two-person, two-thumbs-up BVM ventilation is more effective than one-person technique, and should be used when additional providers are available

2. Oropharyngeal airways (OPA) and nasopharyngeal airways (NPA)
   Consider the addition of an OPA and/or NPA to make BVM more effective, especially in patients with altered mental status

3. Supraglottic airways (SGA) or extraglottic devices (EGD)
   Consider the use of a SGA or EGD if BVM is not effective in maintaining oxygenation and/or ventilation. Examples include, but are not limited to, the laryngeal mask airway (LMA) or King® laryngeal tube (KLT). This is especially important in children, since endotracheal intubation is an infrequently performed skill in this age group, and has not been shown to improve outcomes

4. Endotracheal Intubation
   a. When less-invasive methods (BVM, SGA/EGD placement) are ineffective, use endotracheal intubation to maintain oxygenation and/or ventilation
   b. Other indications may include potential airway obstructions, severe burns, multiple traumatic injuries, altered mental status or loss of normal protective airway reflexes
   c. Monitor clinical signs, pulse oximetry, cardiac rhythm, blood pressure, and capnography for the intubated patient
   d. Video laryngoscopy enhances intubation success rates, and should be used when available. Fiberoptic-assisted endotracheal intubation may be needed if the vocal cords cannot be visualized by other means

5. Post-intubation Management
   a. Confirm placement of advanced airway (endotracheal tube, SGA, or EGD) with waveform capnography, absent gastric sounds, and bilateral breath sounds
   b. Continuously monitor placement with waveform capnography during treatment and transport
   c. Continuously secure tube manually until tube secured with tape, twill, or commercial device. Note measurement of tube at incisors or gum line and monitor frequently for tube movement/displacement. Cervical collar and/or cervical immobilization device may help reduce neck movement and risk of tube displacement
   d. Inflate endotracheal tube cuff with minimum air to seal airway. An ETT cuff manometer can be used to measure and adjust the ETT cuff pressure to a
recommended 20 cm H2O pressure

e. **Ventilation**
   i. Tidal volume – ventilate with minimal volume to see chest rise, approximately 6-7 mL/kg ideal body weight. Over-inflation may be detrimental
   ii. Rate –
      1. Adult: 10-12 breaths/minute
      2. Child: 20 breaths/minute
      3. Infant: 30 breaths/minute
   iii. Continuously monitor ETCO2 to maintain ETCO2 of 35-40 mmHg. In head injury with signs of herniation (unilateral dilated pupil or decerebrate posturing), modestly hyperventilate to ETCO2 30 mmHg.

f. Consider sedation with sedative or opioid medications if agitated

6. Gastric decompression may improve oxygenation and ventilation, so it should be considered when there is obvious gastric distention

7. When patients cannot be oxygenated/ventilated effectively by previously mentioned interventions, the provider should consider cricothyroidotomy if the risk of death for not escalating airway management seems to outweigh the risk of a procedural complication

8. Transport to the closest appropriate hospital for airway stabilization when respiratory failure cannot be successfully managed in the prehospital setting

**Patient safety considerations**
1. Avoid excessive pressures or volumes during BVM
2. Avoid endotracheal intubation, unless less invasive methods fail, since it can be associated with aspiration, oral trauma, worsening of cervical spine injury, malposition of the ET tube (right mainstem intubation, esophageal intubation), or adverse effects of sedation, especially in children
3. Once a successful SGA/EGD placement or intubation has been performed, obstruction or displacement of the tube can have further deleterious effects on patient outcome. Tubes should be secured with either a commercial tube holder or tape
4. Providers who do not routinely use medications for rapid sequence intubation (RSI) should not use RSI on children, since the loss of airway protection with the use of RSI may increase complications. RSI should be reserved for specialized providers operating within a comprehensive program with ongoing training and quality assurance measures

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. When compared to the management of adults with cardiac arrest, paramedics are less likely to attempt endotracheal intubation in children with cardiac arrest. Further, paramedics are more likely to be unsuccessful when intubating children in cardiac arrest and complications such as malposition of the ET tube or aspiration can be nearly three times as common in children as compared to adults
2. Use continuous waveform capnography to detect end-tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO2). This is an important adjunct in the monitoring of patients with respiratory distress, respiratory failure, and those treated with positive pressure ventilation. It should be used as the standard to confirm SGA, EGD, and endotracheal tube placement
3. CPAP, BiPAP, IBBP, HFNC
Contraindications to these non-invasive ventilator techniques include intolerance of the device, severely impaired consciousness, increased secretions inhibiting a proper seal, or recent gastrointestinal and/or airway surgery

4. Bag-Valve Mask:
   a. Appropriately-sized masks should completely cover the nose and mouth and maintain an effective seal around the cheeks and chin
   b. Ventilation should be delivered with only sufficient volume to achieve chest rise
   c. Ventilation rate:
      i. During CPR, ventilation rate should be 10 breaths per minute, one breath every 10 compressions (or one breath every 6 seconds). When advanced airway is in place, ideally ventilations should be on upstroke between two chest compressions
      ii. In adults who are not in cardiac arrest, ventilate at rate of 12 breaths per minute
      iii. In children, ventilating breaths should be delivered over one second, with a two second pause between breaths (20 breaths/minute) in children

5. Orotracheal intubation
   a. Endotracheal tube sizes
      
      | Age                  | Size (mm) – Uncuffed | Size (mm) – Cuffed |
      |---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
      | Premature           | 2.5                  |                   |
      | Term to 3 months    | 3.0                  |                   |
      | 3-7 months          | 3.5                  | 3.0               |
      | 7-15 months         | 4.0                  | 3.5               |
      | 15-24 months        | 4.5                  | 3.5               |
      | 2-15 years          | \([\text{age}(\text{yr})/4]+4\) | \([\text{age}(\text{yr})/4]+3.5\) |

   b. Approximate depth of insertion = (3) x (endotracheal tube size)
   c. In addition to preoxygenation, apneic oxygenation (high-flow oxygen by nasal cannula) may prolong the period before hypoxia during an intubation attempt
   d. Positive pressure ventilation after intubation can decrease preload and subsequently lead to hypotension. Consider providing vasopressor support for hypotension
   e. Appropriate attention should be paid to adequate preoxygenation to avoid peri-intubation hypoxia and subsequent cardiac arrest
   f. Prompt suctioning of soiled airways before intubation attempt may improve first pass success
   g. Confirm successful placement with waveform capnography. Less optimal methods of confirmation include bilateral chest rise, bilateral breath sounds, and maintenance of adequate oxygenation. Color change on end-tidal \(\text{CO}_2\) is less accurate than clinical assessment, and waveform capnography is superior. Misting observed in the tube is not a reliable method of confirmation. Visualization with video laryngoscopy, when available, may assist in confirming placement when unclear due to capnography failure or conflicting information
   h. Ongoing education and hands-on practice is essential to maintain skills. This is especially true for children since pediatric intubation is an infrequently utilized skill for many prehospital providers
   i. Video laryngoscopy may be helpful, if available, to assist with endotracheal intubation
6. Consideration should be made to dispatch the highest-level provider for an EMS system given the potential need for advanced airway placement for patients with severe respiratory distress or failure

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Ongoing assessment is critical when an airway device is in place
2. Acute worsening of respiratory status or evidence of hypoxemia can be secondary to displacement or obstruction of the airway device, pneumothorax or equipment failure

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914133 – Medical-Newborn / Neonatal Resuscitation

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Initial vital signs and physical exam
2. Interventions attempted including the method of airway intervention, the size of equipment used, and the number of attempts to achieve a successful result
3. Subsequent vital signs and physical exam to assess for change after the interventions
4. Presence of peri-intubation hypoxia, bradycardia, hypotension or cardiac arrest
5. Post-intubation with advanced airway, document ETCO2 value and record capnograph wave initially after intubation, with each set of vital signs, when patient is moved, and at the time of patient transfer in the ED

**Performance Measures**
1. Percentage of providers that have received hands-on airway training (simulation or non-simulation-based) within the past 2 years
2. Respiratory rate and oxygen saturation are both measured and documented
3. Percentage of patients with advanced airway who have waveform capnography used for both initial confirmation and continuous monitoring during transport
4. Percentage of patients who were managed upon arrival to the emergency department (ED) with each of the following: Bag-valve mask, SGA, EGD, or endotracheal intubation
5. Percentage of intubated patients with endotracheal tube in proper position upon ED arrival
6. First pass intubation success without hypoxia or hypotension.
7. Survival upon ED arrival

**References**
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**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Bronchospasm (due to Asthma and Obstructive Lung Disease)

(Adapted from an evidence-based guideline created using the National Prehospital Evidence-Based Guideline Model Process)

**Aliases**
Asthma, respiratory distress, wheezing, respiratory failure, bronchospasm, obstructive lung disease, albuterol, levalbuterol, duoneb, nebulizer, inhaler

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Alleviate respiratory distress due to bronchospasm
2. Promptly identify and intervene for patients who require escalation of therapy
3. Deliver appropriate therapy by differentiating other causes of respiratory distress

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Respiratory distress with wheezing or decreased air entry in patients ≥ 2 years of age, presumed to be due to bronchospasm from reactive airway disease, asthma, or obstructive lung disease. These patients may have a history of recurrent wheezing that improves with beta-agonist inhalers/nebulizers such as albuterol or levalbuterol

1. Symptoms/signs may include:
   a. Wheezing - will have expiratory wheezing unless they are unable to move adequate air to generate wheezes
   b. May have signs of respiratory infection (e.g. fever, nasal congestion, cough, sore throat)
   c. May have acute onset after inhaling irritant
2. This includes:
   a. Asthma exacerbation
   b. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) exacerbation
   c. Wheezing from suspected pulmonary infection (e.g. pneumonia, acute bronchitis)

**Exclusion Criteria**
Respiratory distress due to a presumed underlying cause that includes one of the following:
1. Anaphylaxis
2. Bronchiolitis (wheezing < 2 years of age)
3. Croup
4. Epiglottitis
5. Foreign body aspiration
6. Submersion/drowning
7. Congestive heart failure
8. Trauma

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. History
   a. Onset of symptoms
   b. Concurrent symptoms (fever, cough, rhinorrhea, tongue/lip swelling, rash, labored breathing, foreign body aspiration)
c. Usual triggers of symptoms (cigarette smoke, change in weather, upper respiratory infections)
d. Sick contacts
e. Treatments given  
f. Previously intubated
g. Number of emergency department visits in the past year  
h. Number of admissions in the past year 
i. Number of ICU admissions  
j. Family history of asthma, eczema, or allergies 

2. Exam 
   a. Full set of vital signs (T, BP, RR, P, O₂ sat); waveform capnography is a useful adjunct and will show a “sharkfin” waveform in the setting of obstructive physiology  
b. Air entry (normal vs. diminished; prolonged expiratory phase)  
c. Breath sounds (wheezes, crackles, rales, rhonchi, diminished, clear)  
d. Signs of distress (grunting, nasal flaring, retracting, stridor)  
e. Inability to speak full sentences (sign of shortness of breath)  
f. Color (pallor, cyanosis, normal)  
g. Mental status (alert, tired, lethargic, unresponsive)  
h. Signs of distress include:
   i. Apprehension, anxiety, combativeness  
   ii. Hypoxia (< 90% oxygen saturation)  
   iii. Intercostal/subcostal supraclavicular retractions  
   iv. Nasal flaring  
   v. Cyanosis  

Treatment and Interventions 

1. Monitoring 
   a. Pulse oximetry and end-tidal CO₂ (ETCO₂) should be routinely used as an adjunct to other forms of respiratory monitoring  
b. Check an EKG only if there are no signs of clinical improvement after treating respiratory distress  

2. Airway 
   a. Give supplemental oxygen. Escalate from a nasal cannula to a simple face mask to a non-rebreather mask as needed, in order to maintain normal oxygenation  
b. Suction the nose and/or mouth (via bulb, Yankauer, suction catheter) if excessive secretions are present 

3. Inhaled Medications 
   a. Albuterol 5 mg nebulized (or 6 puffs metered dose inhaler) should be administered to all patients in respiratory distress with signs of bronchospasm (e.g. known asthmatics, quiet wheezers) either by basic life support (BLS) or advanced life support (ALS) providers. This medication should be repeated at this dose with unlimited frequency for ongoing distress  
b. Ipratropium 0.5 mg nebulized should be given up to 3 doses, in conjunction with albuterol 

4. Utility of IV Placement and Fluids 
   IVs should be placed when there are clinical concerns of dehydration in order to administer fluids, or when administering IV medications  

5. Steroids
Methylprednisolone (2 mg/kg, max dose =125 mg) IV/IM or dexamethasone (0.6 mg/kg, max dose of 16 mg) IV/IM/PO should be administered in the prehospital setting. Other steroids at equivalent doses may be given as alternatives

6. Magnesium
   Magnesium sulfate (40 mg/kg IV, max dose of 2 grams) over 15-30 minutes should be administered for severe bronchoconstriction and concern for impending respiratory failure

7. Epinephrine
   Epinephrine (0.01 mg/kg of 1:1,000 IM, max dose of 0.3 mg) should only be administered for impending respiratory failure as adjunctive therapy when there are no clinical signs of improvement

8. Improvement of Oxygenation and/or Respiratory Distress with Non-invasive Airway Adjuncts
   a. Non-invasive positive pressure ventilation via continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) or biphasic positive airway pressure (BiPAP) should be administered for severe respiratory distress
   b. Bag-valve-mask ventilation should be utilized in children with respiratory failure

9. Supraglottic Devices and Intubation
   Supraglottic devices and intubation should be utilized only if bag-valve-mask ventilation fails. The airway should be managed in the least invasive way possible

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Routine use of lights and sirens is not recommended during transport
2. Giving positive pressure in the setting of bronchoconstriction, either via a supraglottic airway or intubation, increases the risk of air trapping, which can lead to pneumothorax and cardiovascular collapse. These interventions should be reserved for situations of respiratory failure

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Inhaled magnesium sulfate should not be administered
2. Heliox should not be administered
3. COPD patients not in respiratory distress should be given oxygen to maintain adequate oxygen saturation above 90%
4. Nebulizer droplets can carry viral particles, so additional personal protective equipment should be considered, including placement of a surgical mask over the nebulizer to limit droplet spread

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
In the setting of severe bronchoconstriction, wheezing might not be heard. Patients with known asthma who complain of chest pain or shortness of breath should be empirically treated, even if wheezing is absent.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914139 – Respiratory Distress/Asthma/COPD/Croup/Reactive Airway

**Key Documentation Elements**
Document key aspects of the exam to assess for a change after each intervention:
1. Respiratory rate
2. Oxygen saturation
3. Use of accessory muscles
4. Breath sounds
5. Air entry
6. Mental status
7. Color

**Performance Measures**
1. CPAP/BiPAP utilization
2. Time to administration of specified interventions in the protocol
3. Rate of administration of accepted therapy (whether or not certain medications/interventions were given)
4. Change in vital signs (i.e. heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, respiratory rate, pulse oximeter, capnography values)
5. Time to administration of specified interventions in the protocol
6. Number of advanced airway attempts
7. Mortality

**References**
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Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Pulmonary Edema

**Aliases**
Congestive heart failure, respiratory distress, respiratory failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome, myocardial infarct, pulmonary embolism, COPD, asthma, anaphylaxis

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Decrease respiratory distress and work of breathing
2. Maintaining adequate oxygenation and perfusion
3. Direct supportive efforts towards decreasing afterload and increasing preload

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
1. Respiratory distress with presence of rales
2. Clinical impression consistent with congestive heart failure

**Exclusion Criteria**
1. Clinical impression consistent with infection (e.g. fever)
2. Clinical impression consistent with asthma/COPD

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. History
   a. Use of diuretics and compliance
   b. Weight gain
   c. Leg swelling
   d. Orthopnea
2. Exam
   a. Breath sounds – crackles/rales
   b. Lower extremity edema
   c. JVD
   d. Cough and/or productive cough with pink/frothy sputum
   e. Diaphoresis
   f. Chest discomfort
   g. Hypotension
   h. Shock
   i. Respiratory distress, assess:
      i. Patient’s ability to speak in full sentences
      ii. Respiratory accessory muscle use

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Manage airway as necessary
2. Administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation
3. Initiate monitoring and perform 12-lead EKG
4. Establish IV access
5. Nitroglycerin 0.4 mg SL, can repeat q 3-5 minutes as long as SBP > 100 (if range not desired use q 3 minutes)
6. CPAP/BiPAP Consider advanced airway for severe distress or if not improving with less invasive support
7. If suspect high altitude pulmonary edema, follow Altitude Illness guideline

**Patient Safety Considerations**
No specific recommendations

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

1. Differential:
   a. MI
   b. CHF
   c. Asthma
   d. Anaphylaxis
   e. Aspiration
   f. COPD
   g. Pleural effusion
   h. Pneumonia
   i. PE
   j. Pericardial tamponade
   k. Toxin exposure

2. Non-Invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation:
   a. Contraindications:
      i. Hypoventilation
      ii. Altered level of consciousness
      iii. Airway compromise
      iv. Aspiration risk
      v. Pneumothorax
      vi. Facial trauma/burns
      vii. Systolic BP < 90 mmHg
      viii. Recent oropharyngeal/tracheal/bronchial surgery
   b. Benefits:
      i. Increased oxygenation and perfusion by reducing work of breathing
      ii. Maintaining inflation of atelectatic alveoli
      iii. Improving pulmonary compliance
      iv. Decreases respiratory rate and the work of breathing, HR, and SBP
      v. Improves delivery of bronchodilators
      vi. Reduces preload and afterload, improving cardiac output
   c. Complications:
      i. Most common is anxiety
      ii. Theoretical risk of hypotension and pneumothorax as NIPPV increases intrathoracic pressure which decreases venous return and cardiac output
      iii. Sinusitis
      iv. Skin abrasions
      v. Conjunctivitis – minimized with proper size mask
      vi. Potential for barotrauma - pneumothorax or pneumomediastinum (rare)

3. Allow patient to remain in position of comfort. Patients may decompensate if forced to lie down
4. CHF is a common cause of pulmonary edema. Other causes include:
   a. Medications
   b. High altitude exposure
   c. Kidney failure
   d. Lung damage caused by gases or severe infection
   e. Major injury

5. Avoid nitroglycerin in patients who have taken sildenafil in the last 24 hours, or tadalafil or vardenafil in the last 48 hours. Nitroglycerin reduces left ventricular (LV) filling pressure primarily via venous dilation. At higher doses the drug variably lowers systemic afterload and increases stroke volume and cardiac output. Although some have advocated early use of ACE inhibitor in patients with acute decompensated heart failure, we do not recommend this approach. There are limited data on the safety and efficacy of initiating new ACE inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB) therapy in the early phase of therapy of acute decompensated heart failure (i.e. the first 12 to 24 hours)

6. There is controversy regarding the use of Lasix in acute pulmonary edema in the prehospital setting, and use is not recommended at this time. Lasix has been widely used in the treatment of CHF and acute pulmonary edema despite limited studies on its effectiveness. Since pulmonary edema is more commonly a problem of volume distribution than overload, administration of furosemide provides no immediate benefit for most patients. There are potential risks of hypokalemia, arrhythmias and increased systemic vascular resistance through enhancement of the Renin Angiotensin System, all of which may be deleterious to the acute CHF patient. Misdiagnosis of CHF and subsequent inducement of inappropriate diuresis can lead to increased morbidity and mortality in patients

7. Nitrates provide both subjective and objective improvement, and might decrease intubation rates, incidence of MIs, and mortality. High-dose nitrates can reduce both preload and afterload and potentially increase cardiac output. Because many CHF patients present with very elevated arterial and venous pressure, frequent doses of nitrates may be required to control blood pressure and afterload. High dose nitrate therapy, nitroglycerin SL, 0.8–2 mg q 3–5 minutes has been used in patients in severe distress such as hypoxia, altered mentation, diaphoresis, or speaking in one word sentences. An approach is to give two SL NTG (0.8 mg) for SBP>160 mmHg or three SL NTG (1.2 mg) when SBP is >200 mmHg every 5 minutes. A concern with high doses of nitrates is that some patients are very sensitive to even normal doses and may experience marked hypotension; it is therefore critical to monitor blood pressure during high-dose nitrate therapy

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)

- 9914137 – Pulmonary Edema/CHF

Key Documentation Elements

1. Vital signs
2. Oxygen saturation
3. Time of intervention
4. Response to interventions

Performance Measures

1. Time to NIPPV
2. Number of CPAP/BiPAP patients who require intubation
3. Time to clinical improvement
4. Assessment/auscultation of lung sounds before and after each intervention

References

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Trauma

General Trauma Management

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
1. Rapid assessment and management of life-threatening injuries
2. Safe movement of patient to prevent worsening injury severity
3. Rapid and safe transport to the appropriate level of trauma care

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
Patients of all ages who have sustained an injury as a result of mechanical trauma. This includes both blunt and penetrating injury as well as burns

Exclusion Criteria
No specific recommendations

Patient Management

Assessment
1. Primary survey
   a. Hemorrhage control
      Assess for and stop severe hemorrhage (see Extremity Trauma/External Hemorrhage Management guideline)
   b. Airway
      i. Assess airway patency, ask patient to talk to assess stridor and ease of air movement
      ii. Look for injuries that may lead to airway obstruction including unstable facial fractures, expanding neck hematoma, blood or vomitus in the airway, facial burns/inhalation injury
      iii. Evaluate mental status for ability to protect airway (GCS < 8 likely to require airway protection)
   c. Breathing
      i. Assess respiratory rate and pattern
      ii. Assess symmetry of chest wall movement
      iii. Listen bilaterally on lateral chest wall for breath sounds
   d. Circulation
      i. Assess blood pressure and heart rate
      ii. Signs of hemorrhagic shock include: tachycardia, hypotension, pale, cool clammy skin, capillary refill > 2 seconds
   e. Disability
      i. Perform neurologic status assessment (see Appendix VI)
      ii. Assess gross motor movement of extremities
      iii. Evaluate for clinical signs of traumatic brain injury with herniation including: unequal pupils, lateralizing motor signs or posturing
   f. Exposure
i. Rapid evaluation of entire body to identify sites of penetrating wounds or other blunt injuries. Be sure to roll patient and view back
ii. Prevent hypothermia

**Treatment and Interventions**

1. Hemorrhage Control
   a. Stop severe hemorrhage (see Extremity Trauma/External Hemorrhage Management guideline)

2. Airway
   a. Establish patent airway with cervical spine precautions per Airway Management guideline and Spinal Care guideline
   b. If respiratory efforts inadequate, assist with bag-mask ventilation, consider airway adjuncts
   c. If impending airway obstruction or altered mental status resulting in inability to maintain airway patency, secure definitive airway

3. Breathing
   a. If absent or diminished breath sounds in a hypotensive patient, consider tension pneumothorax, perform needle decompression
   b. For open chest wound, place semi-occlusive dressing
   c. Monitor oxygen saturation, provide supplemental oxygen

4. Circulation
   a. If pelvis unstable and patient is hypotensive, place pelvic binder or sheet to stabilize pelvis
   b. Establish IV access
   c. Fluid Resuscitation
      i. Adults
         1. If SBP > 90, no IV fluids required
         2. If SBP < 90 mmHg or HR > 120, give bolus of 1 liter crystalloid solution and reassess
         3. For adult patients with penetrating trauma target SBP 90mmHg (or palpable radial pulse)
         4. For adult patients with head injury, target SBP 110-120. Hypotension should be avoided to maintain cerebral perfusion
      ii. Pediatrics
         1. If child demonstrates tachycardia for age with signs of poor perfusion (low BP, > 2 second capillary refill, altered mental status, hypoxia, weak pulses, pallor, or mottled/cool skin): give 20ml/kg crystalloid bolus and reassess.
         2. Target normal BP for age (see Normal Vital Signs, Appendix VII)

5. Disability
   If clinical signs of traumatic brain injury, see Head Injury guideline

6. Exposure
   Avoid hypothermia. Remove wet clothing. Cover patient to prevent further heat loss

Note that patients with major hemorrhage, hemodynamic instability, penetrating torso trauma, or signs of traumatic brain injury often require rapid surgical intervention. Minimize scene time
Decisions regarding transport destination should be based on the CDC Field Triage Guidelines for Trauma Patients (below)

**Secondary Assessment, Treatment and Interventions**

1. **Assessment**
   a. Obtain medical history from patient or family including:
      i. Allergies
      ii. Medications
      iii. Past medical and surgical history
      iv. Events leading up to the injury
   b. **Secondary Survey: Head to toe physical exam**
      i. **Head**
         1. Palpate head and scalp and face and evaluate for soft tissue injury or bony crepitus
         2. Assess pupils
      ii. **Neck**
         1. Check for:
            a. Contusions
            b. Abrasions
            c. Hematomas
            d. JVD
         2. Palpate for crepitus
         3. Evaluate for spinal tenderness
         4. Evaluate for difficulty with neck movement
   iii. **Chest**
      1. Palpate for instability/crepitus
      2. Listen to breath sounds
      3. Inspect for penetrating or soft tissue injuries
   iv. **Abdomen**
      1. Palpate for tenderness
      2. Inspect for penetrating or soft tissue injuries
   v. **Pelvis**
      1. Inspect for penetrating or soft tissue injuries
      2. Palpate once for instability by applying medial pressure on the iliac crests bilaterally
   vi. **Back**
      1. Log roll patient to maintain spinal alignment
      2. Inspect for penetrating or soft tissue injuries
      3. Palpate for spinal tenderness
   vii. **Neurologic status assessment** (see Appendix VI)
      1. Serial assessment of mental status
      2. Gross exam of motor strength all four extremities
   viii. **Extremities**
      1. Assess for fracture/deformity
      2. Assess peripheral pulses/capillary refill

(goal is under 10 minutes) and initiate rapid transport to the highest level of care within the trauma system.
c. Additional treatment considerations
   i. Maintain spine precautions per **Spinal Care** guideline
   ii. Splint obvious extremity fractures per **Extremity Trauma/External Hemorrhage Management** guideline
   iii. Provide pain medication per **Pain Management** guideline

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Life threatening injuries identified on primary survey should be managed immediately with rapid transport to a trauma center, while the secondary survey is performed enroute
2. Monitor patient for deterioration over time with serial vital signs and repeat neurologic status assessment (see Appendix VI)
   a. Patients with compensated shock may not manifest hypotension until severe blood loss has occurred
   b. Patients with traumatic brain injury may deteriorate as intracranial swelling and hemorrhage increase
3. Anticipate potential for progressive airway compromise in patients with trauma to head and neck

**Notes/Educational Pearls**
**Key Considerations**
1. Optimal trauma care requires a structured approach to the patient, emphasizing ABCDE
2. Target scene time < 10 minutes for unstable patients or those likely to need surgical intervention
3. Provider training should include the CDC Guidelines for Field Triage
4. Frequent reassessment of the patient is important
   a. If patient develops difficulty with ventilation, reassess breath sounds for development of tension pneumothorax
   b. If extremity hemorrhage is controlled with pressure dressing or tourniquet, reassess for evidence of continued hemorrhage
   c. If mental status declines, reassess ABCs and repeat neurologic status assessment (see Appendix VI)

**Traumatic Arrest: withholding and termination of resuscitative efforts**
Resuscitative efforts should be withheld for trauma patients with the following:
1. Decapitation
2. Hemicorpectomy
3. Signs of rigor mortis or dependent lividity
4. Blunt trauma: apneic, pulseless, no organized cardiac activity on monitor
   a. Adult: Resuscitative efforts may be terminated in patients with traumatic arrest who have no return of spontaneous circulation after 15-30 minutes of resuscitative efforts, including airway management, evaluation/treatment for possible tension pneumothorax, fluid bolus, and minimally interrupted CPR
   b. Pediatric: Administer high quality CPR and at least 3 rounds of epinephrine. Consider termination of efforts if no response.

**Quality Improvement**

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
Key Documentation Elements
1. Mechanism of injury
2. Primary and secondary survey
3. Serial vital signs and neurologic status assessments
4. Scene time
5. Procedures performed and patient response

Performance Measures
1. Monitor scene time for unstable patients
2. Monitor appropriateness of procedures
3. Monitor appropriate airway management
4. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
5. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-02: Patients with trauma/injury and Pain scale >0 with a final pain scale value less than maximum documented pain scale when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
7. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-04: Trauma patients that meet CDC Step 1 or 2* or Step 3** are transported to a trauma center when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

*Any value documented in NEMSIS eInjury.03 - Trauma Center Criteria
**8 of 14 values under eInjury.04 - Vehicular, Pediatric, or Other Injury Risk Factor match Step 3; the remaining 6 value options match CDC Step 4.

References
6. Prehospital Trauma Life Support, 8th Ed

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
2011 Guidelines for Field Triage of Injured Patients

Step One

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure vital signs and level of consciousness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow Coma Scale: ≤13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg): &lt;90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory rate: ≤15 or ≥20 breaths per minute*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(≤20 in infant aged ≤1 year), or need for ventilatory support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No

No

Assess mechanism of injury and evidence of high-energy impact

No

Yes

Step Two

- All penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso and extremities proximal to elbow or knee
- Chest wall instability or deformity (e.g., flail chest)
- Two or more proximal long-bone fractures
- Crushed, depressed, mangled, or Otherwise extensively injured
- Amputation proximal to wrist or ankle
- Pelvic fractures
- Open or depressed skull fracture
- Paralysis

Yes

Step Three

- Falls
  - Adults: >20 feet (one story is equal to 10 feet)
  - Children: >10 feet or two or three times the height of the child
- High-risk auto crash
- Incapacitation: including roof: >12 inches occupant site; >18 inches any site
- Ejection (partial or complete) from automobile
- Death in same passenger compartment
- Vehicle telemetry data consistent with a high risk of injury
- Auto vs. pedestrian/bicyclist thrown, run over, or with significant (≥20 mph) impact
- Motorcycle crash: ≥20 mph

No

Yes

Assess special patient or system considerations

Step Four

- Older adults
  - Risk of injury/death increases after age 55 years
  - SBI: ≤11 might represent shock after age 65 years
  - Loss impact mechanisms (e.g., ground-level falls) might result in severe injury
- Children
  - Should be triaged preferentially to pediatric capable trauma centers
- Anticoagulants and bleeding disorders
- Patients with head injury are at high risk for rapid deterioration
- Burns
  - Without other trauma mechanism: patient to burn facility
- With trauma mechanism: triage to burn center
- Pregnancy: > 20 weeks
- EMS provider judgment

Yes

No

Transport to a trauma center of highest level of care within the defined trauma system. These patients should be transported preferentially to the highest level of care within the defined trauma system.

Source: Adapted from American College of Surgeons. Resources for the optimal care of the injured patient. Chicago, IL: American College of Surgeons; 2006. Footnotes have been added to enhance understanding of field triage by persons outside the acute injury care field.
https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6101a1.htm
See Footnotes on Following Page
* The upper limit of respiratory rate in infants is >29 breaths per minute to maintain a higher level of overtriage for infants
† Trauma centers are designated Level I–IV, with Level I representing the highest level of trauma care available.
§ Any injury noted in Steps Two and Three triggers a "yes" response.
¶ Age <15 years.
** Intrusion refers to interior compartment intrusion, as opposed to deformation which refers to exterior damage.
†† Includes pedestrians or bicyclists thrown or run over by a motor vehicle or those with estimated impact >20 mph with a motor vehicle.
 §§ Local or regional protocols should be used to determine the most appropriate level of trauma center; appropriate center need not be Level I.
¶¶ Age >55 years.
*** Patients with both burns and concomitant trauma for whom the burn injury poses the greatest risk for morbidity and mortality should be transferred to a burn center. If the nonburn trauma presents a greater immediate risk, the patient may be stabilized in a trauma center and then transferred to a burn center.
††† Injuries such as an open fracture or fracture with neurovascular compromise.
§§§ Emergency medical services.
¶¶¶ Patients who do not meet any of the triage criteria in Steps One through Four should be transported to the most appropriate medical facility as outlined in local EMS protocols.
Blast Injuries

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
1. Maintain patient and provider safety by identifying ongoing threats at the scene of an explosion
2. Identify multi-system injuries which may result from a blast, including possible toxic contamination
3. Prioritize treatment of multi-system injuries to minimize patient morbidity

Patient Presentation
Inclusion Criteria
Patients exposed to explosive force (injuries may include any or all of the following: blunt and/or penetrating trauma, burns, pressure-related injuries (barotrauma), and toxic chemical contamination)

Exclusion Criteria
No specific recommendations

Patient Management
Assessment
1. Hemorrhage Control: Assess for and stop severe hemorrhage (see Extremity Trauma/External Hemorrhage Management guideline)
2. Airway: Assess airway patency. Consider possible thermal or chemical burns to airway
3. Breathing: Evaluate adequacy of respiratory effort, oxygenation, quality of lung sounds, and chest wall integrity. Consider possible pneumothorax or tension pneumothorax (as a result of penetrating/blunt trauma or barotrauma)
5. Disability: Assess patient responsiveness (AVPU) and level of consciousness (GCS). Assess pupils. Assess gross motor movement of extremities (see Appendix VI)
6. Exposure: Rapid evaluation of entire skin surface, including back (log roll), to identify blunt or penetrating injuries

Treatment and Interventions
1. Hemorrhage control: Control any severe external hemorrhage (see Extremity Trauma/External Hemorrhage Management guideline)
2. Airway:
   a. Secure airway, utilizing airway maneuvers, airway adjuncts, supraglottic device, or endotracheal tube (see Airway Management guideline)
   b. If thermal or chemical burn to airway is suspected, early airway control is vital
3. Breathing:
   a. Administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation.
   b. Assist respirations as needed
   c. Cover any open chest wounds with semi-occlusive dressing
   d. If patient has evidence of tension, perform needle decompression
4. Circulation:
   a. Establish IV access with two large bore IVs or IOs
      i. Administer NS or LR as per General Trauma Management guideline
      ii. If patient is burned, administer NS or LR as per Burns guideline
5. Disability:
   a. If evidence of head injury, treat as per Head Injury guideline
   b. Apply spinal precautions as per Spinal Care guideline
   c. Monitor GCS during transport to assess for changes
6. Exposure: Keep patient warm to prevent hypothermia

Patient Safety Considerations
1. Ensuring scene safety is especially important at the scene of an explosion.
   a. Consider possibility of subsequent explosions, structural safety, possible toxic chemical contamination, the presence of noxious gasses, and the like.
   b. In a possible terrorist event, consider the possibility of secondary explosive devices
2. Remove patient from the scene as soon as is practical and safe
3. If the patient has sustained burns (thermal, chemical, or airway), consider transport to specialized burn center

Notes/Educational Pearls
Key Considerations
1. Scene safety is of paramount importance when responding to an explosion or blast injury
2. Patients sustaining blast injury may sustain complex, multi-system injuries including: blunt and penetrating trauma, shrapnel, barotrauma, burns, and toxic chemical exposure
3. Consideration of airway injury, particularly airway burns, should prompt early and aggressive airway management
4. Minimize IV fluid resuscitation in patients without signs of shock
5. Consider injuries due to barotrauma
   a. Tension pneumothorax: hypotension or other signs of shock associated with decreased or absent breath sounds, jugular venous distension, and/or tracheal deviation
   b. Tympanic membrane perforation resulting in deafness which may complicate the evaluation of their mental status and their ability to follow commands
6. Primary transport to a trauma or burn center is preferable, whenever possible

Pertinent Assessment Findings
Evidence of multi-system trauma, especially airway injury/burn, barotrauma to lungs, and toxic chemical contamination

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914045 – Exposure-Explosive/ Blast Injury

Key Documentation Elements
1. Airway status and intervention
2. Breathing status: quality of breath sounds (equal bilaterally), adequacy of respiratory effort, and oxygenation
3. Documentation of burns (including Total Burn Surface Area [TBSA], see Burns guideline
4. Documentation of possible toxic chemical contamination

**Performance Measures**

1. Airway assessment and early and aggressive management
2. Appropriate IV fluid management
3. Transport to trauma or burn center
4. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
5. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-02: Patients with trauma/injury and Pain scale >0 with a final pain scale value less than maximum documented pain scale when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
7. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-04: Trauma patients that meet CDC Step 1 or 2* or Step 3** are transported to a trauma center when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
   *Any value documented in NEMSIS eInjury.03 - Trauma Center Criteria
   **8 of 14 values under eInjury.04 - Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor match Step 3; the remaining 6 value options match CDC Step 4.

**References**


**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Burns

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
Minimize tissue damage and patient morbidity from burns

Patient Presentation
Observe and document:
1. Airway – stridor, hoarse voice
2. Mouth and nares – redness, blisters, soot, singed hairs
3. Breathing – rapid, shallow, wheezes, rales
4. Skin – Estimate Total Burn Surface Area (TBSA) and depth (partial v. full thickness)
5. Associated trauma – blast, fall, assault

Inclusion Criteria
Patients sustaining thermal burns

Exclusion Criteria
Electrical, chemical, and radiation burns (see Toxins and Environmental section)

Special transport considerations:
1. Transport to most appropriate trauma center when there is airway or respiratory involvement, or when significant trauma or blast injury is suspected
2. Consider transport directly to burn center if partial or full thickness burns (TBSA) > 10%, involvement of hands/feet, genitalia, face, and/or circumferential burns
3. Consider air ambulance transportation for long transport times or airway management needs beyond the scope of the responding ground medic

Scene Management:
Assure crew safety: power off, electrical lines secure, gas off, no secondary devices, hazmat determinations made, proper protective attire including breathing apparatus may be required

Patient Management

Assessment
1. Circumstances of event-- consider:
   a. related trauma in addition to the burns
   b. inhalation exposures such as CO and cyanide (HCN)
   c. pediatric or elder abuse
2. Follow ABCs of resuscitation outlined in General Trauma Management guideline
3. If evidence of possible airway burn, consider aggressive airway management.
4. Consider spinal precautions for those that qualify per the Spinal Care guideline
5. Estimate TBSA burned and depth of burn
   a. Use “Rule of 9’s”, and see burn related tables in Appendix V
   b. First degree burns (skin erythema only) are not included in TBSA calculations
6. Document pain scale
Treatments and interventions
1. Stop the burning:
   a. Remove wet clothing (if not stuck to the patient)
   b. Remove jewelry
   c. Leave blisters intact
2. Minimize burn wound contamination. Cover burns with dry dressing or clean sheet. Do not apply gels or ointments
3. Monitor SPO2, ETCO2 and cardiac monitor. Consider SPCO monitoring, if available
4. High flow supplemental oxygen for all burn patients rescued from an enclosed space
5. Establish IV access, avoid placement through burned skin
6. Evaluate distal circulation in circumferentially burned extremities
7. Consider early management of pain and nausea/vomiting
8. Initiate fluid resuscitation: Use lactated Ringers or normal saline
   a. If patient in shock:
      i. Consider other cause, such as trauma or cyanide toxicity.
      ii. Administer IV fluid per Shock guideline.
   b. If patient not in shock:
      i. Begin fluids based on estimated TBSA (see Initial Fluid Rate Chart for Burns in Appendix V).
      ii. For pediatric patients weighing less than 40 kg, use length-based tape for weight estimate and follow
   c. For persons 40 kg or more, the initial fluid rate can also be calculated using the “Rule of 10”:
      i. Calculate the TBSA (round to nearest 10%)
      ii. Multiply TBSA x 10 = initial fluid rate (ml/hr) (for persons between 40 – 80 kg)
      iii. Add 100 ml/hr for every 10 kg body weight over 80 kg

Special treatment considerations
1. If blast mechanism, see Blast Injury guideline
2. Airway burns can rapidly lead to upper airway obstruction and respiratory failure
3. Have a high index of suspicion for cyanide poisoning in a patient with depressed GCS, respiratory difficulty and cardiovascular collapse in the setting of an enclosed-space fire. Give antidote (hydroxocobalamin), if available, in this circumstance
4. Particularly in enclosed space fires, carbon monoxide toxicity is a consideration; pulse oximetry may not be accurate; see Carbon Monoxide Poisoning guideline
5. For specific chemical exposures (cyanide, hydrofluoric acid, other acids and alkali) see Topical Chemical Burn guideline
6. Consider decontamination and notification of receiving facility of potentially contaminated patient (e.g. meth lab incident)

Notes/Educational Pearls
1. Onset of stridor and change in voice are sentinel signs of potentially significant airway burns, which may rapidly lead to airway obstruction or respiratory failure
2. If the patient is in shock within one hour of burn, it is not from the burn. Evaluate the patient carefully for associated trauma or cyanide toxicity.
3. If the patient is not in shock, the fluid rates recommended above will adequately maintain patient’s fluid volume.
4. Pain management is critical in acute burns
5. ETCO2 monitoring may be particularly useful to monitor respiratory status in patients receiving significant doses of narcotic pain medication
6. Cardiac monitor is important in electrical burns and chemical inhalations
7. TBSA is calculated only based on percent of second and third degree burns. First degree burns are not included in this calculation

Quality Improvement
Burn trauma is relatively uncommon. Providers should receive regular training on burn assessment and management

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
• 9914085 – Injury-Burns-Thermal

Key Documentation Elements
1. Initial airway status
2. Total volume of fluid administered
3. Body surface area of second and third degree burns (TBSA)
4. Pulse and capillary refill exam distally on any circumferentially burned extremity
5. Pain scale documentation and pain management

Performance Measures
1. Patient transported to most appropriate hospital, preferably a burn center
2. Pain scale documented and pain appropriately managed
3. Airway assessment and management appropriately documented
4. EMS Compass Measure Peds-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
5. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-02: Patients with trauma/injury and Pain scale >0 with a final pain scale value less than maximum documented pain scale when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
7. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-04: Trauma patients that meet CDC Step 1 or 2* or Step 3** are transported to a trauma center when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

*Any value documented in NEMSIS eInjury.03 - Trauma Center Criteria
**8 of 14 values under eInjury.04 - Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor match Step 3; the remaining 6 value options match CDC Step 4.

References
1. Fluid Rate charts (based on Parkland formula) and TBSA diagrams courtesy of the University of Utah Burn Center; 2014
3. Chung K, Salinas J, Renz E, et al. Simple derivation of the initial fluid rate for the resuscitation
of severely burned adult combat casualties: In Silico validation of the rule of ten. J Trauma, 2010; 69:S49

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Crush Injury

**Aliases**
Crush, compartment syndrome

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Recognizing traumatic crush injury mechanism
2. Minimize systemic effects of the crush syndrome

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion criteria**
Traumatic crush mechanism of injury

**Exclusion criteria**
Non-crush injuries

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Identify any severe hemorrhage
2. Assess airway, breathing, and circulation
3. Evaluate for possible concomitant injury such as fractures, solid organ damage, or spinal injury.
4. Monitor for development of compartment syndrome

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. The treatment of crushed casualties should begin as soon as they are discovered
2. If severe hemorrhage is present, obtain control
3. Administer high-flow oxygen
4. Intravenous access should be established with normal saline initial bolus of 10-15 ml/kg (prior to extrication if possible)
5. For significant crush injuries or prolonged entrapped extremity, consider sodium bicarbonate 1 mEq/kg (max dose of 50 mEq) IV bolus over 5 minutes
6. Attach ECG monitor. Obtain/interpret 12 Lead ECG, if available. Carefully monitor for dysrhythmias before and immediately after release of pressure and during transport (i.e. peaked T waves, wide QRS, lengthening QT interval, loss of P wave)
7. For pain control, consider analgesics (see Pain Management guideline)
8. Consider the following post extrication
   a. Continued resuscitation with normal saline (500-1000 cc/hr for adults, 10 cc/kg/hr for children)
   b. If ECG suggestive of hyperkalemia, consider calcium chloride (or calcium gluconate) 10% solution 1 gram (adults), 20 mg/kg max 1 gram (pediatrics) IV over 5 minutes
   c. If not already administered, for significant crush injuries with ECG suggestive of hyperkalemia, administer sodium bicarbonate 1 mEq /kg (max dose of 50 mEq) IV bolus over 5 minutes
   d. If ECG suggestive of hyperkalemia, consider albuterol 5.0 mg via small volume nebulizer.
Patient Safety Considerations
1. Scene safety for both rescuers and patients is of paramount importance

Notes/Educational Pearls
1. Causes of mortality in untreated crush syndrome:
   a. Immediate
      i. Severe head injury
      ii. Traumatic asphyxia
      iii. Torso injury with damage to intrathoracic or intra-abdominal organs
   b. Early
      i. Hyperkalemia (potassium is released from injured muscle cells)
      ii. Hypovolemia/shock
   c. Late
      i. Renal failure (from release of toxins from injured muscle cells)
      ii. Coagulopathy and hemorrhage
      iii. Sepsis

Key Considerations
1. Rapid extrication and evacuation to a definitive care facility (trauma center preferred)
2. A patient with a crush injury may initially present with very few signs and symptoms. Therefore, maintain a high index of suspicion for any patient with a compressive mechanism of injury
3. A fatal medical complication of crush syndrome is hyperkalemia. Suspect hyperkalemia if T-waves become peaked, QRS becomes prolonged (> 0.12 seconds), absent P wave, or prolonged QTc
4. Avoid Ringer’s lactate solution as it contains potassium
5. Continue fluid resuscitation through extrication and transfer to hospital

Pertinent Assessment Findings
1. Mental status/GCS
2. Evaluation for fractures and potential compartment syndrome development (neurovascular status of injured extremity)
3. Examination of spine
4. Evidence of additional trauma, potentially masked by other painful injuries

Quality Improvement
Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
9914089 Injury-Crush Syndrome

Key Documentation Elements
1. Time of tourniquet application, if applied
2. Neurovascular status of any crushed extremity
3. ECG findings consistent with hyperkalemia
4. Amount of IV fluid administered

Performance Measures
1. Initiation of fluid resuscitation prior to extrication
2. ECG/monitor to monitor for dysrhythmias or changes related to hyperkalemia
3. Treatment of hyperkalemia if evidence is noted on ECG
References


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Extremity Trauma / External Hemorrhage Management

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
1. Minimize blood loss from extremity hemorrhage
2. Avoid hemorrhagic shock as a result of extremity hemorrhage
3. Minimize pain and further injury as a result of potential fractures or dislocations

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
1. Traumatic extremity hemorrhage (external hemorrhage)
2. Potential extremity fractures or dislocations

Exclusion Criteria
No specific recommendations

Patient Management

Assessment
1. Evaluate for obvious deformity, shortening, rotation, or instability
2. Neurologic status of extremity
   a. Sensation to light touch
   b. Distal movement of extremity
3. Vascular status of extremity
   a. Pallor
   b. Pulse
   c. Capillary refill
   d. Degree of bleeding/blood loss with assessment of the color of the blood (venous or arterial) and whether it is pulsatile or not

Treatments and Interventions
1. Manage bleeding
   a. Apply direct pressure to bleeding site, followed by pressure dressing.
   b. If direct pressure/pressure dressing is ineffective or impractical:
      i. If the bleeding site is amenable to tourniquet placement, apply tourniquet to extremity
         1. Tourniquet should be placed 2-3 cm proximal to wound, not over a joint, and tightened until bleeding stops and distal pulse is eliminated.
         2. If bleeding continues, place a second tourniquet proximal to the first
         3. For thigh wounds, consider placement of two tourniquets, side-by-side, and tighten sequentially to eliminate distal pulse
      ii. If the bleeding site is not amenable to tourniquet placement (i.e. junctional injury), pack wound tightly with a hemostatic gauze and apply direct pressure
      iii. For thigh wounds, consider placement of two tourniquets, side-by-side, and tighten sequentially to eliminate distal pulse
   c. Groin/axillary injury
i. Apply direct pressure to wound
ii. If still bleeding, pack wound tightly with hemostatic gauze and apply direct pressure
iii. Consider using a junctional hemostatic device

2. Manage pain: See Pain Management guideline
   a. Pain management should be strongly considered for patients with suspected fractures
   b. If tourniquet placed, an alert patient will likely require pain medication to manage tourniquet pain

3. Stabilize suspected fractures/dislocations
   a. Strongly consider pain management before attempting to move a suspected fracture
   b. If distal vascular function is compromised, gently attempt to restore normal anatomic position
   c. Use splints as appropriate to limit movement of suspected fracture
   d. Elevate extremity fractures above heart level whenever possible to limit swelling
   e. Apply ice/cool packs to limit swelling in suspected fractures or soft tissue injury. Do not apply ice directly to skin
   f. Reassess distal neurovascular status after any manipulation or splinting of fractures/dislocations

Patient Safety Considerations
1. If tourniquet use:
   a. Ensure that it is sufficiently tight to occlude the distal pulse, in order to avoid compartment syndrome
   b. Ensure that it is well marked and visible and that all subsequent providers are aware of the presence of the tourniquet
   c. Do not cover with clothing or dressings
2. Mark time of tourniquet placement prominently on the patient
3. If pressure dressing or tourniquet used, frequently re-check to determine if bleeding has restarted. Check for blood soaking through the dressing or continued bleeding distal to the tourniquet. Do NOT remove tourniquet or dressing in order to assess bleeding

Notes/Educational pearls
Key Considerations
1. Tourniquet may be placed initially to stop obvious severe hemorrhage, then replaced later with pressure dressing after stabilization of ABCs and packaging of patient. Tourniquet should NOT be removed if:
   a. Transport time short (less than 30 minutes)
   b. Amputation or near-amputation
   c. Unstable or complex multiple-trauma patient
   d. Unstable clinical or tactical situation
2. If tourniquet is replaced with pressure dressing, leave loose tourniquet in place so it may be retightened if bleeding resumes
3. Survival is markedly improved when a tourniquet is placed before shock ensues
4. Commercial/properly tested tourniquets are preferred over improvised tourniquets
5. If hemostatic gauze is not available, plain gauze tightly packed into a wound has been shown to be effective
6. Arterial pressure points are not effective in controlling hemorrhage
7. Amputated body parts should be transported with patient for possible re-implantation
   a. It should remain cool but dry
   b. Place the amputated part in a plastic bag
   c. Place the bag with the amputated part on ice in a second bag
   d. Do not let the amputated part come into direct contact with the ice.

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914097 – Injury-Extremity
- 9914083 – Injury-Bleeding/ Hemorrhage Control

Key Documentation Elements
1. Vital signs and vascular status of extremity after placement of tourniquet, pressure dressing, or splint
2. Documentation of elimination of distal pulse after tourniquet placement
3. Time of tourniquet placement

Performance Measures
1. Proper placement of tourniquet (location, elimination of distal pulse)
2. Proper marking and timing of tourniquet placement and notification of subsequent providers of tourniquet placement
3. Appropriate splinting of fractures
4. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
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   *Any value documented in NEMSIS eInjury.03 - Trauma Center Criteria
   **8 of 14 values under eInjury.04 - Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor match Step 3; the remaining 6 value options match CDC Step 4.
Prehospital External Hemorrhage Control Protocol

Apply direct pressure/pressure dressing to injury

Direct pressure effective (hemorrhage controlled)  Direct pressure ineffective or impractical (hemorrhage not controlled)

Wound amenable to tourniquet placement (e.g. extremity injury)  Wound not amenable to tourniquet placement (e.g. junctional injury)

Apply a tourniquet*  Apply a topical hemostatic agent with direct pressure#

* Use of tourniquet for extremity hemorrhage is strongly recommended if sustained direct pressure is ineffective or impractical; Use a commercially-produced, windlass, pneumatic, or ratcheting device, which has been demonstrated to occlude arterial flow and avoid narrow, elastic, or bungee-type devices; Utilize improvised tourniquets only if no commercial device is available; Do not release a properly-applied tourniquet until the patient reaches definitive care

# Apply a topical hemostatic agent, in combination with direct pressure, for wounds in anatomic areas where tourniquets cannot be applied and sustained direct pressure alone is ineffective or impractical; Only apply topical hemostatic agents in a gauze format that support wound packing; Only utilize topical hemostatic agents which have been determined to be effective and safe in a standardized laboratory injury model

Source: Bulger et al. 2014

References
tourniquets in rural civilian trauma. J Trauma Acute Care Surg, 2016;81(3):441

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Facial / Dental Trauma

**Aliases**

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Preservation of a patent airway
2. Preservation of vision
3. Preservation of dentition

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Isolated facial injury, including trauma to the eyes, nose, ears, midface, mandible, dentition

**Exclusion Criteria**
1. General Trauma (see General Trauma Management guideline)
2. Burn trauma (see Burns guideline)

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Patient medications with focus on blood thinners/anti-platelet agents
2. ABCs with particular focus on ability to keep airway patent
   a. Stable midface
   b. Stable mandible
   c. Stable dentition: poorly anchored teeth require vigilance for possible aspiration
3. Bleeding (which may be severe: epistaxis, oral trauma, facial lacerations)
4. Cervical spine pain or tenderness (see Spinal Care guideline)
5. Mental status assessment for possible traumatic brain injury (see Head Injury guideline)
6. Gross vision assessment
7. Dental avulsions
8. Any tissue or teeth avulsed should to be collected
9. Lost teeth not recovered on scene may be in the airway
10. Overall trauma assessment
11. Specific re-examination geared toward airway and ability to ventilate adequately

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Oxygen supplementation based on hypoxia to maintain $O_2$ saturation to a target of 94%; use $ETCO_2$ to help monitor for hypoventilation and apnea
2. IV access, as needed, for fluid or medication administration
3. Pain medication as per Pain Management guideline
4. Avulsed tooth:
   a. Avoid touching the root of the avulsed tooth. Do not wipe off tooth
   b. Pick up at crown end. If dirty, rinse off under cold water for 10 seconds
   c. Place in milk or saline as the storage medium. Alternatively patient can hold tooth in mouth using own saliva as storage medium
5. Eye trauma:
   a. Place eye shield for any significant eye trauma
   b. If globe is avulsed do not put back into socket: cover with moist saline
dressings and then place cup over it

6. Mandible unstable:
   a. Expect patient cannot spit/swallow effectively and have suction readily available.
   b. Preferentially transport sitting up with emesis basin/suction available (in the absence of a suspected spinal injury, see Spinal Care guideline)

7. Epistaxis:
   a. Squeeze nose (or have patient do so) for 10 – 15 minutes continuously.

8. Nose/ear avulsion:
   a. Recover tissue if it does not waste scene time
   b. Transport with tissue wrapped in dry sterile gauze in a plastic bag placed on ice
   c. Severe ear and nose lacerations can be addressed with a protective moist sterile dressing

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Frequent reassessment of airway
2. Maintenance of a patent airway is the highest priority, therefore conduct cervical spine assessment for field clearance (per Spinal Care guideline) to enable transport sitting up for difficulty with bleeding, swallowing, or handling secretions

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Airway may be compromised because of fractures or bleeding
2. After nasal fractures, epistaxis may be posterior and may not respond to direct pressure over the nares with bleeding running down posterior pharynx, potentially compromising airway
3. Protect avulsed tissue and teeth
   a. Avulsed teeth may be successfully re-implanted if done so in a very short period after injury
   b. Use sterile dressing for ear and nose cartilage

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Unstable facial fractures that can abruptly compromise airway
2. Loose teeth and retro-pharynx bleeding

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914205 – General-Dental Problems
- 9914057 – Injury-Facial Trauma
- 9914099 – Injury-Eye

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Airway patency and reassessment
2. Degree and location of hemorrhage
3. Mental status (GCS or AVPU)
4. Technique used to transport tissue or teeth
5. Eye exam documented, when applicable
6. Assessment and management of cervical spine
7. Patient use of anticoagulant medications
**Performance Measures**

1. Appropriate airway management and satisfactory oxygenation
2. Eye shield applied to eye trauma
3. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
4. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
5. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-02: Patients with trauma/injury and Pain scale >0 with a final pain scale value less than maximum documented pain scale when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-04: Trauma patients that meet CDC Step 1 or 2* or Step 3** are transported to a trauma center when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

*Any value documented in NEMSIS eInjury.03 - Trauma Center Criteria
**8 of 14 values under eInjury.04 - Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor match Step 3; the remaining 6 value options match CDC Step 4.

**References**


**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**

September 8, 2017
Head Injury

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
Limit disability and mortality from head injury by:
1. Promoting adequate oxygenation
2. Promoting adequate cerebral perfusion
3. Limiting development of increased intracranial pressure
4. Limiting secondary brain injury

Patient Presentation
Inclusion Criteria
Adult or pediatric patient with blunt or penetrating head injury
(LOC or amnesia not required)

Exclusion Criteria
No specific recommendations

Patient Management
Assessment
1. Maintain cervical stabilization (see Spinal Care guideline)
2. Primary survey per General Trauma Management guideline
3. Monitoring:
   a. Continuous pulse oximetry
   b. Frequent systolic and diastolic blood pressure measurement
   c. Initial neurologic status assessment (see Neurologic Status Assessment in Appendix VI), and reassessment with any change in mentation
   d. Moderate/severe head injury: apply continuous waveform ETCO₂, if available
4. Secondary survey pertinent to isolated head injury:
   a. Head:
      Gently palpate skull to evaluate for depressed or open skull fracture
   b. Eyes:
      i. Evaluate pupil size and reaction to light to establish baseline
      ii. Reassess pupils if decrease in mentation
   c. Nose/mouth/ears:
      Evaluate for blood/fluid drainage
   d. Face:
      Evaluate for bony stability
   e. Neck:
      Palpate for cervical spine tenderness or deformity
   f. Neurologic:
      i. Perform neurologic status assessment (GCS or AVPU)
      ii. Evaluate for focal neurologic deficit: motor and sensory
Treatment and Interventions
Note that these are not necessarily the order they are to be done, but are grouped by conceptual areas.

1. Airway:
   a. Administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation.
   b. If patient unable to maintain airway, consider oral airway (nasal airway should not be used with significant facial injury or possible basilar skull fracture).
   c. Oral endotracheal intubation should be used only if BVM ventilation ineffective in maintaining oxygenation or if airway is continually compromised.
   d. Nasal intubation should not be used in patients with head injury.

2. Breathing:
   a. Moderate/severe head injury: use continuous waveform capnography and EtCO2 measurement if available.
   b. Supraglottic airway/endotracheal intubation only if BVM ventilation inadequate to maintain adequate oxygenation with target EtCO2 35-40 mmHg.
   c. Severe head injury with signs of herniation: hyperventilate to target EtCO2 30-35 mmHg as a short-term option, and ONLY for severe head injury with signs of herniation.

3. Circulation:
   a. Wound care:
      i. Control bleeding with direct pressure if no suspected open skull injury.
      ii. Moisten sterile dressing to any potential open skull wound.
   b. Moderate / severe closed head injury:
      i. Blood pressure: avoid hypotension
         1. Adult (age > 10 years): maintain SBP ≥ 110 mmHg
         2. Pediatric: maintain SBP:
            a. < 1 month: > 60 mmHg
            b. 1-12 months: > 70 mmHg
            c. 1-10 years: > 70 + 2x age in years
   c. Closed head injury: Consider administering NS/LR fluid bolus to maintain blood pressure to above numbers and maintain cerebral perfusion.
   d. Do not delay transport to initiate IV access.

4. Disability:
   a. Evaluate for other causes of altered mental status:
      i. Evaluate blood glucose.
   b. Spinal assessment and management (as per Spinal Care guideline).
   c. Perform and trend neurologic status assessment (moderate / severe: GCS 3-13, P (pain) or U (unresponsive) on AVPU scale)
      i. Early signs of deterioration:
         1. Confusion
         2. Agitation
         3. Drowsiness
         4. Vomiting
         5. Severe headache
      ii. Monitor for signs of herniation.
   d. Severe head injury: Elevate head of bed 30 degrees.

5. Transport destination specific to head trauma:
   a. Preferential transport to highest level of care within trauma system:
      i. GCS 3-13, P (pain) or U (unresponsive) on AVPU scale.
ii. Penetrating head trauma
iii. Open or depressed skull fracture

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Do not hyperventilate patient unless signs of herniation
2. Assume concomitant cervical spine injury in patients with moderate/severe head injury

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Head injury severity guideline:
   a. Mild: GCS 13-15 / AVPU = (A)
   b. Moderate: GCS 9-12 / AVPU = (V)
   c. Severe: GCS 3-8 / AVPU = (P) or (U)
2. Important that providers be specifically trained in accurate neurologic status assessment (see Neurologic Status Assessment in Appendix VI)
3. If endotracheal intubation or invasive airways are used, continuous waveform capnography is required to document proper tube placement and assure proper ventilation rate
4. Signs of herniation
   a. Decreasing mental status
   b. Abnormal respiratory pattern
   c. Asymmetric/unreactive pupils
   d. Decorticate posturing
   e. Cushing’s response (bradycardia and hypertension)
   f. Decerebrate posturing

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Neurologic status assessment findings
2. Pupils
3. Trauma findings on physical exam

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914101 – Injury-Head

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Adequate oxygenation
2. Airway status and management
3. ETCO₂ monitored and documented for moderate/severe head injury (avoidance of inappropriate hyperventilation)
4. Neurological status with vitals: AVPU, GCS
5. Exams: Neurological and Mental Status Assessment

**Performance Measures**
1. No oxygen desaturation < 90%
2. No hypotension:
   a. < 90 mmHg in adults
   b. < 1 month: < 60 mmHg
c. 1-12 months: < 70 mmHg
d. 1-10 years: < 70 + 2x age in years

3. No EtCO2 lower than 35 for mild head injury, 30 if severe head injury with signs of herniation
4. Appropriate triage to trauma center
5. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
7. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-02: Patients with trauma/injury and Pain scale >0 with a final pain scale value less than maximum documented pain scale when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
8. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-04: Trauma patients that meet CDC Step 1 or 2* or Step 3** are transported to a trauma center when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

*Any value documented in NEMSIS eInjury.03 - Trauma Center Criteria
**8 of 14 values under eInjury.04 - Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor match Step 3; the remaining 6 value options match CDC Step 4

References


**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
High Threat Considerations/Active Shooter Scenario

Aliases

Patient Care Goals

1. Assess scene
2. Mitigating further harm
3. Accomplish goal with minimal additional injuries

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria

High threat environment: when greater than normal conditions exist that are likely to cause damage or danger

Exclusion Criteria

Perform routine care when no significant threat exists

Definitions

- Hot Zone/Direct Threat Zone: an area within the inner perimeter where active threat and active hazards exists.
- Warm Zone/Indirect Threat Zone: an area within the inner perimeter where security and safety measures are in place. This zone may have potential hazards, but no active danger exists.

Patient Management

Assessment, Treatment and Interventions

1. Hot Zone/Direct Threat care considerations
   a. Defer in depth medical interventions if engaged in ongoing direct threat (e.g. active shooter, unstable building collapse, improvised explosive device, hazardous material threat)
   b. Threat mitigation techniques will minimize risk to patients and providers
   c. Triage should be deferred to a later phase of care
   d. Prioritization for extraction is based on resources available and the situation
   e. Minimal interventions are warranted
   f. Encourage patients to provide self-first aid or instruct aid from uninjured bystander
   g. Consider hemorrhage control:
      i. Tourniquet application is the primary “medical” intervention to be considered in Hot Zone/Direct Threat
      ii. Consider instructing patient to apply direct pressure to the wound if no tourniquet available (or application is not feasible)
      iii. Consider quickly placing or directing patient to be placed in position to protect airway, if not immediately moving patient
2. Warm Zone/Indirect Threat care considerations
   a. Maintain situational awareness.
   b. Ensure safety of both responders and patients by rendering equipment and environment safe (firearms, vehicle ignition)
   c. Conduct primary survey per General Trauma Management guideline and initiate appropriate life-saving interventions
      i. Hemorrhage control
         1. Tourniquet
         2. Wound packing if feasible
      ii. Maintain airway and support ventilation (see Airway Management guideline)
   d. DO NOT DELAY patient extraction and evacuation for non-life-saving interventions
   e. Consider establishing a casualty collection point if multiple patients are encountered
   f. Unless in a fixed casualty collection point, triage in this phase of care should be limited to the following categories:
      i. Uninjured and/or capable of self-extraction
      ii. Deceased / expectant
      iii. All others

Patient Safety Considerations

1. Anticipate unique threats based on situation
2. During high threat situations, provider safety should be considered in balancing the risks and benefits of patient treatment

Notes/educational pearls

Key Considerations

1. In high threat situations, novel risk assessment should be considered. Provider and patient safety will need to be simultaneously considered
2. During high threat situations, and integrated response with other public safety entities may be warranted
3. Depending on the situation, a little risk may reap significant benefits to patient safety and outcome
4. During these situations, maintaining communications and incident management concepts may be crucial to maximizing efficiency and mitigating dangers

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)

Key Documentation Elements

1. Traditional documentation may not be appropriate during hot zone/direct threat and warm zone/indirect threat care
2. Documentation of key intervention should be relayed:
   a. Time of tourniquet application
b. GCS

References

1. TCCC - http://www.naemt.org/education/TCCC/guidelines_curriculum
2. TECC - http://www.c-tecc.org/guidelines

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Spinal Care
(Adapted from an evidence-based guideline created using the National Prehospital Evidence-Based Guideline Model Process)

Aliases

Patient Care Goals
1. Select patients for whom spinal motion restriction (SMR) is indicated
2. Minimize secondary injury to spine in patients who have, or may have, an unstable spinal injury
3. Minimize patient morbidity from the use of immobilization devices

Patient Presentation

Inclusion criteria
Traumatic mechanism of injury

Exclusion criteria
No specific recommendations

Patient Management

Assessment
1. Assess the scene to determine the mechanism of injury. Mechanism alone should not determine if a patient requires spinal motion restriction. However, mechanisms that have been associated with a higher risk of injury are the following:
   a. Motor vehicle crashes, including automobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles
   b. Axial loading injuries to the spine
   c. Falls >10 feet
2. Assess the patient in the position he/she was found for findings that are associated with spine injury:
   a. Mental status
   b. Neurologic deficits
   c. Spinal pain or tenderness
   d. Any evidence of intoxication
   e. Other severe injuries, particularly associated torso injuries

Treatment and Interventions
1. Place patient in cervical collar if there are any of the following:
   a. Patient complains of midline neck or spine pain
   b. Any midline neck or spinal tenderness with palpation
   c. Any abnormal mental status (including extreme agitation)
   d. Focal or neurologic deficit
   e. Any evidence of alcohol or drug intoxication
   f. Another severe or painful distracting injury is present
   g. Torticollis in children
   h. A communication barrier that prevents accurate assessment
   i. If none of the above apply, patients should not have a cervical collar placed
2. Patients with penetrating injury to the neck should not be placed in a cervical collar or other spinal precautions regardless of whether they are exhibiting neurologic symptoms or not. Doing so can lead to delayed identification of injury or airway compromise, and has been associated with increased mortality.

3. If extrication is required
   a. **From a vehicle:** After placing a cervical collar, if indicated, children in a booster seat and adults should be allowed to self-extricate. For infants and toddlers already strapped in a car seat with a built-in harness, extricate the child while strapped in his/her car seat.
   b. **Other situations requiring extrication:** A padded long board may be used for extrication, using the lift and slide (rather than a logroll) technique.

4. Helmet removal
   a. If a football helmet needs to be removed, it is recommended to remove the face mask followed by manual removal (rather than the use of automated devices) of the helmet while keeping the neck manually immobilized. Occipital and shoulder padding should be applied, as needed, with the patient in a supine position, in order to maintain neutral cervical spine positioning.
   b. Evidence is lacking to provide guidance about other types of helmet removal.

5. Do not transport patients on rigid long boards, unless the clinical situation warrants long board use. An example of this may be facilitation of immobilization of multiple extremity injuries or an unstable patient where removal of a board will delay transport and/or other treatment priorities. In these rare situations, long boards should be padded or have a vacuum mattress applied to minimize secondary injury to the patient.

6. Patients should be transported to the nearest appropriate facility, in accordance with the Centers for Disease Control “Guidelines for Field Triage of Injured Patients” (see General Trauma Management guideline).

**Patient Safety Considerations**

1. Be aware of potential airway compromise or aspiration in immobilized patient with nausea/vomiting, or with facial/oral bleeding.
2. Excessively tight immobilization straps can limit chest excursion and cause hypoventilation.
3. Prolonged immobilization on spine board can lead to ischemic pressure injuries to skin.
4. Prolonged immobilization on spine board can be very uncomfortable for patient.
5. Children are abdominal breathers, so immobilization straps should go across chest and pelvis and not across the abdomen, when possible.
6. Children have disproportionally larger heads. When securing pediatric patients to a spine board, the board should have a recess for the head, or the body should be elevated approximately 1-2 cm to accommodate the larger head size and avoid neck flexion when immobilized.

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

1. Evidence is lacking to support or refute the use of manual stabilization prior to spinal assessment in the setting of a possible traumatic injury, when the patient is alert with spontaneous head/neck movement. Providers should not manually stabilize these alert and spontaneously moving patients, since patients with pain will self-limit movement, and forcing immobilization in this scenario may unnecessarily increase discomfort and anxiety.
2. Certain populations with musculoskeletal instability may be predisposed to cervical spine injury. However, evidence does not support or refute that these patients should be treated differently than those who do not have these conditions. These patients should be treated according to the spinal care guideline like other patients without these conditions.

3. Age alone should not be a factor in decision-making for prehospital spine care, yet the patient’s ability to reliably be assessed at the extremes of age should be considered. Communication barriers with infants/toddlers or elderly patients with dementia may prevent the provider from accurately assessing the patient.

4. Spinal precautions should be considered a treatment or preventive therapy.

5. Patients who are likely to benefit from immobilization should undergo this treatment.

6. Patients who are not likely to benefit from immobilization, who have a low likelihood of spinal injury, should not be immobilized.

7. Ambulatory patients may be safely immobilized on gurney with cervical collar and straps and will not generally require a spine board.

8. Reserve long spine board use for the movement of patients whose injuries limit ambulation and who meet criteria for the use of spinal precautions. Remove from the long board as soon as is practical.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

1. Mental status
2. Normal neurologic examination
3. Evidence of intoxication
4. Evidence of multiple trauma with other severe injuries

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914107 – Injury-Spinal Cord
- 9914073 – General-Spinal Precautions/Clearance

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. Patient complaint of neck or spine pain
2. Spinal tenderness
3. Mental status/GCS
4. Neurologic examination
5. Evidence of intoxication
6. Documentation of multiple trauma
7. Documentation of mechanism of injury
8. Document patient capacity with:
   a. Any and all barriers to patient care in the NEMSIS element “Barriers to Patient Care” (eHistory.01-required of all software systems)
   b. Exam fields for Mental Status and Neurological Assessment
   c. Vitals for Level of Responsiveness and Glasgow Coma Scale
   d. Alcohol and drug use indicators
9. Patient Age
10. Patients under age and not emancipated: Guardian Name, Contact and Relationship

**Performance Measures**
1. Percentage of patients with high risk mechanisms of injury and/or signs or symptoms of cervical spine injury who are placed in a cervical collar
2. Percentage of patients without known trauma who have a cervical immobilization device placed (higher percentage creates a negative aspect of care)
3. Percentage of trauma patients who are transported on a long backboard (target is a low percentage)
4. Percentage of patients with a cervical spinal cord injury or unstable cervical fracture who did not receive cervical collar
5. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
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9. **8 of 14 values under eInjury.04 - Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor match Step 3; the remaining 6 value options match CDC Step 4

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57. Spinal Motion Restriction Guideline. 2013 State of Connecticut

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Toxins and Environmental

Poisoning/Overdose Universal Care

**Aliases**
Toxin, overdose, poison, exposure

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Remove patient from hazardous material environment. Decontaminate to remove continued sources of absorption, ingestion, inhalation, or injection
2. Identify intoxicating agent by toxidrome or appropriate environmental testing
3. Assess risk for organ impairments (heart, brain, kidney)
4. Identify antidote or mitigating agent
5. Treat signs and symptoms in effort to stabilize patient

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion (Suspect Exposure) Criteria**
Presentation may vary depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Signs and symptoms may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Absorption:
   a. Nausea
   b. Vomiting
   c. Diarrhea
   d. Altered mental status
   e. Abdominal pain
   f. Rapid heart rate
   g. Dyspnea
   h. Wheezing
   i. Seizures
   j. Arrhythmias
   k. Respiratory depression
   l. Sweating
   m. Tearing
   n. Defecation
   o. Constricted/dilated pupils
   p. Rash
   q. Burns to the skin

2. Ingestion:
   a. Nausea
   b. Vomiting
   c. Diarrhea
   d. Altered mental status
   e. Abdominal pain
   f. Rapid or slow heart rate
   g. Dyspnea
   h. Seizures
i. Arrhythmias
j. Respiratory depression
k. Chemical burns around or inside the mouth
l. Abnormal breath odors

3. Inhalation:
a. Nausea
b. Vomiting
c. Diarrhea
d. Altered mental status
e. Abnormal skin color
f. Dyspnea
g. Seizures
h. Burns to the respiratory tract
i. Stridor
j. Sooty sputum
k. Known exposure to toxic or irritating gas
l. Respiratory depression
m. Sweating
n. Tearing
o. Constricted/dilated pupils
p. Dizziness

4. Injection:
a. Local pain
b. Puncture wounds
c. Reddening skin
d. Local edema
e. Numbness
f. Tingling
g. Nausea
h. Vomiting
i. Diarrhea
j. Altered mental status
k. Abdominal pain
l. Seizures
m. Muscle twitching
n. Hypoperfusion
o. Respiratory depression
p. Metallic or rubbery taste

Toxidromes – Constellations of signs and symptoms that add in the identification of certain classes of medications and their toxic manifestations. These toxidrome constellations may be masked or obscured in poly pharmacy events
Anticholinergic
   i. Red as a beet (Flushed skin)
   ii. Dry as a bone (Dry skin)
   iii. Mad as a hatter (Altered mental status)
   iv. Blind as a bat (Mydriasis)
   v. Hot as a pistol (Hyperthermia)
   vi. Full as a flask (urinary retention)
   vii. “Tachy” like a pink flamingo (tachycardia and hypertension)

Cholinergic
   i. D Diarrhea
   ii. U Urination
   iii. M Miosis/Muscle weakness
   iv. B Bronchospasm/Bronchorrhea/Bradycardia (the killer Bs)
   v. E Emesis
   vi. L Lacrimation
   vii. S Salivation/Sweating

Opioids
   i. Respiratory depression
   ii. Miosis (pin point pupils)
   iii. Altered mental status
   iv. Decreased bowel sounds

Sedative Hypnotic
   i. Central nervous system depression
   ii. Ataxia (unstable gait or balance)
   iii. Slurred speech
   iv. Normal or depressed vital signs (pulse, respirations, blood pressure)

Stimulants (Sympathomimetic)
   i. Tachycardia, tachydysrhythmias
   ii. Hypertension
   iii. Diaphoresis
   iv. Delusions/paranoia
   v. Seizures
   vi. Hyperthermia
   vii. Mydriasis (dilated pupils)

Serotonin Syndrome (presentation with at least three of the following)
   i. Agitation
   ii. Ataxia,
   iii. Diaphoresis
   iv. Diarrhea
   v. Hyperreflexia
   vi. Mental Status changes
   vii. Myoclonus
viii. Shivering
ix. Tremor
x. Hyperthermia

**Exclusion Criteria**
No specific recommendations

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Make sure the scene is safe. Use environmental Carbon Monoxide (CO) detector on “first in” bag if possible
2. Consider Body Substance Isolation (BSI) or appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
3. Assess ABCD and, if indicated, expose patient for assessment, and then re-cover to assure retention of body heat
4. Vital signs including temperature
5. Attach cardiac monitor and examine rhythm strip for arrhythmias (consider 12-lead EKG)
6. Check blood glucose level
7. Monitor pulse oximetry, and ETCO₂ for respiratory decompensation
8. Perform carboxyhemoglobin device assessment, if available
9. When indicated, identify specific medication taken (including immediate release vs sustained release), time of ingestion, dose, and quantity. When appropriate, bring all medications (prescribed and not prescribed) in the environment
10. Obtain an accurate ingestion history (as patient may become unconscious before arrival at ED):
   a. Time of ingestion
   b. Route of exposure
   c. Quantity of medication or toxin taken (safely collect all possible medications or agents)
   d. Alcohol or other intoxicant taken
11. If bringing in exposure agent, consider the threat to yourself and the destination facility
12. Obtain pertinent cardiovascular history and other prescribed medications
13. Check for needle marks, paraphernalia, bites, bottles, or evidence of agent involved in exposure, self-inflicted injury, or trauma
14. Law enforcement should have checked for weapons and drugs, but you may decide to re-check
15. Obtain pertinent patient history
16. Perform physical examination

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Assure a patent airway
2. Administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation, and if there is hypoventilation noted, support breathing
3. Initiate IV access for infusion treatment medication and/or lactated ringers or normal saline if indicated, and obtain blood samples if EMS management might change value (e.g. glucose, lactate, cyanide)
4. Fluid bolus (20 ml/kg) if evidence of hypoperfusion
5. Administration of appropriate antidote or mitigating medication (refer to specific agent guideline if not listed below)
a. Acetaminophen overdose:
   i. Consider activated charcoal without sorbitol (1 gm/kg) PO only if within the first hour of ingestion and prolonged transport to definitive care
   ii. Based on suspected quantity and timing, consider acetylcysteine (pediatric and adult)
      1. Loading dose: acetylcysteine 150 mg/kg IV; mix in 200 mL of D5W and infuse over 1 hr
      2. Then dose: acetylcysteine 50 mg/kg IV in 500 mL D5W over 4 hrs
      3. If IV is not available, acetylcysteine 140 mg/kg PO
   iii. If risk of rapidly decreasing mental status, do not administer oral agents
b. Aspirin overdose:
   i. Consider activated charcoal without sorbitol (1 gm/kg) PO.
   ii. As aspirin is erratically absorbed, charcoal is highly recommended to be administered early.
   iii. If altered mental status or risk of rapid decreasing mental status from polypharmacy, do not administer oral agents including activated charcoal
   iv. In salicylate poisonings, let the patient breath on their own even if tachypnea, until there is evidence of decomposition/ or dropping pulse oximeter. Acid/base disturbances and outcomes worsen when the patient is manually ventilated
c. Benzodiazepine overdose:
   i. Respiratory support
   ii. Consider fluid challenge (20 ml/kg) for hypotension
   iii. Consider vasopressors after adequate fluid resuscitation (1-2 liters of crystalloid) for the hypotensive patient
      1. Norepinephrine (start 2 mcg/minute and titrate) IV
      2. Epinephrine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV
      3. Dopamine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV
d. Caustic substances (acids and alkali) ingestion
   i. Evaluate for airway compromise secondary to spasm or direct injury associated with oropharyngeal burns
   ii. In the few minutes immediately after ingestion, consider administration of water or milk if available (maximum 240 mL - 8 ounces) for adults. No more than 120 mL (4 ounces) in a child to minimize risk of vomiting.
      1. Do NOT attempt dilution in patients with respiratory distress, altered mental status, severe abdominal pain, nausea or vomiting, or patients who are unable to swallow or protect their airway.
      2. Do not force fluids in anyone who refuses to drink.
e. Dystonia (symptomatic), extrapyramidal signs or symptoms, or mild allergic reactions
   i. Consider administration of diphenhydramine
      1. Adult: diphenhydramine 25- 50 mg IV or IM
      2. Pediatric: diphenhydramine 1- 1.25 mg/kg IVP/IO or IM (maximum single dose of 25 mg)
f. Monoamine oxidase inhibitor overdose (symptomatic; e.g. (MAOI; Isocarboxazid (Marplan), Phenelzine (Nardil), Selegiline (Emsam), Tranylcypromine (Parnate))
   i. Consider administration of midazolam (benzodiazepine of choice) for temperature control
ii. Adult and Pediatric: Midazolam 0.1 mg/kg in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg (Reduce by 50% for patients 69 years or older)

g. Oral ingestion unknown poisoning:
   i. If there is a risk of rapidly decreasing mental status or for petroleum-based ingestions, do not administer oral agents
   ii. Consider administration of activated charcoal without sorbitol (1 gm/kg) PO particularly if it is within the first 1 hour after ingestion (including acetaminophen) or prolonged transport to definitive care.
   iii. Patients who have ingested medications with extended release or delayed absorption should also be administered activated charcoal

h. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
   i. Consider early airway management
   ii. Treat arrhythmias following ACLS guidelines
   iii. Aggressively control hyperthermia with cooling measures
   iv. Consider fluid challenge (20 ml/kg) for hypotension
   v. Consider vasopressors after adequate fluid resuscitation (1-2 liters of crystalloid) for the hypotensive patient
      1. Epinephrine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV
      2. Norepinephrine (start 2 mcg/minute and titrate) IV
      3. Dopamine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV
   vi. If seizure, consider midazolam (benzodiazepine of choice)
      1. Adult: midazolam 0.1 mg/kg in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg (Reduce by 50% for patients 69 years or older)
      2. Pediatric: midazolam 0.1 mg/kg in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg or midazolam 0.2 mg/kg IN to max dose of 4 mg

i. Tricyclic Antidepressant (TCA) Overdose:
   i. Consider early airway management
   ii. If widened QRS (100 msec or greater), consider sodium bicarbonate 1-2 meq/kg IV, this can be repeated as needed to narrow QRS and improve blood pressure
   iii. Consider fluid challenge (20 ml/kg) for hypotension
   iv. Consider vasopressors after adequate fluid resuscitation (1-2 liters of crystalloid) for the hypotensive patient
      1. Norepinephrine (start 2 mcg/minute and titrate) IV
      2. Epinephrine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV
      3. Dopamine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV
   v. If seizure, consider midazolam (benzodiazepine of choice)
      1. Adult: midazolam 0.1 mg/kg in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg (Reduce by 50% for patients 69 years or older)
2. Pediatric: midazolam 0.1 mg/kg in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg or midazolam 0.2 mg/kg IN to max dose of 4 mg

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Scene/environmental safety for patient and provider. Consider environmental Carbon monoxide monitor use
2. Monitor patient airway, breathing, pulse oximetry, ETCO₂ for adequate ventilation as they may change over time
3. Repeat vital signs often
4. Monitor level of consciousness
5. Monitor EKG with special attention to rate, rhythm, QRS and QT duration
6. Maintain or normalize patient temperature
7. The regional poison center should be engaged as early as reasonably possible to aid in appropriate therapy and to track patient outcomes to improve knowledge of toxic effects

The national 24-hour toll-free telephone number to poison control centers is (800) 222-1222, and it is a resource for free, confidential expert advice from anywhere in the United States

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Each toxin or overdose has unique characteristics which must be considered in individual protocol
2. Activated charcoal (which does not bind to all medications or agents) is still a useful adjunct in the serious agent, enterohepatic, or extended release agent poisoning as long as the patient does not have the potential for rapid alteration of mental status or airway/aspiration risk. Precautions should be taken to avoid or reduce the risk of aspiration
3. Ipecac is no longer recommended for any poisoning or toxic ingestion. The manufacturer has stopped production of this medication
4. Flumazenil is not indicated in a suspected benzodiazepine overdose as you can precipitate refractory/intractable seizures if the patient is a benzodiazepine dependent patient.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
Frequent reassessment is essential as patient deterioration can be rapid and catastrophic.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol[s] (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914135 – General-Overdose/Poisoning/Toxic Ingestion

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Repeat evaluation and documentation of signs and symptoms as patient clinical conditions may deteriorate rapidly.
2. Identification of possible etiology of poisoning.
3. Initiating measures on scene to prevent exposure of bystanders when appropriate/indicated.
4. Time of symptoms onset and time of initiation of exposure-specific treatments.
Performance Measures
1. Early airway management in the rapidly deteriorating patient.
2. Accurate exposure history
   a. Time of ingestion/exposure
   b. Route of exposure
   c. Quantity of medication or toxin taken (safely collect all possible mediations or agents)
   d. Alcohol or other intoxicant taken
3. Appropriate protocol selection and management.
4. Multiple frequent documented reassessments.

References
1. Hoffman RS. Goldfrank’s Toxicologic Emergencies, 10th edition, 2014: 
6. Tsai V. Tricyclic Antidepressant Toxicity: July 13, 2016

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors (Carbamates, Nerve Agents, Organophosphates) Exposure

**Aliases**
Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor, ATNAA®, carbamate, Duodote®, insecticide, nerve agent, organophosphate, pesticide, weapons of mass destruction, WMD

**Patient Care Goals**
Rapid recognition of the signs and symptoms of confirmed or suspected acetylcholinesterase inhibitor (AChEI) agents such as carbamates, nerve agents, or organophosphates exposure followed by expeditious and repeated administration of atropine, the primary antidote. Carbamates and organophosphates are commonly active agents in over-the-counter insecticides. Accidental carbamate exposure rarely requires treatment.

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
*DUMBELS* is a mnemonic used to describe the signs and symptoms of acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent poisoning. All patient age groups are included where the signs and symptoms exhibited are consistent with the toxidrome of *DUMBELS*

- **D** Diarrhea
- **U** Urination
- **M** Miosis/Muscle weakness
- **B** Bronchospasm/Bronchorrhea/Bradyocardia (the killer B’s)
- **E** Emesis
- **L** Lacrimation
- **S** Salivation/Sweating

**Exclusion Criteria**
No specific recommendations

**Patient Management**
1. Don the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
2. Remove the patient’s clothing and wash the skin with soap and water
   a. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agents can be absorbed through the skin
   b. Contaminated clothing can provide a source of continued exposure to the toxin
3. Rapidly assess the patient’s respiratory status, mental status, and pupillary status
4. Administer the antidote immediately for confirmed or suspected Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent exposure
5. Administer oxygen and provide airway management
6. Establish intravenous access (if possible)
7. Apply a cardiac monitor (if available)
8. The heart rate may be normal, bradycardic, or tachycardic
9. Clinical improvement should be based upon the drying of secretions and easing of respiratory effort rather than heart rate or pupillary response.
10. Continuous and ongoing patient reassessment is critical
**Assessment**
1. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agents are highly toxic chemical agents and can rapidly be fatal
2. Patients with low-dose chronic exposures may have a more delayed presentation of symptoms
3. Antidotes (atropine and pralidoxime) are effective if administered before circulation fails
4. The patient may develop:
   a. Miosis (pinpoint pupils)
   b. Bronchospasm
   c. Bradycardia
   d. Vomiting
   e. Excessive secretions in the form of:
      i. Tearing
      ii. Salivation
      iii. Rhinorrhea
      iv. Diarrhea
      v. Urination
      vi. Bronchorrhea
5. Penetration of an Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent into the central nervous system (CNS) will cause:
   a. Headache
   b. Confusion
   c. Generalized muscle weakness
   d. Seizures
   e. Lethargy or unresponsiveness
6. Estimated level of exposure based upon signs and symptoms
   a. Mild
      i. Miosis alone (while this is a primary sign in vapor exposure, it may not be present in all exposures)
      ii. Miosis and severe rhinorrhea
   b. Mild to moderate (in addition to symptoms of mild exposure)
      i. Localized swelling
      ii. Muscle fasciculations
      iii. Nausea and vomiting
      iv. Weakness
      v. Shortness of breath
   c. Severe (in addition to symptoms of mild to moderate exposure)
      i. Unconsciousness
      ii. Convulsions
      iii. Apnea or severe respiratory distress requiring assisted ventilation
      iv. Flaccid paralysis
7. Onset of symptoms can be immediate with an exposure to a large amount of the Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor
   i. There is usually an asymptomatic interval of minutes after liquid exposure before these symptoms occur.
   ii. Effects from vapor exposure occur almost immediately
8. Signs and symptoms with large Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent exposures (regardless of route).
a. Sudden loss of consciousness
b. Seizures
c. Copious secretions
d. Apnea
e. Death

9. Obtain an accurate ingestion history (as patient may become unconscious before arrival at ED):
   a. Time of ingestion or exposure.
   b. Route of exposure.
   c. Quantity of medication or toxin taken (safely collect all possible medications or agents)
   d. Alcohol or other intoxicant taken.
   f. Pertinent cardiovascular history or other prescribed medications for underlying disease

10. The patient can manifest any or all of the signs and symptoms of the toxidrome based on the route of exposure, agent involved, and concentration of the agent:
   a. Vapor exposures will have a direct effect on the eyes and pupils causing miosis
   b. Patients with isolated skin exposures will have normally reactive pupils
   c. Certain Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agents can place the patient at risk for both a vapor and skin exposure

**Treatment and Interventions**

**Medications:**

1. **Atropine**
   Atropine is the primary antidote for organophosphate, carbamate, or nerve agent exposures, and repeated doses should be administered liberally to patients who exhibit signs and symptoms of exposure or toxicity
   a. Atropine may be provided in multi-dose vials, pre-filled syringes, or auto-injectors
   b. Commercially available atropine auto-injectors include:
      i. Atro-Pen® 1 mg of atropine (dark red container)
      ii. Atro-Pen® 2 mg of atropine (green container)
      iii. Pediatric Atro-Pen® 0.25 mg of atropine (yellow container)
      iv. Pediatric Atro-Pen® 0.5 mg of atropine (blue container)

2. **Pralidoxime Chloride (2-PAM)**
   Pralidoxime chloride is a secondary treatment and should be given concurrently in an effort to reactivate the acetylcholinesterase
   a. Pralidoxime chloride may be provided in a single dose vial, pre-filled syringes, or auto-injectors
   b. Auto-injectors contain 600 mg of pralidoxime chloride
   c. In order to be beneficial to the victim, a dose of pralidoxime chloride should be administered shortly after the nerve agent or organophosphate poisoning as it has minimal clinical effect if administration is delayed.

3. **Benzodiazepines**
   Benzodiazepines are administered as an anticonvulsant for those patients who exhibit seizure activity (see the **Seizures** guideline for doses and routes of administration).
   a. Lorazepam, diazepam, and midazolam are the most frequently used benzodiazepines in the prehospital setting.
   b. In the scenario of an Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent exposure, the administration of diazepam or midazolam is preferable due to their more rapid onset of action.
c. Benzodiazepines may be provided in multi-dose or single-dose vials, pre-filled syringes, or auto-injectors.

d. Cana® is a commercially available auto-injector of diazepam.

4. Mark I® Kits
a. A commercially available kit of nerve agent/organophosphate antidote auto-injectors. These are being phased out and replaced with Duodote by the CDC
b. A Mark I® kit consists of one auto-injector containing 2 milligrams of atropine and a second auto-injector containing 600 milligrams of pralidoxime chloride.

5. Duodote®
a. A commercially available auto-injector of nerve agent/organophosphate antidote
b. Duodote® is one auto-injector that contains 2.1 milligrams of atropine and 600 milligrams of pralidoxime chloride.

6. ATNAA® (Antidote Treatment Nerve Agent Auto-injector)
a. An auto-injector of nerve agent/organophosphate antidote that is typically in military supplies
b. ATNAA® is one auto-injector that contains 2.1 milligrams of atropine and 600 milligrams of pralidoxime chloride
c. ATNAA® may be seen in civilian supplies assets when Duodote® is unavailable or in short supply.

7. CHEMPACK
a. Federally-owned cache of nerve agent antidotes that is managed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and offered to states that voluntarily agree to maintain custody and security of CHEMPACK assets
b. These are forward-deployed at sites determined by states that are part of the program such as hospitals and EMS centers.
c. Deployment of CHEMPACKs are reserved for events where the nerve agent/organophosphate exposure will deplete the local or regional supply of antidotes.
d. There are two types of CHEMPACK containers:
   i. EMS Containers: CHEMPACK assets for EMS contain a large portion of auto-injectors for rapid administration of antidotes by EMS providers of all levels of licensure/certification. They contain enough antidote to treat roughly 454 patients.
   ii. Hospital Containers: CHEMPACK assets contain a large portion of multidose vials and powders for reconstitution. They contain enough antidote to treat roughly 1000 patients.

Medication Administration:
1. Atropine in extremely large, and potentially multiple, doses is the antidote for an Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent poisoning.
2. Atropine should be administered immediately followed by repeated doses until the patient’s secretions resolve.
3. Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM) is a secondary treatment and, when possible, should be administered concurrently with atropine.
4. The stock of atropine and pralidoxime chloride available to EMS providers is usually not sufficient to fully treat the victim of an Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent exposure; however, EMS providers should initiate the administration of atropine and, if available, pralidoxime chloride.
5. Seizures should be treated with benzodiazepines
   
   There is some emerging evidence that, for midazolam, the intranasal route of administration may be preferable to the intramuscular route

6. The patient should be emergently transported to the closest appropriate medical facility as directed by direct medical oversight

**Recommended Doses**

The medication dosing tables that are provided below are based upon the severity of the clinical signs and symptoms exhibited by the patient. There are several imperative factors to note:

1. For organophosphate or severe Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent exposure, the required dose of atropine necessary to dry secretions and improve the respiratory status is likely to exceed 20 mg. Atropine should be administered rapidly and repeatedly until the patient’s clinical symptoms diminish. Atropine must be given until the Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent has been metabolized. It may require up to 2000 mg of atropine over several days to weeks.

2. Since the antidotes in the Mark I® kit are in two separate vials, the atropine auto-injector in the kit can be administered to the patient in the event that Atro-Pen® or generic atropine auto-injectors are not available and/or intravenous atropine is not an immediate option.

3. Due to the fact that Duodote® auto-injectors contain pralidoxime chloride, they should not be used for additional dosing of atropine beyond the recommended administered dose of pralidoxime chloride.

4. All of the medications below can be administered intravenously in the same doses cited for the intramuscular route. However, due to the rapidity of onset of signs, symptoms, and potential death from Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agents, intramuscular administration is highly recommended to eliminate the inherent delay associated with establishing intravenous access.

5. Atropine and diazepam can be administered via the intraosseous route. However, due to the rapidity of onset of signs, symptoms, and potential death from Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agents, intramuscular administration remains the preferable due to the inherent delay associated with establishing intraosseous access and the limited use of this route of administration for other medications.
### Mild Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor Agent Exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient (Weight)</th>
<th>Atropine Dose IM or via Auto-injector</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant: 0-2 years</td>
<td>0.05 mg/kg IM or via auto-injector (e.g. 0.25 and/or 0.5 mg auto-injector(s))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child: 3-7 years (13-25 kg)</td>
<td>1 mg IM or via auto-injector (e.g. one 1 mg or two 0.5 mg auto-injectors)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child: 8-14 years (26-50 kg)</td>
<td>2 mg IM or via auto-injector (e.g. one 2 mg or two 1 mg auto-injectors)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent/Adult</td>
<td>2 mg IM or via auto-injector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
<td>2 mg IM or via auto-injector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geriatric or frail</td>
<td>1 mg IM or via auto-injector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mild to Moderate Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor Agent Exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient (Weight)</th>
<th>Atropine Dose IM or via Auto-injector</th>
<th>Pralidoxime Chloride Dose IM or via 600 mg Auto-injector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant: 0-2 years</td>
<td>0.05 mg/kg IM or via auto-injector (e.g. 0.25 mg and/or 0.5 mg auto-injector)</td>
<td>15 mg/kg IM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child: 3-7 years (13-25 kg)</td>
<td>1 mg IM or via auto-injector (e.g. one 1 mg auto-injector or two 0.5 mg auto-injectors)</td>
<td>15 mg/kg IM or One auto-injector (600 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child: 8-14 years (26-50 kg)</td>
<td>2 mg IM or via auto-injector (e.g. one 2 mg auto-injector or two 1 mg auto-injectors)</td>
<td>15 mg/kg IM or One auto-injector (600 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent/Adult</td>
<td>2-4 mg IM or via auto-injector</td>
<td>600 mg IM or One auto-injector (600 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant Women</td>
<td>2-4 mg IM or via auto-injector</td>
<td>600 mg IM or One auto-injector (600 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geriatric or frail</td>
<td>2 mg IM or via auto-injector</td>
<td>10 mg/kg IM or One auto-injector (600 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient (Weight)</td>
<td>Atropine Dose IM or via Auto-injector</td>
<td>Pralidoxime Chloride Dose IM or via 600 mg Auto-injector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant: 0-2 years</td>
<td>0.1 mg/kg IM or via auto-injector <em>(e.g. 0.25 mg and/or 0.5 mg auto-injector)</em></td>
<td>45 mg/kg IM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child: 3-7 years (13-25 kg)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/kg IM or 2 mg via auto-injector <em>(e.g. one 2 mg auto-injector or four 0.5 mg auto-injectors)</em></td>
<td>45 mg/kg IM or One auto-injector (600mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child: 8-14 years (26-50 kg)</td>
<td>4 mg IM or via auto-injector <em>(e.g. two 2 mg auto-injectors or four 1 mg auto-injectors)</em></td>
<td>45 mg/kg IM or Two auto-injectors (1200 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent: &gt; 14 years</td>
<td>6 mg IM or 6 mg via auto-injector <em>(e.g. three 2 mg auto-injectors)</em></td>
<td>Three auto-injectors (1800 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>6 mg IM or 6 mg via auto-injector <em>(e.g. three 2 mg auto-injectors)</em></td>
<td>Three auto-injectors (1800 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant Women</td>
<td>6 mg IM or 6 mg via auto-injector <em>(e.g. three 2 mg auto-injectors)</em></td>
<td>Three auto-injectors (1800 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geriatric or frail</td>
<td>2-4 mg IM or 2-4 mg via auto-injector <em>(e.g. one to two 2 mg auto-injectors)</em></td>
<td>25 mg/kg IM or Two to three auto-injectors (1200 mg-1800 mg)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Guideline for the Treatment of Seizures Secondary to Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor Agent Exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Diazepam</th>
<th>Midazolam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant (0-2 years)</td>
<td>0.2-0.5 mg/kg IM, repeat every 2-5 minutes 0.2-0.5 mg/kg IV every 15-30 minutes; may repeat twice as needed</td>
<td>0.2 mg/kg IM, repeat prn in 10 minutes May repeat dose once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 5 mg</td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 0.4 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child (3-13 years)</td>
<td>0.2-0.5 mg/kg IM repeat every 2-5 minutes 0.2-0.5 mg/kg IV every 15-30 minutes; may repeat dose twice if needed</td>
<td>0.2 mg/kg IM, not to exceed 10 mg, repeat prn in 10 minutes May repeat dose once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 5 mg if &lt; 5 years 1 CANA auto-injector</td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 0.4 mg/kg, not to exceed 20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent (≥14 years)</td>
<td>2-3 CANA auto-injectors 5-10 mg IV every 15 minutes</td>
<td>0.2 mg/kg IM to a maximum dose of 10 mg, repeat prn in 10 minutes May repeat dose once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 30 mg</td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>2-3 CANA auto-injectors 5-10 mg IV every 15 minutes</td>
<td>10 mg IM, repeat prn in 10 minutes May repeat dose once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 30 mg</td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant Women</td>
<td>2-3 CANA auto-injectors 5-10 mg IV every 15 minutes</td>
<td>10 mg IM, repeat prn in 10 minutes May repeat dose once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 30 mg</td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geriatric</td>
<td>2-3 CANA auto-injectors 5-10 mg IV every 15 minutes</td>
<td>10 mg IM, repeat prn in 10 minutes May repeat dose once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 30 mg</td>
<td>Total maximum dose: 20 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Patient Safety Considerations**

1. Continuous and ongoing patient reassessment is critical.
2. Clinical response to treatment is demonstrated by the drying of secretion and the easing of respiratory effort.
3. Initiation of and ongoing treatment should not be based upon heart rate or pupillary response.
4. Precautions for pralidoxime chloride administration:
   Although Duodote® and ATNAA® contains atropine, the primary antidote for an Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent poisoning, the inclusion of pralidoxime chloride in the
auto-injector can present challenges if additional doses of atropine are warranted by the patient condition and other formulations of atropine are unavailable:

a. In the pediatric population, an overdose of pralidoxime chloride may cause profound neuromuscular weakness and subsequent respiratory depression.

b. In the adult population, especially for the geriatric victim, excessive doses of pralidoxime chloride may cause severe systolic and diastolic hypertension, neuromuscular weakness, headache, tachycardia, and visual impairment.

c. For the geriatric victim who may have underlying medical conditions, particularly impaired kidney function or hypertension, the EMS provider should consider administering the lower recommended adult dose of intravenous pralidoxime chloride.

5. Considerations during the use of auto-injectors

a. If an auto-injector is administered, a dose calculation prior to administration is not necessary.

b. For atropine, additional auto-injectors should be administered until secretions diminish.

c. Mark I® kits, Duodote® and ATNAA® have not been approved for pediatric use by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), but they can be considered for the initial treatment for children of any age with severe symptoms of an Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor agent poisoning especially if other formulations of atropine are unavailable.

d. Pediatric Atro-Pen® auto-injectors are commercially available in a 0.25 mg auto-injector (yellow) and a 0.5 mg auto-injector (red). Atro-Pen® auto-injectors are commercially available in a 1 mg auto-injector (blue) and a 2 mg auto-injector (green).

e. A pralidoxime chloride 600 mg auto-injector may be administered to an infant that weighs greater than 12 kg.

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations

1. Clinical Effects of Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor Agents

a. The clinical effects are caused by the inhibition of the enzyme acetylcholinesterase which allows excess acetylcholine to accumulate in the nervous system.

b. The excess accumulated acetylcholine causes hyperactivity in muscles, glands, and nerves.

2. Organophosphates (certain Insecticides)

a. Can be legally purchased by the general public.

b. Toxic chemicals that are readily available for purchase by the general public as pesticides penetrate tissues and bind to the patient’s body fat producing a prolonged period of illness and ongoing toxicity even during aggressive treatment.

3. Nerve agents

a. Traditionally classified as weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

b. Not readily accessible to the general public.

c. Extremely toxic and rapidly fatal with any route of exposure.

d. GA (tabun), GB (sarin), GD (soman), GF, and VX are types of nerve agents and are WMDs.

e. Nerve agents can persist in the environment and remain chemically toxic for a prolonged period of time.

Pertinent Assessment Findings

The signs and symptoms exhibited with the toxidrome of DUMBELS. (See Patient Presentation Inclusion Criteria listed above).
Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
• 9914047 – Exposure-Nerve Agents

Key Documentation Elements
1. Time to recognize initial signs and symptoms.
2. Number of repeated doses of atropine required for the secretions diminish and respirations to improve.
3. Patient reassessments.
4. Patient responses to therapeutic interventions.
5. Measures taken to decontaminate the patient.
6. Measures taken to protect clean environments from contamination.

Performance Measures
1. Ability of the EMS system to rapidly locate additional and adequate antidote assets.
2. Ability of the EMS system to rapidly deploy additional and adequate antidote assets.
4. Complication rates from the toxin.
5. Complication rates from the antidotes.

References
5. Tintinalli JE et al. Tintinalli’s Emergency Medicine, 2016 44-45, 1318-1321

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Radiation Exposure

Aliases

Patient Care Goals

• Prioritize identification and treatment of immediately life-threatening medical conditions and traumatic injuries above any radiation-associated injury
• Identify and appropriately treat Acute Radiation Injury
• Reduce risk for contamination of personnel while caring for patients potentially or known to be contaminated with radioactive material

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria

• Patients who have been acutely exposed to ionizing radiation from accidental environmental release of a radioactive source
• Patients who have been acutely exposed to ionizing radiation from a non-accidental environmental release of a radioactive source
• Patients who have been contaminated with material emitting ionizing radiation

Exclusion Criteria

• Patients exposed to normal doses of ionizing radiation from medical imaging studies
• Patients exposed to normal doses of ionizing radiation from therapeutic medical procedures

Patient Management

Assessment

1. Identification and treatment of life-threatening injuries and medical problems takes priority over decontamination
2. Don standard personal protective equipment capable of preventing skin exposure to liquids and solids (gown and gloves), mucous membrane exposure to liquids and particles (face mask and eye protection), and inhalational exposure to particles (N95 face mask or respirator)
3. DO NOT eat or drink any food or beverages while caring for patients with radiation injuries until EMS providers have completed screening for contamination and appropriate decontamination if needed
4. Use caution to avoid dispersing contaminated materials
5. Provide appropriate condition-specific care for any immediately life-threatening injuries or medical problems

Treatment and Interventions

1. If patient experiences nausea, vomiting, and/or diarrhea:
   a. Adult: administer Ondansetron 8 mg SLOW IV over 2-5 minutes or 4-8 mg IM or 8 mg by orally disintegrating tablet
   b. Pediatric: administer Ondansetron 0.15 mg/kg SLOW IV over 2–5 minutes
   c. If necessary, provide additional care per Nausea/Vomiting guideline
   d. Document the time gastrointestinal symptoms started

2. If seizure occurs:
a. Consider a primary medical cause or exposure to possible chemical agents unless indicators for a large whole body radiation dose (greater than 20Gy), such as rapid onset of vomiting, are present.
b. Treat per Seizures guideline

Patient Safety Considerations

1. Treat life-threatening medical problems and traumatic injuries prior to assessing for and treating radiation injuries or performing decontamination.

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations

- Irradiated patients pose no threat to medical providers
- Contaminated patients pose very little threat to medical providers who use appropriate PPE including N95 masks or respirators, gloves, gowns, and face and eye protection

1. Sources of radiation
   a. Legal
      i. Industrial plants
      ii. Healthcare facilities that provide radiologic services
      iii. Nuclear power plants
      iv. Mobile engineering sources (e.g. construction sites that are installing cement)
   b. Illegal
      i. Weapons of mass destruction
      ii. “Dirty bomb” design to contaminate widespread areas

2. Physiology of Radiation Poisoning
   a. Contamination – Poisoning from direct exposure to a radioactive source, contaminated debris, liquids, or clothing where radiation continues to be emitted from particles on surface
   b. Exposure – Poisoning from radioactivity, in the form of ionizing rays, penetrating through the bodily tissues of the patient

3. Common types of radioactivity that cause poisoning
   a. Gamma rays
      i. Highest frequency of ionizing rays
      ii. Penetrates the skin deeply
      iii. Causes the most severe radiation toxicity
   b. Beta rays
      Can penetrate up to 1 cm of the skin’s thickness
   c. Alpha rays
      i. Lowest frequency of ionizing rays
      ii. Short range of absorption
      iii. Dangerous only if ingested or inhaled
   d. Radioactive daughters
      i. Products of decay of the original radioactive substance
      ii. Can produce gamma and beta rays (e.g. uranium decays into a series of radon daughters)
4. In general, trauma patients who have been exposed to or contaminated by radiation should be triaged and treated on the basis of the severity of their conventional injuries.

5. A patient who is contaminated with radioactive material (e.g. flecks of radioactive material embedded in their clothing and skin) generally poses a minimal exposure risk to medical personnel.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

- Treatment of life-threatening injuries or medical conditions takes priority over assessment for contamination or initiation of decontamination.
- Time to nausea and vomiting is a reliable indicator of the received dose of ionizing radiation. The more rapid the onset of vomiting, the higher the whole-body dose of radiation.
- Tissue burns are a late finding (weeks following exposure) of ionizing radiation injury. If burns are present acutely, they are from a thermal or chemical mechanism.
- Seizures may suggest Acute Radiation Syndrome if accompanied by early vomiting. If other clinical indicators do not suggest a whole-body dose of greater than 20Gy, consider other causes of seizure.

1. Delayed symptoms (days to weeks after exposure or contamination)
   - a. Skin burns with direct contact with radioactive source.
   - b. Skin burns or erythema from ionizing rays.
   - c. Fever.
   - d. Bone marrow suppression presenting as:
      - i. Immunosuppression.
      - ii. Petechiae.
   - e. Spontaneous internal and external bleeding.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914049 – Exposure-Radiologic Agents.

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. Duration of exposure to the radioactive source or environment.
2. Distance (if able to be determined) from the radioactive source (if known).
3. Time of onset of vomiting.

**Performance Measures**

**References**


**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Topical Chemical Burn

**Aliases**
Chemical Burn

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Rapid recognition of a topical chemical burn
2. Initiation of emergent and appropriate intervention and patient transport

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Patients of all ages who have sustained exposure to a chemical that can cause a topical chemical burn may develop immediate or in some cases a delayed clinical presentation. Agents that are known to cause chemical burns include alkali, acids, mustard agent, and lewisite

**Exclusion criteria**
None

**Patient Management**
1. Don the appropriate protective personal equipment (PPE)
2. Remove the patient’s clothing, if necessary
3. Contaminated clothing should preferably be placed in double bags
4. If deemed necessary and manpower resources permit, the patient should be transported by EMS providers who did not participate in the decontamination process, and in an emergency response vehicle that has not been exposed to the chemical
5. Information regarding the chemical should be gathered while on scene including materials safety data sheet if available
6. Communicate all data regarding the chemical to the receiving facility

**Assessment**
1. Clinical effects and severity of a topical chemical burn is dependent upon:
   a. Class of agent (alkali injury or acid injury)
   b. Concentration of the chemical (higher the concentration, the greater the risk of injury)
   c. pH of the chemical (alkali-increased risk with pH ≥ 11; acid-increased risk with pH ≤ 3)
   d. Onset of burn
      i. Immediate
      ii. Delayed (e.g. hydrofluoric acid)
2. Calculate the estimated total body surface area that is involved
3. Prevent further contamination
4. Special attention to assessment of ocular or oropharyngeal exposure. Evaluate for airway compromise secondary to spasm or direct injury associated with oropharyngeal burns
5. Some acid and alkali agents may manifest systemic effects

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. If dry chemical contamination, carefully brush off solid chemical prior to flushing the site as the irrigating solution may activate a chemical reaction
2. If wet chemical contamination, flush the patient’s skin (and eyes, if involved) with copious amounts of water or normal saline
3. Provide adequate analgesia according to Pain Management guideline
4. Consider the use of topical anesthetic eye drops (e.g. tetracaine) for chemical burns of the eye
5. For eye exposure, administer continuous flushing of irrigation fluid to eye. Morgan lens may facilitate administration
6. Early airway intervention for airway compromise or spasm associated with oropharyngeal burns
7. Take measures to minimize hypothermia
8. Initiate intravenous fluid resuscitation if necessary to obtain hemodynamic stability

Hydrofluoric acid
Hydrofluoric acid (HF) is a highly corrosive substance that is primarily used for automotive cleaning products, rust removal, porcelain cleaners, etching glass, cleaning cement or brick, or as a pickling agent to remove impurities from various forms of steel. Hydrofluoric acid readily penetrates intact skin and there may be underlying tissue injury. It is unlikely that low concentration HF will cause an immediate acid-like burn however there may be delayed onset of pain to the exposed area. Higher concentration HF may cause immediate pain as well as more of a burn appearance that can range from mild erythema to an obvious burn. An oral or large dermal exposure can result in significant systemic hypocalcemia with possible QT prolongation and cardiovascular collapse

For all patients in whom a hydrofluoric acid exposure is confirmed or suspected:
1. Vigorously irrigate all affected areas with water or normal saline for a minimum of 15 minutes
2. Apply a cardiac monitor for oral or large dermal exposures significant HF exposures
3. Apply calcium preparation:
   a. Calcium prevents tissue damage from hydrofluoric acid
   b. Topical calcium preparations:
      i. Commercially manufactured calcium gluconate gel
      ii. If commercially manufactured calcium gluconate gel is not available, a topical calcium gluconate gel preparation can be made by combining 150 mL (5 ounces) of a sterile water soluble gel (e.g. Surgilube® or KY® jelly with one of the following:
         1. 35 ml of calcium gluconate 10% solution
         2. 10 grams of calcium gluconate tablets (e.g. Tums®)
         3. 3.5 grams calcium gluconate powder or
      iii. If calcium gluconate is not available, 10 ml of calcium chloride 10% solution in 150 mL in sterile water soluble gel (e.g. Surgilube® or KY® jelly)
      iv. Apply generous amounts of the calcium gluconate gel to the exposed skin sites to neutralize the pain of the hydrofluoric acid. Leave in place for at least 20 minutes then reassess. This can be repeated as needed
      v. Although generally low yield, there may be benefit to intravenous pain medication along with the topical calcium gluconate gel for pain control
      vi. If fingers are involved, apply the calcium gel to the hand, squirt additional calcium gel into a surgical glove, and then insert the affected hand into the glove
vii. For patients who have ingested hydrofluoric acid or who have a large dermal exposure consider intravenous calcium gluconate, 1-2 amps of 10% solution. as symptomatic hypocalcemia can precipitate rapidly as manifest by muscle spasms, seizures, hypotension ventricular arrhythmias and QT prolongation

**Patient safety considerations**

1. Don PPE
2. Take measures to prevent the patient from further contamination through decontamination
3. Take measures to protect the EMS provider and others from contamination
4. Do not attempt to neutralize an acid with an alkali or an alkali with an acid as an exothermic reaction will occur and cause serious thermal injury to the patient
5. Expeditious transport or transfer to a designated burn center should be considered for burns that involve a significant percentage of total body surface area or burns that involve the eyes, face, hands, feet or genitals

**Key Considerations**

1. IV fluid resuscitation should be guided by patient age, percentage of body surface area involved in burn, body habitus and calculated by the Parkland Formula (see Appendix V)
2. Since the severity of topical chemical burns is largely dependent upon the type, concentration, and pH of the chemical involved as well as the body site and surface area involved, it is imperative to obtain as much information as possible while on scene about the chemical substance by which the patient was exposed. The information gathering process will often include:
   a. Transport of the “sealed” container of the chemical to the receiving facility
   b. Transport of the original or a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of the substance to the receiving facility
   c. Contacting the reference agency to identify the chemical agent and assist in management (e.g. CHEMTREC®)
3. Inhalation of HF should be considered in any dermal exposure involving the face and neck or if clothing is soaked in the product
4. Decontamination is critical for both acid and alkali agents to reduce injury. Removal of chemicals with a low pH (acids) is more easily accomplished than chemicals with a high pH (alkalis) because alkalis tend to penetrate and bind to deeper tissues
5. Some chemicals will also manifest local and systemic signs, symptoms, and bodily damage

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

1. An estimate of the total body surface area that is involved
2. Patient response to therapeutic interventions
3. Patient response to fluid resuscitation
4. Patient response to analgesia

- **Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914213 – Injury-Topical Chemical Burn

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Burn site
2. Body surface area involved
3. Identification of the chemical
4. Reported or measured pH of the chemical
5. Acquisition and transfer of MSDS, chemical container, or other pertinent substance information to the receiving the facility

**Performance Measures**
1. Accurate (overtriage/undertriage) triage of patients to designated burn centers.
2. Early recognition of a topical chemical burn with appropriate treatment.
3. Early recognition of hydrofluoric acid burns followed by expeditious initiation of treatment with calcium gluconate and/or calcium chloride and appropriate analgesia.
4. Measures taken to prevent further contamination.

**References**
4. Hoffman RS. Goldfrank’s Toxicologic Emergencies, 10th edition, 2014:

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Stimulant Poisoning/Overdose

**Aliases**
Stimulant, cocaine, methamphetamine, amphetamines, PCP, phencyclidine, bath salts

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Identify intoxicating agent
2. Protect organs at risk for injury such as heart, brain, liver, kidney
3. Determine if there is an antidote
4. Treat the symptoms which may include severe tachycardia and hypertension, agitation, hallucinations, chest pain, seizure, and arrhythmia

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
1. Tachycardia, tachydysrhythmias
2. Hypertension
3. Diaphoresis
4. Delusions/ paranoia
5. Seizures
6. Hyperthermia
7. Mydriasis (dilated pupils)
8. Stimulant/ Hallucinogenic (with stimulant properties) Agents:
   a. Cocaine
   b. Amphetamine/methamphetamine
   c. Phencyclidine (PCP) (hallucinogen)
   d. Bupropion
   e. Synthetic Stimulant Drugs of Abuse (some having mixed properties)
   f. Ecstasy
   g. Methamphetamine
   h. Synthetic Cathinones (Bath salts)
   i. Spice
   j. K2
   k. Synthetic THC

**Exclusion Criteria**
No specific recommendations

**Patient Management**
Begin with the ABCDs:
1. Airway is patent
2. Breathing is oxygenating
3. Circulation is perfusing
4. Mental status
5. Treat any compromise of these parameters
6. Ask about chest pain and difficulty breathing

**Assessment**
1. Vital signs including temperature for hyperthermia
2. Apply a cardiac monitor and examine rhythm strip for arrhythmias
3. Check blood glucose level
4. Monitor ETCO$_2$ for respiratory decompensation
5. Check a 12 lead EKG when possible
6. Check for trauma, self-inflicted injury
7. Law enforcement should have checked for weapons and drugs, but you may decide to repeat the inspection

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Need IV access for any fluids and meds.
2. Give fluids for poor perfusion; cool fluids for hyperthermia (see Shock and Hyperthermia/Heat Exposure guidelines).
3. Treat chest pain as ACS and follow STEMI protocol if there is EKG is consistent with STEMI.
4. Consider treating shortness of breath as atypical ACS; administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation
5. Consider soft restraints especially if law enforcement has been involved in getting patient to cooperate (see Agitated or Violent Patient/Behavioral Emergency guideline)
6. Consider medications to reduce agitation and other significant sympathomimetic findings for the safety of the patients and providers. This may improve behavior and compliance. (See Agitated or Violent Patient/Behavioral Emergency guideline). If haloperidol or droperidol is used, monitor 12-lead for QT-interval if feasible
7. Consider prophylactic use of anti-emetic:
   a. Adult: administer Ondansetron 8 mg SLOW IV over 2–5 minutes OR 4–8 mg IM OR 8 mg orally disintegrating tablet
   b. Pediatric: Administer Ondansetron 0.15 mg/kg SLOW IV over 2–5 minutes ondansetron.
   c. Do not use promethazine if haloperidol or droperidol are to be or have been given. They all increase QT prolongation but ondansetron has less seizure risk
8. If hyperthermia suspected, begin external cooling.

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Apply the least amount of physical restraints that are necessary to protect the patient and the providers. (See Agitated or Violent Patient/Behavioral Emergency guideline).
2. Assessment for potential weapons or additional drugs is very important since these items can pose a threat not just to the patient but also to the EMS crew.

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Recognition and treatment of hyperthermia (including sedatives to decrease heat production from muscular activity) is essential as many deaths are attributable to hyperthermia.
2. If law enforcement has placed the patient in handcuffs, this patient needs ongoing physical restraint for safe transport. Have law enforcement in back of ambulance for the handcuffed patient or make sure proper physical restraints are in place before law enforcement leaves and ambulance departs from scene.
3. If patient has signs and symptoms of ACS, strive to give nitroglycerin SL q 3-5 minutes as long as SBP > 100 and until pain resolves (if range not desired, use q 3 minutes). Vasospasm is often the problem in this case as opposed to a fixed coronary artery lesion. Consider administration of benzodiazepines as to treat anxiety.

4. Maintaining IV access, cardiac monitor, and SPO2/ETCO2 monitors are key to being able to catch and intervene decompensations in a timely manner. If agitated, consider restraining the patient to facilitate patient assessment and lessen likelihood of vascular access or monitor displacements.

5. Cocaine has sodium channel blocking effects and can cause significant cardiac conduction abnormalities with a widened QRS. Treatment is with sodium bicarbonate similar to a tricyclic antidepressant. Check a 12 lead EKG to assess for these complications.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

1. History is as important as the physical examination.
2. If the patient is on psychiatric medication, but has failed to be compliant, this fact alone puts the patient at higher risk for excited delirium.
3. If the patient is found naked, this may elevate the suspicion for stimulant use or abuse and increase the risk for excited delirium. Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS), Serotonin Syndrome and excited delirium can present in with similar signs and symptoms.
4. If polypharmacy is suspected, hypertension and tachycardia are expected hemodynamic findings secondary to increased dopamine release. Stimulus reduction from benzodiazepines, anti-psychotics, and ketamine will improve patient’s vital signs and behavior.
5. Be prepared for the potential of cardiovascular collapse as well as respiratory arrest.
6. If a vasopressor is needed, epinephrine or norepinephrine is recommended over dopamine.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914225 – Medical-Stimulant Poisoning/Overdose

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. Reason for restraints and neurologic/circulatory exams with restraint use.
2. Reason for medications selected.
3. Documentation of QT interval when antiemetic medications, haloperidol, or droperidol is used and result conveyed to ED staff.

**Performance Measures**

1. Recognition and treatment of hyperthermia.
2. Recognition of need for monitoring cardiovascular and respiratory status of patient with stimulant toxicity.
3. ACS evaluation and treatment considered for chest pain and shortness of breath.
4. Respiratory compromise quickly recognized and treated.
5. Cardiovascular compromise quickly recognized and treated.
6. Patient and medics did not suffer any harm.
7. Access and monitoring were not lost during transport.

**References**

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Cyanide Exposure

Aliases
Cyanide, hydrogen cyanide, blood agent

Patient Care Goals
1. Remove patient from toxic environment
2. Assure adequate ventilation, oxygenation and correction of hypoperfusion

Patient Presentation
Cyanide is a colorless, “bitter almond smell” (genetically only 40% of population can smell) gas or white crystal which binds to the ferric ion in cells, blocking the enzyme cytochrome oxidase, thus preventing the use of oxygen by the cell’s mitochondria, leading to cellular hypoxia

Inclusion Criteria
Depending on its form, cyanide can enter the body through inhalation, ingestion, or absorption through the skin. Cyanide should be suspected in occupational or other smoke exposures (i.e. firefighting), industrial accidents, natural catastrophes, suicide and murder attempts, chemical warfare and terrorism (whenever there are multiple casualties of an unclear etiology). Non-specific and early signs of cyanide exposure (inhalation, ingestion, or absorption) include the following signs and symptoms: anxiety, vertigo, weakness, headache, tachypnea, nausea, dyspnea, vomiting, and tachycardia

High concentrations of cyanide will produce:
1. Markedly altered level of consciousness, including rapid collapse
2. Seizures
3. Respiratory depression or respiratory arrest
4. Cardiac dysrhythmias (other than sinus tachycardia)

The rapidity of onset is related to the severity of exposure (inhalation or ingestion) and may be dramatic, with immediate effects including early hypertension with subsequent hypotension, sudden cardiovascular collapse or seizure/coma and rapid death

Exclusion Criteria
No specific recommendations

Patient Management
Assessment
1. Remove patient from toxic environment
2. Assess ABCDs and, if indicated, expose the patient, and then re-cover the patient to assure retention of body heat
3. Assess vital signs including temperature and pulse oximetry (which may not correlate with tissue oxygenation in cyanide / smoke exposure)
4. Attach a cardiac monitor and examine rhythm strip for arrhythmias. Perform a 12-lead ECG.
5. Check blood glucose level
6. Monitor pulse oximetry and ETCO₂.
7. Monitor patient for signs of hypoxia (pulse oximetry < 94%) and respiratory decompensation regardless of pulse oximetry reading
8. Identify the specific agent of exposure, time of ingestion/inhalation, and quantity/timing of exposure
9. Obtain patient history including cardiovascular history and prescribed medication
10. Obtain other pertinent patient history
11. Perform physical exam

**Treatment and Interventions**

There is no widely available, rapid, confirmatory cyanide blood test. Many hospitals will not be able to rapidly assess cyanide levels. Therefore, treatment decisions must be made on the basis of clinical history and signs and symptoms of cyanide intoxication. For the patient with an appropriate history and manifesting one or more significant cyanide exposure signs or symptoms, treat with:

1. 100% oxygen via non-rebreather mask or bag valve mask
2. Collect a pre-treatment blood sample in the appropriate tube for lactate and cyanide levels
3. Administer one of the following medication regimes
   a. Hydroxocobalamin (the preferred agent)
      i. Adult: Administer hydroxocobalamin. Initial dose is 5 gm administered over 15 minutes slow IV. Each 5 gm vial of hydroxocobalamin for injection is to be reconstituted with 200 ml of LR, NS or D5W (25 mg/ml) and administered at 10-15 ml/minute. An additional 5 gm dose may be administered with medical consultation.
      ii. Pediatric: Administer hydroxocobalamin 70 mg/kg (reconstitute concentration is 25 mg/ml). Each 5 gm vial of hydroxocobalamin for injection is to be reconstituted with 200 ml of LR, NS or D5W (25 mg/ml) and administered at 10-15 ml/minute. Maximum single dose is 5 gm

   OR

   b. Sodium thiosulfate
      i. Adult: Sodium thiosulfate 12.5 gm IV (50 ml of 25% solution)
      ii. Pediatric: Sodium thiosulfate 0.5 gm/kg IV (2 ml/kg of 25% solution)

4. If seizure, consider midazolam (benzodiazepine of choice)
   a. Adult: midazolam 0.1 mg/kg in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg (Reduce by 50% for patients 69 years or older). Midazolam 0.2 mg/kg IM with maximum single dose of 10 mg
   b. Pediatric: midazolam 0.1 mg/kg in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg or midazolam 0.2 mg/kg IN to max dose of 4 mg

**Patient Safety Considerations**

1. In the event of multiple casualties, be sure to wear appropriate PPE during rescue evacuation from the toxic environment.
2. If patient has ingested cyanide liquid or crystals, the cyanide will react with the stomach acids to generate hydrogen cyanide gas which may be released into provider breathing air with belching, vomiting or gastric lavage.
3. Do not use nitrites in conjunction with suspected carbon monoxide poisoning as it worsens the hemoglobin oxygen carrying capacity even more than carbon monoxide (CO).
4. Hydroxocobalamin is only agent safe for treatment of cyanide poisoning in pregnant patient.
**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

1. Pulse oximetry accurately reflects serum levels of oxygen but does not accurately reflect tissue oxygen levels therefore should not be relied upon in possible cyanide and/or carbon monoxide toxicity
2. After hydroxocobalamin has been administered, pulse oximetry levels are no longer accurate
3. If the patient ingests cyanide, it will react with the acids in the stomach generating hydrogen cyanide gas. Be sure to maximize air circulation in closed spaces (ambulance) as the patient’s gastric contents may contain hydrogen cyanide gases when released with vomiting or belching
4. Amyl nitrite and Sodium nitrite are no longer being used and no longer available in commercial kits

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

Early and repeated assessment is essential

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914043 – Exposure-Cyanide

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. Repeat evaluation and documentation of signs and symptoms as the patient’s clinical condition may deteriorate rapidly.
2. Identification of possible etiology of poisoning.
3. Time of symptom onset and time of initiation of exposure-specific treatments.
4. Therapy and response to therapy.

**Performance Measure**

1. Early airway management in the rapidly deteriorating patient.
2. Accurate exposure history.
   a. Time of ingestion/exposure.
   b. Route of exposure.
   c. Quantity of medication or toxin taken (safely collect all possible medications or agents).
   d. Alcohol or other intoxicant taken.
3. Appropriate protocol selection and management.
4. Multiple frequent documented reassessments.

**References**


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Beta Blocker Poisoning/Overdose

**Aliases**
Anti-hypertensive

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Assure adequate ventilation, oxygenation and correction of hypoperfusion
2. Reduce GI absorption of recent oral agents with activated charcoal

**Patient Presentation**
Beta blocker or beta adrenergic antagonist medication to reduce the effects of epinephrine/adrenaline.

**Inclusion Criteria**
Patients may present with:
1. Bradycardia
2. Hypotension
3. Altered mental status
4. Weakness
5. Shortness of breath
6. Possible seizures

Beta Blocker Agents examples:
1. Acebutolol hydrochloride (Sectral)
2. Atenolol (Tenormin)
3. Betaxolol hydrochloride (Kerlone)
4. Bisoprolol fumarate (Zebeta)
5. Carteolol hydrochloride (Cartrol)
6. Esmolol hydrochloride (Brevibloc)
7. Metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol XL)
8. Nadolol (Corgard)
9. Nebivolol (Bystolic)
10. Penbutolol sulfate (Levatol)
11. Pindolol (Visken)
12. Propranolol (Inderal, InnoPran)
13. Timolol maleate (Blocadren)
14. Sotalol hydrochloride (Betapace)

Alpha/Beta-Adrenergic Blocking Agents examples
1. Carvedilol (Coreg)
2. Labetalol hydrochloride (Trandate, Normodyne)

**Exclusion Criteria**
No specific recommendations

**Patient Management**
Assessment
1. Assess ABCDs and if indicated expose and then cover to assure retention of body heat.
2. Vital signs which include temperature
3. Apply a cardiac monitor, examine rhythm strip for arrhythmias, and consider obtaining a 12-lead EKG
4. Check blood glucose level
5. Monitor pulse oximetry and ETCO2 for respiratory decompensation
6. Identify specific medication taken (noting immediate release vs. sustained release formulations), time of ingestion, and quantity
7. Pertinent cardiovascular history or other prescribed medications for underlying disease
8. Patient pertinent history
9. Patient physical

Treatment and Interventions
1. Consider activated charcoal without sorbitol (1 gm/kg) PO. If risk of rapid decreasing mental status, do not administer oral agent without adequately protecting the airway
2. Perform blood glucose determination on all patients but especially on pediatric patients as beta blockers can cause hypoglycemia in pediatric population.
3. Consider atropine sulfate for symptomatic bradycardia
   a. Adult: Atropine 1 mg IV q 5 minutes to max of 3 mg
   b. Pediatric: Atropine 0.02 mg/kg (0.5 mg max) q 5 minutes, max total dose 1 mg
4. Consider fluid challenge (20 ml/kg) for hypotension with associated bradycardia
5. For symptomatic patients with cardiac effects (i.e. hypotension, bradycardia), Consider
   a. Adult: Glucagon, 5 mg IVP initial dose; this can be repeated in 5-10 minutes for a total of 10 mg
   b. Pediatric:
      i. Glucagon 1 mg IVP (25-40 kg); every 5 minutes as necessary
      ii. Glucagon 0.5 mg IVP (less than 25 kg); every 5 minutes as necessary
6. Consider vasopressors after adequate fluid resuscitation (1-2 liters of crystalloid) for the hypotensive patient
   a. Norepinephrine (start 2 mcg/minute and titrate) IV
   b. Epinephrine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV
   c. Dopamine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV
7. Consider transcutaneous pacing if refractory to initial pharmacologic interventions
8. If seizure, consider midazolam (benzodiazepine of choice)
   a. Adult: midazolam 0.1 mg/kg IV in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg (Reduce by 50% for patients 69 years or older)
   b. Pediatric: midazolam 1 mg/kg IV in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg or midazolam 0.2 mg/kg IN to max dose of 4 mg
9. If widened QRS (100 msec or greater), consider sodium bicarbonate 1-2meq/kg IV. This can be repeated as needed to narrow QRS

Patient Safety Considerations
1. Transcutaneous pacing may not always capture nor correct hypotension when capture is successful
2. Aspiration of activated charcoal can produce a patient where airway management is nearly impossible – do not administer activated charcoal to any patients that may have a worsening mental status

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations
1. Pediatric patient may develop hypoglycemia from beta blocker overdose therefore it is important to perform glucose evaluation
2. Glucagon has a side effect of increased vomiting at these doses and ondansetron prophylaxis should be considered
3. Atropine may have little or no effect (likely to be more helpful in mild overdoses). The hypotension and bradycardia may be mutually exclusive and the blood pressure may not respond to correction of bradycardia
4. Propranolol crosses the blood brain barrier and can cause altered mental status, seizure, and widened QRS similar to TCA toxicity
5. A single pill can kill a toddler – it is very important that a careful assessment of medications the toddler could have access to is done by EMS and all suspect medications should be brought into the ED

Pertinent Assessment Findings
1. Certain beta blockers, such as acebutolol and propranolol may increase QRS duration
2. Certain beta blockers such as acebutolol and pindolol may produce tachycardia and hypertension
3. Sotalol can produce increase in QTc interval and ventricular dysrhythmia
4. Frequent reassessment is essential as patient deterioration can be rapid and catastrophic

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914215 – Medical-Beta Blocker Poisoning/Overdose

Key Documentation Elements
1. Repeat evaluation and documentation of signs and symptoms and vital signs as patient clinical conditions may deteriorate rapidly
2. Identification of possible etiology of poisoning
3. Time of symptoms onset and time of initiation of exposure-specific treatment
4. Therapy and response to therapy

Performance Measures
1. Early airway management in the rapidly deteriorating patient
2. Accurate exposure history
   a. Time of ingestion/exposure
   b. Route of exposure
   c. Quantity of medication or toxin taken (safely collect all possible mediations or agents)
   d. Alcohol or other intoxicant taken
3. Appropriate protocol selection and management
4. Multiple frequent documented re-assessments
5. Blood glucose checks (serial if long transport, especially in children)
6. Good evaluation of the EKG and the segment intervals

References
5. Review. Erratum in: Am J Health Syst Pharm, 2008 Sep 1; 65(17): 1592

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
**Bites and Envenomation**

**Aliases**
Stings

**Patient Care Goals**

Bites, stings, and envenomations can come from a variety of insects, marine and terrestrial animals. There is a spectrum of toxins or envenomations with very limited EMS interventions.

1. Assure adequate ventilation, oxygenation and correction of hypoperfusion
2. Pain control which also includes limited external interventions to reduce pain

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**

Bites, stings, and envenomations can come from a variety of marine and terrestrial animals and insects causing local or systemic effects. Patients may present with toxin specific reactions which may include:

1. Site pain
2. Swelling
3. Muscle pain (hallmark of black widow spider bites)
4. Erythema
5. Discoloration
6. Bleeding
7. Nausea
8. Abdominal pain
9. Hypotension
10. Tachycardia
11. Tachypnea
12. Muscle incoordination
13. Confusion
14. Anaphylaxis/allergic reactions

There is a spectrum of toxins or envenomations and limited EMS interventions that will have any mitigating effect on the patient in the field. The critical intervention is to get the patient to a hospital that has access to the antivenin if applicable.

**Exclusion Criteria**

None

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**

1. Assess ABCDs and if indicated expose and then cover to assure retention of body heat
2. Vital signs which include temperature
3. Apply a cardiac monitor, examine rhythm strip for arrhythmias, and consider obtaining a 12-lead EKG
4. Check blood glucose Level
5. Monitor pulse oximetry and ETCO₂ for respiratory decompensation
6. Patient pertinent history
7. Patient physical with special consideration to area of envenomation especially crotalid bite

Treatment and Interventions
1. Consider an IV fluid bolus (normal saline or Ringers Lactate) 20 ml/kg up to 2 liters
2. Consider vasopressors after adequate fluid resuscitation for the hypotensive patient
   a. Norepinephrine (start 2 mcg/minute and titrate) IV
   b. Epinephrine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV
   c. Dopamine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV
3. If seizure, see Seizures guideline
4. Specific therapy for select bites, stings, or envenomation
   a. Envenomations that are known to antivenom readily available in the US: e.g. black widow spider, bark scorpions, crotalid snakes, coral snakes. For these envenomations, consider transport to hospital that has access to antivenom if feasible
   b. Jellyfish (Medusozoan Cnidarians): As there is a significant variety and diversity of Jellyfish, it is important to be familiar with the species and the appropriate treatment for your local aquatic creatures. Generally, scrape off any remaining tentacles or nematocysts, then immerse affected body part in hot water (113 °F/45 °C) or, for non-USA jellyfish, use vinegar (acetic acid) to reduce pain due to deactivation of the nematocysts yet for sea nettles may activate the nematocysts.
   c. Lionfish, scorpionfish, stingray: Immerse affected body part in hot water to reduce the pain associated with the toxin
5. Provide adequate analgesia according to Pain Management guideline

Patient Safety Considerations
1. Do not perform any of the following:
   a. Tourniquets, tight Ace/crepe bandage, or constricting bands above or below the site of the envenomation
   b. Incision and/or suction
   c. Application of cold packs or immersion of the effect extremity in ice water (cryotherapy)
2. EMS providers should not try to capture the offending marine or terrestrial animal or insect
3. If the offending organism has been killed, beware that many dead insect, marine or fanged animals can continue to bite or sting with venom and should be safely placed in a hard sided and closed container for future identification
4. Patient may still have an imbedded stinger, tooth, nematocyst or barb which may continue to deliver toxin if left imbedded. Consider safe removal without squeezing the toxin delivery apparatus

Notes/Educational Pearls
Key Considerations
Vinegar (acetic acid) has potential to increase pain associated jelly fish as it can increase nematocysts discharge. Use of vinegar should be avoided within the United States

Pertinent Assessment Findings
1. Assess for signs and symptoms of local and systematic impact of the suspected toxin
2. Patient may still have an imbedded stinger, tooth, nematocysts or barb which may continue to deliver toxin if left imbedded
Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914079 – Injury-Bites and Envenomations-Land
- 9914081 – Injury-Bites and Envenomations-Marine

Key Documentation Elements
1. It is helpful to accurately describe the suspect bite or sting source without risking patient or EMS provider
2. Only transport source animal or insect if can be done safely in a hard sided container
3. Repeat evaluation and documentation of signs and symptoms as patient clinical conditions may deteriorate rapidly
4. Time of symptoms onset and time of initiation of exposure-specific treatments
5. Therapy and response to therapy

Performance Measures
1. Offending organism was managed appropriately without secondary exposure
2. Appropriate and timely definitive treatment was provided
3. Appropriate pain management

References
1. American College of Medical Toxicology; American Academy of Clinical Toxicology; American Association of Poison Control Centers; European Association of Poison Control Centres and Clinical Toxicologists; International Society on Toxinology; Asia Pacific Association of Medical Toxicology. Pressure immobilization after North American Crotalinae snake envenomation. *Clin Toxicol*, (Phila). 2011 Dec; 49(10): 881-2
5. Hoffman RS. Goldfrank’s Toxicologic Emergencies, 10th edition, 2014:

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Calcium Channel Blocker Poisoning/Overdose

**Aliases**
- Anti-hypertensive

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Reduce GI absorption of oral agents with some form of binding agent (activated charcoal) especially for extended release
2. Early airway protection is required as patients may have rapid mental status deterioration
3. Assure adequate ventilation, oxygenation and correction of hypoperfusion

**Patient Presentation**
Calcium channel blocker medication interrupts the movement of calcium across cell membranes. Calcium channel blockers are used to manage hypertension, certain rate-related arrhythmias, prevent cerebral vasospasm, and angina pectoris

**Inclusion Criteria**
Patients present with:
1. Bradycardia
2. Hypotension
3. Decreased AV Nodal conduction
4. Cardiogenic shock
5. Hyperglycemia

**Exclusion Criteria**
No specific recommendations

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Assess ABCDs and, if indicated, expose and then cover to assure retention of body heat
2. Vital signs including temperature
3. Apply a cardiac monitor, examine rhythm strip for arrhythmias, and consider obtaining a 12-lead EKG
4. Check blood glucose Level
5. Monitor pulse oximetry and ETCO₂ for respiratory decompensation
6. Identify specific medication taken (noting immediate release vs. sustained release formulations), time of ingestion, and quantity
7. Pertinent cardiovascular history or other prescribed medications for underlying disease
8. Patient pertinent history
9. Patient physical

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Consider activated charcoal without sorbitol (1 gm/kg) PO. If risk of rapid decreasing mental status, do not administer oral agent without adequately protecting the airway
2. Consider atropine sulfate for symptomatic bradycardia
   a. Adult: atropine 1 mg IV q 5 minutes to max of 3 mg
   b. Pediatric: atropine 0.02 mg/kg (0.5 mg max) q 5 minutes, max total dose 1 mg
3. Consider calcium gluconate or calcium chloride  
   a. Calcium gluconate  
      i. Adult: Calcium gluconate 2-6 gm slow IVP over 10 minutes  
      ii. Pediatric: Calcium gluconate 60 mg/kg IVP over 10 minutes  
   b. Calcium Chloride  
      i. Adult: Calcium Chloride 0.5-1 gm slow IVP (50 mg/minute)  
         Maximum dose 1 gm or 10 ml (Calcium gluconate is preferred as Calcium chloride has increased risk of tissue damage in pediatrics)  
      ii. Pediatric: Calcium Chloride 20 mg/kg (0.2 ml/kg) slow IVP/IO (50 mg/ml)  
         Maximum dose 1 gm or 10 ml (Calcium gluconate is preferred as Calcium chloride has increased risk of tissue damage in pediatrics)

4. Consider IV fluid bolus (normal saline or Ringers Lactate) 20 ml/kg up to 2 liters

5. Consider vasopressors after adequate fluid resuscitation for the hypotensive patient  
   a. Norepinephrine (start 2 mcg/minute and titrate) IV  
   b. Epinephrine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV  
   c. Dopamine (start 2 mcg/kg/minute and titrate) IV

6. If Atropine, Calcium and vasopressors have failed in the symptomatic bradycardia patient, consider  
   a. Adult: Glucagon initial 5 mg then 1 mg every 5 minutes IVP (may require 5-15 mg to see effect)  
   b. Pediatric:  
      i. Glucagon 1 mg IVP (25-40 kg); every 5 minutes as necessary  
      ii. Glucagon 0.5 mg IVP (less than 25 kg); every 5 minutes as necessary

7. Consider transcutaneous pacing if refractory to initial pharmacologic interventions

8. If seizure, consider midazolam (benzodiazepine of choice)  
   a. Adult: midazolam 0.1 mg/kg IV in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg (Reduce by 50% for patients 69 years or older)  
   b. Pediatric: midazolam 0.1 mg/kg IV in 2 mg increments slow IV push over one to two minutes per increment with maximum single dose 5 mg or midazolam 0.2 mg/kg IN to max dose of 4 mg

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Transcutaneous pacing may not always capture nor correct hypotension when capture is successful.

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. While most calcium channel blockers cause bradycardia, dihydropyridine class calcium channel blockers (e.g. nifedipine, amlodipine) can cause a reflex tachycardia (torsade de pointes) early in the ingestion. They can become bradycardic as the intoxication worsens
2. The avoidance of administering calcium chloride or calcium gluconate to a patient on cardiac glycosides (e.g. digitoxin) as this may precipitate toxicity and associate fatal arrhythmias is felt to be a historical belief and not supported
3. Glucagon has a side effect of vomiting
4. A single pill can kill a toddler — it is very important that a careful assessment of medications the toddler could have access to is done by EMS and suspect medications brought into the ED
5. Calcium channel blockers can cause many types of rhythms that can range from sinus bradycardia to complete heart block
6. Hyperglycemia is the result of the blocking of L-type calcium channels in the pancreas. This can help differentiate these ingestions from BB. There may also be a relationship between the severity of the ingestion and the extent of the hyperglycemia.

7. Atropine may have little or no effect (likely to be more helpful in mild overdoses). The hypotension and bradycardia may be mutually exclusive and the blood pressure may not respond to correction of bradycardia.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Close monitoring of EKG changes and dysrhythmias
2. Serial frequent assessments are essential as these patient often have rapid deterioration with profound hypotension

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914217 – Medical-Calcium Channel Blocker Poisoning/Overdose

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Repeat evaluation and documentation of signs and symptoms as patient clinical conditions may deteriorate rapidly
2. Identification of possible etiology of poisoning
3. Time of symptoms onset and time of initiation of exposure-specific treatments
4. Therapy and response to therapy

**Performance Measures**
1. Early airway management in the rapidly deteriorating patient
2. Accurate exposure history
   a. Time ingestion/exposure
   b. Route of exposure
   c. Quantity of medication or toxin taken (safely collect all possible medications or agents)
   d. Alcohol or other intoxicant taken
3. Appropriate protocol selection and management
4. Multiple frequent documented reassessments

**References**


**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Carbon Monoxide/Smoke Inhalation

**Aliases**
CO

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Remove patient from toxic environment.
2. Assure adequate ventilation, oxygenation and correction of hypoperfusion.
3. Consider use of environmental Carbon monoxide (CO) monitors on “first in” bags to assist in detection of occult CO toxicity.

**Patient Presentation**
Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas which has a high affinity for binding to red cell hemoglobin, thus preventing the binding of oxygen to the hemoglobin, leading to hypoxia (pulse oximetry < 94%). A significant reduction in oxygen delivery to tissues and organs occurs with carbon monoxide poisoning. Carbon monoxide is also a cellular toxin which can result in delayed or persistent neurologic sequelae in significant exposures. With any form of combustion [fire/smoke (e.g. propane or charcoal stoves or heaters), combustion engines (e.g. generators, lawn mowers, motor vehicles, home heating systems)], carbon monoxide will be generated. People in a fire may also be exposed to cyanide from the combustion of some synthetic materials. Cyanide toxicity may need to be considered in the hemodynamically unstable patient removed from a fire.

**Inclusion Criteria**
Patients exposed to carbon monoxide may present with a spectrum of symptoms:
1. Mild intoxication:
   a. Nausea
   b. Fatigue
   c. Headache
   d. Vertigo
   e. Lightheadedness
2. Moderate to severe:
   a. Altered mental status
   b. Tachypnea
   c. Tachycardia
   d. Convulsion
   e. Cardiopulmonary arrest

**Exclusion Criteria**
No specific recommendations

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Remove patient from toxic environment
2. Assess ABCDs and, if indicated, expose patient and then re-cover to assure retention of body heat
3. Vital signs including pulse oximetry, temperature, and ETCO2 if available
4. Apply a cardiac monitor, examine rhythm strip for arrhythmias, and obtain a 12-lead EKG if available
5. Check blood glucose level
6. Monitor pulse oximetry and ETCO₂ for respiratory decompensation
7. Patient pertinent history
8. Patient physical examination

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. 100% oxygen via non-rebreather mask or bag valve mask or advanced airway as indicated
2. If seizure, see *Seizures guideline*
3. Consider transporting patients with severe carbon monoxide poisoning directly to a facility with hyperbaric oxygen capabilities if feasible and patient does not meet criteria for other specialty care (e.g. trauma or burn)

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Consider affixing a carbon monoxide detector to an equipment bag that is routinely taken into scene (if it signals alarm, don appropriate respiratory protection and exit scene) to assist with detection of occult CO toxicity
2. Remove patient and response personnel from potentially hazardous environment as soon as possible
3. Provide instruction to the patient, the patient’s family, and other appropriate bystanders to not enter the environment (e.g. building, car) where the carbon monoxide exposure occurred until the source of the poisoning has been eliminated
4. Do not look for cherry red skin coloration as an indication of carbon monoxide poisoning, as this is an unusual finding
5. CO oximeter devices may yield inaccurate low/normal results for patients with CO poisoning. All patients with probable or suspected CO poisoning should be transported to the nearest appropriate hospital based on their presenting signs and symptoms

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Pulse oximetry is inaccurate due to the carbon monoxide binding with hemoglobin
2. As maternal carboxyhemoglobin levels do not accurately reflect fetal carboxyhemoglobin levels, pregnant patients are more likely to be treated with hyperbaric oxygen
3. Consider cyanide toxicity if carbon monoxide poisoning is from a fire
4. A patient light wavelength analysis device to detect carboxyhemoglobin is useful to indicate if there is a carbon monoxide exposure in a non-arrested patient. Do not anticipate an immediate change in readings with oxygen administration.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Early and repeat assessment of patient’s mental status and motor function are extremely useful in determining response to therapy and the need for hyperbaric therapy.
2. Identification of possible etiology of poisoning.
4. Therapy and response to therapy.

**Quality Improvement**
Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)

- 9914167 – Exposure-Carbon Monoxide
- 9914173 – Exposure-Smoke Inhalation

Key Documentation Elements

1. If using an environmental carbon monoxide detector, record the level detected.
2. Evidence of soot or burns around the face, nares or pharynx.
3. Early and repeat assessment of patient’s mental status and motor function are extremely useful in determining response to therapy and the need for hyperbaric therapy.
4. Accurate exposure history
   a. Time of ingestion/exposure.
   b. Route of exposure.
   c. Quantity of medication or toxin taken (safely collect all possible medications or agents)
   d. Alcohol or other intoxicant taken
5. Signs and symptoms of other patients encountered at same location, if present.

Performance Measures

1. Early airway management in the rapidly deteriorating patient.
2. Accurate exposure history
   a. Time of ingestion/exposure
   b. Route of exposure
   c. Quantity of medication or toxin taken (safely collect all possible medications or agents)
   d. Alcohol or other intoxicant taken
3. Appropriate protocol selection and management
4. Multiple frequent documented reassessments

References

5. Jones A. Recent advances in the management of poisoning. Ther Drug Monit, 2002 Feb; 24(1): 150-5

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date:
September 8, 2017
Opioid Poisoning/Overdose

**Aliases**
Carfentanil, drug abuse, EVZIO®, fentanyl, heroin, hydrocodone, methadone, morphine, naloxone, Narcan®, opiate, opioid, overdose, oxycodone, Percocet®, Percodan®, Suboxone, U-47700, Vicodin®

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Rapid recognition and intervention of a clinically significant opioid poisoning or overdose
2. Prevention of respiratory and/or cardiac arrest

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Patients exhibiting miosis (pinpoint pupils), decreased mental status, and respiratory depression of all age groups with known or suspected opioid use or abuse

**Exclusion Criteria:**
Patients with altered mental status exclusively from other causes (e.g. head injury, hypoxia (pulse oximetry < 94%), or hypoglycemia)

**Patient Management**
1. Don the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
2. Therapeutic interventions to support the patient’s airway, breathing, and circulation should be initiated prior to the administration of naloxone
3. If possible, identify specific medication taken (including immediate release versus sustained release) time of ingestion, and quantity
4. Obtain and document pertinent cardiovascular history or other prescribed medications for underlying disease
5. Be aware that unsecured hypodermic needles may be on scene if the intravenous route may have been used by the patient, and that there is a higher risk of needle sticks during the management of this patient population which may also have an increased incidence of bloodborne pathogens
6. Naloxone, an opioid antagonist, should be considered for administration to patients with respiratory depression in a confirmed or suspected opioid overdose. If this route is unavailable, the intramuscular route is preferred over others for similar reasons.
7. Naloxone administration via the intravenous route provides more predictable bioavailability and flexibility in dosing and titration
8. Naloxone administration via the intranasal or intramuscular routes or as a nebulized solution provide additional options of medication delivery
9. If naloxone was administered to the patient prior to the arrival of EMS, obtain the dose and route through which it was administered and, if possible, bring the devices containing the dispensed naloxone with the patient along with all other medications on scene

**Assessment**
1. Assess the patient’s airway, breathing, circulation, and mental status
2. Support the patient’s airway by positioning, oxygen administration, and ventilator assistance with a bag valve mask if necessary
3. Assess the patient for other etiologies of altered mental status including hypoxia (pulse oximetry < 94%), hypoglycemia, hypotension, and traumatic head injury
4. Legally prescribed opioids are also manufactured as an adhesive patch for transdermal absorption, and if found, should be removed from the skin

**Treatments and Interventions**
1. Critical resuscitation (opening and/or maintaining the airway, provision of oxygen, ensuring adequate circulation) should be performed prior to naloxone administration
2. If the patient has respiratory depression from a confirmed or suspected opioid overdose, consider naloxone administration. The administration of the initial dose or subsequent doses can be incrementally titrated until respiratory depression is reversed
3. Naloxone can be administered via the IV, IM, IN, or ETT routes
   a. The typical initial adult dose ranges between 0.4-2 mg IV, IM, or ETT or up to a dose of 4 mg IN
   b. The pediatric dose of naloxone is 0.1 mg/kg IV, IM, IN, or ETT with a maximum dose of 2 mg IV, IM, or ETT or a maximum dose of 4 mg IN
   c. Naloxone provided to laypersons and non-medical first responders via public access programs or prescriptions may be provided as a pre-measured dose in an auto-injector or nasal spray or as a pre-measured, but variable, dose and/or concentration in a needleless syringe with a mucosal atomization device (MAD) on the hub
   d. Naloxone auto-injectors contain 0.4 mg/0.4 ml or 2 mg/0.4 ml. The cartons of naloxone auto-injectors prescribed to laypersons contain two naloxone auto-injectors and one trainer
   e. Naloxone nasal spray is manufactured in a single-use bottle that contains 4 mg/0.1 ml.
   f. For the intranasal route when naloxone is administered via a needleless syringe (preferably with MAD on the hub), divide administration of the dose equally between the nostrils to a maximum of 1 ml per nostril
   g. The administration of naloxone can be titrated until adequate respiratory effort is achieved if administered with a syringe IV, IM, IN, or ETT
4. High-potency opioids (See **Key Considerations**) may require higher and/or more frequently administered doses of naloxone to reverse respiratory depression and/or to maintain adequate respirations
5. Regardless of the doses of naloxone administered, airway management with provision of adequate oxygenation and ventilation is the primary goal in patients with confirmed or suspected opioid overdose

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Clinical duration of naloxone
   a. The clinical opioid reversal effect of naloxone is limited and may end within an hour whereas opioids often have a duration of 4 hours or longer
   b. Monitor the patient for recurrent respiratory depression and decreased mental status
2. Opioid withdrawal
   a. Patients with altered mental status secondary to an opioid overdose may become agitated or violent following naloxone administration due to opioid withdrawal therefore the goal is to use the lowest dose as possible to avoid precipitating withdrawal
   b. Be prepared for this potential scenario and take the appropriate measures in advance to ensure and maintain scene safety
3. EMS providers should be prepared to initiate airway management before, during, and after naloxone administration and to provide appropriate airway support until the patient has adequate respiratory effort.

**Notes /Educational Pearls:**

**Key Considerations**

1. The essential feature of opioid overdose requiring EMS intervention is respiratory depression or apnea.

2. Some opioids have additional toxic effects (e.g. methadone can produce QT prolongation, and tramadol can produce seizures).

3. Overuse and abuse of prescribed and illegal opioids has led to an increase in accidental and intentional opioid overdoses.

4. **DEA and opioids:**
   a. Opioids, most of which are controlled under the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).
   b. Opioids have a high potential for abuse, but have an accepted medical use in patient treatment and can be prescribed by a physician.
   c. Frequent legally prescribed opioids include codeine, fentanyl, hydrocodone, morphine, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, and oxymorphone.
   d. Opioid derivatives, such as heroin, are illegal in the United States.

5. **Opioid combinations:**
   a. Some opioids are manufactured as a combination of analgesics with acetaminophen, acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), or other substances.
   b. In the scenario of an overdose, there is a potential for multiple drug toxicities.
   c. Examples of opioid combination analgesics:
      i. Vicodin® is a combination of acetaminophen and hydrocodone.
      ii. Percocet® is a combination of acetaminophen and oxycodone.
      iii. Percodan® is a combination of aspirin and oxycodone.
      iv. Suboxone® is a combination of buprenorphine and naloxone.

5. **High-potency opioids:**
   a. Fentanyl is 50-100 times more potent than morphine. It is legally manufactured in an injectable and oral liquid, tablet, and transdermal (worn as a patch) forms; however, much of the fentanyl adulterating the heroin supply are illegal fentanyl analogs such as acetyl fentanyl.
   b. Carfentanil is 10,000 times more potent than morphine. Carfentanil is legally manufactured in a liquid form; however, a powder or tablet is the most common form of this drug that is illegally produced. In the concentration in which it is legally manufactured (3 mg/ml), an intramuscular dose of 2 ml of carfentanil will sedate an elephant.
   c. Synthetic opioids, e.g. W-18, are 10,000 times more potent than morphine. Many synthetic opioids are not detectable by routine toxicology screening assays.

6. The IN route has the benefit of no risk of needle stick to the provider.

7. Patients with opioid overdose from fentanyl or fentanyl analogs may rapidly exhibit chest wall rigidity and require positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP), in addition to multiple and/or larger doses of naloxone, to achieve adequate ventilation.

8. Additional PPE for protection against skin and/or inhalation exposure may be considered when providing care in jurisdictions experiencing an increased incidence of overdose from high potency opioids.
**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

1. The primary clinical indication for the use of opioid medications is analgesia.
2. In the opioid overdose scenario, signs and symptoms include:
   a. Miosis (pinpoint pupils)
   b. Respiratory depression
   c. Decreased mental status
3. Additional assessment precautions:
   a. The risk of respiratory arrest with subsequent cardiac arrest from an opioid overdose as well as hypoxia (pulse oximetry < 94%), hypercarbia, and aspiration may be increased when other substances such as alcohol, benzodiazepines, or other medications have also been taken by the patient.
   b. The signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose may also be seen in newborns who have been delivered from a mother with recent or chronic opioid use. Neonates who have been administered naloxone for respiratory depression due to presumed intrauterine opioid exposure may be narcotic dependent and should be monitored closely for seizures.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914219 – Medical-Opioid Poisoning/Overdose

**Key Documentation Elements**

2. Pulse oximetry (oxygen saturation) and, if available, capnometry or capnography.
4. Naloxone dose and route of administration.
5. Clinical response to medication administration.
6. Number of doses of naloxone to achieve a clinical response.

**Performance Measures**

1. Clinical improvement after prehospital administration of naloxone.
2. Frequency of patients who develop adverse effects or complications (recurrent respiratory depression or decreased mental status, aspiration pneumonia or pulmonary edema).
3. Number of patients who refuse transport following naloxone administration.

**References**

3. Food and Drug Administration, [www.accessdata.fda.gov](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov), New Drug Application (NDA) 205787
4. Food and Drug Administration, [www.accessdata.fda.gov](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov), New Drug Application (NDA) 208411
5. Food and Drug Administration, www.accessdata.fda.gov, New Drug Application (NDA) 209862
9. United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Code Controlled Substance Act, Title 21, Section 812

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date:
September 8, 2017
Airway Respiratory Irritants

**Aliases**
Respiratory irritant, airway injury, respiratory injury, chemical respiratory injury, toxic inhalation

**Patient Care Goals**
Rapid recognition of the signs and symptoms of confirmed or suspected airway respiratory irritants.

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Inhalation of a variety of gases, mists, fumes, aerosols, or dusts may cause irritation or injury to the airways, pharynx, lung, asphyxiation, or other systemic effects. Inhaled airway/respiratory irritant agents will interact with the mucus membranes, upper and lower airways based on solubility, concentration, particle size, and duration of exposure. The less soluble and smaller the particle size of the agent the deeper it will travel into the airway and respiratory systems the inhaled toxic agent will go before reacting with adjoining tissues thus causing a greater delay in symptom onset.

**Signs and Symptoms**
As the type, severity and rapidity of signs and symptom onset depends on agent, water solubility, concentration, particle size, and duration of exposure, the below signs and symptoms are often overlapping and escalating in severity. Many airway and respiratory irritant agents have “warning properties” such as identifiable or unpleasant smells or irritation to eyes or airways. Some agents do not have clear warning properties and will often have delayed onset of any sign or symptom.

1. Unusual odor /smell
2. Tearing or Itchy Eyes
3. Burning sensation and burns to the nose, pharynx and respiratory tract
4. Sneezing
5. General excitation
6. Cough
7. Chest tightness
8. Nausea
9. Shortness of breath/dyspnea
10. Wheezing
11. Stridor
12. Dyspnea on exertion
13. Dizziness Upper
14. Change in voice
15. Airway obstruction include laryngospasm and laryngeal edema
16. Pulmonary edema (non-cardiogenic)
17. Seizures
18. Cardiopulmonary arrest
High water solubility highly irritating (Oral/nasal and pharynx, particle size greater than 10 micrometers)

Acrolein
Ammonia
Chloramine
Ethylene oxide
Formaldehyde
Hydrogen chloride
Methyl bromide
Sodium azide
Sulfur dioxide

Intermediate Water Soluble (Bronchus and Bronchiole, particle size 5 to 10 micrometers)

Chlorine

Low Water Solubility Less Irritating (Alveolar, particle size less than 5 micrometers)

Cadmium Fume
Fluorine
Hydrogen sulfide (rotten egg odor; olfactory fatigue)
Mercury Fume
Mustard gas (also delayed blistering skin manifestations)
Nickel carbonyl
Ozone
Phosgene

Asphyxia agents (two categories)

Oxygen deprivation below 19.5% oxygen atmosphere (“Simple Asphyxiants”)

Any gas that reduces oxygen fraction or displaces oxygen from the inspired air

Argon
Carbon Dioxide
Ethane
Helium
Methane
Natural gas (e.g. heptane, propane)
Nitrogen
Nitrogen dioxide (delayed symptom onset)

Chemical interfering with oxygen delivery of utilization (“Chemical Asphyxiants”)

Carbon monoxide (see separate guideline)
Cyanide (see separate guideline)
Hydrogen sulfide
Inhalants of Abuse

These agents or substances are a diverse class of substances that include volatile solvents, aerosols and gases. These chemicals are intentionally inhaled to produce a state that resembles alcohol intoxication with initial excitation, drowsiness, lightheadedness and agitation. The abusers of these inhaled agents are often called huffers, sniffers, baggers or snorters. These individuals often present after inhaling an aerosol or gas with a loss of consciousness and the presence of the aerosol can or residue/ paint around or in the mouth, nose and oral pharynx.

Common household products that are used as inhalants of abuse

Volatile Solvents
- Paint remover
- Degreasers
- Dry-cleaning fluids
- Gasoline
- Lighter fluid
- Correction fluid
- Felt tip markers
- Glue

Cosmetic/ paint spray
- Deodorant spray
- Vegetable oil spray
- Fabric protector spray
- Spray paint

Propellants/ Asphyxiants/ Nitrous Oxide
- Propane gas
- Balloon tanks (Helium)
- Computer keyboard cleaner
- Ether
- Halothane
- Chloroform
- Butane
- Propane
- Whipped Cream Dispensers

Riot Control Agents (see Riot Control Agent guideline)

A prototype agent is identified with each region of the effected airway respiratory track for mild to moderate exposures, as severe concentrated exposures of many of these agents overlap in signs and symptoms. The deeper the symptoms are in the respiratory track and the slower the rate of symptom onset the less water soluble the airway respiratory irritant

1. Nasal and oral pharynx irritation- highly water soluble agents (Ammonia)
2. Bronchial irritation (chlorine)
3. Acute pulmonary edema/ deep alveolar injury – poorly water soluble (Phosgene)
4. Direct Neurotoxin (hydrogen sulfide)
5. Asphyxia agent with additional symptoms (nitrogen dioxide – silo fillers disease)
6. Inhalants of abuse (volatile solvents, cosmetics/paints, propellants/asphyxiants/nitrous oxide)
7. Riot control agents (see Riot Control Agents guideline)
8. Anticholinesterase inhibitors (see Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors guideline)

Ammonia

1. Immediate detection of unique sharp smell
2. Nasal pharyngeal burning / irritation sensation
3. Ocular tearing and irritation
4. Sneezing
5. Altered mental status – Sleepy to agitated
6. Cough
7. Shortness of breath
8. Chest tightness
9. Bronchospasm wheezing
10. Change in voice
11. Upper airway obstruction includes laryngospasm and laryngeal edema
12. Corneal burns or ulcers
13. Skin burns
14. Pharyngeal, tracheal, bronchial burns
15. Dyspnea/ tachypnea
16. High concentrations and or protracted exposure may develop non-cardiac pulmonary edema
17. Esophageal burns

Chlorine

1. All the above (Ammonia)
2. Increased likelihood of the following
   a. Bronchiole burns
   b. Bronchospasm wheezing
   c. Non-cardiac pulmonary edema develops within 6 to 24 hours of higher exposures

Phosgene

Often have none of the above symptoms for first half hour to several hours then are much milder until more severe lower respiratory tract symptoms develop

1. Only warning is report of “fresh mowed hay” odor
2. Mild airway irritation or drying
3. Mild eye irritation
4. Fatigue
5. Chest tightness
6. Dyspnea / tachypnea
7. Significant delay up to 24 hours for
   a. Exertional dyspnea
b. Bronchospasm wheezing
c. Hypoxia
d. Severe non-cardiac pulmonary edema
e. Cardiopulmonary arrest

Hydrogen Sulfide –

Hydrogen Sulfide is a direct neurotoxin and is rapidly absorbed through lung generating systemic effects

1. Distinctive rotten egg smell which rapidly causes olfactory fatigue – (loss of sense of smell)
2. Cough
3. Shortness of breath
4. Rapid alternations in cognition or consciousness
5. Bronchiole and lung hemorrhage/ hemoptysis
6. Non-cardiac pulmonary edema
7. Hydrogen Sulfide is known as the “knock down” gas because of near immediate and sudden loss of consciousness with high concentrations
8. Asphyxia
9. Death

Nitrogen dioxide (also called Silo Filler’s disease)

1. Nitrogen Dioxide is heavier than air displacing oxygen from low lying areas and closed spaces causing direct asphyxia
2. Low concentrations may cause
   a. Ocular irritation
   b. Cough
   c. Dyspnea/ tachypnea
   d. Fatigue
3. High concentrations:
   a. Altered mental status including agitation
   b. Cyanosis
   c. Vomiting
   d. Dizziness
   e. Loss of consciousness
   f. Cardiopulmonary arrest

Inhalants of Abuse (felt tip markers, spray paint)

1. Physical presences of paint or residue on individual from the inhaled agent
2. Slurred speech
3. Altered mental status (excitation, drowsiness to unconsciousness)
4. Loss of consciousness
5. Cardiac dysrhythmias
6. Cardiopulmonary arrest

**Patient Management**
1. Don the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) – critical respiratory protection
2. Remove patient from the toxic environment
   a. Remove the patient’s clothing that may retain gases or decontaminate if liquid or solid contamination
   b. Flush irrigated effected /burned areas
3. Rapidly assess the patient’s respiratory status, mental status, and oxygenation
4. Administer (humidified if available) oxygen
5. Establish intravenous access (if possible)
6. Apply a cardiac monitor (if available)
7. Continuous and ongoing patient reassessment is critical

**Assessment**
1. Make sure the scene is safe as many gases are heavier than air and will build up in low lying areas. This is especially true of hydrogen sulfide and its “knock down” effect of the initial unprotected responder and subsequent casualties associated with unprotected rescuers attempting to save the first downed responder.
2. Consider Body Substance Isolation (BSI) or appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
3. Remove patient from toxic environment
4. Decontaminate
5. Assess ABCD and if indicated, expose the patient and then cover the patient to assure retention of body heat
6. Vital signs which include temperature
7. Place cardiac monitor and examine rhythm strip for arrhythmia potentials (consider 12-lead EKG)
8. Check blood glucose Level
9. Monitor pulse oximetry and ETCO₂ for respiratory decompensation
10. Perform carboxyhemoglobin and cyanide device assessment, if available
11. Identify specific suspected agent if possible
12. Pertinent cardiovascular history or other prescribed medications for underlying disease
13. Patient pertinent history
14. Patient physical examination

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Assure a patent airway
2. Administer (humidified if available) oxygen and if hypoventilation, toxic inhalation or desaturation noted, support breathing
   a. Maintain the airway and assess for airway burns, stridor or airway edema and if indicated, perform intubation early (recommendation to avoid supraglottic airways)
      i. Cricothyroidotomy may be required in rarer severe cases
      i. Use continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), bilevel positive airway pressure (BiPAP), intermittent positive pressure breathing (IPPB), humidified high-flow nasal
cannula (HFNC), and/or bilevel nasal CPAP for severe respiratory distress or impending respiratory failure
ii. Use bag-valve mask (BVM) ventilation in the setting of hypoventilation, respiratory failure or arrest
3. Albuterol 5 mg nebulized (or 6 puffs metered dose inhaler) should be administered to all patients in respiratory distress with signs of bronchospasm either by basic life support (BLS) or advanced life support (ALS) providers. This medication should be repeated at this dose with unlimited frequency for ongoing distress
4. Ipratropium 0.5 mg nebulized should be given up to 3 doses, in conjunction with albuterol
5. Initiate IV access for infusion of lactated ringers or normal saline and obtain blood samples in effort to record pre-treatment levels associated with EMS management (e.g. glucose, lactate, cyanide)
6. Fluid bolus (20 ml/kg) if evidence of hypoperfusion
7. If the patient is experiencing significant pain, administer IV/IO analgesics
   a. Morphine sulfate 0.1 mg/kg IV or IO
   b. Fentanyl 1 mcg/kg IV or IO
8. Eye irrigation early
9. Treat topical chemical burns (see specific guideline)
10. In severe respiratory irritation, in particular hydrogen sulfide, with altered mental status and no improvement with removal from the toxic environment, administer oxygen (humidified if available) as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation, consider consultation for transfer to a hyperbaric oxygen therapy.

Medication Administration

1. If wheezing is present, consider administering inhaled albuterol (2.5-5 mg) as nebulized, or four to eight puffs metered dose inhaler
2. Ipratropium 0.5 mg nebulized should be given in conjunction with albuterol, up to three doses

Patient Safety Considerations

1. Generally, speaking to patients with exposure to highly soluble airway/respiratory irritants you will find that they have self-extricated due to the warning properties such as the smell, rapidity of onset of irritation and other symptoms
2. The less soluble agents may generate only an odor (e.g. mowed hay smell for Phosgene) symptom and will have delayed serious symptoms such as acute pulmonary edema, hypoxia and shortness of breath with minimal exertion

Notes/Educational Pearls

Key Considerations

1. Airway respiratory irritants can exacerbate underlying reactive airway diseases (e.g. Asthma, COPD) and precipitated or exacerbate bronchospasm, respiratory distress and hypoxia
2. As patients may be off gassing (particularly hydrogen sulfide and hydrogen cyanide) in the back of the transport vehicle, it is recommended to have adequate ventilation of the patient compartment.

3. Removal from the toxic environment, oxygen (humidified if available), general supportive therapy, bronchodilators, respiratory support, and time are core elements of care as there are no specific antidotes for any of these inhaled agents with the exception of heavy metals that may be chelated by physicians after agent identification.

4. Hydrogen Sulfide causes the cells responsible for the sense of smell to be stunned into inaction and therefore with a very short exposure will shut down and the exposed victim will not perceive the smell yet the victim continues to absorb the gas as it is still present.

5. Inhaled agents have become popular as a means of committing suicide. If there is some form of suicide signage, hoses or buckets of substances visible as you arrive at the vehicle or residence, immediately retreat to well ventilated area and done SCBA before opening the vehicle or making entry as these gases may be highly concentrated and potentially lethal to EMS responders.

6. Household bathroom, kitchen and oven cleaners when mixed can generate a varied of these airway respiratory irritants (Ammonia, chloramine and chlorine gas releases are particularly common). A very common exposure is to chloramine. Chloramine gas is liberated with bleach (hypochlorite) + ammonia. Chloramine then hydrolyzes in the distal airways and alveoli to ammonia and hypochlorous acid.

7. Sudden sniffing death can result from a single use of inhalant of abuse. Some inhalants can cause the heart to beat rapidly and erratically and cause cardiac arrest. This syndrome most often is associated with abuse of butane, propane and effects of the chemicals in the aerosols.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

1. Patient may describe a specific odor (Chlorine swimming pool smell, Ammonia smell, fresh mowed hay smell [phosgene]) which may be helpful but should not be relied upon as the human nose is a poor discriminator of scent.
2. Respiratory distress (retractions, wheezing, stridor)
3. Decreased oxygen saturation
4. Skin color
5. Neurologic status assessment
6. Reduction in work of breathing after treatment
7. Improved oxygenation after breathing

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914033 – Exposure-Airway/Inhalation Irritants
- 9914139 – Medical-Respiratory Distress/Asthma/COPD/Reactive Airway

**Key Documentation Elements**

Document key aspects of the exam to assess for a change after each intervention:
1. Respiratory rate
2. Oxygen saturation
3. Use of accessory muscles or tracheal tugging
4. Breath sounds
5. Air entry /stridor
6. Mental status
7. Color
8. Reduction of burning sensation in airway/pharynx

**Performance Measures**

1. Clinical improvement in patient and response to therapy
2. Survival rates of victims
3. Long term sequelae of the victims
4. No EMS providers injured while managing these incidents

**References**

Hyperthermia/Heat Exposure

Aliases
Hyperthermia, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, heat edema, heat stroke

Definitions:
1. Heat cramps are minor muscle cramps usually in the legs and abdominal wall. Patient temperature is normal
2. Heat exhaustion has both salt and water depletion usually of a gradual onset. As it progresses tachycardia, hypotension, elevated temperature, and very painful cramps occur. Symptoms of headache, nausea and vomiting occur. Heat exhaustion can progress to heat stroke
3. Heat stroke occurs when the cooling mechanism of the body (sweating) ceases due to temperature overload and/or electrolyte imbalances. Patient temperature is usually > 104 F. When no thermometer is available, it is distinguished from heat exhaustion by altered level of consciousness
4. Heat syncope is a transient loss of consciousness with spontaneous return to normal mentation attributable to heat exposure
5. Heat edema is dependent extremity swelling caused by interstitial fluid pooling

Patient Care Goals
1. Cooling and rehydration
2. Mitigate high risk for decompensation
3. Mitigate high risk for agitation and uncooperative behavior

Patient Presentation
Inclusion Criteria
1. Heat cramps
2. Heat exhaustion
3. Heat stroke
4. Heat syncope
5. Heat edema
6. Stimulant drug abuse
7. Excited delirium (see also Agitated or Violent Patient/Behavioral Emergency guideline)

Exclusion Criteria
1. Fever from infectious or inflammatory conditions
2. Malignant hyperthermia
3. Serotonin syndrome
4. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome

Patient Management
Assessment
1. Patient assessment:
   a. Age
   b. Oral intake
   c. Medications
d. Alcohol
e. Illicit drugs
f. Overdose
g. Withdrawal risk

2. Environmental assessment:
   a. Ambient temperature and humidity
   b. Exertion level
   c. Length of time at risk
   d. Attire (clothing worn)
   e. Confined space

   Children left in cars who show signs of altered mental status and elevated body temperature should be presumed to have hyperthermia

3. Associated symptoms:
   a. Cramps
   b. Headache
   c. Orthostatic symptoms
   d. Nausea
   e. Weakness
   f. Mental status changes, including
      i. Confusion
      ii. Coma
      iii. Seizures
      iv. Psychosis

4. Vital signs:

5. Temperature: usually 104 degrees Fahrenheit or greater (if thermometer available)
   a. Flushed and hot
   b. Dry or sweaty
   c. Signs of first or second degree burns from sun exposure

6. Other signs of poor perfusion/shock

**Treatment and Interventions**

1. Move victim to a cool area and shield from the sun or any external heat source
2. Remove as much clothing as is practical and loosen any restrictive garments
3. If alert and oriented, give small sips of cool liquids
4. If altered mental status, check blood glucose level
5. Manage airway as indicated.
6. Place on cardiac monitor and record ongoing vital signs and level of consciousness
7. If temperature is > 104 degrees F (40 degrees C) or if altered mental status is present, begin active cooling by:
   a. Ice bath immersion provides the most rapid cooling mechanism but may not be available to EMS
      i. If shivering occurs during cooling:
         1. Adult:
            a. Midazolam 2.5mg IV/IN, may repeat once in 5 minutes or; 5mg IM may repeat once in 10 minutes
            b. Lorazepam 1mg IV, may repeat once in 5 minutes or; 2mg IM, may repeat once in 10 minutes
            c. Diazepam 2mg IV, may repeat once in 5 minutes
2. Pediatric:
   a. Midazolam 0.1mg/kg IV or 0.2mg/kg IN/IM (single maximum
dose 1mg); Note: a 5mg/ml concentration is recommended for
IN/IM administration)
   b. Lorazepam 0.1mg/kg IV/IM (single maximum dose 1mg)
   c. Diazepam 0.1 mg/kg IV (maximum single dose 2.5 mg) or
0.5mg/kg PR (maximum single dose 10 mg). May repeat once, for
maximum total IV/IM dose 5 mg or maximum total PR dose 20
mg.

   b. Continually misting the exposed skin with tepid water while fanning the victim (most
effective)
   c. Truncal ice packs may be used, but are less effective than evaporation
d. Do NOT apply wet cloths or wet clothing, as they may trap heat and prevent evaporative
cooling
8. Cooling efforts should continue until the patient’s temperature is less than 102.2 degrees F)
   (39 degrees C) and the patient demonstrates improvement in mental status
9. Establish IV access for patients suffering from heat stroke
   Give cool fluids at 20 ml/kg boluses and reduce to 10 ml/kg/hr boluses when vitals
are stable
10. Monitor for arrhythmia and cardiovascular collapse, (see Cardiovascular section)
11. Treat seizures per the seizure guideline (see Seizure guideline)
12. All patients suffering from life threatening heat illness (including heat stroke) should be
transported to the hospital

**Patient Safety Considerations**
Consider use of restraints (see Restraint guideline) to protect vascular access sites

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Patients at risk for heat emergencies include neonates, infants, geriatric patients, and
   patients with mental illness
2. Contributory risk factors may come from:
   a. Prescription and over-the-counter herbal supplements
   b. Cold medications
   c. Heart medications
   d. Diuretics
e. Psychiatric medications
f. Drug abuse
g. Accidental or intentional drug overdose
3. Heat exposure can occur either due to increased environmental temperatures or prolonged
   exercise or a combination of both. Environments with temperature > 90° F and humidity >
60% present the most risk
4. Heat stroke is associated with cardiac arrhythmias independent of drug ingestion/overdose.
   Heat stroke has also been associated with cerebral edema
5. Do not forget to look for other causes of altered mental status such as low blood glucose
   level, or, in the proper circumstances – such as endurance exercise events, consider exercise
associated hyponatremia (EAH), especially in the patient with altered mental status, normal blood glucose and normal temperature

6. Controversy: shivering may occur while treating heat stroke. It is uncertain how harmful shivering is to heat stroke patients. Cooling should be continued until the above temperature and mental status goals are met. Treat shivering as above. Research does not demonstrate the value of one benzodiazepine over another in shivering patients.

7. Hyperthermia not from environmental factors has a differential that includes the following:
   a. Fever and delirium
   b. Hyperthyroid storm
   c. Delirium tremens (DTs)
   d. CNS lesion or tumor
   e. Adverse drug event: neuroleptic malignant syndrome, malignant hyperthermia
   f. Mental status changes without hyperthermia in the correct circumstances could be exercise associated hyponatremia

8. There is no evidence supporting EMS utilizing orthostatic vital signs

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Warning signs: fever, altered mental status
2. Blood glucose level for AMS

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914027 – Environmental - Heat Exposure/Heat Exhaustion
- 9914029 – Environmental - Heat Stroke /Heat Exposure

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Patient assessment includes all types of medication/drug use and detailed past medical history
2. Environmental assessment performed
3. Cooling interventions considered and implemented
4. Decision-making regarding restraints
5. Decision-making regarding monitoring ABCs

**Performance Measures**
1. Blood Glucose level obtained.
2. EMS Compass Measure Hypoglycemia-01: For blood sugar less than 60 mg/dl: Patient received food, oral glucose, dextrose or glucagon to treat hypoglycemia when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
3. EMS Compass Measure PEDS-03: Weight value in kilograms or length based weight entered for patients less than 15 years old
4. Fluids given for hypotension
5. Attempts to reduce core temperature
6. All decompensations during EMS care reviewed

**References**
3. EMRAP November 2013: Volume 13, Issue 11

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Hypothermia/Cold Exposure

**Aliases**
Hypothermia, frost bite, cold induced injuries

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Maintain hemodynamic stability
2. Prevent further heat loss
3. Rewarm the patient in a safe manner
4. Appropriate management of hypothermia induced cardiac arrest
5. Prevent loss of limbs

**Patient Presentation**
- Patients may suffer from hypothermia due to exposure to a cold environment (increased heat loss) or may suffer from a primary illness or injury that, in combination with cold exposure (heat loss in combination with decreased heat production), leads to hypothermia.
- Patients may suffer systemic effects from cold (hypothermia) or localized effects, such as in frostbite
- Patients with mild hypothermia will have normal mental status, shivering, and may have normal vital signs while patients with moderate to severe hypothermia will manifest mental status changes, eventual loss of shivering and progressive bradycardia, hypotension, and decreased respiratory status
- Patients with frostbite will develop numbness involving the affected body part along with a “clumsy” feeling along with areas of blanched skin. Later findings include a “woody” sensation, decreased or loss of sensation, bruising or blister formation, or a white and waxy appearance to affected tissue

**Inclusion Criteria**
Patients suffering systemic or localized cold injuries

**Exclusion Criteria**
Patients without cold exposure, or patients with cold exposure but no symptoms referable to hypothermia or frostbite

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Patient assessment should begin with attention to the primary survey, looking for evidence of circulatory collapse and ensuring effective respirations. The patient suffering from moderate or severe hypothermia may have severe alterations in vital signs including weak and extremely slow pulses, profound hypotension and decreased respirations. The rescuer may need to evaluate the hypothermic patient for longer than the normothermic patient (up to 60 seconds)
2. History – Along with standard SAMPLE-type history, additional patient history should include attention to any associated injury or illness, duration of cold exposure, ambient temperature, and treatments initiated before EMS arrival
3. There are several means to categorize the severity of hypothermia based on either core body temperature readings or clinical evaluation. If possible and reliable, EMS providers should
perform core body temperature measurements and categorize patients into one of the three follow levels of hypothermia:

a. Mild – normal body temperature 35-32.1° C/95-89.8°F
b. Moderate - 32°-28°C – 89.7°-82.5°F
c. Severe - 28°-24° C – 82.4°- 75.2° F
d. Profound – less than 24° C (75.2° F)

4. Equally important is the patient’s clinical presentation and the signs or symptoms the patient is experiencing. The above temperature based categorization should be balanced against these clinical findings

a. Mild - vital signs not depressed normal mental status, shivering is preserved. Body maintains ability to control temperature
b. Moderate/Severe – progressive bradycardia, hypotension and decreased respirations, alterations in mental status with eventual coma, shivering will be lost in moderate hypothermia (generally between 31-30° C), and general slowing of bodily functions. The body loses ability to thermo-regulate

**Treatment and Interventions**

1. Maintain patient and rescuer safety. The patient has fallen victim of cold injury and rescuers have likely had to enter the same environment. Maintain rescuer safety by preventing cold injury to rescuers
2. Manage airway as indicated per Airway guideline
3. In Mild Hypothermia:
   a. Remove the patient from the environment and prevent further heat loss by removing wet clothes and drying skin, insulate from the ground, shelter the patient from wind and wet conditions and insulate the patient with dry clothing or a hypothermia wrap/blankets, cover the patient with a vapor barrier and, if available, move the patient to a warm environment
   b. Hypothermic patients have decreased oxygen needs and may not require supplemental oxygen. If oxygen is deemed necessary, it should be warmed, to a maximum temperature between 104-108° F (40-42° C) and humidified if possible
   c. Provide beverages or foods containing glucose if feasible and patient is awake and able to manage airway independently.
   d. Vigorous shivering can substantially increase heat production. Shivering should be fueled by caloric replacement
   e. Consider field-rewarming methods such as placement of large heat packs or heat blankets (chemical or electric if feasible) to the anterior chest or wrapped around the patient’s thorax if large enough. Forced air warming blankets (e.g. Bair Hugger®) can be an effective field rewarming method if available
   f. Monitor frequently. If temperature or level of consciousness decreases, refer to severe hypothermia, below
   g. Consider IV access. Indications for IV access and IV fluids in the mildly hypothermic patient are similar to those of the non-hypothermic patient. IV fluids, if administered, should be warmed, ideally to 42° C. Bolus therapy is preferable to continuous drip. The recommended fluid for volume replacement in the hypothermic patient is normal saline
   h. If alterations in mental status, consider measuring finger stick blood glucose and treat as indicated (follow Hypoglycemia/Hyperglycemia guideline) and assess for other causes of alterations of mentation
   i. Transport to a hospital capable of rewarming the patient
4. **In Moderate or Severe Hypothermia:**
   a. Perform ABCs. Pulse checks for patients suffering hypothermia should be performed for 60 seconds. Obtain core temperature if possible for patients exhibiting signs or symptoms of moderate/severe hypothermia.
      i. Core temperatures are best measured by esophageal probe, if one is available, the patient’s airway is secured, and the provider has been trained in its insertion and use.
      ii. If esophageal temperature monitoring is not available or appropriate, use an epitympanic thermometer designed for field conditions with an isolating ear cap. Rectal temperatures may also be used, but only once the patient is in a warm environment. Rectal temperatures are not reliable or suitable for taking temperatures in the field and should only be done in a warm environment (such as a heated ambulance)
   b. Manage airway as needed. Care must be taken not to hyperventilate the patient as hypocarbia may reduce the threshold for ventricular fibrillation in the cold patient. Indications and contraindications for advanced airway devices are similar in the hypothermic patient as in the normothermic patient  
   c. Prevent further heat loss by removing the patient from the environment and removing wet clothes and drying skin, insulate from the ground, shelter the patient from wind and wet conditions and insulate the patient with dry clothing or a hypothermia wrap/blankets, cover the patient with a vapor barrier and, if available, move the patient to a warm environment  
   d. Initiate field-rewarming methods such as placement of large heat packs or heat blankets (chemical or electric if feasible) to the anterior chest or wrapped around the patient’s thorax if large enough. Chemical or electrical heat sources should never be applied directly to the skin. Use a barrier between the skin and heat source to prevent burns. Forced air warming blankets (e.g. Bair Hugger®) can be an effective field rewarming method if available.
   e. Handle the patient gently. Attempt to keep the patient in the horizontal position, especially limiting motion of the extremities to avoid increasing return of cold blood to the heart. Once in a warm environment, clothing should be cut off (rather than removed by manipulating the extremities). Move the patient only when necessary such as to remove the patient from the elements  
   f. Apply cardiac monitor or AED if available  
   g. Establish IV and provide warmed NS bolus. Repeat as necessary  
   h. If alterations in mental status, consider measuring finger stick blood glucose and treat as indicated (follow Hypoglycemia/Hyperglycemia guideline) and assess for other causes of alterations of mentation  
   i. Transport as soon as possible to a hospital capable of resuscitation. If cardiac arrest develops consider transport to a center capable of extracorporeal circulation (ECMO) or cardiopulmonary bypass (if feasible)
   j. Warm the patient compartment of the ambulance to 24° C (75.2° F ) during transport.

5. **Frostbite:**
   If the patient has evidence of frostbite, and ambulation/travel is necessary for evacuation or safety, avoid rewarming of extremities until definitive treatment is possible. Additive injury occurs when the area of frostbite is rewarmed then inadvertently refrozen. Only initiate rewarming if refreezing is absolutely preventable.
a. If rewarming is feasible and refreezing can be prevented use circulating warm water (98.6 - 102° F/37 - 39° C) to rewarm affected body part, thaw injury completely. If warm water is not available, rewarm frostbitten parts by contact with non-affected body surfaces. Do not rub or cause physical trauma.
b. After rewarming, cover injured parts with loose sterile dressing. If blisters are causing significant pain, and the provider is so trained, these may be aspirated, however, should not be de-roofed. Do not allow injury to refreeze. Follow the **Pain Management** guideline.

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Given the additive effects of additional cold stress, the patient should be removed from the cold environment as soon as operationally feasible.
2. In patients suffering from moderate to severe hypothermia, it is critical to not allow these patients to stand or exercise as this may cause circulatory collapse.

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

Considerations in cardiac arrest
1. The following are contraindications for initiation of resuscitation in the hypothermic patient:
   a. Obvious fatal injuries (such as decapitation)
   b. The patient exhibits signs of being frozen (such as ice formation in the airway)
   c. Chest wall rigidity such that compressions are impossible
   d. Danger to rescuers or rescuer exhaustion
   e. Avalanche victims buried for 35 minutes or longer with airway obstruction by ice or snow
2. Fixed and dilated pupils, apparent rigor mortis, and dependent lividity may not be contraindication for resuscitation in the severely hypothermic patient.
3. The mainstay of therapy in severe hypothermia and cardiac arrest should be effective chest compressions and attempts at rewarming. Chest compressions should be provided at the same rate as in normothermic patients.
4. The temperature at which defibrillation should first be attempted in the severely hypothermic cardiac arrest victim and the number of defibrillation attempts is unclear. There are different approaches regarding resuscitation of the hypothermic arrest patient:
   a. Per the American Heart Association, if the patient has a shockable rhythm (VF/VT), defibrillation should be attempted. It is reasonable to continue defibrillation attempts per AHA protocols concurrently with rewarming strategies.
   b. The state of Alaska's 2014 guidance on management of hypothermic patients in cardiac arrest advises that defibrillation should be attempted once, followed by 2 minutes of chest compressions, then rhythm and pulse checks. If defibrillation is unsuccessful and the patient’s core temperature is < 30° C (86° F), do not make further attempts at defibrillation until the core temperature has increased to > 30° C (86° F). Continue CPR and attempt to rewarm the patient.
   c. An alternate strategy per the Wilderness Medical Society’s Accidental Hypothermia Guideline suggests that is the patient’s core temperature is below 30° C (86° F), attempt defibrillation once, then wait until the patient has been rewarmed at least 1° - 2° C or to 30° C (86° F) before attempting additional shocks. It is noted that the likelihood of successful defibrillation increases with every one-degree increase in temperature.
   d. If defibrillation is unsuccessful and the patient’s core temperature is > 30° C, (86° F), follow guidelines for normothermic patients.
e. If available monitors reveal asystole, CPR alone is the mainstay of therapy.

f. If monitoring reveals an organized rhythm (other than VF or VT), but no pulses are detected, do not start CPR, but continue to monitor. While this may represent Pulseless Electrical Activity (PEA), this may also represent situations in which the patient’s pulses are not detectable, but remain effective due to decreased metabolic needs. In the case of PEA, the rhythm will deteriorate rapidly to asystole, in which case, CPR should be initiated. Given the potential to cause VF with chest compressions, the AK guidance offers that it is better to maintain effective cardiac activity than to start CPR and cause VF.

5. Manage the airway per standard care in cardiac arrest victims. (see cardiac arrest guideline)
   a. In the absence of advanced airways, ventilate the patient at the same rate as a normothermic patient.
   b. If the patient has an advanced airway, ventilate at half the rate recommended for a normothermic patient to prevent hyperventilation. If ETCO2 is available, ventilate to maintain normal ETCO2 levels.

6. There is little evidence to guide use of medications in severe hypothermia with cardiac arrest, however 2010 AHA updates to advanced cardiac life support recommend use of vasopressors according to standard ACLS protocols while the Alaska 2014 guidelines and the Wilderness Medical Society’s Accidental Hypothermia Guideline for the management of hypothermic patients advises medications should be withheld until the patient’s core temperature is > 30°C (86°F). Above 30°C, intervals between medication provision should be doubled until the patient reaches 35°C, at which time, normal medication intervals may be adopted.

7. Upon ROSC, follow the Adult Post-ROSC guideline

8. Patients with severe hypothermia and arrest may benefit from resuscitation even after prolonged downtime, and survival with intact neurologic function has been observed even after prolonged resuscitation. Patients should not be considered deceased until rewarming has been attempted.

9. If a hypothermic patient clearly suffered cardiac arrest and subsequently became hypothermic afterward with prolonged down time between arrest and rescue, there is no rationale for initiating resuscitation and warming the patient.

Pertinent Assessment Findings
1. Identification of associated traumatic injuries (when present)
2. Identification of localized freezing injuries
3. Patient core temperature (when available)

Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol[s] (eProtocol.01)
- 9914023 – Environmental-Cold Exposure
- 9914031 – Environmental-Hypothermia
- 9914025 – Environmental-Frostbite/Cold Injury

Key Documentation Elements
1. Duration of cold exposure
2. Ambient temperature and recent range of temperatures
3. Rewarming attempts or other therapies performed prior to EMS arrival
4. Patient use of alcohol/drugs
**Performance Measures**

1. Patient core temperature and means of measurement (when available)
2. Presence of cardiac dysrhythmias
3. Documentation of associated trauma (when present)
4. Blood Glucose level obtained
5. EMS Compass Measure Hypoglycemia-01: For blood sugar less than 60 mg/dl: Patient received food, oral glucose, dextrose or glucagon to treat hypoglycemia when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
7. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-02: Patients with trauma/injury and Pain scale >0 with a final pain scale value less than maximum documented pain scale when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

**References**

   http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/emergency_medical_services/14138/ems_statewide_protocols/625966


**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Drowning

Aliases
Near-drowning, non-fatal drowning, fatal drowning, submersion, immersion

Patient Care Goals
1. Rapid assessment and management of life-threatening injuries
2. Rescue from the water-based environment
3. Transport all patients suffering from drowning for hospital evaluation

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria
Patients suffering from drowning or drowning events independent of presence or absence of symptoms.

Exclusion Criteria
Patients without history of drowning.

Patient Management

Assessment
1. Follow general patient care guideline
2. History should include circumstances leading to the submersion, details of mechanism of injury, time under water, and water temperature (if available)
3. Primary survey should include aggressive airway management and restoration of adequate oxygenation and ventilation. Unlike the CAB strategy used in standard cardiac arrest, patients suffering cardiac arrest from drowning require an ABC approach with prompt airway management and supplemental breathing
4. History, mechanism of injury and exam should include consideration of possible c-spine injury. If evaluation suggests injury to the cervical spine, manage c-spine
5. Assess for other associated injury such as injury to the head or dive-related emergency

Treatment and Interventions
1. Ensure scene safety for patient and rescuers. Remove patient from water as soon as possible. Practice the safest water rescue technique possible, given circumstances on scene. Evacuate to land or a water craft as soon as possible. If there is a delay to accessing shore or a rescue boat, initiate in-water basic life support consisting of ventilation only
2. Manage airway as indicated per Airway Management guideline
3. Follow cardiac arrest guidelines as indicated with consideration of ABC strategy for drowning victims in cardiac arrest. Initiate 5 rescue breaths followed by 30 chest compressions. After the initial 5 breaths, use a 2 breaths to 30 compression ratio
4. If mechanism or history suggest cervical spine injury, manage c-spine per the Spinal Care guideline
5. Monitor vital signs including oxygen saturations
6. If \( O_2 \) saturations are less than 92%, provide supplemental oxygen to maintain saturation between 92% - 96%. Consider positive pressure ventilation in patients with signs or symptoms of respiratory difficulty
7. Consider hypothermia and treat per Hypothermia/Cold Exposure guideline
8. If the victim was involved in underwater diving and uncertainty exists regarding the most appropriate therapy, consider contacting direct medical oversight and discussing need for hyperbaric treatment. Include discussion regarding:
   a. Submersion time
   b. Greatest depth achieved
   c. Ascent rate
   d. Gas mix
9. Establish IV access
10. Fluid bolus as indicated
11. Advanced airway management as indicated. Consider CPAP in awake patients with respiratory distress
12. Cardiac monitor

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Avoidance of hyperoxygenation of the drowning victim
2. Rescuer safety considerations

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. The World Health Organization definition of drowning is “the process of experiencing respiratory impairment from submersion/immersion in liquid”
2. Drowning is further defined in the following categories:
   a. Non-fatal drowning – patients rescued from drowning
   b. Fatal drowning – any death, acutely or subacutely, resultant from drowning
3. Submersion refers to situations in which the patient’s airway is underwater. Immersion refers to situations in which the patient’s body is in water but the patient’s airway remains out of the water
4. Drowning is a common cause of death in children. Risk factors for drowning include male gender, age less than 14 years old, alcohol use, lack of supervision, and risky behavior
5. Rescue efforts should be coordinated between all responding agencies to ensure patient is rapidly accessed and removed from the water
6. Initiation of in-water ventilations may increase survival. In-water chest compressions are futile
7. The European Resuscitation Council recommends 5 initial breaths be provided to the drowning victim. The initial ventilations may be more difficult to achieve as water in the airways may impede alveolar expansion. After the initial 5 breaths and 30 compressions, the standard ratio of 2 breaths to 30 compressions may be resumed
8. Active efforts to expel water from the airway (by abdominal thrusts or other means) should be avoided as they delay resuscitative efforts and increase the potential for vomiting and aspiration
9. Longstanding teaching has suggested that rescuers should always assume c-spine injury in victims of drowning. The 2010 American Heart Association update on special circumstances in cardiac arrest notes that routine c-spine precautions in all victims of drowning is likely unnecessary unless the mechanism or injury, history or physical exam suggests a cervical spine injury. Mechanisms of injury highly suggestive of cervical spine injury include diving, water skiing, surfing or watercraft accidents
10. Uncertainty exists regarding survival in cold water drowning, however, recent literature suggests the following:
a. If water temperature is less than 43° F (6° C) and the patient is submerged with evidence of cardiac arrest:
   i. Survival is possible for submersion time less than 90 minutes and resuscitative efforts should be initiated
   ii. Survival is not likely for submersion time greater than 90 minutes and providers may consider not initiating resuscitation or termination of resuscitation on scene
b. If water temperature is greater than 43° F (6° C) and the patient is submerged with evidence of cardiac arrest:
   i. Survival is possible for submersion time less than 30 minutes and resuscitative efforts should be initiated
   ii. Survival is not likely for submersion time greater than 30 minutes and providers may consider not initiating resuscitation or termination of resuscitation on scene

11. Patients may develop subacute respiratory difficulty after drowning and therefore all victims of drowning should be transported for observation

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMESIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914093 – Injury-Drowning/Near Drowning
- 9914091 – Injury-Diving Emergencies

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Mechanism of injury or history suggesting cervical spine injury
2. Submersion time
3. Water temperature
4. Activities leading to drowning
5. Consider a standardized data collection metrics such as the Utstein drowning data reporting elements

**Performance Measures**
1. Recognition and appropriate care of pulmonary/respiratory complaints
2. Cervical spine management when appropriate
3. Adherence to cardiac arrest guidelines

**References**

**Links to Other Guidelines**
SCUBA Injury/Accidents

**Aliases**
Dive injury, barotrauma, bends, squeeze

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Rapid assessment and management of life-threatening injuries
2. Rescue from the water-based environment
3. Transport patients suffering from SCUBA diving injury/illness for hospital evaluation and consideration of repressurization/hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT)

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Patients with history of recent (within 48 hours) SCUBA diving activity who are exhibiting potential signs and/or symptoms of dive related illness/injury, regardless of dive table compliance. Note that SCUBA-related complications may occur anywhere, particularly when divers travel by air within 24 hours of diving.

**Exclusion Criteria**
Patients without history of recent (within 48 hours) SCUBA diving exposure

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Follow Universal Care guideline
2. History should include circumstances leading to the complaint, details of mechanism of injury, time under water, depth of dive, compliance with dive tables / decompression stops, gas mixture used, and water temperature (if available)
3. Be alert for signs of barotrauma (pulmonary barotrauma, arterial gas embolism, pneumothorax, ear/sinus/dental barotrauma etc.) and/or decompression sickness (joint pain, mental status change, other neurologic symptoms including paralysis) or nitrogen narcosis (confusion, intoxication).
4. Assess for other associated injury such as injury to the head or spine (if mechanism and symptoms suggest), marine envenomation, hypothermia, or other injury

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. If a SCUBA accident includes associated drowning/near-drowning, see Drowning guideline
2. Manage airway as indicated
3. If air embolism suspected, place in left lateral recumbent position (patient lying with the left side down, knees drawn upward, and flat). Trendelenburg position is sometimes recommended to help trap the air in the dependent right ventricle, and may be useful if a central venous catheter is being used to withdraw the air, but this position may increase cerebral edema.
4. Monitor vital signs including oxygen saturations and cardiac rhythm (if possible).
5. Administer oxygen as appropriate with a target of achieving 94-98% saturation. Use positive pressure ventilation (e.g. CPAP) carefully in patients for whom pulmonary barotrauma is a consideration. Refer to Airway Management and Oxygen Therapy Guidelines.
6. Patients with symptoms suspicious for decompression illness (DCI), should be placed on supplemental oxygen regardless of saturations to enhance washout of inert gasses
7. Assess for hypothermia and treat per Hypothermia/Cold Exposure guideline
8. Consider contacting direct medical oversight and discussing need for hyperbaric treatment and primary transport to facility with HBOT capability. Include discussion regarding factors such as submersion time, greatest depth achieved, ascent rate, and gas mix.
9. Establish IV access
10. Fluid bolus as indicated

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. If the patient is still in the water, seek safest and most rapid means of removal safe (within your scope of training) while minimizing risk of further injury
2. Seek assistance early for special rescue/extrication and transportation needs
3. Check for multiple patients (e.g. group dive table calculation error(s) or contaminated dive gases)

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Rescue efforts should be coordinated between all responding agencies to ensure that the patient is rapidly accessed and safely removed from the water if diver unable to do so himself/herself
2. If air medical transport is necessary, the patient should be transported with the cabin pressurized to lowest possible altitude. If an unpressurized aircraft is used (e.g. most helicopter (HEMS) services), patient should be flown at the lowest safe altitude possible
3. Decompression illness may have a variety of presentations depending on system affected (e.g. skin, joint(s), pulmonary, neurologic)
4. SCUBA accidents/incidents can result in a variety of issues, including barotrauma, air embolism and decompression illness (DCI)

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Vital signs findings
2. Neurologic status assessment findings
3. Respiratory assessment findings (e.g. oxygen saturation, respiratory rate)
4. Subcutaneous emphysema

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914211 – Injury-SCUBA Injury/Accidents
- 9914091 – Injury-Diving Emergencies

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Water temperature, if available
2. Dive history
   a. Number of dives in recent history (days)
   b. “Bottom time” in dives
   c. Dive profiles
d. Maximum depth
   e. Rate of ascent
   f. Safety stops utilized, if any
   g. Dive gas (e.g. air vs. mixed gases such as Nitrox, Heliox or Trimix)

3. Timing of onset of symptoms
4. History of altitude exposure after diving (air travel)
5. Any associated injuries or exposures

**Performance Measures**

1. Recognition and appropriate care of pulmonary/respiratory complaints
2. Patient transported to nearest appropriate facility (HBOT if available and indicated)
3. Need for HBOT recognized and communicated to receiving facility if indicated

**References**

11. Vann, RD, Gerth, PJ, Denoble, CF. Pieper and Thalmann, eds. Experimental trials to assess the risks of decompression sickness in flying after diving. *Divers Alert Network, Department of Anesthesiology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; Center for Hyperbaric Medicine and Environmental Physiology, Department of Anesthesiology, Duke University*

**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
Altitude Illness

**Aliases**
Altitude sickness, High Altitude Cerebral Edema (HACE), High Altitude Pulmonary Edema (HAPE), Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS)

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Improve oxygenation through a combination of descent and supplemental O₂
2. Safe but rapid transport from the high-altitude environment to a lower altitude environment

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Patients suffering from altitude illness, including
1. Acute mountain sickness
2. High altitude pulmonary edema
3. High altitude cerebral edema

**Exclusion Criteria**
Patients who have not been exposed to altitude

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. The definition of altitude illnesses are as follows:
   a. **Acute mountain sickness** – Headache plus one or more of the following: anorexia, nausea or vomiting, fatigue or weakness, dizziness or lightheadedness or difficulty sleeping. These symptoms must occur in the setting of recent arrival to high altitude (generally considered greater than 5000 – 7000 feet)
   b. **High altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE)** – Progressive dyspnea, cough, hypoxia, and weakness in high altitude environments (considered 8000 feet or greater). Patients may or may not exhibit symptoms if acute mountain sickness precedes symptoms of HAPE
   c. **High altitude cerebral edema (HACE)** – Heralded by mental status changes in patients with symptoms of acute mountain sickness including altered mentation, ataxia, or stupor and progressing to coma. Typically seen in high altitude environments (greater than 8000 feet)
2. Assessment should target the signs and symptoms of altitude illness but should also consider alternate causes of these symptoms

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Ensure scene safety for rescuers
2. Stop ascent. Patients with acute mountain sickness only may remain at their current altitude and initiate symptomatic therapy. Patients with HACE or HAPE should initiate descent
3. Perform ABCs and manage airway as necessary
4. Administer supplemental oxygen, if available, with goal to keep oxygen saturations > 90%
5. Descend to lower altitude. Descent is the mainstay of therapy and is the definitive therapy for all altitude related illnesses. Descent should be initiated as soon as scene conditions permit
   a. If severe respiratory distress is present and pulmonary edema is found on exam, provider should start positive pressure ventilation
b. Establish IV and perform fluid bolus with goal to maintain systolic BP > 90 mm Hg

c. Monitor cardiac rhythm

6. Descent should always be the primary treatment strategy for patients suffering from altitude illness, especially patients suffering from HACE and HAPE. If descent is not possible, or if direct medical oversight permits, the EMS provider may consider the following possible therapies:

a. Portable hyperbaric chambers are effective for the management of severe altitude illness. However, they should not be used in lieu of decent, only as an alternative should descent be unfeasible.

b. Acute mountain sickness
   i. Ibuprofen or acetaminophen for pain
   ii. Ondansetron 4 mg IV, PO, or sublingual every 6 hours for vomiting
   iii. Acetazolamide – up to 250 PO mg twice a day
      1. Pediatric dosing is 2.5 mg/kg up to a max of 250 mg twice a day
      2. Acetazolamide speeds acclimatization and therefore helps in treating acute mountain sickness
   iv. Dexamethasone - 4 mg IM, IV, or PO every 6 hours until symptoms resolve
      1. Pediatric dosing is 0.15 mg/kg IM, IV, or PO every 6 hours
      2. Dexamethasone helps treat the symptoms of acute mountain sickness and may be used as an adjunctive therapy in severe acute mountain sickness when the above measures alone do not ameliorate the symptoms. In these circumstances, patients should also initiate descent, as dexamethasone does not facilitate acclimatization

c. HACE – All below listed therapies should be considered as adjunctive to descent. Descent should always be the primary treatment modality
   i. Dexamethasone – 8 mg IM, IV, or PO once followed by 4 mg every 6 hours.
      1. Pediatric dosing: 0.15 mg/kg/dose every 6 hours.
      2. Dexamethasone helps treat the symptoms of HACE and should be initiated in HACE. In these circumstances, patients should also initiate descent
   ii. Consider use of acetazolamide at the above dosing

d. HAPE - All below listed therapies should be considered as adjunctive to descent. Descent should always be the primary treatment modality
   i. Nifedipine 30 mg ER PO twice a day
   ii. Tadalafil (20-40 mg PO once daily) or sildenafil (20 mg PO three times a day) may be used if nifedipine is not available. Multiple pulmonary vasodilators should not be used concurrently

**Patient Safety Considerations**

1. The high-altitude environment is inherently dangerous. Rescuers must balance patient needs with patient safety and safety for the responders
2. Rapid descent by a minimum of 500-1000 feet is a priority, however rapidity of descent must be balanced by current environmental conditions and other safety considerations

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

1. Patients suffering from altitude illness have exposed themselves to a dangerous environment. By entering the same environment, providers are exposing themselves to the
same altitude exposure. Be vigilant in looking for symptoms of altitude illness amongst rescuers.

2. Descent of 500-1000 feet is often enough to see improvements in patient conditions.

3. Patients with HAPE are suffering from non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema and may benefit from positive pressure ventilation via either bag assisted ventilation, CPAP or other means of positive pressure ventilation.

4. Patients suffering from altitude illness are commonly dehydrated and require IV fluids. Once resuscitation is complete and the patient requires no further fluid boluses, maintain IV fluids at 125 ml/hr.

5. HAPE is the most lethal of all altitude illnesses.

6. Consider alternate causes of symptoms of AMS. The symptoms of AMS may be caused by alternate etiologies such as carbon monoxide poisoning (in patients cooking within enclosed areas), dehydration, exhaustion, hypoglycemia, hyponatremia.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

1. Consider airway management needs in the patient with severe alteration in mental status.

2. HAPE will present with increasing respiratory distress and rales on exam.

3. HACE will present with mental status changes, ataxia, and progressing to coma.

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914021 – Environmental-Altitude Sickness

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. Patient’s itinerary, including starting altitude, highest altitude gained and rate of ascent.

2. Presence (or absence) of prophylaxis against altitude (including medications such as acetazolamide, sildenafil).

3. Total altitude descended.

**Performance Measures**

1. Mechanism of treatment for acute mountain sickness, HACE or HAPE.

2. Medical decision-making regarding treatment choice (e.g. weather, inability to descend).

**References**

1. Luks A et al. Wilderness Medical Society consensus guidelines for the prevention and treatment of acute altitude illness. *Wilderness and Environmental Medicine, 2010*


6. West J. Concise clinical review: high altitude medicine. *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2012*


Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Conducted Electrical Weapon Injury (e.g. TASER®)

**Aliases**
Tased

**Patient Care Goals**

1. Manage the condition that triggered the application of the conducted electrical weapon with special attention to patients meeting criterion for excited delirium (see *Excited Delirium Guideline*).
2. Make sure patient is appropriately secured or restrained with assistance of law enforcement to protect the patient and staff. See *Restraint Guideline*.
3. Perform comprehensive trauma and medical assessment as patients who have received conducted electrical weapon may have already been involved in physical confrontation.
4. If discharged from a distance, two single barbed darts (13mm length) should be located. Do not remove barbed dart from sensitive areas (head, neck, hands, feet or genitals).

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**

1. Patient received either the direct contact discharge or the distance two barbed dart discharge of the conducted electrical weapon.
2. Patient may have sustained fall or physical confrontation trauma.
3. Patient may be under the influence of toxic substances and or may have underlying medical or psychiatric disorder.

**Exclusion Criteria**

No specific recommendations.

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**

1. Once patient has been appropriately secured or restrained with assistance of law enforcement, perform primary and secondary assessment including 3-lead EKG, pulse oximeter, and consider 12-lead EKG.
2. Evaluate patient for evidence of excited delirium manifested by varied combination of agitation, reduced pain sensitivity, elevated temperature, persistent struggling, or hallucinosis.

**Treatment and Interventions**

1. Make sure patient is appropriately secured or restrained with assistance of law enforcement to protect the patient and staff. Consider chemical sedation if patient struggling against physical restraints and may harm themselves or others.
2. Conservative programs treat all barbed darts as a foreign body and leave them for physician removal while more progressive programs allow EMS or law enforcement to remove barbed darts except for sensitive areas (head, neck, hands, feet or genitals).
3. Treat medical and traumatic injury.
**Patient Safety Considerations**

1. Before removal of the barbed dart, make sure the cartridge has been removed from the conducted electrical weapon.
2. Patient should not be restrained in the prone, face down or hog tied position as respiratory compromise is a significant risk.
3. Conducted electrical weapon patient may have underlying pathology before being tased (refer to other guidelines for managing the underlying medical/traumatic pathology).
4. Perform a comprehensive assessment with special attention looking for to signs and symptoms that may indicate agitated delirium.
5. Transport the patient to the hospital if they have concerning signs or symptoms.
6. EMS providers who respond for a conducted electrical weapon patient should not perform a “medical clearance” for law enforcement.

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**

Conducted electrical weapon can be discharged in three fashions: direct contact without the use of the darts, a single dart with addition contact by direct contact of weapon or from a distance up to 35 feet with two darts. The device delivers 19 pulses per second with an average current per pulse of 2.1 milliamps which in combination with toxins/drugs, patient’s underlying diseases, excessive physical exertion, and trauma may precipitate arrhythmias, thus consider EKG monitoring and 12-lead EKG assessment.

Drive Stun is a direct weapon two-point contact which is designed to generate pain and not incapacitate the subject. Only local muscle groups are stimulated with the Drive Stun technique.

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**

Thoroughly assess the tased patient for trauma as the patient may have fallen from standing or higher. Ascertain if more than one TASER® cartridge was used (by one or more officers, in effort to identify total number of possible darts and contacts).

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**

- 9914203 – Injury-Conducted Electrical Weapon (e.g., Taser)

**Key Documentation Elements**

1. If darts removed, document the removal location in the patient care report.
2. Physical exam trauma findings.
3. Cardiac rhythm and changes.
4. Neurologic status assessment findings.

**Performance Measures**

1. Comprehensive patient documentation as this is a complex patient.
2. Abnormal findings or vital signs were addressed.
3. Patient received EKG or 12-lead EKG evaluation.
4. If indicated, review for appropriate restraint technique.
References

2. Excited delirium National American College of Emergency Physicians position paper, accessed as of March 3, 2014 http://www.acepnews.com/single-view/d257135701cb06fa0c94609c1eb6e67e.html?tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=1345
3. J.D. Ho et al. Lactate and pH evaluation in exhausted humans with prolonged TASER X26 exposure or continued exertion Forensic Science International 190 (2009) 80–86

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Electrical Injuries

**Aliases**
Electrical burns, electrocution

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Prevent additional harm to patient
2. Identify life threatening issues such as dysrhythmias and cardiac arrest
3. Identify characteristics of electrical source to communicate to receiving facility (voltage, amperage, alternating current (AC) versus direct current (DC))
4. Understand that deep tissue injury can be far greater than external appearance
5. Have high index of suspicion for associated trauma due to patient being thrown
6. Determine most appropriate disposition for the patient as many will require burn center care and some may require trauma center care

**Patient Presentation**

**Inclusion Criteria**
Exposure to electrical current (AC or DC)

**Exclusion Criteria**
None

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Verify scene is secure. The electrical source must be disabled prior to assessment
2. Assess primary survey with specific focus on dysrhythmias or cardiac arrest. Apply a cardiac monitor
3. Identify all sites of burn injury. If the patient became part of the circuit, there will be an additional site near the contact with ground
   a. Electrical burns are often full thickness and involve significant deep tissue damage
4. Assess for potential associated trauma and note if the patient was thrown from contact point
   a. If patient has altered mental status, assume trauma was involved and treat accordingly
5. Assess for potential compartment syndrome from significant extremity tissue damage
6. Determine characteristics of source if possible – AC or DC, voltage, amperage and also time of injury

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Identify dysrhythmias or cardiac arrest – even patients who appear dead (particularly dilated pupils) may have good outcomes with prompt intervention – see appropriate protocol for additional information
2. Immobilize if associated trauma suspected. See Trauma section guidelines
3. Apply dry dressing to any wounds
4. Remove constricting clothing and jewelry since additional swelling is possible
5. Administer fluid resuscitation per burn protocol
   Remember that external appearance will underestimate the degree of tissue injury
6. Electrical injuries may be associated with significant pain. Refer to the Pain Management guideline
7. Electrical injury patients should be taken to a burn center whenever possible since these injuries can involve considerable tissue damage
8. When there is significant associated trauma this takes priority, if local trauma resources and burn resources are not in the same facility

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Verify no additional threat to patient
2. Shut off electrical power
3. Move patient to shelter if electrical storm activity still in area

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Electrical current causes injury through three main mechanisms: 
   a. Direct tissue damage, altering cell membrane resting potential, and eliciting tetany in skeletal and/or cardiac muscles 
   b. Conversion of electrical energy into thermal energy, causing massive tissue destruction and coagulative necrosis 
   c. Mechanical injury with direct trauma resulting from falls or violent muscle contraction 
2. Anticipate atrial and/or ventricular dysrhythmias as well as cardiac arrest 
3. The mortality related to electrical injuries is impacted by several factors: 
   a. Route current takes through the body – current traversing the heart has higher mortality 
   b. Type of current: AC vs. DC 
      i. AC is more likely to cause cardiac dysrhythmias while DC is more likely to cause deep tissue burns however either type of current can cause any injury 
      ii. DC typically causes one muscle contraction while AC can cause repeated contractions 
      iii. Both types of current can cause involuntary muscle contractions that do not allow the victim to let go of the electrical source 
      iv. AC is more likely to cause ventricular fibrillation while DC is more likely to cause asystole 
   c. The amount of current impacts mortality more than the voltage
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current level (Milliamperes)</th>
<th>Probable Effect on Human Body of 120 V, 60 Hz AC for 1 second</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mA</td>
<td>Perception level. Slight tingling sensation. Still dangerous if wet conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5mA</td>
<td>Slight shock felt; not painful but disturbing. Average individual can let go. However, strong involuntary reactions to shocks in this range may lead to injuries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6mA - 16mA</td>
<td>Painful shock, begin to lose muscular control. Commonly referred to as the freezing current or &quot;let-go&quot; range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17mA - 99mA</td>
<td>Extreme pain, respiratory arrest, severe muscular contractions. Individual cannot let go. Death is possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100mA - 2000mA</td>
<td>Ventricular fibrillation (uneven, uncoordinated pumping of the heart.) Muscular contraction and nerve damage begins to occur. Death is likely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 2,000mA</td>
<td>Cardiac arrest, internal organ damage, and severe burns. Death is probable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Identification of potential trauma concomitant with electrical injury
2. Presence of cardiac dysrhythmias

**Quality Improvement**

**Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)**
- 9914095 – Injury-Electrical Injuries

**Key Documentation Elements**
1. Characteristics of electrical current
2. Downtime if found in cardiac arrest
3. Positioning of the patient with respect to the electrical source
4. Accurate description of external injuries
5. Document presence or absence of associated trauma

**Performance Measures**
1. Confirmation of scene safety
2. Documentation of electrical source and voltage if known
3. Documentation of cardiac monitoring
4. Documentation of appropriate care of associated traumatic injuries
5. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-02: Patients with trauma/injury and Pain scale >0 with a final pain scale value less than maximum documented pain scale when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
7. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-04: Trauma patients that meet CDC Step 1 or 2* or Step 3** are transported to a trauma center when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

*Any value documented in NEMSIS eInjury.03 - Trauma Center Criteria
**8 of 14 values under enjury.04 - Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor match Step 3; the remaining 6 value options match CDC Step 4.

References

Links to Other Guidelines

Revision Date
September 8, 2017
Lightning/Lightning Strike Injury

**Aliases**
- Lightning burn

**Patient Care Goals**
1. Identify patient(s) as lightning strike victim(s)
2. Move to safe area
3. Initiate immediate resuscitation of cardiac arrest victim(s), within limits of mass casualty care, AKA “Reverse Triage”
4. Cardiac monitoring during transport
5. Treat associated traumatic injuries

**Patient Presentation**
1. Lightning strikes may happen in a variety of environmental conditions. Most commonly they occur in outdoor or wilderness circumstances. Golf courses, exposed mountains or ledges and farms/fields all present conditions that increase risk of lightning strike, when hazardous meteorological conditions exist
2. Lacking bystander observations or history, it is not always immediately apparent that patient has been the victim of a lightning strike. Subtle findings such as injury patterns might suggest lightning injury

**Inclusion Criteria**
- Patients of all ages who have been the victim of lightning strike injury

**Exclusion Criteria**
- No specific recommendations

**Patient Management**

**Assessment**
1. Cardiovascular
   a. Dysrhythmias
   b. Transient hypertension
2. Respiratory
   a. Apnea
   b. Agonal respirations
   c. Respiratory paralysis
3. Neurologic
   a. Seizures
   b. Confusion
   c. Paralysis
   d. Paraplegia
   e. Vertigo/dizziness
   f. Parasthesias
   g. Amnesia
   h. Memory deficits
   i. Anxiety
4. **EENT**
   Fixed/dilated pupils possible (autonomic dysfunction)

5. **Skin**
   a. Ferning or fern-like superficial skin burn (“Lichtenberg figures”)
   b. Vascular instability may result in cool, mottled extremities
   c. Frequent first and/or second degree burns
   d. Third degree burns less common

6. Patient may be in full cardiopulmonary arrest or have only respiratory arrest, as injury is a result of DC current

7. May have stroke-like findings as a result of neurologic insult

8. May have secondary traumatic injury as a result of overpressurization, blast or missile injury.

9. Fixed/dilated pupils may be a sign of neurologic insult, rather than a sign of death/impending death. Should not be used as a solitary, independent sign of death for the purpose of discontinuing resuscitation in this patient population

**Treatment and Interventions**
1. Assure patent airway. If in respiratory arrest only, manage airway as appropriate
2. If in cardiopulmonary arrest, refer to [Cardiac Arrest (VF/VT/Asystole/PEA) guideline](#)
3. Consider IV initiation. Avoid initiation through burned skin
4. Monitor EKG. Be alert for potential arrhythmias
   Consider 12-lead EKG, when available
5. Consider early pain management for burns or associated traumatic injury. See [Pain Management guideline](#)

**Patient Safety Considerations**
1. Recognize that repeat strike is a risk. Patient and rescuer safety is paramount
2. Victims do not carry or discharge a current, so the patient is safe to touch and treat

**Notes/Educational Pearls**

**Key Considerations**
1. Lightning strike cardiopulmonary arrest patients have a high rate of successful resuscitation, if initiated early, in contrast to general cardiac arrest statistics
2. There may be multiple victims
3. If multiple victims, cardiac arrest patients whose injury was witnessed or thought to be recent should be treated first and aggressively (reverse from traditional triage practices). Patients suffering cardiac arrest from lightning strike initially suffer a combined cardiac and respiratory arrest. Return of spontaneous circulation may precede resolution of respiratory arrest. Patients may be successfully resuscitated if provided proper cardiac and respiratory support, highlighting the value of “reverse triage”.
4. It may not be immediately apparent that the patient is a lightning strike victim
5. Injury pattern and secondary physical exam findings may be key in identifying patient as a victim of lightning strike
6. Lightning strike is a result of very high voltage, very short duration DC current exposure

**Pertinent Assessment Findings**
1. Presence of thermal or non-thermal burns
2. Evidence of trauma
3. Evidence of focal neurologic deficits
Quality Improvement

Associated NEMSIS Protocol(s) (eProtocol.01)
- 9914209 – Injury-Lightning/Lightning Strike

Key Documentation Elements
1. Initial airway status
2. Initial cardiac rhythm
3. Neurologic exam (initial and repeat)
4. Associated/secondary injuries
5. Pain scale documentation/pain management

Performance Measures
1. Cardiopulmonary issues addressed early and documented appropriately
2. Patient transported to closest appropriate facility
3. Pain scale documented and treated per guidelines (when appropriate)
4. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-01: Two or more pain scales are documented for any patient with trauma/injury when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
5. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-02: Patients with trauma/injury and Pain scale >0 with a final pain scale value less than maximum documented pain scale when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)
6. EMS Compass Measure Trauma-04: Trauma patients that meet CDC Step 1 or 2* or Step 3** are transported to a trauma center when Type of Service Requested = 2205001 - 911 Response (Scene)

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**8 of 14 values under eInjury.04 - Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor match Step 3; the remaining 6 value options match CDC Step 4.

References
22. Jefferiss WR. Three cases of lightning-stroke. British Medical Journal 1, no. 786 (January 22, 1876): 102


47. Walsh KM. Lightning and severe thunderstorms in event management. *Current Sports Medicine Reports* 11, no. 3 (June 2012): 131–134. doi:10.1249/JSR.0b013e3182563e95


**Links to Other Guidelines**

**Revision Date**
September 8, 2017
APPENDICES

I. Author, Reviewer, Federal Partner and Staff Information

Authors

Co-Principal Investigators
Carol A. Cunningham, MD
State Medical Director
Ohio Department of Public Safety, Division of EMS
Assistant Professor of Emergency Medicine
Cleveland Clinic Akron General and Northeast Ohio Medical University

Richard Kamin, MD
EMS Program Director
University of Connecticut Health Center
Medical Director
Connecticut Department of Health, Office of EMS

Workgroup Authors
Richard L. Alcorta, MD
State EMS Medical Director
Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems (MIEMSS)

Craig Bates, MD, MS
Medical Director, Metro Life Flight
Associate Medical Director, Cleveland Department of Public Safety
Clinical Assistant Professor of Emergency Medicine, Case School of Medicine
Metrohealth Medical Center

Mark L. Gestring, MD
Chair, EMS Committee
American College of Surgeons – Committee on Trauma
Medical Director, Kessler Trauma Center
Associate Professor of Surgery, Emergency Medicine and Pediatrics
University of Rochester School of Medicine

Mary-Katherine Harper, DO
Medical Director
Banner Baywood Medical Center

Alexander Isakov, MD, MPH
Professor of Emergency Medicine
Director, Section of Prehospital and Disaster Medicine
Department of Emergency Medicine
Emory University School of Medicine
Jeffrey L. Jarvis, MD, MS, EMT-P  
Medical Director  
The Williamson County EMS System

Douglas F. Kupas, MD  
Commonwealth EMS Medical Director  
Bureau of EMS  
Pennsylvania Department of Health  
Professor of Emergency Medicine  
Lewis Katz School of Medicine at Temple University

Julio Lairet, DO  
Medical Director  
Metro Atlanta Ambulance Service

David Lehrfeld, MD  
Medical Director  
Oregon Health Authority  
Emergency Medical Services & Trauma Systems

John Lyng, MD  
Medical Director  
North Memorial Ambulance /Air Care  
Brooklyn Center, Minnesota

Julia Martin, MD  
Associate Professor  
Department of Emergency Medicine  
University of Kentucky  
State Medical Advisor, Kentucky Board of EMS

Brian Moore, MD  
Associate Professor of Emergency Medicine  
Department of Emergency Medicine  
University of New Mexico

Joe A. Nelson, DO, MS  
State EMS Medical Director  
Florida Department of Health

Manish I. Shah, MD  
Assistant Professor, Department of Pediatrics, Section of Emergency Medicine  
Baylor College of Medicine  
Texas Children’s Hospital

J. Matthew Sholl, MD, MPH  
Associate Professor and EMS Medical Director  
Department of Emergency Medicine
Maine Medical Center
Tufts University School of Medicine
State Medical Director, Maine EMS

Harry Sibold, MD
Montana State EMS Medical Director
Montana Board of Medical Examiners

James C. Suozzi, DO, NRP
Associate Medical Director / EMS
Cheshire Medical Center / Dartmouth Hitchcock – Keene NH
Medical Director, New Hampshire Bureau of EMS

Peter P. Taillac, MD
Clinical Professor
University of Utah School of Medicine
State EMS Medical Director
Utah Bureau of EMS and Preparedness
Utah Department of Health

Kenneth Williams, MD
EMS Medical Director
Rhode Island Department of Health
Associate Clinical Professor of Emergency Medicine
Brown University

Lynn Wittwer, MD, MS
Chair, Washington State Medical Program Directors Council
Medical Program Director, Clark County EMS
Vancouver, Washington

Allen Yee, MD
Medical Director
Chesterfield Fire and EMS

Contributing Authors
Kathleen Adelgais, MD, MPH
Associate Professor, Pediatrics
University of Colorado Denver School of Medicine

Jennifer Anders, MD
Assistant Professor, Johns Hopkins University
Associate State Medical Director for Pediatrics, Maryland Institute for EMS Systems

Lisa L. Booze, PharmD, CSPI
Clinical Coordinator
Maryland Poison Center
University of Maryland School of Pharmacy
Lorin Browne, DO
Assistant Professor, Pediatrics
Medical College of Wisconsin
Pediatric Medical Director
Milwaukee County and Kenosha County EMS

Mark X. Cicero, MD
Associate Professor of Pediatrics
Director, Pediatric Disaster Preparedness
Section of Pediatric Emergency Medicine
Department of Pediatrics
Yale University School of Medicine

J. Joelle Donofrio, DO
Medical Director of Emergency Medical Services
Rady Children’s Hospital of San Diego
Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine
University of California San Diego

Toni Gross, MD, MPH
Clinical Associate Professor of Child Health
University of Arizona College of Medicine – Phoenix
Phoenix Children’s Hospital

Matthew Harris, MD
Attending Physician
Cohen Children’s Medical Center of New York, Division of Pediatric Emergency Medicine
Fellow, EMS & Disaster Medicine, Newark Beth Israel Medical Center

Julie C. Leonard, MD, MPH
Associate Professor, Department of Pediatrics, Division of Emergency Medicine
The Ohio State University College of Medicine
Director of Clinical Research, Center for Injury Research and Policy
The Research Institute at Nationwide Children’s Hospital

Stacey Noel, MD
Assistant Professor
Departments of Emergency Medicine and Pediatrics
University of Michigan

Sylvia Owusu-Ansah, MD, MPH
Emergency Medical Services Fellow
Johns Hopkins School of Medicine

Kate Remick, MD
Assistant Professor, Pediatrics
University of Texas Southwestern Medical School at Austin
Dell Children’s Medical Center of Central Texas
Associate EMS Medical Director
City of Austin/Travis County EMS

Lauren C. Riney, DO
Pediatric Emergency Medicine Clinical Fellow
Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center

Tammi H. Schaeffer, DO
Medical Director
Northern New England Poison Center
Associate Professor, Emergency Medicine
Tufts University School of Medicine

Kyle Weant, PharmD
Emergency Medicine Clinical Pharmacy Specialist
Medical University of South Carolina
Pharmacy Services

Technical Reviewers

Chip Cooper, MPH, NRP
Emergency Services Data Manager
New Hampshire Bureau of EMS
Data Manager Council Liaison
National Association of State EMS Officials

Timothy T. Pieh, MD
Medical Director, Emergency Medicine
Maine General Medical Center

Amy Raubenolt, MD, MPH, MEd
EMS Medical Director
Cleveland Clinic Akron General

Kate Zimmerman, DO
Associate State EMS Medical Director
Department of Emergency Medicine
Maine Medical Center

Key Federal Partners for Project

Elizabeth Edgerton, MD, MPH
Director
Division of Child, Adolescent and Family Health (DCAFH) Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Health Resources and Services Administration

Jon Krohmer, MD
Director, Office of Emergency Medical Services
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Susan McHenry
Office of Emergency Medical Services
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Cooperative Agreement Project Manager

Project Staff

Mary Hedges, MPA
Program Manager
Guidelines Project Manager
National Association of State EMS Officials

Kevin McGinnis, MPS
Program Manager
Guidelines Project Technical Writer/Editor
National Association of State EMS Officials

Authors of the 2014 NASEMSO National Model EMS Clinical Guidelines

Co-Principal Investigators
Carol A. Cunningham, MD
Richard Kamin, MD

Workgroup Authors
Richard L. Alcorta, MD
Craig Bates, MD, MS
Eric H. Beck, DO, MPH, NREMT-P
Sabina Braithwaite, MD, MPH
Eileen M. Bulger, MD
Anthony DeMond, MD
Mary Katherine Harper, DO
Douglas F. Kupas, MD
Brian Moore, MD
Joe A. Nelson, DO, MS
Manish I. Shah, MD
J. Matthew Sholl, MD, MPH
Harry Sibold, MD
Peter P. Taillac, MD
Contributing Authors
Kathleen Adelgais, MD, MPH
Lisa L. Booze, PharmD, CSPI
Lorin Browne, DO
Mark X. Cicero, MD
Toni Gross, MD, MPH
Kate Remick, MD

Technical Reviewers
Timothy T. Pieh, MD
Amy Raubenolt, MD, MPH, MEd
James C. Suozzi, DO, NRP

Key Federal Partners for 2014 Project
Drew Dawson (NHTSA)
Elizabeth Edgerton, MD, MPH (HRSA)
Susan McHenry (NHTSA)

Project Staff
Mary Hedges, MPA (NASEMSO)
Kevin McGinnis, MPS, Paramedic (NASEMSO)
II. Public Review Comment Contributors

Listed in the order comments were received through two comment periods:

TO BE ADDED FOLLOWING PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.

III. Medications

The project team considered the use of Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) Tall Man Letters methodology to avoid the miscommunication of lookalike drug names. Upon review of the list and the limited number of medications carried by EMS, as well as the expected use of this document, it was elected not to institute this measure into our medication list. We recommend EMS agencies consider incorporating these measures into practice where appropriate.


Reference: Trade names, class, pharmacologic action and contraindications (relative and absolute) information from the website http://www.medscape.com, accessed July 14, 2014 and July 15, 2014. Additional references include the 2010 American Heart Association Guidelines for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care and position statements from the American Academy of Clinical Toxicology and the European Association of Poison Control Centers (http://clintox.org/documents/positionpapers/Cathartics.pdf). NOTE: Not all contraindications listed on the http://www.medscape.com website were included for the purposes of this document. Contraindications which were not pertinent to EMS providers were not included for the purposes of streamlining this document.

MEDICATIONS

Name, Class, Pharmacologic Action, Indications, Contraindications

(The indications cited for the medications are specific to the EMS/prehospital setting.)

**Acetazolamide**

*Name* – Diamox Sequels®

*Class* – Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

*Pharmacologic Action* - Inhibits hydrogen ion excretion in renal tubule, increasing sodium, potassium, bicarbonate, and water excretion and producing alkaline diuresis

*Indications* – Acute mountain sickness

*Contraindications* – Known hypokalemia/hyponatremia, hypersensitivity to acetazolamide or sulfa, liver disease, renal disease, cirrhosis, long term administration in patients with chronic, noncongestive angle-closure glaucoma
**Acetaminophen**

**Name** – There are multiple over-the-counter medications, as well as scheduled drugs, that include acetaminophen (Tylenol®) as an active ingredient

**Class** – Analgesics, antipyretic, other

**Pharmacologic Action** - May work peripherally to block pain impulse generation; may also inhibit prostaglandin synthesis in CNS

**Indications** - Pain control, fever control

**Contraindications** - Hypersensitivity, severe acute liver disease

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**Acetic acid (vinegar)**

**Name** - Vinegar

**Class** – Other

**Pharmacologic Action** – Stabilizes nematocyst discharge in non-United States jellyfish thus decreasing pain

**Indications** – Pain control for jellyfish envenomation (outside of the United States (US))

**Contraindications** – May increase nematocyst discharge for US jellyfish and therefore should be used outside of the US only

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**Acetylcysteine**

**Name** - Mucomyst®, Acetadote®

**Class** – Antidotes, other

**Pharmacologic Action** - Acts as sulfhydryl group donor to restore liver glutathione; may also scavenge free radicals to prevent delayed hepatotoxicity as antioxidant; encourages sulfation pathway of metabolism for acetaminophen

**Indications** – Antidote for acetaminophen overdose

**Contraindications** – Acute asthma

*WARNING:* Nausea and vomiting are common adverse effects following the oral administration of acetylcysteine

---

**Activated Charcoal**

**Name** – Actidose-Aqua®

**Class** – Antidotes, other

**Pharmacologic Action** - Adsorbs a variety of drugs and chemicals (e.g. physical binding of a molecule to the surface of charcoal particles); desorption of bound particles may occur unless the ratio of charcoal to toxin is extremely high

**Indications** – Overdose and poisoning

**Contraindications** – Unprotected airway (beware of aspiration), caustic ingestions, intestinal obstruction
Adenosine
Name – Adenocard®
Class - Antidysrhythmics
Pharmacologic Action - Slows conduction through AV node and interrupts AV reentry pathways, which restore normal sinus symptoms
Indications – Conversion of regular, narrow complex tachycardia – stable supraventricular tachycardia (SVT) or regular, monomorphic wide complex tachycardia
Contraindications – Hypersensitivity, second or third degree AV Block (except those on pacemakers), sick sinus syndrome, atrial flutter or fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia

Albuterol
Name – Proventil®, Ventolin®, Proair®, Accuneb®
Class – Beta-2 agonist
Pharmacologic Action – Beta-2 receptor agonist with some beta-1 activity; relaxes bronchial smooth muscle with little effect on heart rate
Indications – Bronchospastic lung disease
Contraindications – Hypersensitivity, tachycardia secondary to heart condition

Amiodarone
Name – Pacerone®, Cordarone®, Nexterone®
Class - Class III antidysrhythmics
Pharmacologic Action - Class III antidysrhythmic agent, which inhibits adrenergic stimulation; affects sodium, potassium, and calcium channels; markedly prolongs action potential and repolarization; decreases AV conduction and sinus node function
Indications – Management of regular wide complex tachycardia in stable patients, irregular wide complex tachycardia in stable patients, and as antidysrhythmic for the management of ventricular fibrillation (VF) and pulseless ventricular tachycardia (VT)
Contraindications – Hypersensitivity, Severe sinus node dysfunction, second degree or third degree heart block or bradycardia causing syncope (except with functioning artificial pacemaker), cardiogenic shock
WARNING: Avoid during breastfeeding

Amyl Nitrite
Name – component of the Cyanide Antidote Kit®
Class – Cyanide antidote
Pharmacologic Action - Reacts with hemoglobin to form methemoglobin, an oxidized form of hemoglobin incapable of oxygen transport but with high affinity for cyanide. Cyanide preferentially binds to methemoglobin over cytochrome a3, forming the nontoxic cyanomethemoglobin
Indications - Acute cyanide toxicity
Contraindications – None in the case of suspected pure cyanide toxicity noted, documented hypersensitivity, suspected or confirmed smoke inhalation and/or carbon monoxide poisoning
WARNING: There is a risk of worsening hypoxia due to methemoglobin formation
Aspirin
Name – Multiple over-the-counter medications, as well as scheduled drugs, include aspirin as an active ingredient. These include, but are not limited to, Bayer Buffered Aspirin®, Alka-Seltzer with Aspirin®, Ascriptin®, Bayer Women’s Low Dose®, Ecotrin®
Class – Antiplatelet agent, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)
Pharmacologic Action - Inhibits synthesis of prostaglandin by cyclooxygenase; inhibits platelet aggregation; has antipyretic and analgesic activity
Indications – Antiplatelet agent for the care of patients suspected of suffering from an acute coronary syndrome
Contraindications - Hypersensitivity to aspirin or NSAIDs (aspirin-associated hypersensitivity reactions include aspirin-induced urticarial or aspirin-intolerant asthma), bleeding GI ulcers, hemolytic anemia from pyruvate kinase (PK) and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency, hemophilia, hemorrhagic diathesis, hemorrhoids, lactating mother, nasal polyps associated with asthma, sarcoidosis, thrombocytopenia, ulcerative colitis

Atropine
Name - Atropen®, a component of Mark I® kits and DuoDote®
Class – Anticholinergic, toxicity antidotes
Pharmacologic Action - Competitively inhibits action of acetylcholinesterase on autonomic effectors innervated by postganglionic nerves
Indications – Management of nerve agent toxicity, symptomatic bradycardia (primary or related to toxin ingestion), organophosphate and carbamate insecticide toxicity
NOTE: Ineffective in hypothermic bradycardia
Contraindications - No absolute contraindications for ACLS, documented hypersensitivity in non-ACLS/nerve agent/organophosphate scenarios
RELATIVE CONTRAINDICATIONS: Narrow-angle glaucoma, GI obstruction, severe ulcerative colitis, toxic megacolon, bladder outlet obstruction, myasthenia gravis, hemorrhage w/ cardiovascular instability, thyrotoxicosis

Calcium Chloride
Name – Calcium Chloride
Class – Antidotes, other; calcium salts
Pharmacologic Action - Bone mineral component; cofactor in enzymatic reactions, essential for neurotransmission, muscle contraction, and many signal transduction pathways
Indications – For use in topical burns (hydrofluoric acid) or for use in calcium channel blocker overdose
Contraindications – Hypercalcemia, documented hypersensitivity, life-threatening cardiac arrhythmias may occur in known or suspected severe hypokalemia
WARNING: There is a risk for digitalis toxicity. Be cautious of peripheral IV use as significant tissue necrosis at injection site may occur
Calcium Gluconate
Name – Gluconate®
Class – Antidotes, other; calcium salts
Pharmacologic Action - Bone mineral component; cofactor in enzymatic reactions, essential for neurotransmission, muscle contraction, and many signal transduction pathways
Indications - For use in topical burns (hydrofluoric acid) or for use in calcium channel blocker overdose
Contraindications – Hypercalcemia, documented hypersensitivity, sarcoidosis, life-threatening cardiac arrhythmias may occur in known or suspected severe hypokalemia
WARNING: There is a risk for digitalis toxicity

Cimetidine
Name - Tagamet®
Class – Histamine H2 antagonist
Pharmacologic Action - blocks H2-receptors of gastric parietal cells, leading to inhibition of gastric secretions
Indications – For the management of gastric or duodenal ulcers, gastroesophageal reflux, as an adjunct in the treatment of urticarial and/or pruritis in patients suffering from allergic reaction
Contraindications - Hypersensitivity to cimetidine or other H2-receptor antagonists

Dexamethasone
Name – Decadron®, Dexasone®
Class – Corticosteroid, anti-inflammatory drugs
Pharmacologic Action - Potent glucocorticoid with minimal to no mineralocorticoid activity
Decreases inflammation by suppressing migration of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs) and reducing capillary permeability; stabilizes cell and lysosomal membranes, increases surfactant synthesis, increases serum vitamin A concentration, and inhibits prostaglandin and proinflammatory cytokines; suppresses lymphocyte proliferation through direct cytolysis, inhibits mitosis, breaks down granulocyte aggregates, and improves pulmonary microcirculation
Indications - Used in the management of croup and bronchospasm, as well as the management of patients suffering from high altitude cerebral edema (HACE)
Contraindications – Documented hypersensitivity, systemic fungal infection, cerebral malaria

Dextrose
Name – D50W, DGlucose®, glucose
Class – Glucose-elevating agents; metabolic and endocrine, other
Pharmacologic Action - Parenteral dextrose is oxidized to carbon dioxide and water, and provides 3.4 kilocalories/gram of d-glucose
Indications – Used for the management of hypoglycemia
Contraindications - Hyperglycemia, anuria, diabetic coma, intracranial or intraspinal hemorrhage, dehydrated patients with delirium, glucose-galactose malabsorption syndrome, and documented hypersensitivity
**Diazepam**

Name – Valium®, Diastat®, AcuDial®

Class – Benzodiazepine, anticonvulsants, skeletal muscle relaxants, anxiolytic

Pharmacologic Action - Modulates postsynaptic effects of GABA-A transmission, resulting in an increase in presynaptic inhibition. Appears to act on part of the limbic system, as well as on the thalamus and hypothalamus, to induce a calming effect.

Indications – For use in agitated or violent patients, as well as for the management of seizures

Contraindications – Documented hypersensitivity, severe respiratory depression

**Diltiazem**

Name – Includes Cardizem®, Dilacor®, Diltiaz®

Class – Calcium channel blocker, antidysrhythmic type IV

Pharmacologic Action - Inhibits extracellular calcium ion influx across membranes of myocardial cells and vascular smooth muscle cells, resulting in inhibition of cardiac and vascular smooth muscle contraction and thereby dilating main coronary and systemic arteries; no effect on serum calcium concentrations; substantial inhibitory effects on cardiac conduction system, acting principally at AV node, with some effects at sinus node

Indications – For management of narrow complex tachycardias

Contraindications – Documented hypersensitivity, Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, Lown-Ganong-Levine syndrome, symptomatic severe hypotension (systolic BP < 90 mm Hg), sick sinus syndrome (if no pacemaker), second and third degree heart block (if no pacemaker present), and complete heart block. Contraindications for IV administration: Use in newborns (because of benzyl alcohol), concomitant beta-blocker therapy, cardiogenic shock, ventricular tachycardia (must determine whether origin is supraventricular or ventricular)

**Diphenhydramine**

Name – Benadryl®

Class - Antihistamine – first generation

Pharmacologic Action - Histamine H1-receptor antagonist of effector cells in respiratory tract, blood vessels, and GI smooth muscle

Indications – For urticarial and/or pruritis in the management of patients suffering from allergic reaction as well as for the management of patents suffering from dystonia/akasthesia

Contraindications – Documented hypersensitivity, use controversial in lower respiratory tract disease (such as acute asthma), premature infants and neonates
**Dopamine**

**Name** - Intropin®

**Class** – Inotropic agent; catecholamine; pressor

**Pharmacologic Action** - Endogenous catecholamine, acting on both dopaminergic and adrenergic neurons. Low dose stimulates mainly dopaminergic receptors, producing renal and mesenteric vasodilation; higher dose stimulates both beta-1-adrenergic and dopaminergic receptors, producing cardiac stimulation and renal vasodilation; large dose stimulates alpha-adrenergic receptors

**Indications** – As a pressor agent used in the management of shock

**Contraindications** - Hypersensitivity to dopamine, pheochromocytoma, ventricular fibrillation, uncorrected tachyarrhythmias

**WARNING**: Dopamine is a vesicant and can cause severe tissue damage if extravasation occurs

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**Droperidol**

**Name** - Inapsine®

**Class** – Antiemetic agents; antipsychotic

**Pharmacologic Action** - Antiemesis: dopamine receptor blockade in brain, predominantly dopamine-2 receptor. When reuptake is prevented, a strong antidopaminergic, antiserotonergic response occurs. Droperidol reduces motor activity, anxiety, and causes sedation; also possesses adrenergic-blocking, antifibrillatory, antihistaminic, and anticonvulsive properties

**Indications** – For use in the patient with acute delirium or psychosis

**Contraindications** – Hypersensitivity, known or suspected prolonged QT interval; QTC interval > 450 msec in females or ≥ 440 msec in males

**WARNING**: Use with caution in patients with bradycardia, cardiac disease, concurrent MAO inhibitor therapy, Class I and Class III dysrhythmics or other drugs that prolong the QT interval and cause electrolyte disturbances due to its adverse cardiovascular effects, i.e. QT prolongation, hypotension, tachycardia, and torsades de pointes

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**Epinephrine**

**Name** – EpiPen®, TwinJect®, Adrenaclick®, Auvi-Q, Adrenalin®, AsthmaNefrin®, Vaponefrin®

**Class** - Alpha/beta adrenergic agonist

**Pharmacologic Action** - Strong alpha-adrenergic effects, which cause an increase in cardiac output and heart rate, a decrease in renal perfusion and peripheral vascular resistance, and a variable effect on BP, resulting in systemic vasoconstriction and increased vascular permeability. Strong beta-1- and moderate beta-2-adrenergic effects, resulting in bronchial smooth muscle relaxation

Secondary relaxation effect on smooth muscle of stomach, intestine, uterus, and urinary bladder

**Indications** – For use in the management of patients suffering anaphylaxis, shock, cardiac arrest, bradycardia, or in the nebulized form for croup/bronchiolitis and IM form for refractory acute asthma

**Contraindications** – Hypersensitivity, cardiac dilatation and coronary insufficiency
**Famotidine**

**Name** - Pepcid®

**Class** – Histamine H2 antagonist

**Pharmacologic Action** - Blocks H2 receptors of gastric parietal cells, leading to inhibition of gastric secretions

**Indications** - For the management of gastric or duodenal ulcers, gastroesophageal reflux, as an adjunct in the treatment of urticarial and/or pruritus in patients suffering from allergic reaction

**Contraindications** - Hypersensitivity to famotidine or other H2-receptor antagonists

**Fentanyl**

**Name** – Currently only available in the generic form (formerly Sublimaze®)

**Class** – Synthetic opioid, opioid analgesics

**Pharmacologic Action** - Narcotic agonist-analgesic of opiate receptors; inhibits ascending pain pathways, thus altering response to pain; increases pain threshold; produces analgesia, respiratory depression, and sedation

**Indications** – Management of acute pain

**Contraindications** – Hypersensitivity

*WARNING:* Should be used with caution in the elderly and in patients with hypotension, suspected gastrointestinal obstruction, head injury, and concomitant CNS depressants

**Glucagon**

**Name** – GlucaGen®, Glucagon Emergency Kit®, GlucaGen HypoKit®

**Class** - Hypoglycemia antidotes, glucose-elevating agents, other antidotes (e.g. beta-blocker or calcium channel blocker overdose)

**Pharmacologic Action** - Insulin antagonist. Stimulates cAMP synthesis to accelerate hepatic glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Glucagon also relaxes smooth muscles of GI tract

**Indications** – For the management of hypoglycemic patients as well as patients suffering symptomatic bradycardia after beta blocker or calcium channel blocker overdose

**Contraindications** – Hypersensitivity, pheochromocytoma, insulinoma

*WARNING:* Nausea and vomiting are common adverse effects following the administration of glucagon

**Haloperidol**

**Name** – Haldol®, Haldol Decanoate®, Haloperidol LA®, Peridol®

**Class** – First generation antipsychotic

**Pharmacologic Action** - Antagonizes dopamine-1 and dopamine-2 receptors in brain; depresses reticular activating system and inhibits release of hypothalamic and hypophyseal hormones

**Indications** – For the management of acute psychosis or agitated/violent behavior refractory to non-pharmacologic interventions

**Contraindications** – Documented hypersensitivity, Severe CNS depression (including coma), neuroleptic malignant syndrome, poorly controlled seizure disorder, Parkinson’s disease
**WARNING**: Risk of sudden death, torsades de pointes, and prolonged QT interval from off-label IV administration of higher than recommended dose. Continuous cardiac monitoring is required if administering IV

**Hydrocortisone succinate**  
**Name** – Cortef®, SoluCortef®  
**Class** - Corticosteroid  
**Pharmacologic Action** - Glucocorticoid; elicits mild mineralocorticoid activity and moderate anti-inflammatory effects; controls or prevents inflammation by controlling rate of protein synthesis, suppressing migration of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs) and fibroblasts, and reversing capillary permeability  
**Indications** – For the management of adrenal insufficiency  
**Contraindications** - Untreated serious infections (except tuberculous meningitis or septic shock), idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, intrathecal administration (injection), documented hypersensitivity

**Hydroxocobalamin**  
**Name** – Cyanokit®  
**Class** – Cyanide antidote  
**Pharmacologic Action** - Vitamin B12 with hydroxyl group complexed to cobalt which can be displaced by cyanide resulting in cyanocobalamin that is renally excreted  
**Indications** – For the management of cyanide toxicity  
**Contraindications** – Documented hypersensitivity  
**WARNING**: Will cause discoloration of the skin and urine, can interfere with pulse oximetry. Due to its interference with certain diagnostic blood tests, the performance of prehospital phlebotomy is preferable prior to the administration of hydroxocobalamin

**Ibuprofen**  
**Name** – There are multiple over-the-counter medications that include ibuprofen, such as Advil®, Motrin®  
**Class** – Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)  
**Pharmacologic Action** - Inhibits synthesis of prostaglandins in body tissues by inhibiting at least 2 cyclo-oxygenase (COX) isoenzymes, COX-1 and COX-2. May inhibit chemotaxis, alter lymphocyte activity, decrease proinflammatory cytokine activity, and inhibit neutrophil aggregation; these effects may contribute to anti-inflammatory activity  
**Indications** – For the acute management of pain or as an antipyretic  
**Contraindications** - Aspirin allergy; perioperative pain in setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery; preterm infants with untreated proven or suspected infection; bleeding with active intracranial hemorrhage or GI bleed; thrombocytopenia, coagulation defects, proven or necrotizing enterocolitis, significant renal impairment, congenital heart disease where patency or the patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) is necessary for pulmonary or systemic blood flow
**Ipratropium**
Name – Atrovent®
Class – Anticholinergics, respiratory
Pharmacologic Action - Anticholinergic (parasympatholytic) agent; inhibits vagally mediated reflexes by antagonizing acetylcholine action; prevents increase in intracellular calcium concentration that is caused by interaction of acetylcholine with muscarinic receptors on bronchial smooth muscle
Indications – For the management of asthma and COPD
Contraindications - Documented hypersensitivity to ipratropium, atropine, or derivatives.

**Ketamine**
Name – Ketalar®
Class – General anesthetics, systemic
Pharmacologic Action - Produces dissociative anesthesia. Blocks N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor
Indications – For the management of agitated or violent behavior
Contraindications – Hypersensitivity
RELATIVE/CONTROVERSIAL CONTRAINDICATIONS: Head trauma, intracranial mass/hemorrhage, hypertension, angina, and stroke, underlying psychiatric disorder
WARNING: Overdose may lead to panic attacks and aggressive behavior; rarely seizures, increased ICP, and cardiac arrest. Very similar in chemical makeup to PCP (phencyclidine), but it is shorter acting and less toxic

**Ketoralac**
Name - Toradol®
Class – Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)
Pharmacologic Action - Inhibits synthesis of prostaglandins in body tissues by inhibiting at least 2 cyclo-oxygenase (COX) isoenzymes, COX-1 and COX-2. May inhibit chemotaxis, alter lymphocyte activity, decrease proinflammatory cytokine activity, and inhibit neutrophil aggregation; these effects may contribute to anti-inflammatory activity
Indications – For the acute management of moderately severe pain
Contraindications – Allergy to aspirin, ketorolac, or other NSAIDS; women who are in active labor or are breastfeeding, significant renal impairment particularly when associated with volume depletion, previous or current GI bleeding, intracranial bleeding, coagulation defects, patients with a high risk of bleeding

**Lidocaine**
Name – Lidocaine CV®, Lidopen®, Xylocaine®
Class – Class Ib antidysrhythmics
Pharmacologic Action - Class 1b antidysrhythmic; combines with fast sodium channels and thereby inhibits recovery after repolarization, resulting in decreasing myocardial excitability and conduction velocity
Indications – For the management of refractory or recurrent ventricular fibrillation or pulseless VT
Contraindications - Hypersensitivity to lidocaine or amide-type local anesthetic, Adams-Stokes syndrome, SA/AV/intraventricular heart block in the absence of artificial pacemaker. CHF, cardiogenic shock, second and third degree heart block (if no pacemaker is present), Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome

Lorazepam
Name - Ativan®
Class – Anticonvulsants, other; antianxiety agent; anxiolytics; benzodiazepines
Pharmacologic Action - Sedative hypnotic with short onset of effects and relatively long half-life; by increasing the action of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), which is a major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain, lorazepam may depress all levels of the CNS, including limbic and reticular formation
Indications – For the management of seizures, uncontrolled shivering in hypothermia, and for the management of agitated or violent patients suffering behavioral emergencies
Contraindications - Documented hypersensitivity, acute narrow angle glaucoma, severe respiratory depression, sleep apnea

Magnesium sulfate
Name - MgSO4
Class – Class V antidysrhythmic, electrolyte
Pharmacologic Action - Depresses CNS, blocks peripheral neuromuscular transmission, produces anticonvulsant effects; decreases amount of acetylcholine released at end-plate by motor nerve impulse. Slows rate of sino-atrial (SA) node impulse formation in myocardium and prolongs conduction time. Promotes movement of calcium, potassium, and sodium in and out of cells and stabilizes excitable membranes
Indications – For the management of torsades de pointes or for severe bronchoconstriction with impending respiratory failure, seizure during the third trimester of pregnancy or in the postpartum patient
Contraindications – Hypersensitivity, myocardial damage, diabetic coma, heart block, hypermagnesemia, hypercalcemia

Methylprednisolone
Name – Medrol®, Medrol Dosepak®, DepoMedrol®, SoluMedrol ®
Class – Corticosteroid, anti-inflammatory agent
Pharmacologic Action - Potent glucocorticoid with minimal to no mineralocorticoid activity. Modulates carbohydrate, protein, and lipid metabolism and maintenance of fluid and electrolyte homeostasis. Controls or prevents inflammation by controlling rate of protein synthesis, suppressing migration of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs) and fibroblasts, reversing capillary permeability, and stabilizing lysosomes at cellular level
Indications – For the management of acute bronchospastic disease as well as for adrenal insufficiency
**Contraindications** - Untreated serious infections, documented hypersensitivity, IM route is contraindicated in idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, traumatic brain injury (high doses)

**Metoclopramide**
**Name** – Reglan®, Metozolv ODT®
**Class** – Antiemetic agent, prokinetic agent
**Pharmacologic Action** - Blocks dopamine receptors (at high dose) and serotonin receptors in chemoreceptor trigger zone of CNS; and sensitizes tissues to acetylcholine; increases upper GI motility but not secretions; increases lower esophageal sphincter tone
**Indications** – For the management of nausea and vomiting
**Contraindications** - Hypersensitivity to metoclopramide or procainamide, GI hemorrhage, mechanical obstruction, perforation, history of seizures, pheochromocytoma. Other drugs causing extrapyramidal symptoms (e.g. phenothiazines, butyrophenones)

**Metoprolol**
**Name** – Lopressor®, Toprol XL®
**Class** – Beta blocker, beta-1 selective
**Pharmacologic Action** - Blocks response to beta-adrenergic stimulation; cardio selective for beta-1 receptors at low doses, with little or no effect on beta-2 receptors
**Indications** – For management of narrow complex tachycardias
**Contraindications** – Hypersensitivity. *When administered for hypertension or angina*: Sinus bradycardia, second or third degree AV block, cardiogenic shock, sick sinus syndrome (unless permanent pacemaker in place), severe peripheral vascular disease, pheochromocytoma. *When administered for myocardial infarction*: Severe sinus bradycardia with heart rate < 45 beats/minute, systolic BP < 100 mmHg, significant first-degree heart block (PR interval at least 0.24 seconds), moderate-to-severe cardiac failure
**WARNING**: May cause 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree AV block

**Midazolam**
**Name** – Versed®
**Class** - Anticonvulsants, other; antianxiety agent; anxiolytics; benzodiazepines
**Pharmacologic Action** - Binds receptors at several sites within the CNS, including the limbic system and reticular formation; effects may be mediated through gabba-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor system; increase in neuronal membrane permeability to chloride ions enhances the inhibitory effects of GABA; the shift in chloride ions causes hyperpolarization (less excitability) and stabilization of the neuronal membrane
**Indications** – For the management of seizures, uncontrolled shivering in hypothermia, and for the management of agitated or violent patients suffering behavioral emergencies
**Contraindications** - Documented hypersensitivity, severe respiratory depression, sleep apnea
**WARNING**: May cause respiratory depression, arrest, or apnea
**Morphine Sulfate**

**Name** – MS Contin®, Avinza®, Depodur®, Duramorph®, Infumorph®, Astramorph®, Kadian®, MSO₄

**Class** – Opioid analgesic

**Pharmacologic Action** - Narcotic agonist-analgesic of opiate receptors; inhibits ascending pain pathways, thus altering response to pain; produces analgesia, respiratory depression, and sedation; suppresses cough by acting centrally in medulla

**Indications** – Management of acute pain

**Contraindications** – Hypersensitivity, paralytic ileus, toxin-mediated diarrhea, respiratory depression, acute or severe bronchial asthma, upper airway obstruction, GI obstruction (extended release), hypercarbia (immediate release tablets/solution), upper airway obstruction (epidural/intrathecal), heart failure due to chronic lung disease, head injuries, brain tumors, deliriums tremens, seizure disorders, during labor when premature birth anticipated (injectable formulation), cardiac arrhythmia, increased intracranial or cerebrospinal pressure, acute alcoholism, use after biliary tract surgery, surgical anastomosis (suppository formulation)

**Naloxone**

**Name** – Narcan®, Evzio®

**Class** – Opioid reversal agent

**Pharmacologic Action** - Competitive opioid antagonist; synthetic congener of oxymorphone

**Indications** – Reversal of acute opioid toxicity

**Contraindications** - Hypersensitivity

**WARNING:** Administration of naloxone can result in the sudden onset of opiate withdrawal (agitation, tachycardia, pulmonary edema, nausea, vomiting, and, in neonates, seizures)

**Nifedipine**

**Name** – Procardia®, Adalat CC®, Nifedical®

**Class** - Calcium channel blocker

**Pharmacologic Action** - Calcium-channel blocker; inhibits transmembrane influx of extracellular calcium ions across myocardial and vascular smooth muscle cell membranes without changing serum calcium concentrations; this results in inhibition of cardiac and vascular smooth muscle contraction, thereby dilating main coronary and systemic arteries. Vasodilation with decreased peripheral resistance and increased heart rate

**Indications** – For the management of high altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE)

**Contraindications** - Hypersensitivity to nifedipine or other calcium-channel blockers, cardiogenic shock, concomitant administration with strong CYP3A4 inducers (e.g. rifampin, rifabutin, phenobarbital, phenytoin, carbamazepine, St. John's wort) significantly reduces nifedipine efficacy, Immediate release preparation (sublingually or orally) for urgent or emergent hypertension
**Nitrous Oxide**

**Name** – \( \text{N}_2\text{O} \)

**Class** – Weak inhalational anesthetic

**Pharmacologic Action** - Its analgesic mechanism of action is described as opioid in nature and may involve a number of spinal neuromodulators. The anxiolytic effect is similar to that of benzodiazepine and may involve gamma aminobutyric (GABA) receptors. The anesthesia mechanism may involve GABA and possibly N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors as well.[6] In general, the effect of nitrous oxide ceases as soon as the inhalation stops, with no residual effect.

**Indications** – Analgesia in the patient who is capable of self-administration of this medication

**Contraindications** – Significant respiratory compromise, suspected abnormal air-filled cavities (e.g. pneumothorax, bowel obstruction, air embolism).

**RELATIVE CONTRAINDICATIONS**: History of stroke, hypotension, pregnancy, known cardiac conditions, known vitamin B12 deficiency.

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**Nitroglycerin**

**Name** – Nitrostat®, Nitrolingual Pumpspray®, NitroQuick®

**Class** – Nitrates, anti-anginal

**Pharmacologic Action** - Organic nitrate which causes systemic venodilation, decreasing preload. Cellular mechanism: nitrate enters vascular smooth muscle and converted to nitric oxide (NO) leading to activation of cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) and vasodilation. Relaxes smooth muscle via dose-dependent dilation of arterial and venous beds to reduce both preload and afterload, and myocardial \( \text{O}_2 \) demand. Also improves coronary collateral circulation. Lower BP, increases heart rate, occasional paradoxical bradycardia.

**Indications** – As an anti-anginal medication for the management of chest pain as well as a reducer of preload for patients suffering from acute pulmonary edema

**Contraindications** - Hypersensitivity, acute myocardial infarction, severe anemia, recent use of erectile dysfunction medications (sildenafil (Viagra® – within last 24 hours), tadalafil (Cialis® – within last 48 hours), vardenafil (Levitra® – within last 48 hours), or other phosphodiesterease-5 inhibitors). There is potential for dangerous hypotension, narrow angle glaucoma (controversial: may not be clinically significant). Nitrates are contraindicated in the presence of hypotension (SBP < 90 mm Hg or ≥30 mm Hg below baseline), extreme bradycardia (< 50 bpm), tachycardia in the absence of heart failure (> 100 bpm), and right ventricular infarction.

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**Norepinephrine**

**Name** – Levophed®, Levarterenol®

**Class** – Alpha/beta adrenergic agonist

**Pharmacologic Action** - Strong beta-1 and alpha-adrenergic effects and moderate beta-2 effects, which increase cardiac output and heart rate, decrease renal perfusion and peripheral vascular resistance, and cause variable BP effects.

**Indications** – As a pressor agent used in the management of shock

**Contraindications** – Hypersensitivity, hypotension due to blood volume deficit, peripheral vascular thrombosis (except for lifesaving procedures).
**RELATIVE CONTRAINDICATIONS:** concomitant use with some general anesthetics: chloroform, trichloroethylene, cyclopropane, halothane

**WARNING:** Norepinephrine is a vesicant and can cause severe tissue damage if extravasation occurs. Do not use in the same IV line as alkaline solutions as these may deactivate it

**Olanzapine**
*Name* – Zyprexa®
*Class* – Antipsychotic, second generation, antimanic agents

**Pharmacologic Action** - May act through combination of dopamine and serotonin type 2 receptor site antagonism

**Indications** – For the management of agitated or violent patients suffering a behavioral emergency

**Contraindications** - Documented hypersensitivity

**WARNING:** Patients are at risk for severe sedation (including coma) or delirium after each injection and must be observed for at least 3 hours in registered facility with ready access to emergency response services. Patients are at significant risk of severe sedation when olanzapine is administered with benzodiazepines or to patients who have are taking benzodiazepines

**Ondansetron**
*Name* – Zofran®, Zofran ODT®, Zuplenz®
*Class* – Antiemetic, selective 5-HT3 antagonist

**Pharmacologic Action** - Mechanism not fully characterized; selective 5-HT3 receptor antagonist; binds to 5-HT3 receptors both in periphery and in CNS, with primary effects in GI tract. Has no effect on dopamine receptors and therefore does not cause extrapyramidal symptoms

**Indications** – For the management of nausea or vomiting

**NOTE:** EKG monitoring is recommended in patients who have electrolyte abnormalities, CHF, or bradyarrhythmias or who are also receiving other medications that cause QT prolongation

**Contraindications** – Hypersensitivity, coadministration with apomorphine; combination reported to cause profound hypotension and loss of consciousness

**WARNING:** May cause dose-dependent QT prolongation, avoid in patients with congenital long QT syndrome

**Oxymetazoline**
*Name* – Afrin®, Duramist Plus®, Dristan 12 Hr®, Sinarest 12 Hour®, Vicks Sinus 12 Hour®
*Class* – Decongestants, intranasal

**Pharmacologic Action** - Alpha-adrenergic agonist; stimulates alpha-adrenergic receptors and produces vasoconstriction in the arterioles of the nasal mucosa

**Indications** – For the management of epistaxis in the patient suffering facial trauma

**Contraindications** - Hypersensitivity
**Potassium iodide**

*Name* – Pima Syrup®, SSKI®, ThyroSafe®, ThyroShield®

*Class* – Antidotes, other; antithyroid agents

*Pharmacologic Action* – As a thyroid protective agent: Systemically circulating potassium iodide is readily taken up by thyroid gland by sodium/iodide transporter in basal membrane; blocking the thyroid uptake of radioactive isotopes of iodine; concentration gradient of thyroid gland to plasma is 20-50:1

*Indications* – Indicated during environmental radiation emergency to block uptake of radioactive iodine isotopes in thyroid and reduce risk of thyroid cancer

*Contraindications* - Iodine sensitivity (although allergy to radiocontrast media, contact dermatitis from iodine-containing antibacterials, allergy to seafood should not be considered evidence of potassium iodide allergy), hyperthyroidism, respiratory failure

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**Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM)**

*Name* – Protopam®, 2PAM Antidote®, Pralidoxime Auto Injector®, a component of Mark I® kits and DuoDote®

*Class* – Cholinergic, toxicity antidote

*Pharmacologic Action* - Binds to organophosphates and breaks alkyl phosphate-cholinesterase bond to restore activity of acetylcholinesterase

*Indications* – For the management of toxicity caused by organophosphate insecticides and related nerve gases (e.g. tabun, sarin, soman)

*Contraindications* – Documented hypersensitivity

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**Procainamide**

*Name* – Pronestyl®, Procanbid®

*Class* – Class Ia antidysrhythmic

*Pharmacologic Action* - Class Ia (membrane stabilizing) antidysrhythmic agent; inhibits recovery after repolarization resulting in decreasing myocardial excitability and conduction velocity. Direct membrane depressant that decreases conduction velocity, prolongs refractoriness, decreases automaticity and reduces repolarization abnormalities

*Indications* – For the management of stable patients with regular, wide complex tachycardia

*Contraindications* - Hypersensitivity to procainamide or other ingredients, complete heart block, second or third degree AV block, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), torsades de pointes

*RELATIVE CONTRAINDICATION* - Patients with QT prolongation

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**Prochlorperazine**

*Name* – Compazine®

*Class* – Antiemetic agent; antipsychotics, phenothiazine

*Pharmacologic Action* - Antiemetic: antidopaminergic effect, blocking dopamine receptors in the brain, blocking vagus nerve in GI tract. Antipsychotic: Blocking mesolimbic dopamine receptors, and blocking alpha-adrenergic receptors (D1 and D2) in brain

*Indications* – For the management of nausea and vomiting
**Contraindications** - Documented hypersensitivity to phenothiazines, coma, severe CNS depression, concurrent use of large amounts of CNS depressants, poorly controlled seizure disorder, subcortical brain damage, pediatric surgery, children < 2 years or weighing < 9 kg

**Sildenafil**
**Name** – Revatio®, Viagra®
**Class** – Pulmonary artery hypertension therapy, PDE-5 inhibitors; phosphodiesterase-5 enzyme inhibitor
**Pharmacologic Action** - Inhibits PDE-5, increasing cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) to allow smooth-muscle relaxation
**Indications** – As an adjunct to descent in the management of high altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE)
**Contraindications** - Concomitant use of organic nitrates in any form (e.g. nitroglycerin, isosorbide, illicit “poppers”) either regularly or intermittently, increases risk of severe or potentially fatal hypotension, hypersensitivity
**WARNING**: Hypotension may occur due to vasodilation

**Sodium Bicarbonate**
**Name** - Bicarb
**Class** – Antidote, other
**Pharmacologic Action** - Increases blood and urinary pH by releasing a bicarbonate ion, which in turn neutralizes hydrogen ion concentrations
**Indications** – For the management of cardiac arrest in cases in which either hyperkalemia or tricyclic antidepressant (TCA) overdose are suspected as contributory, QRS prolongation in known or suspected TCA overdose
**Contraindications** – Documented hypersensitivity, severe pulmonary edema, known alkalosis, hypernatremia, or hypocalcemia

**Sodium Nitrite**
**Name** - Nithiodote®
**Class** – Cyanide antidote
**Pharmacologic Action** - Nitrites create methemoglobin to bind to cyanide
**Indications** – For the management of cyanide toxicity
**Contraindications** – Documented hypersensitivity, suspected or confirmed smoke inhalation and/or carbon monoxide poisoning
**WARNING**: There is a risk of worsening hypoxia due to methemoglobin formation. In addition, sodium nitrite can cause serious adverse reactions and death from hypotension and methemoglobin formation. Monitor to ensure adequate perfusion and oxygenation during treatment with sodium nitrite
**Sodium Thiosulfate**  
Name- Nithiodote®  
Class – Cyanide antidote  
Pharmacologic Action - Thiosulfate is sulfur donor utilized by rhodenase to convert cyanide to less toxic thiocyanate  
Indications – For the management of cyanide toxicity  
Contraindications – Documented hypersensitivity

**Sorbitol**  
Name - Sorbitol  
Class – Laxatives, osmotic  
Pharmacologic Action - Polyalcoholic sugar with hyperosmotic effects  
Indications – Administered for the management of patients suffering from toxic ingestions  
Contraindications - Acute abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis or undiagnosed abdominal pain, documented hypersensitivity  
WARNING: Sorbitol is no longer recommended to be given with activated charcoal

**Tadalafil**  
Name – Cialis®, Adcirca®  
Class – Pulmonary artery hypertension therapy, PDE-5 inhibitors; phosphodiesterase-5 enzyme inhibitor  
Pharmacologic Action - Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH): inhibits PDE-5, increasing cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) to allow relaxation of pulmonary vascular smooth-muscle cells and vasodilation of pulmonary vasculature  
Indications – As an adjunct to descent in the management of high altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE)  
Contraindications - Concomitant use of any form of organic nitrates (e.g. nitroglycerin, isosorbide dinitrate, isosorbide mononitrate, illicit “poppers”), either regularly or intermittently; may potentiate hypotensive effect of nitrates. Hypersensitivity, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome and exfoliative dermatitis  
WARNING: Hypotension may occur due to vasodilation

**Ziprasidone**  
Name - Geodon®  
Class – Second generation antipsychotic  
Pharmacologic Action - Acts as antagonist at dopamine-2 and serotonin type 1 and 2 (5HT1D, 5HT2A) receptors; acts as agonist at serotonin 5HT1A receptor; moderately inhibits reuptake of norepinephrine and serotonin; has alpha-blocking and antihistaminic activity  
Indications – For the management of agitated or violent patients suffering a behavioral emergency  
Contraindications - Documented hypersensitivity, any drugs or conditions that prolong QT interval, recent acute myocardial infarction, uncompensated heart failure
### IV. Approved Abbreviations

The following is the Project’s list of approved medical abbreviations used in this document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; (≤)</td>
<td>less than (less than or equal to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; (≥)</td>
<td>more/greater than (more/greater than or equal to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>acute coronary syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AED</td>
<td>automatic external defibrillator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-FIB</td>
<td>atrial fibrillation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALS</td>
<td>advanced life support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>altered mental status</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>aspirin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AV</td>
<td>atrioventricular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLS</td>
<td>basic life support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>beats per minute</td>
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<td>BSA</td>
<td>body surface area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVM</td>
<td>bag-valve-mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABG</td>
<td>coronary artery bypass graft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>coronary artery disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>chief complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF</td>
<td>congestive heart failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNS</td>
<td>central nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>carbon monoxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>carbon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>chest pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPAP</td>
<td>continuous positive airway pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPR</td>
<td>cardiopulmonary resuscitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-SECTION</td>
<td>caesarean section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-SPINE</td>
<td>cervical spine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>cat scan, Cardiac Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVA</td>
<td>cerebrovascular accident (stroke)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5W</td>
<td>5% dextrose in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DKA</td>
<td>diabetic ketoacidosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNI</td>
<td>do not intubate</td>
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<td>do not resuscitate</td>
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<td>electroencephalogram</td>
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<td>Definition</td>
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<td>liters per minutes</td>
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<td>microgram(s)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>millisecond</td>
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<td>motor vehicle crash</td>
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<tr>
<td>N/V</td>
<td>nausea/vomiting</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NRB</td>
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<td>NS</td>
<td>normal saline</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSR</td>
<td>normal sinus rhythm</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>pulse</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>premature atrial contraction</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>pulmonary embolus</td>
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<td>pulseless electrical activity</td>
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<td>orally</td>
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<td>physician orders for life-sustaining treatment</td>
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<td>PPE</td>
<td>personal protection equipment</td>
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<td>prn</td>
<td>as needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>premature ventricular contraction</td>
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<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>every (e.g. q 3-5 minutes)</td>
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<td>RR</td>
<td>respiratory rate</td>
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<td>subcutaneous</td>
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<td>SL</td>
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<td>shortness of breath</td>
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<td>SVT</td>
<td>supraventricular tachycardia</td>
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<td>T</td>
<td>temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>TBSA</td>
<td>total body surface area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCA</td>
<td>tricyclic antidepressants</td>
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<td>TIA</td>
<td>transient ischemic attack</td>
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<tr>
<td>TID</td>
<td>three times a day</td>
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<td>TKO</td>
<td>to keep open</td>
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<tr>
<td>VF</td>
<td>ventricular fibrillation</td>
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<tr>
<td>VS</td>
<td>vital signs</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT</td>
<td>ventricular tachycardia</td>
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<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>years old (years of age)</td>
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V. Burn and Burn Fluid Charts

**Burn Size Chart 1**

Patient’s hand = 1%
Total Body Surface Area

Source: Used with permission, University of Utah Burn Center
Burn Size Chart 2

Source: American Heart Association, Pediatric Advanced Life Support Textbook, 2013
## Percentage of Total Body Surface Area by Age, Anatomic Structure, and Body Habitus

### Adult

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anatomic structure</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anterior head</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior head</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior torso</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior torso</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior leg, each</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior leg, each</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior arm, each</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior arm, each</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitalia, perineum</td>
<td>1%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Child

<table>
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<th>Anatomic structure</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior head</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior torso</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior torso</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior leg, each</td>
<td>6.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior leg, each</td>
<td>6.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior arm, each</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior arm, each</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitalia/perineum</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adult, obese > 80 kg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anatomic structure</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head and neck</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior torso</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior torso</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg, each</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm, each</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitalia/perineum</td>
<td>0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Infant < 10 kg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anatomic structure</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head and neck</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior torso</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior torso</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg, each</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm, each</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitalia/perineum</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parkland Formula

For patients who require fluid resuscitation, consider use of the Parkland formula to calculate the volume of normal saline or Lactated Ringer’s solution that should be administered intravenously to ensure hemodynamic stability.

Volume of Intravenous Fluid required in the first 24 hours (in ml) =
(4 X patient weight in kg) X (Percentage of total body surface area burned)

The first half of the volume of fluid should be administered over the first 8 hours following the burn with the remaining fluid administered over the following 16 hours.

For pediatric patients, a weight-based assessment tool (length-based tape or other system) should be used to provide a more accurate estimate of the patient’s weight. Likewise, the total body surface area (BSA) estimates are different for pediatric patients compared to adults due to larger head and trunk size. For children, the palmar surface of the hand (not including the fingers is approximately equal to 1% BSA. The guidelines listed above will provide assistance during the estimation of the percentage of total body surface area burned for patients of various ages and body habitus.
Burn Injury IV Fluid Rates
Infusion Rate > 30 KG

*Fluid of choice LR/NS. DO NOT use dextrose containing fluids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wt (lbs)</th>
<th>% TBSA</th>
<th>8 Hrs of care</th>
<th>60 gtt set, gt/min</th>
<th>20 gtt set, gt/min</th>
<th>15 gtt set, gt/min</th>
<th>10 gtt set, gt/min</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Patients with traumatic injuries may require additional fluids.
### Burn Injury IV Fluid Rates

#### Fluid Infusion Rate < 30 KG

*Fluid of choice LR/NS. DO NOT use dextrose containing fluids*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wt (lbs)</th>
<th>Wt (kg)</th>
<th>% TBSA</th>
<th>/Hr for 1st 8 Hrs of care</th>
<th>60 gtt set, gt/min</th>
<th>20 gtt set, gt/min</th>
<th>15 gtt set, gt/min</th>
<th>10 gtt set, gt/min</th>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>112.6</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Used with permission, University of Utah Burn Center. [https://crisisstandardsofcare.utah.edu](https://crisisstandardsofcare.utah.edu).
VI. Neurologic Status Assessment

Neurologic status assessment involves establishing a baseline and then trending any change in patient neurologic status. Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) is frequently used, but there are often errors in applying and calculating this score. With this in consideration, Glasgow Coma Score may not be more valid than a simpler field approach. Either AVPU (Alert, Verbal, Painful, Unresponsive – see below) or only the motor component of the GCS may more effectively serve in this capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glasgow Coma Score</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Pediatric</th>
<th>Adult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No eye opening</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Eye opening to pain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Eye opening to verbal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eyes open spontaneously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No vocalization</td>
<td>No verbal response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Inconsolable, agitated</td>
<td>Incomprehensible sounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inconsistently consolable, moaning</td>
<td>Inappropriate words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cries but consolable, inappropriate interactions</td>
<td>Confused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Smiles, oriented to sounds, follows objects, interacts</td>
<td>Oriented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No motor response</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Extension to pain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Flexion to pain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>withdraws from pain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Localizes pain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Obeys commands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AVPU

A: The patient is alert

V: The patient responds to verbal stimulus

P: The patient responds to painful stimulus

U: The patient is completely unresponsive
VII. Normal Vital Signs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Heart Rate</th>
<th>Resp Rate</th>
<th>Systolic BP</th>
<th>Temp (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 d – 1 m</td>
<td>&gt; 205</td>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>&lt;36 or &gt;38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 1 m - 3 m</td>
<td>&gt; 205</td>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
<td>&lt;36 or &gt;38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 3 m - 1 r</td>
<td>&gt; 190</td>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
<td>&lt;36 or &gt;38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 1 y - 2 y</td>
<td>&gt; 190</td>
<td>&gt; 40</td>
<td>&lt; 70 + (age in yr × 2)</td>
<td>&lt;36 or &gt;38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 2 y - 4 y</td>
<td>&gt; 140</td>
<td>&gt; 40</td>
<td>&lt; 70 + (age in yr × 2)</td>
<td>&lt;36 or &gt;38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 4 y - 6 y</td>
<td>&gt; 140</td>
<td>&gt; 34</td>
<td>&lt; 70 + (age in yr × 2)</td>
<td>&lt;36 or &gt;38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 6 y - 10 y</td>
<td>&gt; 140</td>
<td>&gt; 30</td>
<td>&lt; 70 + (age in yr × 2)</td>
<td>&lt;36 or &gt;38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 10 y - 13 y</td>
<td>&gt; 100</td>
<td>&gt; 30</td>
<td>&lt; 90</td>
<td>&lt;36 or &gt;38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 13 y</td>
<td>&gt; 100</td>
<td>&gt; 16</td>
<td>&lt; 90</td>
<td>&lt;36 or &gt;38.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIII. Evidence-based Guidelines - Grade Methodology

An Overview of GRADE Methodology

Although engagement in quality EMS research has increased significantly, the demand for evidence-based quality prehospital research continues to exceed its availability. The need for evidence-based prehospital patient care protocols was clearly recognized by the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies and clearly stated in 2007 in *The Future of Emergency Care: Emergency Medical Services at the Crossroads.*

The Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology is a transparent process where the available research is reviewed and assessed by a panel of subject matter experts. Following this thorough review process, the available research is reviewed and graded for its validity based upon the assessment of the workgroup, and an evidence-based guideline (EBG) is developed based upon the outcome of the workgroup.

The Federal Interagency Committee on Emergency Medical Services (FICEMS) and the National EMS Advisory Council (NEMSAC) approved a National Prehospital Evidence-based Guideline Model Process for the development, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based guidelines. This Model Process recommends the use of the GRADE methodology for the guideline development tool. The six process steps of the GRADE EBG development tool are:

- Assemble the expert panel and provide GRADE training
- Define the EBG content area and establish the specific clinical questions to address in patient, intervention, comparison, and outcome (PICO) format
- Prioritize outcomes to facilitate systematic literature searches
- Create GRADE tables (or evidence profiles) for each PICO question
- Vet and endorse GRADE evidence tables and draft recommendations
- Synthesize recommendations into an EMS protocol and visual algorithm

The current evidence-based guidelines cited in this document were created for and released by NHTSA; however, the GRADE methodology is not proprietary to NHTSA or any other organization. Local, regional, and state EMS agencies and EMS systems are encouraged to support the ongoing need for quality prehospital care, improved patient outcome, and the growing demand for EBGs for EMS.

References: