



PATIENT CARE PROTOCOLS EMT - BASIC

Fifth Edition, June 24, 2009

PATIENT CARE PROTOCOLS

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Patient Care Protocols

PREFACE

These protocols are intended to guide the Emergency Medical Technician - Basic, in the treatments of patients. Anyone who wants to change the protocols can make a request in writing to the State Emergency Medicine Control Committee, or you may make the request by email to

Dr. John Campbell, EMS Medical Director:
Alabama State Emergency Medical Control Committee
C/O Office of EMS and Trauma
Alabama Department of Public Health
P.O. Box 30310
Montgomery, AL 36130-3017

Or John.Campbell@adph.state.al.us

These Patient Care Protocols contain ALL the allowable procedures for EMTs. EMTs are responsible for their actions within the respective scope of privilege of the license that they hold. OLMD cannot order EMTs to perform procedures or administer medications that are not presented in these protocols. EMTs should respectfully decline any orders which would cause them to violate their scope of privilege.

The medication section of the protocols is provided for information purposes only. EMTs may administer medications only as listed in the protocol unless OLMD orders a deviation.

These Patient Care Protocols also serve as a reference for physicians providing OLMD to EMTs. Treatment direction, which is more appropriate to the patient's condition than the protocol, should be provided by the physician as long as the EMT scope of privilege is not exceeded. Treatment direction includes basic care, advanced procedures, and medication administration. OLMD can expect an EMT to respectfully decline any orders which would cause them to violate their scope of privilege.

Adult versus Pediatric protocols: As a general rule a pediatric patient is defined as someone aged 15 years or younger unless otherwise noted in the protocols. Anything pertaining to pediatric patients will be in the **Tahoma Font and in Bold as well as colored green.**

PROTOCOL UPDATES

The Patient Care Protocol manual is revised through edition updates. Edition updates are performed by request of the State Emergency Medical Control Committee (SEMCC) or the Office of EMS & Trauma (OEMST) Director. Edition updates incorporate revised and new protocols which have been approved since the previous edition release. The editions are numbered. The protocols are updated through REVISIONS. Each protocol can be revised individually and the revision and revision date are noted on the protocol in the upper right hand corner. The revisions are lettered.

Patient Care Protocols

SECTION 1: RESPONSE

1. Determine from dispatch information the potential to need certain protocols, equipment, and personnel.
2. Approach each scene with a scene size-up to assure your safety. If the scene appears unsafe, “stage” in a safe area until the scene is secure.
3. Approach the patient with appropriate equipment. The minimum equipment should consist of such items necessary to obtain vital signs, clear and maintain the airway and provide oxygen. The AED should be considered part of the equipment on any event where cardiac problems are suspected.
4. If the scene requires resources such as rescue, haz-mat, or air transport, request the necessary assistance.
5. Utilize personal protective equipment when appropriate to protect yourself as well as the patient.
6. Approach the patient and gain a history while at the same time assessing airway, breathing, and circulation.
7. Problems found with any primary survey should be corrected as much as possible before beginning a secondary survey or ongoing exam.
8. After the primary survey, the appropriate protocol(s) should be followed.
9. A secondary survey and/or ongoing exam should be performed if there is time.
10. Communications with the receiving hospital should be established as quickly as possible.
11. If OLMD is needed, call as early in the treatment sequence as possible.

Patient Care Protocols

SECTION 2: PATIENT RIGHTS

1. The EMT-Basic protocols are intended for use with a conscious, consenting patient, or an unconscious (implied consent) patient. An adult is considered to be of sound mind unless obviously under the influence of drugs or alcohol or has been determined by a judge to be incompetent. If the person is obviously under the influence of alcohol or drugs and yet refuses treatment, see three (3) below.
2. If a conscious, rational patient refuses treatment, you should comply with the patient's request and document the refusal. If in your judgment a patient who has refused treatment (whether competent or incompetent) needs emergency care, contact OLMD.
3. If a patient may harm him/herself and refuses treatment, you should contact your on-line Hospital (and police if necessary). If the patient threatens harm to you, move from the close proximity of the patient, and from harm's way. If the police are unable or unwilling to restrain the patient, your responsibility is completed with your notification of the police agency and medical direction.
4. If a patient's family, physician, or nursing home refuses treatment for a patient, protocols are contained herein to deal with those situations.
5. An adult patient who is conscious and alert has the right to select a hospital to which he/she is to be transported, and neither the EMS service nor OLMD has the right to override that decision. If the hospital is on diversion status and the patient still demands to be taken to that hospital, the EMS service must honor this request and OLMD cannot override this decision. If, in your judgment, transport to the patient's chosen hospital will cause loss of life or limb, and you cannot convince the patient to allow you to take him/her to a more appropriate hospital, contact your OLMD or service medical director and ask him/her to speak to the patient. If the patient still demands to go to the inappropriate hospital, you must honor this request.
6. If the patient is unconscious or has an altered mental status, you should normally take the patient to the hospital requested by the immediate family. If that hospital is on diversion or is not appropriate for the patient's problem you should contact OLMD and transport the patient to the hospital he/she orders. Patients in cardiac arrest should always be transported to the closest emergency department.
7. If the patient requests to be taken to a hospital out of your normal service area or that transport would leave your community without ambulance service, you may request a backup ambulance (or an ambulance from the hospital to which the patient requests to be transported) to transport the patient. This may require taking the patient (if unstable) to the nearest appropriate hospital while transportation is arranged. This is not a license to circumvent the statewide trauma system by always taking trauma patients to your local hospital instead of directly to the closest trauma center. If you are unable to comply with your regional trauma plan you must contact the Office of EMS & Trauma to develop a plan to correct this.
- 8. When a minor may give consent generally: Public Health Laws of Alabama, 2006 edition, 22-8-4 states, "Any minor who is 14 years of age or older, or has**

graduated from high school, or is married, or having been married is divorced or is pregnant may give effective consent to any legally authorized medical, dental, or health or mental health services for himself or herself, and the consent of no other person shall be necessary." (Acts 1971, No 2281, p. 3681, 1). An EMT may treat and/or transport, under the doctrine of implied consent, a minor who requires immediate care to save his/her life or prevent serious injury. The age of adulthood in Alabama is 19 years old. If an unemancipated minor is old enough to consent but refuses (or their parent or legal guardian refuses) care that you think is needed, contact OLMD.

- 9. In other situations involving minors where no parental contact can be obtained, OLMD contact is mandatory. To err on the side of treatment is the safe approach. Careful documentation is important.**

Patient Care Protocols

SECTION 3: Medical Direction for Medications and Procedures

SECTION 3.1 SCOPE OF PRIVILEGE

A licensed Emergency Medical Technician-Basic is authorized to perform procedures and administer medications as defined by these protocols.

EMT-Basic Scope of Privilege

An EMT-Basic, licensed by the ADPH-OEMST, is authorized to perform patient care procedures and administer medications as follows:

Procedures:

1. Patient assessment including taking and recording vital signs and appropriate history.
2. Administration of supplemental oxygen via cannula or mask.
3. Administration of aspirin for suspected cardiac chest pain and stroke.
4. Use of oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal airways.
5. Use of bag-valve mask.
6. Use of mouth to mask device with or without supplemental oxygen.
7. Use of pulse oximetry devices.
8. Opening and maintaining a patent airway using simple airway maneuvers.
9. Use of suction equipment.
10. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
11. Simple management of a cardiac emergency including the use of an AED.
12. Acquiring and transmitting 12-lead EKG (if AED is capable).
13. Control of bleeding and shock through positioning, direct pressure, and tourniquet.
14. Use of hemostatic agents.
15. Bandaging.
16. Spinal Motion Restriction.
17. Splinting including traction splint.
18. Joint dislocation immobilization.
19. Application of pneumatic anti-shock garment.
20. Assistance with emergency childbirth, NOT including any surgical procedures.
21. Capillary puncture for the purpose of blood glucose monitoring.
22. Use of automated glucometer.
23. Properly lifting and moving a patient.
24. Patient extrication.
25. Mass casualty incident triage including triage tags.
26. Scene management, such as directing traffic, but only when such activities do not interfere with patient care duties and law enforcement personnel are not at the scene.

Medications:

1. Administration of activated charcoal, aspirin, oxygen, and glucose paste;
2. Assist self-administration of nitroglycerin, auto-inhalers, and auto-injection epinephrine;
3. Site maintenance of heparin locks and saline locks

Patient Care Protocols

SECTION 3: Medical Direction for Medications and Procedures (continued)

SCOPE OF PRIVILEGE LIMITATIONS

An EMT is prohibited from performing any procedure or utilizing any medication not approved by the State Board of Health even though they may have been taught these medications and procedures in their EMT curriculum.

SECTION 3.2 MEDICAL DIRECTION HOSPITALS

Medical direction must be provided by a medical direction hospital, or the agency's designated Medical Director if he/she has a current Medical Control Physician Identification (MCPI) number and is board certified in emergency medicine or is current in ACLS and ATLS. Medical direction hospitals are defined as those hospitals that provide OLMD by physicians with current medical control physician certification and MCPI numbers. Hospitals that do not provide OLMD are referred to as non-medical direction hospitals. Medical direction hospitals shall provide requested OLMD for all patients being transported to their facility. All medical direction for patients transported to non-medical direction hospitals must come from a medical direction hospital as outlined in the Regional Medical Control Plan or from the agency's designated Medical Director if he/she has a current MCPI number and is board certified in emergency medicine or is current in ACLS and ATLS.

SECTION 3.3 PHYSICIAN MEDICAL DIRECTION

Medical direction for medications and patient care procedures is provided under physician oversight. To provide on-line medical direction a physician must have taken the medical direction course and hold a current medical direction physician identification number. Category A medications can be given and Category A procedures performed without direct physician contact as long as the patient is stable. In such cases only a report to a nurse or paramedic at the receiving hospital is necessary. Category B medications and procedures, however, require contact with a physician prior to administration. A report should be made to the physician in any case in which the patient is unstable. Medication orders may be signed by an OLMD physician or by the service's medical director.

SECTION 3.4 MEDICATION AND PROCEDURE CATEGORIES

Category A (CAT A): A medication or procedure that can be given or performed by protocol.

Category B (CAT B): A medication or procedure that requires the EMT to contact OLMD PRIOR TO administration or performance.

ADULT CATEGORY A MEDICATIONS AND PROCEDURES

A medication or procedure that can be given or performed by protocol.

MEDICATION/PROCEDURE	PROTOCOL
Aspirin	Chest Pain
12-Lead EKG	All Protocols as indicated
Glucose paste	Hypoglycemia
Hemostatic Agents	All Protocols as indicated
Oxygen	All Protocols as indicated
Pulse Oximetry	All Protocols as indicated
AED	Cardiac arrest

June 24, 2009

PEDIATRIC CATEGORY A MEDICATIONS AND PROCEDURES

A medication or procedure that can be given or performed by protocol.

MEDICATION/PROCEDURE	PROTOCOL
Hemostatic agents	External bleeding that can't be controlled
Oxygen	All Protocols as indicated
Pulse Oximetry	All Protocols as indicated

Category B: Medications or procedures that may be used by the EMT-Basic in accordance with the protocols after contact with the medical direction physician PRIOR TO the medication/procedure being used as directed by the protocols.

MEDICATION/PROCEDURE	PROTOCOL
Activated Charcoal	Poisons & Overdoses (both Adult and Pediatric)
Aspirin	Cardiac Symptoms (Pediatric only)

SECTION 3.5 OPTIONAL MEDICATIONS AND PROCEDURES

Licensed services are required to carry and provide most of the medications and equipment necessary to perform patient care procedures as directed by the protocols. However, optional medications and procedures are NOT required and medical directors have the option to make all, some, or none required for his/her particular service. Optional medications and procedures, listed below, are CAT A and/or CAT B as directed by the protocols and listed in the Category A and Category B tables.

PROCEDURES	WHEN TO USE	NOTE
12 Lead EKG	Chest Pain and/or Chest Trauma	Required if Available

Patient Care Protocols

SECTION 4: Treatment Protocols

GENERAL PATIENT CARE**4.1**

NOTE: WHEN FILLING OUT THE EPCR, THIS PROTOCOL CAN BE LISTED IF THERE IS NO SPECIFIC PROTOCOL FOR USE IN TREATING YOUR PATIENT

SCENE SIZE-UP**PRIMARY SURVEY TO INCLUDE HISTORY AND VITAL SIGNS****AIRWAY:**

- A. Maintain patency.
- B. Suction as needed.

BREATHING:

- A. Oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading of >95%.
- B. Assist breathing as needed.

CIRCULATION:

Consider AED if available and patient is pulseless and apneic.

**FOLLOW PROTOCOL SPECIFIC HISTORY, ASSESSMENT, AND TREATMENT
FOLLOW COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL
SECONDARY SURVEY
ONGOING EXAM**

NOTE: IF PATIENT IS UNSTABLE, CALL FOR ALS INTERCEPT (IF AVAILABLE AND IT CAN SHORTEN TIME TO ALS CARE). DO NOT CALL FOR ALS INTERCEPT IF YOU CAN GET THE PATIENT TO AN APPROPRIATE HOSPITAL BEFORE ALS CAN REACH YOU.

COMMUNICATIONS**4.2****NOTIFY NURSE OR PARAMEDIC AT RECEIVING HOSPITAL FOR:**

- A. Stable patients
- B. Stable patients requiring only Category A treatment
 - Contact the nurse or paramedic as soon as reasonably possible after leaving the scene.
 - The nurse or paramedic is responsible for notifying the receiving physician

PROCEDURE:

- A. EMTs should contact the receiving hospital.
- B. The format of the report to the receiving hospital is as follows:
 1. Unit identification.
 2. Age and sex of patient.
 3. Condition of patient (stable/unstable).
 4. Chief complaint or reason for transport.
 5. Very brief pertinent medical history (one sentence if possible).
 6. Pertinent treatment rendered.
 7. Estimated time of arrival in the emergency department.

PATIENT REPORT

The patient report should be provided as soon as practical once transport is begun. In order to minimize air time, all reports should be given in this order and when practical should not exceed one (1) minute in length. The patient report was not meant to be a full patient history. The report should relay only immediate pertinent patient care information.

CALL OLMD:

- A. Call as early as reasonably possible about all unstable patients.
- B. Before using Category B procedures or medications.
- C. If in doubt as to protocol or procedures needed.
- D. If you need medical advice.

SPECIAL NOTE:

When making your report to the receiving hospital, do not refer to a patient as a “psychiatric patient” unless he/she is under a psychiatric hold as described below.

In prehospital care no one who is acting inappropriately is a “psychiatric” patient unless that patient is under a psychiatric hold by a doctor, mental health professional, or police officer. Any patient with altered mental status or inappropriate behavior should be treated according to the appropriate medical protocol, such as coma or altered mental status.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Pain: PQRST – Place, Quality, Radiation, Severity, and Time began.
- B. Associated symptoms: Nausea, vomiting (bloody or coffee-ground) diarrhea, constipation, bloody stool, urinary difficulties, menstrual history, or fever.
- C. History: Previous trauma, abnormal ingestion, medications, known disease, surgery, pregnant or missed periods.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs.
- B. Abdomen: Tenderness, rebound tenderness, guarding, rigidity, bowel sounds, distention, or pulsating mass.
- C. Emesis: Type and amount.
- D. Note any evidence of blood in emesis or of rectal blood.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency (vomiting precautions).
- B. Breathing - Oxygen to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) of >95%.
- C. Circulation - obtain vital signs frequently and monitor for shock.
 - If shock syndrome present, proceed to Shock Protocol.
- D. Position of comfort.
- E. Give nothing by mouth.
- F. Reassess patient frequently:
 - If abnormal vital signs call for ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- G. Record your information and call to receiving hospital.
- H. If you have called for ALS intercept, determine estimated arrival time of ALS and communicate your information via telephone or radio if it can be completed before ALS arrival. Otherwise, communicate your assessment findings and treatment upon ALS arrival.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

Abdominal pain may be the first warning of catastrophic internal bleeding (ruptured aneurysm, liver, spleen, ectopic pregnancy, perforated viscous, etc.). Since the bleeding is not apparent, you must think of volume depletion and monitor the patient closely to recognize shock.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Present history: Recent exposure of the patient to specific allergen. Route of exposure, e.g. inhaled, oral, intravenous, or to skin. Types of common allergens include medications, foods, or insect bites.
- B. Past History: Known allergies, or previous type of allergic reaction. Previous treatment required.
- C. Symptoms: Itching, difficulty breathing, sensation of airway closing, and generalized weakness or dizziness.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Skin- allergic reactions can present as hives, swelling or generalized red skin (may not be present).
- B. Pulmonary- bronchoconstriction (wheezing), stridor (severe upper airway constriction), or hoarseness (moderate upper airway obstruction).
- C. Edema- facial, tongue and lips of most concern due to potential for airway compromise.
- D. Hemodynamic- tachycardia and hypotension.

TREATMENT:**Minor Reaction- No sign of airway, respiratory or hemodynamic compromise. Reaction limited to skin.**

- A. Airway - monitor for development of increase in severity.
- B. Breathing - Oxygen to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) of >95%.
- C. Circulation - Monitor for shock.

Moderate Reaction - Skin rash and mild or moderate respiratory symptoms (wheezing), however, no sign of airway compromise or shock.

- A. Airway - monitor for development of respiratory compromise or increase in severity.
- B. Oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading of >95%
- C. Circulation - Monitor for signs of shock
- D. Call for ALS intercept if available and will speed time to ALS care
- E. If possible, have AED available.
- F. Medication:
 - 1. You may assist the patient in giving his own auto-injector epinephrine (Epipen).
 - 2. If wheezing is present, you may assist the patient with his own auto-inhaler en route.

Major Reaction - Severe respiratory symptoms or signs of airway compromise or shock; field treatment should not delay transport – Load & Go, and treat en route.

- A. Airway - maintain patency
- B. Oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading of >95%.
- C. Consider bag-mask assistance if necessary.
- D. Circulation - reassess vital signs frequently.
- E. Call for ALS intercept if available and will speed time to ALS care.
- F. If possible, have AED available.
- G. Medication:
 - 1. You may assist the patient in giving his own auto-injector epinephrine (Epipen).
 - 2. If wheezing is present, you may assist the patient with his own auto-inhaler en route.

ALTERED MENTAL STATUS**4.5****SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:**

- A. History: Last time seen conscious or normal, Progression of symptoms, recent symptoms such as headache, seizure, confusion, or trauma. Any history of medical problems or medications, toxin exposure, seizure, or stroke? Any history of psychiatric problems, recent crisis, emotional trauma, bizarre or abrupt changes in behavior, suicidal ideas, alcohol/drug intoxication, psychotropic or behavioral drugs? If multiple patients, suspect poisoning
- B. Surroundings: Bring pill bottles, syringes etc. with patient. Note any peculiar odors in environment.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs. Note pupil size, symmetry, and reactivity.
- B. Mental status. Altered mental status includes not only unconsciousness or confusion, but also irrational activity such as verbal attacks, spitting, or combativeness. Note level of consciousness and neurologic status. Document GCS score if applicable. Document status each time vital signs are taken.
- C. Look for signs of trauma, needle tracks.
- D. Characteristic odor on breath.
- E. Medical alert tag.

TREATMENT:

- A. Continually monitor patient and environment for scene safety.
BE PREPARED TO EXIT THE SCENE QUICKLY.
- B. Airway - ensure patency while maintaining cervical spine precautions if trauma is suspected.
- C. Breathing – Oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading >95%. If possibility of carbon monoxide poisoning, give 100% oxygen. Pulse oximeter is unreliable if carbon monoxide is present. Assist ventilations with BVM as indicated.
- D. Circulation –observe for shock. If shock is present, proceed to 4.25 Shock Protocol.
- E. Utilize blood glucometer to determine blood sugar level: If <70 in adults, or **<60 in children** and the patient is awake enough to follow commands, give glucose paste. If not, transport immediately. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- F. If potentially SUICIDAL:
 - Do not leave the patient alone.
 - Remove or have someone remove dangerous objects (i.e., knives, guns, pills),
 - Inquire HX regarding depression, helpless, or hopeless feelings and suicidal thoughts,
 - CAUTION: SUICIDE PATIENTS ARE POTENTIALLY HOMICIDAL.
- G. If displaying hallucinations or delusions- CAUTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR.
- H. Transport in calm, quiet manner with continual monitoring.
- I. Consider restraint, if necessary: see Patient Restraint procedure.
- J. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. In cases of dangerous environment, safety of personnel on scene is paramount.
- B. Be particularly attentive to airway. Aspiration of secretions, vomiting, and inadequate ventilations may be present in patients with severely altered mental status.

ALTERED MENTAL STATUS (continued)**4.5**

- C. Hypoglycemia may present as focal neurologic deficit or altered mental status, particularly in elderly persons. Consult with OLMD.
- D. Any patient treated under this protocol should have a medical evaluation and should not be considered a psychiatric patient unless under a bona fide mental health hold by a physician, mental health professional, or police officer. Medical causes of altered mental status should be considered first before psychiatric causes of altered mental status.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Time of amputation.
- B. Mechanism of amputation.
- C. Medications, bleeding tendencies, or problems with prior surgery.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Excessive bleeding.
- B. Vital signs.
- C. Note structural attachments in partial amputations.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency.
- B. Oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading of >95%.
- C. Circulation - control bleeding with direct pressure.
- D. If bleeding cannot be controlled by direct pressure, elevation, and pressure points – use tourniquet. **DO NOT COVER TOURNIQUET IF UTILIZED TO CONTROL BLEEDING.**
If tourniquet does not control bleeding, consider hemostatic agents.
- E. If shock syndrome present, proceed to Shock Protocol: **DO NOT DELAY TRANSPORT.**
Call for ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- F. Amputation category:
 - Stump: Control bleeding - cover with sterile dressing.
 - Severed Part: Wrap in sterile dressing moistened with sterile saline and place in a plastic bag. Place the bag in ice water combination without salt. The part should be transported with the patient if possible.
 - Partial Amputation: Control bleeding. Consider hemostatic agents if you cannot control the bleeding. Saturate the wound with sterile saline, cover with a dry dressing, and splint in anatomical position. Avoid torsion and angulations. Reduce any torsion by moving part into normal anatomical position.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Do not immerse the part in a liquid or use dry ice.
- B. Time is of the greatest importance to assure viability. If the extrication time will be prolonged, consider sending the amputated part ahead to be surgically prepared for reimplantation.
- C. If a tourniquet is used, it should not be covered. Note on the patient the time of application, and document in the record.
- D. If the part is recovered and appears to be reimplantable, consider transport to a hospital with reimplantation capability, OLMD should be consulted if there is any question concerning the viability of the part or transport distance.

BURNS**4.7****SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:**

- A. Environmental Hazards - Smoke, toxic chemicals or fumes, potential for explosion, electrical sources, etc.
- B. Type of exposure - Any information concerning products involved should be collected at the scene if possible. Note if patient was in a closed space, and if inhalation of smoke or fumes occurred.
- C. Duration of exposure. Associated trauma or blast injury.
- D. History of loss of consciousness.
- E. Past medical history - especially cardiac or pulmonary disorders.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Airway - inhalation exposure can cause airway compromise. Note presence of stridor, facial swelling, carbonaceous sputum, singed nasal hair or drooling.
- B. Breathing - smoke or chemical exposure can cause bronchospasm. Note presence of wheezing. Carbon monoxide poisoning routinely will cause dyspnea. Pulse oximeter gives false high reading in presence of carbon monoxide poisoning or cyanide poisoning.
- C. Circulation - large burns will cause severe fluid loss. Note tachycardia, signs of volume depletion and hypotension.
- D. Neurological - carbon monoxide will cause cerebral anoxia. Check for headache, confusion or decreased level of consciousness.
- E. Skin- Identify severity (superficial- erythema only; partial thickness- blistered areas; full thickness - scarred or leathery areas) and extent (refer to the rule of nines)
- F. Associated trauma - Burns associated with explosion have great potential for other injuries. All unconscious patients have potential for cervical spine injury. Perform rapid trauma survey.

TREATMENT:

- A. Take scene safety precautions
- B. Airway - maintain patency
- C. Breathing - Oxygen 12-15 L/M, with non-rebreather mask – do not rely on pulse oximeter, as it is unreliable in the setting of carbon monoxide exposure or cyanide exposure. If patient is wheezing, load and go. If patient has an inhaler for wheezing, you may assist him in using it.
- D. Circulation- reassess vital signs frequently. If abnormal, consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
 - Consider ALS intercept for the following:
 - a. All electrical burns.
 - b. Significant chemical exposures.
 - c. All inhalation exposures.
 - d. Any patient with loss of consciousness.
 - e. Any patient with potential for other associated trauma.

TREATMENT (continued)

- E. Brush off dry chemicals if present on skin before flushing with large amounts of water.
- F. Liquid chemicals should be flushed with copious amounts of normal saline.
- G. Eyes may be irrigated with normal saline.
- H. Cover affected areas with a clean dry burn sheet.

INDICATIONS TO ENTER PATIENT INTO THE TRAUMA SYSTEM AND TRANSPORT DIRECTLY TO A READY BURN CENTER IF WITHIN REGIONAL TRANSPORT TIME CRITERIA

- A. Partial or full thickness burns >10% of the total body surface area
- B. Partial or full thickness burns of the face, hands, feet, genitalia, perineum, or major joints
- C. High voltage (1,000 volts or greater) electrical burns, including lightning injury
- D. Chemical burns with obvious partial or full thickness skin damage. Also any patient requiring decontamination in an industrial, agricultural, or law enforcement setting (Decontamination should be performed prior to transport)
- E. Inhalation injury from a thermal or chemical exposure in an enclosed area
- F. If in doubt, consult Medical Direction or the Trauma Communications Center

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Scene hazards - electrical wires, chemical fumes, carbon monoxide, or fire. Do not attempt rescue in hazardous environment unless trained in this area.
- B. Airway involvement - Always consider the possibility of airway compromise. Airway swelling can occur rapidly.
- C. Unconsciousness - always consider the possibility of occult head or cervical spine injury. Suspect the possibility of carbon monoxide exposure. Pulse oximeter is unreliable if carbon monoxide is present.
- D. Do not induce hypothermia by applying cold or moist dressing to burned areas, as the body may lose excessive heat through burned skin. Maintaining a good core body temperature is essential.
- E. Consider the possibility of abuse when certain burns are encountered. These include cigarette burns, iron burns, grill burns, and any burns in the elderly or children where the described mechanism of injury appears to be unlikely.
- F. Cardiac involvement - consider the potential for myocardial injury, ischemia, and arrhythmia in any patient with electrical or inhalation injury.

RULE OF NINES

When it is necessary to know the Percentage of Total Body Surface (TBS), such as when making the decision to transport directly to a burn center, the rule of nines is useful in estimating the percentage of body surface damage an individual has sustained in a burn. **In children, relatively more area is taken up by the head and less by the lower extremities. Accordingly, the rule of nines is modified.**

ADULT Body Part	Percentage of Total Body Surface (TBS)
Arm (shoulder to fingertips)	9 %
Head and neck	9 %
Leg (groin to toes)	18 %
Anterior trunk	18 %
Posterior trunk	18 %
Perineum	1 %

Child Body Part	Percentage of Total Body Surface (TBS)
Arm (shoulder to fingertips)	9 %
Head and neck	18 %
Leg (groin to toes)	14 %
Anterior trunk	18 %
Posterior trunk & Buttocks	18 %

Infant Body Part	Percentage of Total Body Surface (TBS)
Arm (shoulder to fingertips)	9 %
Head and neck	14 %
Leg (groin to toes)	16 %
Anterior trunk	18 %
Posterior trunk	18 %

SPECIAL NOTE:

An accurate description of the burn, including location and severity, should be provided to the receiving facility. The rule of nines is not intended to replace such a description.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION:

- A. History: Preceding symptoms, onset, and downtime without CPR.
- B. Past History: Diseases, medications, and allergies.
- C. Surrounding evidence of drug ingestion. Is there penetrating or blunt injury?
- D. Appropriateness of resuscitative efforts: In unexpected or unwitnessed cardiovascular collapse, proceed with the protocol unless obvious signs of death are present (rigor, etc.). In all others, begin treatment, and then request further information from family members. OLMD may also be of assistance. (See Death In The Field Protocol)
- E. Once resuscitative efforts have been initiated, they should be continued until arrival at the receiving hospital, or until a joint decision has been made with Medical Direction or the attending physician, that resuscitation should cease. (See Death In The Field Protocol)

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Determine presence of arrest.
 - Unresponsive
 - Absent or terminal respiration
 - Absent pulses over major arteries
- B. If signs of penetrating torso injury are present with cardiopulmonary arrest, patient's only chance for survival is immediate transport.
 - Ventilate and transport rapidly to appropriate facility.
 - **CLOSED CHEST MASSAGE IS NOT INDICATED BEFORE TRANSPORT IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, IF THIS MEANS A DELAY IN IMMEDIATE TRANSPORT.**
 - Once en route, contact OLMD to determine whether to continue resuscitative efforts (See Death In The Field Protocol).

TREATMENT

- A. Initiate CPR.
- B. If AED is available, attach AED and follow its directions.
- C. If AED use is not successful or AED is not available, continue CPR until ALS arrival or until you get to the hospital.

CARDIAC SYMPTOMS/ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME**4.9**

NOTE: This protocol is for adults. Contact OLMD for suspected cardiac symptoms or chest pain in pediatric patients (age 15 years or less).

SPECIFIC INFORMATION:

- A. “Discomfort,” pressure, pain: Place, Quality, Radiation, Severity, and Time began (PQRST).
- B. Associated symptoms: Nausea, vomiting, diaphoresis, and shortness of breath, usually not pleuritic.
- C. Past History: Cardiac or pulmonary events; medications; medication allergies, or syncopal episodes.
- D. Risk Factors: Determine family history, smoking, obesity, age, and related diseases.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. General appearance.
- B. Vital signs should be obtained and recorded not less than every 10 minutes. Symmetry of pulses should be recorded at least once.
- C. Observe for neck vein distention and peripheral edema, and if present, suspect Congestive Heart Failure.
- D. Breath and chest sounds: rales (crackles), rhonchi, wheezes, and if present, suspect Congestive Heart Failure.
- E. Chest wall tenderness does not rule out cardiac ischemia.
- F. Examine abdomen.

TREATMENT:

- A. Reassure and place patient at rest in position of comfort.
- B. Airway - maintain patency
- C. Breathing - Oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading of >95%.
- D. Circulation - monitor for shock. Obtain a 12-lead ECG if AED is capable. If your AED is capable of recording a 12-lead ECG, it must be transmitted to the receiving hospital in advance of patient arrival unless transmission is not possible, in which case the 12-lead ECG should be delivered with the patient.
- E. You may assist patient in administration of his/her own nitroglycerin.
- F. Provide four chewable baby aspirin if the patient can swallow.
Contraindications to administration of Aspirin:
 - An Allergy to aspirin.
 - Current G.I. Bleeding.
 - Already received 324 mg or more of aspirin (not just 81 mg) in last 24 hours.
- G. If cardiogenic shock syndrome presents in patients with chest pain—go to Shock Protocol.
- H. Continue monitoring cardiac, vitals, etc., and record during transport.
- I. Complete the thrombolytic check list (Section 7 Forms 7.1) during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Contact OLMD for suspected cardiac symptoms or chest pain in pediatric patients.**

CARDIAC SYMPTOMS/ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME (Cont.) 4.9

- B. Suspicion of cardiac disease causing chest pain or discomfort is based on history obtained. Since time to thrombolytics is critical, minimize scene times when possible. Most interventions and treatments should be performed en route.
- C. Nitroglycerin may cause hypotension in patients taking medication for erectile dysfunction.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. History of pregnancy(s): Due date, bleeding (recent, within 1 week), swelling of face or extremities, and prior problems with pregnancy. Known multiple pregnancies? Ask patient if she feels as though she is delivering: i.e., rectal pressure.
- B. Current problems: If pain, where?, regular?, timing?, ruptured membranes?, or urge to push?
- C. Medical history: Medications, medical problems, patient's age, and number of prior pregnancies.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs. Fetal heart rate, if possible.
- B. Swelling of face or extremities.
- C. Contractions and relaxation of uterus.
- D. Where privacy is possible, inspect perineum for:
 - Vaginal bleeding or fluid: Color?
 - Crowning (check during contraction).
 - Abnormal presentation (foot, arm, cord, or breech).

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency
- B. Breathing - Oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading of >95%.
- C. Circulation – monitor for shock.
- D. If signs of shock, proceed to SHOCK PROTOCOL.
- E. If not pushing or bleeding, transport left lateral recumbent position.
- F. Immediate transport category: previous cesarean section, known imminent multiple births, abnormal presenting parts, excessive bleeding, and premature birth.
- G. NORMAL DELIVERY:
 - ABCs (above.)
 - Clean or sterile technique.
 - Guide and control delivery.
 - Suction, mouth (not throat), then nose with bulb syringe after head delivers and before torso delivers.
 - Check for cord around the neonate's neck when head is visible and after suctioning.
 - Clamp cord in two places approximately 8" - 10" from neonate.
 - Cut cord between clamps.
 - Protect neonate from falls and temperature loss.
 - Wrap in clean or sterile blanket.
 - Check vitals: if compromised, initiate resuscitation.
 - Give neonate to mother, allow to nurse (aids in contracting uterus).
 - If excessive maternal bleeding, massage uterus gently and proceed to Shock Protocol.
 - Transport, do not wait to deliver placenta.
 - If placenta delivers spontaneously, bring to hospital.

- Determine APGAR score at birth and five minutes later.
- Monitor neonate and mother.
- Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

H. ABNORMAL DELIVERY:

- ABCs (above).
- Oxygen, 15 L/M via non-rebreather mask.
- Place mother in Trendelenburg position or knee chest if prolapsed cord.
- Gently elevate presenting body part to relieve pressure on cord and keep cord moist with saline gauze if exposed.
- Contact OLMD for specific treatments.
- Immediate transport to appropriate facility.
- Call for ALS intercept if available.
- If thick meconium is present, aggressively suction the mouth and then the nose.
- Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Follow Childbirth Protocol if neonate is not delivered prior to your arrival. If meconium stain present at birth, suction the neonate's mouth, then nose until clear.

If delivery has taken place and a transport unit has arrived, transport and treat en route. Do not wait for or attempt to deliver the placenta. If placenta delivers spontaneously, bring it to the hospital.

TREATMENT:

A. Airway - ensure patency, suction the neonate's mouth then nose with bulb syringe.

B. Evaluate neonate's ABCs as you:

- **Clamp and cut the cord per the guidelines of the CHILDBIRTH PROTOCOL.**
- **Perform tactile stimulation.**
- **Dry neonate and wrap in clean or sterile blanket.**
- **Determine APGAR score:**

APGAR SCORING	0 POINTS	1 POINT	2 POINTS	SCORES
HEART RATE	ABSENT	< 100 BPM	> 100 BPM	
RESPIRATORY EFFORT	ABSENT	WEAK CRY	STRONG CRY	
MUSCLE TONE	FLACCID	SOME FLEXION	ACTIVE MOTION	
REFLEX IRRITABILITY	NO RESPONSE	GRIMACE	VIGOROUS CRY	
COLOR	BLUE, PALE	BODY PINK, EXTREMITIES BLUE	BODY PINK, EXTREMITIES PINK	
TOTAL APGAR:				

G. If APGAR is 6 or below:

- **Begin AHA BCLS Procedures.**
- **Assist ventilation with high concentration of Oxygen.**
- **Chest compressions (rate 120) if heart rate below 60.**
- **Call for ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).**

H. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

I. Complete two patient care records (one for mother and one for newborn) and be sure to record time of delivery.

J. REPEAT APGAR SCORE AT ONE AND FIVE MINUTES.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- **Do not pull on cord, and do not compress the cord.**
- **Bundle, keep head covered, and keep near mother to prevent heat loss.**

CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE**4.12****SPECIFIC INFORMATION:**

- A. History: Acute insult or injury? Slow deterioration? Obtain careful history of fever and chills, and purulent sputum products.
- B. Past history: Chronic lung or heart problems (diagnosis?), medications, and home oxygen?
- C. Associated symptoms: Chest pain, paresthesias of mouth or hands.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs including pulse oximeter.
- B. Level of consciousness.
- C. Cyanosis.
- D. Signs of congestive failure: distended neck veins when upright, wet lung sounds, possible wheezing, possible blood-tinged sputum, and/or peripheral edema.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency.
- B. Breathing - Oxygen 12-15 L/M, non-rebreather mask.
 - Upright sitting position
 - Be prepared to assist ventilations with bag-valve-mask.
 - Pulse oximeter; maintain oxygen saturation of > 95%.
- C. Circulation - monitor for shock
 - Consider 12 lead if AED is capable.
 - If hemodynamically unstable, utilize Shock Protocol.
- D. If wheezing is present (cardiac asthma):
 - You may assist patient with self administration of prescription bronchodilator inhaler.
- E. Call for ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- F. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

ELECTROMUSCULAR INCAPACITATION DEVICE (TASER®) VICTIM 4.13

Law enforcement may request EMTs to evaluate a victim of an electromuscular incapacitation device. These patients should be evaluated, stabilized as necessary, and transported to the nearest appropriate emergency department. The important point here is not removal of the barb, but rather, what caused the patient to be so combative that he/she had to be restrained using an electromuscular incapacitation device. Deaths have been recorded after use of these devices, however, it has always been due to the underlying cause of the combative behavior (psychosis, drugs, hypoglycemia, brain tumor, etc.).

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. History: What was the patient doing that required use of the TASER®?
- B. Past History: Illicit drug use, types, and frequency. Medical problems and medications? Psychotropic or behavioral drugs. Previous psychiatric disorders?

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. If the device uses a barb (TASER®), are the barbs (2) still penetrating the skin?
- B. Are the barbs in a sensitive area such as the eye, eyelid, ear, nose, neck, female breast, or genitalia?
- C. Are the wires still attached to the barbs? Do not touch the barbs or wires. Do not step on the wires. You may safely touch the patient while the barbs and wires are attached.
- D. Take vital signs if safe and possible (patient cooperative). Note pupil size, symmetry, and reactivity
- E. Mental status. Document status each time the vital signs are taken.
- F. Characteristic odor on breath?
- G. Medical alert tag?

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency.
- B. Breathing – Oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading >95%.
- C. Circulation –monitor for shock
- D. If altered mental status, Utilize blood glucometer to determine blood sugar level: If <70 in adults, or **<60 in children** and the patient is awake enough to follow commands, give glucose paste. If not, transport immediately. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- E. If continued patient restraint is necessary, see Patient Restraint procedure. If the patient is under arrest, law enforcement should accompany him/her to the hospital.

REMOVAL OF BARBS:

- A. Barbs should be treated as contaminated needles.
- B. Confirm that the TASER® has been shut off and the wires have been removed from the barbs.
- C. Remove one barb at the time.
- D. Grab barb firmly and pull straight out in a quick motion, using two fingers of your free hand on either side of the barb as a brace.
- E. Clean the area with betadine or alcohol and apply dressing.
- F. Dispose of the probe in a sharps container or, if requested, give to law enforcement personnel.
- G. Barbs in the eye, eyelid, ear, nose, neck, female breast, or genitalia, should be removed by the physician at the hospital.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTION

Be sure that law enforcement has cut or broken the wires to the barbs before you try to remove them.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

History of trauma: Mechanism of injury.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Localized TIC (Tenderness, Instability, and Crepitation).
- B. PMS (Pulses, Motor function, and Sensation).
- C. Angulation, deep lacerations, and exposed bone fragments.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency.
- B. Breathing – consider Oxygen 4-6 L/M, by nasal cannula.
- C. Pulse oximeter, maintain oxygen saturation >95%.
- D. Circulation- monitor for shock.
- E. Consider spinal motion restriction.
- F. Examine for additional injuries and treat, if necessary, those injuries with higher priority first.
- G. Apply sterile dressings to open fractures.
- H. Splint, and apply axial traction as needed.
- I. Elevate simple fractures. Apply ice or cold packs if time and extent of other injuries allow.
- J. Transport as necessary. Monitor circulation (pulse and skin temperature), neurological, and motor function in affected extremity.
- K. Contact hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Fractures do not necessarily lead to loss of function, e.g., impacted fractures may cause pain but little or no loss of function.
- B. Extremity injuries benefit from appropriate care, but are of low priority in a patient with multiple injuries.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. History: Mechanism of injury, LOC changes, and pertinent medical from patient or family.
- B. Protective devices such as helmet or seat belts?

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Evaluate airway patency, breathing capability, and gross injuries to extremities and trunk.
- B. LOC exam accomplished. Document with Glasgow Coma Scale Score (Document all 3 component scores, as well as the total: Eyes, Verbal, and Motor).
- C. Pupil position and response to light stimulation.
- D. External evidence of head trauma, (e.g., blood from ears, or scalp lacerations).

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency **MAINTAIN NEUTRAL ALIGNMENT OF CERVICAL SPINE.**
- B. Breathing - Oxygen 12-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask.
- C. Do not allow patient to become hypoxic! Keep oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading > 95%.
- D. Circulation - closely monitor vitals, control external bleeding by direct pressure unless suspicion of skull fracture. Consider hemostatic agents if you cannot control the bleeding.
- E. If shock syndrome present, proceed to Shock Protocol.
- F. Utilize blood glucometer to determine blood sugar level: If <70 in adults, or **<60 in children** and the patient is awake enough to follow commands, give glucose paste. If not, transport immediately. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- G. Continue to monitor vital signs and changes in LOC.
- H. Contact hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Notify OLMD of changes in the patient's GCS score in relation to time intervals.
- B. Always consider cervical spine injury in all patients with head trauma.
- C. Shock syndrome findings do not occur in an isolated head injury. Look elsewhere for the cause of shock. However, head injury in infants can cause shock.
- D. Other causes of alteration of level of consciousness should be ruled out.
- E. Hypoventilation can cause cerebral edema. Maintain rate of 8 breaths per minute.
- F. Call OLMD if signs of cerebral herniation (extensor posturing, dilated or nonreactive pupils, or decrease in GCS of >2 if the initial was <9). Hyperventilation (rate 20 bpm) is CAT B.
- G. Air transport for a head injury patient is not contraindicated.

A patient should only be treated for hypertension (usually diastolic >115 mm Hg) if signs and symptoms of end organ damage are present. Signs and symptoms of end organ damage may be headache, blurred vision, or other abnormal neurological signs.

Patients with hypertensive emergencies should be given 100% oxygen by non-rebreather mask and transported immediately. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).

SPECIAL NOTES:

- A. Chest pain and/or congestive heart failure may also be manifestations of hypertensive emergencies.
- B. Patients who appear to be having a stroke (focal neurological signs) usually do not have their BP treated unless the Systolic BP is >220 mm Hg or the Diastolic BP is >120 mm Hg.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Sudden collapse or gradual development?
- B. Exercise induced?
- C. Previous history of hyperthermia?
- D. Environmental conditions.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs: Oral temperature (if available) 106 degrees (41 degrees C) or greater. If available, rectal temperature may be obtained.
- B. Skin hot and dry and usually no sweating.
- C. Suspect hyperthermia in patients with acute psychosis or seizures on a hot, humid day.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency.
- B. Breathing - Oxygen 12-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask.
- C. Pulse oximeter, maintain oxygen saturation >95%.
- D. Circulation - Monitor for shock.
- E. Cool patient by appropriate interventions. Call OLMD for guidance.
- F. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Heat stroke is a medical emergency. Differentiate from heat cramps (abdominal or leg) or heat exhaustion (hypovolemia of gradual fluid loss) but be aware that heat exhaustion can progress to heat stroke. No progression through these stages is necessary for the diagnosis.
- B. Wet sheets over patient without good air flow will tend to increase temperature and should be avoided.
- C. Definitive cooling may require an ice water bath. **DO NOT LET COOLING IN THE FIELD DELAY YOUR TRANSPORT.** Cool patient if possible while en route.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Onset: Sudden or gradual? When was patient last well?
- B. History: Of recent stress, either emotional or physical, last meal, and presence/absence of hunger or thirst.
- C. Past history: Diabetes mellitus, medical alert tag, last insulin (time/amount), and/or oral hypoglycemic agents?

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs.
- B. Rate and quality of respiration.
- C. Breath odor.
- D. Mental status.
- E. Skin: Color, temperature, and hydration.
- F. Signs of adrenaline effect, diaphoresis, tachycardia, tremor, and/or seizures.
- G. Medical alert tag.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency
- B. Breathing - Oxygen to maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) >95%.
- C. Circulation - Monitor for shock.
- D. Utilize blood glucometer to determine blood sugar level: If <70 in adults, or **<60 in children** and the patient is awake enough to follow commands, give glucose paste. If not, transport immediately. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- E. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. The diabetic will frequently know what is needed - Listen to the patient, but remember hypoglycemia is often associated with mental confusion.
- B. Hypoglycemia can present as seizures, coma, behavior problems, intoxication, confusion or stroke-like picture with focal deficits (particularly in elderly patients).
- C. Patients who are elderly or who have been hypoglycemic for prolonged periods of time may be slower to awaken.
- D. If a diabetic is unconscious, call for ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Length of exposure?
- B. Environmental conditions?
- C. Past medical history? Medications?

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

Define categories of accidental hypothermia by physical findings (patient will be categorized by lowest physiological variable):

- Apnea - Put metal or glass slide under nostrils for 30-45 seconds.
- Pulse - Palpate carotid pulse for 30-45 seconds.
- LOC - Determine LOC by verbal and motor responsiveness.

A. MILD TO MODERATE HYPOTHERMIA (90°-95° F)

Core body temperature (if available) is less than 95° F but greater than 90° F. Patient may present with a history of exposure to cold, altered mental status, shivering, stiffness of muscles, stumbling or staggering gait, cool or cold skin, or mottled or pale skin.

B. SEVERE HYPOTHERMIA (less than 90° F)

Core body temperature (if available) is less than 90° F. Patient may present with any of the above symptoms listed above except shivering, and they may also present with absent or difficult to detect respiratory effort, and/or peripheral pulses, respiratory and/or cardiac arrest.

TREATMENT:**A. MILD/MODERATE HYPOTHERMIA**

1. Airway - ensure patency.
2. Breathing - warm humidified Oxygen 12-15 L/M.
3. Circulation - monitor BP and pulse.
4. Remove wet garments.
5. Protect against heat loss and wind chill.
6. Maintain horizontal position.
7. Avoid rough movement and excess activity.
8. Add heat to patient's head, neck, chest, and groin.
9. Heat environment as much as possible.
10. If patient has normal mental status may give warm fluids to drink.
11. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

B. SEVERE HYPOTHERMIA WITH VITAL SIGNS PRESENT

Same as Mild/Moderate except give nothing by mouth.

C. SEVERE HYPOTHERMIA WITH ABSENCE OF VITAL SIGNS

1. Notify OLMD immediately.
2. Airway - ensure patency.
3. Breathing - warm, humidified Oxygen 12-15 L/M via bag-valve mask.
4. Circulation - chest compressions per AHA BCLS guidelines.
5. AED if available - attach and follow machine's instructions. If a shockable rhythm you may shock once then continue CPR immediately.
6. Heat environment as much as possible.
7. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
8. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Handle patient gently - do not jostle.
- B. Do chest compressions only if chest is compressible and patient has a disorganized rhythm.
- C. If terrain is difficult, evacuate patient first and treat second.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. How long patient was submerged?
- B. Approximate temperature of water.
- C. Associated trauma. Did patient jump or dive into water? Was MVC involved?
- D. Was this a Scuba diving accident?

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs.
- B. Neurologic status: Note, record, and monitor mental status.
- C. Initial presence of crackles or other signs of pulmonary edema, respiratory distress, and any changes during transport.

TREATMENT:

- A. If chance of spinal injury- **STABILIZE CERVICAL SPINE IMMEDIATELY.**
- B. Airway - clear upper airway, ensure patency.
- C. Breathing - Oxygen 15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask, assist with BVM and suction as necessary.
- D. Circulation - monitor BP and pulse.
- E. Utilize blood glucometer to determine blood sugar level: If <70 in adults, or **<60 in children** and the patient is awake enough to follow commands, give glucose paste. If not, transport immediately. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- F. Consider body temperature - refer to Hypothermia Protocol.
- G. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. If patient is still in water, rescue by trained, equipped personnel only.
- B. Patient will vomit, protect the airway!
- C. **All NEAR-DROWNING PATIENTS SHOULD BE TRANSPORTED.** Even if patients initially appear fine, they can deteriorate. Monitor closely. Pulmonary edema is likely.
- D. Hypothermia may be a problem. If suspected, refer to hypothermia protocol.
- E. It is a common error to underestimate injuries in near-drowning from diving, jumping, MVC, etc.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Scene safety? Do not enter an area that is possibly contaminated with a hazardous material unless properly protected. Do not enter scene if physical danger is present. Wait for police and/or HazMat to clear or secure a dangerous scene.
- B. Type of ingestion: What, when and how much was ingested? Bring the poison, the container, and everything questionable in the area with the patient to the Emergency Department. Look for multiple patients with same signs and symptoms.
- C. Reason for ingestion: Screen for child neglect or suicidal problem.
- D. Past history: Medications, diseases, psychiatric history, and/or drug abuse.
- E. Action taken by bystanders: Induced emesis: "antidote" given?

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs.
- B. Level of consciousness.
- C. Breath odor.
- D. Neurologic status.
- E. Eye findings - pupil size, reactivity, and equality.
- F. Vomitus.
- G. Needle marks or tracks.
- H. SLUDGES(Salivation, Lacrimation, Urination, Defecation, Gastric Emesis, and Sweating)?

TREATMENT:**A. EXTERNAL / INHALATION POISONING**

- 1. If local protocol does not exist, consider Hazardous Material Protocol.
- 2. Protect medical personnel.
- 3. Remove the patient from contaminated area, or remove contaminant from the patient.
- 4. Remove contaminated clothing.
- 5. Flush contaminated skin and eyes with copious amounts of water.
- 6. Airway - ensure patency.
- 7. Breathing - Oxygen 15 L/M, non-rebreather mask, maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading >95%, assist with BVM if necessary.
- 8. If suspicion of Carbon Monoxide poisoning, remember pulse oximeter is unreliable.
- 9. Circulation - monitor for shock.
- 10. If shock syndrome present, proceed to Shock Protocol.
- 11. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- 12. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

B. INTERNAL POISONING

1. Airway - ensure patency (vomiting precautions).
2. Breathing - Oxygen 15 L/M, non-rebreather mask, maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) reading >95%, assist with bag-valve-mask if necessary.
3. Circulation - monitor for shock.
4. If shock syndrome present, proceed to Shock Protocol.
5. Utilize blood glucometer to determine blood sugar level: If <70 in adults, or **<60 in children** and the patient is awake enough to follow commands, give glucose paste. If not, transport immediately. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
8. Consider administration of Activated Charcoal (CAT B) - Contact OLMD.
9. If tricyclic antidepressant (Include: amitriptyline, amoxapine, ascendin, desipramine, desyrel, elavil, endep, imipramine, ludiomil, norpramine, pamelor, sinequan, triavil, tofranil, and others):
 - Hyperventilate stuporous patients at a rate of at least 20/min. if possible.
10. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Inhalation poisoning is particularly dangerous to rescuers. Recognize an environment with continuing contamination, and extricate rapidly by properly trained and equipped personnel.
- B. Do not induce vomiting.
- C. Do not try to neutralize acids with strong alkalis. Do not try to neutralize alkalis with acids.
- D. Activated charcoal is **not** effective in some ingestions such as heavy metals, mineral acids, petroleum products or cyanide.
- E. Each OLMD physician is encouraged to involve the Poison Control Center in the decision making to determine treatment and whether transport is appropriate.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION:

- A. Disease of unknown origin.
- B. Field diagnosis based on findings of pregnancy, hypertension, and edema.
- C. Usually occurs after 20th week of gestation. May occur up to 2 weeks postpartum.
- D. Eclampsia occurs with the signs/symptoms of preeclampsia with seizures or coma.
- E. Audio and Visual sensations can increase chances of seizure.
- F. Prenatal care? (more common if no care).
- G. History of seizure disorder? (seizure with no prior history is more likely to be eclampsia).
- H. History of headache, dizziness, confusion, seizures, coma, blurred vision, nausea, vomiting, and/or anuria.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- A. ABCs.
- B. Vital Signs.
 - Blood pressure normally decreases during pregnancy.
 - BP of 140/90mmHg is considered very high.
- C. Evidence of edema and hyperactive deep tendon reflexes.
- D. Seizure activity? (seizure or coma marks difference between preeclampsia and eclampsia).

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency (vomiting precaution).
- B. Breathing - Oxygen 12-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask.
- C. Pulse oximeter – maintain oxygen saturation >95%.
- D. Circulation - monitor BP and pulse.
- E. Place patient in left lateral recumbent position.
- F. Handle the patient gently.
- G. Minimize patient's sensory stimulation.
- H. Transport gently to appropriate hospital.
- I. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- J. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Transport without lights and sirens unless the patient is suffering eclampsia.
- B. Remember pregnant patients are at risk for a pulmonary embolus.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION:

- A. History: Acute insult or injury, or slow deterioration. Obtain careful history of fever and chills, and purulent sputum products.
- B. Past history: Chronic lung or heart problems (diagnosis?), medications, home oxygen, past allergic reactions, or recent surgery.
- C. Associated symptoms: Chest pain, and/or paresthesias of mouth or hands.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs including pulse oximetry
- B. TACHYPNEA:
 - **Birth to 6 months > 60 BPM**
 - **7 months to 1 yr > 40 BPM**
 - **2-4 years > 30 BPM**
 - **Over 5 years > 20 BPM**
- C. Level of consciousness.
- D. Cyanosis.
- E. Evidence of upper airway obstruction: Hoarseness, bucking, drooling, coughing, inspiratory stridor, irrational behavior, and/or poor cooperation.
- F. Evidence of lower airway obstructions: Breath sounds: Clear, crackles, wheezing, symmetrical, and labored. Abnormality on inspiration or expiration?
- G. Secondary findings. Signs of congestive failure: Distended neck veins when upright, wet lung sounds, and peripheral edema.
- H. Hives, and/or airway edema.
- I. Evidence of trauma.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency:
 - If partial or complete obstruction, follow AHA's guidelines for management of conscious or unconscious, obstructed airway.
 - **If croup or epiglottitis, calm the patient as much as possible. Have parent hold child in arms and give oxygen.**
- B. Consider allergic reaction: treat per Allergic Reaction Protocol (Severe).
- C. Breathing - Oxygen 12-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask. Be prepared to assist ventilation with bag-valve mask. Maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) >95%.
- D. Circulation - monitor for shock.
- E. If wheezing is present (asthma, allergic reaction, or burns with wheezing): you may assist the patient with Inhaler en route.
- F. If allergic reaction is present, go to Allergic Reaction Protocol.

TREATMENT (continued):

- G. If pneumothorax is present - watch for signs of tension and transport immediately.
- H. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- I. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

BREATH SOUNDS IN RESPIRATORY DISTRESS

Characteristics	Possible Diagnosis
Clear, symmetric	Hyperventilation, MI, metabolic, or pulmonary embolus
Crackles, symmetric	Pulmonary edema, extensive pneumonia
Wheezing, symmetric	Asthma, pulmonary edema, COPD, or allergic reaction
Clear, asymmetric or absent	Pneumothorax, pulmonary embolus, COPD
Crackles, asymmetric	Pneumonia, pulmonary edema
Wheezing, asymmetric	Foreign body, pulmonary embolus, COPD

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. If you are unable to differentiate the cause of the respiratory distress, the proper course is to administer oxygen and transport. When in doubt, and the patient is in severe distress, discuss your alternatives with OLMD.
- B. Wheezing in older persons is frequently due to pulmonary edema, not asthma. Your patient may make the wrong diagnosis. Consider also pulmonary embolus.
- C. Children with croup, epiglottitis, or laryngeal edema usually have respiratory arrest due to exhaustion or spasm. You will still be able to ventilate with mouth-to-mouth, pocket mask or bag/valve/mask technique. Note compliance.**
- D. Do not over diagnose “hyperventilation” in the field. Your patient could have a pulmonary embolus or other serious problem; give him/her the benefit of the doubt. Treatment with oxygen will not harm the person hyperventilating, and it will protect you from underestimating the problem.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Seizure history: Onset, time interval, previous seizures, and type of seizure. Consider febrile seizures in children.
- B. Medical history: Medications and compliance, head trauma, diabetes, headaches, medications, alcohol, and/or pregnancy. If the patient is pregnant, in the last trimester, and has hypertension and edema, go to the Preeclampsia/Eclampsia protocol.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs including pulse oximetry.
- B. Seizure activity. Determine focal or generalized, and how long it lasted.
- C. Level of consciousness.
- D. Head and facial trauma.
- E. Incontinence (Urinary and/or fecal).
- F. Focal neurologic signs.
- G. Headache.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency - nasopharyngeal airways may be useful
- B. **DO NOT FORCE ANYTHING BETWEEN THE TEETH**
- C. Breathing - Oxygen 12-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask.
- D. Pulse oximeter – maintain oxygen saturation >95%, assist ventilations if necessary, and suction as needed.
- E. Circulation - monitor BP and pulse.
- F. Utilize blood glucometer to determine blood sugar level: If <70 in adults, or **<60 in children** and the patient is awake enough to follow commands, give glucose paste. If not, transport immediately. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- G. Left lateral recumbent position for transport.
- H. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.
- I. Document patient's level of consciousness at time of transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Move hazardous material away from patient. Restrain the patient only if needed to prevent injury. Protect patient's head.
- B. Trauma to tongue is unlikely to cause serious problems. Trauma to teeth may occur.
- C. Attempts to force an airway into the patient's mouth can completely obstruct the airway.
- D. Seizures in patients over the age of 50 are frequently caused by cardiac arrhythmias.
- E. Medical personnel are often called to assist epileptics who seize in public. If patient clears completely and does not request transport, is taking his medications, has his own physician, and is experiencing his usual frequency of seizures, transport may be unnecessary. Document patient's mental status and have patient sign a refusal form.
- F. Don't forget to check for a pulse once a seizure terminates. Seizure activity may be the first sign of cerebral hypoxia from cardiac arrest.
- G. Focal motor seizures are generally not treated in the prehospital setting.
- H. Seizures in pediatric patients are commonly febrile seizures and are usually benign and short lived.**

SHOCK**4.25**

SHOCK SYNDROME for purposes of these protocols is defined as inadequate organ perfusion. Signs and symptoms may include, but are not limited to:

- A. Pulse over 120 with systolic BP < 90mmHg (adult) in conjunction with suspected blood loss.
- B. Skin cold and clammy (May be absent in early septic shock).
- C. Mental status: Confusion, restlessness, and/or apathy.
- D. Other: Marked thirst.

CLASSIFICATION OF SHOCK:

Determine the type of shock, so that appropriate treatment may be started in the field.

- A. Hypovolemic Shock: Shock characterized by the loss of circulating blood volume. This may be due to direct hemorrhage, or through loss of fluids from severe vomiting, diarrhea, burns and or peritonitis.
- B. Cardiogenic Shock: Pump failure.
- C. Distributive Shock: Characterized by abnormal vascular tone. Includes anaphylaxis, early sepsis, and neurogenic shock.
- D. Obstructive Shock: Mechanical obstruction to blood flow to or from the heart. Includes cardiac tamponade, tension pneumothorax, dissecting aneurysm, or pulmonary embolism.

TREATMENT: HYPOVOLEMIC SHOCK

- A. Airway - ensure patency.
- B. Breathing - oxygen 12-15L/M, by non-rebreather mask. Assist ventilations with BVM as needed.
- C. Pulse oximeter – maintain oxygen saturation >95%.
- D. Circulation - monitor BP and pulse.
- E. Stop significant external hemorrhage, if present. If external bleeding from an extremity cannot be controlled by pressure, application of a tourniquet is the reasonable next step in hemorrhage control. Use a hemostatic agent if unable to stop severe bleeding with pressure or tourniquet.
- F. Consider hypothermia—hypothermia due to major heat loss must be considered and treated even in warm weather—proceed to Hypothermia Protocol.
- G. DO NOT DELAY TRANSPORT. TREAT PATIENT ENROUTE.
- H. Call for ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- I. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

TREATMENT: CARDIOGENIC SHOCK

- A. Airway - ensure patency.
- B. Breathing - Oxygen 12-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask. Maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) >95%.
- C. Circulation - Monitor BP and pulse. If AED capable of transmitting 12 lead is available, transmit EKG to OLMD.
- D. Call for ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- E. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

TREATMENT: DISTRIBUTIVE SHOCK

- A. Anaphylaxis - proceed to Allergic Reaction Protocol (Severe).
- B. Sepsis and Neurogenic:
 - Airway - ensure patency.
 - Breathing - Oxygen 12-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask.
 - Pulse oximeter – maintain oxygen saturation >95%.
 - Assist ventilation if needed with bag-valve mask.
 - Circulation- monitor BP and pulse.
 - Call for ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
 - Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

TREATMENT: OBSTRUCTIVE SHOCK

- Cardiac Tamponade
 - Tension Pneumothorax
 - Dissecting Aneurysm
 - Pulmonary Embolism
- A. Airway - ensure patency.
 - B. Breathing - Oxygen 15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask.
 - C. Pulse oximeter – maintain oxygen saturation >95%.
 - D. Circulation - Monitor BP and pulse.
 - E. Closely monitor vital signs.
 - F. Transport rapidly.
 - G. Call for ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
 - H. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

This protocol is for patients who have an ACUTE episode of neurological deficit without any evidence of trauma. If patient has altered mental status, consider other causes such as hypoxia, hypoperfusion, hypoglycemia, trauma, or overdose.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED

- A. Last (clock) time patient was seen normal. Determination of time of symptom onset is critical as treatment for stroke can be time dependent.
- B. Did the patient have a previous neurologic deficit?
- C. Does the patient have stroke risk factors (i.e., hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, smoking, dysrhythmias, coumadin or heparin use, or previous stroke)?
- D. Has the patient had any recent similar events?
- E. Medic Alert tags?

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT

- A. Vital signs: Glasgow Coma Scale Score.
- B. Rapid physical exam

Perform FAST stroke scale (Face, Arm, Speech, Time):

1. **Face:** Assess for facial droop: have the patient show teeth or smile
 - Normal – both sides of face move equally
 - Abnormal – one side of face does not move as well as the other side
2. **Arm:** Assess for arm drift: have the patient close eyes and hold both arms straight out; with palms up, for 10 seconds
 - Normal – both arms move the same *or* both arms do not move at all
 - Abnormal – one arm does not move or one arm drifts down compared to the other
3. **Speech:** Assess for abnormal speech: have the patient say “you can’t teach an old dog new tricks”
 - Normal – patient uses correct words with no slurring
 - Abnormal – patient slurs words, uses the wrong words, or is unable to speak
4. **Time:** If any of above are positive, attempt to determine the time of symptom onset (clock time).

NOTE: THERE IS NO SCORE, if 1, 2, or 3 are abnormal, the probability of a stroke is 72%.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency, consider intubation if unconscious patient with no gag reflex.
- B. Breathing - Oxygen 12-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask. Assist ventilations with bag-valve-mask if necessary. Pulse oximeter to maintain oxygen saturation >95%.
- C. Circulation - attach cardiac monitor, perform 12 lead ECG if available.
- D. Keep patient NPO
- E. Utilize blood glucometer to determine blood sugar level: If <70 in adults, or **<60 in children** and the patient is awake enough to follow commands, give glucose paste. If not, transport immediately. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- F. Transport with frequent monitoring of neurological function.
- G. Complete the stroke checklist on the patient.
- H. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

This protocol is intended to provide the you with an approach to spinal motion restriction (SMR). Full SMR as an automatic response to trauma has come under scrutiny recently and may not always be in the patient's best interest.

Traditional approaches have relied on mechanism of injury as interpreted by the individual practitioner. This "gut instinct" has resulted in many patients being immobilized as a risk management measure while leaving others not having SMR based on a "minor" mechanism that may indeed have been severe enough to cause injury. Patients packaged on hard SMR devices may develop complications or problems due to laying on a spineboard. These complications or problems could potentially be avoided if a spinal assessment tool is utilized to reduce the number of patients unnecessarily placed on spine boards.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Violent mechanism of injury (witness, scene, situation).
- B. High energy transfer (ejection, helmet damage, starred windshield, etc.).

PROCEDURE:

If any suspicion, maintain the spine in the neutral position until assessment is complete.

1. Airway- ensure patency, and suction as necessary (vomiting precautions).
2. Breathing - oxygen 10-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask, maintain oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) >95%.
3. Circulation - monitor for shock.
4. Assess for possible spinal injury and need for SMR.
5. A step-by-step assessment of the trauma patient is followed to determine if SMR is indicated. The assessment is designed to error on the side of SMR. A flow chart is provided and extensive training on this procedure is essential. (See end of protocol for chart).

Step 1: Mechanism of Injury

Elements that should increase suspicion for spine injury include axial loading (diving), blunt trauma to the head or neck, a motor vehicle crash (automobile, snow machine, ATV etc.), a fall over three feet, and/or an adult who falls from a standing height. This mechanism does not automatically require a collar and long board; rather, the mechanism should serve to alert medical providers to the need for spine injury screening. Some patients may be predisposed to spinal injury; people with conditions like arthritis of the spine, including ankylosing spondylitis, may have spinal injuries after minor trauma.

Step 2: Patient Reliability

The assessment can only be utilized if the patient is alert, calm, cooperative, and not intoxicated. If there is a communication barrier, including poor communications skills (as in young children) or a language barrier, the patient cannot be properly assessed and based on mechanism and any complaint of injury the patient should receive SMR.

Step 3: Distracting Injury

Any painful injury might distract the patient from the pain of a cervical spine injury. This is usually a long bone fracture but could be any fracture, skin injury, or internal injury. Both medical as well as traumatic causes for pain can be considered a distracting injury (e.g. the patient with chest pain who crashes his car while driving to the hospital). If the patient has an injury that seems to be causing enough pain to provide a distraction, the cervical spine cannot be cleared clinically.

Step 4: Neurologic Evaluation (Abnormal Motor/Sensory Exam)

A patient who is reliable and has no distracting injury should then be checked for any neurologic deficits. Perform the following assessments bilaterally in the upper and lower extremities. Responses should be symmetrical. Any abnormalities should prompt SMR.

Motor:

- Have the patient spread the fingers of his or her hand and resist as you try to squeeze them together. There should be some resistance as you squeeze.
- Ask the patient to hold his or her hand out with the palm facing down. While supporting the wrist, ask the patient to resist while you push down on the dorsal surface of the hand or fingers. The patient should be able to provide some resistance.
- “Gas pedal test”-Place your hand on the bottom of the patient’s foot at the great toe. Ask the patient to push down against resistance. The patient should be able to apply pressure to your hand.
- Move your hand to the top of the foot and ask the patient to pull his toes towards his nose against your resistance. The patient should be able to apply pressure to your hand.

Sensory:

- Assess for the ability to distinguish soft and sharp sensation in each hand and foot. Use a sharp object and a soft object. A corner of a gauze pad and a pencil may be used.
- Another option is to break a wooden shaft cotton-tipped applicator. Do not puncture the skin. The sensory exam should be considered positive if the patient complains of distal paresthesias or dysesthesias (abnormal sensations e.g. tingling, or painful sensations) even if they are able to “feel” their extremities.
- Alternately apply the soft and then the sharp object to each extremity. Do not let the patient know which one was used. Ask the patient whether the sensation is soft or sharp. Repeat soft and sharp in all extremities.
- The patient should be able to distinguish soft from sharp.

Step 5: Complaints of Pain or Examination Tenderness

- If a patient complains of pain anywhere in the spine, he or she must be treated as though a spinal injury has occurred.
- Palpate the entire spine. Any complaint of pain or tenderness to palpation along any part of the spine should be considered an indication that the patient requires full SMR.
- Ask the patient about sensations of numbness, tingling, shooting pain, or motor weakness in any extremity. Any positive response requires full SMR.
- Evaluate for other injury/ies that is/are so painful the patient may be distracted from awareness of neck pain.
- Determine if the patient has pain over the spine. If pain is elicited from palpation, apply SMR.
- Some components of the sensory examination are subjective. When in doubt, apply SMR.

Step 6: SMR

- SMR includes the use of a cervical collar, head immobilizer device, spinal motion restriction, padding where necessary, and adequate straps, so that the patient remains securely in place, even if the patient must be rolled in order to clear the airway. Other appropriate devices (KED, etc.) may be needed, depending on patient situation.
- Follow the manufacturer's guidelines when utilizing any SMR devices.

7. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

DOCUMENTATION:

In any case where there is head and/or facial injury, or a mechanism of injury suggesting the possibility of a cervical spine injury, clear and concise documentation is absolutely essential. In the cases where the decision not to provide SMR is made, documentation must include the following information:

Subjective:

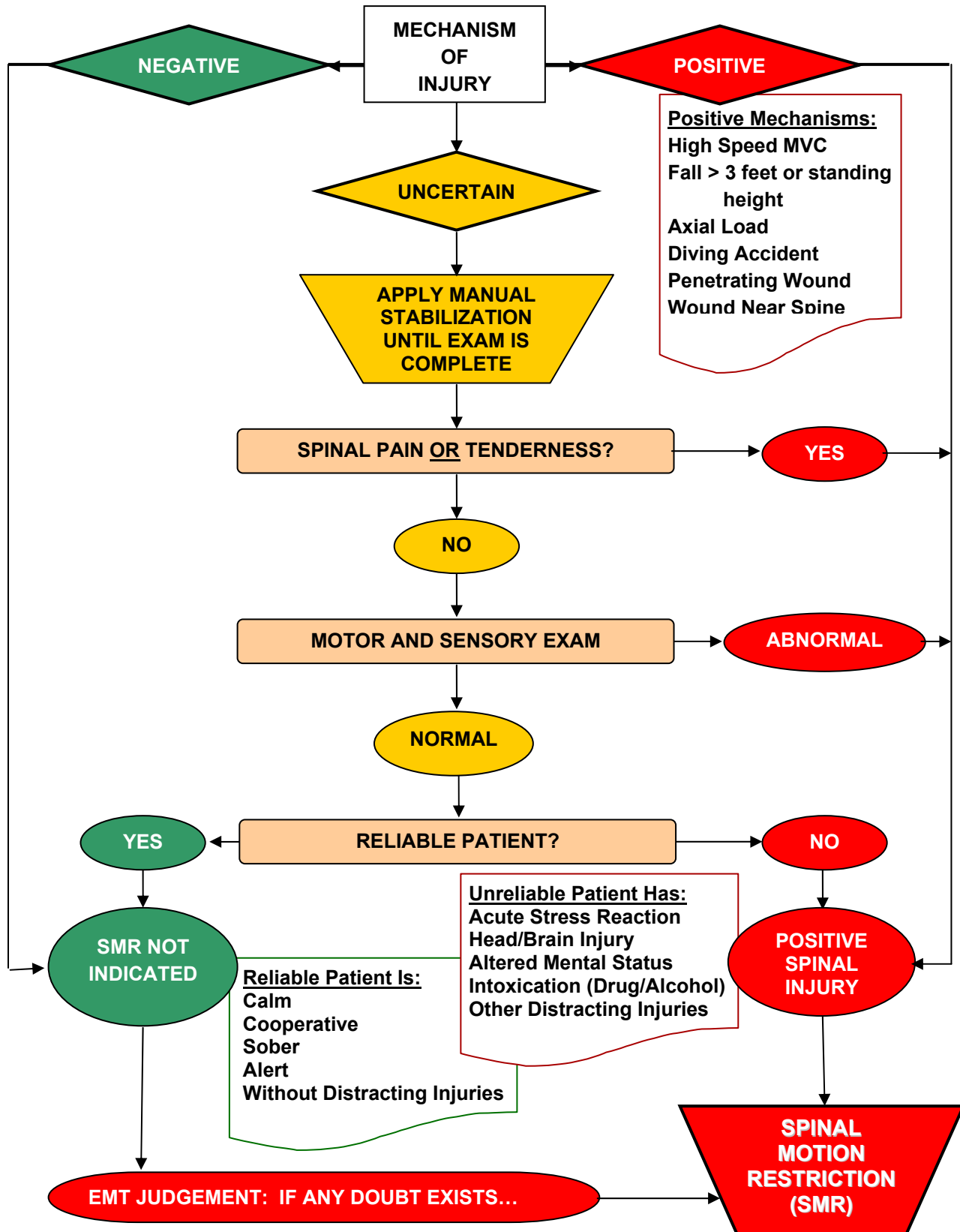
- The examination was performed on a reliable patient.
- The patient denies having any spinal pain.
- The patient denies having any extremity weakness or loss of movement.
- The patient denies having any tingling or feeling of pins and needles in the extremities.

Objective:

- There is no pain on palpation of the spine.
- Motor function is intact in all of the extremities.
- Sensation is intact in all extremities.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

1. Use of a backboard for stabilization of some other injury than the spine, or to move the patient does not mean that SMR is indicated.
2. Use of cervical motion restriction in adults should always be followed with SMR. Do not secure the head to the backboard before securing the body (it can cause torsion on the neck).
3. SMR with a cervical collar and a vacuum mattress is a recommended technique. A vacuum mattress, when available, is preferred for all but short transports.
4. Vomiting should be expected in head injury patients. Therefore, the patient should be securely strapped to long board to enable board and patient to be turned as a unit.
5. EMTs should be aware that additional help may be necessary during transport to turn patient and manage airway while maintaining cervical spine integrity.
6. Chin straps that could compromise the airway should be removed as the patient is secured to the long board. (Leg straps which may compromise cervical spine stabilization should also be removed.)
7. Most adult patients require 1 to 1 ½ inches of firm padding behind the head to assume standard neutral anatomic position, and some additional padding behind the neck is necessary for full support. **Most children require padding under the shoulders to maintain neutral spinal alignment.**
8. A rigid cervical collar, continuous manual in-line support during rapid extrication onto a long spine board, and rapid transport should be substituted for more time consuming methods in the severely traumatized patient requiring immediate life saving intervention.
9. Airway problems, respiratory difficulty, and shock are common in the traumatized patient. Carefully stabilize the head and neck while performing airway procedures in spinal injured patients.
10. If any motion restriction techniques cause an increase in pain or neurologic deficit; the patient should be stabilized in position found or position of greatest comfort.
11. Geriatric patients (over 55) should raise a higher index of suspicion due to physiologic aging changes; your awareness of the need to provide for cervical spine motion restriction should be more acute in these patients.



SMR ASSESSMENT FLOW CHART

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Present history: Onset, duration, seizure activity, and precipitating factors. Was the patient sitting, standing or lying? Is she pregnant?
- B. Past history: Medications, diseases, or prior syncope.
- C. Symptoms: Vertigo, nausea, chest or abdominal pain.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs.
- B. Neurologic exam.
- C. Signs of head trauma.
- D. Consider blood glucose check.
- E. Transmit 12 Lead EKG if capable AED is available.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency
- B. Breathing - Oxygen 10-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask.
- C. Pulse oximeter: Maintain oxygen saturation >95%.
- D. Circulation - monitor for shock.
If vital signs are unstable or hypotensive—proceed to Shock Protocol.
- E. Utilize blood glucometer to determine blood sugar level: If <70 in adults, or **<60 in children** and the patient is awake enough to follow commands, give glucose paste. If not, transport immediately. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Most syncope is vasovagal, not cardiac. Placing the patient in the recumbent position should be sufficient to restore vital signs and level of consciousness to normal. Other causes may be: Cardiac arrhythmias, ischemia, hypertension, peripheral vascular disease, orthostatic, hypoglycemia, stroke, circulatory diseases, and transient ischemic attack.
- B. Syncope while in a recumbent position is almost always cardiac.
- C. Syncope of recent onset in middle-aged or elderly patients is often cardiac and deserves special concern.
- D. Occult GI Bleeds as well as dissecting aneurysms may be present with syncope.
- E. Syncope by definition is a transient state of unconsciousness from which the patient has recovered. If the patient is still unconscious, the treatment should be as in the Coma Protocol or Shock Protocol as appropriate.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. Symptoms: Cramping, clots or tissue, dizziness, weakness, thirst, and number of pads used.
- B. Present history: Duration, amount, last menstrual period (normal), and birth control method.
If pregnant: Due date. If postpartum: Time and place of delivery, and current medications.
- C. Past history: Bleeding problems, and pregnancies.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs.
- B. Evidence of blood loss, clots or tissue fragments (bring tissue to hospital). Note color of blood.
- C. Other signs of hypovolemic shock.
- D. Fever.

TREATMENT:

- A. Airway - ensure patency.
- B. Breathing - Oxygen 10-15 L/M, by non-rebreather mask.
- C. Pulse oximeter: Maintain oxygen saturation >95%.
- D. Circulation - If vital signs are unstable—proceed to Shock Protocol.
- E. If late pregnancy or immediately postpartum - refer to Childbirth Protocol.
- F. Consider ALS intercept (if available and will speed time to ALS care).
- G. Contact receiving hospital with patient report as soon as possible during transport.

SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Amount of vaginal bleeding is difficult to estimate. Try to get an estimate of number of saturated pads in the previous 6 hours. Discreet inspection of the perineum may be useful to determine if clots or tissue are being passed.
- B. Patients in shock from vaginal bleeding should be treated as hypovolemic shock.
- C. Always consider pregnancy or ectopic pregnancy as the cause of the bleeding.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION NEEDED:

- A. When did symptoms begin?
- B. Is the cause of the vomiting known?
- C. Has the patient ingested any potential poison or spoiled food?
- D. Has there been blood or material like coffee grounds in the vomitus?
- E. Has the patient also had diarrhea?
- F. If female of child-bearing age, is the patient pregnant?
- G. Are there any associated symptoms (such as abdominal pain)?
- H. Does the patient have a head injury or severe headache?
- I. If headache, is there a history of migraine headaches?

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT:

- A. Vital signs (are there signs of shock)?
- B. Skin: Are there signs of dehydration (poor skin turgor, dry mucous membranes)?
- C. Is jaundice present?
- D. Head: Any sign of head trauma?
- E. Abdomen: Tenderness, rebound tenderness, guarding, rigidity, bowel sounds, and distention.
- F. Neurologic exam: LOC, pupils, and focal findings?

TREATMENT

Apply wet towel (water or saline) to forehead.

Patient Care Protocols

SECTION 5: MEDICATIONS

This section of the protocols is intended as information only. Medications may be administered only as defined by protocol unless online medical direction orders a deviation.

PHARMACOLOGY AND ACTIONS:

Absorbs toxins by chemical binding and prevents GI absorption.

INDICATIONS:

Poisoning or overdose following emesis or when emesis is contraindicated.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Patients who are unconscious or who may have a rapidly diminishing level of consciousness.

PRECAUTIONS:

- A. Activated Charcoal may be ineffective in ingestion of toxins such as heavy metals, mineral acids, petroleum products, or cyanide.
- B. Administration of Activated Charcoal can result in aspiration or significant particulate obstruction of the airway.

ADMINISTRATION (CAT B):

Adult (CAT B)-1.0 gm/kg.

Administer in aqueous based solution with Sorbitol (cathartic)

Pediatric (CAT B) - 1.0 gm/kg.

Administer in aqueous based solution with Sorbitol (cathartic)

SIDE EFFECTS:

Nausea and Vomiting

PHARMACOLOGY AND ACTIONS:

Aspirin inhibits prostaglandin and disrupts platelet function. It is also a mild analgesic and anti-inflammatory.

INDICATIONS:

- A. Unstable angina.
- B. Acute myocardial infarction.
- C. Ischemic chest pain.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- A. Aspirin allergy or aspirin induced asthma.
- B. Active GI bleeding.
- C. If patient has taken 325mg within 24 hours.

PRECAUTIONS:

Upset stomach

ADMINISTRATION:

Cardiac Chest Pain (CAT A):

Four chewable 81 mg baby aspirin

Pediatric (age 15 or less) (CAT. B)

Pediatric patients very rarely have cardiac chest pain

ASA may be associated with Reye's Syndrome in pediatric patients

SIDE EFFECTS:

Heartburn, nausea, vomiting, or wheezing.

SPECIAL NOTES:

In unstable angina and acute myocardial infarction, aspirin has been shown to lower mortality and is indicated in patients with ischemic chest pain.

PHARMACOLOGY AND ACTIONS:

Glucose is the body's basic fuel. It produces most of the body's quick energy. Its use is regulated by insulin, which stimulates storage of excess glucose from the bloodstream and glucagon which mobilizes stored glucose into the bloodstream.

INDICATIONS:

A. Hypoglycemic states (Blood Glucometer reading of <70 adults or <60 in children) associated with any focal or partial neurologic deficit or altered state of consciousness.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Patient is not alert enough to swallow the paste

PRECAUTIONS:

A blood glucometer should be utilized to document hypoglycemia.

ADMINISTRATION (CAT A):

Place glucose paste onto a tongue depressor and place the tongue depressor between the cheek and gum. Ask patient to swallow the sweet liquid.

SIDE EFFECTS AND SPECIAL NOTES:

None.

PHARMACOLOGY AND ACTIONS:

Tissue hypoxia causes cell damage and death. Oxygen added to the inspired air raises the amount of oxygen in the blood and, therefore, the amount delivered to the tissues.

INDICATIONS:

- A. Suspected hypoxemia or respiratory distress from any cause.
- B. Acute chest pain in which a myocardial infarction is suspected.
- C. Shock (decreased oxygenation of tissues) from any cause.
- D. Major trauma.
- E. Carbon monoxide poisoning.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

None in prehospital setting.

PRECAUTIONS:

- A. If the patient is not breathing adequately on his/her own, the treatment of choice includes assisted ventilation, not just oxygen.
- B. A small percentage of patients with chronic lung disease breathe because they are hypoxic. Administration of oxygen may shut off their respiratory drive. Do not withhold oxygen because of this possibility, however, be prepared to assist ventilation. Monitor PO₂ with pulse oximeter. Use just enough oxygen to maintain pulse oximeter reading of 95%.

ADMINISTRATION (CAT A):

Dosage	Indications
Moderate flow (4-6 L/min)	Precautionary use for trauma, chest pain, etc.
High flow (10-15 L/min)	Respiratory distress (medical or traumatic)

Method	Flow Rate	O₂% Inspired Air
Room air		21%
Nasal Cannula (prongs)	1 L/min	24%
	2 L/min	28%
Face Mask	6 L/min	44%
Oxygen reservoir (mask)	10-12 L/min	90%
Mouth to mask	10 L/min	50%
	15 L/min	80%
	30 L/min	100%
Bag-valve mask	Room air	21%
Bag-valve mask with 100% valve and reservoir	High flow regulated to inflate reservoir at proper rate	90%+

SIDE EFFECTS AND SPECIAL NOTES:

- A. Restlessness may be an important sign of hypoxia.
- B. Oxygen supports combustion.
- C. Most hypoxic patients will feel quite comfortable with an increase of inspired oxygen from 21% to 24%.

Patient Care Protocols
SECTION 6: Procedures

Patient restraints (physical and/or chemical) should be utilized only when necessary and in those situations where the patient is exhibiting behavior that presents a danger to the patient and/or others. This procedure is not to be used on patients specifically refusing treatment unless they are placed under a police hold. This procedure may apply to patients being treated under implied consent. Agitated, anxious, and uncooperative patients can often be calmed adequately by eliminating threatening or forced activities, and by backing off. Attempt to gain the confidence of the patient.

Physical Restraint Guidelines

1. Use the minimum physical restraint required to accomplish necessary patient care and ensure safe transportation (Soft restraint may be sufficient). If law enforcement or additional manpower is needed, call for it prior to attempting restraint procedures. Do not endanger yourself or your crew.
2. Avoid placing restraints in such a way as to preclude evaluation of the patient's medical status (airway, breathing, and circulation). Consider whether placement of restraints will interfere with necessary patient care activities or will cause further harm.

PROCEDURE (CAT B):

1. Ensure sufficient manpower is present to control the patient while restraining him/her. USE POLICE ASSISTANCE WHEN REQUIRED.
2. Place patient face up on a long backboard. A Reeves Sleeve[®] is very useful here.
3. Secure ALL extremities to backboard. Try to restrain lower extremities first at both ankles and the knees. Next, restrain the patient's arms at his/her sides using one flex cuff or equivalent on each wrist.
4. If necessary, utilize cervical spine precautions (tape, foam bags, etc.) to control violent head or body movements.
5. Place padding under patient's head, and wherever else needed to prevent the patient from further harming himself/herself, or restricting circulation.
6. If necessary, secure the backboard onto the gurney for transport using additional straps. Remember to secure additional straps to the upper part of the gurney to avoid restricting the wheeled carriage.
7. Document circulatory status of restrained extremities every 15 minutes.
8. Document the need for physical restraint to prevent possible harm to the patient or others.

NOTES:

Physical restraint (may be soft restraints) MUST be used any time a potentially violent or unstable patient (head injury, altered mental status for ANY reason, patient under the influence of intoxicants) is transported by air ambulance, even if the patient is sedated.

GUIDELINES FOR USE

Pulse Oximetry is a valuable adjunct in patient assessment, but does not replace clinical judgment. It may be particularly useful in determining poor oxygenation in patients who have not deteriorated to a point of showing clinical signs of hypoxia. Pulse Oximetry measures the percent of circulating oxyhemoglobin. The percent saturation of hemoglobin (SaO₂) depicts the ratio of hemoglobin bound with oxygen to the total amount of hemoglobin molecules available. Normal readings are considered 95-99 SaO₂. Poor oxygenation should be considered to be present when SaO₂ < 95%.

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

1. Any patient who is intubated or being ventilated with a BVM.
2. Patients receiving oxygen.
3. Presence of chest pain or cardiac dysrhythmias.
4. Respiratory Distress.
5. Altered mental status.
6. Poisons or overdoses.
7. Trauma patients, if time permits.

PROCEDURE (CAT A):

1. Choose correct sensor for patient size.
2. Use alcohol wipes to assure monitoring site is clean and dry.
3. Completely remove false fingernails and nail polish if finger monitoring.
4. Check for adequate proximal pulse for monitoring site.
5. Apply device assuring not too tight and affecting capillary refill.
6. Align sensors opposite each other on monitoring site.
7. Attach pulse oximeter sensor to patient cable.
8. Turn on device.
9. Read SaO₂ % on monitor screen. Desired readings are 99-100% SaO₂.

NOTES:

1. Treatment of the patient should not be dictated by a high or normal SaO₂ reading.
2. Oxygen should not be withheld from patients when treatment protocol indicates use.
3. Patients with a SaO₂ reading <90% should receive immediate intervention with oxygen and ventilation.
4. Extreme caution must be used in treating patients with poor perfusion (shock syndrome) or hypothermia. These conditions may cause inaccurate or misleading readings on the monitor. Patients who are in shock or who are hypothermic should receive 100% oxygen no matter what the pulse oximetry reading.
5. The following may cause inaccurate SaO₂ readings or monitor failure: Motion of patient (shivering) or sensor, external ambient light, poor perfusion (shock), anemia, Fingernail polish, IV dyes, skin pigmentation, or any condition that restricts blood flow to the measuring site.
6. The pulse oximetry reading will be falsely normal in patients with carbon monoxide inhalation, cyanide poisoning, or methemoglobinemia. Such patients should be given 100% oxygen no matter what the pulse oximeter reading.

An AED is a device that administers a controlled electrical shock to patients to terminate a cardiac arrhythmia. The technique of administering the electrical shock is referred to as defibrillation. It is used to terminate ventricular fibrillation (VF) or pulseless ventricular tachycardia (VT). AEDs have microprocessor-based detection systems that analyze the heart rhythm for the characteristics of VF/VT. If VF/VT is present, the AED "advises" you to deliver a shock. They are "automated" in the sense that the device, not the operator, analyzes the rhythm and determines the presence of VF/VT.

INDICATIONS

Use only in patients who are unresponsive, have absent or agonal respiration, and have no pulses over major arteries.

PRECAUTIONS

1. If signs of penetrating torso injury are present with cardiopulmonary arrest, the patient's only chance of survival is immediate transport. Ventilate and transport rapidly to appropriate facility. **CPR IS NOT INDICATED BEFORE TRANSPORT IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES IF THIS MEANS A DELAY IN IMMEDIATE TRANSPORT.** Once in route, contact your receiving hospital to determine whether to continue resuscitative efforts (See Administrative Protocol 2.1 Death in the Field).
2. Do not use on patients under the age of eight years or about 25 kg (55 lbs).

PROCEDURE (CAT. A)

1. Determine the presence of arrest:
 - A. Unresponsive.
 - B. Absent or agonal respiration.
 - C. Absent pulses over major arteries.
2. Initiate CPR.
3. If AED is available, continue CPR until AED is applied.
4. Attach pads and turn power on.
5. Stand clear (do not touch or move patient during analysis).
6. If advised, shock one time.
7. Immediately resume CPR for 5 cycles.
8. Check for signs of life; if none, analyze and, if advised, repeat shock once.
9. Immediately resume CPR and transport (if ALS is responding, you may await their arrival).
10. Check rhythm every 5 cycles; continue until ALS providers take over, the patient begins to move, or you arrive at the hospital.
11. If signs of life become present at any time, support ABCs as necessary.
12. After use of AED, facilitate AED data download to appropriate authority.
13. Follow AED clean up and replace necessary items as dictated by manufacturer.

A twelve-Lead ECG should be considered (if AED is capable) in any of the following:

1. All patients with chest pain, including blunt chest trauma, unless due to penetrating injury.
2. Any patient whose heart is irregular.
3. Epigastric pain unless evidence of G.I. bleeding.
4. Thoracic back pain without trauma.
5. Diaphoresis not explained by environment or fever.
6. Sudden onset of shortness of breath with clear lung sounds, or shortness of breath and no history of COPD.
7. Syncope, without seizure or obvious blood loss.
8. CHF/Pulmonary Edema
9. You have a suspicion that the patient is having an acute myocardial infarction despite none of the “normal” signs and symptoms being present.

NOTES:

- A. These criteria are not inclusive, nor does every patient with the above criteria require a twelve lead in the out of hospital setting. When, in doubt, err in the patients best interest, perform a twelve lead and immediately transmit it to your receiving hospital.
- B. A Twelve Lead ECG Acquisition should never preempt definitive care for the patient. Acquisition should also not interfere with the prompt transport of the patient. Any patient provided a 12-lead should be transported to a hospital unless OLMD states otherwise.

Uncontrolled hemorrhage is the leading cause of preventable combat-related deaths. It is much less common among civilians but does occur rarely. Hemostatic agents can be used to control exsanguinating hemorrhage when pressure and tourniquets fail.

Indications:

Exsanguinating hemorrhage that cannot be controlled by direct pressure or by tourniquet. This is most likely to involve wounds of axilla, groin, neck, face, or scalp.

Contraindications :

- A. Minor bleeding
- B. Bleeding that can be controlled by direct pressure
- C. Bleeding that can be controlled by application of a tourniquet
- D. Open abdominal or chest wounds

Procedure (CAT A):

1. Each service must be trained to use the hemostatic agent selected by their medical director (See Administrative Protocols, 9.1: Acceptable EMS Equipment and Devices).
2. Follow the manufacturer's user instructions for proper technique.
3. Pack the wound with the chosen hemostatic agent.
4. Apply direct pressure over the wound for a minimum of 3 minutes or until bleeding stops.
5. Apply pressure dressing over wound and hemostatic agent.

DEFINITION:

Appropriate restraint of children is critical during all transportation in moving vehicles. Ambulances are no exception to this.

PURPOSE:

To prevent a serious or potentially fatal injury of pediatric patients being transported on ambulances. The greatest potential for injury occurs when an unrestrained child becomes a projectile object upon a sudden stop or crash.

INDICATIONS:

Any time a child is transported in a prehospital vehicle.

PROCEDURE:

1. Whenever possible, all pediatric patients should be safely and appropriately restrained during transport. Safe and appropriate transport does not include having a child held by another person who is riding or strapped to the gurney.
2. Available child restraint systems should be used for all pediatric patients. These systems should include those specifically produced for secure transport on an ambulance stretcher that includes an integrated five-point harness. A child's own car seat, appropriately secured to the stretcher, often proves to be an excellent source of a restraint system.
3. Children who are not patients should not routinely be transported in the ambulance. There may be extenuating circumstances that require such transport. In those cases, the child should be placed in an appropriate child restraint seat, in the appropriate position, in either the passenger area or patient area of the ambulance.
 - a. < 1 year old and < 20 lbs.: rear facing infant seat
 - b. < 4 year old and < 40 lbs.: forward facing toddler seat
 - c. 4-8 year old and 40 lbs.: booster seats with lap/shoulder belt
 - d. < 12 year old: back seat, restrained
4. While it is not recommended using a child's own car seat for transportation post accident, such may be better than no restraint during transport. In addition, it is recognized that the very nature of emergency circumstances may require some compromises of best practices. (If a child is found in a child restraint that is still visually intact, it may be better to move the child in that restraint to the ambulance for transport, than to transfer the child to a different restraint). If there is a question, this should be discussed with the OLMD.

NOTES:

- 1. It is recognized that in certain cases there may be more children to be transported than there are restraint devices available in which to place them.**
- 2. If the ambulance is equipped with passenger side airbags, children under the age of 12 years should not be transported in the passenger seat.**
- 3. These guidelines are not intended as an endorsement for any child restraint manufacturers.**
- 4. These guidelines may not be consistent with the official instructions for use of a child restraint in a passenger vehicle.**
- 5. These guidelines assume that the ambulance is equipped with a cot and fastener system that has been successfully tested under vehicle crash conditions.**

Patient Care Protocols

SECTION 7: Operations Guidelines

These operations guidelines are intended to direct the actions of EMS personnel when there are no duly authorized local operations guidelines utilized by an EMS service or agency.

When there is conflict between the local operational standards and those listed in this document, then the local standards take precedence.

It is expected that if a scene conflict or jurisdictional disagreement occurs, OLMD will be consulted and his/her directions followed.

1. Medical professionals at the scene of an emergency may provide assistance and shall be treated with professional courtesy.
2. Medical professionals who offer their assistance at the scene should be asked to identify themselves and their level of training. If the medical professional wishes to assist with care given to the patient after arrival of the EMS unit, the senior EMT should inform him/her that it is ADPH/EMS policy that the medical professional provide proof of his/her identity.
3. The authority for medical direction of Paramedic procedures rests with the written treatment protocols adopted by the Alabama Department of Public Health, the provider's physician advisor, and OLMD.
4. A physician-on-the-scene, who is caring for a patient prior to the arrival of an EMS unit, may retain medical responsibility for the patient if he/she so desires. The EMT should tell the physician who wishes to supervise or direct patient care, that the physician must accompany the patient to the hospital to maintain continuity of patient care. The physician-on-the-scene shall have made available to him/her the services and equipment of the EMS unit, if requested. There should be full documentation of these events, including the physician's name.
5. If a conflict arises about patient care or treatment protocols, the EMT should contact the OLMD or receiving hospital for assistance.

PURPOSE:

The first unit on the scene or dispatch may recommend that other responding units slow down or discontinue their response. It is recognized that it is in the best interest of patient care and the public to slow or cancel units responding with lights and siren to calls, when it is determined by competent personnel that the situation does not require such a rapid response.

PROCEDURE:

1. BLS units and rapid responders may recommend ALS units to slow to non-emergency traffic when a patient does not appear in their opinion to require advanced life support. They may cancel ALS units when there is no patient, or a patient refuses care or transport.
2. ALS units may recommend slowing or canceling other responders once the patient has been evaluated at the scene and a determination is made that no other units are required, or no other units are required emergency.
3. Advanced Life Support for the purpose of this policy is IV administration, medication therapy, advanced airway management, cardiac monitoring, or cardiac defibrillation.
4. Decision on slow down and cancellations shall be solely based on medical or trauma criteria.

PURPOSE:

The safety of EMS personnel and emergency care for the victim remain the primary goals in all crime scene operations, however, preservation of the scene remains the most important secondary goal. Never compromise patient care to preserve a crime scene. If you are part of an organized Tactical EMS arrangement with law enforcement units, such as SWAT teams, you will follow those operational guidelines, as approved by your Medical Director.

PROCEDURE:

1. EMS responders should not approach any scene suspected of involving violence, unless law enforcement officers are on the scene and the scene is reasonably secure. EMS responders should not approach any crime scene in which law enforcement personnel are not present, in which law enforcement personnel are in defensive positions, or when weapons are being presented by law enforcement personnel.
2. EMS responders should approach every call with caution while being observant. This is particularly true of scenes that may involve a crime against person or property. Noise and light discipline should be used with emergency warning equipment shut down some distance from the incident, and EMS personnel observant upon approach.
 - a. A portable radio to call for assistance is recommended. EMS personnel should not approach any scene that appears suspicious without law enforcement personnel present.
 - b. Use caution when approaching buildings, and never stand directly in front of doors when knocking for entry.
 - c. If a weapon is involved, try to secure the weapon unless the weapon is still in the assailant's possession. The weapon should be secured in such a way that it does not jeopardize the patient's life or your life. The weapon is potential evidence should not be compromised if at all possible.
 - d. If your life is in danger, it may be necessary to leave your patient behind. Always have a planned escape route.
3. All information regarding a call should be gathered. Calls involving crimes in progress, the use of weapons, or any suspicious call in high crime areas, should be treated with caution. It is recommended that EMS personnel wear soft body armor on calls of this nature and while operating in high crime areas.
4. When approaching a crime scene with law enforcement present, ask for the best route to approach and avoid destroying what may be valuable evidence. Use only one route in and out of scene, and disturb only what is absolutely necessary.
 - a. Avoid disturbing tire tracks or foot prints, and avoid blood on surfaces.
 - b. Do not disturb items on the scene unless absolutely necessary.
 - c. Do not cut or treat through holes made by projectiles or other objects in clothing.
 - d. Remove any medical items brought into the scene.

When possible, place any victim(s) to be transported on a clean sheet. When the victim is removed at the hospital, retain this sheet and any others for law enforcement investigators. This is particularly important in crimes in which trace evidence may be transferred from the suspect to victim. Retain, preferably wrapped in a clean sheet or placed in an unused paper bag, any clothing of other items removed by EMS personnel

PROCEDURE (continued)

- while in the ambulance. Do not place blood-contaminated items in a plastic bag, as this may ruin their value as evidence.
- e. Do not touch or handle items, particularly weapons, found at a crime scene unless absolutely necessary. Do not handle expended bullets or casing with metal forceps if they should be found in clothing or on a sheet. Retain them in the sheet or clothing in which they are found, and notify law enforcement investigators.
5. It is required that EMS personnel enter a crime scene to confirm obvious death. However, this procedure can be accomplished with minimal scene disturbance. Coordinate with law enforcement personnel in preserving the crime scene to the greatest extent possible.
 6. Be aware of any statements made by victims, suspects or others present at a crime scene. Make certain to scan the scene, noting how it appears upon your arrival, particularly the victim, and remember any changes made to the crime scene during patient assessment and/or treatment.
 7. Following the incident, record detailed notes regarding actions and observations made during the incident. Any statements made outside the presence of law enforcement personnel by the victim or suspect should be carefully recorded, and a copy given to law enforcement investigators.
 8. If a scene appears suspicious, then await the arrival of law enforcement personnel before approaching.

DOCUMENTATION:

A detailed report that covers all aspects of your involvement at the crime scene is important in case you are later called to testify in court. These narratives should cover your observations and conversations with the family or person present at the scene, location of response vehicles and equipment, who was present, furniture, weapons, or clothing that has been moved, items that were handled by EMS responders, and your route to the victim. This narrative should be a separate report from your Patient Care Form.

PURPOSE:

To describe how EMS personnel should resolve disputes with each other or other medical professionals at emergency scenes.

PROCEDURE:

1. Disagreements about care should be handled in a professional manner so as not to detract from patient care.
2. The Patient Care Protocols should be followed whenever possible, and should be the basis for resolving disputes.
3. If there is a dispute between EMS personnel or medical professionals concerning the care of a patient, the OLMD should be contacted in order to resolve the dispute.
4. Written reports should be prepared concerning any dispute arising at the scene, with a copy sent to the Off-line Medical Director of each service and pertinent regional EMS agency or ADPH-OEMST.

PURPOSE:

1. EMS personnel may be first on the scene of a hazardous materials situation. This protocol is intended to guide EMS personnel who do not normally function in hazardous materials scenes, and are trained only to the awareness level. This protocol is intended to compliment any existing hazardous materials guidelines of fire agencies. If the two protocols are in conflict, the existing fire department protocol takes precedence.
2. Based on information from dispatch, if the scene to which you are responding is a known or suspected hazardous materials situation, stage and wait for the hazardous materials personnel.
3. When you arrive at the scene, and your scene size-up suggests that hazardous materials are involved, stage and wait for the hazardous materials personnel.
4. All scenes (MVC, Industrial, etc.) should be considered as being a potential hazardous materials situation. The following approach procedure should be used:

PROCEDURE:**Approach**

1. Utilize a cautionary approach at all times.
2. The reported location may be inaccurate, and response into a contaminated area might occur.
3. Approach upwind and upgrade if possible. If unable to approach from upwind/upgrade, approach at 90 degrees to wind/grade, if possible, with safety in mind.
4. Position vehicle well away from problem and headed away from incident.
5. Communicate your actions or intended actions to EMS Dispatch.
6. Remember: Contaminated and/or exposed response personnel may add to the overall problem and reduce their effectiveness to help.
7. If you are the first responder on-scene, confirm that fire and police have been notified.
8. The agency responsible for hazardous materials response may respond with different levels of personnel and equipment based upon the information received. Do not always expect a hazardous materials team to respond.
9. If you are the first responder on-scene, your first priority is scene isolation. **KEEP OTHERS AWAY! KEEP UNNECESSARY EQUIPMENT FROM BECOMING CONTAMINATED.**
10. If you believe that you or your vehicle are contaminated, stage in an isolated area.

Person in Charge (PIC)

1. If the EMT is the first medical person on the scene, he/she should assume the role of PIC of medical care (not necessarily scene control) until a hazardous materials trained EMT arrives. Everyone should work as a team.
2. The EMT will direct all patient care.
3. The EMT, in concert with the incident commander, will determine the method of transport of the exposed patient (air vs. ground).
4. The EMT will determine who will provide care during transport.

Patient Care for the Contaminated Patient

1. Types of incidents which may require decontamination of the patient:
 - a. Radiation.
 - b. Biological hazards.
 - c. Chemical.
 - d. Toxic substances.
2. Contamination can occur through:
 - a. Smoke.
 - b. Direct contact.
 - c. Vapor.
 - d. Run-off.
3. Transporting contaminated patients should be a serious concern to those involved. Patients who have been in contact with, or who are even suspected of having been in contact with, hazardous substance, should be transported for evaluation.
4. The hazardous materials team must be contacted about removal of contaminated clothing and packaging of the patient with regard to your and the patient's protection.
5. Determine the hazardous substance involved, and provide treatment as directed by the EMT in charge.

Ambulance Preparation

1. The EMT shall determine the process needed for ambulance preparation.
2. Remove any supplies and equipment that would not be needed for patient care, i.e. extra medical kits, etc.
3. Seal cabinets, and drape interior, including floor and squad bench, with plastic or visqueen (if available from hazardous materials team).
4. Prepare stretcher by removing foam pad and placing down long backboard. Cover with plastic and tape in place, if needed (if available from hazardous materials team).

Transport and Arrival at the Hospital.

1. If an ambulance has transported a patient from an incident that is subsequently determined to involve hazardous materials exposure, scene personnel must immediately relay all relevant information to the transporting unit(s) and/or receiving facility(s) involved.
2. OLMD and the receiving hospital should be contacted as soon as possible. The EMT should communicate the material involved, degree of exposure, decontamination procedures used, and patient condition.
3. The ambulance should park in an area away from the emergency room, or go directly to a decontamination center or area.
4. Patient(s) should not be brought into the emergency department before the EMTs receive permission from the hospital staff.
5. Once the patient(s) has been released to the hospital, follow the EMTs direction and, if necessary, double bag the plastic sheeting used to cover the gurney and the floor into plastic bags. Double bag any equipment that is believed to have become contaminated.

Transport and Arrival at the Hospital (continued)

6. After unloading patient from ambulance, check with the fire department incident commander to see where the ambulance can be safely decontaminated, and whether or not there is equipment available for this purpose. Do not begin decontamination until after consultation with the Hazardous Materials Team Leader.
7. Following decontamination recommendation from the hazardous materials team, decontaminate the ambulance and personnel before returning to the incident scene. If returning to the incident scene, bring bags containing contaminated materials, equipment, clothing, etc., and turn them over to the hazardous materials team.

EMT Exposure

1. If an EMT is exposed, or is concerned with the possibility of exposure, medical help should be sought immediately.
2. Report all exposures to the hazardous materials team, Poison Center, and your risk manager or supervisor.
3. Do not return to service until cleared to do so by the fire department.

PURPOSE:

To assist in describing who is in charge of patient care at the scene of an emergency.

PROCEDURE:

1. The first arriving EMT-Intermediate or EMT-Paramedic on an ALS unit will assume responsibility for directing overall patient care upon their arrival at the scene, and will continue this function unless relieved by the responding jurisdiction's personnel. The responding jurisdiction's personnel must be authorized such responsibilities by local, city, county, district ordinances or legislative acts, or must have been dispatched by the recognized dispatch agency. These personnel must be of equal or higher EMT license level.
2. An EMT-Basic shall yield patient care responsibilities to an EMT licensed at the EMT-Intermediate or EMT-Paramedic level when directed to do so by the EMT licensed at the higher level. An EMT-Intermediate or EMT-Paramedic who is providing ALS care to a patient may be relieved by any other licensed EMT-Intermediate or EMT-Paramedic authorized to provide the necessary level of care if the relieving EMT is willing to assume patient care duties.
3. The responsibilities of the EMT-Intermediate or EMT-Paramedic directing overall patient care include:
 - a. Avoiding direct patient care activities if enough personnel are available. This EMT must watch over the entire patient care scene activities and be sure that the patient care activities are being accomplished in a rapid, efficient, appropriate, and timely manner. If there are only two EMTs at the scene, this senior EMT must do those patient care activities (i.e., start IV) which will allow him/her to watch over the whole scene easily.
 - b. Assigning other EMTs to provide patient care.
 - c. Establishing the appropriate time to be spent at the scene for doing patient care, according to the protocol for "Time at the Scene."
 - d. Determining when transportation of the patient is to occur.
 - e. Performing medical coordination with all agencies and personnel.
4. The EMT directing overall patient care will be held responsible for general patient care activities performed at the scene, and he/she will be so identified on all patient care reports.
5. If a patient requires transport, and the Person-In-Charge (PIC) is from a non transporting agency, direction of patient care will be turned over to the transporting EMTs when (1) the patient is placed on the transporting unit's gurney, unless PIC agency personnel accompany transport, or (2) at a time agreed upon by both EMTs. Continued patient care will then become the responsibility of the transporting unit. The approximate time of transfer will be noted on all patient care forms. It is expected that an orderly transfer of information and a cooperative management of patient needs will occur. When there are two agencies responding to a call, and a transfer of care occurs, there will be two PICs noted on all patient care forms: the first arriving PIC and the transporting PIC.
6. If a patient is transported to a hospital, the highest level EMT shall continue to provide care until relieved by appropriate hospital medical personnel.
7. Any disputes about patient care should be referred immediately to and resolved by the OLMD physician.
8. Patient care may be transferred to a Flight Nurse or Physician for air transportation.
9. Patient care may also be transferred to a Physician at the scene (see protocol for "Medical Professional at the Scene").

PURPOSE:

Any time a patient refuses care or transport, the EMT will evaluate the rationality of decision, and document the exam results. If the patient refuses care or transport, and the EMT determines on the basis of the exam, history, or other contributing factors, that care is needed, OLMD will be called.

PROCEDURE:

1. For the alert, conscious ill patient who requests no transport or treatment. The EMT shall:
 - a. Contact your on-line hospital and try to establish communication between the patient and the medical direction physician. If communication cannot be established, the EMT shall explain the risks and benefits of transport and treatment, but the EMT shall accept the right of the competent adult patient to refuse treatment and transport.
 - b. In all events the EMT shall follow the patient's directions regarding transport and treatment.
 - c. In all events, the EMT shall document the patient status. This process must include patient competence.
2. For the ill patient who is unable to control his or her own decision, (unconscious, incapacitated, etc.) and where care is refused:
 - a. If physically possible, BLS care at the EMT-B level will be followed during attempts to establish communication.
 - b. The EMT will contact the Medical Direction hospital and establish contact among the EMT, the family, and the OLMD physician. After this contact has been made, the EMT will follow the orders of the OLMD physician.
 - c. In all events, the EMT shall document this process (to include patient competence).

PURPOSE:

To establish guidelines for the response of private and public EMS responders to incidents which involve violence, or are anticipated to be potentially violent in nature.

PROCEDURE:

1. When to stage:
 - a. Any time dispatch directs them to do so.
 - b. Any time a violent incident might expose EMS personnel to danger.
 - c. Any call at the EMS unit's discretion.
2. How to stage:
 - a. Stage approximately two blocks from the incident address and out of the line of sight.
 - b. Announce arrival in staging and location.
 - c. Additional responding EMS units will respond to the same staging location if possible (avoid traveling past incident address).
 - d. Unless traffic hazard, turn off headlights and all warning devices.
 - e. Turn on four-way flashers.
 - f. Once staged, EMS units will not enter the scene until the scene is declared secure by police or dispatch.

NOTE:

1. It shall not be assumed that the mere presence of police on scene means that medical responders may now proceed safely into the call location. If police are on scene, call dispatch to request verification that EMS units may proceed onto the scene or stage.
2. This may be modified depending on local situations.

GUIDELINES FOR EARLY ACTIVATION OF HELICOPTER EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	7.9
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PURPOSE: Helicopter EMS services (HEMS) offer speed of transport and ALS personnel experienced in managing critical patients. These guidelines are to assist EMS responders in determining when early activation of HEMS would likely be in the critical patient's best interest. Early Activation means initiation of a helicopter response prior to arrival of the EMS responders to the scene. Early Activation may be based on pre-arrival information regarding the incident or a suspicion by EMS that specialty care may be needed. Early Activation is initiated at the request of the first responding EMS providers or in conjunction with Dispatch and the EMS service. It is recognized that pre-arrival information may be misleading and the activated HEMS may be cancelled. The HEMS service that can respond to the scene in the shortest time should be called. If a HEMS service cannot answer a call and a second service is requested, the requesting agency must notify the second service that the call has already been refused and why.

Situations in which Early Activation of HEMS may be needed includes, but are not limited to:

1. Report of severe collision involving one or more vehicles
2. Multiple victim incidents with severe illness or injuries
3. Report of person being ejected from a vehicle
4. Pedestrian vs. vehicle with reported injuries
5. MVC with reported death and other injured persons
6. Report of severe burns
7. An unbroken fall of twenty feet or more onto a hard surface
8. Penetrating injury to head, neck, torso, or groin
9. Report of injury with paralysis
10. Sickness with new onset focal weakness or paralysis (suspected stroke)
11. Severe chest pain thought to be of cardiac etiology
12. Near drowning
13. Report of amputation proximal to wrist or ankle
14. Report of serious injury in a patient whose location would be difficult to access by ground ambulance but is more accessible by helicopter
15. Severe shortness of breath or airway problems
16. There is no available ground ambulance to respond
17. Report of patient with symptoms of shock
18. Report of patient with history of trauma and altered mental status
19. Discretion of Medical Direction or responding EMS personnel

HEMS are most appropriately used when their use would **SIGNIFICANTLY** reduce the time required to get the patient to the appropriate hospital or when potentially lifesaving prehospital interventions may be needed that cannot be provided by the responding EMS service. The Regional Aeromedical Plan must be followed when approved. Quality Improvement monitoring is important and is best done in partnership with the responding helicopter service.

**GUIDELINES FOR HELICOPTER TRANSPORT
OF TRAUMA SYSTEM PATIENTS****7.10****Purpose**

Helicopter EMS services (HEMS) offer speed of transport and ALS personnel experienced in managing critical patients. The purpose of this Air Evacuation Protocol is to provide EMS personnel who are on scene, with guidelines for utilizing HEMS for transporting trauma system patients.

Process

Several factors must be considered before summoning HEMS for a trauma scene response. Stable patients who are accessible by ground vehicles and are within a reasonable distance from the designated trauma center are best transported by ground vehicles. Often, patients can be transported by ground ambulance and delivered to the appropriate trauma center before a helicopter can reach the scene. You must follow your Regional Aeromedical Plan when approved. If a question exists as to whether HEMS transport would be appropriate, Medical Direction should be consulted before summoning a helicopter for a scene response.

HEMS are best used to transport critical trauma patients such as those entered into the trauma system because of physiologic or anatomic criteria. Those patients entered into the trauma system because of mechanism of injury or EMT discretion criteria are often more appropriately transported by ground ambulance.

The primary determinant should be to get the patient to the most appropriate facility in the shortest amount of time.

Emergency Medical Services personnel should request HEMS when transportation by air will SIGNIFICANTLY reduce actual transport time to the receiving facility and/or the patient needs potentially lifesaving prehospital interventions that cannot be provided by the responding EMS service. The following are some criteria when HEMS transport should be considered.

1. Transport time to the designated trauma center by ground ambulance is significantly greater than the response time and transport to the designated Trauma Center by air.
2. Ambulance access to the scene or away from the scene is significantly impeded by road conditions and/or traffic.
3. Prolonged patient extrication when a Level I facility is needed. Understand that some extricated patients are not injured and/or have sustained minor injuries and may not need HEMS.
4. Multi-system blunt or penetrating trauma with unstable vital signs.
5. Severe burns that require transport to a burn center (See Protocol 4.7).
6. Patients with severe respiratory distress or airway problems.
7. Multiple patient incidents that exceed ground ambulance service resources.

**GUIDELINES FOR HELICOPTER TRANSPORT
OF TRAUMA SYSTEM PATIENTS (Continued)****7.10**

8. No ambulance available to transport the patient and/or no ALS service (if needed) within 30 minutes.
9. Discretion of Medical Direction or the on-scene EMS personnel.

When use of HEMS is not specifically defined by the protocol, the on-scene EMS personnel can establish communication with Medical Direction for advice.

Once the decision is made to use HEMS for a trauma patient, the service that can respond to the scene in the shortest time should be called. Because helicopters must go through a preflight protocol before lift-off, the shortest response time should be obtained by calling the HEMS first and then calling the TCC to decide on the proper destination hospital. When a decision is made on a destination hospital, the helicopter service should be immediately notified so they may develop their flight plan. If Early Activation was utilized, the responding HEMS service should be notified of the patient destination as soon as possible. If a HEMS service is unable to answer a call and a second service is requested, the requesting agency must notify the second service that the call has already been refused and why.

An EMS service should not wait on the scene or unduly delay transport waiting for HEMS to arrive. If the patient is packaged and ready for transport, the EMS service should reassign the landing zone to a mutually agreeable site that is closer to the hospital, and should initiate transport. The helicopter may intercept an ambulance at an agreed upon alternate landing site.

Cancellation

When EMS personnel arrive on scene, they should assess the situation. If HEMS has already been called and it is the professional judgment of the HIGHEST LEVEL LICENSED EMS PERSONNEL ON THE SCENE that the helicopter will not provide a significant benefit, it should be cancelled as soon as possible. A HEMS request by a BLS agency may be cancelled by the responding ALS agency only after an appropriate patient assessment has been conducted. A HEMS request by an ALS agency may be cancelled only by the agency making the initial request. If HEMS cancels a flight, they must inform the requesting agency ASAP.

If HEMS arrives on scene and determines that the patient does not meet criteria for helicopter transport or that patient, weather, or aircraft issues preclude use of the helicopter for transport, they may request ground transport of that patient. The request for ground transport does not preclude the HEMS crew from boarding the ground ambulance and continuing to provide advanced care as would be provided in flight. In situations where the HEMS crew determines that the patient does not have a medical need for HEMS transport, the transfer of this patient to a ground ambulance shall not constitute abandonment as defined by EMS regulations.

Quality Assurance/Improvement

As with all EMS responses in which HEMS is utilized, there should be QA/QI done in partnership with the responding helicopter service. Follow the Regional Aeromedical Plan when approved.

**GUIDELINES FOR HELICOPTER TRANSPORT
OF TRAUMA SYSTEM PATIENTS (Continued)**

7.10

THIS IS A GUIDELINE AND IS NOT ALL INCLUSIVE. EMS PERSONNEL SHOULD USE GOOD CLINICAL JUDGEMENT AT ALL TIMES. IF THERE ARE ANY QUESTIONS, OLMD SHOULD BE CONSULTED.

**GUIDELINES FOR HELICOPTER UTILIZATION FOR
SCENE RESPONSE OTHER THAN TRAUMA SYSTEM****7.11****PURPOSE:**

Helicopter EMS services (HEMS) offers speed of transport and ALS personnel experienced in managing critical patients. The purpose of this Air Evacuation Protocol is to provide prehospital care providers with guidelines for utilizing HEMS for patients other than those entered into the trauma system.

Process

Several factors must be considered before summoning HEMS for a scene response. Stable patients who are accessible by ground vehicles are best transported by ground vehicles. Often, patients can be transported by ground and delivered to the appropriate hospital before a helicopter can reach the scene. You must follow your Regional Aeromedical Plan. If a question exists, Medical Direction should be contacted before summoning a helicopter for a scene response. The following criteria are consistent with national HEMS utilization criteria.

The primary determinant should be to get the patient to the most appropriate facility in the shortest amount of time.

CRITERIA:

1. The helicopter is an air ambulance and an essential part of the EMS system. It may be considered in situations where:
 - A. The use of the helicopter would significantly speed patient(s) arrival to the hospital capable of providing definitive care, and the time savings is felt to potentially have a significant positive impact on patient outcome.
 - B. If specialized services offered by the air medical service would benefit the patient prior to arrival at the hospital.
2. The following criteria should be used when considering use of HEMS:
 - A. The patient's condition is a "life or limb" threatening situation demanding intensive multidisciplinary treatment and care. This may include but not be limited to:
 1. Patients entered into the trauma system (see protocols 4.7 and 7.10)
 2. Amputation distal to wrist or ankle and reimplantation is a possibility
 3. Critically ill medical patients requiring care at a specialized center to include, but not be limited to:
 1. Suspected acute stroke
 - A. Positive Prehospital Stroke Scale
 - B. Total prehospital time (time from when the patient's symptoms and/or signs first began to when the patient is expected to arrive at the appropriate hospital) is less than two (2) hours.
 2. Suspected Acute Coronary Syndrome
 - A. Chest pain, Shortness of breath or other symptoms typical of a cardiac event.
 - B. EKG findings of ST elevation 1mm or more in 2 or more contiguous leads OR LBBB (QRS duration >.12msec and Q wave in V1 or V2).
 - C. New onset congestive heart failure.
 4. Near drowning

**GUIDELINES FOR HELICOPTER UTILIZATION FOR
SCENE RESPONSE OTHER THAN TRAUMA SYSTEM (Continued)****7.11**

5. Patients in non-traumatic cardiac arrest who are not hypothermic should be excluded from these criteria. See Death in the Field protocol.
6. On scene personnel may request HEMS to respond to the scene when:
 - A. ALS personnel request the helicopter.
 - B. BLS personnel request the helicopter, when ALS is delayed or unavailable.
 - C. In the absence of an EMS agency, any first responder may request the helicopter, if it is felt to be medically necessary.

When use of HEMS is not specifically defined by the protocol, the on scene EMS personnel can establish communication with Medical Direction to discuss the situation.

When the decision is made to use HEMS for patient transport, the service that can respond to the scene in the shortest time should be called. If Early Activation was utilized, the responding HEMS service should be notified of patient destination as soon as possible. . If a HEMS service is unable to answer a call and a second service is requested, the requesting agency must notify the second service that the call has already been refused and why.

An EMS service should not wait on the scene or unduly delay transport waiting for HEMS to arrive. If the patient is packaged and ready for transport, the EMS service should reassign the landing zone to a mutually agreeable site that is closer to the hospital and initiate transport. The helicopter may intercept an ambulance at an agreed upon alternate landing site.

Cancellation

When EMS personnel arrive on scene, they should assess the situation. If HEMS has already been called and it is the professional judgment of the HIGHEST LEVEL LICENSED EMS PERSONNEL ON THE SCENE that the helicopter will not provide a significant benefit, it should be cancelled as soon as possible. A HEMS request by a BLS agency may be cancelled by the responding ALS agency only after an appropriate patient assessment has been conducted. A HEMS request by an ALS agency may be cancelled only by the agency making the initial request. If HEMS cancels a flight, they must inform the requesting agency ASAP.

If HEMS arrives on scene and determines that the patient does not meet criteria for helicopter transport or that patient, weather, or aircraft issues preclude use of the helicopter for transport, they may request ground transport of that patient. The request for ground transport does not preclude the HEMS crew from boarding the ground ambulance and continuing to provide advanced care as would be provided in flight. In situations where the HEMS crew determines that the patient does not have a medical need for HEMS transport, the transfer of this patient to a ground ambulance shall not constitute abandonment as defined by EMS regulations.

Quality Assurance/Improvement

As with all EMS responses in which HEMS is utilized, there should be QA/QI done in partnership with the responding helicopter service. Follow the Regional Aeromedical Plan when approved.

**GUIDELINES FOR HELICOPTER UTILIZATION FOR
SCENE RESPONSE OTHER THAN TRAUMA SYSTEM (Continued)**

7.11

THIS IS A GUIDELINE AND IS NOT ALL INCLUSIVE. EMS PERSONNEL SHOULD USE GOOD CLINICAL JUDGEMENT AT ALL TIMES. IF THERE ARE ANY QUESTIONS, OLMD SHOULD BE CONSULTED.

Patient Care Protocols
SECTION 8: Administrative Protocols

Withholding Resuscitative Efforts:

1. Determining death in the field (DIF) without initiating resuscitative efforts should be considered under any of the following conditions:
 - a. Decapitation.
 - b. Massive crush injury or evisceration of the heart, lung, or brain.
 - c. Incineration.
 - d. Rigor Mortis in a warm environment.
 - e. Venous pooling in dependent body parts (dependent lividity).
 - f. Decomposition.
 - g. Patient qualifies as a “DNAR” patient (see DNAR Protocol).
 - h. A pulseless, apneic patient in a mass casualty incident, multiple-patient scene, where the resources of the system are required for the stabilization of living patients.
2. OLMD must be contacted, and must confirm the withholding of resuscitative efforts.
3. If the patient is declared dead on scene, the body must not be moved until the proper authority (such as law enforcement agencies, the coroner, the medical examiner, or their designee), has been notified (if not already on scene), and they agree to the movement of the body.

Traumatic Cardiac Arrest

1. In addition to the conditions listed above under Withholding Resuscitative Efforts, a victim of trauma should be determined to be dead at the scene if:
 - a. The patient is a victim of Blunt Trauma and has no vital signs in the field (pulseless, apneic, with dilated, fixed pupils).
 - b. This patient should not be transported unless so directed by the coroner, medical examiner, or medical direction physician
2. In deaths from blunt trauma, a monitor is not necessary to use in initial assessment of the patient unless the paramedic doubts death has occurred. If the monitor is used, only a recognizable QRS of at least eighty (80) per minute should be considered compatible with life in these trauma patients.
3. OLMD must be contacted, and must confirm the withholding of resuscitative efforts.
4. If the patient is declared dead on scene, the body must not be moved until the proper authority (such as law enforcement agencies, the coroner, the medical examiner, or their designee), has been notified (if not already on scene), and they agree to the movement of the body.
5. The patient who is a victim of penetrating torso injury and has no vital signs in the field (pulseless, apneic, with dilated, fixed pupils), should be immediately transported and treated by the hypovolemic shock protocol until OLMD can be contacted. OLMD may determine whether to continue resuscitative efforts.

Determining Death in Cardiac Medical Arrest:

1. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation and advanced life support may be terminated by prehospital personnel if all of the following criteria are met:
 - a. Patient is in cardiac arrest at the time of arrival of advanced life support.
 - b. Appropriate full advanced life support procedures, including intubation, are performed for twenty minutes with no spontaneous pulse, and no evidence of neurologic function, unless earlier termination is appropriate as determined by OLMD.
 - c. OLMD approves termination of efforts.
 - d. If OLMD stops resuscitation during transport, the patient must be taken to that OLMD physician to be pronounced dead.
 - e. If the patient is declared dead on scene, the body must not be moved until the proper authority (such as law enforcement agencies, the coroner, the medical examiner, or their designee), has been notified (if not already on scene), and they agree to the movement of the body.
2. All patients in Ventricular Fibrillation should, in general, have full resuscitation continued and be transported, except when DNAR or other withholding resuscitative efforts apply. If in doubt, contact the OLMD hospital.
3. Termination will not be considered in any of the following circumstances:
 - a. Patients with persistent ventricular fibrillation or pulseless ventricular tachycardia.
 - b. Patients who have return of spontaneous pulse at any time during the resuscitative effort.
 - c. Patients who exhibit neurologic function.
 - d. Patients who arrest after the arrival of advanced life support.

Documentation:

1. All patient care provided should be documented with procedure and time.
2. In non-traumatic deaths, all non-resuscitation or stopped resuscitation cases should have an ECG rhythm strip that shows calibration of the ECG machine, and the patient's rhythm.
3. All conversations with physicians should be fully documented with physician's name, times and instructions.
4. If resuscitation is withheld on scene, and the coroner or medical examiner is not coming to the scene, if possible, obtain name and address of the deceased, name, address and phone number of a family member, and name and phone number of patient's private physician.

Precautions:

1. Most victims of electrocution, lightning, and drowning should have resuscitative efforts begun and be transported to the hospital.
2. Hypothermic patients should be treated per the hypothermia protocol.
3. Consider the needs of survivors when discontinuing resuscitation.

DOCUMENTATION OF CARE**8.2****PURPOSE:**

To describe what documentation is required on any EMS response.

PROCEDURE:

1. Each EMS provider shall ensure that an accurate and complete patient care report, or such other report as may be approved by the State Health Officer in the future, is prepared for each instance in which:
 - a. A patient was assessed.
 - b. Medical care was rendered.
 - c. A patient was transported.
 - d. A patient was pronounced dead at the scene.
 - e. A patient was transferred to another licensed service.
 - f. A patient was transferred from one medical facility to another.
 - g. The person or persons for whom EMS was dispatched refused treatment, transport or both.
2. Documentation should include at least:
 - a. Patient problem presented.
 - b. Vital signs, with time.
 - c. Treatment provided and time.
 - d. ECG strip, if monitored.
 - e. Any change in condition of patient.
 - f. OLMD contact.
 - g. Any deviation from protocol.
3. If a patient refuses treatment or transport, documentation should include at least:
 - a. Name of patient.
 - b. Reason for response.
 - c. Reason for patient refusal.
 - d. Vital signs and time.
 - e. Any other physical signs or symptoms.
 - f. Competency of patient, to include the patient's orientation, any mind altering chemicals which may affect judgment, and the explanation which the EMT made concerning the complications the patient may encounter by refusing care.
 - g. Level of consciousness - detailed.
 - h. Any witnesses.
4. An accurate and complete patient care report, as required by the EMS rules, shall be provided to the patient receiving facility upon delivery of the patient or as soon as practicable. In no instance should delivery of the patient care report exceed twenty-four hours.
5. As of January 1, 2008, patient care reports must be completed in the electronic format and transmitted to the Office of EMS and Trauma within 168 hours of the provided medical care.

PURPOSE:

The goal is to provide comfort and emotional support with the highest quality medical care to patients in conformity with the highest ethical and medical standards. Unless a “DNAR” order is issued, any patient who sustains a cardiopulmonary arrest will receive full cardiopulmonary resuscitation with the objective of restoring life. If a DNAR order has been issued, the family may countermand that order and request that resuscitation be attempted.

Definitions:

1. A DNAR (Do Not Attempt Resuscitate) Order is an order issued by a physician directing that in the event the patient suffers a cardiopulmonary arrest, cardiopulmonary resuscitation will not be administered. Also see Transport of Ill Patient for the patient who is still breathing and has a pulse.
2. Resuscitation includes attempts to restore failed cardiac and/or ventilatory function by procedures such as endotracheal intubation, mechanical ventilation, closed chest massage, defibrillation, and administration of medications.
3. Comfort care is defined as intravenous fluids, oxygen, suction, control of bleeding, administration of pain medications (if provided by properly licensed and authorized personnel), and the provision of support and comfort to patients, family members, friends, and other individuals.

PROCEDURE:

1. The following procedures **SHALL NOT** be performed on a patient who is the subject of a confirmed DNAR order and who is PULSELESS AND NONBREATHING:
 - a. CPR.
 - b. Endotracheal intubation.
 - c. Defibrillation.
 - d. Assistance with respiratory efforts (i.e., “Bagging”).
 - e. Oral/nasal airways.
 - f. Suctioning.
 - g. IV lines.
 - h. Fluids.
 - i. Medications, including oxygen.
 - j. EKG monitoring.
2. If there is any question about a DNAR order, contact OLMD.

PURPOSE:

To delineate on-scene time limitations.

PROCEDURE:

1. If at any time an EMT cannot provide or protect a patient airway within 5 minutes after patient encounter and initiating emergency medical care, he/she is required to transport the patient immediately.
2. If at any time an EMT predicts that he/she will be on the scene, or has been on the scene for 30 minutes after patient encounter and initiating emergency medical care, he/she is required to contact the OLMD hospital.
 - a. Communicate pertinent patient history.
 - b. Communicate treatment given.
 - c. Ask whether the patient should be transported immediately or other care should be given.
 - d. Anticipate answering the question: "What further needs to be done?"
3. For cases involving significant trauma, time spent on the scene should be ten (10) minutes or less where extrication has been accomplished, and the patient can be moved away from the site.

PURPOSE:

The following are criteria for entering a patient who has been involved in a trauma incident into the Alabama Trauma System.

Physiological criteria:

1. A systolic BP < 90 mm/Hg in an adult **or child 6 years or older < 80 mm/Hg in a child five or younger.**
2. Respiratory distress - rate < 10 or >29 in adults, **or <20 or >60 in a newborn < 20 or > 40 in a child three years or younger <12 or >29 in a child four years or older.**
3. Head trauma with Glasgow Coma Scale score of 13 or **less or head trauma with any neurologic changes in a child five years or younger.**

Anatomical Criteria:

1. The patient has a flail chest.
2. The patient has two or more obvious proximal long bone fractures (humerus, femur).
3. The patient has a penetrating injury of the head, neck, torso, or groin, associated with an energy transfer.
4. The patient has in the same body area a combination of trauma and burns (partial and full thickness) of fifteen percent or greater.
5. See Burn Protocol 4.7 for criteria to enter a burned patient into the trauma system
6. The patient has an amputation proximal to the wrist or ankle.
7. The patient has one or more limbs which are paralyzed.
8. The patient has a pelvic fracture, as evidenced by a positive “pelvic movement” exam.

Mechanism of the patient injury:

1. A patient with the same method of restraint and in the same seating area as a dead victim.
2. Ejection of the patient from an enclosed vehicle.
3. Motorcycle/bicycle/ATV crash with the patient being thrown at least ten feet from the motorcycle/bicycle.
4. Auto versus pedestrian with significant impact with the patient thrown, or run over by a vehicle.
5. An unbroken fall of twenty feet or more onto a hard surface. **Unbroken fall of 10 feet or 3 times the height of the child onto a hard surface.**

EMT Discretion:

1. If, the EMT is convinced the patient could have a severe injury which is not yet obvious, the patient should be entered into the trauma system.
2. The EMTs suspicion of severity of trauma/injury may be raised by the following factors:
 - a. Age > 55
 - b. **Age < five**
 - c. Environment (hot/cold)
 - d. Patient's previous medical history
 - i. Insulin dependent diabetes or other metabolic disorder

- ii. Bleeding disorder or currently taking anticoagulant medication (coumadin, heparin)
 - iii. COPD/Emphysema
 - iv. Renal failure on dialysis
- e. Pregnancy
 - f. **Child with congenital disorder**
 - g. Extrication time > 20 minutes with heavy tools utilized
 - h. Motorcycle crash
 - i. Head trauma with history of more than momentary loss of consciousness.

ENTERING A PATIENT INTO THE TRAUMA SYSTEM:

1. Regions that are not yet operating under the Alabama Trauma System

Patients should be transported to a hospital with a trauma response program if such is available in the region, per the region's Medical Control and Accountability Plan.

2. Regions that are currently operating under the Alabama Trauma System should call the Alabama Trauma Communications Center (ATCC) to determine patient destination:

ATCC contact numbers:

Toll-Free Emergency: 1-800-359-0123, or

Southern LINC EMS Fleet 55: Talkgroup 10/Private 55*380, or

Nextel: 154*132431*4

After assessing a trauma situation and making the determination the patient should be entered into the Trauma System, the EMT licensed at the highest level should contact the Alabama Trauma Communications Center (ATCC) at the earliest time which is practical, and provide the following: The initial unit on-scene should enter the patient into the system but if they have not done so, it becomes the responsibility of the transporting service (ground or air).

1 PROCEDURE:

System Entry:

Call **EARLY**

A – Your organization

Location of Trauma Scene

Age & Sex of the patient(s)

Reason for entry & MOI

B – Your Assessment

A – Airway: is it clear, non patent, intubated

B – RR Rate, Pulse Ox. Reading, symmetry

C – Peripheral Pulses present or not? Pulse Rate

D – GCSS (ATCC will score if needed) Area or Areas of Injury – why in the system

E – Any Environmental Issues – age, sex, co-morbids

C – Closest appropriate Trauma Center & request availability

Transportation type (air/ground)

Time of transport

TRAUMA SYSTEM PROTOCOL (continued)**8.5**

You will be given a unique identification number that must be entered into the chart when you generate your e-PCR. The Office of EMS and Trauma will use this to identify the charts for quality improvement studies.

Notify the ATCC of any change in the patient's condition. The receiving trauma center (or ATCC, who can relay to trauma center) should be updated by the transporting unit 5-10 minutes out. This update need only consist of any patient changes and patient's current condition. A repeat of information used to enter the patient into the Trauma System is not necessary since this information will be relayed by the ATCC to the receiving trauma center.

After the patient is delivered to the trauma center, the transporting provider should call the ATCC with the Patient Care Report times.

NOTE: If you are considering helicopter transport of the trauma patient, you should follow Protocol 7.6: Helicopter Transport of Trauma Patients

Patient Care Protocols

SECTION 9: Acceptable EMS Equipment and Devices

Additions may be made to this section by submitting a request in writing to Dr. John Campbell, EMS Medical Director, Office of EMS and Trauma:

John Campbell, M.D.
Office of EMS and Trauma
Suite 750
Alabama Department of Public Health
P.O. Box 30310
Montgomery, AL 36130-3017

or John.Campbell@adph.state.al.us

Hemostatic Agents**9.1**

1. QuikClot Combat Gauze (Kaolin based)
2. WoundStat (granular combination of smectite mineral and polymer)
3. Celox (Chitosan based)
4. QuikClot 1st Response (Mineral Zeolite based)
5. HemCon Dressing (Chitosan based)

Patient Care Protocols
SECTION 10: Forms

REQUEST TO BE TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL ON DIVERSION**10.1**

EMS TRANSPORT PROVIDER: Mark one or more of the following if patient transport involves the hospital divert system.

- Patient transported to a hospital that was on "divert."
- Patient informed and voiced understanding that an extended wait or transfer to another hospital is possible.
- Patient was diverted to this hospital because _____ hospital was on Emergency Department, Critical Care, Med/Surg, Psych, CT, Labor & Delivery divert (circle one)

If the patient insists on transport to the hospital that is on divert, ask he/she to sign this statement:

I was told _____ hospital is on divert, and that I may have an extended wait to see the doctor, get a bed, or may need to be transferred to still wish to be transported to this hospital.

Patient's Signature

Date

Witness (optional)

Signature

Date: _____ Incident #: _____ Time: _____

Destination: _____

Patient Name: _____ D.O.B. _____

Chief Complaint/Reason for 12 lead: _____

12 Lead Acquired: Yes ___ No ___ 12 Lead Transmitted: Yes ___ No ___

of Transmission Attempts: _____ Mode of Transmission: Cellular ___ Land ___

Note: Always attempt to transmit ECG. Paramedics Assessment of 12 lead (if any): _____

Yes No Does the patient have:

- ___ ___ 1. Chest pain, or equivalent characteristic of myocardial ischemia, for at least 30 minutes. Pain has not lapsed and is not relieved by NTG or position changes.
- ___ ___ 2. ECG ST segment elevation of at least 1 mm in at least two contiguous leads reflecting a single myocardial region (Q waves are not a contraindication).
- ___ ___ 3. Elapsed time from onset of ischemia to evaluation less than twelve hours.

Yes No Exclusion Criteria. Potential Absolute Contraindications:

- ___ ___ 1. Active internal bleeding.
- ___ ___ 2. History of any CVA, intracranial neoplasm, arteriovenous malformations or aneurysm.
- ___ ___ 3. Recent (within 2 months) intracranial or intraspinal surgery or trauma.
- ___ ___ 4. Intracranial neoplasm, arteriovenous malformation, or aneurysm.
- ___ ___ 5. Past or present bleeding disorder.
- ___ ___ 6. Uncontrolled hypertension - systolic > 180 mm Hg, diastolic > 110 mm Hg.
- ___ ___ 7. Pregnancy.

Yes No Potential Relative Contraindications:

- ___ ___ 1. Diabetic hemorrhagic retinopathy or other hemorrhagic ophthalmic conditions.
- ___ ___ 2. Prolonged CPR (longer than 10 minutes).
- ___ ___ 3. Recent (within 10 days) major surgery at noncompressable site (e.g. CABG).
- ___ ___ 4. Documented cerebrovascular disease.
- ___ ___ 5. Recent (within 7 days) gastrointestinal or genitourinary bleeding.
- ___ ___ 6. Significant liver dysfunction.
- ___ ___ 7. PHYSICALLY advanced age (>75 years with multiple disease states beyond AMI).
- ___ ___ 8. Patients currently receiving oral anticoagulants, e.g. warfarin sodium.
- ___ ___ 9. Previous thrombolytic therapy?
- ___ ___ 10. Trauma to the head in the last two weeks.?
- ___ ___ 11. Surgery in the last two weeks?
- ___ ___ 12. Any trauma in the last two weeks?

STROKE CHECKLIST**10.3**

Date: _____ PCR#: _____ Time: _____ AM PM

Destination _____

Patient Name: _____ D.O.B. _____

Glasgow Coma Scale Score: Eyes ___ Verbal ___ Motor ___

FAST Stroke Scale

1. **Face:** Assess for facial droop: have pt show teeth or smile
 - Normal: both sides of face move equally
 - Abnormal: one side of face does not move as well as the other
2. **Arm:** Assess for arm drift: have the pt close eyes and hold both arms straight out with palms up for 10 seconds
 - Normal: both arms move the same or both arms do not move at all
 - Abnormal: one arm does not move or one arm drifts down compared to the other
3. **Speech:** Assess for abnormal speech: have the pt say: "You can't teach an old dog new tricks"
 - Normal: pt uses correct words with no slurring
 - Abnormal: pt slurs words, uses the wrong words, or is unable to speak

4. Time

Last time seen normal: _____ Exact time ___3 hours or less ___3-6 hours ___> than 6 hours
 _____ Unknown by all at scene

NOTE: THERE IS NO SCORE. If 1, 2, or 3 is abnormal there is high probability the patient is having a stroke

- | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|
| 1. Current Glucometer reading _____ | | |
| | YES | NO |
| 2. Any anticoagulant medications being taken (Coumadin, Heparin)?
Last taken? _____ | ___ | ___ |
| 3. History of past: stroke, brain tumor, aneurysm, or arteriovenous malformations | ___ | ___ |
| 4. Recent (within 2 months) intracranial or intraspinal surgery or trauma | ___ | ___ |
| 5. Past or present bleeding disorder | ___ | ___ |
| 6. Pregnant | ___ | ___ |
| 7. Recent (within 10 days) major surgery at <u>non-compressible</u> site (eg. CABG) | ___ | ___ |
| 8. Recent (within 7 days) gastrointestinal or genitourinary bleeding | ___ | ___ |
| 9. Previous thrombolytic therapy? | ___ | ___ |
| 10. Surgery in the last two weeks? | ___ | ___ |

COMPLETE ON ALL PATIENTS TREATED BY STROKE PROTOCOL – LEAVE AT RECEIVING HOSPITAL