The process that has been initiated in the construction of the protocols will remain in place until the next protocol revision. The authors will continue to edit and revise the protocols to reflect the dynamic role of emergency medical services within the medical care community.

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INTRODUCTION

The following protocols have been developed and approved by the Platteville Gilcrest Fire Protection District (PGFPD) Medical Director. These protocols define the standard of care for EMS providers in the Platteville Gilcrest area, and delineate the expected practice, actions, and procedures to be followed.

No protocol can account for every clinical scenario encountered, and the PGFPD recognize that in rare circumstances deviation from these protocols may be necessary and in a patient’s best interest. Variance from protocol should always be done with the patient’s best interest in mind and backed by documented clinical reasoning and judgment. Whenever possible, prior approval by direct verbal order from base station physician is preferred. Additionally, all variance from protocol should be documented and submitted for review by the agency’s Medical Director in a timely fashion.

The protocols are presented in an algorithm format. An algorithm is intended to reflect real-life decision points visually. An algorithm has certain limitations, and not every clinical scenario can be represented. Although the algorithm implies a specific sequence of actions, it may often be necessary to provide care out of sequence from that described in the algorithm if dictated by clinical needs. An algorithm provides decision-making support, but need not be rigidly adhered to and is no substitute for sound clinical judgment.

In order to keep protocols as uncluttered as possible, and to limit inconsistencies, individual drug dosing has not been included in the algorithms. It is expected the EMTs will be familiar with standard drug doses. Drug dosages are included with the medications section of the protocols as a reference.

If viewing protocol in an electronic version, it will be possible to link directly to a referenced protocol by clicking on the hyperlink, which is underlined.

PROTOCOL KEY

Boxes without any color fill describe actions applicable to all certification levels. Boxes with orange fill are for actions for intermediate level or higher, and blue-filled boxes are for Paramedic level. When applicable, actions requiring Base Contact are identified in the protocol.

Teaching points deemed sufficiently important to be included in the protocol are separated into grey-filled boxes with a double line border.

PROTOCOLS CONSIDERATIONS SPECIFIC TO AGE

For the purposes of these clinical care protocols, pediatric patients are those less than 12 years of age. Infant is defined as less than 1 year of age. Neonate is defined as less than one month of age. Pediatric specific indications will be noted by a purple box. Geriatric patients will be considered greater than 65 years of age. Geriatric specific indications will be indicated by a green box.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

These protocols define the treatments, procedures, and policies approved by the PGFPD Medical Director. In Colorado, the scope of practice and acts allowed for EMT, EMT-IV, AEMT, EMT-I and Paramedic certifications are defined by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Chapter Two - Rules Pertaining to EMS Practice and Medical Director Oversight. These protocols do not supersede Chapter Two allowances, but in some instances may vary from Chapter Two depending on medical directors’ preference.

The curriculum for initial EMS provider training may not cover some of the treatments, procedures and medications included in these protocols. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the EMS agency and Medical Director to ensure the initial training, verification, and maintenance of these skills falling outside traditional EMS education with all agency providers. This may be of additional importance when training and orienting newly hired providers prior to independent practice.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019
0020 GENERAL GUIDELINES: CONFIDENTIALITY

CONFIDENTIALITY

A. The patient-physician relationship, the patient-registered nurse relationship, and the patient-EMT relationship are recognized as privileged. This means that the physician, nurse, or EMT may not testify as to confidential communications unless:

1. The patient consents
2. The disclosure is allowable by law (such as Medical Board or Nursing Board proceedings, or criminal or civil litigation in which the patient's medical condition is in issue)

B. The prehospital provider must keep the patient's medical information confidential. The patient likely has an expectation of privacy, and trusts that personal, medical information will not be disclosed by medical personnel to any person not directly involved in the patient's medical treatment.

1. Exceptions
   i. The patient is not entitled to confidentiality of information that does not pertain to the medical treatment, medical condition, or is unnecessary for diagnosis or treatment.
   ii. The patient is not entitled to confidentiality for disclosures made publicly.
   iii. The patient is not entitled to confidentiality with regard to evidence of a crime.

C. Additional Considerations:

1. Any disclosure of medical information should not be made unless necessary for the treatment, evaluation or diagnosis of the patient.
2. Any disclosures made by any person, medical personnel, the patient, or law enforcement should be treated as limited disclosures and not authorizing further disclosures to any other person.
3. Any discussions of prehospital care by and between the receiving hospital, the crewmembers in attendance, or at in-services or audits which are done strictly for educational or performance improvement purposes, will fall under the “Carol J. Shanaberger Act” Colorado Revised Statutes §25-3.5-901 et seq., provided that all appropriate criteria have been met for the agencies peer protection program. Further disclosures are not authorized.
4. Radio communications should not include disclosure of patient names.
5. This procedure does not preclude or supersede your agency’s HIPAA policy and procedures.
6. Any communication from the prehospital setting to the receiving hospital or other facility or care provider should be kept in compliance with HIPAA including all smart technology, SMS messaging, wireless communication or otherwise. No personal identifier information should be transmitted over non-HIPAA compliant secure means.
General Guidelines: Consent

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.

General Principles: Adults

A. An adult in the State of Colorado is 18 years of age or older.
B. Every adult is presumed capable of making medical treatment decisions. This includes the right to make "bad" decisions that the prehospital provider believes are not in the best interests of the patient.
C. A person is deemed to have decision-making capacity if he/she has the ability to provide informed consent, i.e., the patient:
   1. Understands the nature of the illness/injury or risk of injury/illness.
   2. Understands the possible consequences of delaying treatment and/or refusing transport.
   3. Not intoxicated with drugs and/or alcohol
   4. Given the risks and options, the patient voluntarily refuses or accepts treatment and/or transport.
D. A call to 9-1-1 itself does not prevent a patient from refusing treatment. A patient may refuse medical treatment (IVs, oxygen, medications), but you should try to inform the patient of the need for therapies, offer again, and treat to the extent possible.
E. The odor of alcohol on a patient’s breath does not, by itself, prevent a patient from refusing treatment.
F. Implied Consent: An unconscious adult is presumed to consent to treatment for life-threatening injuries/illnesses.
G. Involuntary Consent: a person other than the patient in rare circumstances may authorize Consent. This may include a court order (guardianship), authorization by a law enforcement officer for prisoners in custody or detention, or for persons under a mental health hold or commitment who are a danger to themselves or others or are gravely disabled.

Procedure: Adults

A. Consent may be inferred by the patient’s actions or by express statements. If you are not sure that you have consent, clarify with the patient or CONTACT BASE. This may include consent for treatment decisions or transport/destination decisions.
B. Determining whether or not a patient has decision-making capacity to consent or refuse medical treatment in the prehospital setting can be very difficult. Every effort should be made to determine if the patient has decision-making capacity, as defined above.
C. For patients who do not have decision-making capacity, CONTACT BASE.
D. If the patient lacks decision-making capacity and the patient's life or health is in danger, and there is no reasonable ability to obtain the patient's consent, proceed with transport and treatment of life-threatening injuries/illnesses. If you are not sure how to proceed, CONTACT BASE.
E. For patients who refuse medical treatment, if you are unsure whether or not a situation of involuntary consent applies, CONTACT BASE.

General Principles: Minors

A. A parent, including a parent who is a minor, may consent to medical or emergency treatment of his/her child. There are exceptions:
   1. Neither the child nor the parent may refuse medical treatment on religious grounds if the child is in imminent danger as a result of not receiving medical treatment, or when the child is in a life-threatening situation, or when the condition will result in serious handicap or disability.
   2. The consent of a parent is not necessary to authorize hospital or emergency health care when an EMT in good faith relies on a minor’s consent, if the minor is at least 15 years of age and emancipated or married.
   3. Minors may seek treatment for abortion, drug addiction, and venereal disease without consent of parents. Minors > 15 years may seek treatment for mental health.
B. When in doubt, your actions should be guided by what is in the minor's best interests and base contact.

Procedure: Minors

A. A parent or legal guardian may provide consent to or refuse treatment in a non-life-threatening situation.
B. When the parent is not present to consent or refuse:
   1. If a minor has an injury or illness, but not a life-threatening medical emergency, you should attempt to contact the parent(s) or legal guardian. If this cannot be done promptly, transport.
   2. If the child does not need transport, they can be left at the scene in the custody of a responsible adult (e.g., teacher, social worker, grandparent). It should only be in very rare circumstances that a child of any age is left at the scene if the parent is not also present.
   3. If the minor has a life-threatening injury or illness, transport and treat per protocols. If the parent objects to treatment, CONTACT BASE immediately and treat to the extent allowable, and notify police to respond and assist.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
0040 GENERAL GUIDELINES: PHYSICIAN AT THE SCENE/MEDICAL DIRECTION

Purpose
A. To provide guidelines for prehospital personnel who encounter a physician at the scene of an emergency

General Principles
A. The prehospital provider has a duty to respond to an emergency, initiate treatment, and conduct an assessment of the patient to the extent possible.
B. A physician who voluntarily offers or renders medical assistance at an emergency scene is generally considered a "Good Samaritan." However, once a physician initiates treatment, he/she may feel a physician-patient relationship has been established.
C. Good patient care should be the focus of any interaction between prehospital care providers and the physician.

Procedure
A. See algorithm below and sample note to physician at the scene

Special notes
A. Every situation may be different, based on the physician, the scene, and the condition of the patient.
B. CONTACT BASE when any question(s) arise.
NOTE TO PHYSICIANS ON INVOLVEMENT WITH EMS PROVIDERS

THANK YOU FOR OFFERING YOUR ASSISTANCE.

The prehospital personnel at the scene of this emergency operate under standard policies, procedures, and protocols developed by their Medical Director. The drugs carried and procedures allowed are restricted by law and written protocols. After identifying yourself by name as a physician licensed in the State of Colorado and providing identification, you may be asked to assist in one of the following ways:

1. Offer your assistance or suggestions, but the prehospital care providers will remain under the medical control of their base physician, or
2. With the assistance of the prehospital care providers, talk directly to the base physician and offer to direct patient care and accompany the patient to the receiving hospital. Prehospital care providers are required to obtain an order directly from the base physician for this to occur.

THANK YOU FOR OFFERING YOUR ASSISTANCE DURING THIS EMERGENCY.

Medical Director

Agency

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
PHYSICIAN AT THE SCENE/MEDICAL DIRECTION ALGORITHM

EMS arrives on scene

EMT attempts patient care

Physician reports on patient and relinquishes patient care

Provide care per protocol

Physician wants to help or is involved in or will not relinquish patient care

Prehospital provider identifies self and level of training

Physician willing to just help out

Provide general instructions and utilize physician assistance

Physician requests or performs care inappropriate or inconsistent with protocols

Shares Physician at the Scene/Medical Direction Note with physician and advise physician of your responsibility to the patient

Physician does not relinquish patient care and continues with care inconsistent with protocols

CONTACT BASE for Medical Consult

Physician complies

Provide care per protocol

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
0050 GENERAL GUIDELINES: FIELD PRONOUNCEMENT

Purpose
A. To provide guidelines for resuscitation and field pronouncement of patients in cardiac arrest in the prehospital setting. EMS may transport any patient perceived to be viable, or if scene dynamics or public perception necessitates transport.

General Principles
A. Agency policy determines base contact requirements for patients for whom resuscitation efforts are being withheld.
B. Medical Arrest:
   1. EMS providers should try their best to determine a patient’s end-of-life wishes and honor them. Refer to Advanced Medical Directives protocol for discussion of advanced directives and decision making about appropriateness of performing or withholding resuscitation efforts.
      a. Do not attempt resuscitation for patients with a “No CPR” directive based on the patient’s wishes or compelling reasons to withhold resuscitation as covered in Advanced Medical Directives protocol.
      b. Do not attempt resuscitation for patients with definite signs of death, such as dependent lividity, rigor mortis, decomposition.
C. Traumatic Arrest:
   1. Do not attempt resuscitation if there is evidence of a non-survivable injury and no sign of life. Examples of non-survivable injuries include decapitation, evidence of massive head, chest, or abdominal trauma, or massive burn with charring.
   2. Blunt trauma: consider field pronouncement if there are no signs of life. Signs of life include spontaneous movement, breathing, presence of a pulse, or reactive pupils.
   3. Penetrating trauma: consider field pronouncement if there are no signs of life, and the arrest duration is suspected to be > 10 minutes.
   4. Exceptions to the above recommendations to consider field pronouncement include arrests with the following mechanisms/scenarios:
      a. Hypothermic arrest
      b. Drowning w/ hypothermia and submersion < 60 min
      c. Lightning strike and electrocution
      d. Avalanche victim
      e. Pregnant patient with estimated gestational age ≥20 weeks
0051 GENERAL GUIDELINES: TERMINATION OF RESUSCITATION FOR MEDICAL PULSELESS ARREST

Purpose

A. To provide guidelines for termination of resuscitation (TOR) for patients in medical pulseless arrest in the prehospital setting. EMS may transport any patient perceived to be viable, or if scene dynamics or public perception necessitates transport.

General Principles

A. Resuscitate according to Universal Pulseless Arrest Algorithm on scene (unless unsafe) until one of the following endpoints is met:
   1. Return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC).
   2. No ROSC despite 30 minutes of ALS care or BLS care with an AED. If shockable rhythm still present, continue resuscitation and transport to closest emergency department.
   3. Contact base for TOR at any point if the effort is considered futile despite adequate CPR with ventilation and no reversible causes have been identified.

B. For BLS-only providers, contact base for TOR when all of the following criteria met:
   1. No AED shock advised
   2. No ROSC
   3. Arrest unwitnessed by either EMS or bystanders
   4. No bystander CPR before EMS arrival

C. The following patients found pulseless and apneic warrant resuscitation efforts beyond 30 minutes and should be transported:
   1. Hypothermic arrest
   2. Drowning w/ hypothermia and submersion < 60 min
   3. Lightning strike and electrocution
   4. Avalanche victim
   5. Pregnant patient with estimated gestational age ≥20 weeks

D. Once the patient is pronounced, they become a potential coroner’s case. From that point on the patient should not be moved and no clothing or medical devices (lines, tubes etc.) should be removed or altered pending coroner evaluation.
0060 General Guidelines: Advanced Medical Directives

**General Principles:**

1. These guidelines apply to both adult and pediatric patients.
2. It is the intention of this guideline to protect the welfare of patients and to respect the appropriate exercise of professional judgments made in good faith by EMS personnel. In cases where there is doubt, contact base physician for consult.
3. From Colorado State Statute: *Any EMS personnel who in good faith complies with a CPR directive shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability or regulatory sanction for such compliance pursuant to CRS Section 15-18.6-104*
4. EMS providers should try their best to determine a patient’s end-of-life wishes and honor them. These wishes may not be written down or documentation may be unavailable. In cases where no documentation exists, consider if compelling reasons to withhold resuscitation exist. Example of compelling reasons to withhold resuscitation may include when written information is not available, yet the situation suggests that the resuscitation effort will be futile, inappropriate, and inhumane and the family, life partner, caregiver, or healthcare agent indicates that the patient would not wish to be resuscitated.
5. Specific examples where resuscitation efforts should be withheld or stopped include:
   a. A readily available “No CPR” directive based on the patient’s wishes:
      i. According to CO State Rules this could include: personally written directive, wallet card, “No CPR” bracelet, Healthcare Agent verbal request, MOST form, or other document or item of information that directs that resuscitation not be attempted. Photocopied, scanned, faxed copies are valid.
   b. The resuscitation may be stopped if after a resuscitation effort has been initiated, the EMS practitioner is provided with a Do Not Resuscitate directive or compelling reasons that such an effort should have been withheld.
   c. Suspected suicide does not necessarily invalidate an otherwise valid No CPR directive, DNR order, etc. When in doubt, contact base.
6. “Do Not Resuscitate” does not mean “do not care.” A dying patient for whom no resuscitation effort is indicated should still be provided with comfort care which may include the following:
   a. Clearing the airway (including stoma) of secretions.
   b. Provide oxygen using nasal cannula or facemask and other non-invasive measures to alleviate respiratory distress.
   c. Pain management.
   d. Transport to the hospital as needed to manage symptoms with the No CPR directive in place

**Additional Considerations**

1. Document the presence of the CPR Directive on the incident report. Describe the patient’s medical history, presence of an advanced directive (if any), or verbal request to withhold resuscitation.
2. Mass casualty incidents are not covered in detail by these guidelines. (See State Trauma Triage Algorithm).
3. If the situation appears to be a potential crime scene, EMS providers should disturb the scene as little as possible and communicate with law enforcement regarding any items that are moved or removed from the scene.
4. Mechanisms for disposition of bodies by means other than EMS providers and vehicles should be prospectively established in each county or locale.
5. In all cases of unattended deaths occurring outside of a medical facility, the coroner should be contacted immediately.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019
General Guidelines

This protocol is intended to refer to individual patient contacts. In the event of a multiple party incident, such as a multi-vehicle collision, it is expected that a reasonable effort will be made to identify those parties with acute illness or injuries. Adult patients indicating that they do not wish assistance for themselves or dependent minors in such a multiple party incident do not necessarily require documentation as patients.

No protocol can anticipate every scenario and providers must use best judgment. When in doubt as to whether individual is a “patient”, err on the side of caution and perform a full assessment and documentation.

Decision-Making Capacity
(Must meet all criteria)

- Understands nature of illness or injury
- Understands consequences of refusal of care
- Not intoxicated with drugs or alcohol
- No criteria for a Mental Health Hold:
  - Not homicidal or suicidal
  - Not gravely disabled or psychotic
  - Not a danger to self or others

Individual meets definition of a Patient
(PCR Required)

Person does not meet definition of a patient, and does not require PCR or refusal of care

*Reliable 3rd party caller.
SCENE SIZE UP AND ASSESSMENT

UNSAFE

- Provide personal safety. Move patient if possible without endangering EMS

SAFE FOR EMS, PATIENTS, AND BYSTANDERS

- Evaluate Resources Needed
- Initial Assessment
  - General impression of environment and chief complaint (level of consciousness, airway, breathing, and circulation)

IDENTIFY PRIORITY

STABLE

- Conscious
- Airway secure
- Breathing adequate
- Circulation ensured

Focused History and Physical

Medical

- Initiate care as appropriate

Detailed Physical

Transport

UNSTABLE

- Unconscious → Spinal Motion Restriction if trauma suspected
- Airway compromised → Secure and stabilize
- Breathing absent or abnormal → Begin Ventilation
- Circulation Compromised → Stabilize and resuscitate

Ongoing Assessment and Transport

Baseline Vital Signs
- Level of Consciousness
  - AVPU
  - GCS
- Blood Pressure
  - Patients 1 yr or older should have one auscultated BP
- Pulse
- Respiratory Rate and Effort
- Skin Presentation

Secondary Vital Signs
- Pulse Oximetry
- Blood Glucose
- Capnography

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
0080 GENERAL GUIDELINES: PATIENT NON-TRANSPORT OR REFUSAL

A person who has decision-making capacity may refuse examination, treatment and transport
Refer to General Guidelines: Consent for complete decision-making capacity guidelines

A person is deemed to have decision-making capacity if he/she has the ability to provide informed consent, i.e., the patient:

1. Understands the nature of the illness/injury or risk of injury/illness
2. Understands the possible consequences of delaying treatment and/or refusing transport
3. Given the risks and options, the patient voluntarily refuses or accepts treatment and/or transport.

If in doubt about patient decision-making capacity, CONTACT BASE for physician consult.

For potentially intoxicated patients, refer to Drug/Alcohol Intoxication

Documentation Requirements for Refusal
- Confirm decision-making capacity
- EMS assistance offered and declined
- Risks of refusal explained to patient
- Patient understands risks of refusal
- Name of Base Station physician authorizing refusal of care unless standing order refusal
- Signed refusal of care against medical advice document, if possible
- Any minor with any complaint/injury is a patient and requires a PCR

Standing Order Refusal
No Base Contact required if ALL criteria met:
- 18 and older, or 5 and older if parent/guardian on scene
- Patient has decision-making capacity

Base Contact Required
- < 5 years old
- < 18 years old unless parent/guardian on scene
- If uncertain about patient’s decision-making capacity

High Risk Patients
Base contact is strongly recommended whenever, in the clinical judgement of the EMS provider, the patient is at high risk of deterioration without medical intervention.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Purpose

A. To provide a standard approach to ambulance diversion that is practical for field use
B. To facilitate unobstructed access to hospital emergency departments for ambulance patients
C. To allow for optimal destination policies in keeping with general EMS principles and Colorado State Trauma System Rules and Regulations

General Principles

A. EMS System, an Internet-based tracking system, is used to manage hospital diversion state-wide.
B. The State Trauma Triage Algorithms should be followed
C. The only time an ambulance can be diverted from a hospital is when that hospital is posted on EMS System as being on official divert (RED) status.
D. Overriding factors: the following are appropriate reasons for a Paramedic to override ED Divert and, therefore, deliver a patient to an emergency department that is on ED divert:
   1. Cardiopulmonary arrest
   2. Imminent cardiopulmonary arrest
   3. Unmanageable airway emergencies
   4. Unstable trauma and burn patients transported to Level I and Level II Trauma Centers
   5. Patients meeting “Cardiac Alert” criteria (participating hospitals)
   6. Patients meeting “Stroke Alert” criteria (participating hospitals)
   7. Imminent delivery
E. Prehospital personnel should honor advisory categories, when possible, considering patient’s condition, travel time, and weather. Patients with specific problems that fall under an advisory category should be transported to a hospital not on that specific advisory when feasible.
F. There are several categories that are considered advisory (yellow) alert categories. These categories are informational only and should alert field personnel that a hospital listed as being on an advisory alert may not be able to optimally care for a patient that falls under that advisory category.
G. The following are advisory (yellow) categories recognized by the State. Individual facilities may not utilize these categories often, or ever:
   1. ICU (Intensive Care Unit)
   2. Psych (Psychiatric)
H. Zone saturation exists when all hospitals within that zone are on ED Divert.
I. A Zone Master is the designated hospital within a Zone responsible for determining and tracking hospital assignments when the zone is saturated.
J. When an ambulance is transporting a patient that the Paramedic feels cannot go outside the zone due to patient acuity or other concerns, the Paramedic should contact the Zone Master and request a destination assignment.
K. In general, patients contacted within a zone should be transported to an appropriate facility within the zone. Patients may be transported out of the primary zone at the Paramedic’s discretion, if it is in the patient’s best interest or if the transport to an appropriate facility is shorter.
L. The zones, hospitals in each zone, Zone Masters, and the Zone Master contact phone numbers are listed on EMS System.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
0100 GENERAL GUIDELINES: MANDATORY REPORTING OF ABUSE PATIENTS

Purpose
A. To provide guidelines for the reporting of suspected abuse patients.

Definition of Abuse:
A. Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation OR an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm.

Types of Abuse:
A. Types of maltreatment:
   1. neglect (majority of cases)
   2. physical abuse
   3. sexual abuse
   4. emotional abuse
   5. exploitation

Role of Mandated Reporter:
A. A mandatory reporter has reasonable cause to know or suspect that someone has been subjected to abuse, neglect, or exploitation. He or she is to immediately report (within 24 hours) the information to local law enforcement or as directed by agency specific guidelines. Report can be given in two ways:
   1. Verbal report
   2. Written report
B. Mandatory reporters that do not report abuse, neglect, or exploitation can be:
   1. Charged with a class 3 misdemeanor
   2. Liable for damages proximately caused by failing to report

What to report:
A. The name, address, age, sex, and race of the child, at-risk elder, or at-risk adult with intellectual and developmental disability
B. The name(s) and address(es) of the person(s) responsible for the suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation—if known
C. A description of the alleged mistreatment and the situation
D. The nature and extent of any injuries—if known
E. Knowledge of previous cases of known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of the victim or others under the person’s care
F. The family composition, including any siblings or others in the household
G. The name, address and/or contact phone number, and occupation of the person making the report
H. Relation of the person making report to the victim and/or how information was obtained
I. Any action taken by the reporting source
J. Any other information reporting person feels is important.

Additional Information:
A. An at-risk elder or at-risk adult with intellectual and developmental disability (per Colorado Revised Statutes §18-6.5-102), or child who are suspected to be victims of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, as defined in Colorado Revised Statutes §19-3-304, should be reported in a manner consistent with agency guidelines/procedures within 24 hours.
B. Any "suspected" or known incident of abuse, neglect, or exploitation must be reported
C. Protecting patient confidentiality does not legally justify a failure to report
D. There is established immunity for reporters “acting in good faith”
E. Domestic violence reporting is mandated if you are treating an adult with domestic assault injury

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Purpose

A. A freestanding emergency department (FSED) is a facility that is structurally separate and distinct from a hospital and provides emergency care. There are two types of FSEDs:

1. A hospital outpatient department (HOPD), also referred to as an off-site hospital-based or satellite emergency department (ED), these may be either hospital owned or hospital affiliated.
2. The second type of FSED is the independent freestanding emergency centers (IFECs).

B. The number of FSEDs is increasing rapidly with an ever-changing regulatory and health care environment. These facilities have various capability and capacity and the range of accepting ambulance patient is also variable.

C. For this reason, the appropriate utilization of these facilities as an ambulance destination should be at the discretion of the local agency and agency medical director.

Recommendations

A. **Hemodynamically stable patients** may be considered for transport to a hospital-affiliated FSED with the following exceptions:

1. No OB patients > 20 weeks estimated gestational age
2. No trauma patients meeting RETAC trauma center destination guidelines.
3. No alerts (e.g. STEMI, Stroke, Sepsis).
4. No post-cardiac arrest patients with ROSC unless uncontrolled airway

B. Give consideration to the fact that elderly patients often require hospitalization for conditions such as falls, generalized weakness, dehydration, syncope. These patients should be targeted for full function hospital to avoid secondary transport

C. A psychiatric patient may exceed the capability of the FSED. The facility may not have security available or be able to provide psychiatric evaluation. These patients should be transported to facilities with the capabilities to meet patient’s needs.

D. When time and conditions allow, patients whom pre-hospital providers presume to require inpatient management may be transported to a hospital emergency department to avoid subsequent patient transfers.
0120 GENERAL GUIDELINES: BASE CONTACT FOR PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION

Purpose
A. To explain the PGFPD Medical Director’s expectations regarding base physician contact.

General Principles
A. The PGFPD protocols function as standing order treatment guidelines designed to reflect CDPHE Chapter 2 Rules pertaining to EMS practice and Medical Director oversight. Protocols are to be used as guidelines and cannot account for every patient scenario. Deviation from protocol may at times be justified and in the patient’s best interest. The PGFPD we place great faith in the training and expertise of our EMS colleagues and therefore wide latitude is granted throughout the protocol.

B. Base contact for physician consultation is not the same as emergency department pre-notification of patient arrival and handoff. Base contact may be used in multiple care scenarios including but not limited to: forewarning of unstable or complicated patients, patient refusal, and medical consultation and discussion.

C. Throughout the protocol patient “BASE CONTACT” is used to signify the need for call in. These algorithm points are set and agreed upon by the PGFPD and reflect critical decision points in care where communication with physician support is expected.

Preferred Base Contact Times.
A. The PGFPD group feels strongly that access to medical consultation should be readily available at all times and utilized in the following circumstances:

1. Any time “BASE CONTACT” is required or recommended per protocol.
2. Unusual presentations or patient care situations not covered by set protocol and outside the scope of practice or comfort level of care by individual prehospital provider.
3. Necessary deviation from protocol deemed to be in the best interest of the patient.
4. For selected patient care refusals as indicated by General Guidelines: Patient Non-Transport or Refusal.
5. During the care of critically ill patient who is not responding to protocol/algorithmic treatment.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
General Principles:
For the purpose of the protocols, pediatric patients are defined as <12 years of age. The unique anatomy, physiology and developmental needs of children in this age range affect prehospital care. Several specific differences include:

A. Airways are smaller, softer and easier to obstruct or collapse. Actions such as neck hyperflexion, hyperextension, or cricoid pressure may create an upper airway obstruction in a child
B. Respiratory reserves are small, resulting in the possibility of rapid desaturation in the setting of increased demand. One of the earliest signs of physiologic stress in a child may be an unexplained increase in respiratory rate
C. Infants and young children utilize their abdominal musculature to assist with respirations. Tight, abdominally-placed straps used to secure children to spine boards may result in onset of or worsening respiratory distress
D. Circulatory reserves are small. The loss of as little as one unit of blood can produce severe shock in an infant.
E. Fluid overload is not a concern in children. 20 mL/kg boluses are always considered safe as the initial fluid resuscitation.
F. The developmental stage of a child impacts his/her ability to cooperate. The perception and memory of pain is escalated by anxiety. Discuss or forewarn what will be done with any child over 2 years of age. Infants, especially those under 6 months of age, tolerate painful procedures better if allowed to suck on a pacifier (especially if dipped in D25W) during the procedure. Utilize the parent or familiar guardian whenever possible to distract/comfort (tell a story, sing a song, etc.) for all pediatric patients during painful procedures.
G. Vital signs on pediatric should include a blood pressure regardless of age. Providers should, if possible, make at least one attempt at obtaining a blood pressure on every pediatric patient.

Specific Consideration: Transportation safety
Children represent a unique challenge for safe transportation in emergency vehicles. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has established guidelines to ensure the safe restraint and positioning of children in emergency vehicles. Children should be restrained during transport. Transport of a child in a restrained adult’s arms is not recommended, but may be considered in special circumstances (i.e. severe croup, newborn). Transportation of children on the side bench seat in the rear compartment is also not recommended. The published goals are to prevent forward motion/ejection of the child, secure the torso, and protect the head, neck and spine in each of the following scenarios:

1. **For a child who is not a patient, but requires transport to a facility**
   All reasonable effort should be made to transport children who are not patients in a vehicle other than the ambulance. If transport in a vehicle other than an ambulance is not possible, transport in a size-appropriate child restraint system in the front passenger seat (with air bags off) or rear-facing EMS provider’s seat in the ground ambulance.

2. **For a child who is injured/ill and whose condition does not require continuous monitoring or interventions**
   Transport child in a size-appropriate child restraint system secured appropriately on a cot (rear-facing) or in an integrated seat in the EMS provider’s seat. Do not use a rear-facing child restraint system in a rear-facing EMS provider’s seat. If no child restraint system is available, secure the child on the cot using three horizontal restraints across the child’s chest, waist and knees and one vertical restraint across each of the child’s shoulders. Remove any bulky clothing on child before restraining. Use blankets to maintain warmth.

3. **For a child whose condition requires continuous or intensive monitoring or interventions**
   Transport child in a size-appropriate child restraint secured appropriately on a cot. If no child restraint system is available, secure the child on the cot using three horizontal restraints across the child’s chest, waist and knees and one vertical restraint across each of the child’s shoulders.

4. **For a child whose condition requires spinal precautions or lying flat**
   Perform spinal immobilization procedure per protocol. Three points of restraint with shoulder straps is the optimal for the patient. Avoid placing any restraints across the abdomen. Secure the patient, not just the immobilization device to the stretcher. We do not recommend utilizing the child restraint.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
5. **For a child requiring transport as part of a multiple patient transport (newborn with mother, multiple children, etc.)**
   If possible, transport each as a single patient. When available resources prevent single patient transportation, transport patients using safe, designated space available exercising extreme caution and driving at reduced speeds. For mother and newborn, the newborn should be transported in a rear-facing EMS provider seat using a convertible or integrated child restraint system. Do not use a rear-facing child restraint system in a rear-facing EMS provider’s seat.

**Transportation of the child with special health care needs:**
Treat the child, not the equipment. Starting with the ABCs still applies to medically complicated or medical technology-assisted children.

A. The parent/guardian of a special needs child is the expert on that child and knows the details of that illness, typical responses, and baseline interactions better than anyone. Utilize and trust his/her knowledge and concerns. This may include vital signs, medication responses, or physical positioning (i.e. of contracted limbs) that may not be typical.

B. Medically complicated children are often given healthcare notes describing their unique medical history and emergency healthcare needs. Ask the parent/guardian for an emergency information sheet, emergency healthcare form, or QR code.

C. Ask the parent/guardian for the “go bag” for medical technology-assisted children. This will contain the child’s spare equipment and supplies that may be needed on scene, during transport or in the hospital

D. Transport the child to their medical “home” hospital whenever possible.
0140: Cancellation Policy

• To establish a policy in order to ensure that Emergency Medical Services are used efficiently and wisely throughout the County.

Policy Statement:

• This policy is to be used when there are no identifiable patients upon arrival on the scene.
• A patient is defined as any person that:
  • Requests medical assistance.
  • Demonstrates behavior indicating any type of injury or illness.
  • Law enforcement calls for a patient evaluation.
• When there are no patients on scene, additional responding units may be cancelled.
• If patients are identified on scene, but are refusing treatment or transport to the hospital, then the Patient Non-transport or Refusal Protocol 0080 will apply.
• Under no circumstances will the air medical transport be cancelled by a responding Paramedic unit until an on scene evaluation of the patient by the Paramedic is done and the need for the air medical transport is not indicated.
0150: Radio Report Format

- To establish a policy and procedure and format by which the medical providers of PGFPD will follow when contacting the incoming ALS agency or when contacting the Emergency Department when transporting a patient.

Policy Statement:

The following information should be included in a radio report:

- Response: (emergent or routine)
- Age of the patient.
- Gender of the patient.
- Mechanism of injury or the nature of the illness.
- Chief complaint.
- Level of consciousness.
- Blood pressure.
- Heart rate.
- Respiratory rate.
- Pulse oximetry reading.
- Any procedures performed. (Example: Spinal immobilization. I.V. access. Oxygen administration. Intubation)
- Trauma or medical team activation.
- Estimated time of arrival.

**Note:** If your patient is being transported by an air medical transport service, every effort should be made to contact the emergency room physician with your report.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
This list does not include Medical Director specific waivers or base contact requirements. It is assumed that not all agencies will necessarily stock all medications.

### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airway Procedures</th>
<th>S = Standing order</th>
<th>B = Base contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capnography</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supraglottic airway</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orotracheal intubation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nasotracheal intubation</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percutaneous cricothyrotomy</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bougie assisted surgical cricothyrotomy</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pediatric needle cricothyrotomy</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Needle thoracostomy for tension pneumothorax decompression</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orogastric tube insertion with advanced airway</td>
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### Cardiovascular Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardiovascular Procedures</th>
<th>S = Standing order</th>
<th>B = Base contact</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourniquet</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECG - Acquire (including 12-lead)</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECG - Interpretation (including 12-lead)</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood glucose monitoring</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV – Peripheral</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV – External jugular</td>
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<tr>
<td>IO</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Rescue or primary vascular access device when peripheral IV access not obtainable in a patient with critical illness</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Utilization of IO access for all other patients</td>
<td>B B B B B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of established central line (including PICC) for fluid and medication administration (must have appropriate equipment, e.g. Huber needle, and training to access subcutaneous ports)</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Automated / Semi-automated external defibrillator (AED)</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defibrillation – Manual</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valsalva maneuver</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synchronized cardioversion</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transcutaneous cardiac pacing</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Adult</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Pediatric</td>
<td>B B B B B</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Medications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medications</th>
<th>S = Standing order</th>
<th>B = Base contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specialized prescription medications to address an acute crisis given the route of administration is within the scope of the provider</td>
<td>B B B B B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adenosine (Adenocard)</td>
<td>B B B B B</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Adult</td>
<td>B S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Pediatric</td>
<td>B B S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albuterol sulfate (MDI and nebulizer)</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amiodarone</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Pulseless arrest</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Tachyarrhythmia with poor perfusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antiemetic</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Ondansetron (Zofran) ODT</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Ondansetron (Zofran) IV/OO</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Promethazine (Phenergan)</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Metoclopramide (Reglan)</td>
<td>B B S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Droperidol - Adult</td>
<td>B B S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Droperidol – Pediatric</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aspirin</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Hemodynamically unstable bradycardia</td>
<td>S S S S S</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Organophosphate poisoning and stable bradycardia</td>
<td>B B S S S</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
## 0990 Quick Reference for Procedures and Medications Allowed by Protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medications</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>BIV</th>
<th>AEMT</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>P</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzodiazepines (midazolam, diazepam, lorazepam)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Seizure</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Sedation for transcutaneous pacing or cardioversion</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Sedation for severely agitated or combative patient – Adult</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Sedation for severely agitated or combative patient – Pediatric</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Adjunctive agent for treatment of severe pain / muscle spasms</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Pulseless arrest assumed due to hyperkalemia</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Calcium channel blocker overdose</td>
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<td>Dextrose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diphenhydramine (Benadryl)</td>
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<td>Dopamine</td>
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<td>Droperidol</td>
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<td>• Adult</td>
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<td>• Pediatric</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epinephrine</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Pulseless arrest – IV/IO</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Pediatric bradycardia – IV/IO</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Asthma – IM</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Anaphylaxis– IM</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Pediatric severe systemic allergic reaction refractory to IM epinephrine - IV/IO</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Stridor at rest (alternative to racemic epinephrine)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Epinephrine Auto-injector</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Adult hypotension refractory to fluid resuscitation – IV drip</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Adult bradycardia with signs of poor perfusion – IV drip</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Adult severe systemic allergic reaction – IV drip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glucagon</td>
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<td>• Hypoglycemia</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Calcium channel blocker and β-blocker overdose</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haloperidol (Haldol)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Adult</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Pediatric</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemostatic agents</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydroxocobalamin (Cyanokit)</td>
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<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ipratropium Bromide (Atrovent)</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lidoceaine 2% Solution – Anesthetic for IO needle insertion</td>
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<td>Methyprednisolone (Solu-Medrol)</td>
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<td>• Prior to nasotracheal intubation</td>
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<td>Racemic epinephrine (Vaponephrine)</td>
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Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019..
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<td>Topical ophthalmic anesthetics</td>
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1000 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: OROTRACHEAL INTUBATION

Indications:

- Respiratory failure
- Absence of protective airway reflexes
- Present or impending complete airway obstruction
- Anticipated prolonged need for positive pressure ventilation

Contraindications:

- There are no absolute contraindications. However, in general the primary goals of airway management are adequate oxygenation and ventilation, and these should be achieved in the least invasive manner possible.
  - Orotracheal intubation is associated with worse outcomes among pediatric patients and head injured patients when compared to BLS airway maneuvers. Therefore, it is relatively contraindicated in these populations, and BLS airway is preferred unless patient cannot be oxygenated or ventilated by other means.
  - Intubation is associated with interruptions in chest compressions during CPR, which is associated with worse patient outcomes. Additionally, intubation itself has not been shown to improve outcomes in cardiac arrest. Intubation should only be performed during pulseless arrest if it does not cause interruptions in chest compressions.

Technique:

1. Initiate BLS airway sequence
2. Suction airway and pre-oxygenate with BVM ventilations, if possible
3. Check equipment and position patient:
   a. If trauma: have assistant hold in-line spinal immobilization in neutral position
   b. If no trauma, sniffing position or slight cervical hyperextension is preferred
4. Perform laryngoscopy
   a. To improve laryngeal view, use right hand to manipulate larynx, or have assistant apply backwards, upwards, rightward pressure (BURP)
5. Place ETT. Confirm tracheal location and appropriate depth and secure tube
   a. Correct tube depth may be estimated as 3 times the internal diameter of tube at teeth or gums (e.g: 7.0 ETT is positioned at 21 cm at teeth)
6. Confirm and document tracheal location by:
   a. ETCO₂, preferably with waveform capnography
   b. Presence and symmetry of breath sounds
   c. Rising SpO₂
   d. Other means as needed
7. Ventilate with BVM. Assess adequacy of ventilations
8. During transport, continually reassess ventilation, oxygenation and tube position with continuous waveform capnography and SpO₂

Precautions:

- Ventilate at age-appropriate rates. Do not hyperventilate
- If the intubated patient deteriorates, think “DOPE”
  o Dislodgement
  o Obstruction
  o Pneumothorax
  o Equipment failure (no oxygen)
- Reconfirm and document correct tube position, preferably with waveform capnography, after moving patient and before disconnecting from monitor in ED
- Unsuccessful intubation does not equal failed airway management. Many patients cannot be intubated without paralytics. Abandon further attempts at intubation and use supraglottic airway or BVM ventilations if 2 attempts at intubation unsuccessful.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1010 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: NASOTRACHEAL INTUBATION

Indications:

- Age 12 years and older spontaneously breathing patient with indication for intubation who cannot tolerate either supine position or laryngoscopy
- Present or impending airway obstruction
- Lack of protective airway reflexes

Contraindications:

- Apnea
- Severe mid-face trauma

Technique:

1. Initiate BLS airway sequence and confirm ETCO\textsubscript{2} production at this time.
2. Suction airway and pre-oxygenate with BVM ventilations, if possible
3. Check equipment, choose correct ETT size (usually 7.0 in adult, limit is size of naris)
4. Position patient with head in midline, neutral position
5. If trauma, cervical collar may be in place, or assistant may hold in-line stabilization in neutral position
6. If no trauma, patient may be sitting upright
7. Administer phenylephrine nasal drops in each nostril
8. Lubricate ETT with lidocaine jelly or other water-soluble lubricant
9. With gentle steady pressure, advance the tube through the nose to the posterior pharynx. Use the largest nostril. Abandon procedure if significant resistance is felt
10. Keeping the curve of the tube exactly in midline, continue advancing slowly
11. There will be slight resistance just before entering trachea. Wait for an inspiratory effort before final passage through cords. Listen for loss of breath sounds
12. Continue advancing tube until air is definitely exchanging through tube, then advance 2 cm more and inflate cuff
13. Note tube depth and tape securely
14. Confirm and document endotracheal location by:
   a. Continuous waveform capnography
   b. Presence and symmetry of breath sounds
   c. Rising SpO\textsubscript{2}
15. Ventilate with BVM. Assess adequacy of ventilations
16. During transport, continually reassess ventilation, oxygenation and tube position with continuous waveform capnography and pulse oximetry

Precautions:

- Before performing BNTI, consider if patient can be safely ventilated with non-invasive means such as CPAP or BVM
- Use caution in anticoagulated or bleeding disorders given risk of epistaxis.
- Ventilate at age-appropriate rates. Do not hyperventilate
- If the intubated patient deteriorates, think “DOPE”
  - Dislodgement
  - Obstruction
  - Pneumothorax
  - Equipment failure (no oxygen)
- Reconfirm and document correct tube position with, preferably with waveform capnography after moving patient and before disconnecting from monitor in ED
- Blind nasotracheal intubation is a very gentle technique. The secret to success is perfect positioning and patience.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019
1030 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: CRICOTHYROTOMY

Introduction:

- Surgical cricothyrotomy is a difficult and hazardous procedure that is to be used only in extraordinary circumstances as defined below. The reason for performing this procedure must be documented and submitted for review to the EMS Medical Director within 24 hours. Surgical cricothyrotomy is to be performed only by paramedics trained in this procedure.
- An endotracheal tube introducer ("bougie") facilitates this procedure and has the advantage of additional confirmation of tube position and ease of endotracheal tube placement. If no bougie is available, the procedure may be performed without a bougie by introducing endotracheal tube or tracheostomy tube directly into cricothyroid membrane.
- Given the rarity and relative unfamiliarity of this procedure it may be helpful to have a medical consult on the phone during the procedure. Consider contacting base for all cricothyroidotomy procedures. Individual Medical Directors may mandate base contact before initiating the procedure. Individual agency policy and procedures apply and providers are responsible for knowing and following these policies.
- If using a commercially available cricothyrotomy kit, perform cricothyrotomy according to manufacturer's instructions.

Indications:

- A life-threatening condition exists AND advanced airway management is indicated AND you are unable to establish an airway or ventilate the patient by any other means. ("Cannot intubate/cannot ventilate")

Contraindications:

- Surgical cricothyrotomy is contraindicated in patients less than 12 years of age for anatomic reasons.

Technique:

1. Position the patient supine, with in-line spinal immobilization if indicated. If cervical spine injury not suspected, neck extension will improve anatomic view.
2. Clean skin per agency approved aseptic technique.
3. Stabilize the larynx with the thumb and middle finger of your non dominant hand, and identify the cricothyroid membrane with your index finger, typically 4 fingerbreadths below mandible
4. Using a scalpel, make a 3 cm centimeter vertical incision 0.5 cm deep through the skin and fascia, over the cricothyroid membrane. With finger, dissect the tissue and locate the cricothyroid membrane.
5. Make a horizontal incision through the cricothyroid membrane with the scalpel blade oriented caudal and away from the cords. Remove scalpel blade and insert finger.
6. Insert the bougie curved-tip first through the incision and angled towards the patient's feet guided by the finger.
   a. If no bougie available, use tracheal hook instrument to lift caudal edge of incision to facilitate visualization and introduction of ETT directly into trachea and skip to # 9.
7. Advance the bougie into the trachea feeling for “clicks” of tracheal rings and until “hang-up” when it cannot be advanced any further. This confirms tracheal position.
8. Advance a 6-0 endotracheal tube over the bougie and into the trachea. It is very easy to place tube in right mainstem bronchus, so carefully assess for symmetry of breath sounds. Remove bougie while stabilizing ETT ensuring it does not become dislodged.
9. Ventilate with BVM and 100% oxygen
10. Confirm and document tracheal tube placement as with all advanced airways: Waveform capnography as well as clinical indicators e.g.: symmetry of breath sounds, rising pulse oximetry, etc.
11. Secure tube with ties.
12. Observe for subcutaneous air, which may indicate tracheal injury or extra- tracheal tube position
13. Continually reassess ventilation, oxygenation and tube placement.

Precautions:

- Success of procedure is dependent on correct identification of cricothyroid membrane
- Bleeding will occur, even with correct technique. Straying from the midline is dangerous and likely to cause hemorrhage.
**1040 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: PEDIATRIC NEEDLE CRICOThYROTOMY**

**Introduction:**
- Needle cricothyrotomy is a difficult and hazardous procedure that is to be used only in extraordinary circumstances as defined below. The rationale for this procedure must be documented in the patient care report and submitted for review to the EMS Medical Director within 24 hours.
- Due to the funnel-shaped, rostral, highly compliant larynx of a pediatric patient, cricothyrotomy is an extremely difficult procedure to successfully perform. As such, every effort should be made to effectively oxygenate the patient before attempting needle cricothyrotomy.
- This protocol is considered optional and may not be adopted by all EMS Medical Directors or by all EMS agencies.
- A standardized, pre-prepared kit is recommended, and can be assembled using common airway equipment. An example is given below. Kit selection may vary and should be approved by the individual agency Medical Director.
- Example of kit:
  - 14 ga. and 16 ga. catheter over needle
  - 3 mL syringe
  - 15 mm endotracheal tube adaptor that fits the 3 mL syringe used by agency (syringe barrel sizes vary)

**Indications:**
- A life-threatening condition exists AND adequate oxygenation and ventilation cannot be accomplished by other less invasive means for patients < 12 years old.

**Contraindications:**
- If patient can be ventilated and oxygenated by less invasive means

**Technique:**
1. Ensure patent upper airway with placement of an oral airway and nasal airway, unless contraindicated.
2. Open pre-prepared kit, attach angiocath to syringe, and aspirate 1-2 mL of saline into syringe
3. Prepare skin using aseptic solution
4. Insert the IV catheter through the skin and cricothyroid membrane into the trachea. Direct the needle at a 45° angle caudally (toward the feet). When the needle penetrates the trachea a "pop" will be felt.
5. Aspirate with the syringe. If air is retuned easily or bubbles are seen (with saline), the needle is in the trachea.
6. Advance the catheter over the needle while holding the needle in position, then withdraw needle after catheter is advanced flush to skin.
7. Remove the plunger and attach the 3 mL syringe to the catheter hub
8. Attach the 15 mm adaptor to the needle hub
9. Oxygenate the patient with bag-valve-mask device using the 15 mm adaptor provide high flow oxygen.
10. Confirm and document catheter placement by:
    a. Waveform capnography
    b. Rising pulse oximetry
11. **Do not let go of catheter and be careful not to kink the catheter.** There is no reliable way to secure it in place, and it is only a temporizing measure until a definitive airway can be established at the hospital
12. Observe for subcutaneous air, which may indicate tracheal injury or extra- tracheal catheter position
13. Continually reassess oxygenation and catheter position.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 2020
**1050 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: SUPRAGLOTTIC AIRWAY**

**Indications:**
- Rescue airway if unable to intubate a patient in need of airway protection
- Primary airway if intubation anticipated to be difficult and rapid airway control is necessary
- Primary airway in pulseless arrest, when attempts at intubation are likely to interrupt CPR
- Designated advanced airway for EMTs
- Preferred advanced airway in the pediatric patient

**Contraindications:**
- Intact gag reflex
- Caustic ingestion

**Technique:**
1. Initiate BLS airway sequence
2. Select proper size supraglottic airway based on manufacturer’s specifications
3. Assemble equipment, note correct volume for inflation marked on tube itself, test balloon for leaks, lubricate posterior aspect distal tip with water-soluble lubricant
4. Suction airway and maximize oxygenation with BVM ventilations
5. If trauma: have assistant hold in-line spinal immobilization in neutral position
6. If no trauma, sniffing position or slight cervical hyperextension is preferred
7. Place supraglottic airway utilizing device-specific technique
8. Inflate cuff balloon with correct volume of air (marked on device)
9. Confirm tube placement by auscultation, chest movement, and waveform capnography
10. Continuously monitor waveform capnography, SpO2, vital signs

**Precautions:**
1. Do not remove a properly functioning supraglottic airway in order to attempt intubation
2. Correct sizing of supraglottic airways is critical for correct function
3. Supraglottic airways are safe and effective in pediatric patients, provided the correct size tube is selected. The age-range for supraglottic airway use is dependent on the specific device being used. Providers should be trained on and familiar with correct size selection for their device.
4. Use with caution in patients with broken teeth, which may lacerate balloon.
5. Use with caution in patients with known esophageal disease who are at increased risk of esophageal injury.
Indications:
- Symptomatic patients with moderate-to-severe respiratory distress as evidenced by at least two (2) of the following:
  - Rales (crackles)
  - Dyspnea with hypoxia (SpO₂ less than 90% despite O₂)
  - Dyspnea with verbal impairment – i.e. cannot speak in full sentences
  - Accessory muscle use
  - Respiratory rate greater than 24/minute despite O₂
  - Diminished tidal volume

Contraindications:
- Respiratory or cardiac arrest
- Systolic BP less than 90mmHg
- Lack of airway protective reflexes
- Significant altered level of consciousness such that unable to follow verbal instructions or signal distress
- Vomiting or active upper GI bleed
- Suspected pneumothorax
- Trauma
- Patient size or anatomy prevents adequate mask seal

Technique:
1. Place patient in a seated position and explain the procedure to him or her
2. Assess vital signs (BP, HR, RR, SpO₂, and ETCO₂)
3. Apply the CPAP mask and secure with provided straps, progressively tightening as tolerated to minimize air leak
4. Operate CPAP device according to manufacturer specifications
5. Start with the lowest continuous pressure that appears to be effective. Adjust pressure following manufacturer instructions to achieve the most stable respiratory status utilizing the signs described below as a guide
6. Monitor patient continuously, record vital signs every 5 minutes.
7. Assess patient for improvement as evidenced by the following:
   - Reduced dyspnea
   - Reduced verbal impairment, respiratory rate and heart rate
   - Increased SpO₂
   - Stabilized blood pressure
   - Appropriate ETCO₂ values and waveforms
   - Increased tidal volume
8. Observe for signs of deterioration or failure of response to CPAP:
   - Decrease in level of consciousness
   - Sustained or increased heart rate, respiratory rate or decreased blood pressure
   - Sustained low or decreasing SpO₂ readings
   - Rising ETCO₂ levels or other ETCO₂ evidence of ventilatory failure
   - Diminished or no improvement in tidal volume

Precautions:
- Should patient deteriorate on CPAP:
  - Troubleshoot equipment
  - Consider endotracheal intubation
  - Assess need for possible chest decompression due to pneumothorax
  - Assess for possibility of hypotension due to significantly reduced preload from positive pressure ventilation
- In-line nebulized medications may be given during CPAP as indicated and in accordance with manufacturer guidelines
- Some fixed pressure CPAP devices do not have FiO₂ adjustment and will only administer up to 30% oxygen. If no improvement in oxygenation with a fixed pressure CPAP device, consider adding supplemental oxygen.
1070 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: CAPNOGRAPHY

Indications:
A. MANDATORY: to rule out esophageal intubation and confirm endotracheal tube position in all intubated patients.
B. To identify late endotracheal tube dislodgement
C. To monitor ventilation and perfusion in any ill or injured patient

Contraindications:
A. None

Technique:
A. In patient with ETT or advanced airway: place ETCO$_2$ detector in-line between airway adaptor and BVM after airway positioned and secured
B. Patients without ETT or advanced airway in place: place ETCO$_2$ cannula on patient. May be placed under CPAP or NRB facemask
C. Assess and document both capnography waveform and ETCO$_2$ value

Precautions:
A. To understand and interpret capnography, remember the 3 determinants of ETCO$_2$:
   1. Alveolar ventilation
   2. Pulmonary perfusion
   3. Metabolism
B. Sudden loss of ETCO$_2$:
   1. Tube dislodged
   2. Circuit disconnected
   3. Cardiac arrest
C. High ETCO$_2$ (> 45):
   1. Hypoventilation/CO$_2$ retention
D. Low ETCO$_2$ (< 25):
   1. Hyperventilation
   2. Low perfusion: shock, PE, sepsis
E. Cardiac Arrest:
   1. In low-pulmonary blood flow states, such as cardiac arrest, the primary determinant of ETCO$_2$ is blood flow, so ETCO$_2$ is a good indicator of quality of CPR
   2. If ETCO$_2$ is dropping, change out person doing chest compressions
   3. In cardiac arrest, if ETCO$_2$ not > 10 mmHg after 20 minutes of good CPR, this likely reflects very low CO$_2$ production and is associated with poor outcome
   4. Sudden rise in EtCO$_2$ may be an indicator of ROSC

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1080 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: NEEDLE THORACOSTOMY FOR TENSION PNEUMOTHORAX DECOMPRESSION

**Indications:**

A. All of the following clinical indicators must be present:
   1. Severe respiratory distress
   2. Hypotension
   3. Unilateral absent or decreased breath sounds

B. Perform bilateral needle chest decompression in traumatic pulseless arrest if any trauma to trunk

**Technique:**

A. Expose entire chest

B. Clean skin overlying site with available skin prep

C. Insert angiocath either at 2nd intercostal space at midclavicular line, or 5th intercostal space at midaxillary line
   1. Either approach is acceptable, generally the site with the least soft tissue overlying ribs is preferred
   2. For adult, use largest, longest available angiocath. For children, a shorter angiocath is appropriate.

D. Notify receiving hospital of needle decompression attempt

**Precautions:**

A. Angiocath may become occluded with blood or by soft tissue

B. A simple pneumothorax is NOT an indication for needle decompression

C. Extra care is needed when performing on a pediatric patient.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1090 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: SYNCHRONIZED CARDIOVERSION

**Unstable tachyarrhythmia with a pulse**

**Check:**
- O₂ via NRB facemask
- Functioning IV line
- Suction
- Advanced airway equipment ready

**Sedate** with benzodiazepine if not contraindicated

**Perform Synchronized Cardioversion**

**Adult**
- 200 Joules biphasic

**Pediatric**
- 0.5-1 Joules/kg biphasic

Continue treatment according to Tachycardia with Poor Perfusion

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**Precautions:**
- If rhythm is AV nodal reentrant tachycardia (AVNRT, historically referred to as “PSVT”) it is preferred to attempt a trial of adenosine prior to electrical cardioversion, even if signs of poor perfusion are present, due to rapid action of adenosine
- If defibrillator does not discharge in “synch” mode, then deactivate “synch” and reattempt
- If sinus rhythm achieved, however briefly, then dysrhythmia resumes immediately, repeated attempts at cardioversion at higher energies are unlikely to be helpful. First correct hypoxia, hypovolemia, etc. prior to further attempts at cardioversion
- If pulseless, treat according to Universal Pulseless Arrest Algorithm
- Chronic atrial fibrillation is rarely a cause of hemodynamic instability, especially if rate is < 150 bpm. First correct hypoxia, hypovolemia, before considering cardioversion of chronic atrial fibrillation, which may be difficult, or impossible and poses risk of stroke
- Sinus tachycardia rarely exceeds 150 bpm in adults or 180 bpm in children and does not require or respond to cardioversion. Treat underlying causes.
- Transient dysrhythmias or ectopy are common immediately following cardioversion and rarely require specific treatment other than supportive care

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Indications
1. Symptomatic bradyarrhythmias (includes A-V block) not responsive to medical therapy
2. Pacing is rarely indicated in patients under the age of 12 years.

Precautions
1. Conscious patient will experience discomfort; consider sedation with benzodiazepine if blood pressure allows.

Contraindications
1. Pacing is contraindicated in pulseless arrest.

Technique
1. Apply electrodes as per manufacturer specifications: (-) left anterior, (+) left posterior.
2. Turn pacer unit on.
3. Set initial current to 80 mAmps.
4. Select pacing rate at 80 beats per minute (BPM)
5. Start pacing unit.
6. Confirm that pacer senses intrinsic cardiac activity by adjusting ECG size.
7. If no initial capture, increase current 10 mAmps every 10-15 seconds until capture or 200 mAmps (usually captures around 100 mAmps).
8. Check for femoral pulse once there is electrical capture.
9. If no capture occurs with maximum output, discontinue pacing and resume ACLS.

Complications
1. Ventricular fibrillation and ventricular tachycardia are rare complications, but follow appropriate protocols if either occur.
2. Muscle tremors may complicate evaluation of pulses; femoral pulse may be more accurate.
3. Pacing may cause diaphragmatic stimulation and apparent hiccups.
1110 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: INTRAOSSEOUS CATHETER PLACEMENT

Indications:

1. Rescue or primary vascular access device when peripheral IV access not obtainable in a patient with critical illness defined as any of the following:
   A. Cardiopulmonary arrest or impending arrest
   B. Profound shock with severe hypotension and poor perfusion
   C. Hypoglycemia with severe symptoms (e.g., unresponsive) and no venous access
2. Utilization of IO access for all other patients requires base station contact (NOT indicated for EMT-IV)

Technique:

1. Site of choice – typically proximal tibia. Other sites such as distal femur or humeral head may be considered based on clinical presentation if authorized by agency Medical Director after completion of appropriate training.
2. Clean skin with povidone-iodine.
3. Place intraosseous needle perpendicular to the bone.
   A. For infants less than 6 months consider manual insertion of needle rather than powered device to avoid puncturing through both sides of the bone.
4. Follow manufacturer’s guidelines specific to the device being used for insertion.
5. Entrance into the bone marrow is indicated by a sudden loss of resistance.
6. Flush line with 10 mL saline. Do not attempt to aspirate marrow
   A. IO infusion is very painful. If the patient is conscious, administer lidocaine for pain control before infusing fluids or medications.
7. Secure line
   A. Even if properly placed, the needle will not be secure. The needle must be secured and the IV tubing taped. The IO needle should be stabilized at all times.
8. Observe for signs of limb swelling, decreased perfusion to distal extremity that would indicate a malpositioned IO catheter or other complication. If limb becomes tense or malperfused, disconnect IO tubing immediately and leave IO in place.
9. A person should be assigned to monitor the IO at the scene and en route to the hospital.
10. Do not make more than one IO placement attempt per bone.
11. Do not remove IO needles in the field.
12. Notify hospital staff of all insertion sites/attempts and apply patient wristband included with kit to identify IO patient.

Complications:

1. Fracture
2. Compartment syndrome
3. Infection

Contraindications:

1. Fracture of target bone
2. Cellulitis (skin infection overlying insertion site)
3. Osteogenesis imperfecta (rare condition predisposing to fractures with minimal trauma)
4. Total knee replacement (hardware will prevent placement)

Side Effects and Special Notes:

1. IO placement may be considered prior to peripheral IV attempts in critical patients without identifiable peripheral veins
2. Some authorities recommend aspiration of marrow fluid or tissue to confirm needle location. This is not recommended for field procedures, as it increases the risk of plugging the needle.
3. Expect flow rates to be slower than peripheral IVs. Pressure bags may be needed. Any drug or IV fluid may be infused.
4. Some manufacturers recommend the use of lidocaine for the treatment of pain associated with fluid administration. Check with your manufacturer and Medical Director for further guidance

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1120 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: TOURNIQUET PROTOCOL

Indications

A. A tourniquet should be used for initial control of life threatening hemorrhage.

Precautions

A. In cases of life-threatening bleeding, benefit of tourniquet use outweighs any theoretical risk of limb ischemia.
B. A commercially made tourniquet is the preferred tourniquet. If none is available, a blood pressure cuff inflated to a pressure sufficient to stop bleeding is an acceptable alternative.

Technique

A. First, attempt to control hemorrhage by using direct pressure over bleeding area.
B. If a discrete bleeding vessel can be identified, point pressure over bleeding vessel is more effective than a large bandage and diffuse pressure.
C. If unable to control hemorrhage using direct pressure, apply tourniquet according to manufacturer specifications and using the steps below:
   1. Cut away any clothing so that the tourniquet will be clearly visible. NEVER obscure a tourniquet with clothing or bandages.
   2. Apply tourniquet proximal to the wound and not across any joints.
   3. Tighten tourniquet until bleeding stops. Applying tourniquet too loosely will only increase blood loss by inhibiting venous return.
   4. If bleeding is not controlled with the application of a single tourniquet, a 2nd can be applied adjacent to the 1st.
   5. Mark the time and date of application on the patient’s skin next to the tourniquet.
   6. Keep tourniquet on throughout hospital transport – a correctly applied tourniquet should only be removed by the receiving hospital.
   7. Pain management as needed.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1130 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: RESTRAINT PROTOCOL

Indications:

A. Physical restraint of patients is permissible and encouraged if the patient poses a danger to him/herself or to others. Only reasonable force is allowable, i.e., the minimum amount of force necessary to control the patient and prevent harm to the patient or others. Try alternative methods first (e.g., verbal de-escalation should be used first if the situation allows).

B. Paramedic: Consider pharmacological sedation for agitated patients that require transport and are behaving in a manner that poses a threat to him/herself or others.
   1. See Agitated/Combative Patient Protocol; (The term “chemical restraint” is no longer preferred)

C. Restraints may be indicated for patients who meet the following criteria:
   1. A patient who is significantly impaired (e.g. intoxication, medical illness, injury, psychiatric condition, etc) and lacks decision-making capacity regarding his or her own care.
   2. A patient who exhibits violent, combative or uncooperative behavior who does not respond to verbal de-escalation.
   3. A patient who is suicidal and considered to be a risk for behavior dangerous to his or herself or to healthcare providers.
   4. A patient who is on a mental health hold.

Precautions:

A. When appropriate, involve law enforcement
B. Restraints shall be used only when necessary to prevent a patient from seriously injuring him/herself or others (including the EMS providers), and only if safe transportation and treatment of the patient cannot be accomplished without restraints. They may not be used as punishment, or for the convenience of the crew.
C. Any attempt to restrain a patient involves risk to the patient and the prehospital provider. Efforts to restrain a patient should only be done with adequate assistance present.
D. Be sure to evaluate the patient adequately to determine his or her medical condition, mental status and decision-making capacity.
E. Do not use hobble restraints and do not restrain the patient in the prone position or any position that impairs the airway or breathing.
F. Search the patient for weapons.
G. Handcuffs are not appropriate medical restraints and should only be placed by law enforcement personnel. See Transport of Handcuffed Patient Protocol.

Technique:

A. Treat the patient with respect. Attempts to verbally reassure or calm the patient should be done prior to the use of restraints. To the extent possible, explain what is being done and why.
B. Have all equipment and personnel ready (restraints, suction, a means to promptly remove restraints).
C. Use assistance such that, if possible, 1 rescuer handles each limb and 1 manages the head or supervises the application of restraints.
D. Apply restraints to the extent necessary to allow treatment of, and prevent injury to, the patient. Under-restraint may place patient and provider at greater risk.
E. After application of restraints, check all limbs for circulation. During the time that a patient is in restraints, continuous attention to the patient’s airway, circulation and vital signs is mandatory. A restrained patient may never be left unattended.

Documentation

Document the following in all cases of restraint:

A. Description of the facts justifying restraint
B. Efforts to de-escalate prior to restraint
C. Type of restraints used
D. Condition of the patient while restrained, including reevaluations during transport

Complications:

A. Aspiration: continually monitor patient’s airway
B. Nerve injury: assess neurovascular status of patient’s limbs during transport
C. Complications of medical conditions associated with need for restraint
   1. Patients may have underlying trauma, hypoxia, hypoglycemia, hyperthermia, hypothermia, drug ingestion, intoxication or other medical conditions
D. Excited Delirium Syndrome. This is a life-threatening medical emergency. These patients are truly out of control. They will have some or all of the following symptoms: paranoia, disorientation, hyper-aggression, hallucination, tachycardia, increased strength, and hyperthermia.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Indications:

- Gastric decompression in the intubated patient
- Gastric decompression with placement of supraglottic airway
- Intended for agencies with prolonged transport times in situations where time and conditions allow gastric decompression without interruption of routine care

Contraindications:

- Known esophageal varices

Technique:

1. Determine length of tube for insertion. Measure from tip of nose, to earlobe, then down to xiphoid process
2. Liberally lubricate the distal end of the orogastric tube
3. Suction airway and pre-oxygenate with BVM ventilations, if possible
4. Insert tube:
   a. For orotracheal and nasotracheal intubation, insert tube into patient’s mouth; continue to advance the tube gently until the appropriate distance is reached
   b. For supraglottic airway, insert tube through gastric access lumen and continue to advance tube till appropriate distance is reached.
5. Confirm placement by injecting 30cc of air and auscultate for the swish or bubbling of the air over the stomach. Aspirate gastric contents to confirm proper placement.
6. Secure with tape to inserted airway and attach to low continuous suction if indicated
1150 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: TASER® PROBE REMOVAL

Indications
- Patient with TASER® probe(s) embedded in skin.

Contraindications
- TASER® probe embedded in the eye or genitals. In such cases, transport patient to an emergency department for removal.

Technique
1. Confirm the TASER® has been shut off and the barb cartridge has been disconnected.
2. Using a pair of shears cut the TASER® wires at the base of the probe.
3. Place one hand on the patient in area where the probe is embedded and stabilize the skin surrounding the puncture site. Using the other hand (or use pliers) firmly grasp the probe.
4. In one uninterrupted motion, pull the probe out of the puncture site maintaining a 90° angle to the skin. Avoid twisting or bending the probe.
5. Repeat the process for any additional probes.
6. Once the probes are removed, inspect and assure they have been removed intact. In the event the probe is not removed intact or there is suspicion of a retained probe, the patient must be transported to the emergency department for evaluation.
7. Cleanse the probe site and surrounding skin with betadine and apply sterile dressing.
8. Advise patient to watch for signs of infection including increased pain at the site, redness swelling or fever.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1160: Cardiac Monitor - 4 Lead EKG

Indications:

- Chest or mid - epigastric discomfort / pain.
- Irregular pulse.
- Dyspnea with a history of cardiac disease.
- Weakness / dizziness / diaphoresis.
- Near syncopal episode or actual syncopal episode.

Contraindications

- None listed.

Precautions / Notes:

- Verify correct lead placement.

Lead Placement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead Color</th>
<th>Position to be placed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Lead</td>
<td>Left Arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Lead</td>
<td>Right Arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Lead</td>
<td>Left Leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Lead</td>
<td>Right Leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Lead</td>
<td>4th Intercostal Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right of Sternum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technique / Procedure:

- Application of electrodes.
- Record ECG rhythm strip.
- Interpret the EKG rhythm: (Intermediates & Paramedics Only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>FR</th>
<th>EMT B</th>
<th>EMT IV</th>
<th>AEMT</th>
<th>EMT I</th>
<th>EMT P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac Monitor: Application &amp; acquisition of 4 lead.</td>
<td></td>
<td>SO</td>
<td>SO</td>
<td>SO</td>
<td>SO</td>
<td>SO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac Monitor: Interpretation of 4 lead EKG.</td>
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<td>SO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1170: Cardiac Monitor - 12 Lead EKG

Indications:

- Chest or mid - epigastric discomfort / pain.
- Irregular pulse / dysrhythmia / or some type of block on the 4 lead EKG monitor.
- Complaining of dyspnea with a history of cardiac disease.
- Weakness / dizziness / diaphoresis between the ages of 35 to 80
- Near syncopal episode or actual syncopal episode.
- To be done on patients post cardiac arrest during transport if time allows.

Contraindications:

- None listed.

Precautions / Notes:

- Do not delay treatment or transport for 12 lead EKG acquisition.
- Patients experiencing an inferior wall myocardial infarction may also be having a right ventricular wall myocardial infarction. Therefore patients with an inferior wall myocardial infarction should also have a V^4R lead view run in addition to a 12 lead EKG to rule out right ventricular involvement.

Lead Placement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1</th>
<th>4\textsuperscript{th} intercostal space @ R sternum edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V2</td>
<td>4\textsuperscript{th} intercostal space @ L sternum edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3</td>
<td>Between V2 &amp; V4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4</td>
<td>5\textsuperscript{th} intercostal space, midclavicular line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5</td>
<td>Level with V4, L anterior axillary line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V6</td>
<td>Level with V5, L mid axillary line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1190: Pulse Oximetry Monitoring

Indications:

- Any medical complaint or traumatic injury.
- The pulse oximeter may be used in a variety of situations that require monitoring of oxygen status.
  - The pulse oximeter displays a digital percentage readout of a calculated estimate of the patient’s hemoglobin that is saturated with oxygen and heart rate.
  - The pulse oximeter can provide an early warning of decreasing arterial oxyhemoglobin saturation prior to the patient exhibiting clinical signs of hypoxia.
  - The pulse oximeter can be used as a guide for determining therapeutic oxygen requirements.
  - The pulse oximeter can be used to monitor the effectiveness of oxygenation and ventilation therapy.

Contraindications:

- None listed.

Precautions / Notes:

- Pulse oximetry equipment must be maintained per the manufacturer and FDA guidelines.
- Pulse oximetry is not a substitute for conducting a thorough assessment of your patient.
- Never withhold oxygen from a patient in distress while waiting for a reading or if the reading indicates above normal.
- Results may be affected by any vascular impairment such as:
  - Elevation of the extremity in relation to the heart.
  - Compression of the finger by the probe or excessive taping.
  - Vasoconstrictors such as cold, fear, hypothermia, and medications.
  - AV fistula decreasing distal flow.
  - Poor peripheral perfusion.
  - Carbon monoxide poisoning.
  - Hypovolemia.
- Potential causes for interference with pulse oximeter readings:
  - Artificial nails.
  - Dark pigmentation.
  - Electrical.
  - Movement.
  - Radiated (bright) light.
  - Edema.
  - Pigments.

Note: Oxygen saturation values are guidelines only. EMS personnel must consider the patient’s overall condition!!

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1190: Pulse Oximetry Monitoring

Technique / Procedure:

- Press the power button to turn the pulse oximeter on.
- Place the finger probe on the patient’s finger, toe, nose, or ear lobe.
- Initial reading will be the patient’s oxygen saturation level.

Interpret the pulse oximeter reading:
- In 3 to 6 seconds the pulse rate and oxygen saturation readings are displayed.
- Readings are averaged over 5 to 15 seconds.
- Normal oxygen saturation is considered to range between 97% to 99%.
- Normal levels of oxygen saturation are greater than 93% at our altitude.
- If oxygen saturation is below 92% consider further oxygen therapy and treatment.
- Readings of 90% or less may indicate that the patient needs supplemental oxygen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure:</th>
<th>FR</th>
<th>EMT B</th>
<th>EMT IV</th>
<th>AEMT</th>
<th>EMT I</th>
<th>EMT P</th>
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<td>SO</td>
<td>SO</td>
<td>SO</td>
<td>SO</td>
<td>SO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1200: Splinting - Extremity

Indications:

- An extremity fracture site requiring immobilization for transport.
- An extremity sprain sites requiring immobilization for transport.
- Dislocations requiring immobilization for transport.

Contraindications:

- None listed.

Precautions / Notes:

- While grotesque looking, extremity fractures are rarely life threatening. Do not overlook life threatening injuries.
- Multiple extremity fractures are indicative of significant mechanism of injury & possibly other life threatening injuries.
- Be sure to address significant bleeding as per the Hemorrhage Control protocol.
- Generally splint the injury as found with an appropriate method.
- Severe deformities with signs of compromised circulation are allowed one re-alignment in the field.
- Assure PMSC distal to the injury prior to and after the splinting.
- Consider pain management: Refer to Section 1230 for medications addressing pain.

Technique / Procedure: Extremity Splinting

- Expose the fracture site.
- Check for distal pulses, movement, sensation, and circulation.
- Dress and bandage any wounds prior to splinting.
- May need to re-align severely angulated fractures if no distal pulses are present. (One re-alignment in the field)
- Joint injuries should be immobilized in the position found.
- Immobilize the joint above and below the fracture site.
- Pelvic injuries can be stabilized using a sheet tightly wrapped around the patient's pelvis.
- An inverted K.E.D. device may also be used to stabilize the pelvis.
- The type of splint will be dependant on the type and location of the fracture.
- Secure the splint with Kerlix and tape. Secure to immobilize the extremity but not impair circulation.
- After the splint is applied, the patient should be re-evaluated for pulses, movement, sensation, and circulation.
Section 1200: Splinting - Extremity

Technique / Procedure: Traction Splints

- Expose the fracture site.
- Check for distal pulses, movement, sensation, and circulation.
- Dress and bandage any wounds prior to splinting.
- Place the ankle hitch on the injured leg and apply gentle traction.
- Position the splint under the leg supporting fracture site. Ischial pad should be placed against the ischial tuberosity.
- Attach the ankle hitch to the splint and carefully increase the amount of traction. Titrate to the patient’s comfort.
- Secure the leg straps. Avoid placing the straps over the fracture site or the knee.
- An inverted K.E.D. device may also be used to stabilize the pelvis.
- After the splint is applied, the patient should be re-evaluated for pulses, movement, sensation, and circulation.

### Procedure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>FR</th>
<th>EMT B</th>
<th>EMT IV</th>
<th>AEMT</th>
<th>EMT I</th>
<th>EMT P</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traction splinting.</td>
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<td>SO</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1210: Suctioning - Endotracheal

Indications:

- Endotracheal suctioning should be used to remove excess foreign material that can’t be removed by a suction device.

Contraindications:

- None listed.

Precautions / Notes:

- Complications may be caused both by inadequate and overly vigorous suctioning. Technique and choice of equipment are very important. Choose equipment with enough power to suction large amounts rapidly to allow for ventilation.
- Proper airway clearance can make the difference between a patient who survives and one who dies. Airway obstruction is one of the most common treatable causes of pre-hospital death.

Complications:

- Cerebral anoxia may occur as a result of excessive suctioning time without adequate oxygenation between attempts.
- Persistent obstruction due to inadequate tubing for removal of debris.
- Lung injury from aspiration of stomach contents due to inadequate suctioning.
- Asphyxia due to recurrent obstruction if airway is not monitored after initial suctioning.
- Vomiting and aspiration from stimulation of gag reflex.
- Induction of cardio pulmonary arrest from vagal stimulation.

Technique / Procedure

- Advance the catheter tip down the endotracheal tube as far as possible or until resistance is met.
- Apply suction and withdraw catheter slowly not to exceed 10 to 15 seconds.
  Note: Suctioning should only be done with a sterile catheter.
- Rinse catheter tip in sterile water or saline if re - using.
- Continued ventilations between suctioning attempts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure:</th>
<th>FR</th>
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<th>EMT IV</th>
<th>AEMT</th>
<th>EMT I</th>
<th>EMT P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Suctioning: Endotracheal Route.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal Suctioning: Endotracheal Route</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
1220: Suctioning - Pharyngeal

Indications:

- Pharyngeal suctioning should be used to remove excess foreign material that can be removed by a suction device.

Contraindications:

- None listed.

Precautions / Notes:

- Complications may be caused both by inadequate and overly vigorous suctioning. Technique and choice of equipment are very important. Choose equipment with enough power to suction large amounts rapidly to allow for ventilation.
- Proper airway clearance can make the difference between a patient who survives and one who dies. Airway obstruction is one of the most common treatable causes of pre-hospital death.

Complications:

- Cerebral anoxia may occur as a result of excessive suctioning time without adequate oxygenation between attempts.
- Persistent obstruction due to inadequate tubing for removal of debris.
- Lung injury from aspiration of stomach contents due to inadequate suctioning.
- Asphyxia due to recurrent obstruction if airway is not monitored after initial suctioning.
- Conversion of partial to complete obstruction by attempts at airway clearance.
- Trauma to the posterior pharynx from forced use of equipment.
- Vomiting and aspiration from stimulation of gag reflex.
- Induction cardio pulmonary arrest from vagal stimulation.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Technique / Procedure:

- Turn patient on side if possible, to facilitate clearance.
- Open airway and inspect for visible foreign material.
- Remove large or obvious foreign matter with gloved hands. Use tongue blade or oropharyngeal airway (do not pry) to keep airway open. Sweep finger across posterior pharynx and clear material out of mouth.

Adult Suctioning of the Oropharynx:

- Attach a tonsil tip. (Use open end for large amounts of debris)
- Insert tip into the oropharynx under direct visualization, with sweeping motion.
- Continue to oxygenate between 10 to 15 seconds.

Suctioning of the Newborn:

- Use neonatal suctioning device. Most common is a bulb syringe.
- As soon as infant’s head has delivered, insert the suction tip into the mouth and back to the oropharynx.
- Apply suction while slowly withdrawing catheter from the mouth.
- Insert the catheter tip into each nostril and back to the posterior pharynx.
- Apply suction while slowly withdrawing catheter from each nostril.
- As soon as infant has delivered repeat the process.
- If meconium staining is present be prepared to suction infant via endotracheal route.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**Goal of Pain Management**

A. Use comfort measure therapies as first line.

B. If used, medications should be administered to a point where pain is tolerable. This point is not necessarily pain free.

**Assessment**

A. Determine patient’s pain assessment and consider using a pain scale:
   1. Pediatric use observational scale (see Pediatric Pain Scales)
   2. Adult Self-report scale (Numeric Rating Scale [NRS])

B. Categorize the assessment of pain to mild, moderate, or severe.
   1. Overreliance on pain scores may lead to either inadequate pain control in stoic patients, or over sedation in patients reporting high levels of pain. Use subjective and objective findings to evaluate need for and efficacy of pain management.
   2. For pediatric patients, pain scale use is recommended. A pain score of 0-3 is mild pain, scores from 4-6 moderate pain, and 7-10 severe pain.

**General Pain Management Technique**

- **Mild pain**
  - Consider acetaminophen/NSAID

- **Moderate pain**
  - Consider acetaminophen/NSAID
  - Consider titration of opioids until pain tolerable or dosing maximized

- **Severe pain**
  - Consider IV titration of opioids until pain tolerable or dosing maximized
  - For severe pain consider IN administration of opioid if IV not readily available
  - Consider IV titration of opioids until pain tolerable or dosing maximized
  - Contact Base or follow agency specific guidelines for pain that is not managed with opioids or if there are specific circumstances where opioids should not be administered
  - May add acetaminophen/NSAID

- **Transport in position of comfort and reassess as indicated**
- **Consider and prepare for administration of antiemetic if patient develops nausea and/or vomiting after pain medication**

**Some conditions are complex and may be harmed by opioid use. It may be better to have physician evaluation prior to opioid use. These conditions include:**

- Headaches
- Chronic abdominal pain

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019
General Information

A. Document assessment or pain scale before and after administration of pain medications. Reassess pain 5 minutes after IV administration.

B. Strongly consider ½ typical dosing in the elderly or frail patient

Pediatric Pain Scales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Scoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
<td>No particular expression or smile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>Normal position or relaxed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Lying quietly, normal position, moves easily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cry</td>
<td>No cry (awake or asleep)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolability</td>
<td>Content, relaxed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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Recommended Pain Scale for Ages 4-12 Years

Faces Pain Scale – Revised (FPS-R)

0  2  4  6  8  10

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1240 PROCEDURE PROTOCOL: SAM PELVIC SLING II

Indications:

• Suspected pelvic ring fracture
• Closed Open Book Pelvic fracture

Contraindications:

• Open pelvic fracture
• Suspected femoral neck fracture
• Suspected hip dislocation

Technique

1. Check for distal pulses before and after application
2. Consider pain control
3. Remove clothing or objects in pt’s pockets
4. Locate pt’s greater trochanters
5. With the black side facing the pt; place the Sam Pelvic sling underneath the pt with the middle of the sling at the level of the greater trochanters
6. Place the black strap through the buckle. Holding the orange strap pull the black strap until you hear and or feel a click. Keeping the strap under tension press the black strap onto the surface of the Sam Pelvic splint

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director August 2019.
Indications:

- For isolated, clinically obvious, medial or lateral dislocation of the patella.

Contraindications:

- Intraarticular and superior dislocations are not reducible in the field.
- If there are other serious injuries present, this protocol does not apply.

Technique:

- Expose the site
- Check for distal pulses, movement, sensation, and circulation
- Gradually extend the knee while, at the same time, a second provider applies pressure on the patella towards the midline of the knee
- When straight, immobilize the joint above and below the knee
- Use pain management as necessary

Precautions/Notes:

- Some increased pain may occur during reduction. Consider pain management prior to relocation for comfort measures.
- If there is severe increased pain or resistance, stop and splint in the position found
- Patients usually feel significantly better after reduction, but they still need transport to a hospital for further evaluation and possible treatment
- One attempt only
- Paramedic skill only, with EMT assist

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director February 2020
2000 OBSTRUCTED AIRWAY

EMT | AEMT
--- | ---

EMT-I | Paramedic

Attempt to determine cause of obstruction

Does patient show universal sign of choking?

Yes

- Perform Heimlich maneuver
- For visibly pregnant or obese patients perform chest thrusts only

No

Assess severity of obstruction

Severe or Complete Obstruction
(mute, silent cough, severe stridor)

- Open airway with head tilt-chin lift or jaw thrust if craniofacial trauma
- Attempt ventilation with BVM

Unconscious Patient

Begin chest thrusts
Each time airway is opened look in mouth for FB and if found, remove it

Mild or Moderate Obstruction

- Do not interfere with a spontaneously breathing or coughing patient
- Position of comfort
- Give high flow oxygen
- Suction if needed

Is obstruction cleared?

Yes

- Supportive care and rapid transport
- If patient deteriorating or develops worsening distress proceed as for complete obstruction

No

Once obstruction relieved:
- Position of comfort or left lateral recumbent position
- O2 via NRB 15 Lpm
- Monitor ABCs, SpO2, vital signs
- Suction PRN and be prepared for vomiting, which commonly occurs after obstruction relieved

No

Able to ventilate or obstruction cleared?

Yes

- Position of comfort or left lateral recumbent position
- O2 via NRB 15 Lpm
- Monitor ABCs, SpO2, vital signs
- Suction PRN and be prepared for vomiting, which commonly occurs after obstruction relieved

No

Able to ventilate or obstruction cleared?

Yes

- Position of comfort or left lateral recumbent position
- O2 via NRB 15 Lpm
- Monitor ABCs, SpO2, vital signs
- Suction PRN and be prepared for vomiting, which commonly occurs after obstruction relieved

No

Perform laryngoscopy
- If foreign body visualized, use McGill forceps to remove or consider pushing object into mainstem bronchus with ETT

Able to ventilate or obstruction cleared?

Yes

- Perform laryngoscopy
- If foreign body visualized, use McGill forceps to remove or consider pushing object into mainstem bronchus with ETT

No

Perform abdominal thrusts or chest thrusts until obstruction relieved then reattempt ventilations with BVM
- For infants, 5 chest thrusts, then 5 back blows

Consider cricothyrotomy if suspected supraglottic obstruction and unable to oxygenate with BVM

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Respiratory Distress

For all patients:
While assessing ABCs: give supplemental O₂, monitor vital signs, cardiac rhythm, SpO₂ and waveform capnography

Patent airway?

No
Obstructed Airway protocol

Yes
Are ventilations adequate for physiologic state?

No
Assist ventilations with BVM and airway adjuncts as needed

Yes
Is anaphylaxis likely?

Yes
Allergy/Anaphylaxis protocol

No
Is asthma or COPD likely?

Yes
Adult Wheezing protocol

No
Is CHF/pulmonary edema likely?

Yes
CHF/Pulmonary Edema protocol

No

Mixed picture may exist

? Goal is maximization of oxygenation and ventilation in all cases
? CPAP may be particularly useful in mixed picture with hypoxia and/or hypoventilation
? Avoid albuterol in suspected pulmonary edema

? Transport
? Provide supportive care
? Maximize oxygenation and ventilation
? Contact Base if needed for consult

• Consider 12 lead ECG

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019
2020 PEDIATRIC UNIVERSAL RESPIRATORY DISTRESS

Respiratory Distress

For all patients:
While assessing ABCs: give supplemental O₂, monitor vital signs, cardiac rhythm, SpO₂, and consider waveform capnography

Patent Airway?

Yes

Are ventilations adequate for age?

Yes

Is anaphylaxis likely?

No

No

Is there wheezing?

Yes

Pediatric Wheezing protocol

No

• Provide supportive care
• Maximize oxygenation and ventilation
• CONTACT BASE if needed for consult

No

Obstructed Airway protocol

Assisted ventilations at age-appropriate rate with BVM and airway adjuncts as needed

Age-appropriate ventilation rate in respiratory failure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Breaths/min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neonate</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assisted ventilation rates listed do not apply to the patient in cardiac arrest

Is there a barky cough and stridor?

Yes

Pediatric Stridor/Croup protocol

No

Is anaphylaxis likely?

Yes

Allergy/Anaphylaxis protocol

Characteristics of Stridor:
• High-pitched, harsh sound most often heard on inspiration
• Occurs with upper airway restriction
• Significant restriction may result in biphasic stridor (heard on inspiration and expiration)

Consider pulmonary and non-pulmonary causes:
• Foreign body
• Croup
• Pneumonia
• Bronchiolitis
• Pulmonary embolism
• Sepsis
• Metabolic derangement
• Anxiety

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
2030 ADULT WHEEZING

Presentation suggests Bronchospasm: wheezing, prolonged expiratory phase, decreased breath sounds, accessory muscle use, known hx of asthma/COPD

Adult Respiratory Distress Protocol and prepare for immediate transport

Give oxygen, check SpO₂, waveform capnography, & consider IV for severe

EMT may administer either MDI or nebulized albuterol
May give continuous neb for severe respiratory distress

Give nebulized albuterol + ipratropium

Is response to treatment adequate?

Yes

Reassess for pneumothorax
Consider CPAP early, especially in COPD
If CPAP contraindicated, ventilate with BVM, and consider advanced airway

IV methylprednisolone
Obtain ECG: rule out unstable rhythm, ACS

No

Consider IM epinephrine. Indicated only if no response to neb, CPAP and for pt in severe distress. Contraindicated if any concern for myocardial ischemia or known coronary artery disease.

Consider IV magnesium

Is response to treatment adequate?

Yes

Continue monitoring and assessment en route
Be prepared to assist ventilations as needed
Contact base for medical consult as needed

No

Consider pulmonary and non-pulmonary causes of respiratory distress:
Examples: pulmonary embolism, pneumonia, pulmonary edema, anaphylaxis, heart attack, pneumothorax, sepsis, metabolic acidosis (e.g.: DKA), Anxiety

COPD
Correct hypoxia: do not withhold maximum oxygen for fear of CO₂ retention
Patients with COPD are older and have comorbidities, including heart disease.
Wheezing may be a presentation of pulmonary edema, "cardiac asthma"
Common triggers for COPD exacerbations include: Infection, dysrhythmia (e.g.: atrial fibrillation), myocardial ischemia
COPD exacerbations are particularly responsive to CPAP, which may help avoid the need for intubation and should be considered early in treatment

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019
2040 PEDIATRIC WHEEZING

- Pediatric Universal Respiratory Distress protocol
- Assess: SpO2, consider waveform capnography, RR, lung sounds, accessory muscle use and mental status

Consider the cause of wheezing before initiating specific therapy

Initial best indicator is age. If patient ≤ 2 years old, bronchiolitis is most likely. Age > 2 years old, reactive airways disease is more likely.

Age ≤ 2 years old
Bronchiolitis most common

- Viral illness characterized by fever, copious secretions and respiratory distress typically seen November through April
- Most important interventions are to provide supplemental oxygen and suction secretions adequately
- Bronchodilators and steroids do not work

- Administer oxygen to obtain saturations > 90%
- Nasal suction
- Transport in position of comfort
- Monitor SpO2, RR, retractions, mental status

If worsening respiratory distress despite above therapies, re-suction nostrils and assist ventilations with BVM

BLS airway preferred in pediatrics

Age > 2 years old
Asthma most common

Presentation suggests asthma:
- wheezing, prolonged expiratory phase, decreased breath sounds, accessory muscle use, known hx of asthma or albuterol use

EMT may administer either MDI or nebulized albuterol
- May give continuous neb for severe respiratory distress

Give nebulized albuterol + ipratropium

Is response to treatment adequate?

No

Severe exacerbation

- IM epinephrine if no response to neb and severe distress
- Start IV
- IV methylprednisolone
- 20mL/kg NS bolus

Is response to treatment adequate?

No

- Assess for pneumothorax
- Assist ventilations with BVM

BLS airway preferred in pediatrics

Yes

Although bronchiolitis and asthma are the most common causes of wheezing in infants and children, respectively, you should consider pulmonary and non-pulmonary causes of respiratory distress, especially if patient not responding as expected to treatment:

Examples: pneumonia, pulmonary edema, congenital heart disease, anaphylaxis, pneumothorax, sepsis, metabolic acidosis (e.g.: DKA, toxic ingestion), foreign body aspiration, and croup.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019
2050 PEDIATRIC STRIDOR/CROUP

Characteristics of Croup:
- Most common cause of stridor in children
- Child will have stridor, barky cough, and URI symptoms of sudden, often nocturnal onset
- Most often seen in children < 9 years old
- Agitation worsens the stridor and respiratory distress

Pediatric Universal Respiratory Distress protocol and prepare for immediate transport

Minimize agitation:
Transport in position of comfort, interventions only as necessary

Check SpO2, give oxygen as needed

Are symptoms severe and croup most likely?
- Stridor at rest or biphasic stridor
- Severe retractions
- SpO2 < 90% despite O2
- Altered LOC
- Cyanosis

Give nebulized epinephrine

If signs of poor perfusion AND/OR hypotension for age, see Medical Shock protocol and begin fluid resuscitation

- Continue monitoring and assessment en route
- Contact Base for repeat dose of nebulized epinephrine and medical consult as needed

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
2060 CHF/PULMONARY EDEMA

Universal Respiratory Distress Protocol

CHF/Pulmonary edema

Obtain 12 lead ECG: rule out unstable rhythm, STEMI

Give nitroglycerin (NTG)

Is oxygenation and ventilation adequate?

No

Start CPAP protocol

Is response to treatment adequate?

No

If failing above therapy:
- Remove CPAP and ventilate with BVM
- Consider pneumothorax
- Consider alternative diagnoses/complications
- Consider advanced airway

Yes

Therapeutic Goals:
- Maximize oxygenation
- Decrease work of breathing
- Identify cardiac ischemia (Obtain 12 lead ECG)

Special Notes:
- In general diuretics have little role in initial treatment of acute pulmonary edema and are no longer considered first line therapy.
- Morphine has been associated with worse outcomes in patients with CHF and is no longer preferred

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
3000 MEDICAL PULSELESS ARREST ALGORITHM

BLS Sequence
- Pulseless Arrest
  - Start CPR + apply AED
  - Check rhythm & shock if indicated. Repeat every 2 min

ALS Sequence
- Start CPR
- Attach manual defibrillator ASAP
- Give O2
- Shockable Rhythm?
  - Yes
    - VT/VF
    - Shock then CPR x 2 min
    - Epinephrine every 3-5 min
    - Shockable Rhythm?
      - Yes
        - Go to Box A
      - No
        - If asystole, go to box B
        - If organized rhythm, check pulse. If no pulse, go to box B
        - If ROSC, begin post-cardiac arrest care
    - No
      - Start IV/IO
      - Epinephrine
  - No
    - Asystole/PEA
    - CPR x 2 min
    - Start IV/IO
    - Epinephrine

Yes
- Shockable Rhythm?
  - No
    - Go to Box A
  - Yes
    - If asystole, go to box B
    - If organized rhythm, check pulse. If no pulse, go to box B
    - If ROSC, begin post-cardiac arrest care

Defibrillation
- EMT + AEMT use AED
- Intermediate and Paramedic use manual defibrillator

Reversible Causes:
- Hypovolemia
- Hypoxia
- Hydrogen ion (acidosis)
- Hypo/hyperkalemia
- Hypothermia
- Tension pneumothorax
- Tamponade, cardiac
- Toxins
- Thrombosis (pulmonary, coronary)

Mechanical CPR Devices:
- During operation of these devices patients may show signs of consciousness such as eye or arm movement with absent vital signs
- Consider administering a benzodiazepine if patient appears agitated even with absent vital signs
- Devices generally need to only be stopped for ECG analysis; keep the device operating and check for asynchronous pulse

Suspected hyperkalemic arrest (renal failure/dialysis patient):
- Give IV calcium
- Give IV sodium bicarb
- Flush IV line between meds

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 2020.
### ADULT PATIENT

**Compressions**
- Follow current ACLS guidelines for chest compressions
- Minimize interruptions, resume compressions immediately after shocks, rhythm checks. Check pulses only if organized rhythm
- Push hard and fast and allow complete chest recoil
- Assess quality of CPR with continuous waveform capnography
- If ETCO₂ < 10, improve quality of compressions
- If using automated CPR devices, use manufacturer’s specifications

**Defibrillation**
- Biphasic: manufacturer recommendation. If unknown, use maximum energy
- Monophasic: 360 J

**Ventilations**
- Open the airway, place NPA/OPA, place NRB facemask with O₂ at 15 L/min for first 4 minutes of chest compressions, unless hypoxic arrest suspected (e.g.: asphyxiation, overdose, status asthmaticus), in which case begin ventilations immediately.
- Do not over ventilate
- If no advanced airway, 30:2 compressions to ventilation ratio
- If advanced airway in place ventilate at rate of 10 breaths/min

**Airway**
- An advanced airway (King, LMA, ETT) may be placed at any time after initial 4 minutes of passive oxygenation, if applicable, or as soon as possible if asphyxial arrest suspected, provided placement does not interrupt compressions

**ROSC**
- Pulse and blood pressure
- Sustained abrupt rise in ETCO₂, typically > 40

### PEDIATRIC PATIENT

**Compressions**
- Follow current PALS guidelines for chest compressions
- Minimize interruptions, resume compressions immediately after shocks, rhythm checks. Check pulses only if organized rhythm
- Push hard (≥ 1/3 of anteroposterior chest diameter and fast (100-120/min) and allow complete chest recoil
- Assess quality of CPR with continuous waveform capnography

**Defibrillation:**
- 1st shock 2 J/kg, subsequent shocks 4 J/kg
- EMT + AEMT use AED
- Intermediate and Paramedic use manual defibrillator

**Ventilations**
- If no advanced airway, alternate ventilations and compressions in 15:2 ratio
- If advanced airway in place, ventilate continuously at 10 breaths/minute
- Do not over ventilate

**Airway**
- No intubation for cardiac arrest < 12 years’ old
- BVM preferred for all pediatric patients
- An appropriately-sized supraglottic airway (e.g. King) may be placed as an alternative if BVM ventilations are inadequate

**ROSC**
- Pulse and blood pressure
- Sustained abrupt rise in ETCO₂, typically > 40

### Regarding where to work arrest and presence of family members:
- CPR in a moving ambulance or pram is ineffective
- In general, work cardiac arrest on scene either to return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC), or to field pronouncement, unless scene unsafe
- Family presence during resuscitation is preferred by most families, is rarely disruptive, and may help with grieving process for family members. Family presence during resuscitation is recommended, unless disruptive to resuscitation efforts
- Contact base for termination of resuscitation

### Pacing
- Pacing is not indicated for asystole and PEA. Instead start chest compressions according to Universal Pulseless Arrest Algorithm.
- Pacing should not be undertaken if it follows unsuccessful defibrillation of VT/VF as it will only interfere with CPR and is not effective

**ICD/Pacemaker patients**
- If cardiac arrest patient has an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) or pacemaker: place pace/defib pads at least 1 inch from device. Biaxillary or anterior posterior pad placement may be used

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
3020 NEONATAL RESUSCITATION

Routine Care:
- Provide warmth
- Clear airway if necessary
- Dry
- Ongoing evaluation

Term Gestation? Breathing or crying? Good flex or tone?
Yes → Warm, clear airway if necessary, dry, simulate

HR <100, gasping or apnea
Yes → PPV, SpO₂ monitoring
No → HR <100?
Yes → Take ventilation corrective steps
No → Post resuscitation care

Labored breathing or persistent cyanosis?
Yes → Clear airway SpO₂ monitoring
Supplementary O₂ as needed
No → Clear airway

HR <60?
Yes → Chest compressions Coordinate w. PPV
100% O₂

HR <60 after 60 seconds of chest compressions?
Yes → IV epinephrine
No → Consider:
- Hypovolemia
- Pneumothorax

Neonatal Oxygen Recommendations
(From 2015 NRP Guidelines)
- Begin resuscitation of newborns ≥ 35 weeks gestation with room air. If breathing is labored, supplement with oxygen to the targets listed
- Begin resuscitation of newborns <35 weeks gestation with supplemental oxygen titrated to the targets listed

Assisting Ventilations
- Assist ventilations at a rate of 40-60 breaths per minute to maintain HR > 100
- Use 2 person BVM when possible

Chest Compressions
- Indicated for HR < 60 despite adequate ventilation w. supplemental O₂ for 30 seconds
- 2 thumbs-encircling hands technique preferred
- Allow full chest recoil
- Coordinate with ventilations so not delivered simultaneously
- 3:1 ratio for compressions to ventilations

Medications
- Epinephrine is indicated if the newborn’s heart rate remains less than 60 beats/min after at least 30 seconds of PPV AND another 60 seconds of chest compressions coordinated with PPV using 100% oxygen

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Post-Cardiac Care

- Following ROSC, several simultaneous and stepwise interventions must be performed to optimize care and maximize patient outcome
- Survival and neurologic outcome worsen with fever, hypoxia, hypo/hypercapnia, and hypotension. Post-ROSC care should focus on prevention of these elements

Return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) criteria:

- Pulse and measurable blood pressure
- Increase in ETCO2 on capnography

Document:

- Time of arrest (or time last seen normal)
- Witnessed vs. unwitnessed arrest
- Initial rhythm shockable vs. non-shockable
- Bystander CPR given
- Time of ROSC
- GCS after ROSC
- Initial temperature of patient after ROSC, if possible

ROSC after cardiac arrest

Perform 12 lead EKG

Is STEMI Present?

- Assess for shock and volume status
- Peripheral access: IO/IV
- Oxygenation/Ventilation
  - Secure advanced airway if indicated
  - Avoid hyperventilation
  - Avoid hyper/hypocapnia (EtCO2)
  - Correct hypoxemia
- Elevate head of bed at 30°

Is there hypotension for age and/or signs of shock?

- Medical Hypotension/Shock protocol

Assess for dysrhythmia

Recurrent dysrhythmia?

- Treat recurrent dysrhythmia per appropriate protocol
- Continuous rhythm monitoring and pulse checks
- Focused neuro exam (AVPU/GCS)
- Targeted Temperature Management (TTM) goal 33° - 36° C (91.4° - 96.8° F)
  - Check patient temperature, if possible
  - Avoid fever and provide passive cooling
  - Place ice packs to neck, axillae, groin if needed for fever
- Transfer to closest appropriate facility

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
3040 TACHYARRHYTHMIA WITH POOR PERFUSION

Tachyarrhythmia

- Support ABCs
- IV access
- Give oxygen
- 12 lead ECG

Probable Sinus Tachycardia?
- Adult: rate usually <150
- Children: rate usually <180
- Infants: rate usually <220

Yes
- Search for and treat underlying cause: e.g. dehydration, fever, hypoxia, hypovolemia, pain
- Consider medical shock

No

Stable
- Identify Rhythm
- Measure QRS width

A Is patient stable?
Unstable signs include altered mental status, chest pain, hypotension, signs of shock-rate-related symptoms uncommon if HR <150 in adults

B Unstable
- Immediate synchronized cardioversion

Narrow QRS
- Adult < 0.12 msec
- Pediatric <0.09 msec

Wide QRS
- Adult > 0.12 msec
- Pediatric >0.09 msec

C Irregular
- Atrial fibrillation, flutter, or MAT
- Do not give adenosine
- If becomes unstable go to box B

Regular
- Children who are stable with AVNRT generally remain so and transport is preferred over intervention
- Try Valsalva maneuver
- Give adenosine IV if suspected AV nodal reentrant tachycardia (AVRNT)*
- EMT-I requires direct order for adenosine

Converts
- Repeat 12 lead ECG
- Monitor in transport
- If recurrent dysrhythmia, go to box A

Doesn’t Convert
- Contact Base for consult
- Monitor in transport
- If unstable, go to box B

Regular
- Contact Base for verbal order for amiodarone unless contraindicated
- If regular and polymorphic (Torsades de Pointes) consider magnesium

Irregular
- See box C
- Contact Base for consult
- Do NOT give adenosine

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
3050 BRADYARRHYTHMIA WITH POOR PERFUSION

**Bradycardia with a pulse**
Heart rate < 60

- Support ABCs
- Give Oxygen
- Start IV
- Initiate transport
- Cardiac monitor
- Identify rhythm
- 12-lead ECG

**Are there signs or symptoms of poor perfusion present?**
(Altered mental status, chest pain, hypotension, signs of shock)

**Adequate perfusion**
- Monitor and transport

**Poor perfusion**
- Give atropine
- Prepare for transcutaneous pacing
- Give epinephrine
- Prepare for transcutaneous pacing
- If no improvement, Contact Base to discuss transcutaneous pacing

**Pediatric Considerations:**
- Consider any HR <60 in an ill child abnormal regardless of age
- Perform CPR if HR < 60 with poor perfusion despite oxygenation and ventilation
- Administer epinephrine if bradycardia persists despite oxygenation/ventilation and chest compressions
- Atropine should be administered for increased vagal tone or AV block

**Reminders:**
- If pulseless arrest develops, go to pulseless arrest algorithm
- Search for possible contributing factors: “5 Hs and 5 Ts”
- Symptomatic severe bradycardia is usually related to one of the following:
  - Ischemia (MI)
  - Drugs (beta blocker, Calcium channel blocker)
  - Electrolytes (hyperkalemia)

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Consider life threatening causes of chest pain in all patients

- While assessing ABCs titrate oxygen, monitor vital signs, cardiac rhythm, start IV
- Obtain 12-lead ECG
- Administer aspirin if history suggests possible cardiac chest pain

**STEMI?**

- No
- Yes

For hypotension following nitroglycerin give 250 ml NS bolus, reassess, and repeat bolus as needed. Do not give additional nitroglycerin.

Give SL nitroglycerin if suspected cardiac chest pain and no contraindication

An EMT may administer patient’s prescribed nitroglycerin, Contact Base for verbal order

Consider opioid for chest pain refractory to nitroglycerin, if no contraindication

- Consider repeat 12-lead if initial 12-lead non-diagnostic and/or patient’s condition changes
- Consider additional 12-lead views such as R sided leads for R ventricular infarct if inferior MI present

Life threatening causes of chest pain:
- Acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
- Pulmonary embolism
- Thoracic aortic dissection
- Tension pneumothorax

Nitroglycerin Contraindications:
- Suspected right ventricular ST-segment elevation MI (inferior STEMI pattern plus ST elevation in right-sided precordial leads e.g. V4R)
- Hypotension SBP < 100
- Recent use of erectile dysfunction (ED) medication (e.g. Viagra, Cialis)

Causes of Chest Pain in Children:
- Costochondritis
- Pulmonary Causes
- Ischemia Is rare but can be seen with a history of Kawasaki’s disease with coronary aneurysms
- Cyanotic or Congenital Heart Disease
- Myocarditis
- Pericarditis
- Arrhythmia
- Anxiety
- Abdominal Causes

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 2020
Goal:

- To identify patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) in the prehospital setting and provide advanced receiving hospital notification in order to minimize door-to-balloon times for percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)

Inclusion Criteria:

- Chest discomfort consistent with ACS
- 12-lead ECG showing ST-segment elevation (STE) at least 1 mm in two or more anatomically contiguous leads
- Age 35-85 years old (If STEMI patient outside age criteria, contact receiving hospital for consult)

Exclusion Criteria:

- Wide complex QRS (paced rhythm, BBB, other)
- Symptoms NOT suggestive of ACS (e.g.: asymptomatic patient)
- If unsure if patient is appropriate for Cardiac Alert, discuss with receiving hospital MD

Actions:

- Treat according to chest pain protocol en route (cardiac monitor, oxygen, aspirin, nitroglycerin and opioid as needed for pain control).
- Notify receiving hospital ASAP with ETA and request CARDIAC ALERT. Do not delay hospital notification. If possible, notify ED before leaving scene.
- Start 2 large bore peripheral IVs – avoid the right wrist or hand if possible in the field to avoid interfering with cath lab radial access
- Place combination defibrillation/pacing pads on patient
- Rapid transport
- If patient does not meet inclusion criteria, or has exclusion criteria, yet clinical scenario and ECG suggests true STEMI, request medical consult with receiving hospital emergency physician.

Additional Documentation Requirements:

- Time of first patient contact
- Time of first ECG
3080 HYPERTENSION

Intent:

A. Even with extremes of blood pressure, treat the medical emergency associated with hypertension (“treat the patient, not the number”)
   1. Treat chest pain, pulmonary edema, or stroke according to standard protocols (pain control will usually improve BP significantly)
B. Do not use medication to treat asymptomatic hypertension
C. Do not treat hypertension in acute stroke
D. Obtain 12 lead ECG if patient presentation suggests hypertension as a possible primary cause

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
3090 VENTRICULAR ASSIST DEVICES

Ventricular Assist Device (VAD)
A Ventricular Assist Device (VAD) is a mechanical device used to support circulation in a patient with significant cardiac ventricular dysfunction. The Left Ventricular Assist Device (LVAD) is commonly used to support the left side of the heart and to provide extra cardiac output to the body. This device can be placed short term to bridge patients until they can receive a heart transplant or long term for people who are not candidates for a transplant. LVAD patients can be identified by an electric driveline cable that comes directly out of their abdomen and connects to an external control pack powered by two external batteries they will be wearing with a bag, harness or vest. The patient still has underlying heart function and rhythm that can be assessed and treated as appropriate per protocols.

Assess the patient
Typically, LVAD patients have no discernible pulse. Blood pressure measurement requires manual BP cuff and Doppler which the patient may have. Utilize other parameters for patient assessment:
- Level of consciousness
- Respiratory rate and work of breathing
- Signs of perfusion: skin color/temperature, capillary refill (HR >100 is hemodynamically unstable)
- Cardiac monitor, SpO2, blood glucose level

Is the patient stable?

STABLE
- Address any medical problems according to protocol
- Transport to University of Colorado Hospital for further treatment, if practical
- Contact VAD Coordinator

UNSTABLE
- Determine if VAD is running and functioning properly
- Auscultate chest for whirling sounds
- Examine VAD control unit for alarms

VAD RUNNING
- 250 mL bolus
- Notify destination of VAD patient inbound
- Consider chest compressions if apneic with no clinical evidence of perfusion
- Initiate ACLS (PALS if patient pre-pubescent) and address underlying dysrhythmia or other problems per protocol

VAD NOT RUNNING
- Consider chest compressions if required
- Address VAD alarms/faults
- Consider defibrillation if required
- Notify destination of VAD patient inbound
- Initiate ACLS (PALS if patient pre-pubescent)

Common VAD Complications
- CVA
- TIA
- Arrhythmias
- Infections
- Sepsis
- Obstructions
- Pump Failure

Key Points
- Unstable VAD patients should be transported to the nearest appropriate facility. University of Colorado Hospital is the only facility in the region that definitively treats VAD patients—and is therefore the preferred destination when patient condition is stable and conditions/operational factors allow transport.
- Contact VAD Coordinator as soon as possible at 24/7 pager # (303) 266-4522. For pediatric patients contact the Children’s Hospital Colorado transplant coordinator pager at (303) 890-3503. Provide patient name, DOB, condition & ETA at destination for consultation and/or if transporting to University of Colorado Hospital. VAD coordinator will call back.
- VAD patient family members are excellent resources to assist with patient history and evaluation/repair of VAD alarms/faults.
- It is vital to transport the patient’s back-up batteries and emergency equipment with the patient.
- Device specific information for EMS can be found at: https://www.mylvad.com/medical-professionals/ems

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
4000 MEDICAL SHOCK PROTOCOL

Hypotension for age and/or signs of poor perfusion

- ABCs
- Complete set of vital signs
- Full monitoring
- \( \text{O}_2 \text{ via NRB facemask @ 15L/min} \)
- IV/IO access

Consider etiology of shock state

- Dysrhythmia, myocardial ischemia
- Sepsis
- Hemorrhage
- Anaphylaxis
- Overdose
- Cyanide or carbon monoxide poisoning
- Other: PE, MI, tension pneumothorax

Treat dysrhythmia per appropriate protocol

Administer IV/IO fluids 20 mL/kg; reassess and repeat if needed

For ongoing hypotension, poor perfusion or pulmonary edema, consider Vasopressor Infusion

If patient at risk for adrenal insufficiency, see Adrenal Insufficiency protocol

Hypotension for Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Blood Pressure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>&lt;70 mmHg</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-10 years</td>
<td>&lt;70 + (2 x age in years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 years</td>
<td>&lt;90 mmHg</td>
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</table>

Tachycardia for Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Heart Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>&gt;160 bpm</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-2 years</td>
<td>&gt;150 bpm</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-5 years</td>
<td>&gt;140 bpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-12 years</td>
<td>&gt;120 bpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;12 years</td>
<td>&gt;100 bpm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Etiologies of Shock

- Dysrhythmia, myocardial ischemia
- Sepsis
- Hemorrhage
- Anaphylaxis
- Overdose
- Cyanide or carbon monoxide poisoning
- Other: PE, MI, tension pneumothorax

Pediatric Fluid Administration

- For children <40 kg or not longer than length based tape, hand pull/push fluid with a 60 mL syringe utilizing a 3 way stop cock.
- The treatment of compensated shock requires aggressive fluid replacement of 20 mL/kg up to 3 boluses.
- Goal of therapy is normalization of vital signs within the first hour.
- Hypotension is a late sign in pediatric shock patients.

Pediatric Shock

- Normal mental status
- Normal systolic blood pressure
- Tachycardia
- Prolonged (>2 seconds) capillary refill
- Tachypnea
- Cool and pale distal extremities
- Weak peripheral pulse

- Decrease mental status
- Weak central pulses
- Poor color
- Hypotension for age

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Altered Mental Status (AMS)

Assess ABCs
Go to pulseless arrest, adult respiratory distress, pediatric respiratory distress or obstructed airway protocols as appropriate

Persistent AMS?

Yes

Check BGL and consider trial of Naloxone

BGL < 60 mg/dL or clinical condition suggests hypoglycemia?

Yes

Hypoglycemia protocol

No

Seizure activity present?

Yes

Seizure protocol

No

Perform rapid neurologic assessment including LOC and Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Score (CPSS)

Focal neuro deficit or positive CPSS?

Yes

Stroke protocol

Determine time last seen normal
Consider Stroke Alert criteria and contact destination hospital

No

Consider other causes of AMS: Head trauma, overdose, hypoxia, hypercapnea, heat/cold emergency, sepsis, & metabolic

During transport:
• Give supplemental oxygen, monitor vital signs, airway, breathing
• Give fluid bolus if volume depletion or sepsis suspected

Cardiac rhythm/12 lead ECG for unexplained altered mental status

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
4020 SYNCOPE

General Information:
- Syncope is defined as transient loss of consciousness accompanied by loss of postural tone.
- A syncopal episode will generally be very brief and have a rapid recovery with no postictal confusion.
- Convulsive movements called myoclonic jerks may occur with syncope. This is often confused with seizures, but should not be accompanied by a post-ictal phase, incontinence or tongue biting.
- Elderly syncope has a high risk of morbidity and mortality

Pediatric Considerations:
- Life-threatening causes of pediatric syncope are usually cardiac in etiology (arrhythmia, cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, or previously unrecognized structural lesions)
- In addition to the causes listed above, consider the following in the pediatric patient:
  - Seizure
  - Breath holding spells
  - Toxins (marijuana, opioids, cocaine, CO, etc.)
  - Heat intolerance
  - BRUE (Brief Resolved Unexplained Events, formerly ALTE)
- Important historical features of pediatric syncope include: color change, seizure activity, incontinence, post-ictal state, and events immediately prior to syncope event

Causes of Syncope:
- Cardiac
  - Structural heart disease
  - Arrhythmia (Prolonged QT, Brugada, WPW, heart block, etc.)
- Seizure
- Hypovolemia
  - Dehydration
  - Blood loss
  - Pregnancy/ectopic
- Pulmonary Embolism
- Vasovagal

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
The Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale (CPSS) is designed to be very reproducible and identify those strokes most likely to benefit from reperfusion therapy, but does not identify all strokes.

CPSS does not identify all strokes. See below for Stroke Mimics (for all ages):
- Hypoglycemia
- Post-ictal paralysis
- Complex migraine
- Overdose
- Trauma
- Bell's palsy

### The Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale
(Presence of single sign sufficient)

**Assess Facial Droop**
Say: “Smile for me”, or “Show me your teeth”

**Assess Arm Pronator Drift**
Demonstrate, and say: “Put your arms up for me like this and hold them while I count to 10”

**Assess Speech**
Say: “Repeat after me: you can’t teach an old dog new tricks”, or “No ifs, ands, or buts”

### Stroke Mimics (for all ages):
- Hypoglycemia
- Post-ictal paralysis
- Complex migraine
- Overdose
- Trauma
- Bell’s palsy

The CPSS is highly specific for stroke, but is not extremely sensitive, meaning if you have a positive CPSS, you are almost certainly having a stroke, but if you do not have a positive CPSS, you still may be having a stroke.

Stroke signs may be very subtle, therefore it is important to know other signs of stroke, which include:
- Impaired balance or coordination
- Vision loss
- Headache
- Confusion or altered mental status
- Seizure

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director  January 2020
Consider the Cause of Seizure
- Epilepsy
- EtOH withdrawal or intoxication
- Hypoglycemia
- Stimulant use
- Trauma
- Intracranial hemorrhage
- Overdose (TCA)
- Eclampsia
- Infection: Meningitis, sepsis
- Febrile (age < 6 years old)

4040 SEIZURE

- Support ABCs:
  - Give oxygen
  - Rule out or treat hypoglycemia
  - Universal seizure precautions (see below)
  - Consider the cause (see below)

- Consider the Cause of Seizure

Yes

Actively Seizing?

No

Yes

Check pulse and reassess ABC
  - Give supplemental oxygen

- Transport and monitor ABCs, vital signs, and neurological condition
- Cardiac monitoring if recurrent seizures and/or meds given
- Complete head to toe assessment

Yes

Give benzodiazepine

No

If seizure brief and self-limited, treatment not necessary
- Rule out hypoglycemia (check blood glucose)
- If prolonged (e.g.: > 5 min) or recurrent seizure, then treat as follows:

- Actively seizing after 5 minutes?

Yes

- Establish IV access if not already in place
- Repeat benzodiazepine

No

- Actively seizing after 5 minutes?

Yes

CONTACT BASE

No

EMT
AEMT

EMT-I
Paramedic

Universal Seizure Precautions:
- Ensure airway patency, but do not force anything between teeth.
- Give oxygen
- Suction as needed
- Protect patient from injury
- Check pulse immediately after seizure stops
- Keep patient on side

Document:
- Document: Seizure history: onset, time interval, previous seizures, type of seizure
- Obtain medical history: head trauma, diabetes, substance abuse, medications, compliance with anticonvulsants, pregnancy

Pregnancy and Seizure:
- If 3rd trimester pregnancy or post-partum: administer magnesium sulfate

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
4050 HYPOGLYCEMIA

Check blood glucose level in ANY patient with signs or symptoms consistent with hypoglycemia

Examples:
- Altered MS, agitation, focal neurologic deficit, seizure, weakness, diaphoresis, decreased motor tone, pallor

If hypoglycemia still most likely despite normal reading on glucometer, administer glucose regardless, while considering other causes of altered mental status

Is BGL < 60?

- Yes
  - Can the patient safely tolerate oral glucose?
    - intact gag reflex, follows verbal commands
    - Yes
      - Administer oral glucose, Reassess patient
    - No
      - Are you able to establish IV access?

        - No
          - Glucagon IM
          - Alternative: If severe symptoms (coma), consider IO and administer dextrose IO
        - Yes
          - Administer dextrose IV & reassess patient

Symptoms resolved?

- Yes
  - Monitor and transport or contact base for refusal if indicated
- No
  - Recheck BGL and consider other causes of altered mental status

Regarding refusal after a hypoglycemic episode:

See Patient Refusal protocol

Transport is always indicated for any of the following patients:
- Pts with unexplained hypoglycemia
- Pts taking oral hypoglycemic meds
- Pts not taking food by mouth
- Pts who do not have competent adult to monitor

Considerations for Hyperglycemia:
- In general, treat the patient, not the glucose value. Treat shock if present.
- Consider NS bolus for patients with hyperglycemia and no evidence of fluid overload.
- Pediatric patients with concern for DKA should not exceed 10-20 mL/kg of fluids.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
DEFINITION:
An infant < 1 year of age with episode frightening to the observer characterized by apnea, choking/gagging, color change or change in muscle tone

Support ABCs as necessary

Obtain detailed history of event and medical history

Complete head-to-toe assessment

- Any child with an BRUE should be transported to ED for evaluation
- Monitor vital signs en route

Clinical history to obtain from observer of event:
- Document observer's impression of the infant's color, respirations and muscle tone
- For example, was the child apneic, or cyanotic or limp during event?
- Was there seizure-like activity noted?
- Was any resuscitation attempted or required, or did event resolve spontaneously?
- How long did the event last?

Past Medical History:
- Recent trauma, infection (e.g. fever, cough)
- History of GERD
- History of Congenital Heart Disease
- History of Seizures
- Medication history

Examination/Assessment
- Head to toe exam for trauma, bruising, or skin lesions
- Check anterior fontanelle: is it bulging, flat or sunken?
- Pupillary exam
- Respiratory exam for rate, pattern, work of breathing and lung sounds
- Cardiovascular exam for murmurs and symmetry of brachial and femoral pulses
- Neuro exam for level of consciousness, responsiveness and any focal weakness

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
4070 DRUG/ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

Clinical intoxication

Determine LOC and assess ABCs
- Obtain vital signs
- Perform head-to-toe exam
- Determine medical history, medications
- Check BGL unless mild symptoms. If considering release, must check BGL.

BGL < 60 mg/dL or clinical condition suggests hypoglycemia?

Yes → Hypoglycemia protocol
No

Does patient have evidence of incapacitating intoxication? *

Yes → Transport to ED
No

Does patient have signs of acute illness or injury?

Yes → Transport to ED
No

Contact base if considering release to other party, e.g.: police, family

(IMPORTANT: individual agency policy may apply)

DEFINITIONS:

Intoxicated patient with any of the following must be transported to ED:

**Incapacitating Intoxication**
- Inability to maintain airway
- Inability to stand from seated position and walk with minimal assistance
- At immediate risk of environmental exposure or trauma due to unsafe location

**Acute Illness or Injury**
- Abnormal vital signs
- Physical complaints that might indicate an underlying medical emergency, e.g.: chest pain
- Seizure or hypoglycemia
- Signs of trauma or history of acute trauma
- Signs of head injury, e.g.: bruising, lacerations, abrasions

**Bystander Administered Naloxone:**
- Refer to naloxone protocol regarding bystander administered naloxone and patient refusal.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**4080 OVERDOSE AND ACUTE POISONING**

**PPE and decontaminate when appropriate**

**Obtain specific information:**
- Type of ingestion(s)
- What, when and how much ingested?
- Bring the poison, container, all medication and other questionable substances to the ED
- Note actions taken by bystanders or patient (e.g.: induced emesis, “antidotes”, etc)
- Supportive Care is key to overdose management

**ABCs**
- IV, oxygen, monitor

**Need for airway management?**
- Yes: Consider Naloxone
- No: See Adult or Pediatric Respiratory Distress protocols

**Hypotension for age?**
- Yes: IV fluid bolus per Medical Shock protocol
- No: Universal Altered Mental Status protocol

**Altered mental status?**
- Yes: Universal Altered Mental Status protocol
- No: Check BGL, Consider specific ingestions

**Specific ingestion?**

- **Stimulant**
  - Tachycardia, HTN, agitation, sweating, psychosis
  - Benzodiazepine for severe symptoms
  - See Agitated/Combative Patient protocol
- **Tricyclic antidepressant**
  - Wide complex tachycardia, seizure
  - Sodium Bicarbonate for QRS > 100 msec
  - If intubated, consider hyperventilation to ETCO₂ 25-30 mmHg
  - See Seizure protocol
- **Organophosphate or nerve agent**
  - DUMBELS syndrome
  - Nerve Agent Antidote Kit
  - Atropine
   - Calcium and Vasopressor Infusion for hypotension
   - Glucagon (AEMT, EMT-I requires verbal order)
- **Calcium Channel Blocker**
  - Bradycardia, heart block, hypotension
  - Fluids per Medical Shock Protocol
  - Calcium and Vasopressor Infusion
  - Glucagon (AEMT, EMT-I requires verbal order)
- **β-Blocker**
  - Bradycardia, heart block, hypotension
  - Fluids per Medical Shock Protocol
  - Vasopressor Infusion
  - Glucagon (AEMT, EMT-I requires verbal order)

If oral ingestion, call poison control 1-800-222-1222

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
4090 ALLERGY AND ANAPHYLAXIS

Allergic reaction, anaphylaxis or angioedema

- Assess ABCs, give oxygen
- If possible, determine likely trigger
- Determine PMH, medications, allergies
- Classify based on symptom severity and systems involved
- Other specific protocols may apply: e.g.: obstructed airway, bites & envenomation

Generalized or Systemic Reaction
Multisystem involvement: skin, mucus membranes, and gastrointestinal symptoms

Does patient have any of the following signs or symptoms?
- Hypotension
- Signs of poor perfusion
- Bronchospasam, stridor
- Altered mental status

No

Consider diphenhydramine if significant discomfort
Transport and reassess for signs of deterioration

Yes

- Give epinephrine IM, then:
- Start IV and give IV bolus per medical shock protocol
- Give diphenhydramine
- Give methylprednisolone
- Consider addition of albuterol if wheezing

Monitor ABCs, SpO2, cardiac rhythm
Reassess for signs of deterioration

If persistent signs of severe shock with hypotension not responsive to IM epinephrine and fluid bolus:
- Contact Base
- Consider IV epinephrine drip per vasopressor infusion protocol

Localized Reaction
Including isolated tongue, airway

Airway involvement?
Tongue or uvula swelling, stridor

No

Yes

Give immediate IM epinephrine & manage airway per Obstructed Airway Protocol

- Start IV
- Give diphenhydramine
- Give methylprednisolone

Localized Reaction
Including isolated tongue, airway

- Give epinephrine IM
- Start IV and give IV bolus per medical shock protocol
- Give diphenhydramine
- Give methylprednisolone
- Consider addition of albuterol if wheezing

Monitor ABCs, SpO2, cardiac rhythm
Reassess for signs of deterioration

If persistent signs of severe shock with hypotension not responsive to IM epinephrine and fluid bolus:
- Contact Base
- Consider IV epinephrine drip per vasopressor infusion protocol

Definitions:
- **Anaphylaxis**: severe allergic reaction that is rapid in onset and potentially life-threatening. Multisystem signs and symptoms are present including skin and mucus membranes
  - **Mainstay of treatment is epinephrine**
- **Angioedema**: deep mucosal edema causing swelling of mucus membranes of upper airway. May accompany hives
  - **Mainstay of treatment is methylprednisolone. Epinephrine indicated for any impending airway obstruction.**

Document:
- History of allergen exposure, prior allergic reaction and severity, medications or treatments administered prior to EMS assessment
- Specific symptoms and signs presented: itching, wheezing, respiratory distress, nausea, weakness, rash, anxiety, swelling of face, lips, tongue, throat, chest tightness, etc.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
4100 NON-TRAUMATIC ABDOMINAL PAIN/VOMITING

Non-traumatic abdominal pain and/or vomiting

- Assess ABCs
- Give oxygen
- Complete set of vital signs
- Consider life-threatening causes

If signs of poor perfusion AND/OR hypotension for age, see Medical Shock protocol and begin fluid resuscitation

- Consider IV
- If GI bleed, start 2nd IV
- Transport in position of comfort

Consider antiemetic for vomiting
Consider opioid for severe pain

Cardiac monitor and 12 lead ECG for any of the following:
- Diabetic
- Age > 50
- Upper abdominal pain concerning for ACS
- Unstable vital signs in the adult patient

- Monitor and transport
- Frequent reassessment for deterioration and response to treatment

Life-threatening causes:
- Cardiac etiology: MI, ischemia
- Vascular etiology: AAA, dissection
- GI bleed
- Gynecologic etiology: ectopic pregnancy

History:
- Onset, location, duration, radiation of pain
- Associated sx: vomiting, bilious emesis, GU sx, hematemesis, coffee ground emesis, melena, rectal bleeding, vaginal bleeding, known or suspected pregnancy, recent trauma

Pediatric Patients:
- Life-threatening causes vary by age. Consider occult or non-accidental trauma, toxic ingestion, button battery ingestion, GI bleed, peritonitis
- For most pediatric patients without signs of shock, no IV is required and pharmacologic pain management should be limited

Elderly Patients:
- Much more likely to have life-threatening cause of symptoms
- Shock may be occult, with absent tachycardia in setting of severe hypovolemia

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**4110 SUSPECTED CARBON MONOXIDE EXPOSURE**

**ABCs**

- Symptoms of CO or hypoxia
  - Yes → 100% FIO₂ and transport
  - No → Measure COHb% (SpCO)

**Measure COHb% (SpCO)**

- SpCO 0-5%
  - No further evaluation of SpCO is needed
- SpCO 5-15%
  - Contact Base for consult
- SpCO > 15%
  - 100% FIO₂ and transport

**General Guidelines:**

- **Signs and Symptoms of CO exposure include:**
  - Headache, dizziness, coma, altered mentation, seizures, visual changes, chest pain, tachycardia, arrhythmias, dyspnea, N/V, "flu-like illness"

- The absence or low readings of COHb is not a reliable predictor of toxicity of other fire byproducts

- In smoke inhalation victims, consider cyanide treatment with Hydroxocobalamin as per indications

- The fetus of a pregnant woman is at higher risk due to the greater affinity of fetal hemoglobin to CO. With CO exposure, the pregnant woman may be asymptomatic while the fetus may be in distress. In general, pregnant patients exposed to CO should be transported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COHb</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Signs and Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15-20%</td>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>Headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, blurred vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-40%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Confusion, syncope, chest pain, dyspnea, tachycardia, tachypnea, weakness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-59%</td>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>Dysrhythmias, hypotension, cardiac ischemia, palpitations, respiratory arrest, pulmonary edema, seizures, coma, cardiac arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60%</td>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>Death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
4120 ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY PROTOCOL

Patient at risk for adrenal insufficiency (Addisonian crisis):
- Identified by family or medical alert bracelet
- Chronic steroid use
- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
- Addison's disease

Assess for signs of acute adrenal crisis:
- Pallor, weakness, lethargy
- Vomiting, abdominal pain
- Hypotension, shock
- Congestive heart failure

All symptomatic patients:
- Check blood glucose and treat hypoglycemia, if present
- Start IV and give oxygen
- If signs of poor perfusion AND/OR hypotension for age, see Medical Shock protocol and begin fluid resuscitation

Give corticosteroid

- Continue to monitor for development of hypoglycemia
- Contact base for consult if patient not responding to treatment
- Monitor 12 lead ECG for signs of hyperkalemia

Chronic corticosteroid use is a common cause for adrenal crisis, carefully assess for steroid use in patients with unexplained shock.

Administration of steroids are life-saving and necessary for reversing shock or preventing cardiovascular collapse.

Patients at risk for adrenal insufficiency may show signs of shock when under physiologic stress which would not lead to cardiovascular collapse in normal patients. Such triggers may include trauma, dehydration, infection, myocardial ischemia, etc.

If no corticosteroid is available during transport, notify receiving hospital of need for immediate corticosteroid upon arrival.

Under Chapter 2 Rule: specialized prescription medications to address an acute crisis may be given by all levels with a direct VO, given the route of administration is within the scope of the provider. This applies to giving hydrocortisone for adrenal crisis, for instance, if a patient or family member has this medication available on scene. Contact base for direct verbal order.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
EPISTAXIS MANAGEMENT

**Active nosebleed**

**ABCs**

- Tilt head forward
- Have patient blow nose to expel clots

- Spray both nares with phenylephrine
- Compress nostrils with clamp or fingers, pinching over fleshy part of nose, not bony nasal bridge
- Transport in position of comfort, usually sitting upright

**General Guidelines:**

- Most nose bleeding is from an anterior source and may be easily controlled.
- Avoid phenylephrine in pts with known CAD.
- Anticoagulation with aspirin, clopidogrel (Plavix), warfarin (Coumadin) will make epistaxis much harder to control. Note if your patient is taking these, or other, anticoagulant medications.
- Posterior epistaxis is a true emergency and may require advanced ED techniques such as balloon tamponade or interventional radiology. Do not delay transport. Be prepared for potential airway issues.
- For patients on home oxygen via nasal cannula, place the cannula in the patient’s mouth while nares are clamped or compressed for nosebleed.

**IV access and IV fluid bolus if signs of hypoperfusion, shock**

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Evaluate and identify potential sepsis – is there suspected or confirmed infection?

- ABCs
- Complete set of vital signs
- Monitoring including SpO2 and waveform capnography
- O2 as appropriate

Evaluate potential SIRS Criteria:
- Temp < 36C (96.8F) or > 38C (100.4F)
- HR > 90 (or tachycardic for age)
- RR > 20 or mechanical ventilation (or tachypneic for age)

Are there two or more SIRS criteria?

Is there evidence of hypoperfusion? (ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING):
- Hypotension for age
- Altered mental status (excluding simple febrile seizure)
- Delayed capillary refill AND mottling

- Systolic BP < 90 mmHg
- MAP < 65 mmHg
- Sustained EtCO2 < 25 mmHg

- IV fluid bolus @ 30mL/kg (if no sign of fluid overload)
- 2 large bore IV’s
- Transport to closest appropriate hospital

NOTIFY HOSPITAL of potential sepsis (hospital activation criteria may vary)

For ongoing hypotension, poor perfusion or pulmonary edema, consider Vasopressor Infusion (adult patients only)

EMT AEMT EMT-I Paramedic

Common Infection Sites with Severe Sepsis
- Respiratory
- Bacteremia (unspecified site)
- Genitourinary (more prevalent with females)
- Abdominal
- Device-related
- Soft tissue/wound
- Central nervous system
- Endocarditis

Principles of Sepsis
- Multiple studies demonstrate the benefit of early recognition and treatment of sepsis, including in the prehospital setting.
- Early hospital notification of sepsis may lead to shorter time to IV fluid and IV antibiotics and increase survival.
- Patients with septic shock require aggressive IV fluid resuscitation. Starting dose should be 30mL/kg of IV fluid.
- EtCO2 has been demonstrated to correlate with serum lactate levels and predictive of severity of sepsis. A sustained EtCO2 < 25 mmHg may indicate hypoperfusion.
- Some agencies may carry lactate monitors. In that case, a lactate level of ≥4 mmol/L is indicative of hypoperfusion.

Pediatric Fluid Administration
- For children < 40 kg or not longer than length-based tape, hand pull/push fluid with a 60 mL syringe utilizing a 3 way stop cock.
- The treatment of compensated shock requires aggressive fluid replacement, may need to repeat fluid bolus up to 60mL/kg.
- Goal of therapy is normalization of vital signs within the first hour.
- Hypotension is a late sign in pediatric shock patients.
5000 DROWNING

Specific Information Needed:
- Length of submersion
- Degree of contamination of water
- Water temperature
- Diving accident and/or suspected trauma

Spinal precautions before moving patient if trauma suspected

Assess mental status

Awake and alert
- Remove wet garments, dry and insulate patient
- Transport, even if initial assessment normal
- Monitor ABC, VS, mental status
- If respiratory distress develops, consider CPAP as delayed pulmonary edema may occur after drowning.

Awake but altered LOC
- Remove wet garments, dry and insulate patient
- Suction as needed
- Start IV, obtain BGL, give oxygen
- Transport
- Monitor ABC, VS, mental status
- Monitor cardiac rhythm

Comatose or unresponsive

Pulse Present?
- No
- Yes

Remove wet garments, dry and insulate patient
- Suction as needed
- Start IV, obtain BGL, give oxygen
- Transport
- Monitor ABC, VS, mental status

ABCs

EMT AEMT

EMT-I Paramedic

ABCs

Assess mental status

Awake and alert
- Remove wet garments, dry and insulate patient
- Transport, even if initial assessment normal
- Monitor ABC, VS, mental status

Awake but altered LOC
- Remove wet garments, dry and insulate patient
- Suction as needed
- Start IV, obtain BGL, give oxygen
- Transport
- Monitor ABC, VS, mental status
- Monitor cardiac rhythm

Comatose or unresponsive
- Remove wet garments, dry and insulate patient
- Suction as needed
- Consider all causes of Altered Mental Status
- Monitor ABC, VS, mental status, waveform capnography

Pulse Present?
- No
- Yes

Drowning/submersion commonly associated with hypothermia.
- Even profound bradycardias may be sufficient in setting of severe hypothermia and decreased O₂ demand
- Good outcomes after even prolonged hypothermic arrest are possible, therefore patients with suspected hypothermia should generally be transported to the hospital.
- BLS: pulse and respirations may be very slow and difficult to detect if patient is severely hypothermic. If no definite pulse, and no signs of life, begin CPR
- If not breathing, start rescue breathing
- ALS: advanced airway and resuscitation medications are indicated

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 2020
5010 HYPOTHERMIA

Hypothermia and Frostbite

Localized cold injury
Frostbite, frostnip

- Remove wet garments, dry and insulate patient
- Transport, even if initial assessment normal
- Monitor ABC, VS, mental status
- Dress injured area lightly in clean cloth to protect from further injury
- Do not rub, do not break blisters
- Do not allow injured part to refreeze. Repeated thaw freeze cycles are especially harmful
- Monitor for signs of systemic hypothermia

Systemic hypothermia
Presumed to be primary problem based on clinical scenario

- High flow O₂
- ABCs

Awake but altered LOC

- Remove wet garments, dry and insulate patient
- Suction as needed
- Start IV, check BGL, give oxygen
- Transport
- Monitor ABC, VS, mental status
- Monitor cardiac rhythm

Comatose or unresponsive

Pulse Present?

No

- Consider advanced airway especially if suspected pulmonary edema
- Monitor cardiac rhythm
- BLS airway preferred in pediatrics

Yes

- Remove wet garments, dry and insulate patient
- Consider all causes of Altered Mental Status
- Suction as needed
- Start IV, obtain BGL and give oxygen
- Transport
- Monitor ABC, VS, mental status, waveform capnography
- Consider advanced airway especially if suspected pulmonary edema
- Monitor cardiac rhythm
- BLS airway preferred in pediatrics

- Start CPR
- Attach AED/monitor/defibrillator
- Single defibrillation attempt only
- Treat per Medical Arrest Algorithm with following changes:
  - Handle very gently
  - Start IV with warm IV fluid
  - Insulate patient
  - For asystole, v-fib, or pulseless v-tach, single dose epinephrine IV/IO

- Consider advanced airway especially if suspected pulmonary edema
- Monitor cardiac rhythm
- BLS airway preferred in pediatrics

- Even profound bradycardias may be sufficient in setting of severe hypothermia and decreased O₂ demand
- Good outcomes after even prolonged hypothermic arrest are possible, therefore patients with suspected hypothermia should generally be transported to the hospital.
- BLS: pulse and respirations may be very slow and difficult to detect if patient is severely hypothermic. If no definite pulse, and no signs of life, begin CPR
- If not breathing, start rescue breathing
- ALS: advanced airway and resuscitation medications are indicated

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 2020
5020 HYPERTHERMIA

Hyperthermia
- Classify by clinical syndrome
- Consider non-environmental causes (see below)

Heat Cramps
- Normal or slightly elevated body temperature
- Warm, moist skin
- Generalized weakness
- Diffuse muscle cramping
  
  Administer IV/IO fluids 20 mL/kg up to 1 L of cool saline; reassess and repeat if needed

  Monitor VS and transport

Heat Exhaustion
- Elevated body temperature
- Cool, diaphoretic skin
- Generalized weakness
- Anxiety
- Headache
- Tachypnea
- Possible syncope

Heat Stroke
- Altered mental status
- Very high core body temperature
- Hot, dry skin
- Hypotension
- Seizure
- Coma
  
  Rapid transport indicated

Adequate airway and breathing?

No
- Assist ventilations and manage airway as needed
- Administer O₂
  
  Administer IV/IO fluids 20 mL/kg up to 1 L of cool saline; reassess and repeat if needed
  
  - Remove excess clothing
  - For heat stroke, consider external cooling measures if prolonged transport
  - Treat seizures, cardiac arrhythmias per protocol
  - Monitor and transport

Yes
- Adequate airway

General Guidelines:
- People can sweat through heat stroke right up until they die depending on their level of acclimatization.
- Heat stroke has mortality that exceeds trauma, STEMI, and Stroke and should be treated accordingly
- Other causes of hyperthermia besides environment exposure:
  - Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS): patients taking antipsychotic medications
  - Sympathomimetic overdose: cocaine, methamphetamine
  - Anticholinergic toxidrome: overdose (“Mad as a hatter, hot as a hare, blind as a bat, red as a beet”) common w. ODs on psych meds, OTC cold medications, Benadryl, Jimson weed, etc.
  - Infection: fever (sepsis)
  - Thyrotoxicosis: goiter (enlarged thyroid)

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director  January 2020
5030 HIGH ALTITUDE ILLNESS

Symptoms of illness at altitude

- ABCs
- IV, oxygen
- Cardiac monitor

AMS

HAPE

HACE

Consider antiemetic for vomiting

If signs of poor perfusion AND/OR hypotension for age, see Medical Shock protocol and begin fluid resuscitation

- O₂ NRB facemask
- Consider CPAP
- Assist ventilations as needed
- Airway management as indicated
- Do NOT give diuretic

- Descent from altitude
- O₂ NRB facemask
- Assist ventilations as needed
- Airway management as indicated
- Elevate head of bed

HACE is rare at elevations in Colorado; always consider alternative cause of altered mental status

Special Notes:
- There are no specific factors that accurately predict susceptibility to altitude sickness, but symptoms are worsened by exertion, dehydration, and alcohol ingestion.
- Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS) can begin to appear at around 6,500 ft above sea level, although most people will tolerate up to 8000 ft without difficulty. Altitude illness should not be suspected below 6,500 ft. AMS is the most frequent type of altitude sickness encountered. Symptoms often manifest themselves six to ten hours after ascent and generally subside in one to two days, but they occasionally develop into the more serious conditions.
- High altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE) and cerebral edema (HACE) are the most severe forms of high altitude illness. The rate of ascent, altitude attained, exertion, and individual susceptibility are contributing factors to the onset and severity of high-altitude illness
- Mild HAPE may be managed with high-flow oxygen and supportive care, and does not necessarily require descent from altitude.
- More severe forms of HAPE and all forms of HACE require descent

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
5040 INSECT/ARACHNID STINGS AND BITES PROTOCOL

Initiate general care for bites and stings

Assess for localized vs. systemic signs and symptoms and depending on animal involved

Localized Symptoms:
- Pain, warmth and swelling

Consider opioid for severe pain (e.g.: black widow spider) and/or diphenhydramine if needed for itching

Systemic Symptoms:
- Hives, generalized erythema, swelling, angioedema
- Hypotension
- Altered mental status
- Other signs of shock

- Administer oxygen
- Start IV

Treat per allergy & anaphylaxis protocol

General Care
- For bees/wasps:
  - Remove stinger mechanism by scraping with a straight edge. Do not squeeze venom sac
- For spiders:
  - Bring in spider if captured or dead for identification

Specific Information Needed:
- Timing of bite/sting
- Identification of spider, bee, wasp, other insect, if possible
- History of prior allergic reactions to similar exposures
- Treatment prior to EMS eval: e.g. EpiPen, diphenhydramine, etc

Specific Precautions:
- For all types of bites and stings, the goal of prehospital care is to prevent further envenomation and to treat allergic reactions
- Anaphylactoid reactions may occur upon first exposure to allergen, and do not require prior sensitization
- Anaphylactic reactions typically occur abruptly, and rarely > 60 minutes after exposure

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019
5050 SNAKE BITE PROTOCOL

- Assess ABCs, mental status
- Administer oxygen
- Start IV Fluids at TKO rate
- Monitor VS

EMT  AEMT  EMT-I  Paramedic

General Care:
- Remove patient from proximity to snake
- Remove all constricting items from bitten limb (e.g.: rings, jewelry, watch, etc.)
- Immobilize bitten part
- Initiate prompt transport
- Do NOT use ice, refrigerants, tourniquets, scalpels or suction devices
- Mark margins of erythema and/or edema with pen or marker and include time measured

Obtain specific information:
- Appearance of snake (rattle, color, thermal pit, elliptical pupils)
- Appearance of wound: location, # of fangs vs. entire jaw imprint
- Timing of bite
- Prior 1st aid
- To help with identification of snake, photograph snake, if possible. Include image of head, tail, and any distinctive markings.
- Do not bring snake to ED

Localized Symptoms:
- Pain and swelling
- Numbness, tingling to bitten part
- Bruising/ectymoses

Systemic Symptoms:
- Metallic or peculiar taste in mouth
- Hypotension
- Altered mental status
- Widespread bleeding
- Other signs of shock

Opioid for severe pain

Be prepared to manage airway if signs of airway obstruction develop

Opioid for severe pain and if not contraindicated by hypotension

If there is hypotension for age and/or definite signs of shock, treat per Shock Protocol

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 2020.

Specific Precautions:
- The prairie rattlesnake is native to Denver Metro region and is most common venomous snake bite in the region.
- Exotic venomous snakes, such as pets or zoo animals, may have different signs and symptoms than those of pit vipers. In case of exotic snake bite, contact base and consult zoo staff or poison center for direction.
- Take a picture of the snake, including images of head and tail. If an adequate photo can be taken, it is not necessary to bring snake to ED.
- Never pick up a presumed-to-be-dead snake by hand. Rather, use a shovel or stick. A dead snake may reflexively bite and envenomate.
- > 25% of snake bites are “dry bites”, without envenomations.
- Conversely, initial appearance of bite may be deceiving as to severity of envenomation.
- Fang marks are characteristic of pit viper bites (e.g. rattlesnakes).
- Jaw prints, without fang marks, are more characteristic of non-venomous species.
**Scene Safety**

A. Scene safety and provider safety are a priority. Consider police contact if scene safety is a concern.
B. Refer to restraint protocol as needed, especially as it relates to A.

**Specific Information Needed**

A. Obtain history of current event; inquire about recent crisis, toxic exposure, drugs, alcohol, emotional trauma, and suicidal or homicidal ideation.
B. Obtain past history; inquire about previous psychiatric and medical problems, medications.

**Specific Objective Findings**

A. Evaluate general appearance
   1. E.g.: Well groomed, disheveled, debilitated, bizarrely dressed
B. Evaluate vital signs.
   1. Is a particular toxidrome suggested, e.g.: sympathomimetic?
C. Note medic alert tags, breath odors suggesting intoxication.
D. Determine ability to relate to reality.
   1. Does the patient know who s/he is, where s/he is, who you are and why you are there?
   2. Does the patient appear to be hallucinating or responding to internal stimuli?
E. Note behavior. Consider known predictors of violence:
   1. Is the patient male, intoxicated, paranoid or displaying aggressive or threatening behavior or language?

**Treatment**

A. If patient agitated or combative, see Agitated/Combative Patient protocol
B. Attempt to establish rapport
C. Assess ABCs
D. Transport to closest appropriate Emergency Department
E. Be alert for possible elopement
F. Consider organic causes of abnormal behavior (trauma, overdose, intoxication, hypoglycemia)
G. If patient restraint considered necessary for patient or EMS safety, refer to restraint protocol.
H. Check blood sugar
I. If altered mental status or unstable vital signs:
   1. Administer oxygen.
   2. Establish venous access.
   3. Refer to Universal Altered Mental Status protocol.

**Transporting Patients Who Have a Psychiatric Complaint**

A. If a patient has an isolated mental health complaint (e.g. suicidality), and does not have a medical complaint or need specific medical intervention, then that patient may be appropriately transported by law enforcement according to their protocols.
B. If a patient has a psychiatric complaint with associated illness or injury (e.g. overdose, altered mental status, chest pain, etc), then the patient should be transported by EMS
C. Reasonable concern for suicidal or homicidal ideation, or grave disability from psychiatric decompensation, is sufficient to assume that the patient may lack medical decision-making capacity to refuse ambulance transport. Effort should be made to obtain consent for transport from the patient, and to preserve the patient’s dignity throughout the process. However, the patient may be transported over his or her objections and treated under implied consent if patient does not comply.
D. A patient being transported for psychiatric evaluation may be transported to any appropriate receiving emergency department.
E. Accusations of kidnapping or assault of the patient are only theoretical and rarely occur. The Platteville-Gilcrest FPD Medical Director feels strongly that the risk of abandonment of a potentially suicidal or otherwise gravely impaired patient is far greater. Be sure to document your reason for taking the patient over their objections, that you believe that you are acting in the patient's best interests and be sure to consult a BASE PHYSICIAN if there are concerns.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 2020
6000 PSYCHIATRIC/BEHAVIORAL PATIENT PROTOCOL

Specific Precautions
A. Patients presenting with psychiatric decompensation often have an organic etiology. Be suspicious for hypoglycemia, hypoxia, head injury, intoxication, or toxic ingestion.
B. Providers transporting a patient over his or her objections should reassure the patient. The provider should strongly consider whether the patient may need restraint and/or sedation for safety. Beware of weapons. These patients can become combative.

Transporting Patients on a Mental Health Hold
A. By law, patients detained on a mental health hold may not refuse transport. Similarly, by law, patients on a mental health hold are required to be evaluated by a physician or psychologist and must be transported.
B. Although it is commonly believed that the original copy of the mental health hold (form M-1) is required to accompany the patient, a legible copy of the M-1 is also sufficient if the original cannot be found.
C. The M-1 form documenting the mental health hold should be as complete as possible, including the correct date and time that the patient was detained. The narrative portion should be completed. A signature and license or badge number is also required. Assure that the form is complete before departing.
D. The mental health hold does not need to be started on patients who are intoxicated on drugs and/or alcohol. Nor is it required for patients who are physically incapable of eloping from care, such as those who are intubated, or physically unable.
E. The patient rights form (M-2) does not need to accompany the patient. The receiving facility may complete this form if there are concerns.
F. If possible, seek direction from the sending facility regarding whether the patient may require sedation and restraint. Consider ALS transport if this is the case.
G. Recall that patients who are a danger to self/others or gravely disabled due to mental illness may be transported by EMS without a mental health hold, under implied consent.
6010 AGITATED/COMBATIVE PATIENT PROTOCOL

General Guideline:
Emphasis should be placed on scene safety, appropriate use of restraints and aggressive treatment of the patient's agitation.

Excited Delirium Syndrome
These patients are truly out of control and have a life-threatening medical emergency they will have some or all of the following sx:
- Paranoia, disorientation, hyper-aggression, hallucination, tachycardia, increased strength, hyperthermia

Does patient have signs of the Excited Delirium Syndrome?
Yes
- Give benzodiazepine
- Up to a total of 3 doses may be given as a standing order. Goal is rapid tranquilization in order to minimize time struggling
- Reassess ABCs post sedation
- High flow O₂
- Start 2 large bore IVs as soon as may be safely accomplished
- Administer 2 liters NS bolus
- Start external cooling measures
- Full cardiac, SpO₂, waveform capnography monitoring and rapid transport

No
- Complete Restraint Protocol

Consider Cause of Agitation:
Both benzodiazepines and butyrophenones (e.g. haloperidol) are acceptable options for agitated patients. In certain clinical scenarios individual medications may be preferred
- ETOH (butoxyphene)
- Sympathomimetic (benzo)
- Psych (butoxyphenone)
- Head injury (butoxyphenone)

Sedate
- Consider cause of agitation
- Options: benzodiazepine or butyrophenone

Still significantly agitated?
- Repeat sedation dose
- If still significantly agitated 5 minutes after 2nd dose sedative, Contact Base

Restrained
No transport in hobble or prone position. Do not inhibit patient breathing, ventilations

Still significantly agitated?

Patient is agitated and a danger to self or others
- Attempt to reasonably address patient concerns
- Assemble personnel

Assume the patient has a medical cause of agitation and treat reversible causes

Patient does not respond to verbal de-escalation techniques

Restraint Protocol
Obtain IV access as soon as may be safely accomplished

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
6020 TRANSPORT OF THE HANDCUFFED PATIENT

**Purpose:**

1. Guideline for transport of patients in handcuffs placed by law enforcement

**Guideline:**

1. Handcuffs are only to be placed by law enforcement. EMS personnel are not permitted to use handcuffs.
2. Request that law enforcement remain with the patient in the ambulance, if possible. If not possible, request that police ride behind ambulance so as to be readily available to remove handcuffs if needed in an emergency situation to facilitate medical care of the patient.
3. EMS personnel are not responsible for the law enforcement hold on these patients.
4. Handcuffed patients will not be placed in the prone position.
5. Handcuffs may be used with spinal immobilization. Medical priorities should take priority in the positioning of the handcuffs.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
7000 CHILDBIRTH PROTOCOL

Overview:
- EMS providers called to a possible prehospital childbirth should determine if there is enough time to transport expectant mother to hospital or if delivery is imminent
- If imminent, stay on scene and immediately prepare to assist with the delivery

Specific Information Needed:
- Obstetrical history:
  - Number of pregnancies (gravida)
  - Live births (PARA)
  - Expected delivery date
  - Length of previous labors
  - Narcotic use in past 4 hours

Emergency Childbirth Procedure
- If there is a prolapsed umbilical cord or apparent breech presentation, go to obstetrical complications protocol and initiate immediate transport
- For otherwise uncomplicated delivery:
  - Position mother supine on flat surface, if possible
  - Do not attempt to impair or delay delivery
  - Support and control delivery of head as it emerges
  - Protect perineum with gentle hand pressure
  - Check for cord around neck, gently remove from around neck, if present
  - If delivery not progressing, baby is “stuck”, see obstetrical complications protocol and begin immediate transport
  - As shoulders emerge, gently guide head and neck downward to deliver anterior shoulder. Support and gently lift head and neck to deliver posterior shoulder
  - Rest of infant should deliver with passive participation – get a firm hold on baby
  - Keep newborn at level of mother’s vagina until cord stops pulsating and is double clamped

Delivery not imminent
- Transport in position of comfort, preferably on left side to patient’s requested hospital if time and conditions allow
- Monitor for progression to imminent delivery

Critical Thinking:
- Normal pregnancy is accompanied by higher heart rates and lower blood pressures
- Shock will be manifested by signs of poor perfusion
- Labor can take 8-12 hours, but as little as 5 minutes if high PARA
- The higher the PARA, the shorter the labor is likely to be
- High risk factors include: no prenatal care, drug use, teenage pregnancy, DM, htn, cardiac disease, prior breech or C section, preeclampsia, twins
- Note color of amniotic fluid for meconium staining

Postpartum Care Infant
- Suction mouth and nose only if signs of obstruction by secretions
- Respirations should begin within 15 seconds after stimulating reflexes. If not, begin artificial ventilations at 30-40 breaths/min
- If apneic, cyanotic or HR < 100, begin neonatal resuscitation
- Dry baby and wrap in warm blanket
- After umbilical cord stops pulsating, double clamp 6" from infant abdominal wall and cut between clamps with sterile scalpel. If no sterile cutting instrument available, lay infant on mother’s abdomen and do not cut clamped cord
- Document 1 and 5 minute APGAR scores

Postpartum Care Mother
- Placenta should deliver in 20-30 minutes. If delivered, collect in plastic bag and bring to hospital. Do not pull cord to facilitate placenta delivery and do not delay transport awaiting placenta delivery
- If the perineum is torn and bleeding, apply direct pressure with sanitary pads
- Postpartum hemorrhage – see obstetrical complications protocol
- Initiate transport once delivery of child is complete and mother can tolerate movement

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
## 7010 OBSTETRICAL COMPLICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMT</th>
<th>AEMT</th>
<th>EMT-I</th>
<th>Paramedic</th>
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</table>

### For All Patients with obstetrical complications
- Do not delay: immediate rapid transport
- Give high-flow oxygen
- Start IV en route if time and conditions allow. Treat signs of shock w. IV fluid boluses per [Medical Hypotension/Shock Protocol](#)

### Possible actions for specific complications (below)
- The following actions may not be feasible in every case, nor may every obstetrical complication by anticipated or effectively managed in the field. These should be considered “best advice” for rare, difficult scenarios. In every case, initiate immediate transport to definite care at hospital

### Prolapsed Umbilical Cord
- Discourage pushing by mother
- Position mother in Trendelenberg or supine with hips elevated
- Place gloved hand in mother’s vagina and elevate the presenting fetal part off of cord until relieved by physician
- Feel for cord pulsations
- Keep exposed cord moist and warm

### Complications of Late Pregnancy
#### 3rd Trimester Bleeding (6-8 months)
- High flow O<sub>2</sub> via NRB, IV access
- Suspect placental abruption or placenta previa
- Initiate rapid transport
- Position patient on left side
- Note type and amount of bleeding
- IV NS bolus for significant bleeding or shock

#### Eclampsia/Toxemia
- High flow O<sub>2</sub> via NRB, IV access
- SBP > 140, DBP > 90, peripheral edema, headache, seizure
- Transport position of comfort
- Treat seizures with Magnesium Sulfate
- See seizure protocol

### Breech Delivery
- Never attempt to pull infant from vagina by legs
- IF legs are delivered gently elevate trunk and legs to aid delivery of head
- Head should deliver in 30 seconds. If not, reach 2 fingers into vagina to locate infant’s mouth. Press vaginal wall away from baby’s mouth to access an airway
- Apply gentle abdominal pressure to uterine fundus
- IF infant delivered see childbirth protocol – Postpartum care of infant and mother

### Shoulder Dystocia
- Support baby’s head
- Suction oral and nasal passages
- DO NOT pull on head
- May facilitate delivery by placing mother with buttocks just off the end of bed, flex her thighs upward and gentle open hand pressure above the pubic bone
- IF infant delivered see childbirth protocol – Postpartum care of infant and mother

### Postpartum Hemorrhage
- Massage abdomen (uterine fundus) until firm
- Initiate rapid transport
- Note type and amount of bleeding
- Treat signs of shock with IV fluid boluses

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8000 GENERAL TRAUMA CARE

- BSI
- Scene safety
- Consider mechanism
- Consider need for additional resources

Control Exsanguinating Hemorrhage:
- Apply direct pressure
- Pack wounds with hemostatic agent or roller gauze as available
- Tourniquet protocol if indicated

- General impression
- ABCs and LOC
- Rapid Trauma Assessment
- Pelvic stabilization if suspected unstable pelvis based on physical exam
- Prepare for immediate transport
- SAMPLE history

- Give high flow oxygen
- Assist ventilations and manage airway as indicated
- Spinal immobilization if indicated
- IV access

Assess Disability and Limitation:
- Brief neuro assessment
- Extremity splinting if indicated

- Rapid transport to appropriate Trauma Center
- Consider pain management

If unstable see Traumatic Shock Protocol

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**8010 SPECIAL TRAUMA SCENARIOS PROTOCOL**
Coordinate transport destination with law enforcement

- **Sexual Assault**
  - Confine history to pertinent medical needs
  - Provide same-sex provider if possible
  - Respect patient’s emotional needs
  - Don’t judge, accuse or confront victim
  - Protect evidence: No washing or changing clothes
  - Coordinate transport destination with law enforcement

- **Abuse/neglect**
  - Observe pt’s behavior around caregivers
  - Watch out for:
    - Injury inconsistent with stated mechanism
    - Delayed treatment
    - Spreading blame
    - Conflicting stories
    - Prior/ healing injuries
  - Don’t judge, accuse or confront victim or suspected assailant
  - Transport patient if suspected abuse or neglect, no matter how apparently minor the injury

- **Mandatory Reporters:**
  - EMS providers provide a critical layer of protection to vulnerable adults and children who have been abused.
  - C.R.S. 19-3-304 passed in 2014 extends the role of mandated reporters to EMS providers in Colorado
  - Mandated reporters are to “register their suspicion” of abuse. This is not considered a direct accusation
    - Informing providers at the receiving facility of suspicions for DOES NOT meet the requirements of a mandated reporter - EMS providers ARE REQUIRED to register their suspicion with the appropriate authorities

Report to law enforcement or per agency guidelines (See General Guidelines Mandatory Reporting)

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8020 TRAUMA IN PREGNANCY

See General Trauma Care protocol

EMT  AEMT

EMT-I  Paramedic

Pregnant Trauma (EGA < 20 weeks)

- Priority is mother.
- Transport all patients with any thoracic, abdominal, pelvic injury or complaint.

Estimated Gestational Age (EGA)

If EGA ≥ 20 weeks, consider two patients: mother and fetus. Estimation of gestational age may be made based on fundal height by palpating for top of uterus:

If uterus is at umbilicus then EGA > 20 weeks

Estimation by Last Menstrual Period:
Due Date = LMP + 9 months + 7 days
EGA = current date - date of last menstrual period
If available, utilize pregnancy wheel to determine EGA.

Pregnant Trauma (EGA ≥ 20 weeks)

- Priority is mother.
- Transport all patients.
- Assure hospital is aware of pregnancy and EGA

Patients with any thoracic, abdominal, or pelvic complaint or injury may require prolonged fetal monitoring in hospital, even if asymptomatic at time of evaluation, and even for seemingly minor mechanism

- Avoid supine position:
  - Place in left lateral recumbent position if possible
  - If immobilized tilt backboard 15 to 30 degrees to the left side

Interpret VS with caution. Pregnant patient has:
- Increased heart rate
- Decreased blood pressure
- Increased blood volume

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8030 TRAUMATIC PULSELESS ARREST

EMT  AEMT  EMT-I  Paramedic

Are there obvious signs of death OR the presence of non-survivable injuries?  
*(SEE BELOW)*

No

Consider MOI  
*(Isolated GSW to head treated similar to blunt trauma)*

Blunt Trauma

Witnessed arrest?  
*(Were signs of life observed by EMS at any point?)*

Witnessed

Contact Base for consideration of Field Pronouncement

Unwitnessed

Penetrating Trauma

Contact Base for consideration of Field Pronouncement

Non-survivable Injuries
- Decapitation
- 90% 3rd burns

Document:
- General impression
- Mechanism: blunt vs. penetrating
- Time and duration of arrest
- Were vital signs present at any time?

Yes

Contact Base for Consideration of Field Pronouncement

- Rapid transport to appropriate trauma center.
- Identify and treat reversible life threats
  - Control Exsanguinating Hemorrhage
  - Advanced airway
  - Bilateral needle chest decompression if any trauma to trunk
  - 2 IVs preferred IV NS bolus 20 mL/kg up to 1 L (IO if no IV access)
  - Hypothermia prevention
- Initiate BLS CPR and ventilations at age-appropriate rate
- Consider pelvic stabilization
- Pull/push for pediatric fluid administration
- Consider Field Pronouncement if suspected arrest time > 10 minutes and no signs of life or no response to BLS care

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8040 TRAUMATIC SHOCK

For trauma patients with hypotension for age or signs of shock:

- Initiate rapid transport to appropriate trauma center.
- Treat and stabilize in route to hospital.

Identify and treat reversible causes of shock:

- Control exsanguinating hemorrhage.
- Treat suspected tension pneumothorax with needle decompression.
- Apply pelvic compression device for suspected unstable pelvic fracture.

Complete General Trauma Care

- Correct hypoxia and manage the airway if needed.
- Keep patient warm.

IV Fluid Resuscitation

- Use IV fluid sparingly.
- Titrate small boluses of crystalloid to presence of peripheral pulses.
- However, hypotension is particularly harmful to patients with severe TBI. In patients with TBI, more aggressive fluid resuscitation is justified to maintain a normal blood pressure.
- Most pediatric trauma mortality is from TBI, therefore fluid resuscitation to normal BP is recommended
- Use push/pull technique to administer IV fluid boluses in children

Shock is defined as impaired tissue perfusion and may be manifested by any of the following:

- Altered mental status
- Tachycardia
- Poor skin perfusion
- Low blood pressure

Traditional signs of shock may be absent early in the process, therefore, maintain a high index of suspicion and be vigilant for subtle signs of poor perfusion

Do not use Trendelenburg’s position routinely to treat hypotension. It is unnecessary and may impair respirations and/or aggravate injuries. Supine position preferred

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Hypotension for Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Blood Pressure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>&lt;70 mmHg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-10 years</td>
<td>&lt;70 + (2 x age in years)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt;10 years</td>
<td>&lt;90 mmHg</td>
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Tachycardia for Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Heart Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>&gt;160 bpm</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-2 years</td>
<td>&gt;150 bpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-5 years</td>
<td>&gt;140 bpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-12 years</td>
<td>&gt;120 bpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;12 years</td>
<td>&gt;100 bpm</td>
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</table>

Minimum Blood Pressure with TBI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>MAP (mmHg)</th>
<th>Minimum SBP (mmHg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-23 months</td>
<td>50-70</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-5 years</td>
<td>60-80</td>
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<td>6-8 years</td>
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<td>9-12 years</td>
<td>70-95</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;12 years</td>
<td>≥80</td>
<td>≥110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pediatric Fluid Administration

- For children <40 kg or not longer than length-based tape, hand pull/push fluid with a 60 mL syringe utilizing a 3 way stop cock
- Hypotension is a late sign in pediatric shock patients

Pediatric Shock

Signs of Compensated Shock

- Normal mental status
- Normal systolic blood pressure
- Tachycardia
- Prolonged (>2 seconds) capillary refill
- Tachypnea
- Cool and pale distal extremities
- Weak peripheral pulse

Signs of Decompensated Shock

- Decrease mental status
- Weak central pulses
- Poor color
- Hypotension for age

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Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019
8050 AMPUTATIONS

General Trauma Care Protocol

Complete Amputation
- Apply tourniquet without delay
  - Large bore IV
  - If hypotensive for age, treat per Traumatic Shock Protocol
  - Document neurovascular exam

Amputated part:
- Wrap in moist, sterile dressing
- Place in sealed plastic bag
- Place bag in ice water
- Do not freeze part

Stump:
- Cover with moist sterile dressing covered by dry dressing

Partial Amputation:
- Cover with moist sterile dressing
- Splint near-amputated part in anatomic position

Life-threatening bleeding
- Control with direct pressure to bleeding area or vessel

Partial Amputation
- Apply tourniquet if bleeding not controlled with direct pressure
  - Cover with moist sterile dressing
  - Splint near-amputated part in anatomic position

Treat severe pain with opioid as needed

Monitor and transport to appropriate Trauma Center
- Treat other injuries per protocol

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8055 CRUSH INJURIES

General Trauma Care Protocol

Apply tourniquet to crushed extremity prior to release if entrapment has been > 2 hrs

- Consider 1-2 large bore IVs or IO
- Administer 20 mg/kg bolus Normal Saline

Cardiac Monitor / 12-lead

Entrapment greater than 2 hours?

No

- Administer sodium bicarbonate 50mEq IV/IO immediately prior to release
- If cardiac changes present, contact medical control

Yes

- If peaked T waves, widening QRS or Loss of P wave noted
- OR if hemodynamically unstable
  - OR Asystole / PEA / VT / VF
    - Administer Albuterol 10mg (in 12mL) continuous to a max of 20mg
    - Calcium Gluconate or Calcium Chloride 1 gm IV/IO, slow bolus over 2-3 minutes. If arrhythmia or EKG changes still present after 5 minutes, contact medical control for a possible second dose.

- Monitor and transport to appropriate Trauma Center
- Treat other injuries per protocol

Special Considerations
- Contact medical control early and often
- Monitor the involved extremities for ischemia using the six P’s (Pain, Pallor, Pulselessness, Paralysis, Paresthesia, Poikilothermia [if the limb feels cooler than the temperature of the environment])
- Do NOT use lactated Ringer’s IV solution
- If entrapment is > 2 hours, ensure that pt has received 2 L of normal saline prior to release of entrapment

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director August 2019.
8060 HEAD TRAUMA PROTOCOL

EMT  AEMT  EMT-I  Paramedic

General Trauma Care protocol

GCS < 8 or comatose?

Yes

Open airway and assist ventilations

Consider advanced airway if adequate ventilation and oxygenation cannot be achieved with basic airway maneuvers

BLS airway preferred in pediatrics

No

Assess for hypotension and/or signs of shock and treat per Traumatic Shock protocol en route

Support ventilations & maintain ETCO₂ 35-45 mmHg

- Correct hypoxia
- Treat hypotension
- Decrease ICP by elevating head 30° if possible. Use reverse Trendelenburg if spinal precautions needed
- Complete Rapid Trauma Assessment en route to hospital
- Treat other injuries per protocol

Monitor:
- ABCs, VS, mental status, ETCO₂
- Rapid transport to appropriate trauma center
- Monitor cardiac rhythm

Glasgow Coma Score (GCS)
(Minimum 3, Maximum 15)

**Eyes:**
1. Does not open eyes
2. Opens eyes to pain
3. Opens eyes to voice
4. Opens eyes spontaneously

**Verbal:**
1. No sounds
2. Incomprehensible sounds
3. Inappropriate words
4. Confused, disoriented
5. Oriented

**Motor:**
1. No movement
2. Extension to painful stimuli
3. Flexion to painful stimuli
4. Withdrawal to painful stimuli
5. Localizes to painful stimuli
6. Obey commands

Pediatric GCS
(Minimum 3, Maximum 15)

**Eyes:**
1. Does not open eyes
2. Opens eyes to pain
3. Opens eyes to voice
4. Opens eyes spontaneously

**Verbal:**
1. No vocal response
2. Inconsolable, agitated
3. Inconsistently consolable, moaning.
4. Cries but consolable, inappropriate interactions.
5. Smiles, oriented to sounds, follows objects, interacts

**Motor:**
1. No motor response.
2. Extension to pain.
3. Flexion to pain.
4. Withdrawal from pain
5. Localizes pain
6. Obey commands

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8070 FACE AND NECK TRAUMA

**General Trauma Care Protocol**
- Clear airway
- Rapid trauma assessment
- Spinal Precautions Protocol
- Assess for need for airway management

**EMT**

**AEMT**

**EMT-I**

**Paramedic**

**Spinal precautions not routinely indicated for penetrating neck injury**
*Penetrating injury is very rarely associated with unstable spinal column*

**Laryngeal trauma***
- Yes: Avoid intubation if patient can be oxygenated by less invasive means
- No

**Severe airway Bleeding?**
- Yes: Direct pressure if appropriate
- No: BLS airway preferred in pediatrics

**Yes**
- Complete neuro exam
- Assess for subcutaneous air
- Cover/protect eyes as indicated
- Do not try to block drainage from ears, nose
- Save avulsed teeth in saline-soaked gauze, do not scrub clean

**No**
- Transport ASAP to appropriate Trauma Center
- IV access en route
- Treat other injuries per protocol
- Suction airway as needed

**Consider opioid for pain control as needed**

**Monitor ABCs, VS, mental status, SpO₂, ETCO₂**

**Regarding Nasal Intubation:**
- Contraindicated in pediatrics
- *Relatively* contraindicated with mid-face trauma.
- Avoid if mid-face grossly unstable

**Regarding Nasal Intubation:**
- Contraindicated in pediatrics
- *Relatively* contraindicated with mid-face trauma.
- Avoid if mid-face grossly unstable

**Suspect laryngeal trauma with:**
- Laryngeal tenderness, swelling, bruising
- Voice changes
- Respiratory distress
- Stridor

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
### Signs of Spinal Cord Injury:
- Sensory loss, weakness and/or paralysis
- Typically bilateral, but may be asymmetrical
- Sensory changes typically have a level, corresponding to the level of the injury
- Numbness, tingling or painful burning in arms, legs
- **Central cord syndrome** is an incomplete spinal cord injury and causes painful burning or sensory change in shoulders and upper extremities bilaterally and spares the lower extremities. It may be subtle.

### Spinal Immobilization not routinely indicated for penetrating neck injury

*Penetrating injury is very rarely associated with unstable spinal column*
Does patient have/complain of any of the following:

- Midline C/T/L spine tenderness on palpation
- Neurologic complaints or deficits
- Other injuries which are potentially distracting
- Alteration in mentation or under influence of drugs or EtOH
- Barrier to evaluate for spinal injury (e.g. language or developmental barrier)

If NONE of above criteria, and you think patient is not likely to have a spinal injury, no spinal precautions required

Is the patient ambulatory on scene at time of EMS arrival?

Is the patient able to comfortably lay still and comply with instructions?

Full spinal immobilization

Transport patient in a position of comfort on gurney with cervical collar

Notes:

- Backboards have not been shown to be any benefit for spinal injuries, and may cause harm.
- Backboards/scoops are useful tools for carrying non-ambulatory patients to a gurney. Patients who do not need a backboard should be gently slid off of backboard/scoop onto gurney.
- Self-extrication from a vehicle with assistance is likely better than standard extrication procedures.
- Vacuum mattresses should be used preferentially over a backboard if readily available.
- Use caution when assessing for spinal injury in elderly patients, who are at much higher risk and may have minimal symptoms.
- Consider improvised cervical spine immobilization such as towel rolls and tape or a SAM splint if needed to prevent airway compromise or worsening spinal injury if the rigid cervical collar cannot be correctly sized to the patient.
- Neurological exam documentation is MANDATORY in patients with potential spinal trauma, including serial exams.
- Cervical collar is not indicated in isolated penetrating trauma.
- Full spinal immobilization includes backboard, scoop, vacuum splint, or agency approved device.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8090a.: Splinting Spinal Motion Restriction

**Initial Patient Assessment**
- GSC 15
- No Spine Tenderness or Anatomic Deformity
- No Neurologic Complaints or Findings (Numbness or Motor Weakness)
- No Distracting Injuries
- No Intoxication
- Reliable Patient
- No Language Barrier
- **No Limitation of Neck Movement**

**Pass**

**Fail**

**High Risk Criteria**
- Long Fall (Adult >20 Feet Child > 10 Feet or 2-3 x’s Child’s Height)
- Ejection from Automobile
- Death in Same Passenger Compartment
- Vehicle Intrusion > 12 inches at Patient Site or > 18 inches any site
- Motorcycle Crash > 20mph
- Auto vs. Pedestrian/Bicyclist (Thrown, Run Over, or with Significant Impact)
- Axial Loading/Diving Injuries
- Sudden Acceleration/Deceleration
- Violent Impact
- Motor Vehicle Crash Speed > 55mph

**Other Considerations**
- Penetrating Trauma to the Head, Neck or Torso w/out evidence of spinal injury does not need a collar or backboard.
- Patients with Focal Neurologic Complaints or Deficits Secondary to Penetrating Trauma may have a C-Collar placed at the paramedic’s discretion.
- Patients with global deficits (secondary to penetrating trauma), c-collar and backboard are not indicated.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Suspected Spinal Injury

Are helmet and pads in place?  
Yes  
No  

Are helmet and pads properly fitted and snug?  
Yes  
No  

Do helmet and pads allow for neutral alignment of spine?  
Yes  
No  

Is facemask removable in timely manner?  
Yes  
No  

Is airway accessible with helmet in place?  
Yes  
No  

Immobilize/Transport with helmet and pads in place  

Standard immobilization techniques  

Remove helmet and pads prior to transport  

Overview
Do not remove helmet or shoulder pads prior to EMS transport unless they are interfering with the management of acute life threatening injuries.

The helmet and pads should be considered one unit. Therefore, if one is removed, then the other should be removed as well so as to assure neutral spine alignment.

All athletic equipment is not the same. Athletic Trainers on scene should be familiar with equipment in use and be able to remove facemask prior to, or immediately upon, EMS arrival.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8110 CHEST TRAUMA

- General Trauma Care protocol
- Rapid transport to Trauma Center

Are you able to oxygenate and ventilate effectively?
- Yes
  - Penetrating trauma?
    - Yes
      - Rapid transport & stabilize in route
      - For open sucking chest wounds - 3 sided occlusive dressing or agency approved device
    - No
      - Large bore IV consider 2nd line
  - No
    - Flail Chest?
      - Yes
        - Splint with bulky dressing
        - Assess need for assisted ventilations
      - No
        - Hypotension for age?
          - Yes
            - Treat per Traumatic Shock protocol in route
          - No
            - Consider opioid for pain control

Tension pneumothorax should be suspected with presence of the following:
- Unilateral absent breath sounds AND: JVD, hypotension, difficult/unable to ventilate
- Needle decompression is NEVER indicated for simple pneumothorax

Monitor ABCs, VS, mental status, SpO₂, ETCO₂

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8120 ABDOMINAL TRAUMA

• General Trauma Care protocol
• Rapid transport to Trauma Center

• IV access
• Consider 2nd line if MOI significant

Penetrating trauma?

Yes → Cover wounds, viscera with saline moistened gauze dressing

No → Do not attempt to repack exposed viscera

Hypotension for age?

Yes → Resuscitate per Traumatic Shock protocol

No → Consider opioid for pain control

Monitor ABCs, VS, mental status, SpO₂, ETCO₂

Documentation
• MOI
• Time of injury
• Initial GCS
• Penetrating trauma
• Weapon/projectile/trajectory
• Blunt vehicular trauma
• Condition of vehicle
• Speed
• Ejection
• Airbag deployment
• Restraints, helmets

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8130 BURNS

- General Trauma Care protocol
- Rapid transport to Trauma Center

**Stop burning process:**
- Remove clothes if not adhered to patient’s skin
- Flood with water only if flames/ smoldering present

**Respiratory Distress hoarseness or stridor?**
- Yes
  - O₂ NRB 15 Lpm
  - Manage airway and assist ventilations as indicated
  - Consider CO, CN
- No

**Evaluate degree and body surface are involved**

**Critical Burn**?
- Yes
  - Start 2 large-bore IVs
  - Fluids per ABA recommendations (chart below)**
- No
  - IV NS TKO

- Remove rings, jewelry, constricting items
- Dress burns with dry sterile dressings
- Treat other injuries per protocol
- Cover patient to keep warm

Consider opioid for pain control

Monitor ABCs, VS, mental status, SpO₂, waveform capnography

**Document:**
- Type and degree of burn(s)
- % BSA
- Respiratory status including any voice changes (hoarseness)
- Singed nares, soot in mouth
- SpO₂
- PMH
- Confined space (assume CO)

**Critical Burn:**
- 2° > 30% BSA
- 3° > 10% BSA
- Respiratory injury, facial burn
- Associated injuries, electrical or deep chemical burns, underlying PMH (cardiac, DM), age < 10 or > 50 yrs.

**Types of Burns:**
- Thermal: remove from environment, put out fire
- Chemical: brush off or dilute chemical. Consider HAZMAT
- Electrical: make sure victim is de-energized and suspect internal injuries
- Assume CO if enclosed space
- Consider cyanide poisoning (CN) if unconscious or pulseless arrest

**Designated Regional Burn Centers**

- Children’s Hospital Colorado: Age ≤ 14
- University of Colorado Hospital: Age ≥ 15
- Swedish Medical Center: Any age

---

**ABA Recommended Prehospital Fluid Therapy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Fluid Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 and older</td>
<td>500 mL/hr NS or LR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 13 years</td>
<td>250 mL/hr NS or LR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 5</td>
<td>125 mL/hr D5W, NS or LR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If no signs of clinical hypovolemia or shock, large volume of IV fluid not needed. For typical 30 minute prehospital time, give 250 mL bolus for patient age ≥ 14.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Indication:

Penetrating Trauma:

With the above specific findings the following should occur:
- Early notification of the emergency department.
- Emergency transport to the appropriate facility.
- Helicopter utilization with ground transport times that exceed 15 minutes.

Note: Maximum of 3 minutes on scene, unless Documented Extenuating Circumstances
Full Trauma Team Activation Criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Full Trauma Team Criteria</strong></th>
<th>Persons who sustain injury with any of the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIMARY SURVEY: PHYSIOLOGIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult: (15+ years)</td>
<td>Child: (0 to 15 years) In Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airway:</td>
<td>Unable to adequately ventilate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathing:</td>
<td>Any sign of respiratory insufficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation:</td>
<td>Systolic BP &lt; 90 mm/Hg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>SBP (mm/Hg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1 year.</td>
<td>&lt; 60 mm/Hg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 10 years.</td>
<td>&lt; 70 mm/Hg + 2x age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 years</td>
<td>&lt; 90 mm/Hg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit:</td>
<td>Glasgow Motor Scale Score ≤ 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•</td>
<td>Deterioration of a previously stable patient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•</td>
<td>Transfers requiring blood transfusion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECONDARY SURVEY: ANATOMIC**

Penetrating injuries to the head, neck, torso, or extremities proximal to the elbow or knee.
Open or depressed skull fracture.
Paralysis or suspected spinal cord injury.
Flail chest.
Unstable pelvic fracture.
Amputation proximal to the wrist or ankle.
Two or more proximal long bone fractures. (Humerus or Femur)
Crushed, de-gloved, or mangled extremity.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
8150: Trauma Team Activation

Limited Trauma Team Activation Criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MECHANISM OF INJURY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falls: (Adult) &gt; 20 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls: (Child) &gt; 10 feet or 2-3 x’s patient height.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- High Risk Automobile Crash:
  - Intrusion into vehicle > 12 inches into the occupant compartment or 18 inches on the other side.
  - Ejection: (Partial or Complete) from the automobile.
  - Death in the same passenger compartment.
  - Automobile versus Pedestrian / Cyclist. Thrown, run over, or with significant impact. (> 20 mph)

- Motorcycle Crash > 20 mph.

- High Energy Dissipation or Rapid Decelerating Incidents:
  - Ejection from a motorcycle, ATV, animal, etc.
  - Striking fixed object with momentum.
  - Blast or explosion.

- High Energy Electrical Injury.

- Burns > 10% Total Body Surface Area (2° or 3°) and / or Inhalation Injury.

- Anti - coagulation or Bleeding Disorders with multi system injuries (Single level falls with isolated head injuries = “Anticoagulation Alert”, not limited trauma).

- Suspected Non - Accidental Trauma.

- EMS Provider Judgment.

NOTE: Must Document Rational For EMS Provider Judgment

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Triage Destination Protocol:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCRETAC Pre-Hospital Trauma Algorithm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1 - Respiratory</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Unable to adequately ventilate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ground Transport</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport to most rapidly accessible trauma center for advanced airway control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport to highest level trauma center unless otherwise indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2 - Physiology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child (Age 0-12) or &lt; 5 feet height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Intubation (or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Respiratory Distress (or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cap Refill &gt; 2 sec (or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- B/P abnormal for age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- [ &lt;70 + 2 x age ] (or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- GCS Motor Score ≤ 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adult</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Intubation (or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Systolic BP &lt; 90 (or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Resp Rate &lt;10 or &gt;29 with distress (or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- GCS Motor Score ≤ 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADULTS:</strong> Transport to most rapidly accessible highest level trauma center within 15 minutes additional transport time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILDREN:</strong> Transport to regional Pediatric Trauma Center unless more than 15 minutes additional transport time, then transport to most rapidly accessible highest level facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3 - Anatomy (Any one of the below)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Penetrating injuries – head, neck, torso, pelvis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Flail Chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bilateral femur fractures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Unstable pelvis or suspected pelvic fracture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Paralysis or evidence of spinal cord injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Amputation above the wrist or ankle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Significant Burns (Using American Burn Association Criteria for transfer to a Burn Unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Un-reactive or unequal pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADULTS:</strong> Transport to most rapidly accessible highest level trauma center within 15 minutes additional transport time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILDREN:</strong> Transport to regional Pediatric Trauma Center unless more than 15 minutes additional transport time, then transport to most rapidly accessible highest level facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BURNS:</strong> Transport to regional Burn Center unless more than 15 minutes additional transport time then most rapidly accessible highest level facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4 - Mechanism (Any one of the below)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ejection from motor vehicle / conveyance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High energy dissipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Extrication &gt; 20 min with injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Falls &gt; 15 adults; 2x height of child or elderly with suspected rib fracture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pedestrian, motorcyclist or pedal cyclist thrown &gt;15 feet or run over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Unrestrained occupant in vehicle roll over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Death of same car occupant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Significant Assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Exposure to blast or explosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Significant crush injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Intrusion of vehicle of ≥ 12” in occupant compartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Suspected non-accidental trauma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADULTS:</strong> Transport to most rapidly accessible trauma center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air Transport</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport to Level I or II trauma center unless otherwise indicated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019..
### Step 5 - Co-morbidity Considerations (Any of the below)

- Extremes of ages: <5 & > 55 years of age
- Extreme heat or cold
- Medical Illness (such as COPD, CHF, renal failure, diabetes, etc.)
- Presence of intoxicants
- Pregnancy
- EMT clinical suspicion of occult injury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ground Transport</th>
<th>Air Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Transport to any trauma center.</td>
<td>Transport to Level I or II trauma center unless otherwise indicated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ground Transport</th>
<th>Air Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Transport to any appropriate trauma center.</td>
<td>Transport to any appropriate trauma center.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This algorithm may be modified in multiple casualty events.
9000 GENERAL GUIDELINES: MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

Purpose

A. Provide guidance to EMS providers in the principles of administration, delivery, and safety of approved medications

General Principles

A. The appropriate procedure for safe medication administration includes:
   1. Verification of the “Six Rights” of medication administration (right patient, right drug, right dose, right route, right time, right documentation)
   2. Medication administration cross-check with practice partner verifying the Six Rights prior to drug administration. This should include verbal repeat-back of the order by the practice partner.
   3. Obtain repeat vital signs after any intervention.

B. The risk of dosing error is high in children, and we recommend the use of a standardized system to decrease the rate of error. This can include age-based, weight-based, or length-based systems that has standardize precalculated volume-based medication dosing and equipment. These should be utilized on every pediatric patient to guide medication dosing and equipment size.

C. Optional routes of medication administration are vast, and appropriateness given the clinical situation should be considered. Specific considerations include:
   1. Intranasal (IN) administration often results in more rapid resolution or improvement in symptoms compared to IV or intramuscular (IM) administration
   2. IM drug absorption and onset of action is often the slowest, as vascular absorption from fat tissue is prolonged

D. Ideally, expired medications should never be utilized for patient care. However, the nation is increasingly faced with the challenge of critical or potentially life-saving medication shortages. As such, the Denver Metro EMS Medical Directors have issued guidelines for the appropriate response to a national medication crisis. Approved medications required for potentially emergent conditions and for which no reasonable substitution is available may be used after the posted expiration date with the following restrictions:
   1. Medication should be approved for use by the agency’s EMS Medical Director.
   2. Expired medications will be used only after the supply of non-expired medications have been exhausted
   3. Standard medication storage, inspection and delivery practices should be maintained

E. EMS agencies should work to establish a system of Just Culture. This is an approach to work place safety that assumes humans, despite their best intentions to do the right thing, will make errors. Change and care improvement does not happen without accurate, honest reporting of error. A report of error should be treated with respect and examination of root cause, and not punitive action
ACETAMINOPHEN (TYLENOL)

Description
Acetaminophen elevates the pain threshold and readjusts hypothalamic temperature-regulatory center.

Onset & Duration
- Onset: 20 minutes
- Duration: 4 hours

Indications
- Mild pain

Contraindications
- Known hypersensitivity
- Known or suspected chronic liver disease

Adverse Reactions
- Acetaminophen has a wide therapeutic window. Recommended maximum therapeutic doses are less than half the toxic dose.
  - Single toxic dose in a 70 kg adult is greater than 7 gm.
  - Single toxic dose in a child is greater than 150 mg/kg.
  - Chronic supratherapeutic acetaminophen poisoning is possible as many medications contain acetaminophen.

Drug Interactions
- Avoid concomitant administration with other acetaminophen-containing medication, such as many prescription opioids (e.g. Percocet) or OTC cough and cold medications.

Dosage and Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult: 1000 mg PO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric: 15 mg/kg PO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Dose (160 mg/5 mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>&lt; 6 months</td>
<td>BASE CONTACT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8kg</td>
<td>6 months - 12 months</td>
<td>2.5ml (80mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11kg</td>
<td>1-2 years</td>
<td>4ml (128mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-16kg</td>
<td>2-3 years</td>
<td>5ml (160mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-21kg</td>
<td>4-5 years</td>
<td>7.5ml (240mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-27kg</td>
<td>6-8 years</td>
<td>10ml (320mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-33kg</td>
<td>9-10 years</td>
<td>12.5ml (400mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-43kg</td>
<td>11-12 years</td>
<td>15ml (480mg)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protocol
- Pain management

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
ADENOSINE (ADENOCARD)

Description
Adenosine transiently blocks conduction through the AV node thereby terminating reentrant tachycardias involving the AV node. It is the drug of choice for AV nodal reentrant tachycardia (AVNRT, often referred to as “PSVT”). It will not terminate dysrhythmias that do not involve the AV node as a reentrant limb (e.g. atrial fibrillation).

Onset & Duration
- Onset: almost immediate
- Duration: 10 sec

Indications
- Narrow-complex supraventricular tachyarrhythmia after obtaining 12 lead ECG (This may be the only documented copy of the AVRNT rhythm)
- Pediatric administration requires call in for direct verbal order

Contraindications
- Any irregular tachycardia. Specifically never administer to an irregular wide-complex tachycardia, which may be lethal
- Heart transplant

Adverse Reactions
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- Diaphoresis
- Palpitations
- Lightheadedness

Drug Interactions
- Methylxanthines (e.g. caffeine) antagonize adenosine, a higher dose may be required
- Dipyridamole (persantine) potentiates the effect of adenosine; reduction of adenosine dose may be required
- Carbamazepine may potentiate the AV-nodal blocking effect of adenosine

Dosage and Administration
Adult:
12 mg IV bolus, rapidly, followed by a normal saline flush.
Additional dose of 12 mg IV bolus, rapidly, followed by a normal saline flush.
Contact medical control for further considerations

Pediatric:
Children who are stable with AVNRT generally remain so and transport is preferred over intervention.

CONTACT BASE 0.1 mg/kg IV bolus (max 6 mg), rapidly followed by normal saline flush.
Additional dose of 0.2 mg/kg (max 12 mg) rapid IV bolus, followed by normal saline flush.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
9010 MEDICATIONS

Protocol
- Tachyarrhythmia with Poor Perfusion

Special Considerations
- Reliably causes short lived but very unpleasant chest discomfort. Always warn your patient of this before giving medication and explain that it will be a very brief sensation
- May produce bronchospasm in patients with asthma
- Transient asystole and AV blocks are common at the time of cardioversion
- Adenosine is not effective in atrial flutter or fibrillation
- Adenosine is safe in patients with a history of Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome if the rhythm is regular and QRS complex is narrow
- A 12-lead EKG should be performed and documented, when available
- Adenosine requires continuous EKG monitoring throughout administration

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
ALBUTEROL SULFATE (PROVENTIL, VENTOLIN)

Description
- Albuterol is a selective β-2 adrenergic receptor agonist. It is a bronchodilator and positive chronotrope.
- Because of its β agonist properties, it causes potassium to move across cell membranes inside cells. This lowers serum potassium concentration and makes albuterol an effective temporizing treatment for unstable patients with hyperkalemia.

Onset & Duration
- Onset: 5-15 minutes after inhalation
- Duration: 3-4 hours after inhalation

Indications
- Bronchospasm
- Known or suspected hyperkalemia with ECG changes (i.e.: peaked T waves, QRS widening)
- Crush injuries with peaked T waves, widening QRS or loss of P wave; or hemodynamically unstable

Contraindications
- Severe tachycardia is a relative contraindication

Adverse Reactions
- Tachycardia
- Palpitations
- Dysrhythmias

Drug Interactions
- Sympathomimetics may exacerbate adverse cardiovascular effects.
- β-blockers may antagonize albuterol.

How Supplied
- MDI: 90 mcg/metered spray (17-g canister with 200 inhalations)
- Pre-diluted nebulized solution: 2.5 mg in 3 ml NS (0.083%)

Dosage and Administration

Adult:
- **Single Neb dose**
  Albuterol sulfate solution 0.083% (one unit dose bottle of 3.0 ml), by nebulizer, at a flow rate (6-8 lpm) that will deliver the solution over 5 to 15 minutes. May be repeated twice (total of 3 doses).
- **Continuous Neb dose**
  In more severe cases, place 3 premixed containers of albuterol (2.5 mg/3ml) for a total dose of 7.5 mg in 9 ml, into an oxygen-powered nebulizer and run a continuous neb at 6-8 lpm.
- **Crush Injuries dose**
  Administer 10 mg (in 12 mL) continuous to a max of 20 mg

Pediatric:
- **Single Neb dose**
  Albuterol sulfate 0.083% (one unit dose bottle of 3.0 ml), by nebulizer, at a flow rate (6-8 lpm) that will deliver the solution over 5-15 minutes. May be repeated twice during transport (total of 3 doses).

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director August, 2019.
9020 MEDICATIONS

Protocol

- Adult Wheezing
- Pediatric Wheezing
- Allergy and Anaphylaxis
- Crush Injuries

Special Considerations

- Consider inline nebs for patients requiring endotracheal intubation or CPAP.
- May precipitate angina pectoris and dysrhythmias
- Should be used with caution in patients with suspected or known coronary disease, diabetes mellitus, hyperthyroidism, prostatic hypertrophy, or seizure disorder
- Wheezing associated with anaphylaxis should first be treated with epinephrine IM.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
AMIODARONE (CORDARONE)

Description
Amiodarone has multiple effects showing Vaughn-Williams Class I, II, III and IV actions with a quick onset. The dominant effect is prolongation of the action potential duration and the refractory period.

Indications
- Pulseless arrest in patients with shock-refractory or recurrent VF/VT
- Wide complex tachycardia not requiring immediate cardioversion due to hemodynamic instability

Precautions
- Wide complex irregular tachycardia
- Sympathomimetic toxidromes, i.e. cocaine or amphetamine overdose
- NOT to be used to treat ventricular escape beats or accelerated idioventricular rhythms

Contraindications
- 2nd or 3rd degree AV block
- Cardiogenic shock

Adverse Reactions
- Hypotension
- Bradycardia

Dosage and Administration
Adult:
- **Pulseless Arrest (Refractory VT/VF):**
  - 300 mg IV bolus.
  - Administer additional 150 mg IV bolus in 3-5 minutes if shock refractory or recurrent VF/VT.
- **Symptomatic VT and undifferentiated wide complex tachycardia with a pulse:**
  - CONTACT BASE 150 mg in 100 mL NS IV bolus infusion over 10 minutes.

Pediatric:
- **Pulseless Arrest (Refractory VT/VF):**
  - 5mg/kg IV bolus.
  - CONTACT BASE for additional doses.

Protocol
- Universal Pulseless Arrest Algorithm
- Tachycardia with Poor Perfusion

Special Considerations
- A 12-lead EKG should be performed and documented, when available.
- Amiodarone is preferred to adenosine for treatment of undifferentiated WCT with a pulse.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
ANTIEMETICS: ONDANSETRON (ZOFRAN), PROMETHAZINE (PHENERGAN), METOCLOPRAMIDE (REGLAN)

Description
- Ondansetron is a selective serotonin 5-HT3 receptor antagonist antiemetic. Ondansetron is the preferred antiemetic, if available.
- Promethazine is a non-selective central and peripheral H-1 type histamine antagonist with anticholinergic properties resulting in antiemetic and sedative effects.
- Metoclopramide is a dopamine antagonist that works by blocking the CNS vomiting chemoreceptor trigger zone (CRT).

Indications
- Nausea and vomiting

Contraindications
- Ondansetron: No absolute contraindication. Should be used with caution in first trimester of pregnancy and should be reserved for only those patient with severe dehydration and intractable vomiting
- Promethazine: age < 2 years, patients with respiratory or CNS depression or allergy to sulfites.
- Metoclopramide: age < 8 years or suspected bowel obstruction.

Adverse Effects:
- Ondansetron: Very low rate of adverse effects, very well tolerated.
- Promethazine: Hypotension, CNS depression, altered mental status, pain on injection, including tissue necrosis with extravasation, extrapyramidal symptoms, urinary retention
- Metoclopramide: Restlessness, agitation, extrapyramidal symptoms, sedation. Increased GI motility – do not use if suspected bowel obstruction.

Dosage and Administration

Ondansetron
Adult:
4 mg IV/IM/PO/ODT. May repeat x 1 dose as needed.

Pediatric ≥ 4 years old:
4 mg IV/PO/ODT

Pediatric 6 months to 4 years old:
2 mg IV/PO/ODT

Pediatric < 6 months:
BASE CONTACT

Promethazine
Adult:
12.5 mg IV/IM. May repeat x 1 dose as needed.

Metoclopramide
Adult:
10 mg IV/IM.

Pediatric 8-12 years old:
5 mg IV/IM.

Protocol
- Abdominal Pain/Vomiting
- Altitude Illness

Promethazine and Metoclopramide Side effects/Special Notes:
- Drowsiness, dizziness, dry mouth and blurred or double vision are common.
- If hypotension occurs, administer fluid bolus.
- Dystonia and akathisia may occur, and should be treated with diphenhydramine.
- Elderly may become agitated or disoriented. Consider reducing the dose in elderly patients.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**ASPIRIN (ASA)**

**Description**
Aspirin inhibits platelet aggregation and blood clotting and is indicated for treatment of acute coronary syndrome in which platelet aggregation is a major component of the pathophysiology. It is also an analgesic and antipyretic.

**Indications**
- Suspected acute coronary syndrome

**Contraindications**
- Active gastrointestinal bleeding
- Aspirin allergy

**How Supplied**
Chewable tablets 81mg

**Dosage and Administration**
- 324mg PO

**Protocol**
- Chest Pain

**Special Considerations**
- Patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome taking warfarin (Coumadin), clopidogrel (Plavix) or novel oral anticoagulants may still be given aspirin.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
ATROPINE SULFATE

Description
Atropine is a naturally occurring antimuscarinic, anticholinergic substance. It is the prototypical anticholinergic medication with the following effects:
- Increased heart rate and AV node conduction
- Decreased GI motility
- Urinary retention
- Pupillary dilation (mydriasis)
- Decreased sweat, tear and saliva production (dry skin, dry eyes, dry mouth)

Indications
- Symptomatic bradycardia
- 2nd and 3rd degree heart block
- Organophosphate poisoning

Precautions
- Should not be used without medical control direction for stable bradycardias
- Closed angle glaucoma

Adverse Reactions
- Anticholinergic toxidrome in overdose, think “blind as a bat, mad as a hatter, dry as a bone, red as a beet”

Dosage and Administration
Hemodynamically Unstable Bradycardia
Adult:
0.5 mg IV/IO bolus.
Repeat if needed at 3-5 minute intervals to a maximum dose of 3 mg. (Stop at ventricular rate which provides adequate mentation and blood pressure)

Organophosphate: 2 mg initial adult dose and 1 mg if frail/elderly. Base contact for subsequent dosing. (5-10 minutes)

Pediatric:
0.02 mg/kg IV/IO bolus. Minimum dose is 0.1 mg, maximum single dose 0.5 mg

Stable Bradycardia and Poisoning/Overdose
CONTACT BASE

Protocol
- Bradycardia with poor perfusion
- Poisoning/Overdose

Special Considerations
- Atropine causes pupil dilation, even in cardiac arrest settings

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
BENZODIAZEPINES (DIAZEPAM, LORAZEPAM, MIDAZOLAM)

Description
- Benzodiazepines are sedative-hypnotics that act by increasing GABA activity in the brain. GABA is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter, so increased GABA activity inhibits cellular excitation. Benzodiazepine effects include anticonvulsant, anxiolytic, sedative, amnestic and muscle relaxant properties. Each individual benzodiazepine has unique pharmacokinetics related to its relative lipid or water solubility.
- Selection of specific agent as preferred benzodiazepine is at individual agency Medical Director discretion.

Onset & Duration
- Any agent given IV will have the fastest onset of action, typical time of onset 2-3 minutes
- Intranasal administration has slower onset and is less predictable compared to IV administration, however, it may still be preferred if an IV cannot be safely or rapidly obtained. Intranasal route has faster onset compared to intramuscular route.
  - Diazepam should not be given intranasally as it is not well absorbed.
- IM administration has the slowest time of onset.

Indications
- Status epilepticus
- Sedation of the severely agitated/combative patient
- Sedation for cardioversion or transcutaneous pacing (TCP)
- Adjunctive agent for treatment of severe pain (e.g. back spasms) in adults that is uncontrolled by maximum opioid dose – WITH CALL IN ONLY

Contraindications
- Hypotension
- Respiratory depression

Adverse Reactions
- Respiratory depression, including apnea
- Hypotension
- Consider ½ dosing in the elderly for all benzodiazepines

Dosage and Administration

**MIDAZOLAM:**

Seizure or sedation for cardioversion or transcutaneous pacing:

**Adult:**
- **IV/IO route:** 2 mg
  - Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes if still seizing. Contact Base for more than 2 doses
- **IN/IM route (intranasal preferred):** 5 mg
  - Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes if still seizing. Contact Base for more than 2 doses

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Pediatric:

**IV/IO route** 0.1 mg/kg
- Maximum single dose is 2 mg IV. Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes if still seizing. **Contact Base** for more than 2 doses.

**IN/IM route (intranasal preferred):** 0.2 mg/kg.
- Maximum single dose is 5 mg IN or IM. Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes if still seizing. **Contact Base** for more than 2 doses.

**Sedation of severely agitated or combative patient**

**Adult:**
- **IV route:** 2 mg
- **IN/IM route:** 5 mg
  - Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes. **Contact base** for more than 2 doses, unless **Excited Delirium Syndrome** present, in which case up to a total of 3 doses may be given as standing order in order to rapidly sedate patient.

**Pediatric:**
- **CONTACT BASE** before any consideration of sedation of severely agitated/combative child

**Diazepam:**

**Seizure or sedation for cardioversion or transcutaneous pacing:**

**Adult:**
- **IV/IO route:** 5 mg
  - Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes if still seizing. **Contact Base** for more than 2 doses

**Pediatric:**
- **IV/IO route** 0.3 mg/kg
  - Maximum single dose is 5 mg IV. Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes if still seizing. **Contact Base** for more than 2 doses.

**Sedation of severely agitated or combative patient**

**Adult:**
- **IV route:** 5 mg
  - Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes. **Contact base** for more than 2 doses, unless **Excited Delirium Syndrome** present, in which case up to a total of 3 doses may be given as standing order in order to rapidly sedate patient.

**Pediatric:**
- **CONTACT BASE** before any consideration of sedation of severely agitated/combative child

**Lorazepam:**

**Seizure or sedation for cardioversion or transcutaneous pacing:**

**Adult:**
- **IV/IO route:** 1 mg
  - Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes if still seizing. **Contact Base** for more than 2 doses

**IN/IM route (intranasal preferred):** 2 mg
- Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes if still seizing. **Contact Base** for more than 2 doses

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Pediatric:
  **IV route**: 0.05 mg/kg
  - Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes if still seizing. **Contact Base** for more than 2 doses
  **IN/IM route (intranasal preferred)**: 0.1 mg/kg
  - Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes if still seizing. **Contact Base** for more than 2 doses

**Sedation of severely agitated or combative patient**

Adult:
  **IV route**: 2 mg
  **IN/IM route**: 2 mg
  - Dose may be repeated x 1 after 5 minutes. **Contact base** for more than 2 doses, unless **Excited Delirium Syndrome** present, in which case up to a total of 3 doses may be given as standing order in order to rapidly sedate patient

Pediatric:
  - **CONTACT BASE** before any consideration of sedation of severely agitated/combative child

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**Protocol**
- **Synchronized Cardioversion**
- **Transcutaneous Pacing**
- **Seizure**
- **Poisoning/Overdose**
- **Agitated/Combative Patient**

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**Special Considerations**
- All patients receiving benzodiazepines must have cardiac, pulse oximetry monitoring during transport. Continuous waveform capnography recommended.
- Sedative effects of benzodiazepines are increased in combination with opioids, alcohol, or other CNS depressants.
- Coadministration of opioids and benzodiazepines is discouraged and may only be done with direct physician verbal order.
- In elderly patients > 65 years old or small adults < 50kg, lower doses may be sufficient and effective. Consider ½ dosing in these patients.
BENZODIAZEPINES (DIAZEPAM, LORAZEPAM)- ORAL

Description
- Benzodiazepines are sedative-hypnotics that act by increasing GABA activity in the brain. GABA is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter, so increased GABA activity inhibits cellular excitation. Benzodiazepine effects include anticonvulsant, anxiolytic, sedative, amnestic and muscle relaxant properties. Each individual benzodiazepine has unique pharmacokinetics related to its relative lipid or water solubility.
- Selection of specific agent as preferred benzodiazepine is at individual agency Medical Director discretion.

Onset & Duration
- Any agent given IV will have the fastest onset of action, typical time of onset 2-3 minutes
- Intranasal administration has slower onset and is less predictable compared to IV administration, however, it may still be preferred if an IV cannot be safely or rapidly obtained. Intranasal route has faster onset compared to intramuscular route.
- Diazepam should not be given intranasally as it is not well absorbed.
- IM administration has the slowest time of onset.
- A single dose of oral diazepam will be one of the most rapidly absorbed benzodiazepines which along with a quick onset will have a short duration of action despite the long half-life of the drug.

Indications
- Severe Anxiety
- Sedation for Cardioversion or TCP

Contraindications
- Respiratory Depression
- Hypotension

Adverse Reactions
- Respiratory Depression including Apnea
- Hypotension
Dosage and Administration

**DIAZEPAM**
- 2 mg Oral

**LORAZEPAM**
- 0.5 mg Oral

Special Considerations
- All patients receiving benzodiazepines must have cardiac, pulse oximetry monitoring during transport. Continuous waveform capnography recommended.
- Sedative effects of benzodiazepines are increased in combination with opioids, alcohol, or other CNS depressants.
- Coadministration of opioids and benzodiazepines is discouraged and may only be done with direct physician verbal order.
- In elderly patients > 65 years old or small adults < 50kg, lower doses may be sufficient and effective. Consider 1/2 dosing in these patients.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director August, 2019.
CALCIUM

Description
- Cardioprotective agent in hyperkalemia.
- Calcium chloride contains 3 times the amount of elemental calcium contained in the same volume of calcium gluconate. Therefore, 1 g (10 mL) vial of calcium chloride 10% solution contain 273 mg of elemental calcium, whereas 1 g (10 mL) of 10% calcium gluconate contains 90 mg of elemental calcium. For this reason, larger doses of calcium gluconate are required.
- Doses below refer to dose of calcium solution, not elemental calcium.

Indications
- Adult pulseless arrest associated with any of the following clinical conditions:
  - Known hyperkalemia
  - Renal failure with or without hemodialysis history
  - Calcium channel blocker overdose
  - Not indicated for routine treatment of pulseless arrest
  - Calcium channel blocker overdose with hypotension and bradycardia
  - Crush injuries with peaked T waves, widening QRS or loss of P wave; or hemodynamically unstable

Contraindications
- Known hypercalcemia
- Suspected digoxin toxicity (i.e. digoxin overdose)

Side Effects/Notes
- Extravasation of calcium chloride solution may cause tissue necrosis.
- Because of the risk of medication error, if calcium chloride is stocked, consider limiting to 1 amp per medication kit to avoid accidental overdose. Calcium gluconate solution will require 3 amp supply for equivalent dose.
- Must give in separate line from IV sodium bicarb to prevent precipitation/formation of calcium carbonate.
- In setting of digoxin toxicity, may worsen cardiovascular function.

Dosage and Administration

Calcium Gluconate 10% Solution
Adult:
- Pulseless arrest assumed due to hyperkalemia:
  - 3 g (30 mL) slow IV/IO push
- Calcium channel blocker overdose with hypotension and bradycardia:
  - Contact Base for order. 3 g (30 mL) slow IV/IO push. Dose may be repeated every 10 minutes for total of 3 doses
- Crush injuries:
  - 1 g (10 mL) slow IV/IO push (over 2-3 minutes)
  - Contact Base for repeat dose if no EKG change after 5 minutes

Pediatric:
- Calcium channel blocker overdose with hypotension for age and bradycardia:
  - Contact Base for order. 60 mg/kg (0.6 mL/kg), not to exceed 3 g slow IV/IO push not to exceed 2 mL/minute, may repeat every 10 minutes for total of 3 doses

Calcium Chloride 10% Solution
Adult:
- Pulseless arrest assumed due to hyperkalemia:
  - 1 g (10 mL) slow IV/IO push
- Calcium channel blocker overdose with hypotension and bradycardia:
  - Contact Base for order. 1 g (10 mL) slow IV/IO push. Dose may be repeated every 10 minutes for total of 3 doses
- Crush injuries:
  - 1 g (10 mL) slow IV/IO push (over 2-3 minutes)
  - Contact Base for repeat dose if no EKG change after 5 minutes
Pediatric:

- Calcium channel blocker overdose with hypotension for age and bradycardia:
  - Contact Base for order. 20 mg/kg (0.2 mL/kg), not to exceed 1 g slow IV/IO push not to exceed 1 mL/min, may repeat every 10 minutes for total of 3 doses.

Protocol

- Universal Pulseless Arrest
- Poisoning/Overdose
- Crush Injuries
9090 MEDICATIONS

DEXTROSE

Description
Glucose is the body's basic fuel and is required for cellular metabolism. A sudden drop in blood sugar level will result in disturbances of normal metabolism, manifested clinically as a decrease in mental status, sweating and tachycardia. Further decreases in blood sugar may result in coma, seizures, and cardiac arrhythmias. Serum glucose is regulated by insulin, which stimulates storage of excess glucose from the blood stream, and glucagon, which mobilizes stored glucose into the blood stream.

Indications
- Hypoglycemia
- The unconscious or altered mental status patient with an unknown etiology.

Precautions
- None

Dosage and Administration
Adult:
25 gm (250 mL of a 10% solution) IV/IO infusion
Alternative: 25 gm (50 mL of a 50% solution) IV/IO bolus

Pediatric:
<50 kg administer 5 mL/kg of 10% solution (maximum of 250 mL)

Protocol
- Hypoglycemia
- Universal Altered Mental Status
- Seizures
- Poisoning/Overdose
- Psych/Behavioral

Special Considerations
- The risk to the patient with ongoing hypoglycemia is enormous. With profound hypoglycemia and no IV access consider IO insertion.
- Draw blood sample before administration, if possible.
- Use glucometer before administration, if possible.
- Extravasation may cause tissue necrosis; use a large vein and aspirate occasionally to ensure route patency.
- Dextrose can be irritable to the vein and the vein should be flushed after administration.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
DIPHENHYDRAMINE (BENADRYL)

Description
Antihistamine for treating histamine-mediated symptoms of allergic reaction. Also anticholinergic and antiparkinsonian effects used for treating dystonic reactions caused by antipsychotic and antiemetic medications (e.g.: haloperidol, droperidol, reglan, compazine, etc).

Indications
- Allergic reaction
- Dystonic medication reactions or akathisia (agitation or restlessness)

Precautions
- Asthma or COPD, thickens bronchial secretions
- Narrow-angle glaucoma

Side effects
- Drowsiness
- Dilated pupils
- Dry mouth and throat
- Flushing

Drug Interactions
- CNS depressants and alcohol may have additive effects.
- MAO inhibitors may prolong and intensify anticholinergic effects of antihistamines.

Dosage and Administration
**Adults:**
50 mg IV/IO/IM

**Pediatrics:**
1 mg/kg slow IV/IO/IM (not to exceed 50 mg)

Protocol
- Allergy/Anaphylaxis

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
DuoDote™ (NERVE AGENT ANTIDOTE KIT)

Description

Nerve agents can enter the body by inhalation, ingestion, and through skin. These agents are absorbed rapidly and can produce injury or death within minutes. The DuoDote™ Nerve Agent Antidote kit consists of one auto-injector for self and/or buddy administration. One Injector contains 2.1mg atropine and 600mg pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM).

Indications

- Suspected nerve agent exposure accompanied with signs and symptoms of nerve agent poisoning

Injection sites

- Outer thigh- mid-lateral thigh (preferred site)
- Buttocks- upper lateral quadrant of buttock (gluteal) in thin individuals

Instructions

- Place the auto-injector in the dominate hand. Firmly grasp the center of the auto injector with the green tip (needle end) pointing down.
- With the other hand, pull off the gray safety release. The DuoDote™ auto-injector is now ready to be administered.

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9115 MEDICATIONS

- The injection site is the mid-outer thigh. The DuoDote™ auto-injector can inject through clothing. However, make sure pockets at the injection site are empty.

- Swing and firmly push the green tip at a 90-degree angle against the mid-outer thigh. Continue to firmly push until you feel the auto injector trigger.

- No more than three (3) sets of antidotes should be administered.

Special Considerations
- Presence of tachycardia is not a reliable indicator of effective treatment due to potential nicotinic effects of nerve agent exposure. The end-point of treatment is clear dry lung sounds.
- Attempt to decontaminate skin and clothing between injections.

Protocol:
- Overdose and Acute Poisoning

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
EPINEPHRINE (ADRENALIN)

Description
Endogenous catecholamine alpha, beta-1, and beta-2 adrenergic receptor agonist. Causes dose-related increase in heart rate, myocardial contractility and oxygen demand, peripheral vasoconstriction and bronchodilation.

Indications
- Pulseless Arrest
- Anaphylaxis
- Asthma
- Bradycardia with poor perfusion

Adverse Reactions
- Tachycardia and tachydysrhythmia
- Hypertension
- Anxiety
- May precipitate angina pectoris

Drug Interactions
- Should not be added to sodium bicarbonate or other alkaloids as epinephrine will be inactivated at higher pH.

Dosage and Administration
**Adult:**
- **Pulseless Arrest**
  1 mg (10 ml of a 1:10,000 solution), IV/IO bolus.
  Repeat every 3-5 minutes up to maximum of 3 doses. Additional dose may be considered for recurrent arrest after ROSC or narrow complex PEA.
- **Bradycardia with hypotension and poor perfusion refractory to other interventions**
  Continuous infusion titrated to effect: see Vasopressor infusion
- **Asthma:**
  0.3 mg (0.3 ml of a 1:1,000 solution) IM. May repeat dose x 1.
- **Systemic allergic reaction:**
  0.3 mg (0.3 ml of a 1:1,000 solution) IM. May repeat dose x 1.
- **Severe systemic allergic reaction (Anaphylaxis) refractory to IM epinephrine:** Continuous infusion titrated to effect: see Vasopressor infusion
- **ALTERNATIVE to racemic epinephrine: (for stridor at rest)**
  5 mL of 1:1,000 epinephrine via nebulizer x 1

**Epinephrine Auto-Injector:**
- **Systemic allergic reaction:**
  Adult: 0.3 mg IM with autoinjector (adult EpiPen, Auvi-Q)
  Pediatric: 0.15 mg IM with autoinjector (EpiPen Jr., Auvi-Q)

**Pediatric:**
- **Pulseless arrest:**
  0.01 mg/kg IV/IO (0.1 ml/kg of 1:10,000 solution).
  Subsequent doses repeated every 3-5min:  0.01 mg/kg IV/IO (0.1 ml/kg of 1:10,000 solution)
- **Bradycardia (CONTACT BASE)**
  0.01 mg/kg (0.1 ml/kg of 1:10,000 solution) IV/IO
- **Asthma**
  0.01 mg/kg (0.01 ml/kg of 1:1,000 solution) IM
  Alternative: 0.15 mg (0.15 mL of 1:1,000) for <25 kg and 0.3 mg (0.3 mL of 1:1,000) for >25 kg

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9120 MEDICATIONS

**Moderate to Severe Allergic Reactions**

0.01 mg/kg (0.01 ml/kg of 1:1,000 solution) IM  
Alternative: 0.15 mg (0.15 mL of 1:1,000) for <25 kg and 0.3 mg (0.3 mL of 1:1,000) for >25 kg

**Severe systemic allergic reaction (Anaphylaxis) refractory to IM epi (Contact Base):**

0.01 mg/kg (0.1 ml/kg of 1:10,000 solution) IV/IO  
**ALTERNATIVE to racemic epinephrine:** (for stridor at rest)

5 mL of 1:1,000 epinephrine via nebulizer x 1

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**Protocol**

- Universal Pulseless Arrest Algorithm
- Bradycarrhythmia with poor perfusion
- Neonatal Resuscitation
- Allergy and Anaphylaxis Protocol
- Adult Wheezing
- Pediatric Wheezing
- Vasopressor Infusion

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**Special Considerations**

- May increase myocardial oxygen demand and angina pectoris. Use with caution in patients with known or suspected CAD
- Intramuscular injection into the thigh is preferred route and site of administration. Intramuscular injection of epinephrine in the thigh results in higher concentrations of medication versus intramuscular or subcutaneous injection in the upper arm.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director August 2019.
GLUCAGON

Description
Increases blood sugar concentration by converting liver glycogen to glucose. Glucagon also causes relaxation of smooth muscle of the stomach, duodenum, small bowel, and colon.

Onset & Duration
• Onset: variable

Indications
• Altered level of consciousness where hypoglycemia is suspected and IV access is unavailable.
• Hypotension, bradycardia from beta-blocker or calcium channel overdose.

Side Effects
• Tachycardia
• Headache
• Nausea and vomiting

Dosage and Administration
Adult:
Hypoglycemia:
• 1 mg IM
Beta Blocker/Calcium Channel overdose with hypotension and bradycardia:
• 2 mg IV bolus

Pediatric:
Hypoglycemia:
• < 25 kg: 0.5 mg IM.
• > 25 kg: 1 mg IM
Beta Blocker/Calcium Channel overdose with hypotension for age, signs of poor perfusion and bradycardia:
• 0.1 mg/kg IV Bolus, max initial dose 2 mg IV

Protocol
• Hypoglycemia
• Poisoning/Overdose

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**HALOPERIDOL (HALDOL)**

**Description**
Haloperidol is a butyrophenone antipsychotic medication. Haloperidol produces a dopaminergic blockade, a mild alpha-adrenergic blockade, and causes peripheral vasodilation. Its major actions are sedation and tranquilization.

**Onset & Duration**
- Onset: Within 10 minutes after IM administration. Peak effect within 30 minutes
- Duration: 2-4 hours (may be longer in some individuals)

**Indications**
- Sedation of a severely agitated and/or combative patient

**Contraindications**
- Suspected myocardial infarction
- Hypotension
- Respiratory or CNS depression
- Pregnancy

**Precautions**
- Haloperidol may cause hypotension, tachycardia, and prolongation of the QT interval. Use with caution in severe cardiovascular disease.
- Cardiac monitor and establish an IV as soon as possible with all administrations.
- Some patients may experience unpleasant sensations manifested as restlessness, hyperactivity, or anxiety following haloperidol administration.
- Rare instances of neuroleptic malignant syndrome (very high fever, muscular rigidity) have been known to occur after the use of haloperidol.

**Dosage and Administration**
**Adults:**
5-10 mg IM

**Pediatrics (not for use in children <6 years):**
**BASE CONTACT**
Ages 6-12: 2 mg IM
**BASE CONTACT** must be made for additional doses (consider if no effects within 10 minutes)

**Special Considerations**
- Extra-pyramidal reactions have been noted hours to days after treatment, usually presenting as spasm of the muscles of the tongue, face, neck, and back. This may be treated with diphenhydramine.
- Hypotension and tachycardia secondary to haloperidol are usually self-limiting and should be treated with IV fluid bolus.
- Use one half dose in patients age ≥ 65 who are at increased risk of complications.

**Protocol**
- Agitated/Combative Patient Protocol

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
HEMOSTATIC AGENT (QuickClot, Celox, Bloodstop, Actcel, HemCon, ChitoGauze)

Description
QuickClot Combat Gauze is a standard roller or Z-fold gauze impregnated with a clotting agent such as kaolin (a clay containing the active ingredient aluminum silicate) which works on contact with blood to initiate the clotting process (intrinsic pathway) by activating factor XII. This reaction leads to the transformation of factor XII to its’ activated form XIIa, which triggers the clotting cascade.

Mucoadhesive agents such as HemCon, ChitoGauze and Celox utilize a granular chitosan salt derived from the shells of marine arthropods (which are positively charged) to react with and bind to negatively charged red blood cells rapidly forming a cross-linked barrier clot to seal the injured vessels.

Used in conjunction with direct pressure and wound packing these products lead to hemostasis.

Onset and Duration
• Onset of action is 3-5 minutes after wound exposure and clotting action remains unless the dressing and/or the clot is disturbed.

Indications
• Active bleeding from open wounds that cannot be controlled with direct pressure. Most often involving wounds to the scalp, face, neck, axilla, groin or buttocks.

Contraindications
• Not to be used to treat internal bleeding such as intra-abdominal, intra-thoracic or vaginal bleeding.
• Not to be used for minor bleeding that can be controlled by direct pressure.

Precautions
• Bleeding control is achieved via combination of direct pressure and hemostatic gauze packing for a minimum of 3-5 minutes.
• Stabilize patient per General Trauma Care Protocol.
• If a tourniquet is indicated (refer to Tourniquet Protocol), it should be applied first, before application of hemostatic agent.
• DO NOT USE LOOSE GRANULAR OR POWDERED HEMOSTATIC AGENTS. These are out date and will produce exothermic reactions that may cause burns and additional tissue damage.

Procedure
1. Manufacturers may have different recommendations on application of their products. Follow specific manufacturer guidelines for the particular product carried.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**HYDROXOCOBALAMIN (CYANOKIT)**

**Description**
- Cyanide inhibits cytochrome oxidase, thereby arresting cellular respiration and forcing anaerobic metabolism, which leads to lactate production and acidosis and ultimately death. Hydroxocobalamin binds cyanide ions to form cyanocobalamin which is excreted in urine.

**Indications**
- Adult or pediatric patient with suspected cyanide poisoning from any route, including smoke inhalation in an enclosed space, with any of the following clinical signs:
  - Pulseless arrest
  - Coma/unresponsiveness
  - Signs of shock

**Precautions**
- Administer only after basic life support measures have been initiated and always in conjunction with other supportive treatment modalities.

**Adverse Reactions**
- Hypertension
- Allergic reaction/anaphylaxis

**Dosage and Administration**
- **Dosing**
  - **Adult** dose is 5 gm IV
  - **Pediatric** dose is 70 mg/kg up to 5 gm IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Weight by Group</th>
<th>Grey 4 kg</th>
<th>Pink 6.5 kg</th>
<th>Red 8.5 kg</th>
<th>Purple 10.5 kg</th>
<th>Yellow 13 kg</th>
<th>White 16.5 kg</th>
<th>Blue 21 kg</th>
<th>Orange 26.5 kg</th>
<th>Green 33 kg</th>
<th>Adult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dose</td>
<td>275mg (11mL)</td>
<td>450mg (18mL)</td>
<td>600mg (24mL)</td>
<td>725mg (29mL)</td>
<td>900mg (36mL)</td>
<td>1150mg (46mL)</td>
<td>1475mg (59mL)</td>
<td>1850mg (74mL)</td>
<td>2300mg (92mL)</td>
<td>5000mg (200mL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 5 gm vial instructions:
  1. The Cyanokit consists of a 5 gm vial of hydroxocobalamin
  2. Reconstitute: Place the vial in an upright position. Add 200 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection* to the vial using the transfer spike. Fill to the line. *0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection is the recommended diluent (diluent not included in the kit). Lactated Ringer’s Solution and 5% Dextrose Injection have also been found to be compatible with hydroxocobalamin.
  3. Mix: The vial should be repeatedly inverted or rocked, not shaken, for at least 60 seconds prior to infusion.
  4. Infuse Vial: Use vented intravenous tubing, hang and infuse desired dose over 15 minutes.

**Special Considerations**
- It is understood that Cyanokit may not be available to all agencies at all times and therefore is not considered standard of care. Notify receiving facility if Cyanokit used.

**Protocols**
- **Carbon Monoxide Exposure**
- **Burns**

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
IBUPROFEN (ADVIL, MOTRIN)

Description
Ibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that inhibits synthesis of prostaglandins in body tissues by inhibiting at least 2 cyclo-oxygenase (COX) isoenzymes, COX-1 and COX-2. May inhibit chemotaxis, alter lymphocyte activity, decrease proinflammatory cytokine activity, and inhibit neutrophil aggregation; these effects may contribute to anti-inflammatory activity.

Onset & Duration
- Onset: 30-60 minutes
- Duration: 6-8 hours

Indications
- Mild pain

Contraindications
- Aspirin or NSAID allergy
- Peptic ulcer disease
- Chronic kidney disease
- Anticoagulated patient

Adverse Reactions
- Allergy/anaphylaxis
- Hives, angioedema, bronchospasm, rash, hypotension, etc.

Drug Interactions
- Avoid concomitant administration with other NSAID within past 6 hours.

Dosage and Administration
Adult:
600 mg PO

Pediatric:
10 mg/kg PO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Dose (100 mg/5 mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>&lt; 6 months</td>
<td>DO NOT GIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8 kg</td>
<td>6 months-12 months</td>
<td>3 mL (60 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11 kg</td>
<td>1-2 years</td>
<td>4 mL (80 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-16 kg</td>
<td>2-3 years</td>
<td>5 mL (100 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-21 kg</td>
<td>4-5 years</td>
<td>7.5 mL (150 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-27 kg</td>
<td>6-8 years</td>
<td>10 mL (200 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-33 kg</td>
<td>9-10 years</td>
<td>15 mL (300 mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-43 kg</td>
<td>11-12 years</td>
<td>20 mL (400 mg)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protocol
- Pain management

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**IPRATROPIUM BROMIDE (ATROVENT)**

**Description**  
Ipratropium is an anticholinergic bronchodilator chemically related to atropine.

**Onset & Duration**  
- Onset: 5-15 minutes.  
- Duration: 6-8 hours.

**Indications**  
- Bronchospasm

**Contraindications**  
- Do not administer to children < 2 years  
- Soy or peanut allergy is a contraindication to the use of Atrovent metered dose inhaler, not the nebulized solution, which does not have the allergen contained in propellant.

**Adverse Reactions**  
- Palpitations  
- Tremors  
- Dry mouth

**How Supplied**  
- Premixed Container: 0.5 mg in 2.5ml NS

**Dosage and Administration**

**Adult Bronchospasm:**  
Ipratropium (0.5 mg/2.5 ml) along with albuterol in a nebulizer. May repeat 1 time.

**Child (2 yrs – 12 yrs) Mod and Severe Bronchospasm**  
Ipratropium (0.5 mg/2.5 ml) along with albuterol in a nebulizer  
**Not indicated for repetitive dose or continuous neb use**

**Protocol**  
- **Adult Wheezing**  
- **Pediatric Wheezing**

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**KETAMINE**

**Description**
Ketamine is a non-competitive NMDA receptor antagonist which produces complex neuroinhibition resulting in dissociative amnestic and analgesic effects.

**Onset & Duration**
- Onset: IV – Immediate, 1-5 minutes after IM administration.
- Duration: 10-15 minutes

**Indications**
- Analgesia adjunct and alternative to opioid administration, intended to be first line therapy or second line therapy in situations where extreme pain has been unrelieved with appropriate opioid treatment.

**Contraindications**
- Relatively contraindicated in penetrating eye trauma

**Side Effects**
- Laryngospasm: this very rare adverse reaction presents with stridor and respiratory distress. After every administration of ketamine:
  a. Prepare to provide respiratory support including bag-valve-mask ventilation and suction which are generally sufficient in rare cases of laryngospasm.
  b. Institute cardiac monitoring, pulse oximetry and continuous waveform capnography
  c. Establish IV or IO access, check blood glucose
  d. Establish and maintain physical restraint.
- Emergence reaction: presents as anxiety, agitation, dysphoria, apparent hallucinations or nightmares as ketamine is wearing off. For severe reactions, consider benzodiazepine.
- Nausea and Vomiting: always have suction available after ketamine administration. Administer antiemetic as needed.
- Hypersalivation: Suction usually sufficient.
9175 Medications

Dosage and Administration

Analgesia

Adults:
- Slow bolus/infusion of 0.25 mg/kg IV
- 0.5 mg/kg IN/IM
- Contact base for additional doses

Pediatric 13 years and older:
- Slow bolus/infusion of 0.25 mg/kg IV
- 0.5 mg/kg IN/IM
- Contact base for additional doses

Special Considerations

- Ketamine is provided for IM administration in 100 mg/mL concentration
- All cases of ketamine use will be reviewed by the Medical Director.

Protocol

Analgesia

- Extremity Injuries
- Abdominal Pain
- Amputations
- Burns
- Bites/Stings/Snake Bites
- Face and Neck Trauma
- Chest Trauma
- Abdominal Trauma
- Spinal Trauma
**LIDOCAINE 2% SOLUTION**

**Description**
Local anesthetic for relief of pain during intraosseous fluid administration.

**Indications**
- Analgesic for intraosseous infusion

**Side Effects**
- Seizures
- Drowsiness
- Tachycardia
- Bradycardia
- Confusion
- Hypotension

**Precautions**
- Lidocaine is metabolized in the liver. Elderly patients and those with liver disease or poor liver perfusion secondary to shock or congestive heart failure are more likely to experience side effects.

**Dosage and Administration**

**Adult and Pediatric:**
- 0.5 mg/kg IO bolus, slowly, maximum dose is 50 mg

**Protocol**
- Intraosseous Procedure

**Special Notes**
- Seizure from lidocaine toxicity likely to be brief and self-limited. If prolonged, or status epilepticus, treat per seizure protocol
- Treat dysrhythmias according to specific protocol

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**Lidocaine Jelly 2%:**
- Indication – Anesthetic lubricant for nasotracheal intubation
- Contraindication – Known history of hypersensitivity to local anesthetics
- Dosage and Administration
  - Apply a moderate amount of jelly to the endotracheal tube shortly before use.
  - Avoid introducing the jelly into the lumen of the tube
  - If jelly has dried before insertion, reapply

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
9190 MEDICATIONS

MAGNESIUM SULFATE

Description
Magnesium sulfate reduces striated muscle contractions and blocks peripheral neuromuscular transmission by reducing acetylcholine release at the myoneural junction. In cardiac patients, it stabilizes the potassium pump, correcting repolarization. It also shortens the Q-T interval in the presence of ventricular arrhythmias due to drug toxicity or electrolyte imbalance. In respiratory patients, it may act as a bronchodilator in acute bronchospasm due to asthma or other bronchospastic diseases. In patients suffering from eclampsia, it controls seizures by blocking neuromuscular transmission and lowers blood pressure as well as decreases cerebral vasospasm.

Indications
- **Antiarrhythmic**
  - Torsade de pointes associated with prolonged QT interval
- **Respiratory**
  - Severe bronchospasm unresponsive to continuous albuterol, ipratropium, and IM epinephrine.
- **Obstetrics**
  - Eclampsia: Pregnancy > 20 weeks gestational age or post partum with seizures

Precautions
- Bradycardia
- Hypotension
- Respiratory depression

Adverse Reactions
- Bradycardia
- Hypotension
- Respiratory depression

Dosage and Administration
- **Torsades de Pointes suspected caused by prolonged QT interval:**
  - 2 gm, IV bolus.
- **Refractory Severe Bronchospasm:**
  - 2 gm, IV bolus, over 2 minutes.
- **Eclampsia:**
  - 2 gm, IV bolus slowly
  - Mix 4 gm, diluted in 50 ml of Normal Saline (0.9 NS), IV drip over 15-30 minutes.

Protocol
- **Universal Pulseless Arrest Algorithm**
- **Adult wheezing**
- **Obstetric Complications**

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
METHYLPREDNISOLONE (SOLU-MEDROL)

Description
Methylprednisolone is a synthetic steroid that suppresses acute and chronic inflammation and may alter the immune response. In addition, it potentiates vascular smooth muscle relaxation by beta-adrenergic agonists and may alter airway hyperactivity.

Indications
- Anaphylaxis
- Severe asthma
- COPD
- Suspected Addisonian crisis (cardiovascular collapse in patient at risk for adrenal insufficiency)

Contraindications
- Evidence of active GI bleed

Adverse Reactions
Most adverse reactions are a result of long-term therapy and include:
- Gastrointestinal bleeding
- Hypertension
- Hyperglycemia

Dosage and Administration
**Adult:**
125 mg, IV/IO bolus, slowly, over 2 minutes

**Pediatric:**
2 mg/kg, IV/IO bolus, slowly, over 2 minutes to max dose of 125 mg

Protocol
- Adult Wheezing
- Pediatric Wheezing
- Allergy and Anaphylaxis
- Medical Hypotension/shock
- Adrenal Insufficiency

Special Considerations
- Must be reconstituted and used immediately
- The effect of methylprednisolone is generally delayed for several hours.
- Methylprednisolone is not considered a first line drug. Be sure to attend to the patient’s primary treatment priorities (i.e. airway, ventilation, beta-agonist nebulization) first. If primary treatment priorities have been completed and there is time while in route to the hospital, then methylprednisolone can be administered. Do not delay transport to administer this drug

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
NALOXONE (NARCAN)

Description
Naloxone is a competitive opioid receptor antagonist

Onset & Duration
Onset: Within 5 minutes
Duration: 1-4 hours

Indications
- For reversal of suspected opioid-induced CNS and respiratory depression
- Coma of unknown origin with impaired airway reflexes or respiratory depression

Adverse Reactions
- Tachycardia
- Nausea and vomiting
- Pulmonary Edema

Dosage and Administration
Adult:
0.5 mg IV/IO/IM/IN and titrate to desired effect, up to 2 mg total
In cases of severe respiratory compromise or arrest, 2 mg bolus IV/IO/IM is appropriate, otherwise drug should be titrated

With some newer synthetic opioid formulations, higher doses of naloxone may be required. In rare cases of confirmed or strongly suspected opioid overdose with insufficient response to 2mg, higher doses may be used, titrate to effect. Routine use of high dose naloxone should be avoided.

Pediatrics:
0.5 mg IV/IO/IM/IN and titrate to desired effect, up to 2 mg total

Protocol
- Universal Altered Mental Status
- Drug/Alcohol Intoxication
- Poisoning/Overdose

Special Considerations
- Not intended for use unless respiratory depression or impaired airway reflexes are present. Reversal of suspected mild-moderate opioid toxicity is not indicated in the field as it may greatly complicate treatment and transport as narcotic-dependent patients may experience violent withdrawal symptoms
- Patients receiving EMS administered naloxone should be transported to a hospital.
- In the State of Colorado, bystanders, law enforcement, and other first responders can administer naloxone if they feel a person is experiencing an opiate-related drug overdose event (Colorado Revised Statutes §12-36-117.7).

(continued next page)
9210 MEDICATIONS

- There are significant concomitant inherent risks in patients who have received naloxone, including:
  - Recurrent respiratory/CNS depression given short half-life of naloxone
  - Co-existing intoxication from alcohol or other recreational or prescription drugs
  - Acetaminophen toxicity from combination opioid/acetaminophen prescriptions
  - Non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema associated with naloxone use
  - Acute psychiatric decompensation, overdose, SI/HI or psychosis requiring ED evaluation
  - Sudden abrupt violent withdrawal symptoms which may limit decision making capacity
- Given the above risks, it is strongly preferred that patients who have received naloxone be transported and evaluated by a physician. However, if the patient clearly has decision-making capacity he/she does have the right to refuse transport. If adamantly refusing, patients must be warned of the multiple risks of refusing transport.
- If the patient is refusing transport contact base. If any concerns or doubts about decision-making capacity exist, err on the side of transport.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**NITROGLYCERIN (NITROSTAT, NITROQUICK, etc)**

**Description**
Short-acting peripheral venodilator decreasing cardiac preload and afterload

**Onset & Duration**
- Onset: 1-3 min.
- Duration: 20-30 min.

**Indications**
- Pain or discomfort due to suspected Acute Coronary Syndrome
- Pulmonary edema due to congestive heart failure

**Contraindications**
- Suspected right ventricular ST-segment elevation MI (Inferior STEMI pattern plus ST elevation in right sided-precordial leads)
- Hypotension SBP < 100
- Recent use of erectile dysfunction (ED) medication (e.g. Viagra, Cialis)

**Adverse Reactions**
- Hypotension
- Headache
- Syncope

**Dosage and Administration**
- **Chest Pain**: 0.4 mg (1/150 gr) sublingually, every 5 minutes PRN up to a total of 3 doses for persistent CP
- **Pulmonary Edema**: 0.4 mg (1/150 gr) sublingually, every 5 minutes PRN titrated to symptoms and blood pressure
- **Nitropaste**: system specific protocol

**Protocol**
- Chest Pain
- CHF/Pulmonary Edema

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
OPIOIDS (FENTANYL, MORPHINE, HYDROMORPHONE)

Description
Opioid analgesics with desired effects of analgesia, euphoria and sedation as well as undesired effects of respiratory depression and hypotension. A synthetic opioid, fentanyl is 100 times more potent than morphine, and is less likely to cause histamine release.

Indications
- Treatment of hemodynamically stable patients with moderate to severe pain due to traumatic or medical conditions.

Contraindications
- Fentanyl - Hemodynamic instability or shock
- Morphine and hydromorphone – Hypotension, hemodynamic instability, or shock
- Respiratory depression

Caution/Comments:
- Opioids should only be given to hemodynamically stable patients and titrated slowly to effect.
- The objective of pain management is not the removal of all pain, but rather, to make the patient’s pain tolerable enough to allow for adequate assessment, treatment and transport
- Respiratory depression, including apnea, may occur suddenly and without warning, and is more common in children and the elderly. \textbf{Start with 1/2 traditional dose in the elderly.}
- Coadministration of opioids and benzodiazepines is discouraged and may only be done with direct physician verbal order.
- Chest wall rigidity has been reported with rapid administration of fentanyl

Dosage and Administration

\textbf{FENTANYL:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Adult doses may be rounded to nearest 25 mcg increment}
  \item \textbf{Initial dose in adults typically 100 mcg}
  \item \textbf{Strongly consider 1/2 typical dosing in elderly or frail patient}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Adult:}\n
- \textit{IV/IO route}: 1-2 mcg/kg.
  - Dose may be repeated after 5 minutes and titrated to clinical effect to a maximum cumulative dose of 3 mcg/kg
  - Additional dosing requires BASE CONTACT

- \textit{IN route}: 1-2 mcg/kg.
  - Dose may be repeated after 10 minutes after initial IN dose to a maximum cumulative dose of 3 mcg/kg. IV route is preferred for repeat dosing.
  - Additional dosing requires BASE CONTACT

\textbf{Pediatric (1-12 years):}\n
- \textit{IV/IO route}: 1-2 mcg/kg.
  - Dose may be repeated after 5 minutes and titrated to clinical effect to a maximum cumulative dose of 3 mcg/kg.
  - Additional dosing requires BASE CONTACT

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 2020
9230 MEDICATIONS

IN route: 2 mcg/kg.
- Administer a maximum of 1 ml of fluid per nostril
- Dose may be repeated after 10 minutes after initial IN dose to a maximum cumulative dose of 4 mcg/kg. IV route is preferred for repeat dosing.

Pediatric < 1 year: BASE CONTACT

MORPHINE:
Adult:
- IV/IO/IM routes: 5-10 mg.
  - Dose may be repeated after 10 minutes and titrated to clinical effect to a maximum cumulative dose of 10 mg.
  - Additional cumulative dosing > 10 mg requires BASE CONTACT.
  - Morphine may not be given IN as it is poorly absorbed

Pediatric (1-12 years):
- IV/IO/IM routes: 0.1 mg/kg. Maximum single dose is 6 mg
  - Dose may be repeated after 10 minutes and titrated to clinical effect up to maximum cumulative dose of 0.2 mg/kg or 10 mg.
  - Additional cumulative dosing requires BASE CONTACT.
  - Morphine may not be given IN as it is poorly absorbed

Pediatric < 1 year: BASE CONTACT

HYDROMORPHONE:
Adult:
- IV/IO/IM routes: 0.5 mg
  - Dose may be repeated after 10 minutes and titrated to clinical effect up to maximum cumulative dose of 1.5 mg.
  - Additional cumulative dosing requires BASE CONTACT.

Pediatric 1-12 years and ≥ 10kg:
- IV/IO/IM routes: 0.2 mg
  - Repeat dosing requires BASE CONTACT.

Pediatric < 1 years or < 10kg:
- IV/IO/IM routes: with verbal order only. BASE CONTACT for any administration

NOTE: IV route is preferred for all opioid administration because of more accurate titration and maximal clinical effect. IO/IM for all listed opioids and additionally IN for fentanyl are acceptable alternatives when IV access is not readily available. Repeat doses of IN Fentanyl can be given if IV access cannot be established. However greater volumes and repeat IN administration are associated with greater drug run off and may therefore be less effective. Continuous pulse oximetry monitoring is mandatory. Frequent evaluation of the patient’s vital signs is also indicated. Emergency resuscitation equipment and naloxone must be immediately available.

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**Protocol**
- Extremity Injuries
- Chest Pain
- Post Resuscitation Care with ROSC
- Abdominal Pain
- Amputations
- Burns
- Bites/Stings
- Snake Bites

- Face and Neck Trauma
- Chest Trauma
- Abdominal Trauma
- Spinal Trauma

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director  January 2020
9240 MEDICATIONS

ORAL GLUCOSE (GLUTOSE, INSTA-GLUCOSE)

Description
Glucose is the body's basic fuel and is required for cellular metabolism

Indications
• Known or suspected hypoglycemia and able to take PO

Contraindications
• Inability to swallow or protect airway
• Unable to take PO meds for another reason

Administration
All ages: One full tube 15 g buccal.

Protocol
• Universal Altered Mental Status
• Hypoglycemia

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**OXYGEN**

**Description**
Oxygen added to the inspired air increases the amount of oxygen in the blood, and thereby increases the amount delivered to the tissue. Tissue hypoxia causes cell damage and death. Conversely, hyperoxia has been linked with worsened outcomes in acute coronary syndromes and stroke. Therefore, oxygen should not be viewed as a harmless drug where more is better. EMS personnel should add additional oxygen when hypoxia, shock or respiratory distress are present titrating to a normal pulse oximetry reading above 90%.

**Indications**
- Hypoxemia or respiratory distress
- Hypotension/shock states
- Suspected carbon monoxide poisoning
- Obstetrical complications, childbirth
- Pre-intubation oxygenation

**Precautions**
- If the patient is not breathing adequately, the treatment of choice is assisted ventilation, not just oxygen.
- Do not withhold oxygen from any patient in respiratory distress, including COPD patients.

**Administration**
- Use the appropriate oxygen delivery method and flow rate to achieve SpO2 of 90-96% when oxygen therapy is indicated.

**Special Notes**
- Do not use permanently mounted humidifiers. If the patient warrants humidified oxygen, use a single patient use device.
- Adequate oxygenation is assessed clinically and with the SpO2 while adequate ventilation is assessed clinically and with waveform capnography.
9260 MEDICATIONS

PHENYLEPHRINE (INTRANASAL)

Description
- Phenylephrine is an alpha adrenergic agonist. When administered intranasally, it causes vasoconstriction in the nasal mucosa and subsequently decreased bleeding and nasal decongestion.

Indications
- Prior to nasotracheal intubation to induce vasoconstriction of the nasal mucosa
- Nosebleed (epistaxis).

Precautions
- Avoid administration into the eyes, which will dilate pupil.

Dosage and Administration
- Instill two drops of 1% solution, or 2 sprays, in the nostril prior to attempting nasotracheal intubation.
- For patients with active nosebleed, first have patient blow nose to expel clots. Then, administer 2 sprays into affected naris(es).

Protocol
- Nasotracheal intubation
- Epistaxis

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
RACEMIC EPINEPHRINE

Description
Racemic epinephrine 2.25% is an aqueous solution that delivers 11.25 mg of racemic epinephrine per 0.5mL for use by inhalation only. Inhalation causes local effects on the upper airway as well as systemic effects from absorption. Vasoconstriction may reduce swelling in the upper airway, and β effects on bronchial smooth muscle may relieve bronchospasm.

Onset & Duration
- Onset: 1-5 minutes
- Duration: 1-3 hours

Indications
- Stridor at rest

Side Effects
- Tachycardia
- Palpitations
- Muscle tremors

Dosage and Administration
0.5 ml racemic epinephrine (acceptable dose for all ages) mixed in 3 mL saline, via nebulizer at 6-8 LPM to create a fine mist and administer over 15 minutes.

Protocol
- Pediatric Stridor/Croup

Special Considerations
- Racemic epi is heat and photo-sensitive
- Once removed from the refrigerator, the unopened package is stable at room temperature until the expiration date stated on the package.
- Do not confuse the side effects with respiratory failure or imminent respiratory arrest.
- If no racemic epinephrine is available, consider 5 mL of 1:1,000 epinephrine x 1 via nebulizer at 6-8 LPM to create a fine mist and administer over 15 minutes.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**SODIUM BICARBONATE**

**Description**
Sodium bicarbonate is an alkalotic solution, which neutralizes acids found in the body. Acids are increased when body tissues become hypoxic due to cardiac or respiratory arrest.

**Indications**
- Tricyclic overdose with arrhythmias, widened QRS complex or hypotension.
- Suspected hyperkalemic pulseless arrest: consider in patients with known renal failure/dialysis.
- Crush injuries immediately prior to release

**Contraindications**
- Metabolic and respiratory alkalosis
- Hypocalcemia
- Hypokalemia

**Adverse Reactions**
- Metabolic alkalosis
- Paradoxical cerebral intracellular acidosis
- Sodium bolus can lead to volume overload

**Drug Interactions**
- May precipitate in calcium solutions.
- Alkalization of urine may increase half-lives of certain drugs.
- Vaspressors may be deactivated.

**Dosage and Administration**
**Adults and children (> 10 kg), 8.4%**
Tricyclic OD with hypotension or prolonged QRS > 0.10 sec or suspected hyperkalemia-related pulseless arrest:
- 1 mEq/kg slow IV push. Repeat if needed in 10 minutes.

**Crush injuries**
50 mEq IV/IO immediately prior to release

**Protocol**
- Universal Pulseless Arrest
- Poisoning/Overdose

**Special Considerations**
- Sodium bicarbonate administration increases CO₂ which rapidly enters cells, causing a paradoxical intracellular acidosis.
- Sodium bicarb is no longer recommended for routine use in prolonged cardiac arrest. Its use in pulseless arrest should be limited to known or suspected hyperkalemia (e.g. dialysis patient), or arrest following tricyclic overdose.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director August, 2019.
TOPICAL OPHTHALMIC ANESTHETICS

Description
Proparacaine and tetracaine are local anesthetics approved for ocular administration for relief of eye pain caused by corneal abrasion or chemical injury.

Indications
- Pain secondary to eye injuries and corneal abrasions.
- Topical anesthetic to facilitate eye irrigation.

Contraindications
- Known allergy to local anesthetics.
- Globe lacerations or rupture.

Precautions
- Transient burning/stinging when initially applied.

Dosage and Administration
- Instill 2 drops into affected eye. Contact Base for repeat dosing.

Special Considerations
- This is single patient use. Unused portions should be discarded and only new bottles may be used.
- Do not administer until patient consents to transport and transport has begun.
- Topical ophthalmic anesthetics should never be given to a patient for self-administration.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
**VASOPRESSOR CONTINUOUS INFUSION – ADULT PATIENTS ONLY**

**Description:**

**Epinephrine:** Preferred vasopressor for all indications.
- Endogenous catecholamine alpha, beta-1, and beta-2 adrenergic receptor agonist.
  Causes dose-related increase in heart rate, myocardial contractility and oxygen demand, peripheral vasoconstriction and bronchodilation

**Dopamine:** may be used as an alternative vasopressor for indications of hypotension or bradycardia, but not for anaphylaxis or status asthmaticus.
- Endogenous catecholamine chemically related to epinephrine and norepinephrine.
  Increases blood pressure through combination of dopamine, alpha and beta receptor effects leading to increased heart rate, contractility and peripheral vasoconstriction.

**Indications:**

**Epinephrine:**
- Severe Allergic Reaction/Anaphylaxis
- Hypotension with poor perfusion refractory to adequate fluid resuscitation (typically 30 mL/kg crystalloid)
- Bradycardia with signs of poor perfusion

**Dopamine:**
- Hypotension with poor perfusion refractory to adequate fluid resuscitation (typically 30 mL/kg crystalloid)
- Bradycardia with signs of poor perfusion

**Contraindications:**

- Do not use vasopressor infusion in PEDIATRIC patients (age less than 12 years)

**Adverse Reactions**

- Dysrhythmia
- Hypertension
- Anxiety
- Angina

**Drug Interactions**

- Do not add to sodium bicarbonate or other alkaloids as epinephrine will be inactivated at higher pH.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Dosage and Administration:

Epinephrine:
- **Mix**: inject 1 mg epinephrine into 1000 mL Normal Saline bag to achieve 1mcg/mL concentration (This means 1 mL of 1:1000 or 10 mL of 1:10,000 – either way 1 mg of drug). Use macro drip set.
- **Adult IV/IO**: Begin IV/IO infusion wide open to gravity to give small aliquots of fluid. **Typical volumes are less than 100 mL of total fluid**, as typical doses are expected to be < 100 mcg. Titrate to desired hemodynamic effect with goal BP of > 90 mmHg systolic, improved respiratory status (bronchodilation), and improved perfusion/mentation.

Dopamine:
- **Mix**: 400 mg in 250 ml NS or 800 mg in 500 ml NS to produce concentration of 1600 mcg/mL.
- **Adult IV/IO**: 5-20 mcg/kg/min, Start at 5 mcg/kg/min, Titrate dose up 5 mcg/kg/min every 5 min to a max of 20 mcg/kg/min to desired hemodynamic effect.

Protocol
- **Post-Resuscitation Care with ROSC**
- **Bradycardia with Poor Perfusion**
- **Allergy and Anaphylaxis**
- **Medical Hypotension/Shock**
- **Overdose and Acute Poisoning**

Special Considerations
- May increase myocardial oxygen demand and angina pectoris. Use with caution in patients with known or suspected CAD

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
PIT CREW CPR (5 RESPONDERS)

POSITION 1
- Initial Pt. assessment
- Move Pt. to workable area
- Perform uninterrupted compressions for 2 min
- Assist position 2 while off compressions

POSITION 2
- Apply monitor pads
- Defibrillate
- Cycle with Position 1 every 2 min
- Place Lucas with Position 1

POSITION 3
- Manage Airway passive oxygenation
- Prepare l-gel or intubation

POSITION 4
- IV/IO access
- Administer medication

POSITION 5
- Team lead
- Timekeeping

2ND DUE
- Scribe/Timekeeper
- Scene Liaison
- Egress
MCI

Can they Walk?
  Yes

Can they Talk?
  Yes

Any Penetrating Trauma?
  No

Do they have a Pulse?
  Yes

Life Saving Intervention Needed
  Yes

Obey Commands
  No

Obvious Signs of Death
  Yes

Respiratory Distress
  Yes

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 2020.
CARDIAC ALERT CHECKLIST

Patient Name: ___________________________ DOB: ______________

Baseline Vitals BP: ____________ Pulse: _______ Respiration: _______ SpO₂: ____________

Dispatch Time: ________________ Contact: ________________

Transport: ________________ Activation: ________________ ED Arrival: ________________

1. Patient with active chest pain or discomfort, dyspnea or diaphoresis consistent with an acute coronary syndrome (Less than 12 hours).................................................................................................................................

AND

2. 1mm ST segment elevation is present in at least two (2) anatomically contiguous leads (Attach 12 Lead)....................................................................................................................

3. No wide complex QRS (Paced Rhythm, LBBB, other).............................................................................................................................

4. Patient is 35-85 years old .................................................................................................................................................................

All of the above criteria must be checked in order to activate a "Cardiac Alert" from the field!!
If unsure of cardiac alert, call and discuss with receiving facility.

Information that MUST be communicated to ED physician and Cardiologist.

5. Patient is currently on an anticoagulant (ex. Coumadin, Xarelto, Eliquis, Pradaxa)........................................................................................................................................

6. Patient does, or does not have an allergy to contrast dye...........................................................................................................

***Cardiac Monitor Transmitted to Cardiac Catheterization Lab of Destination by Paramedic #_______***
Platteville Gilcrest Fire Protection District

Stroke Alert Checklist

Patient Name: _______________________________ Date of Birth: ____________

Information / History From: ___________________________ Phone: ____________

Bring contact person to the hospital with patient if possible

Facial Droop: (Have Patient Smile)  Abnormal

Normal: Both sides of face move equally
Abnormal: One side of the face does not move as well □

Arm Drift: (Have Patient Hold Arms Out For 10 Seconds)

Normal: Both arms move equally or not at all
Abnormal: One arm drifts compared to the other or not at all □

Speech: (Have Patient Speak a Simple Sentence)

Normal: Patient uses correct words with no slurring
Abnormal: Slurred or inappropriate words or mute □

Time: (Last Known Time Patient Was at Baseline or Deficit Free)

Less Than 7 Hours

Time: ____________ Date: ____________ □

To activate a “Stroke Alert” from the field, at least one of the above neurological criteria

AND time less than 12 hours must be checked!!

Patient Information Only:  Yes  No

1. Blood Glucose is between 50 mg / dL and 400 mg / dL: ________________ mg / dL □ □
2. Hypertension: (Systolic is > 185. Diastolic is > 110): ______ / ________ □ □
3. Seizure at onset of stroke: □ □
4. Current use of anticoagulation (Coumadin, Pradaxa, Xarelto): □ □
5. Neurosurgery (Head / Spine) or serious head trauma or stroke within last 3 months. □ □
6. Major Surgery within the last 12 weeks. □ □

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director January 1, 2019.
Platteville Gilcrest Fire Protection District
Sepsis Alert Checklist

Patient Name___________________________________ DOB___________________
Date_______CR#______________________________ PCR#________________________

Are there two or more SIRS criteria? Evaluate potential SIRS Criteria:
____ Temp < 36C (96.8F) or > 38C (100.4F)
____ HR > 90 (or tachycardic for age)
____ RR > 20 or mechanical ventilation (or tachypneic for age)
____ Suspected or confirmed infection (recent antibiotic use)

Is there evidence of hypoperfusion? (Septic Shock) (ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING):
____ Hypotension for age
____ Altered mental status (excluding simple febrile seizure)
____ Delayed capillary refill AND mottling
____ Systolic BP < 90 mmHg
____ MAP <65
____ Sustained EtCO2 <25mmHg

Meets Sepsis Alert Check List YES NO

If Septic Shock Criteria
IV fluid bolus @ 30mL/kg (if no sign of fluid overload) establish 2 large bore IV’s
Transport to closest appropriate hospital

For ongoing hypotension, poor perfusion or pulmonary edema, consider Vasopressor Infusion (adult patients only)

Paramedic_______________________________
Appendix D – EMS Response, Treatment, Transport, and Delivery to Hospital of Highly Infectious Patients

Purpose

Provide guidance to protect the health and safety of EMS and first responders while providing appropriate medical treatment for patients with suspected or confirmed Ebola or other highly infectious diseases including transport to an appropriate medical facility for assessment and medical treatment.

Goal

To develop a general guideline for EMS response to a patient under investigation (PUI)/confirmed Ebola or highly infectious disease patient during a(n):

- 9-1-1 request for service with signs or symptoms of Ebola
- Local Public Health Agency (LPHA) request for PUI/confirmed Ebola patient transport
- Interfacility transport request for PUI/confirmed Ebola patient

Partners

On all PUI or confirmed Ebola or other highly infectious disease cases EMS works in partnership with the following agencies:

- CDPHE
  - Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Division (DCEED)
  - Health Facilities and EMS Division (HFEMSD)
  - Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response (OEPR)
  - Local Public Health Agencies (LPHA)
  - State-agreed Ebola EMS transport agencies

PGFPD should collaborate with Weld County Public Health, emergency management and health care coalition to develop response and transport plans according to current CDC guidelines http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/emergency-services/ems-systems.html for PUI/confirmed Ebola patients.

Plan

Ebola and other highly infectious diseases pose a high risk to public health and can place EMS providers at risk for exposure especially during the late stages of the disease. To limit the possibility of Ebola transmission, it is important that any agency responding to, treating, or transporting a suspected or confirmed Ebola patient develop specific Ebola policies, procedures, protocols, and actively train to maintain proficiency. Responding to and transporting a suspected or confirmed Ebola patient is labor and equipment intensive and should only be performed by qualified and trained responders. If a 9-1-1 response indicates a potential highly infectious disease patient and PGFPD is unable to appropriately care for or transport the patient and provide proper PPE http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/ppe/guidance.html and resources for the EMS crew, PGFPD should request state-agreed EMS assets through the CDPHE.
9-1-1 Response

Despite diligent monitoring by the LPHA, CDPHE, and CDC, a person who has had contact with a highly infectious and traveled to the United States might circumvent the screening system and end up dialing 9-1-1 once ill. It is important that all Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) along with EMS agencies properly screen callers and patients with recent travel to a country currently being monitored for Ebola or other highly infectious disease who exhibit one or more of the following signs and symptoms:

- Fever
- Severe headache
- Muscle pain
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Abdominal pain
- Unexplained hemorrhage

Note: Not all monitored travelers who access 9-1-1 for an emergency should be considered suspected of having Ebola if the complaint is not consistent with Ebola or other highly infectious disease signs and symptoms.

It is crucial that EMS responding crews practice scene safety, scene size-up, and proper use of PPE [http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/ppe/guidance.html] on all responses. If an EMS crew encounters a situation where signs and symptoms indicate potential Ebola or other highly infectious disease and a patient has traveled from a country with widespread transmission of the disease or has had contact with an infectious disease patient within 21 days of experiencing symptoms:

- Maintain a safe distance until proper PPE is donned- (at least three feet) [http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/ppe/guidance.html]
- Provide appropriate medical treatment for the patient consistent with patient presentation
- Contact EMS Chief to determine plan - ready appropriate vehicle or transfer care to one of the state-agreed EMS Ebola/highly infectious disease transport agencies
- Contact CDPHE to collaborate on appropriate care and determine patient disposition
  
  *303-692-2700 during working hours*
  
  or
  
  **Afterhours 303-370-9395**

- Transport the patient to the most appropriate facility according to CDC guidelines [http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/emergency-services/ems-systems.html]

Public Safety Answering Points

Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) are the cornerstone of public protection when 9-1-1 is activated. The safety of the EMS providers responding to an emergency call depends on information provided by the PSAP dispatcher. PSAPs should follow the CDC Guidelines [http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/emergency-services/ems-systems.html] for DISPATCH/9-1-1 PSAPS which include asking about recent travel to an Ebola monitored country.
Considerations in developing local EMS response for calls received through a PSAP:

- Has the PSAP for the EMS agency implemented the CDC guidelines http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/emergency-services/ems-systems.html regarding Ebola?
- Is the PSAP screening for symptoms and travel?
- Is the PSAP relaying pertinent call information to the responders?
- Is there a secure communication mode in place for dispatching a potential Ebola response?
- Are there confidential radio codes in place that only the PSAP and agencies know to refer to an Ebola or other highly infectious disease patient and response to prevent unintentional media release?
- Does the PSAP have a protocol in place to contact the local public health agency, EMS agency management, the appropriate response unit and other essential agency personnel necessary for an Ebola or other highly infectious disease response?

Response

- If contacted by Weld County Public Health for a PUI, non-emergent response is recommended.
- If unknown, respond per discretion of dispatch or BC
- Contact EMS Chief for possible response and/or coordination with Weld County Public Health /CDPHE

Treatment

Due to the highly infectious properties of Ebola and other highly infectious diseases, EMS treatment should be limited to only necessary care depending upon the situation, per CDC Guidelines (Interim Guidance for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems and 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) for Management of Patients Under Investigation (PUIs) for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in the United States and medical direction http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/emergency-services/ems-systems.html.

- If PPE has not been donned prior to patient contact, maintain at least a three-foot buffer between the EMS provider and the patient.
- Ensure all EMS providers have appropriate PPE donned if they will have any patient contact which includes moving the patient to and from the gurney.
- IV insertion only if patient condition requires it for specific treatment
- **Base Contact** suggested for specified treatment based on patient condition
  - Antiemetic
  - Benzo for anxiety
  - Pain Management
  - Other supportive care required
**Transport**

Ebola or other highly infectious disease patients late in the disease stage can lose a significant amount of fluids both orally and rectally. EMS crews should avoid performing unnecessary interventions during transport to reduce the potential risk of Ebola transmission.

- Properly wrap the patient compartment area with the decon tarps
- Notify Weld County Public Health/CDPHE early in the response to determine the most appropriate facility. Most likely transport facility will be either Denver Health or UC Health Aurora (AIP)
- Consider requesting Banner Health or Denver Health for transport if staffing and vehicles are limited
- **DO NOT** call for helicopter transport
- Provide only supportive measures- suction, antiemetic, sedation/pain control- **DO NOT** use needles or attempt intubation while actively moving
- **Base Contact** for life saving measures

**Delivery to hospital and decontamination**

During any response and transport of a PUI or confirmed Ebola patient, EMS agencies must work in collaboration with the Weld County Public Health and CDPHE to determine the proper receiving facility for the patient. Considerations when delivering an Ebola or other highly infectious disease patient:

Once the patient is transferred to the facility, EMS will need to properly:

- Decontaminate the ambulance and gurney according to CDC guidelines [http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/emergency-services/ems-systems.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/emergency-services/ems-systems.html)
- Determine steps for crew monitoring if needed- consult LPHA

**LPHA Request for EMS Transport of Monitored Patient**

If a person being monitored by a LPHA starts showing signs and symptoms of illness, the LPHA will call CDPHE to discuss the situation as described in the Traveler Monitoring Protocol. The protocol “Disease Control Steps for Responding to a Person under Investigation (PUI) for Ebola” details the steps public health will follow to respond to a PUI. If it is determined that a PUI needs to be transported by EMS, public health will consider the following, relying on the LPHA to provide information about local EMS systems:

- Can local EMS safely handle the response and transport?
- Does the local EMS agency have proper PPE [http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/ppe/guidance.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/ppe/guidance.html) for an Ebola patient, trained on donning and doffing of PPE and have adequate personnel and vehicles to perform the transport?
Is it more appropriate to use a state-agreed asset to provide the response or transport?

If the local EMS agency is not able to handle the transport, the LPHA will contact CDPHE to arrange for state-agreed EMS assets to provide response and transport consistent with the Emergency Medical Services Ebola Communication Plan. If the local EMS agency is able to handle the suspected or confirmed Ebola patient, the state-agreed EMS transport agencies should be contacted to provide technical assistance to the local EMS agency. LPHAs have plans in place that take into consideration local factors for EMS transport. These plans should be made in advance of responding to a PUI.

Response, transport and delivery to a designated ETC or EAH should follow the considerations found in the above Safety, Treatment, Transport and Delivery to Hospital and Decontamination sections.

**Interfacility Transport Request**

If a PUI or confirmed Ebola patient needs to be transported from a medical facility to an ETC or EAH, the facility will contact the LPHA and CDPHE to arrange for state-agreed EMS assets to provide response and transport consistent with the *Emergency Medical Services Ebola Communication Plan Appendix G.3*

Response, transport and delivery to a designated ETC or EAH should follow the considerations found in the above Safety, Treatment, Transport and Delivery to Hospital and Decontamination sections.

Approved by Platteville Gilcrest FPD Medical Director August 2019.
The following is a list of approved medical abbreviations. In general, the use of abbreviations should be limited to this list.

A&O x0-4 → Alert and Oriented
ABC → Airway, Breathing, Circulation
abd → abdomen
A-Fib → atrial fibrillation
AKA → above knee amputation
AAA → abdominal aortic aneurysm
AC → antecubital
ACLS → Advanced Cardiac Life Support
AED → Automated External Defibrillator
ALS → Advanced Life Support
aloc → altered level of consciousness
AMA → against medical advice
AMI → Acute Myocardial Infarction
AMS → altered mental status
ASA → acetyl salicylic acid (Aspirin)

BBB → Bundle Branch Block
BBS → bilateral breath sounds
BGL / BG → blood glucose
BKA → below knee amputation
BLS → Basic Life Support
BP → blood pressure
BS → breath sounds
BVM → Bag Valve Mask

C/O → complaining of
CA → Cancer
CABG → Coronary Artery Bypass Graft
CAD → Coronary Artery Disease
C/C → Chief Complaint
CHF → Congestive Heart Failure
CNS → central nervous system
CO → Carbon Monoxide
COPD → Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CP → Chest Pain
CPR → Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CSF → cerebrospinal fluid
CTL → cervical, thoracic, lumbar
CVA → Cerebral Vascular Accident

D5W → 5% Dextrose in water
D10 → 10% Dextrose
D50 → 50% Dextrose
DKA → diabetic ketoacidosis
DNR → Do Not Resuscitate
DOA → Dead on Arrival
DT → Delirium Tremens
DVT → deep vein thrombosis

ECG → Electrocardiogram
ED / ER → Emergency Department
EJ → external jugular
EKG → Electrocardiogram
EPI → Epinephrine
ETT → Endotracheal Tube
ETOH → ethyl alcohol
Fx → fracture

g → gauge

GCS → Glasgow Coma Scale

GI → gastrointestinal

GSW → gunshot wound

gttS → drops

GYN → gynecology (gynecological)

Hg → Mercury

HPI → history of present illness

HR → Heart Rate

HTN → hypertension

Hx → history

ICP → intracranial pressure

IM → intramuscular

IO → Intraosseous

IV → intravenous

JVD → jugular vein distention

kg → kilogram

K → Potassium

KVO → Keep Vein Open
Lb / lbs → pound(s)
LLQ → left lower quadrant
LMP → last menstrual period
LPM → liters per minute
LOC → level of consciousness
LR → lactated ringers
LS → lung sounds
LUQ → left upper quadrant
LVH → Left Ventricular Hypertrophy

MAE → moves all extremities
MAP → mean arterial pressure
mg → milligram(s)
mcg → microgram
MCI → mass casualty incident
MDI → metered dose inhaler
mEq → milliequivalent
MI → Myocardial Infarction
mL → milliliter
mmHg → millimeters of mercury
MVA / MVC → motor vehicle accident

NC → Nasal Cannula
Neb → Nebulizer
NG → nasogastric
NKA → No Known Allergies
NKDA → No Known Drug Allergies
NPA → nasopharyngeal airway
NRB → non-rebreather mask
NS / NSS → normal saline
NSR → normal sinus rhythm
NT → non-tender
NTG → Nitroglycerine
N/V → nausea/vomiting
N/V/D → nausea/vomiting/diarrhea

O2 → Oxygen
OB / OBGYN → obstetrics/gynecology
OPA → oropharyngeal airway

P → Pulse
PAC → Premature Atrial Contractions
PALP → palpation
PALS → Pediatric Advanced Life Support
PCN → Penicillin
PE → Pulmonary Edema or Pulmonary Embolism
PEA → Pulseless Electrical Activity
PEEP → positive end-expiratory pressure
PERRL → pupils equal, round, and reactive to light
PMHX → past medical history
PO → by mouth
POV → privately owned vehicle
PSVT → paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
Pt → patient
PTA → prior to arrival
PRN → as needed
PVC → Premature Ventricular Contraction
RLQ → right lower quadrant
ROSC → return of spontaneous circulation
RR → respiratory rate
RUQ → right upper quadrant

SaO2 → systemic arterial oxygen saturation
SpO2 → oxygen saturation by pulse oximeter
SpCO → carbon monoxide saturation by pulse oximeter
SL NTG → sublingual Nitroglycerin
SNF → skilled nursing facility
SNT → soft non-tender
SOB → shortness of breath
SQ → Subcutaneous
SR → Sinus Rhythm
STEMI → ST elevated myocardial infarction
ST → Sinus Tachycardia
SVT → Supraventricular Tachycardia
SZ → Seizure

TCP → transcutaneous pacing
TIA → Transient Ischemic Attack
TKO → to keep open
Tx → treatment, transport

URI - upper respiratory infection
UTI → Urinary Tract Infection

V-fib / VF → Ventricular Fibrillation
VS → vital signs
V-tach / VT → Ventricular Tachycardia
Yo / y/o / YOA → years old (years of age)

M → Male
F → Female
+ → positive
- → negative
= → equal
< → less than
> → greater than
L → left
R → right