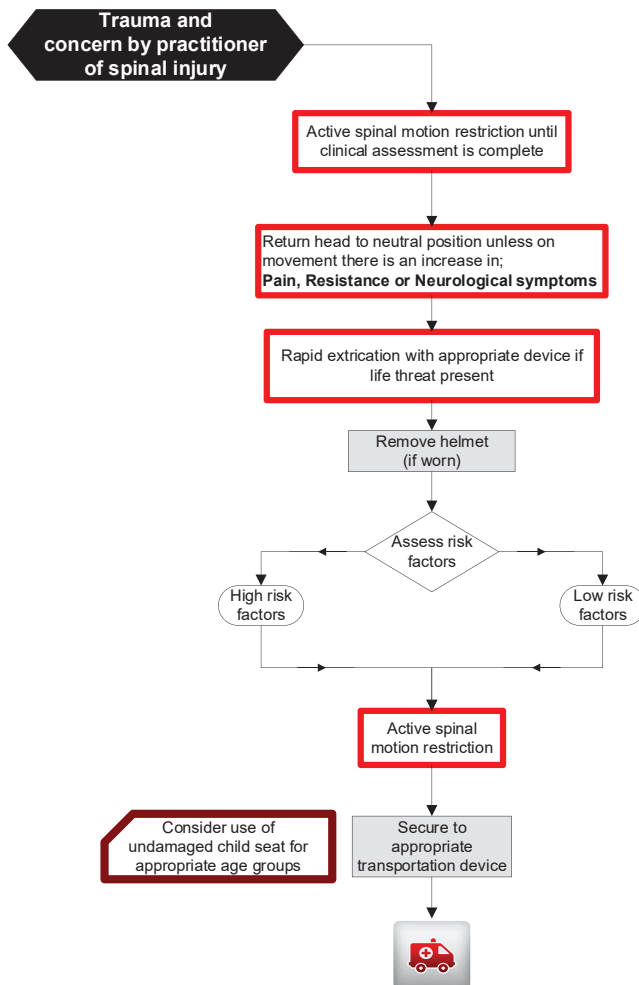


Spinal Injury Management

4.8.8
Version 4, 12/2020

EMT

**High risk factors:-** any of the following;

- ☐ dangerous mechanism of injury
- ☐ fall from a height of greater than 1 metre or 5 steps
- ☐ axial load to the head or base of the spine
- for example;
 - diving, high-speed motor vehicle collision, rollover motor accident, ejection from a motor vehicle, accident involving motorised recreational vehicle, bicycle collision, horse riding accident, pedestrian v vehicle.
- ☐ impaired awareness (alcohol/ drug intoxication, confused /uncooperative or ALoC)
- ☐ age 65 years or older
- ☐ age 2 years or younger incapable of verbal communication

Spinal injury rule in considerations;

- ☐ any significant distracting injuries
- ☐ impaired awareness (alcohol/ drug intoxication, confused /uncooperative or ALoC)
- ☐ Immediate onset of spinal/ midline back pain
- ☐ hand or foot weakness (motor issue)
- ☐ altered or absent sensation in the hands or feet (sensory issue)
- ☐ priapism
- ☐ history of past spinal problems, including previous spinal surgery or conditions that predispose to instability of the spine.
- ☐ Unable to actively rotate their neck 45 degrees to the left and right.

PHECC Spinal Injury Management Standard

- ☐ Active spinal motion restriction; using inline techniques with or without spinal injury management devices to reduce spinal column motion.

Unlikely to have a clinically significant spinal injury**Low risk factors:-** any two or more of;

- ☐ involved in a minor rear-end motor vehicle collision
- ☐ comfortable in a sitting position
- ☐ ambulatory at any time since the injury
- ☐ no midline cervical spine tenderness
- ☐ no spinal column/ midline pain
- And** are able to actively rotate their neck 45 degrees to the left and right