

Hypothermia / Frostbite



History

- * Age, very young and old
- * Exposure to decreased temperatures but may occur in normal temperatures
- * Past medical history / Medications
- * Drug use: Alcohol, Barbiturates
- * Infections / Sepsis
- * Length of exposure / Wetness / Wind chill

Signs and Symptoms

- * Altered mental status / coma
- * Cold, clammy
- * Shivering
- * Extremity pain or sensory abnormality
- * Bradycardia
- * Hypotension or shock

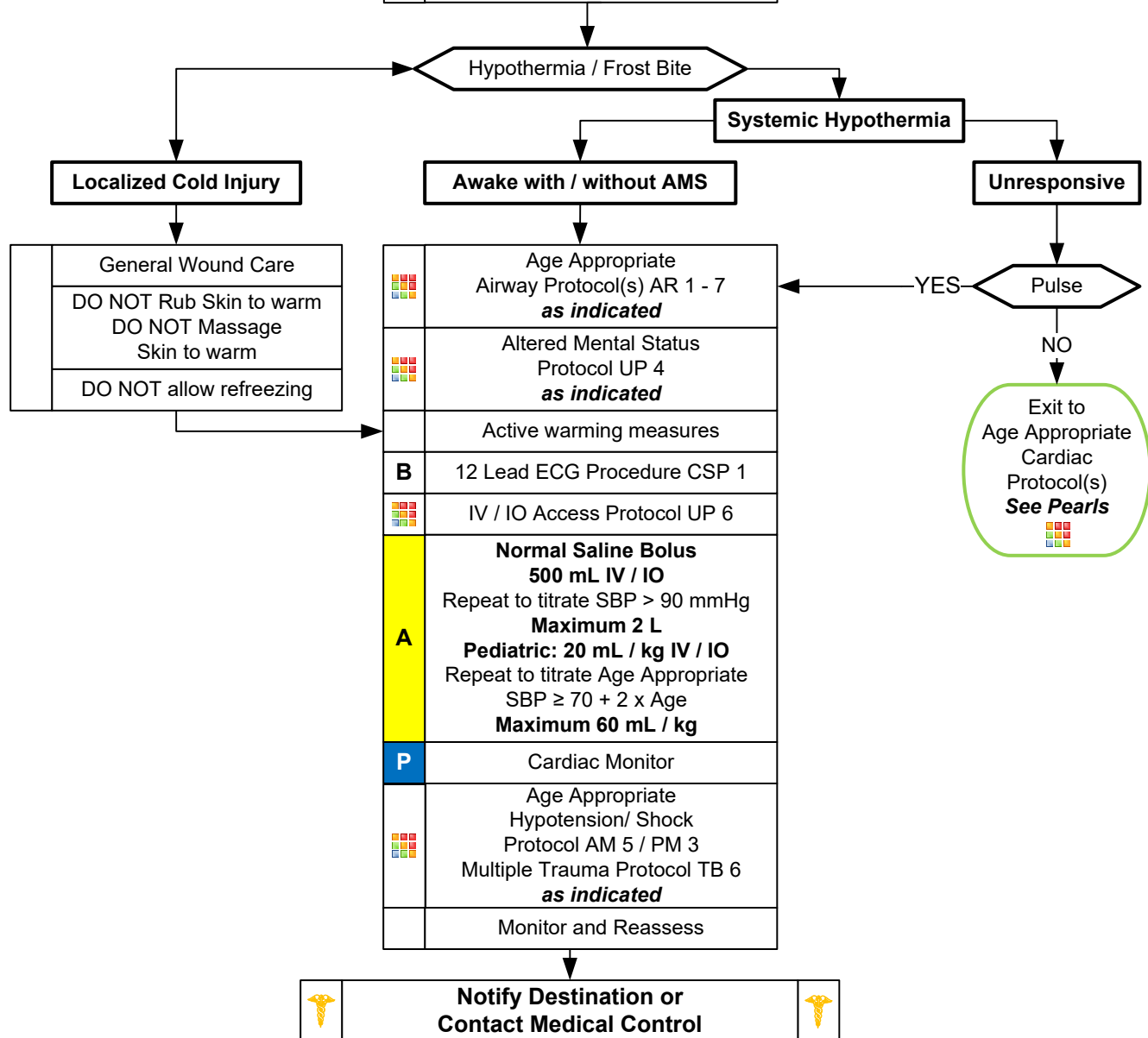
Differential

- * Sepsis
- * Environmental exposure
- * Hypothyroidism
- * Hypoglycemia
- * CNS dysfunction
 - Stroke
 - Head injury
 - Spinal cord injury

Temperature Measurement Procedure
if available

Temperature Measurement should NOT delay treatment of hypothermia

	Remove wet clothing Dry / Warm Patient
	Passive warming measures
	Blood Glucose Analysis Procedure ASP 4
	Age Appropriate Diabetic Protocol AM 2 / PM 2 as indicated





Hypothermia / Frostbite



Pearls

- * **Recommended Exam: Mental Status, Heart, Lungs, Abdomen, Extremities, Neuro**
- * **NO PATIENT IS DECLARED DECEASED UNTIL WARMED TO NEAR NORMAL BODY TEMPERATURES**
(Body temperature $\geq 93.2^{\circ}\text{F}$, 32°C .)
- * **Temperature measurement:**
 - Obtain and document patient temperature if able.
 - Many thermometers and routes of measurement are available.
 - Order of preference for route of measurement: Rectal > oral > temporal > axillary.
 - Many thermometers do not register temperature below 93.2°F
- * **Hypothermia categories:**
 - Mild $90 - 95^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($32 - 35^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Moderate $82 - 90^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($28 - 32^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Severe $< 82^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($< 28^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- * **Mechanisms of hypothermia:**
 - Radiation: Heat loss to surrounding objects via infrared energy (60% of most heat loss.)
 - Convection: Direct transfer of heat to the surrounding air.
 - Conduction: Direct transfer of heat to direct contact with cooler objects (important in submersion.)
 - Evaporation: Vaporization of water from sweat or other body water losses.
- * Contributing factors of hypothermia: Extremes of age, malnutrition, alcohol or other drug use.
- * If the temperature is unable to be measured, treat the patient based on the suspected temperature.
- * **CPR:**
 - Severe hypothermia may cause cardiac instability and rough handling of the patient theoretically can cause ventricular fibrillation. This has not been demonstrated or confirmed by current evidence. Intubation and CPR techniques should not be with-held due to this concern.
 - Intubation can cause ventricular fibrillation, so it should be done gently by the most experienced provider(s).
 - Below 86°F (30°C) antiarrhythmics may not work and if given, should be given at increased time intervals. Contact medical control for direction. Epinephrine can be administered.
 - Below 86°F (30°C) pacing should not utilized.
 - Consider withholding CPR if patient has organized rhythm or has other signs of life. Contact Medical Control.
 - If the patient is below 86°F (30°C) then defibrillate 1 time if defibrillation is required. Deferring further attempts until more warming occurs is controversial. Contact medical control for direction.
 - Hypothermia may produce severe bradycardia so take at least 60 seconds to palpate a pulse.
- * **Active Warming:**
 - Remove from cold environment and to warm environment protected from wind and wet conditions.
 - Remove wet clothing and provide warm blankets / warming blankets.
 - Hot packs can be activated and placed in the armpit and groin area if available. Care should be taken not to place the packs directly against the patient's skin.