



# Universal

- 4 Airway
  - 6 Breathing (Hypoxia)
  - 8 Circulation (Shock)
  - 10 Hypertension
  - 12 Bradycardia
  - 14 Tachycardia
  - 16 Fever
  - 18 Hyperkalemia
  - 20 Pain
  - 22 Nausea/Vomiting

# Medical

- ② 24 Medical CODE
  - 26 Medical ROSC
  - ② 28 Chest Pain
  - ② 30 Dyspnea (SOB)
  - 32 Allergic Reaction
  - 34 Abdominal Pain
  - 36 Altered LOC / Syncope
  - 38 Diabetic
  - ② 40 Overdose / Tox
  - ② 42 Seizure
  - 44 Stroke
  - ② 46 Psychiatric
  - 48 Pregnancy/Delivery
  - 50 Neonate (Newborn)

# Protocols 2021

# Trauma

- 21) **52** Trauma CODE
  - 54** Trauma ROSC
  - 56** Major Trauma
  - 58** Bleeding
  - 60** Immobilization (SMR)
  - 62** Head Injury
  - 64** Trunk Injury
  - 66** Extremity Injury
  - 68** Crush Injury
  - 70** Cold / Heat
  - 72** Burns
  - 74** Inhalation
  - 76** Sting / Bite
  - 78** Epistaxis

# Critical Care

- 80 Intubation / RSI
  - 82 Sedation
  - 84 DKA / HHS
  - 86 Immunization
  - 88 Sepsis

- 90 Procedures & Policy**
  - 112 Drug Reference**
  - 132 Peds Reference**
  - 141 Index**

## Welcome to the WVEMS Protocols 2021!

- Think of this like a **tool box**, not a **cookbook**.
- You should **use several protocols** at the same time on every call.
- You may use any intervention marked for your level or lower.

### **Basic** procedures are assumed for every call.

- Don't forget: scene safe, BSI, ABC's, call for **ALS**, notify the ED, etc.
- Every patient should have a full assessment including vital signs.
- Ask about **medical allergies** and **pregnancy** before giving meds.

### **Call** for online **Medical Direction** at any time for advice on:

- Any questions, problems, or if uncertain for any reason.
- Getting permission to **deviate** from these protocols.
- If unable to contact, remember: **get the patient to the hospital**.

### **Protocols** mean you **can**, but not always that you **should**.

- Use only enough to stabilize and/or improve. Don't follow blindly.
- Skip anything unnecessary. Not every box need to be completed.
- The listed **order suggests importance**, but is not absolute.

### **Severity** is a **subjective judgement** that requires thought.

- Not all decisions are black and white. Use this text as a guide.
- **Reassess and restart** protocols as needed during a call.
- Use good clinical sense to decide what takes precedence.

### **Presume** routine things when appropriate, like:

- SpO<sub>2</sub>, EKG, EtCO<sub>2</sub>, glucometer, phlebotomy, etc.
- Regular layperson **first aid** treatments like splinting & band-aids.
- Note: protocols may also include reminders (like "12-Lead").

### **Pediatric** considerations are **included** in every protocol.

- Patients 13 y/o and over (13+) are generally given **adult** therapy.
- Children (1-12) and Infants (<1) are considered **peds**.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

### **Critical Care** is for credentialed **paramedics only**.

- Provider's responsibility to maintain **mandatory prerequisites**.
- Must be approved **for that specific protocol** by the agency OMD.
- All deadlines expire on the last day of the month (grace period).

### **References** are included. This text is not comprehensive.

- Medications may appear as **brand name®** or **generic**.

# WVEMS Protocols 2021

Protocols, Procedures, Policies and Medications  
of the Western VA EMS Medical Direction Committee

**Editors:** Drs. Ekey, LePera, and Stanley



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## WVEMS Council

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## Protocol Flow and Intervention Symbols

Indications

Use Judgement

Don't Forget

Important Note

Concept  
• And Details

WARNING

Basic Life Support (BLS)

EMR

EMT

AEMT



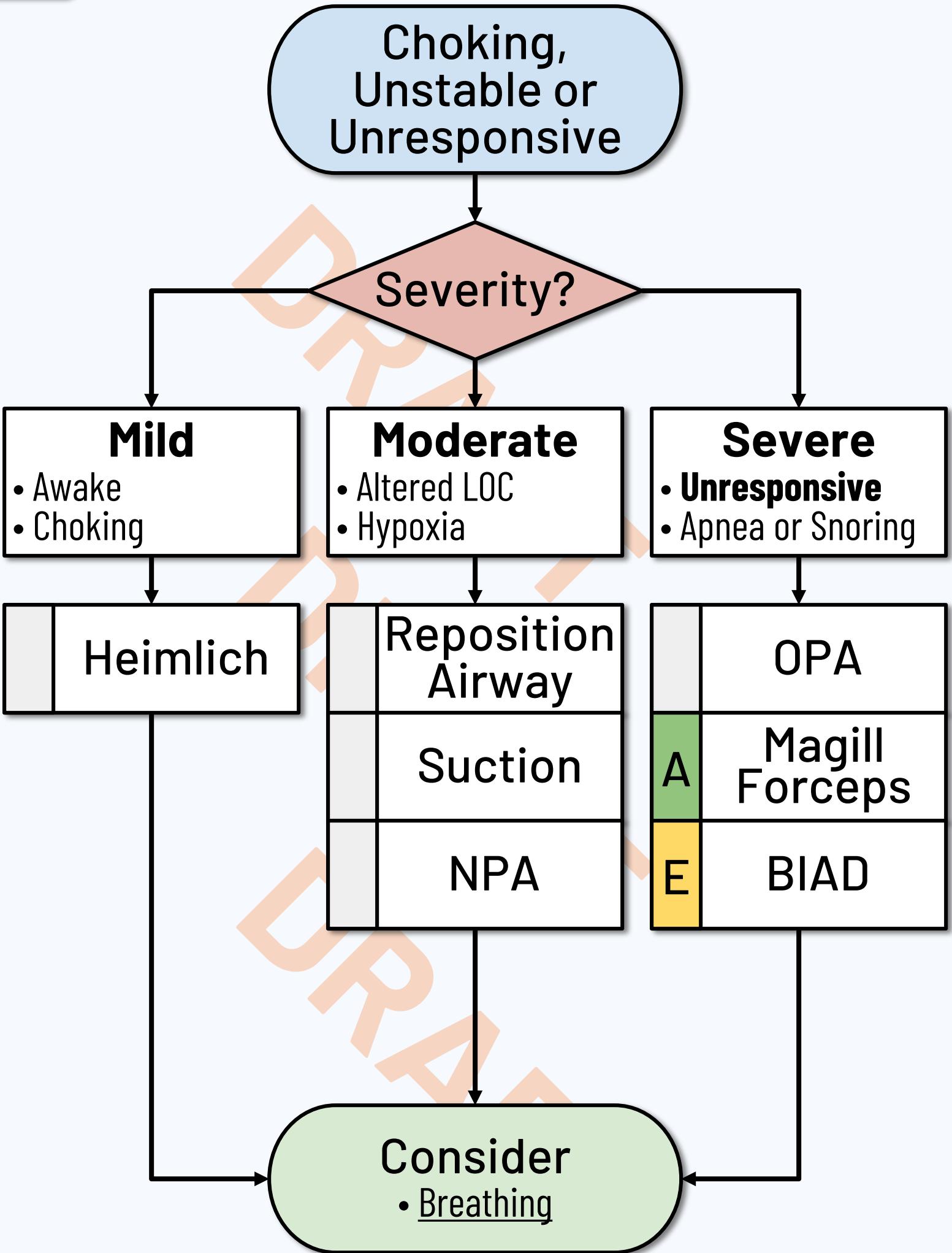
Advanced Life Support (ALS)



I Intermediate

P Paramedic

P Critical Care Paramedic



## Airway Imperatives

- Maintain the simplest effective airway. **Escalate only if needed.**
- If BIAD fails, **try again with a different size.**
  - Most common failure of a BIAD is inappropriate size.
- Use several techniques to confirm airway:
  - Physical Exam: lung sounds, skin color, tube condensation, etc.
  - Vitals: rising SpO<sub>2</sub>, good EtCO<sub>2</sub> (capnography or capnometry)
- Be prepared to escalate airway if signs of **Poor Perfusion**.
- **E** May Suction BIAD/ETT/trach/stoma with flexible cath (French).

### Poor Perfusion

- Suspect if **several** of these:
  - **Altered Mental Status**
  - Skin Pale, Cool, Diaphoretic
  - Tachycardia, Hypotension
  - Dyspnea, Tachypnea

## Notes

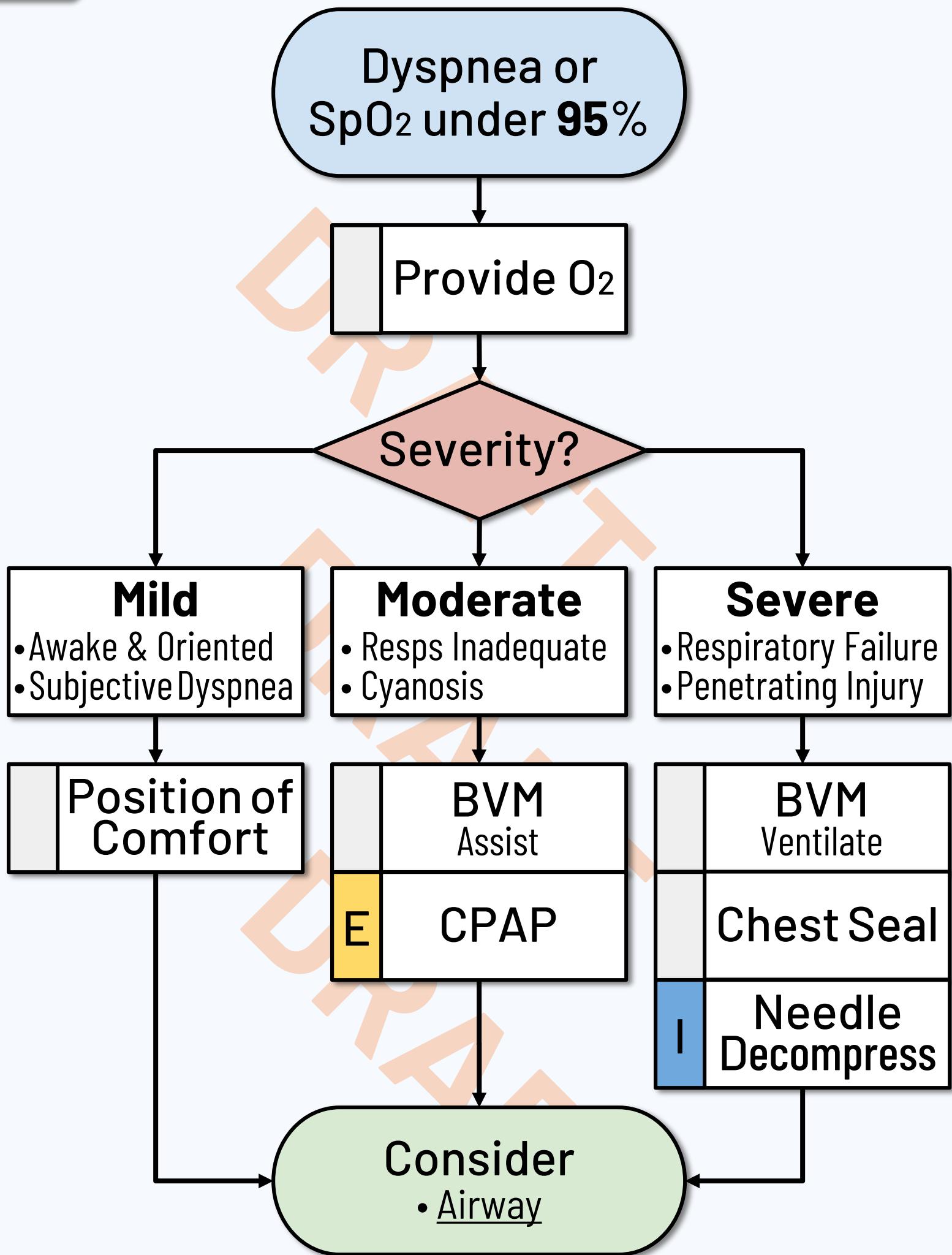
- Consider placing an OG-Tube if BIAD will accommodate it.
- Secure BIAD well. Use tape or manufactured holding device.
  - May place c-collar (even without trauma) to help stabilize.
- Use caution with NPA if signs of facial trauma.
- Reposition with: Head Tilt / Chin Lift (med) or Jaw Thrust (trauma).
- Endotracheal intubation is **not included** in this protocol.
  - Consider Intubation if appropriate and cleared for Critical Care.

## Pediatrics

- Suspect an airway obstruction. Use back blows if indicated.
- Do not use blind finger sweeps.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 9



## Breathing Imperatives

- Dyspnea with **penetrating trauma** is a **severe** problem.
  - Apply a chest seal to any penetrating injury to neck or trunk.
  - Do not wait for hypoxia to develop.
- Spontaneous or traumatic **PTX** can be a **severe** problem.
  - Needle Decompress for Hypotension or persistent hypoxia.
- BVM: Use two providers and two handed technique if able.
  - Maintain EtCO<sub>2</sub> 35-45 mmHg. Avoid hyperventilation.
  - During CPR: alternate **30 : 2** until BIAD placed.
- CPAP: Requires a patient that is awake and compliant.
  - Contraindicated with vomiting, hypotension or altered LOC.

### BVM Rate

- Adult / Peds: **Q 6 sec (10 /min)**

## Notes

- Provide O<sub>2</sub> at appropriate doses. Titrate for effect.
  - Nasal Cannula (NC): 1 - 6 L/min
  - Non-Rebreather (NRB): 10 - 15 L/min
- Consider **reducing** supplemental O<sub>2</sub> if SpO<sub>2</sub> rises above 98%.
  - Hyperoxia can make some conditions worse, **especially COPD**.
  - Target SpO<sub>2</sub> of 88-92% for adults with isolated **COPD**.
- If SpO<sub>2</sub> unavailable or machine fails: use good clinical judgment.

## Pediatrics

- Refer to Neonate for any peds **under 1 month** ( < 31 days) old.
- Use caution to prevent barotrauma from BVM.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 10

**Systolic Under**

- Adult (13+): **90** mmHg
- Child (1-12): **70** mmHg
- Infant (< 1): **60** mmHg

Or MAP

65 mmHg

50 mmHg

40 mmHg

**Severity?****Mild**

- Adequate Perfusion
- No Symptoms

**Moderate**

- Adequate Perfusion
- Tachy or Dizzy

**Severe**

- Poor Perfusion
- Altered LOC

A	Saline Lock
E	12-Lead

A	NS Bolus
E	12-Lead

A	NS Bolus
I	Epi Drip
I	Dopamine
E	12-Lead

**Consider**

- Tachycardia, Bradycardia
- Bleeding, Altered LOC

<b>NS Bolus: 1,000 mL</b>	IV/IO x2	<b>Adult Doses</b>
<b>Epi Drip: 1 gtt/s</b>	IV/IO Titrated Drip	
<b>Dopamine: 5 mcg/kg/min</b>	IV/IO Titrated Drip	

## Shock Imperatives

- Consider underlying causes:
  - Bradycardia, Tachycardia
  - Cardiac, Anaphylaxis
  - Diabetic, Overdose / Tox
  - Major Trauma, Exposure

## Poor Perfusion

- Suspect if **several** of these:
  - **Altered Mental Status**
  - Skin Pale, Cool, Diaphoretic
  - Tachycardia, Hypotension
  - Dyspnea, Tachypnea

## Medication

- **NS Bolus** (0.9% Saline): indicated for **poor perfusion**.
  - May call **Medical Control** for more fluids after initial boluses.
- **Epi Drip** (Epinephrine): Mix and use as follows:
  - Add 1 mg **Epi** into a 1,000 mL bag of NS (1 mcg/mL).
  - Adults (13+ y/o): Use a macro drip (10 or 15 per mL) set.
  - Peds (0-12 y/o): Use a micro drip (60 per mL) set.
  - Start at 1 drop per second and **titrate as needed**.
- **Dopamine** (Intropin<sup>®</sup>): for medical causes refractory to **Epi**.
  - May titrate **up to 4x starting dose** if needed.

## Notes

- Give fluids and reassess. Start pressors if poor response.
- Recheck lung sounds before and after fluid administration.
- Mean Arterial Pressure (**MAP**) is a better indicator when available.

## Pediatrics

- The majority of peds decompensation is airway related.
- Fluids are important for hypotension. Pressors are a last resort.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- **ACLS:** <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- **PALS:** <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- **Medscape Vitals:** <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2172054> [Ver: 11/18]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 7, 29

**Systolic Over**

- Adult (13+): **240** mmHg
- Child (1-12): **220** mmHg
- Infant (< 1): **200** mmHg

**Severity?****Minor**

- No Distress
- No Pain

**Major**

- Headache
- Neuro Changes

**Position of Comfort**

E

**12-Lead**

A

**Saline Lock****Consider**

- Pain
- Pregnancy

## Hypertension Imperatives

- Confirm elevated systolic BP with two reliable blood pressures.
- HTN is a frequent reaction to Pain and acute stress.
  - Investigate and **treat pain and underlying causes** first.
- Inappropriate use of antihypertensives can **cause harm**.
  - Lowering BP during a stroke can **cause harm**.
- Even mild HTN (SBP <160 mmhg) in late Pregnancy may be pathologic.
  - It may indicate preeclampsia and progress to Seizures.

## Notes

- Major neurologic changes include:
  - Obvious weakness, paralysis, seizure, etc.
  - Severe headache and vomiting
  - Vision **loss** (not simple flashes or double vision)

## Pediatrics

- Malignant HTN is unlikely in pediatrics. Consider other causes.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape Vitals: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2172054> [Ver: 11/18]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 7

**Pulse Under**

- Adult (13+): **60** /min
- Child (1-12): **70** /min
- Infant (< 1): **80** /min

**Severity?****Mild**

- Adequate Perfusion
- No Symptoms

**Moderate**

- Adequate Perfusion
- Chest Pain, Weak

**Severe**

- Poor Perfusion
- Unresponsive

**E** 12-Lead**A** Saline Lock**E** 12-Lead**I** Atropine**I** Pacing**Epi****Peds****E** 12-Lead

- Consider**
- Pain, Breathing, Hyper K<sup>+</sup>
  - Shock, N/V, OD / Tox

**Atropine: 1 mg**

IV/IO Q 5 min x3

**Adult****Epi: Use Peds Reference**

IV/IO Q 5 min

**Peds**

## Bradycardia Imperatives

- Slow, wide complex bradycardia may be due to Hyperkalemia.
- Consider Overdose if appropriate (many meds cause brady).
- **I** May try **pacer magnet** to improve rate. Do **not** use on AICD.

### Poor Perfusion

- Suspect if **several** of these:
  - **Altered Mental Status**
  - Skin Pale, Cool, Diaphoretic
  - Hypotension
  - Dyspnea, Tachypnea

## Medications

- **Atropine**: may not be effective (but is also not harmful) for:
  - 3° Heart Block, Heart Transplant
- **Epi** (Epinephrine): Preferred agent over **Atropine** in peds.

## Notes

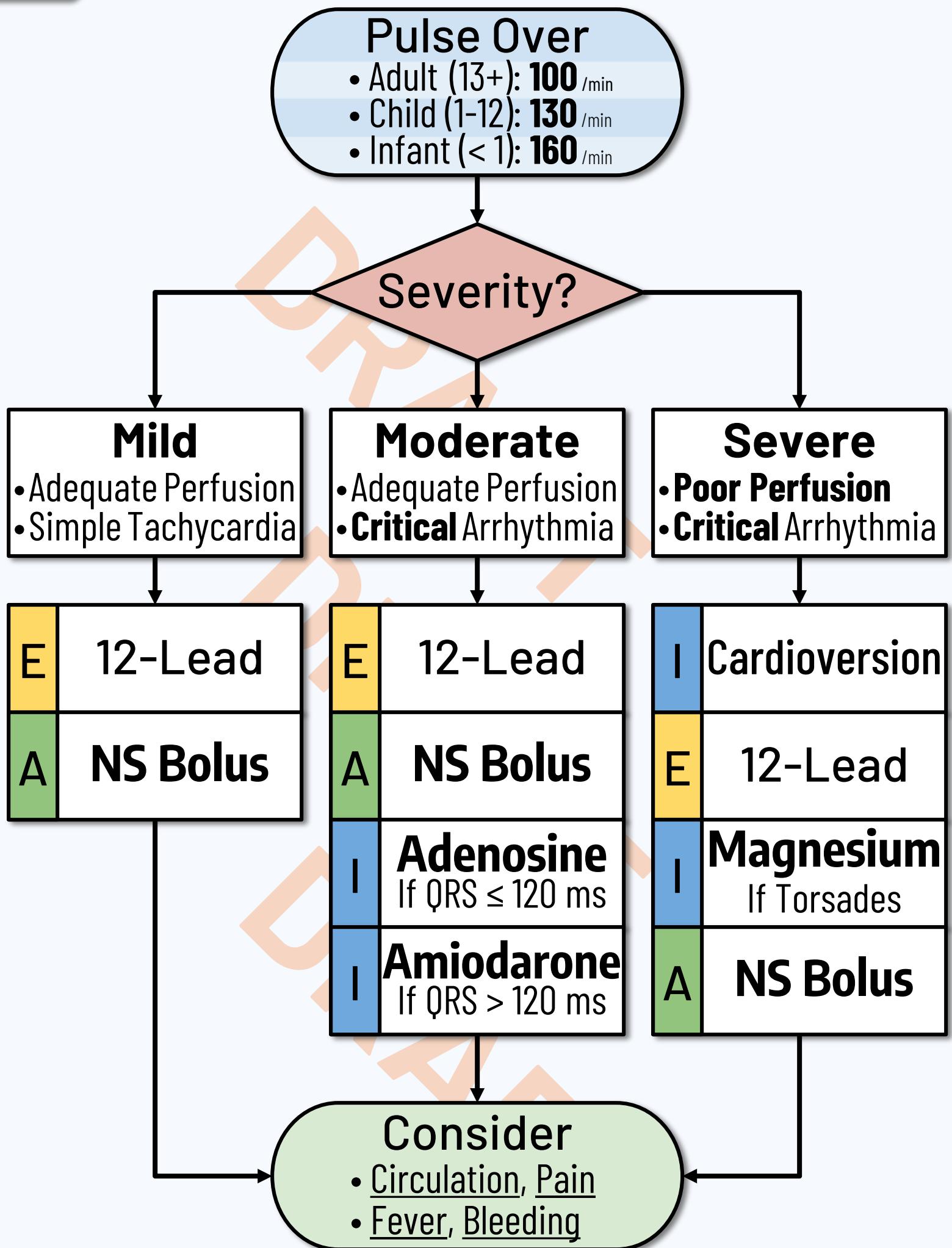
- Pacing: Start at **80 bpm / 80 mA**. Escalate mA as needed.
  - Alternate: follow manufacturer's or OMD's dosing guideline.
  - Treat Pain and/or Agitation from pacing as soon as appropriate.

## Pediatrics

- Refer to Neonate for any peds **under 1 month** ( $< 31$  days) old.
- Frequently a Breathing problem: don't forget  $O_2$ .
- Even a **single pill** of some meds can cause severe bradycardia.
  - Consider opiate,  $Ca^{2+}$  or  $\beta$ -blocker Overdose.
- Consider effects of maternal medication in breast milk.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- **ACLS**: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- **PALS**: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- **Medscape Vitals**: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2172054> [Ver: 11/18]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 13, 20



Adult Doses	
<b>NS Bolus: 1,000 mL</b>	IV/10 x1
<b>Adenosine: 12 mg</b>	IV/10 Q 5 min x2
<b>Amiodarone: 150 mg</b>	IV/10 over 10 min
<b>Magnesium: 2 grams</b>	IV/10 x1

## Tachycardia Imperatives

- Must distinguish a simple tachycardia from a critical arrhythmia.
- **Simple Tachycardias** (like Sinus Tach) occur for many reasons.
  - Reactive causes like: Shock, Pain, Fever or Bleeding, etc.
  - Hidden causes like: OD / Tox, Psychiatric or Anaphylaxis, etc.
  - Cardiac causes like: A-Flutter or A-Fib w/ RVR, etc.
  - Treat the cause. Avoid anti-arrhythmics or cardioversion.
- **Critical Arrhythmias** (like SVT or V-Tach w/ pulse) are usually fast.
  - But a fast pulse is not always critical. Judgement is necessary.
  - **I** May try vagal maneuvers (e.g. modified valsalva).

### Critical Arrhythmia

- Suspect if pulse over:
  - Adult (13+): **150** /min
  - Child (1-12): **180** /min
  - Infant (<1): **220** /min

### Poor Perfusion

- Suspect if **several** of these:
  - **Altered Mental Status**
  - Skin Pale, Cool, Diaphoretic
  - Tachycardia, Hypotension
  - Dyspnea, Tachypnea

## Medications

- **Adenosine** (Adenocard<sup>®</sup>): Give **rapid IV push**.
  - Use caution in patients with a history of WPW, COPD or asthma.
- **Amiodarone** (Pacerone<sup>®</sup>): Give over 10 min IV drip.

## Notes

- Cardioversion: Enable **SYNC**. Start at **50 J**. Escalate as needed.
  - Alternative: follow manufacturer's or OMD's dosing guidance.

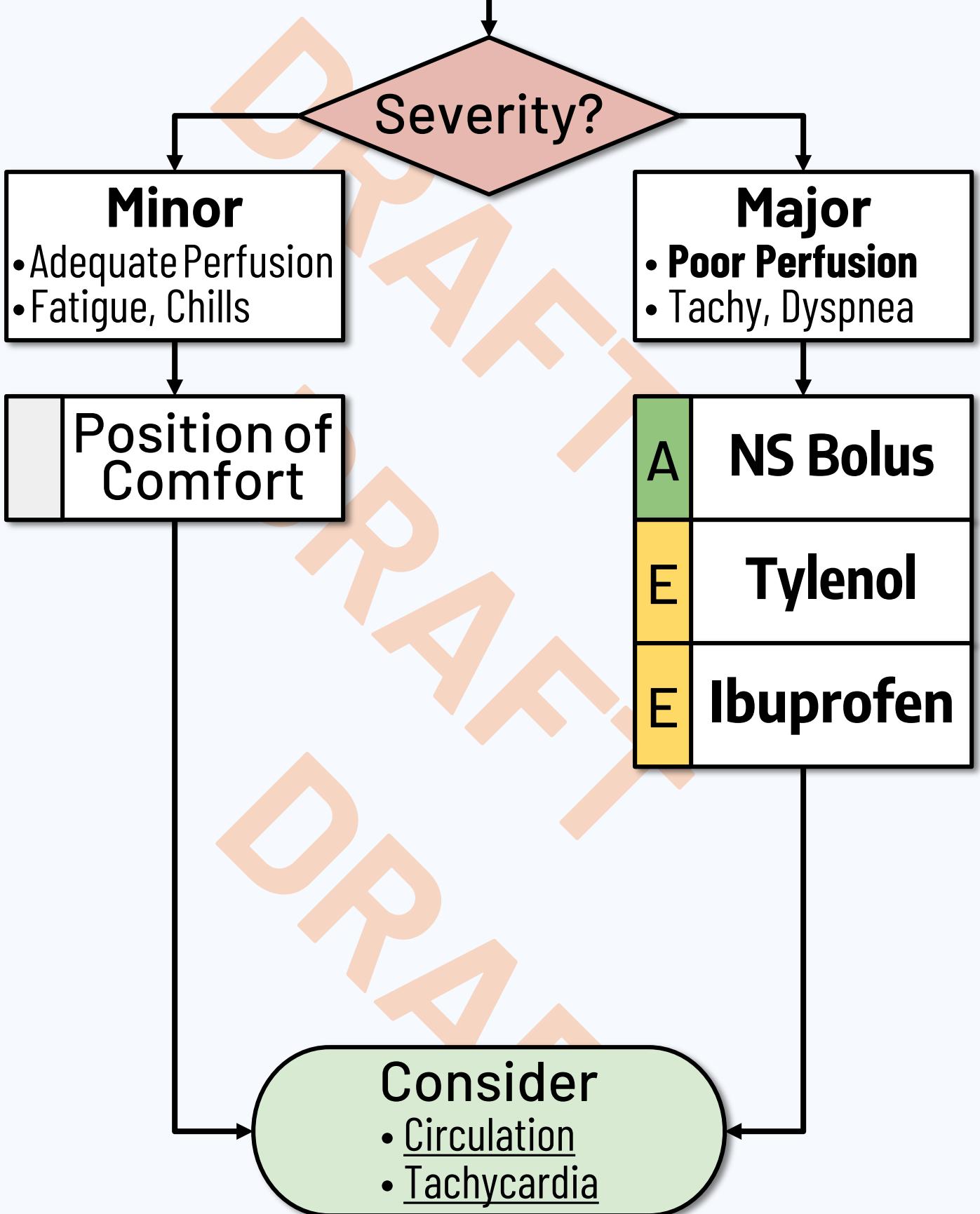
## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape Vitals: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2172054> [Ver: 11/18]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 13, 20

**Temp above  
100.4 °F  
(38.0 °C)**



<b>NS Bolus: 1,000 mL</b>	<b>IV/IO x1</b>	<b>Adult Doses</b>
<b>Tylenol: 500 mg</b>	<b>PO Q 15 min x2</b>	
<b>Ibuprofen: 400 mg</b>	<b>PO Q 15 min x2</b>	

## Fever Imperatives

- Use an appropriate mask for any cough or respiratory disease.
- Fever is a response to an infection.
  - Hyperthermia caused by environment or drugs is different.
  - Fever medications are contraindicated in Hyperthermia.
- Aggressive EMS fluid for sepsis without Shock is unnecessary.

## Medications

- **Tylenol®** (Acetaminophen): contraindicated with liver disease
- **Ibuprofen** (Advil®, Motrin®): contraindicated with GI bleeding

### Poor Perfusion

- Suspect if **several** of these:
  - **Altered Mental Status**
  - Skin Pale, Cool, Diaphoretic
  - Tachycardia, Hypotension
  - Dyspnea, Tachypnea

## Notes

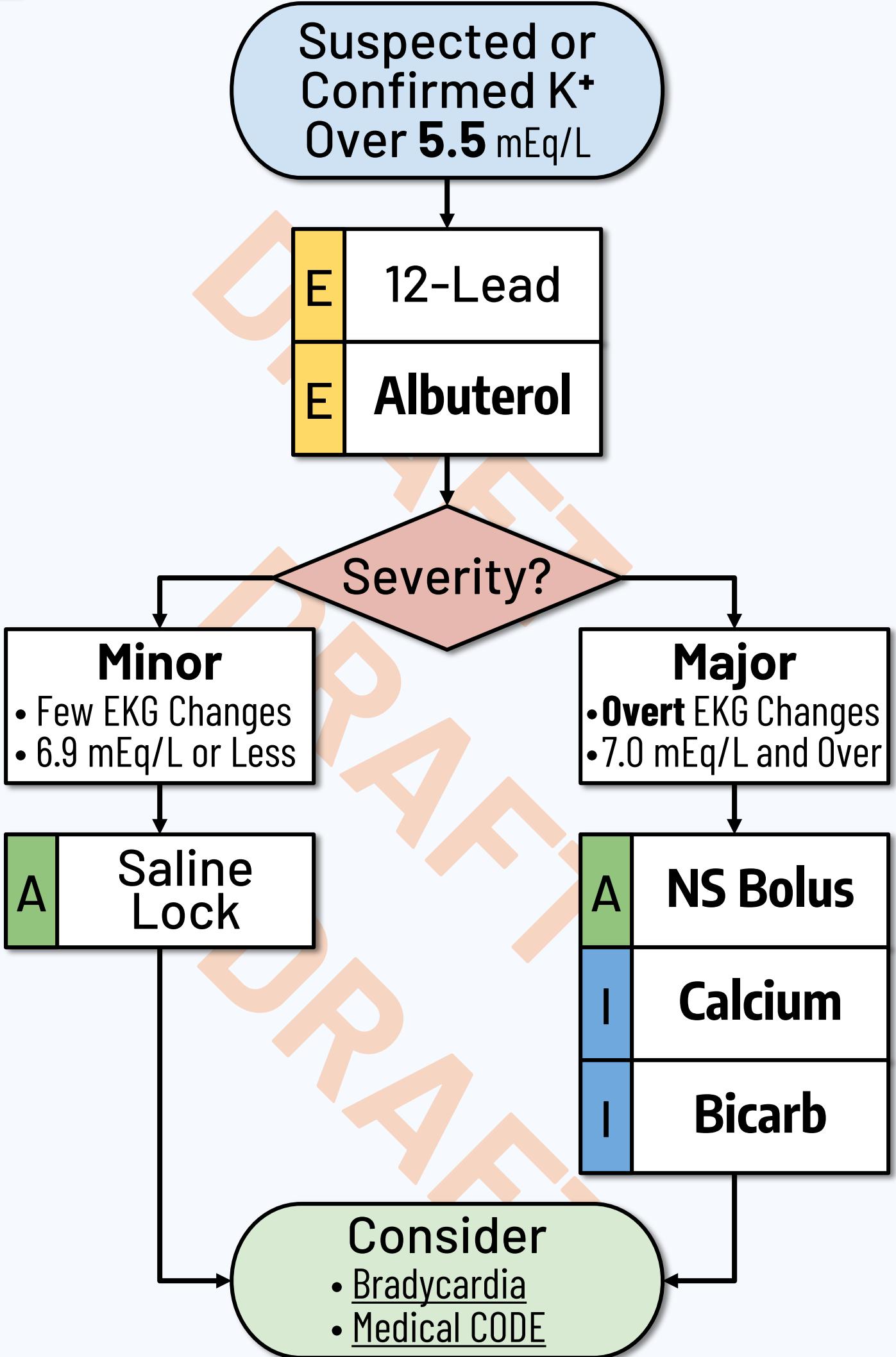
- Temporal thermometers are inaccurate on sweaty skin.
- Oral thermometers are inaccurate after PO fluids or while talking.
- Consider Sepsis if appropriate and cleared for Critical Care.

## Pediatrics

- Peds under 5 y/o may have a Seizure caused by fever.
  - It is usually self limiting and does not require intervention.
  - Consider intervention if longer than 5 min or Seizure reoccurs.
- Breaking tablets in half is appropriate. Do not break capsules.
- Withhold medications if unable to provide accurate dose.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape Vitals: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2172054> [Ver: 11/18]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 13



Albuterol: 10 mg	NEB (4 nebs) x1	Adult Doses
NS Bolus: 1,000 mL	IV/IO x2	
Calcium: 1 gram	IV/IO over 10 min	
Bicarb: 50 mEq	IV/IO x1	

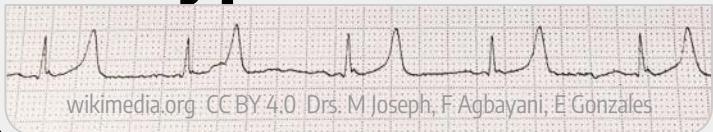
Reviewed: May 2021

18

## Hyperkalemia Imperatives

- Be aggressive with treatment if there are any EKG changes.
  - Elevated potassium can be critical. **Don't delay transport.**

### Hyper K<sup>+</sup> EKG



wikimedia.org CC BY 4.0 Drs. M. Joseph, F. Agbayani, E. Gonzales

### K<sup>+</sup> EKG Changes

- From minor to life threat:
  - Peaked T-waves
  - Long PRI / Loss of P-wave
  - Wide QRS (over 120 ms)
  - Slow V-Tach (**sine wave**)

## Medications

- **Albuterol** (Ventolin<sup>®</sup>): May give without an EKG if hyperkalemic.
  - Give **four** (4x) standard nebulizer treatments back-to-back.
- **NS Bolus** (0.9% Saline): Aggressive fluids help dilute potassium.
  - Consider aggressive fluids even without Hypotension.
  - Avoid aggressive/prophylactic fluids for **dialysis** patients.
- **Calcium** (Chloride): **Avoid** with **Rocephin** or Digoxin<sup>®</sup> (fatal)
- **Bicarb** (Sodium Bicarbonate): Use for widening QRS on EKG.
- Flush line well between **Calcium** and **Bicarb** (do **not mix**).

## Notes

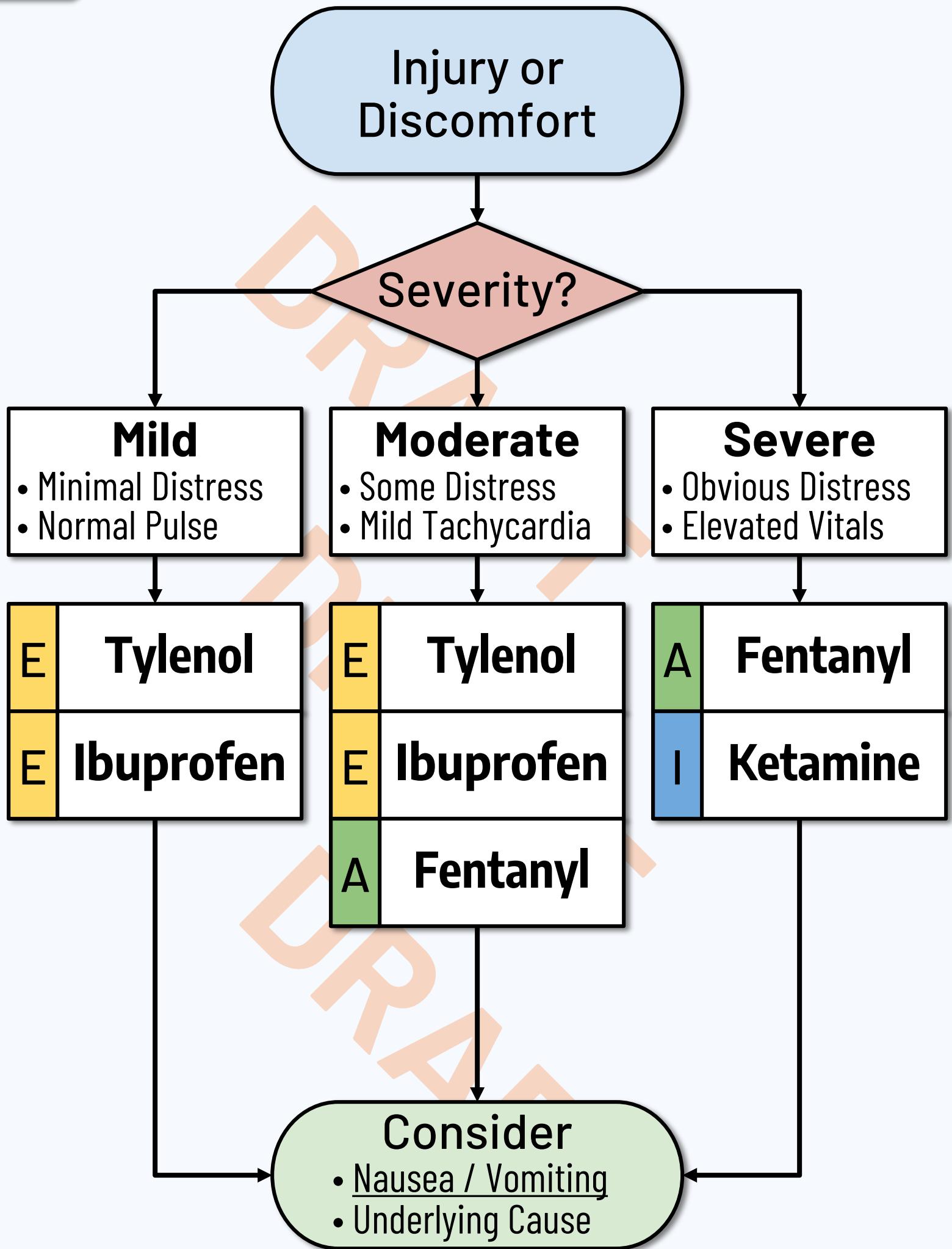
- Consider hyperkalemia in any **dialysis** or renal failure patient.
  - If called to a dialysis center, inquire about the last K<sup>+</sup> level.
  - Avoid starting an IV in the same extremity as dialysis access.
- Consider hyperkalemia during any Crush or suspension injury.

## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape Hyperkalemia: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/240903> [Ver: 4/20]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 28



<b>Tylenol: 500 mg</b>	PO	Q 15 min x2	Adult Doses
<b>Ibuprofen: 400 mg</b>	PO	Q 15 min x2	
<b>Fentanyl: 50 mcg</b>	IV/IO, IM/IN	Q 5 min x4	
<b>Ketamine: 20 mg</b>	IV/IO, IM/IN	Q 15 min x2	

## Pain Imperatives

- EMS pain control is indicated for recent injury or sudden pain:
  - Major Trauma, Obvious Fractures
  - Sudden Abdominal Pain or Chest Pain
- PO pain meds are of limited use during short transports.
  - Consider **deferring** PO meds for mild / moderate pain to the ED.

## Medications

- **Tylenol**<sup>®</sup> (Acetaminophen): contraindicated with liver disease
- **Ibuprofen** (Advil<sup>®</sup>, Motrin<sup>®</sup>): contraindicated with GI bleeding
- **Fentanyl** (Sublimaze<sup>®</sup>): contraindicated for non-acute pain like:
  - Toothache, Headache (migraine), Sciatica, Fibromyalgia, etc.
- **Ketamine** (Ketalar<sup>®</sup>): contraindicated for non-acute pain like:
  - Toothache, Headache (migraine), Sciatica, Fibromyalgia, etc.
  - For IV use: dilute in 100 mL NS and **give slowly over 10 min**

## Notes

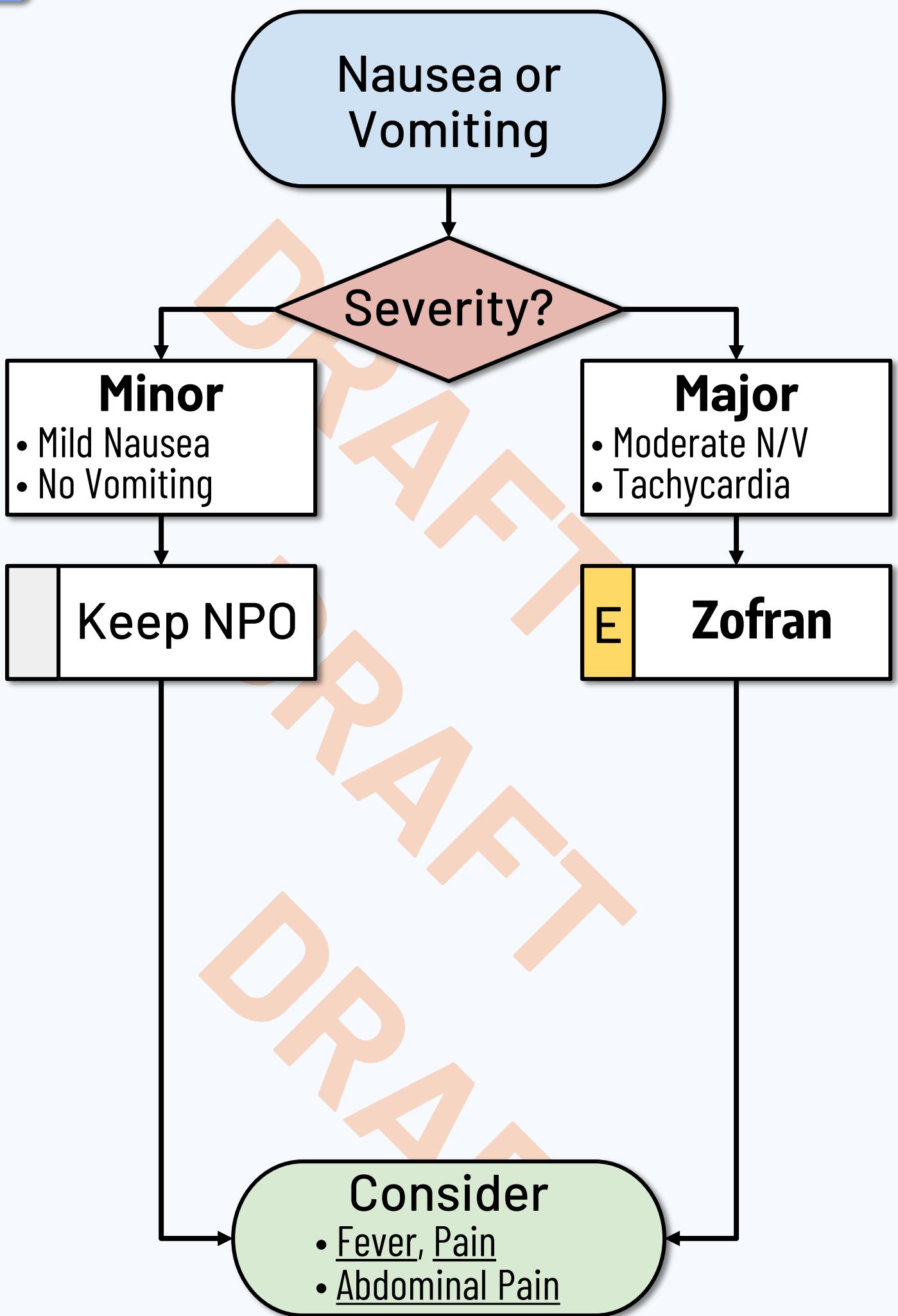
- Pain is subjective. Clinical judgment is required.
  - It is appropriate to try another med if the first is ineffective.
  - Changes in pain scale are more useful than absolute numbers.

## Pediatrics

- Breaking tablets in half is appropriate. Do not break capsules.
- Withhold medications if unable to provide accurate dose.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- **ACLS:** <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- **PALS:** <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- **Medscape Pain:** <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/310834> [Ver: 1/20]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 14, 26



# Zofran: 4 mg

IM/IN, IV/IO, PO

Q 5 min x2

# Adult

## Nausea / Vomiting Imperatives

- It is appropriate to **pre-treat for nausea** before symptoms start.
  - Consider before any intervention that may cause nausea.
  - Especially if vomiting would cause serious complications.
- **Avoid oral** food and fluids. (Oral meds are OK.)
  - Keep patients **NPO** (*Nil Per Os*: Lat. "nothing through the mouth")

## Medications

- **Zofran®** (Ondansetron): Use for all causes of nausea & vomiting.
  - Use caution with Bradycardia, and Overdose / Tox.
  - Consider 12-Lead if hx/risk of long QT or electrolyte imbalance.
  - **E** May only give PO - use **Orally Disintegrating Tabs (ODTs)**.

## Notes

- Consider an atypical Cardiac cause in diabetics and the elderly.

## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Vomiting: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/933135> [Ver: 10/18]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 7, 29

No Pulse  
No Obvious Death  
No DNR/POST



## Compressions

- Most important
- Start Immediately
- Minimize Breaks

## AED

- Cut Clothes
- Work around CPR
- Analyze Q 2 min

## Support

- Establish Airway
- Provide Breathing
- Use IO (Not IV)

## Chest Compression

## Defib If Advised

## Epi

## Lidocaine If VT/VF

## Adjunct Meds

**Disposition**

- BLS: Get ALS ASAP
- ALS: Attempt 30 min

Epi: 1 mg

IO Q 5 min

Adult

Lidocaine: 1<sup>st</sup> 100 mg → 2<sup>nd</sup> 50 mg

IO Q 5 min x2

Epi: 0.01 mg/kg

IO Q 5 min

Peds

Lidocaine: 1<sup>st</sup> 1 mg/kg → 2<sup>nd</sup> 0.5 mg/kg

IO Q 5 min x2

## CODE Imperatives

- Start compressions in place.
  - Transport ASAP if **ROSC**, or **peds**, or **pregnant**, or any Special Case.
- **BLS**: Get ALS ASAP. Transport if witnessed or after any shock.
- **ALS**: Try for **30 min**. If no ROSC: Call for Termination.

### Compressions

- Adult/Peds: **120 /min**
- OPA/NPA: **30:2 w/ BVM**
- BIAD/ETT: **Continuous**

## Medications

- **Lidocaine**: Adult doses OK for any patient 50-100 kg (**110-220 lbs**)  
**Otherwise**:  $\frac{1}{\text{st}}$  1 mg/kg →  $\frac{2}{\text{nd}}$  0.5 mg/kg
- If no response to initial therapy, consider **adjunct medications**:

I	<b>Amiodarone: 300 → 150 mg</b>	IO x2	Persistent VT/VF
I	<b>Bicarb: 50 mEq</b>	IO x1	Persistent VT/VF
I	<b>Calcium: 1 gram</b>	IO x1	Persistent VT/VF
I	<b>Magnesium: 2 grams</b>	IO x1	Torsades

- Flush line well between **Calcium** and **Bicarb** (**do not mix**).

## Notes

- Use caution with **compressions** and **defib** in a moving vehicle.
- **EtCO<sub>2</sub>** can help identify ROSC and guide termination decision.
- A well run CODE should operate like a **pit crew**. Focus on your job.

## Pediatrics

- Use 15:2 compression ratio for dual rescuer BLS resuscitation.
- Refer to Neonate for any peds **under 1 month** (< 31 days) old.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape CPR: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1344081> [Ver: 9/20]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 21

# Return of Pulse

# Reassess

- Establish Airway
  - Provide Breathing
  - Treat Circulation

# Emergent Transport

E	12-Lead
A	Saline Lock
I	Ketamine If Agitated

# Consider

- Altered LOC
  - Diabetic, Overdose

## **Ketamine: 20 mg**

IV/10

Q 5 min x2

## Adult

## Medical ROSC Imperatives

- Most important aspect is to prioritize emergent transport.
  - **Get the patient to the hospital.**
  - Move with purpose, but don't sacrifice patient stability.
- Second most important is to treat Hypotension.
  - Be aggressive with fluids and pressors to treat Circulation.
- Avoid hyperventilation. It can cause Hypotension and repeat arrest.

## Medications

- **Ketamine** (Ketalar®): Use if biting on BIAD or overt discomfort.
  - Consider Sedation if appropriate and cleared for Critical Care.

## Notes

- EtCO<sub>2</sub> can help identify ROSC.
- Therapeutic hypothermia is **not included** in this protocol.
  - This is also known as targeted temperature management.

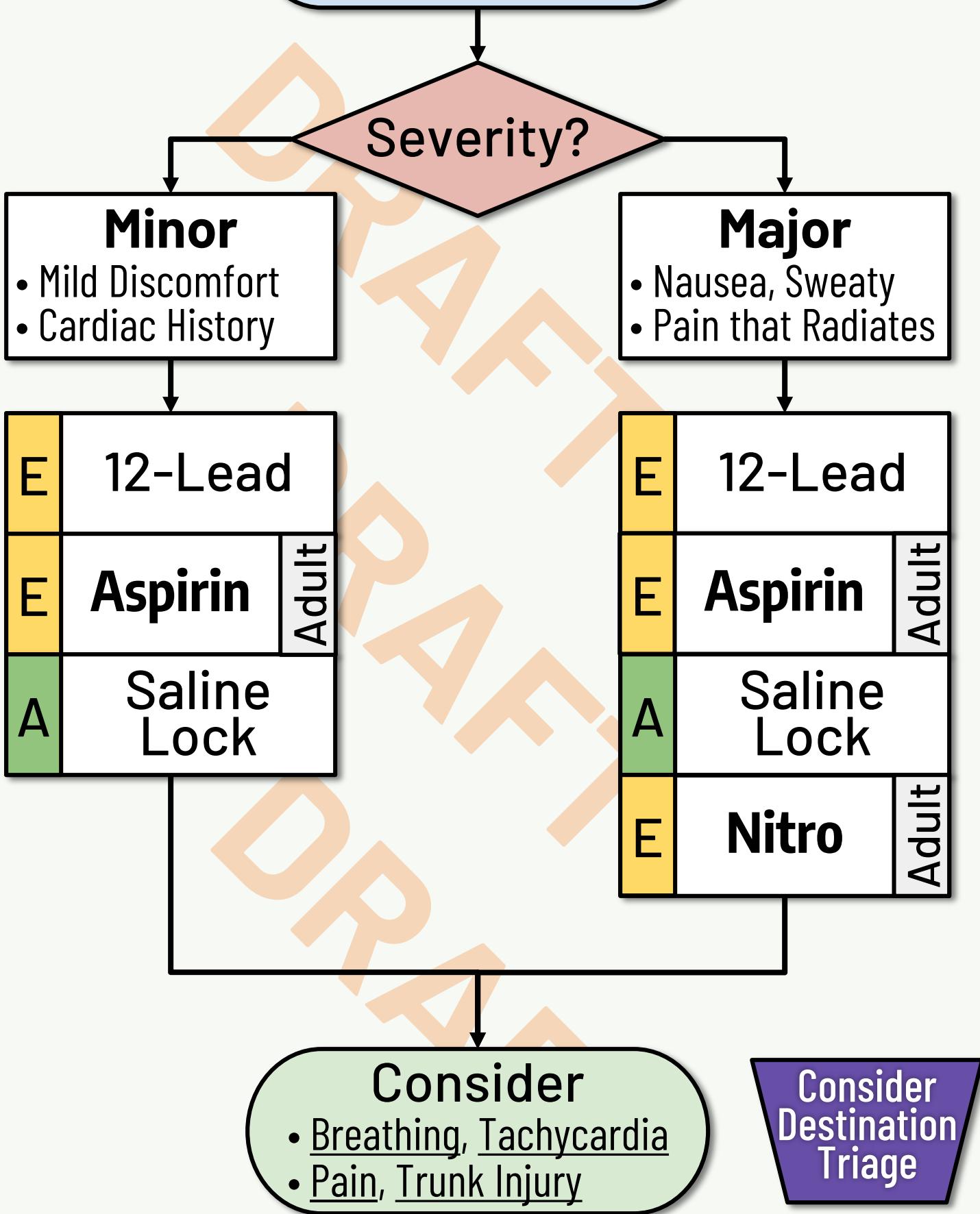
## Pediatrics

- Arrhythmias are common after ROSC, but are usually self-limited.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape ROSC: <https://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/762373> [Ver: 2012]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 21

# Cardiac Chest Discomfort



## **Aspirin: 4x 81 mg**

P0 x1

## **Adult Doses**

## **Nitro: 0.4 mg**

SL Q 5 min x3

NEMESIS: 9914117, 9914143

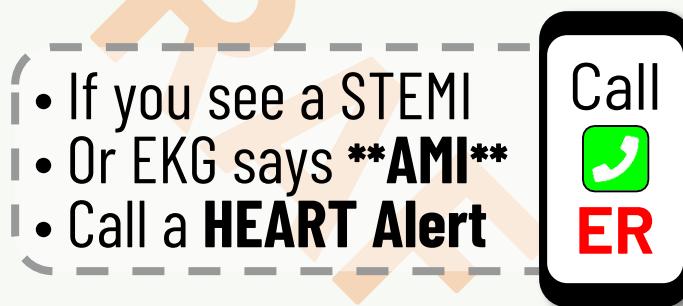
Reviewed: Jun 2021

## Chest Pain Imperatives

- This protocol is for suspected **cardiac** (ACS) emergencies only.
  - For pain resulting from chest trauma, refer to Trunk Injury.
  - For palpitations refer to Tachycardia or Bradycardia.
- For all patients with an identified **STEMI**: place **defib pads** on.
  - Also expose and shave groin during transport if time allows.

## Medications

- **Aspirin** (Baby ASA): Contraindicated with GI bleeding or peds.
  - Have patient **chew four** (4) 81mg tabs (not enteric coated).
- **Nitro** (Nitroglycerin): May cause Hypotension.
  - Contraindicated if Hypotensive or inferior STEMI.
  - Contraindicated if recent (36 h) use of Viagra, Cialis, or Levitra.
  - Contraindicated if SBP under 110 mmHg **without IV** access.



## Notes

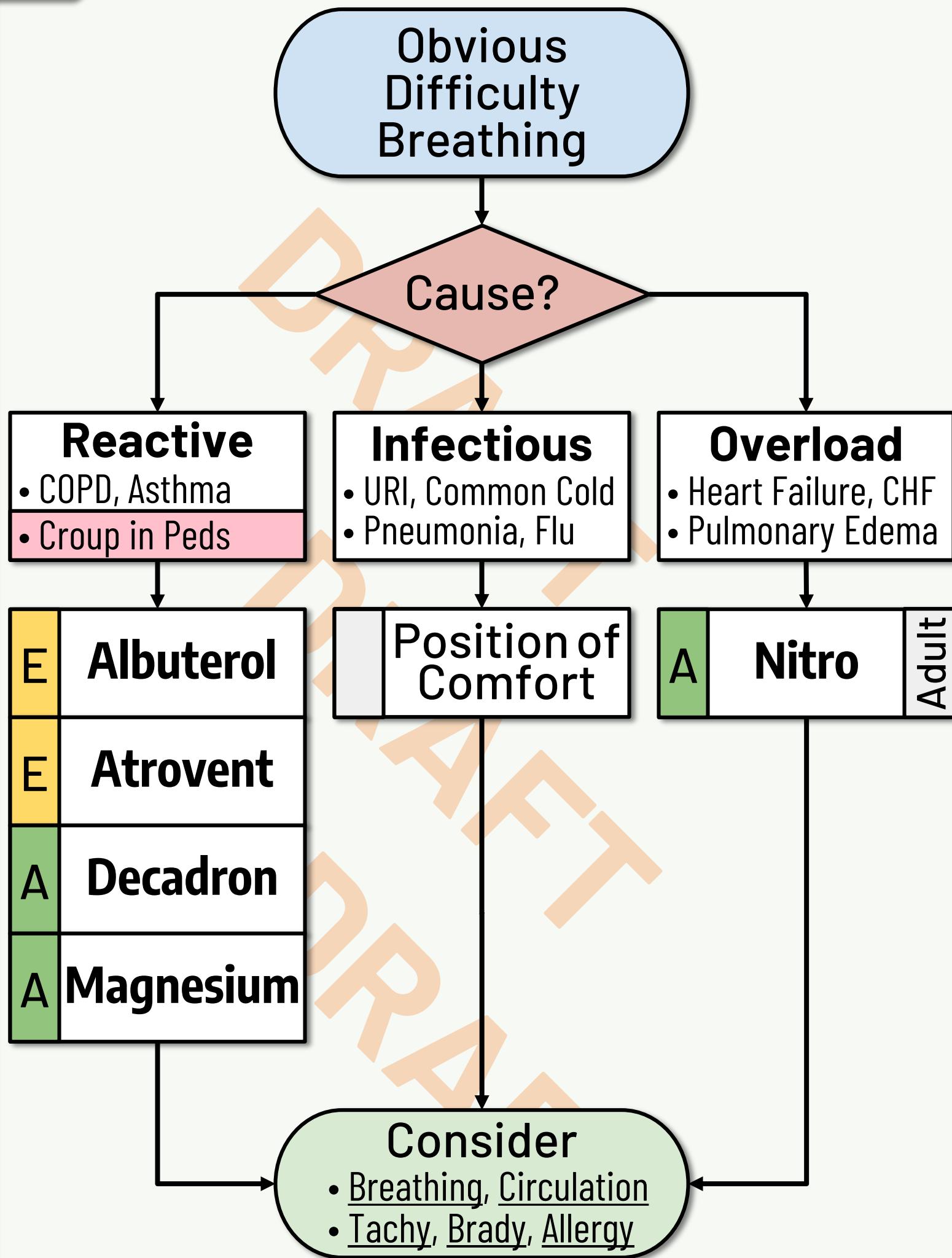
- Consider an atypical cardiac presentation in **diabetics** and **elderly**.
  - Actual chest pain is not always present.
  - Patients may have chest "discomfort" or be weak or sweaty.
  - Ask about: nausea, SOB, abd pain, altered LOC, cardiac hx, etc.

## Pediatrics

- Cardiac chest pain is unlikely in peds. Consider other causes.
- **Aspirin** and **Nitro** are contraindicated in peds chest pain.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape ACS: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1910735> [Ver: 9/20]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 20



<b>Albuterol: 2.5 mg</b>	NEB	Q 5 min x4
<b>Atrovent: 0.5 mg</b>	NEB	x1
<b>Decadron: 8 mg</b>	IM, IV/IO, PO	x1
<b>Magnesium: 2 grams</b>	IV/IO	over 10 min
<b>Nitro: 0.4 mg</b>	SL	Q 5 min x3

# **Adult Doses**

## Dyspnea Imperatives

- Breathing ( $O_2$  and CPAP) should take precedence over meds.
- $SpO_2$  and  $EtCO_2$  should be used extensively for dyspnea.

## Medications

- **Decadron**<sup>®</sup> (Dexamethasone): May give IV formulation PO.
  - May mix the IV solution with juice or drink it straight.
  - PO is not appropriate for patients in extremis. Use IM or IV/IO.
- **Nitro** (Nitroglycerin): May cause Hypotension.
  - May use **double dose** (0.8 mg) if hypertensive & requiring CPAP.
  - Contraindicated if Hypotensive or Inferior STEMI.
  - Contraindicated if recent (36h) use of Viagra, Cialis or Levitra.
- **Albuterol** (Ventolin<sup>®</sup>) & **Atrovent**<sup>®</sup> (Ipratropium bromide):
  - May combine in same nebulizer. May cause palpitations.

## Notes

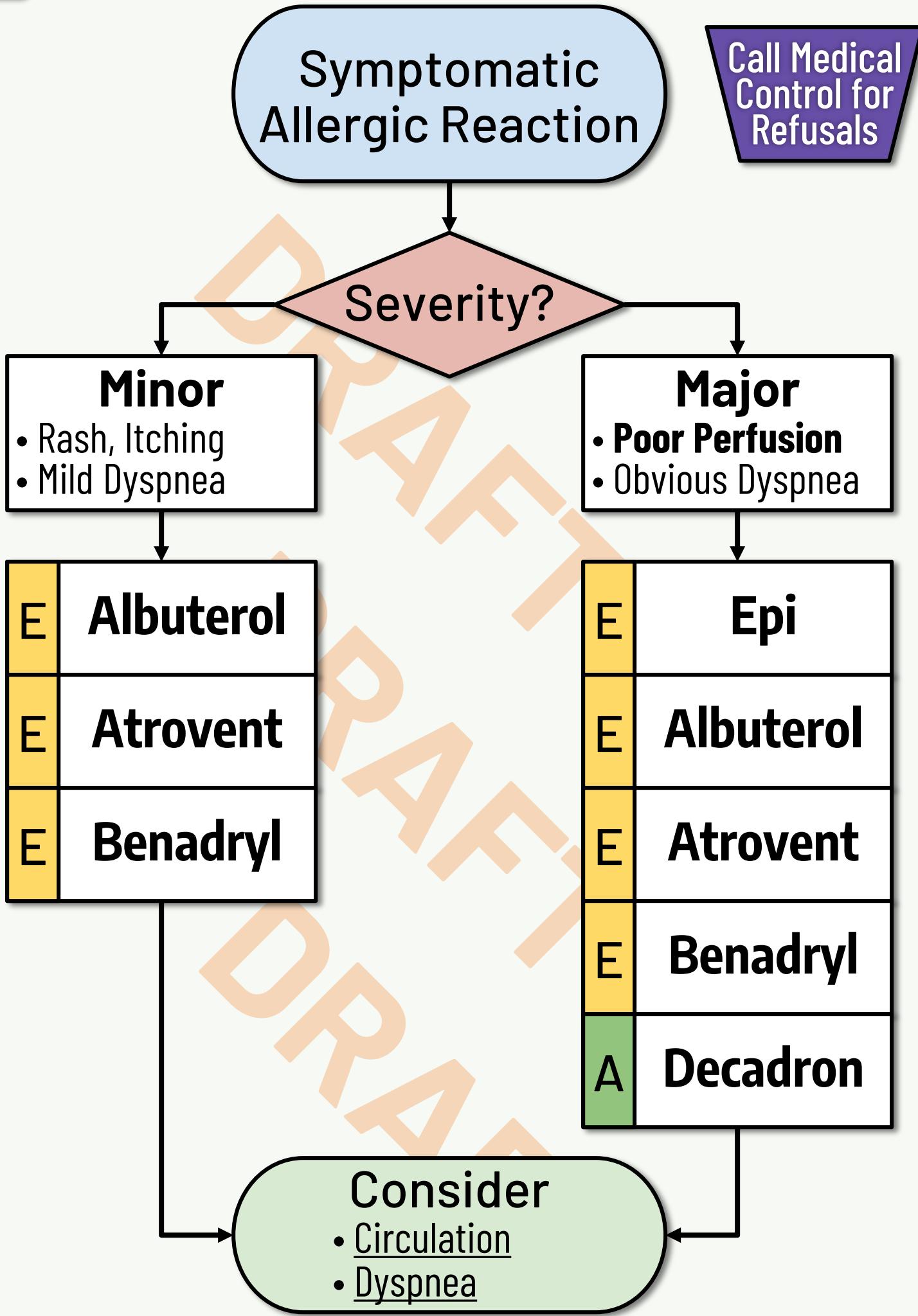
- Consider an atypical Cardiac cause in diabetics and the elderly.
- Anxiety can also cause dyspnea and hyperventilation.
  - Consider simple reassurance for obvious benign anxiety.

## Pediatrics

- Defer aggressive evaluation if any concern for **epiglottitis**.
  - Agitation can make it much worse.
  - Epiglottitis is unlikely in fully vaccinated patients.
- **Croup** is an infection that is best treated like a reactive cause.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape COPD: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/297664> [Ver: 9/20]
- Medscape Asthma: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/296301> [Ver: 9/20]
- Medscape CHF: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/163062> [Ver: 5/18]
- Medscape Croup: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/962972> [Ver: 10/19]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 10, 19



<b>Albuterol: 2.5 mg</b>	NEB	Q 5 min x4
<b>Atrovent: 0.5 mg</b>	NEB	x1
<b>Benadryl: 25 mg</b>	IM, IV/IO, PO	x1
<b>Epi: 0.3 mg</b>	auto, IM	Q 5 min x3
<b>Decadron: 8 mg</b>	IM, IV/IO, PO	x1

# **Adult Doses**

## Allergic Reaction Imperatives

- Airway symptoms and facial swelling indicate a major reaction.
  - Lip and tongue swelling can be an immediate life threat.
- **A** Use IM, IV/IO (if able) for any patient in extremis.

## Medications

- **Epi** (Epinephrine): Treat major reactions **aggressively**.
  - Use for any major Airway, Breathing or Circulation problems.
  - Common side effects: chest discomfort, palpitations, shaking
  - **Be cautious** in patients over 50 y/o or with CAD or chest pain.
  - **E** May only use auto-injector or color coded admin system.
  - **EpiPen Jr.**<sup>®</sup>: Use for 4-9 y/o. **EpiPen**<sup>®</sup>: Use for 10+ y/o.
- **Albuterol** (Ventolin<sup>®</sup>): Use for any dyspnea or wheezing.
  - Unlikely to help with rash or itching. May cause palpitations.
- **Decadron**<sup>®</sup> (Dexamethasone): May give IV formulation PO.
  - May mix the IV solution with juice or drink it straight.
- **Benadryl**<sup>®</sup> (Diphenhydramine): Do not give IV formulation PO.
  - **E** May only give PO (use OTC pills or tabs).

## Poor Perfusion

- Suspect if **several** of these:
  - **Altered Mental Status**
  - Skin Pale, Cool, Diaphoretic
  - Tachycardia, Hypotension
  - Dyspnea, Tachypnea

## Notes

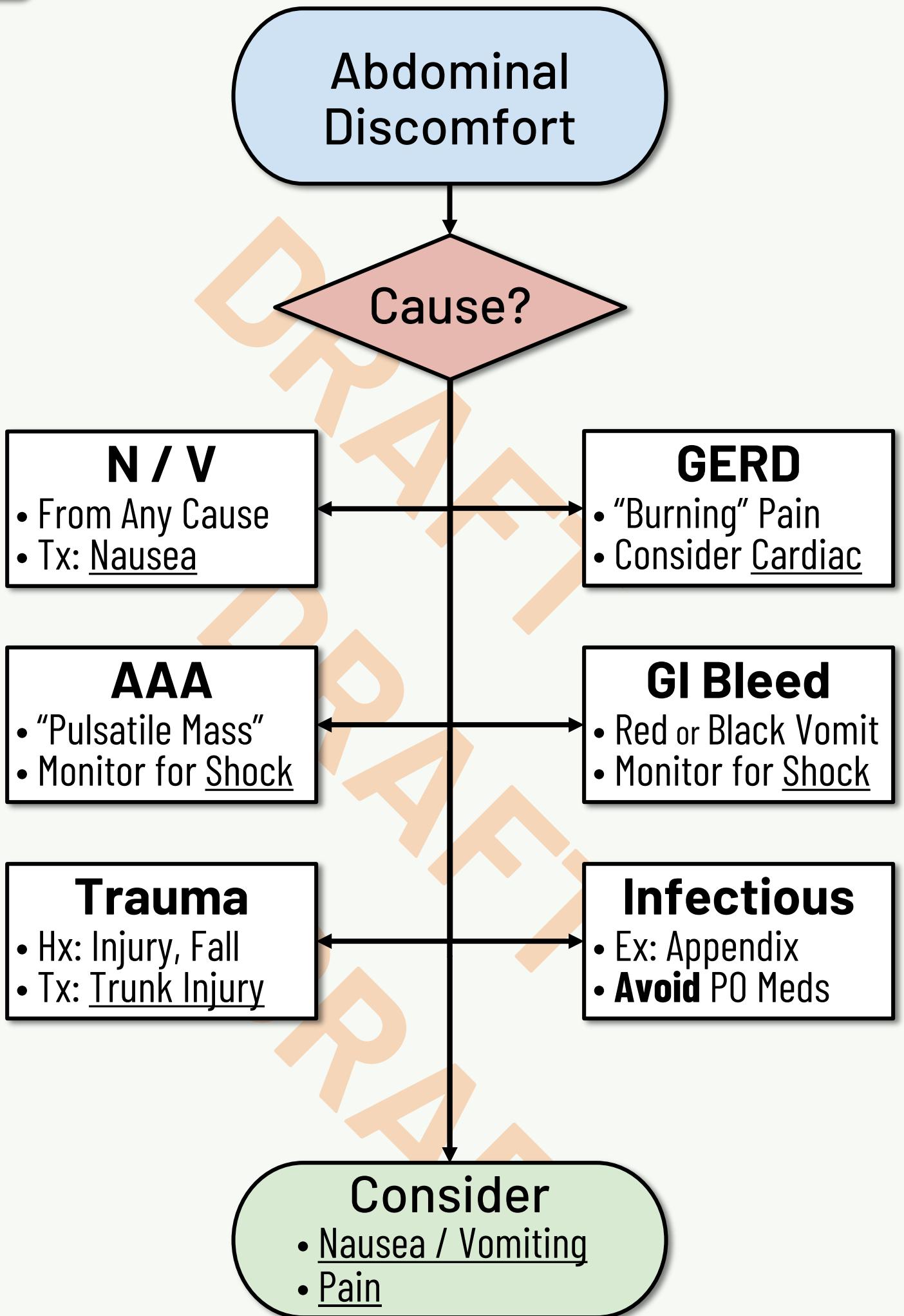
- Rapid onset of symptoms indicates a more severe reaction.
- Severe reactions may also include N/V and abdominal pain.

## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Hives: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/137362> [Ver: 3/18]
- Medscape Anaphylaxis: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/135065> [Ver: 5/18]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 23



## Abdominal Pain Imperatives

- Investigate and treat the underlying cause.
- This protocol is for **medical** causes of abdominal pain.
  - For traumatic abdominal pain, refer to Trunk Injury.
- Inquire about Pregnancy and consider complications.
- Prepare for Hypotension if suspected:
  - **AAA:** Midline "pulsatile mass" in the elderly
  - **GI Bleeding:** Black stool (melena) or "coffee ground" emesis
- Avoid PO meds with severe abdominal pain.

## Notes

- Consider an atypical Cardiac cause in diabetics and the elderly.

## Pediatrics

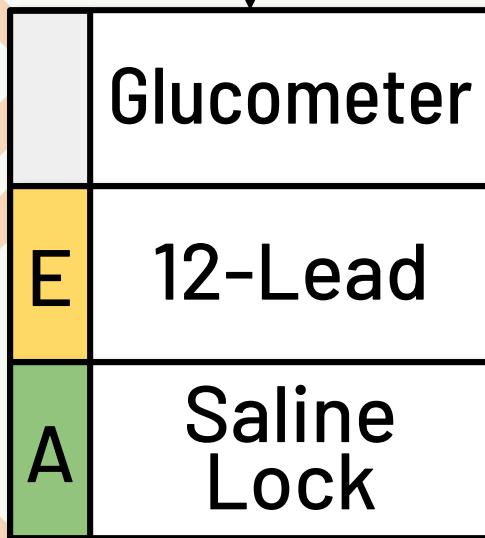
- Simple constipation is a common cause in peds.
  - It does not require aggressive EMS intervention.

## References

- Medscape Abd Pain: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/776663>
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 26

[Ver: 7/18]

Confused or  
Unresponsive  
(but breathing)



Cause?

### Diabetic

- Hx: Diabetes
- Abnormal Glucose

### Psychiatric

- Suicidal, Homicidal
- Delusions, Psychosis

### Overdose/Tox

- Hx: Ingestion/Exposure
- Obvious Drugs/EtOH

### Injury

- Head Injury, Bleeding
- Cold / Heat Exposure

### Seizure

- Hx: Epilepsy
- Shaking, Confused

### Fever

- Hx: Illness or Sepsis
- Skin Hot

### Stroke

- Facial Droop, Weakness
- Slurred Speech

### Cardiac

- Brady, Tachy
- Shock, Chest Pain

## Altered LOC Imperatives

- Altered LOC and syncope are **complex** problems.
  - Most important step is to consider and **search for the cause**.
  - Investigate the scene and take a careful history.
- Unstable patients should be treated aggressively.
  - Be prepared for a Medical CODE.
- Alcohol and drugs can mask other causes of altered LOC.
  - **Don't assume** Intoxication is the only problem.
- Syncope may be caused by or result in trauma.
  - Maintain a high index of suspicion.

## Notes

- Consider an atypical Cardiac cause in diabetics and the elderly.
- Consider Sepsis if cleared for Critical Care and pt is delirious.

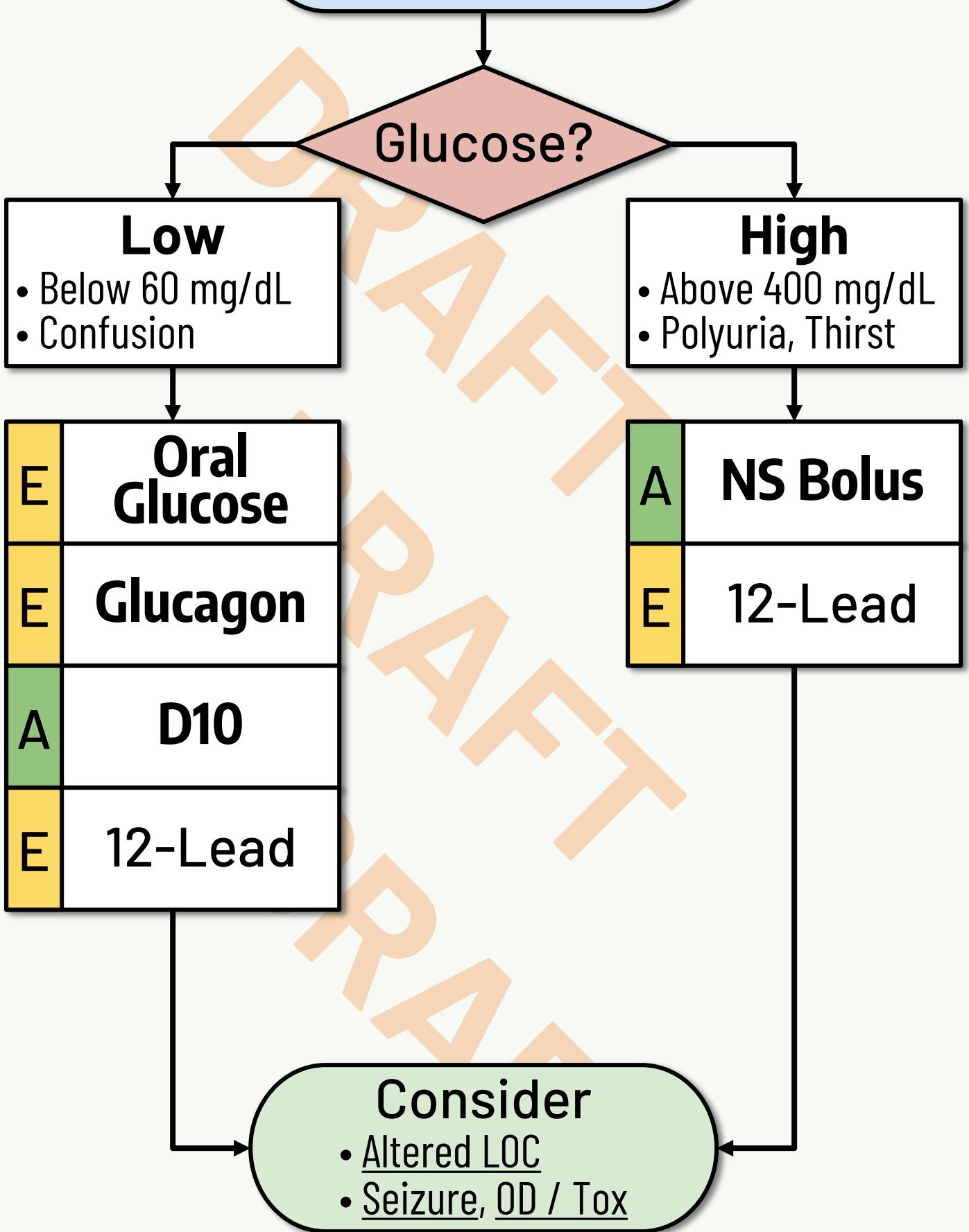
## Pediatrics

- Most causes of transient syncope are benign.
- Prolonged altered LOC indicates potentially serious pathology.
- Syncope **during exertion** can be a true cardiac emergency.

## References

- Medscape Syncope: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/811669> [Ver: 1/17]
- Medscape Delirium: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/793247> [Ver: 9/18]
- Medscape Hypoglycemia: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/122122> [Ver: 7/20]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 22

# Diabetic Complication



<b>Oral Glucose: 15 g</b>	PO	Q 5 min x3	Adult Doses
<b>Glucagon: 1 mg</b>	IM/IN	x1	
<b>D10: 100 mL</b>	IV/IO	Q 5 min x5	
<b>NS Bolus: 1,000 mL</b>	IV/IO	x1	

## Diabetic Imperatives

- EMS intervention is not required for mild asymptomatic patients.
- Consider a concurrent Cardiac emergency in the elderly.
  - Many diabetic emergencies benefit from a **12-Lead if able.**
- Consider other causes of Altered LOC even with hypoglycemia.
- Hypoglycemia from **sulfonylureas** can be refractory and profound.
  - Ex: glipizide (Glucotrol<sup>®</sup>), glyburide, glimepiride (Amaryl<sup>®</sup>)
  - Call **Medical Control** for any refusal if taking **sulfonylureas**.

## Medications

- **Oral Glucose** (Glutose 15<sup>TM</sup>): Avoid if patient cannot swallow.
  - Consider regular food as an alternative if available.
  - Prioritize food and drinks with **simple sugar**.
  - Also provide complex carbs/protein (like **peanut butter**).
- **Glucagon** (Glucagen<sup>®</sup>): Caution - improvement is temporary!
  - **Must provide additional glucose** after administration.
  - Give PO glucose if able and be prepared to give **D10**.
  - Call **Medical Control** for all refusals after **Glucagon**.
  - **E** Only use intranasal (IN) route for administration.
- **D10** (Dextrose 10%): Recheck glucose prior to repeat dosing.
  - May attempt without glucometer if hypoglycemia likely.

## Notes

- Avoid starting an IV in the **legs or feet** of a diabetic patient.
- Sustained hyperglycemia may lead to **Diabetic Ketoacidosis**.
  - Consider DKA / HHS if appropriate and cleared for Critical Care.

## Pediatrics

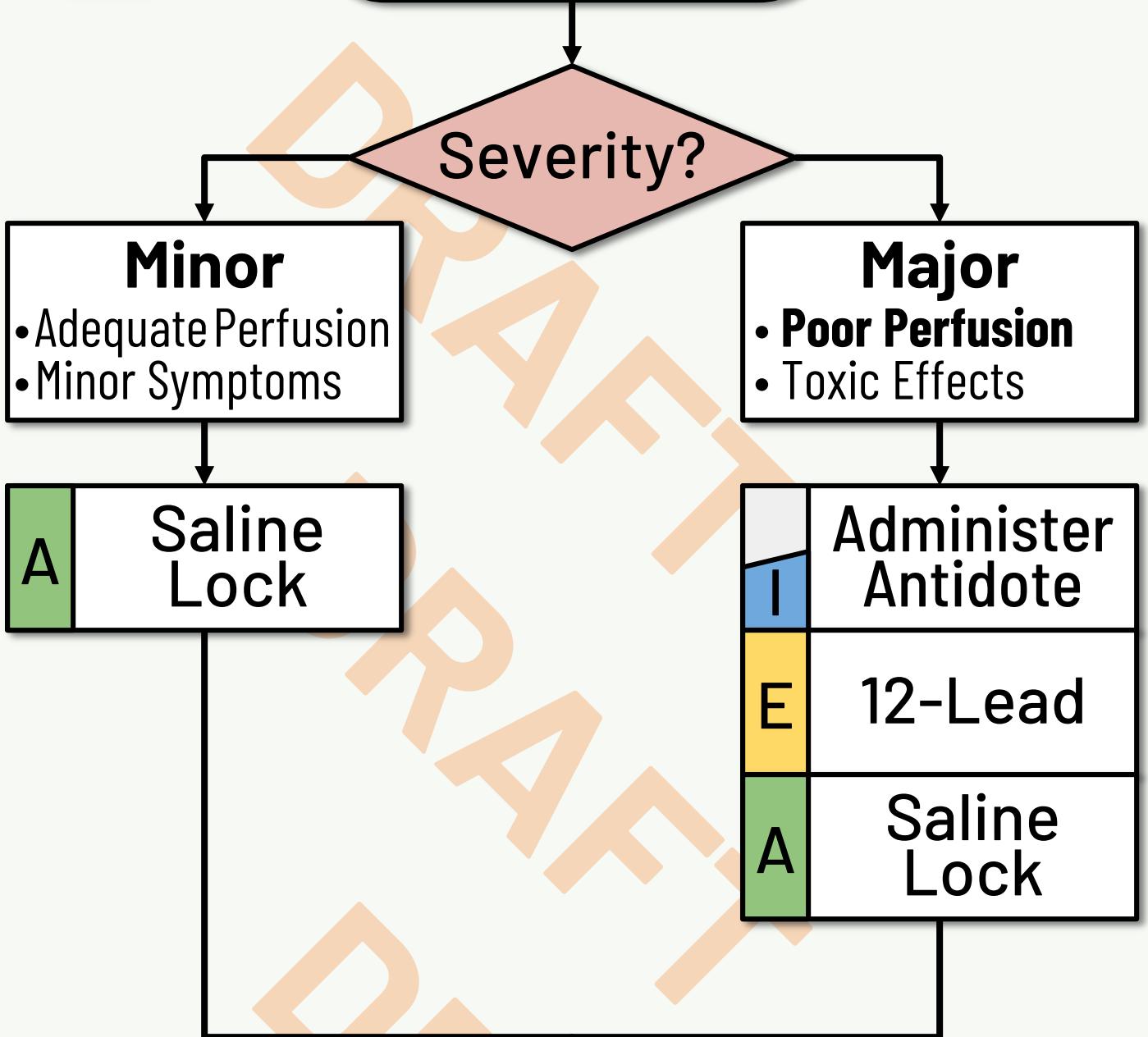
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Hypoglycemia: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/122122> [Ver: 6/20]
- Medscape DKA: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/118361> [Ver: 5/19]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 22



# Symptomatic Toxic Exposure or Overdose



## Consider

- Other Co-ingestions
- Shock, Brady, N/V

Adult Antidote Doses			
	Opiates	<b>Narcan: 0.4-4 mg</b>	IM/IN, IV/IO
I	β-blocker	<b>Glucagon: 1 mg</b>	IM/IN
I	Organophos	<b>Atropine: 2 mg</b>	IM, IV/IO
I	Ca-blocker	<b>Calcium: 1 g over 10 min</b>	IV/IO
I	Tricyclic	<b>Bicarb: 50 mEq</b>	IV/IO

## Overdose / Tox Imperatives

- Collect a detailed history and **SDS** (Safety Data Sheet) if able:
  - Substance, quantity and time of ingestion or exposure
- Monitor Airway closely with all **caustic ingestions**.
- Not all ingestions require a specific antidote or intervention.
  - Stable patients may be monitored and transported.
  - Supportive care is sufficient for **Alcohol** (ethanol) intoxication.

## Medications

- **Narcan**<sup>®</sup> (Naloxone): Should only be used to treat **Hypoxia**.
  - May provide premeasured **intranasal** doses only.
  - Avoid rapid reversal. Titrate to oxygenation.
  - May repeat PRN. Call **Medical Control** for refusal w/ **Narcan**.
- **Glucagon, Atropine**: Likely will need **multiple doses**.
- **Calcium** (Chloride): **Avoid** with **Rocephin** or **Digoxin**<sup>®</sup> (fatal).
- **Bicarb** (Sodium Bicarbonate): Use for any EKG changes.
- Flush line well between **Calcium** and **Bicarb** (do **not** mix).
- **Mark 1**<sup>TM</sup> (Atropine/2-PAM): May use if MCI / nerve agent
- **Cyanokit**<sup>®</sup> (Cyanide antidote): May use kit if indicated

## Notes

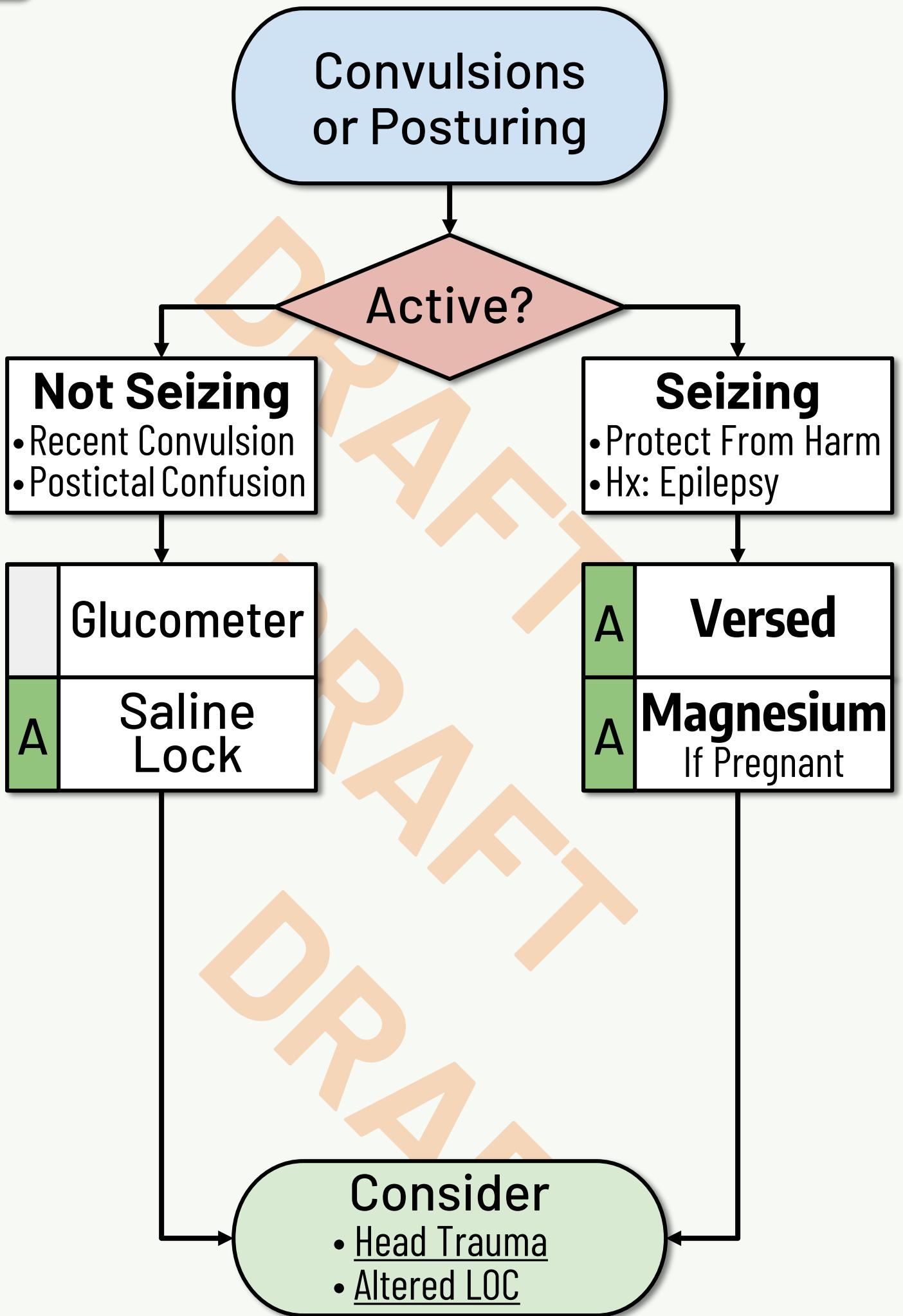
- If substance is known, consider **Poison Control**: 800-222-1222.
- This protocol includes chemical **ingestion** and organophosphates.
  - For **skin** exposure refer to Burns; for **gas** refer to Inhalation.

## Pediatrics

- Just a **single pill** of some adult meds can cause major symptoms.
  - Be prepared to treat Shock if overdose is suspected.
  - Ingested **cigarettes or vape fluid** (nicotine) can be **fatal**.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Opioids: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/815784> [Ver: 6/20]
- Medscape Tricyclics: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/819204> [Ver: 5/20]
- Medscape Organophosphate: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/167726> [Ver: 12/20]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 25



**Versed: 2.5 mg IV/IO, IM/IN Q 2 min x4**

**Magnesium: 2 grams IV/IO x1**

## **Adult Doses**

## Seizure Imperatives

- Active convulsions with Altered LOC should be treated promptly.
  - Meds are contraindicated without active convulsions.
- Non-specific shaking with normal LOC may not need intervention.
- Non-epileptic **pseudoseizures** do not require EMS intervention.
  - Consider other causes such as Psychiatric or OD / Tox.
- Aggressively treat seizures due to alcohol or benzo withdrawal.
- **Use caution with needles** - increased risk of provider injury.

## Medications

- **Versed®** (Midazolam): Only appropriate for active convulsions.
  - May double when admin IM/IN to limit risk (5 mg IM Q 5 min x2)
- **Magnesium** (sulfate): May cause Hypotension and Dyspnea.
  - Only useful for seizures in late Pregnancy (20 weeks & over).
  - Do not provide in early pregnancy. Eclampsia is unlikely.

## Notes

- Obtain details of patient's **seizure meds** if immediately available.
- Seizures can come in groups, be prepared to treat another seizure.
- Confusion after seizure is common and may last over 30 min.
  - Transient stroke-like paralysis is also possible but is not a CVA.

## Pediatrics

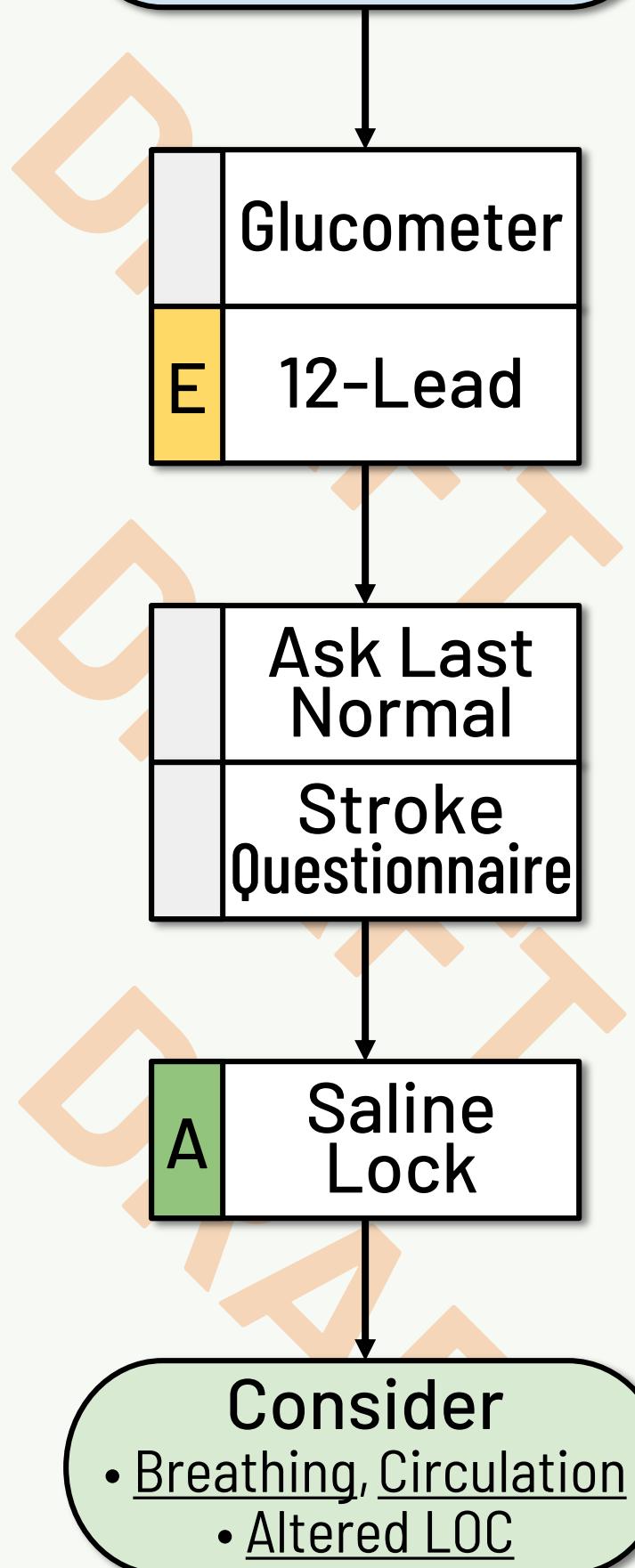
- Peds under 5 y/o may have a seizure caused by Fever.
  - It is usually self limiting and does not require intervention.
  - Consider medication if longer than 5 min or seizure reoccurs.
  - Aggressively treat any peds seizure not associated with Fever.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Seizure: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1184846>
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 22

[Ver: 10/20]

# Acute Focal Neuro Deficits



# Consider Destination Triage

## Stroke Imperatives

- Treatment is time sensitive. Do not delay transport for procedures.
- **Time Last Normal** is not necessarily when symptoms started.
  - If noticed upon waking up: last normal is before bed.
  - If altered LOC: last normal is when someone saw them normal.
- Stroke Questionnaires: Use the **Cincinnati Stroke** FAST exam.
  - Consider additional screening if able (Stroke VAN or NIHSS).
- Attempt a Saline Lock **only once**. Leave other sites for ED staff.

### Cincinnati Stroke

- Facial Droop?
- Arm Drift?
- Slurred Speech?
- Time Last Normal?

### Stroke VAN

- Vision: Partial / Total Loss?
- Aphasia: Trouble Speaking?
- Neglect: Ignoring One Side?

- If you suspect a CVA
- & Last Normal **< 6 h**
- Call a **STROKE Alert**



## Notes

- Most thrombolytic therapy must occur **within 6 hours**.
  - Vascular intervention may be possible out to 24 hours.
- Encourage family or guardian to accompany patient.
  - There are important decisions to be made quickly at the ED.
  - Record phone number for family or guardian if possible.

## Pediatrics

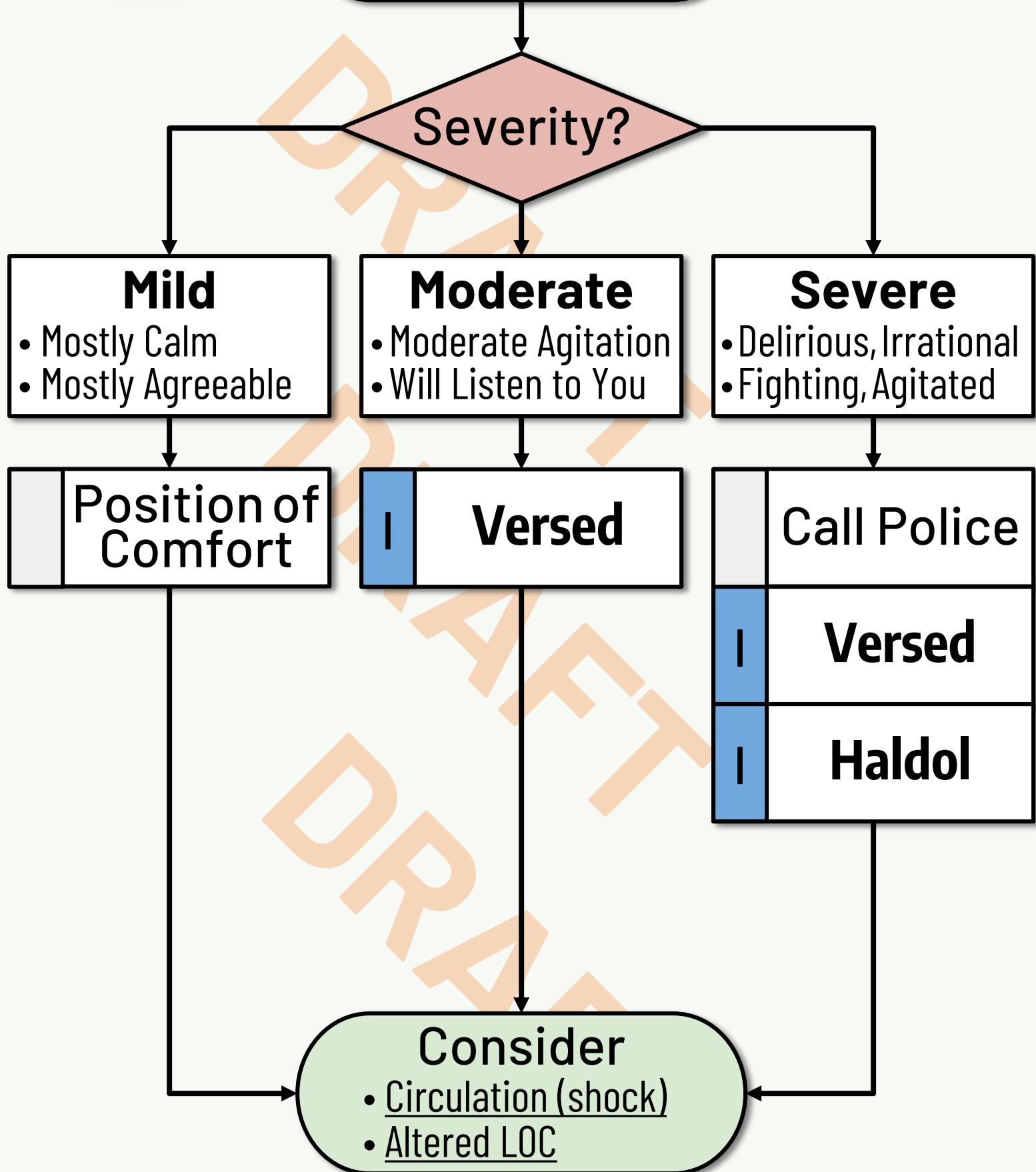
- Stroke is unlikely in peds. Consider other causes of Altered LOC.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape Stroke: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1916852> [Ver: 5/20]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 22



# Overt Psychosis or SI / HI



<b>Versed:</b> 2.5 mg	IV/IO, IM/IN	Q 2 min x4	<b>Adult Doses</b>
<b>Haldol:</b> 5 mg	IM	x1	

## Psychiatric Imperatives

- **Do not assume** psychosis. Evaluate and treat for other causes.
- Psychiatric patients may not have the capacity to Refuse.
  - Involve Police and call **Medical Control** for any psych refusal.
- Use of any restraint presents significant medical (and legal) risk.
  - Use **only to ensure safety** of patient and providers.
  - Use only when risk of harm is greater than risk of restraint.
  - Elderly or frail patients are unlikely to need restraint.
  - Restraint should be a **last resort**.
- Physical restraint should only be used in conjunction with Police.
  - **Ask for Police** help if the patient is physically combative.
  - Monitor closely for Airway or Breathing complications.
- **Use caution with needles** - increased risk of provider injury.

## Medications

- **Versed**<sup>®</sup> (Midazolam): Use with caution with peds and elderly.
  - May double when admin IM/IN to limit risk (5 mg IM Q 5 min x2)
- **Haldol**<sup>®</sup> (Haloperidol): Requires transport and **ALS** monitoring.

## Notes

- Consider calling **Medical Control** for repeat dosing.
- SI / HI: Suicidal or Homicidal Ideation
  - Thoughts or acts of hurting themselves or other people.

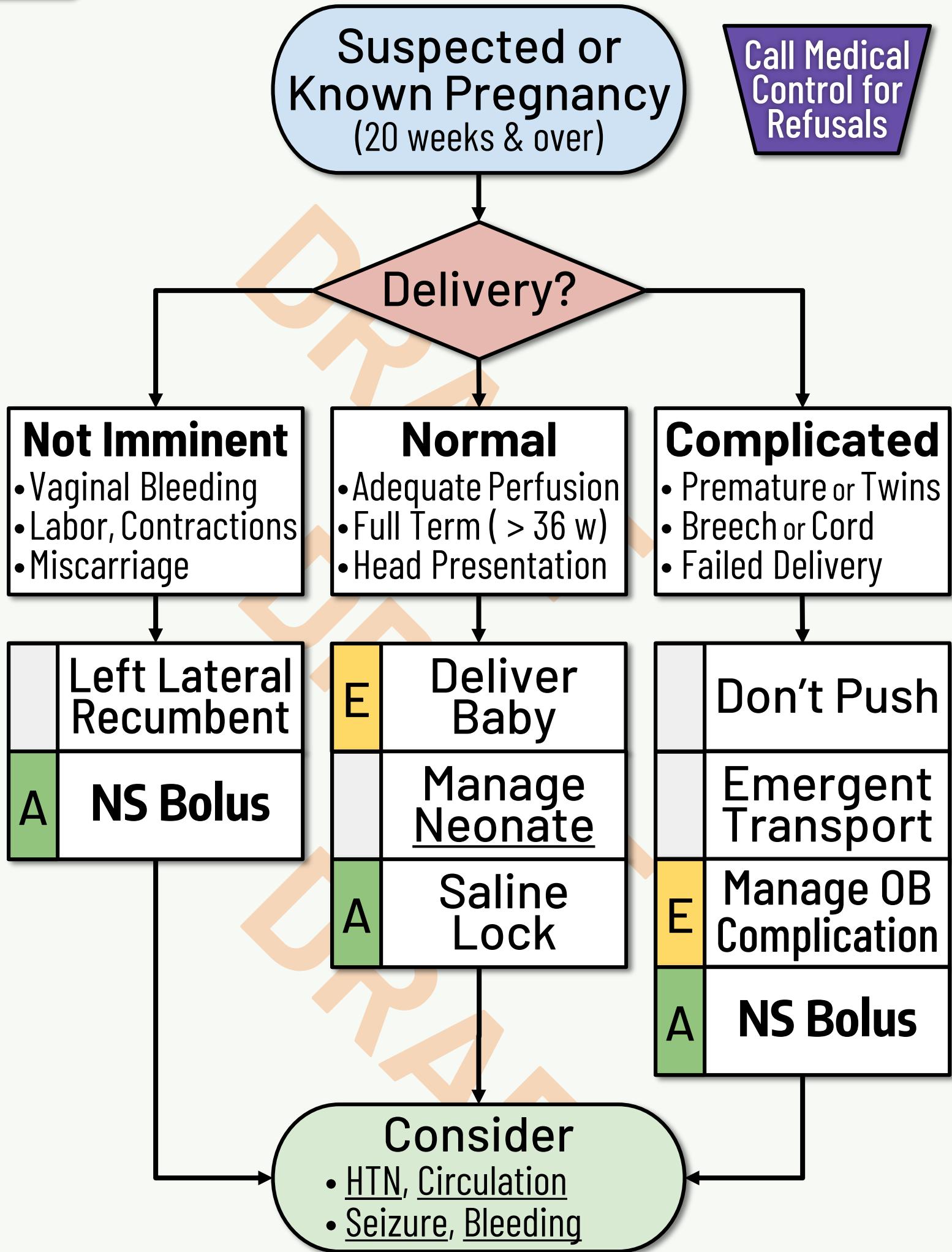
## Pediatrics

- Consider calling **Medical Control** prior to restraining peds.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Suicide: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2013085> [Ver: 8/19]
- Medscape Aggression: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/288689> [Ver: 6/17]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 27

# Call Medical Control for Refusals



## **NS Bolus: 1,000 mL**

IV/10

x1

## **Adult**

## Pregnancy / Delivery Imperatives

- This protocol applies to **late pregnancy** (20 weeks & over).
  - Uterus palpable **above the umbilicus** suggests late pregnancy.
  - There are no specific EMS interventions for early pregnancy.
- Any SBP reading above 140 mmHg may be **preeclampsia**.
  - Prioritize transport. Call **Medical Control** for any refusal.
- Aggressively treat any Seizure as **eclampsia**.
- Any **maternal trauma** after 20 weeks should be transported.
  - Fetus may have injury that is not immediately obvious.
  - Even minor trauma (simple falls, etc) can cause fetal harm.
- **Prioritize transport for any complications** with delivery.
  - **Reduce cord** if found around the neck.
- **Manage OB Complications** during transport:
  - Failed Delivery / Shoulder Dystocia: transport knees to chest
  - Prolapsed Cord: fingers in vagina to remove pressure on cord
  - Breech: support presenting part, do not pull on part

## Notes

- Remember not all medications are safe in pregnancy.
  - Call **Medical Control** if any question.
- **Fundal massage** is important to help stop postpartum bleeding.
- May attempt **home delivery** if uncomplicated and imminent.
  - Crowning and urge to push suggest delivery is imminent.
- Attempt to have a **chaperone** present for any genital evaluation.

## Pediatrics

- Refer to Neonate for management of the newborn baby.

## References

- Medscape Delivery: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/260036>
- Medscape Eclampsia: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/253960>
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 36

[Ver: 1/19]

[Ver: 4/19]

**Infant**  
Under 1 Month Old  
( $< 30$  days)

Call Medical Control for Refusals

Stimulate,  
Warm & Dry

Pulse?

**Over 100**

- Warm, Pink Skin
- Active Cry

**100 - 60**

- Cyanosis
- Weak Cry

**Under 60**

- Floppy Baby
- Low / Zero APGAR

APGAR

Provide O<sub>2</sub>

Chest Compression

BVM Assist

Provide O<sub>2</sub>

BVM Ventilate

Epi

Peds

Consider

- Bradycardia
- Circulation (shock)

Epi: 0.5 mL (of 1 mg per 10 mL) IV/IO Q 5 min

Peds

**Compressions**

- Neonate: **120 /min**
- OPA/NPA: **3:1 w/ BVM**
- BIAD: **Continuous**

**BVM Rate**

- Neonate: **Q 2 sec (30 /min)**

**Neonate Imperatives**

- Most respond to stimulation.
  - Suction mouth then nose.
  - Clamp & cut cord.
  - Dry off. Keep warm.
  - Use **BVM if any distress.**
- Other less common causes of newborn distress include:
  - Pneumothorax, Hypoglycemia, Shock

<b>APGAR:</b>	2	1	0
• Appearance	pink	blue	gray
• Pulse	100+	99-1	0
• Grimace	good	poor	none
• Activity	kicks	weak	limp
• Respiration	cry	gasp	0

**Notes**

- Document 1 and 5 minute **APGAR** scores.
  - Add total points from each of the five categories.
- Use mom and baby **ID bands** if available.
- **Meconium suction** is not included in this protocol.
- Avoid high flow oxygen into a newborn's eyes.

**Adults**

- This protocol is for infants under 1 month (< 30 days) old only.
- It does not apply to adults or older peds.

**References**

- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape Delivery: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/260036> [Ver: 1 / 19]
- Medscape Neonate: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/977002> [Ver: 2 / 19]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 36

No Pulse  
No Mortal Injury  
No DNR/POST

First

Second

Third

Assign Jobs

**Compressions**

- Most important
- Start Immediately
- Minimize Breaks

Chest Compression

**Trauma Care**

- Control Bleeding
- Aggressive Fluids
- Airway / Breathing

Tourniquet

Needle Decompress

NS Bolus

**Medical Care**

- Try Medical CODE
- Analyze Q 2 min
- Start with IO

Defib  
If Advised

Epi

Lidocaine  
If VT/VF

**Disposition**

- Transport ASAP

**NS Bolus:** 1,000 mL

IV/IO x2

Adult  
Doses

**Epi:** 1 mg

IV/IO Q 5 min

**Lidocaine:** 1<sup>st</sup> 100 mg → 2<sup>nd</sup> 50 mg

IV/IO Q 5 min x2

## CODE Imperatives

- Place **Tourniquets** if needed.
  - Limiting blood loss is critical.
- Try bilateral **Needle Decompression**.
  - Hidden pneumothorax may cause traumatic arrest.
- This protocol applies to cardiac arrest caused by **severe trauma**.
  - Refer to Medical CODE for arrest with only incidental injuries.
- Definitive treatment for traumatic arrest is the operating room.
  - Prioritize compression, tourniquets and **transport ASAP**.



- If Any Trauma CPR
- Or Unstable Vitals
- Call a **TRAUMA Alert**

## Compressions

- Adult/Peds: **120 /min**
- OPA/NPA: **30:2 w/ BVM**
- BIAD/ETT: **Continuous**

## Mortal Injuries

- Decapitation or Exposed Brain
- Destruction of Trunk or Organs
- Burned Beyond Recognition
- Massive Blunt Force, Explosion
- Over 30 min Since Arrest

## Medications

- **NS Bolus** (0.9% Saline): Appropriate use in trauma is critical.
  - Be aggressive with fluid for Hypotension or **poor perfusion**.
  - Avoid aggressive fluids once SBP is stable above **90 mmHg**.
- **Lidocaine**: Adult doses OK for any pt 50-100 kg (**110-220 lbs**)
  - **Otherwise** use:  $1^{\text{st}}$  1 mg/kg →  $2^{\text{nd}}$  0.5 mg/kg

## Notes

- Use caution with **compressions** and **defib** in a moving vehicle.
- EtCO<sub>2</sub> can help identify ROSC and guide termination decision.
- A well run CODE should operate like a **pit crew**. Focus on your job.

## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- ATLS®: <https://viaaerarcp.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/atls-2018.pdf> [Ver: 2018]
- NAEMSP Mortal Injuries: <https://doi.org/10.3109/10903127.2012.755586> [Ver: 1 / 13]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 29, 34

Return of Pulse

**Reassess**

- Establish Airway
- Provide Breathing
- Treat Circulation

**Emergent Transport**

**Tourniquet**

**I**      **Needle Decompress**

**E**

**12-Lead**

**A**

**Saline Lock**

**I**

**Ketamine**  
If Agitated

**Consider**

- Bleeding, Shock
- Medical ROSC

**Consider Destination Triage**

**Ketamine: 20 mg**

**IV/IO**

**Q 5 min x2**

**Adult**

## Trauma ROSC Imperatives

- Most important aspect is to prioritize emergent transport.  
- **Get the patient to the hospital.**
- Reassess and repeat Needle Decompression as needed.  
- Repeat immediately if decompensation after initial success.
- Reassess and apply additional Tourniquets as needed.  
- Pack and apply pressure for trunk bleeding.
- Consider a concurrent medical cause preceding the trauma.

- If Any Trauma CPR
- Or Unstable Vitals
- Call a **TRAUMA Alert**



### Poor Perfusion

- Suspect if **several** of these:
  - **Altered Mental Status**
  - Skin Pale, Cool, Diaphoretic
  - Tachycardia, Hypotension
  - Dyspnea, Tachypnea

## Medications

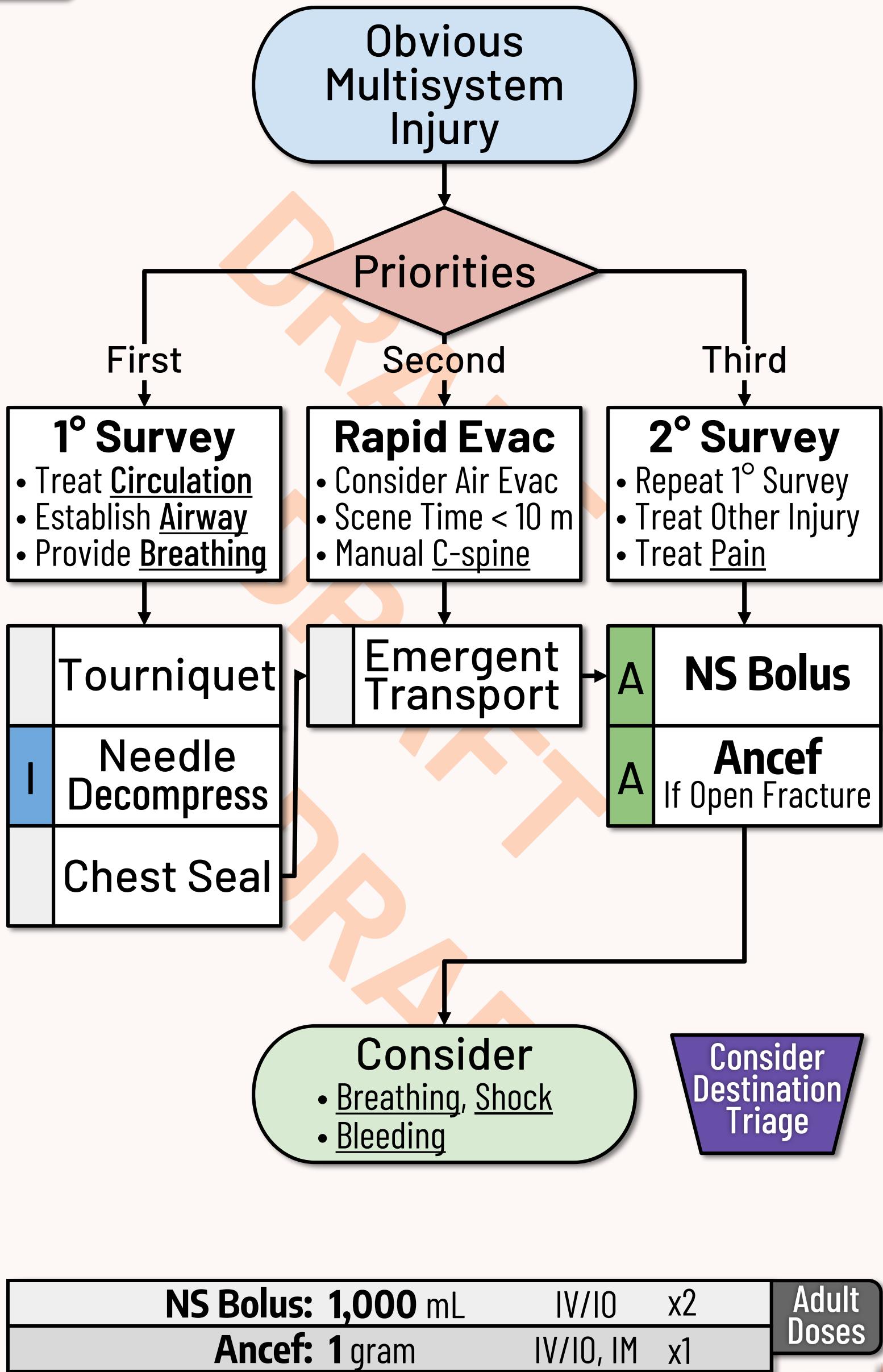
- **Ketamine** (Ketalar<sup>®</sup>): Use if biting on BIAD or overt discomfort.  
- Consider Sedation if appropriate and cleared for Critical Care.

## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- ATLS<sup>®</sup>: <https://viaaerarcp.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/atls-2018.pdf> [Ver: 2018]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 29, 34



## Major Trauma Imperatives

- Rapid transport is **critical** for massive life threatening injury.
  - **Get the patient to the hospital.**
  - Delay transport only to address major threats to life.
  - Secondary survey and treatment can occur during transport.
- It is appropriate to start with rapid manual immobilization only.
  - May delay placing the c-collar and LBB to the secondary survey.
  - You should delay extremity splinting to the secondary survey.

- If Major Intervention
- Or Major Mechanism
- Call a **TRAUMA Alert**



### Poor Perfusion

- Suspect if **several** of these:
  - **Altered Mental Status**
  - Skin Pale, Cool, Diaphoretic
  - Tachycardia, Hypotension
  - Dyspnea, Tachypnea

## Medications

- **NS Bolus** (0.9% Saline): Appropriate use in trauma is critical.
  - Be aggressive with fluid for Hypotension or **poor perfusion**.
  - Avoid aggressive fluids once SBP above **90 mmHg**.
- **Ancef®** (Cefazolin): Provide if an open fracture is suspected.
  - Avoid if pt allergic to Keflex, PCN or other cephalosporins.
  - Reconstitute powder with 2-3 mL of NS and **shake well**.

## Notes

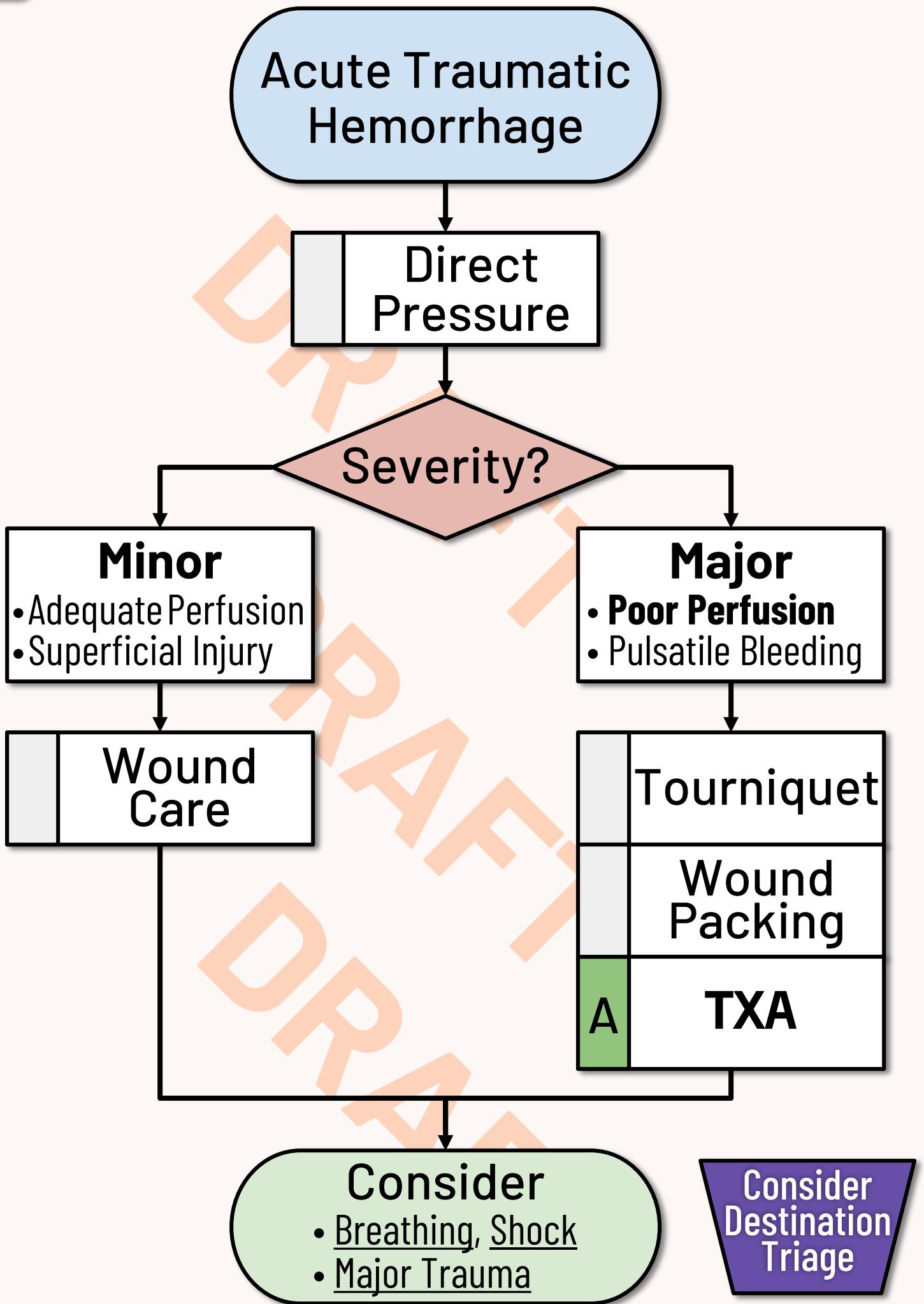
- Do not remove **impaled** objects. Splint object in position found.
- **Mechanism** is an important indicator of injury severity.

## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Polytrauma: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1270888> [Ver: 12/18]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 29, 34



## **TXA: 1 gram**

IV/10

over 10 min

# Adult

## Bleeding Imperatives

- Advance to **Tourniquet rapidly** for major arm / leg bleeding.
  - Write the time of Tourniquet application on the patient.
- Avoid tourniquets or wound packing for:
  - Unstable, depressed or open skull fractures; chest wounds
  - Bleeding from body orifices: vagina, rectum, ear, mouth, etc.

- If Major Intervention
- Or Major Mechanism
- Call a **TRAUMA Alert**



### Poor Perfusion

- Suspect if **several** of these:
  - **Altered Mental Status**
  - Skin Pale, Cool, Diaphoretic
  - Tachycardia, Hypotension
  - Dyspnea, Tachypnea

## Medications

- **TXA** (Tranexamic Acid): Avoid if injury 3+ hours old or known PE.
  - Use for any **major external traumatic** bleeding.
  - Use for suspected **intra-abdominal bleeding** w/ poor perfusion.
  - Such as: pelvic fracture, rigid abdomen, abdominal contusions
  - Avoid for other forms of suspected internal bleeding.

## Notes

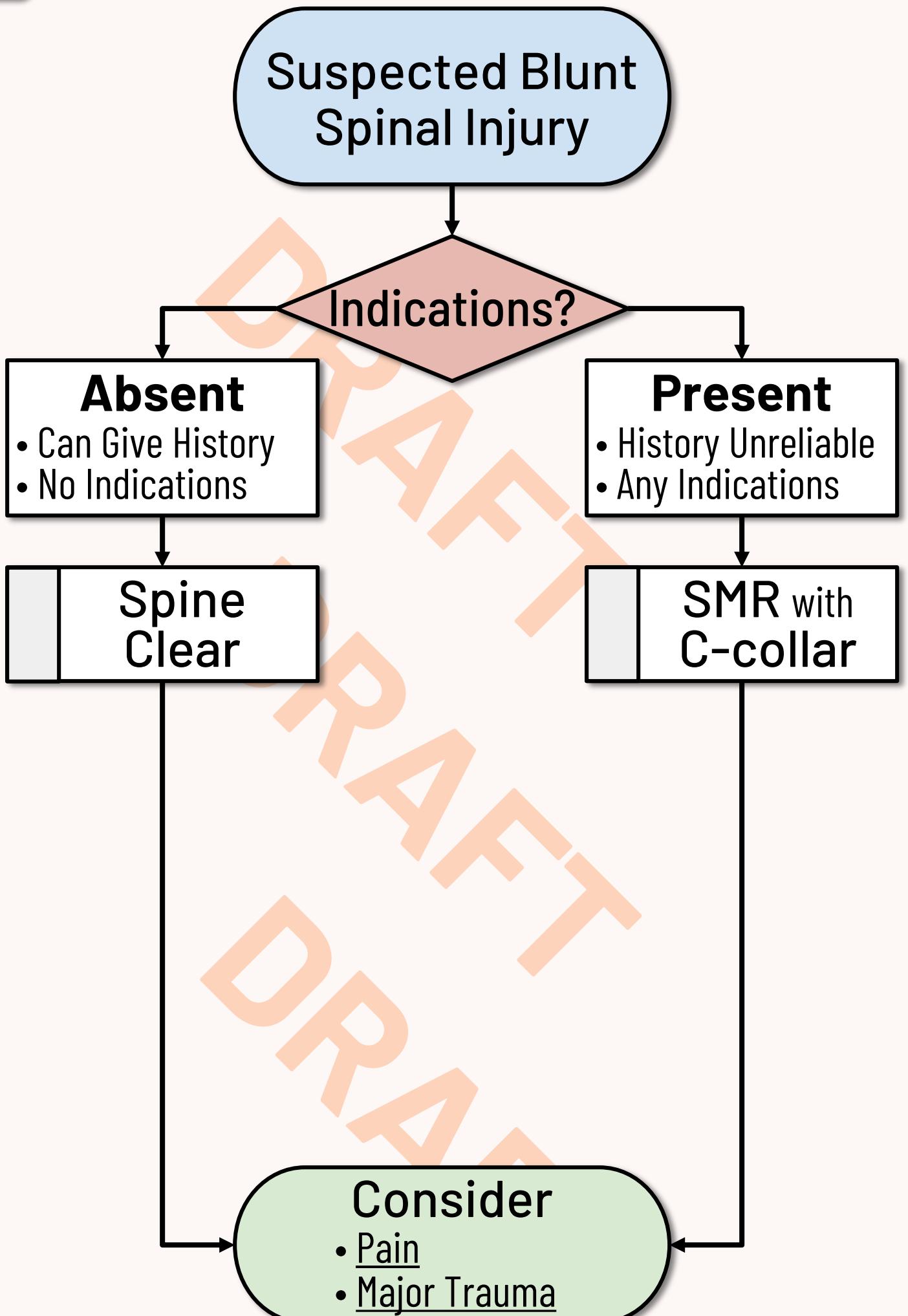
- Consider removing bystander dressings to investigate severity.
- **Lacerations** benefit from repair within the first few hours.
- Bandage wounds after bleeding is controlled.

## Pediatrics

- Hypotension is a late sign of Shock in peds.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- **ACLS:** <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- **ATLS<sup>®</sup>:** <https://viaaerearcp.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/atls-2018.pdf> [Ver: 2018]
- **Stop the Bleed<sup>®</sup>:** <https://www.stopthebleed.org/> [Ver: 2020]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 29, 34



## Indications

- Spine Tenderness
- Spine Deformity
- Neuro Deficits
- Altered LOC from Baseline
- Acutely Intoxicated
- Distracting Injury or Mechanism

## Immobilization Imperatives

- While backboards have historically been used to attempt spinal immobilization, **SMR** may also be achieved by use of a scoop stretcher, vacuum splint, **ambulance cot**, or other similar device to which a patient is safely secured. †
- A long spine board, a scoop stretcher, or a vacuum mattress is recommended to assist with **patient transfers** ... to minimize flexion, extension, or rotation of the possibly injured spine. †
- There is no role for **SMR** in penetrating trauma. †
- SMR requires **supine positioning** and a **c-collar**.
- Awake, compliant patients may be safely secured with seat belts.

## Notes

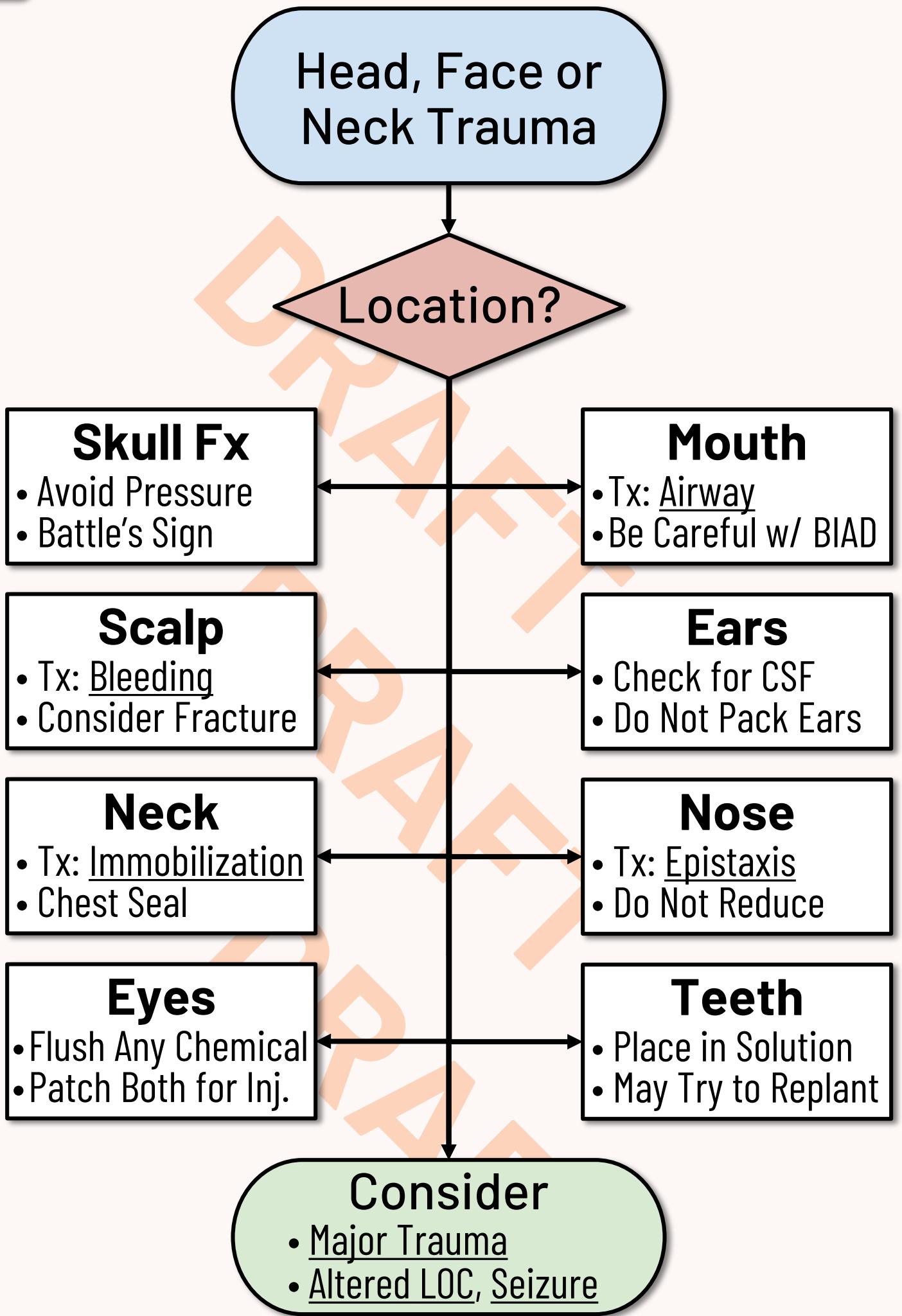
- **Spine Tenderness or Deformity** includes any:
  - Midline neck or back pain, tenderness, crepitus, step off etc.
- **Neuro Deficits** include any new symptoms of neurologic injury:
  - Unconscious greater than 1 min, or seizure
  - Paralysis, weakness, numbness, or vision changes
  - Shooting 'electric' pain, or tingling in any extremity
- **Altered LOC from Baseline** includes any change in mentation:
  - GCS less than baseline, new confusion
- **Acute Intoxication** includes any alteration in mentation due to:
  - Alcohol, medications or illegal drugs
- **Distracting Injury or Mechanism** may include:
  - Airway trauma, obvious SOB, major bleeding, or unstable vitals
  - Fall > 10 ft, flail chest, unstable pelvis, or 2° or 3° Burn > 10%
  - Major fracture, crushed, mangled, or amputated extremity
  - High risk MVC: ejection, roll over, death in vehicle, struck by car

## Pediatrics

- Any child that cannot provide a reliable history should have **SMR**.

## References

- ACS-COT, ACEP, NAEMSP: [SMR in Trauma - Joint Statement](#) † [Ver: 2018]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 33



## Head Injury Imperatives

- Transport emergently if sudden changes in LOC.
- **Hypoxia** and **Hypotension** are associated with poor outcomes.
  - Investigate and treat for Hypoxia and Hypotension aggressively.
- Hyperventilate to reduce EtCO<sub>2</sub> (30-35 mmHg) if signs of herniation:
  - Obvious HTN with profound bradycardia
  - Altered LOC with unequal pupils or posturing
- Do not remove **impaled** objects. Splint object in position found.
- **Lacerations** benefit from repair within the first few hours.
- **Mechanism** predicts severity.

- If Major Intervention
- Or Major Mechanism
- Call a **TRAUMA Alert**



## Notes

- **Skull Fx:** May cause bruising behind ears or around both eyes.
- **Scalp:** Lacerations may bleed aggressively. Direct pressure if no fx.
- **Neck:** All penetrations should have a chest seal.
- **Eye:** Contamination benefits from copious flushing (NS or water).
  - Patch both eyes for any penetrating injury.
- **Mouth:** Monitor Airway. May skip BIAD if obvious complications.
- **Ear:** Check any discharge for CSF by dropping on white paper.
  - A yellow / clear halo suggests CSF leak from skull fracture.
- **Nose:** Do not attempt to reduce. Treat for Epistaxis.
- **Teeth:** Transport avulsions in Hank's solution or NS.
  - Attempt replantation only in uncomplicated & isolated injury.
- **Concussion:** Usually does not require EMS intervention.

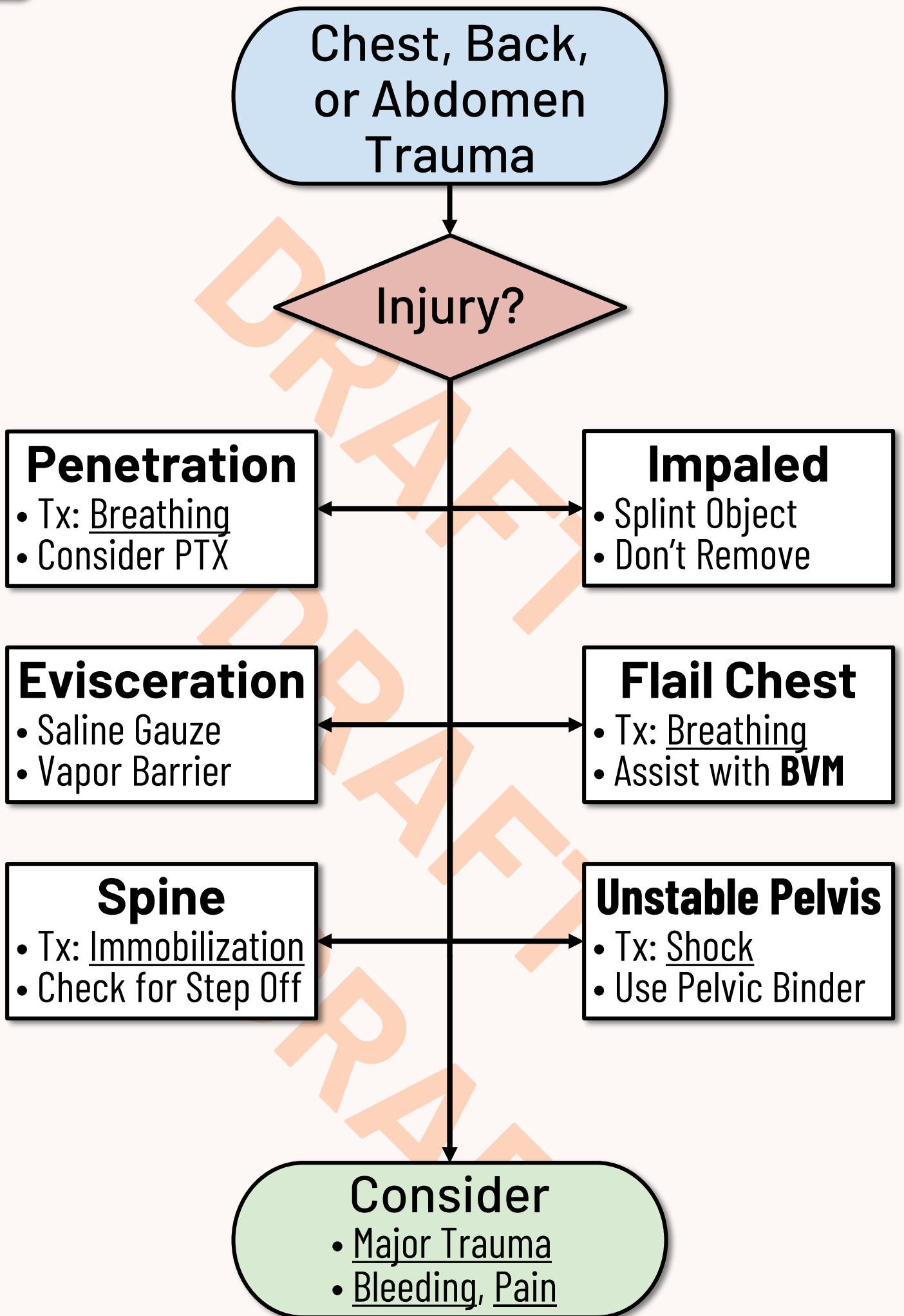
## Pediatrics

- Do not attempt replantation for primary (baby) teeth.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Head Injury: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1163653>
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 33

[Ver: 10/18]



## Trunk Injury Imperatives

- Do not remove **impaled** objects. Splint object in position found.
- **Lacerations** benefit from repair within the first few hours.
- **Mechanism** is an important indicator of injury severity.

- If Major Intervention
- Or Major Mechanism
- Call a **TRAUMA Alert**



## Notes

- **Penetration:** All penetrations should have a chest seal.
- **Evisceration:** Cover with saline gauze and vapor barrier.
- **Spine:** Monitor for Neuro Deficits and treat Immobilization.
- **Impaled:** Cut object free of wreckage. Do not remove from patient.
- **Flail Chest:** Monitor for Pneumothorax. Use BVM for Dyspnea.
- **Unstable Pelvis:** Assess with compression once. Use **Pelvic Binder**.

## Pediatrics

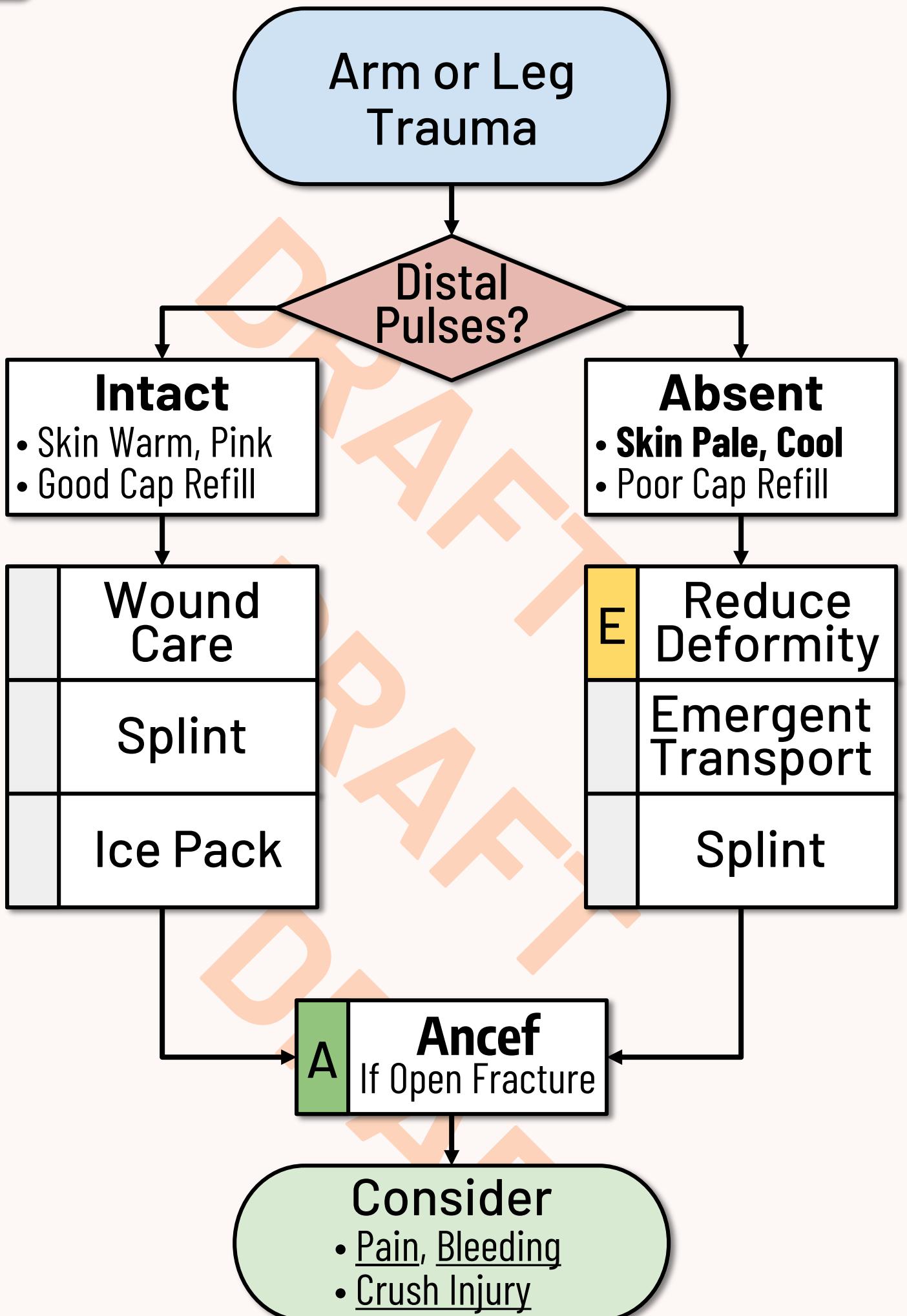
- Trunk injury is more likely in peds struck by a car.

## References

- Medscape Blunt Chest: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/428723>
- Medscape Penetrating Abd: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2036859>
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 31

[Ver: 9/20]

[Ver: 1/17]

**Ancef: 1 gram**

IV/IO, IM x1

Adult

## Extremity Injury Imperatives

- **Pulseless extremities** and **amputations** are true emergencies.
  - Record time of injury. Transport ASAP.
  - Wrap amputated parts in saline gauze and place in sealed bag.
  - Place bag on ice if available. Record time placed on ice.
- Remove adjacent and distal jewelry if able.
- Record peripheral neurovascular status before and after splinting.
- Consider a traction splint for **femur fractures** when appropriate.
  - Massive internal hemorrhage is possible with femur or hip fx.



## Medications

- **Ancef®** (Cefazolin): Provide if an **open fracture** is suspected.
  - Avoid if pt allergic to Keflex, PCN or other cephalosporins.
  - Reconstitute powder with 2-3 mL of NS and **shake well**.

## Notes

- **Lacerations** benefit from repair within the first few hours.
- **Mechanism** is an important indicator of injury severity.

## Pediatrics

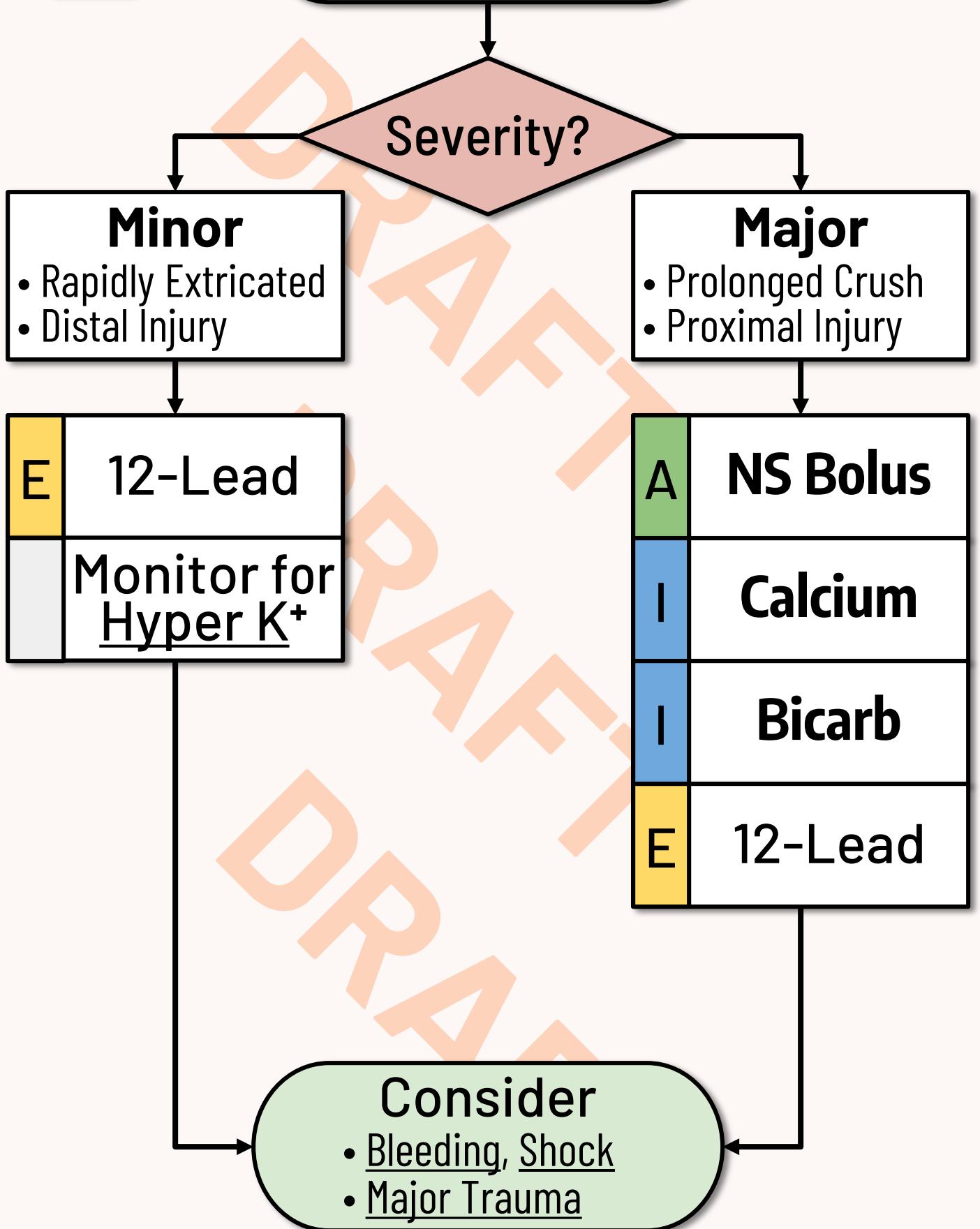
- Consider **Child Abuse** for injuries that do not match the history.

## References

- Medscape Fracture Care: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1270717> [Ver: 3/20]
- Medscape Vascular Trauma: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/462752> [Ver: 11/19]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 29, 30



# Extremity Entrapment



<b>NS Bolus: 1,000 mL</b>	<b>IV/IO x2</b>	<b>Adult Doses</b>
<b>Calcium: 1 gram</b>	<b>IV/IO over 10 min</b>	
<b>Bicarb: 50 mEq</b>	<b>IV/IO x1</b>	

## Crush Injury Imperatives

- Aggressively treat major crush injury as soon as possible.
  - An initial 12-Lead is not necessary before treatment.
  - Do not wait for EKG changes to initiate treatment.
- Start treatment **during extrication** if safe and prudent.
  - May **delay extrication briefly** if treatment rapidly available.
- Remove distal jewelry if able.

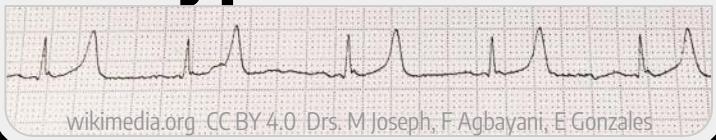
- If Major Intervention
- Or Major Mechanism
- Call a **TRAUMA Alert**



## Medications

- **NS Bolus** (0.9% Saline): Aggressive fluids help dilute potassium.
  - Consider aggressive fluids even without Hypotension.
- **Calcium** (Chloride): **Avoid** with **Rocephin** or Digoxin® (fatal).
- **Bicarb** (Sodium Bicarbonate): Use for changes on EKG.
- Flush line well between **Calcium** and **Bicarb** (do **not mix**).

### Hyper K<sup>+</sup> EKG



### K<sup>+</sup> EKG Changes

- From minor to life threat:
  - Peaked T-waves
  - Long PRI / Loss of P-wave
  - Wide QRS (over 120 ms)
  - Slow V-Tach (**sine wave**)

## Notes

- Meds are unnecessary for isolated crush injury of hands or feet.
- Trapped patients may become Hypothermic even in warm climate.

## Pediatrics

- May exhibit symptoms quicker than adults.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Rhabdo: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1007814>
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 30

[Ver: 8/20]

## Suspected Exposure

Severity?

**Major Hypo**  
• Stopped Shivering  
• Cyanosis

**Minor**  
• Adequate Perfusion  
• Normal LOC

**Major Hyper**  
• Confused  
• Hot Skin

Active Warming

Glucometer

Passive Techniques

Splint  
If Frostbite

Active Cooling

NS Bolus

E 12-Lead

A NS Bolus

Consider  
• Circulation (shock)  
• Medical Code

### Active Warming

- Remove Wet Clothes
- Heat Packs (kit) to Groin / Pits
- Warmed IV Fluids

### Active Cooling

- Fan and Misting
- Ice Packs to Groin / Armpits
- Chilled IV Fluids

NS Bolus: 1,000 mL

IV/IO x2

Adult

## Cold / Heat Imperatives

- **Resuscitation** of major **hypothermia** is a special case:
  - Most important intervention is **active rewarming**.
  - Check carefully for pulse. If present, it will be **very** faint.
  - Only **defib once**. Only give **ACLS meds once**. Avoid pacing.
  - Call **Medical Control** before termination of resuscitation.
  - Resume normal Medical CODE above **86 °F (30 °C)**.
- **Confusion** is the hallmark of major **hyperthermic** emergencies.
  - Patients with a normal LOC respond well to passive cooling.
- **Hyperthermia** is **not** the same as Fever.
  - Meds for Fever **worsen hyperthermia** and are contraindicated.
- **Passive techniques** include clothing and environment changes.

## Notes

- Special thermometers or core temp monitors may be helpful.
  - Major **hypothermia** is likely below: **86 °F (30 °C)**.
  - Major **hyperthermia** is likely above: **106 °F (41 °C)**.
- Excessive movement of **hypothermic** patients can cause V-Fib.
- Delay active rewarming if unable to maintain (prolonged evac).
- Drugs may also cause **hyperthermia**. The treatment is the same.
- Peds and the elderly will decompensate faster.
- Pad heat & ice packs. Do not place directly against the skin.

## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape Hypothermia: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/770542> [Ver: 10/19]
- Medscape Heat Stroke: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/166320> [Ver: 8/19]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 35



# Heat, Chemical, or Electric Injury

# Stop the Burning

# Severity?

# Minor

- Superficial
  - Less than 5% BSA

# Major

- Deep or Blistering
  - Face or Genitals

# Position of Comfort

# Burn Dressing

A

# NS Bolus



# Consider

- Breathing, Shock
  - Pain, OD / Tox

# Consider Destination Triage

## **NS Bolus: 1,000 mL**

IV/10

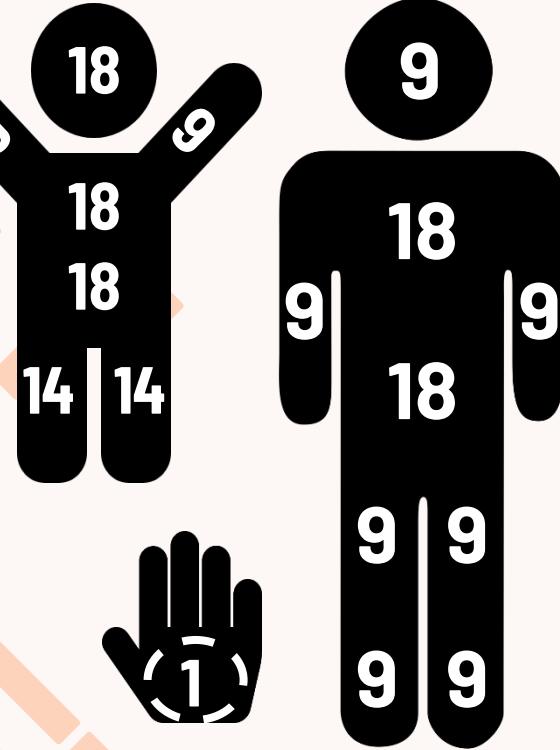
x2

## Adult

## Burn Imperatives

- Monitor Airway closely with any facial, nasal or oral burns.
- Remove adjacent and distal jewelry if able.
- Be aggressive with fluids for **major burns**.
  - Be prepared for Hypothermia. Avoid ice.
- **ALS** should monitor EKG in electrical burns.

**BSA percentage**  
(front and back)



## Notes

- Rule of 9's can estimate BSA in adults.
  - Patient's palm (without fingers) is about 1% BSA.
  - Consider only partial and full thickness when calculating BSA.
- This protocol includes most exposures on **skin**.
  - For most **gas** exposures, refer to Inhalation.
  - For chemical **ingestion** or organophosphates, refer to OD / Tox.
- If substance is known, consider **Poison Control**: 800-222-1222.
- This does not include **radiation** exposure. Call **Medical Control**.

## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Burns: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1278244>
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 30

[Ver: 9/19]

Ensure Provider SAFETY

Toxic or Anoxic Gas Exposure

Remove from Harm

Assess for:  
• Airway, Breathing  
• Burns

Provide O<sub>2</sub>

Consider  
• Shock  
• Bleeding

Ensure Patient DECON

## Inhalation Imperatives

- Monitor Airway closely with any facial, nasal or oral burns.
- Provide high flow oxygen for any carbon monoxide (CO) exposure.
  - Symptoms may include: headache, confusion, red skin, N/V.
  - SpO<sub>2</sub> may read **false normal**. (CO can fool the SpO<sub>2</sub> monitor.)
  - Oxygen is critical for **pregnant females** exposed to CO.
- Even non-toxic gases can produce Hypoxia and dyspnea.

## Notes

- SpCO monitors are available and work like SpO<sub>2</sub> monitors.
  - Normal: less than 3% (may be up to 6% in heavy smokers)
  - Exposure: 3% - 10%
  - Toxic: above 10%
- This protocol includes most **gas** exposures.
  - For most **skin** exposures refer to Burns.
  - For chemical **ingestion** or organophosphates, refer to OD / Tox.
- If substance is known, consider **Poison Control**: 800-222-1222.

## Pediatrics

- May exhibit symptoms quicker than adults.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- Medscape CO: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2085044> [Ver: 11/19]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 25



## Animal or Insect Trauma

**Assess for:**

- Allergic Reaction
- Bleeding

	Splint
	Stinger Removal

**Consider**

- Pain
- Underlying Injury

## Sting / Bite Imperatives

- **Don't bring** animals, snakes or bugs with you to the ER.
- Remove distal jewelry if able.
- Venous tourniquets and wound suction are not indicated.
- Serious or deep bites (especially human and cat) need antibiotics.
- Inquire about the **rabies status** of any domestic animal.
- Consider ice for animal bites and insect stings.
  - Avoid ice for snake bites.

## Notes

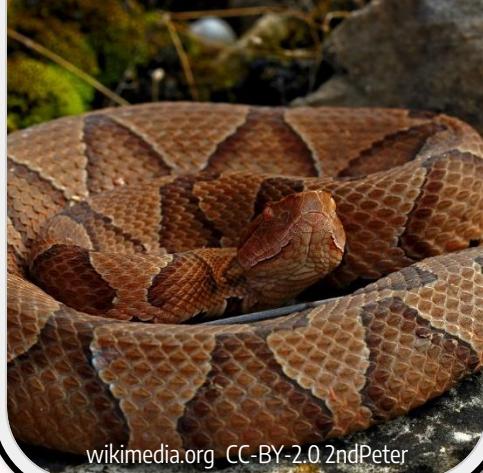
- Police can assist with animal control.
- Tick bites do not usually require EMS intervention.
- This protocol does not apply to **marine** stings or bites.
- Venomous **bites** in VA: Rattlesnake, Copperhead, Black Widow
- Use caution around all dangerous animals.
  - Do not risk provider safety to catch or photograph.

### Rattlesnake



wikimedia.org CC-BY-2.0 PeterPaplanus

### Copperhead



wikimedia.org CC-BY-2.0 2ndPeter

### Black Widow



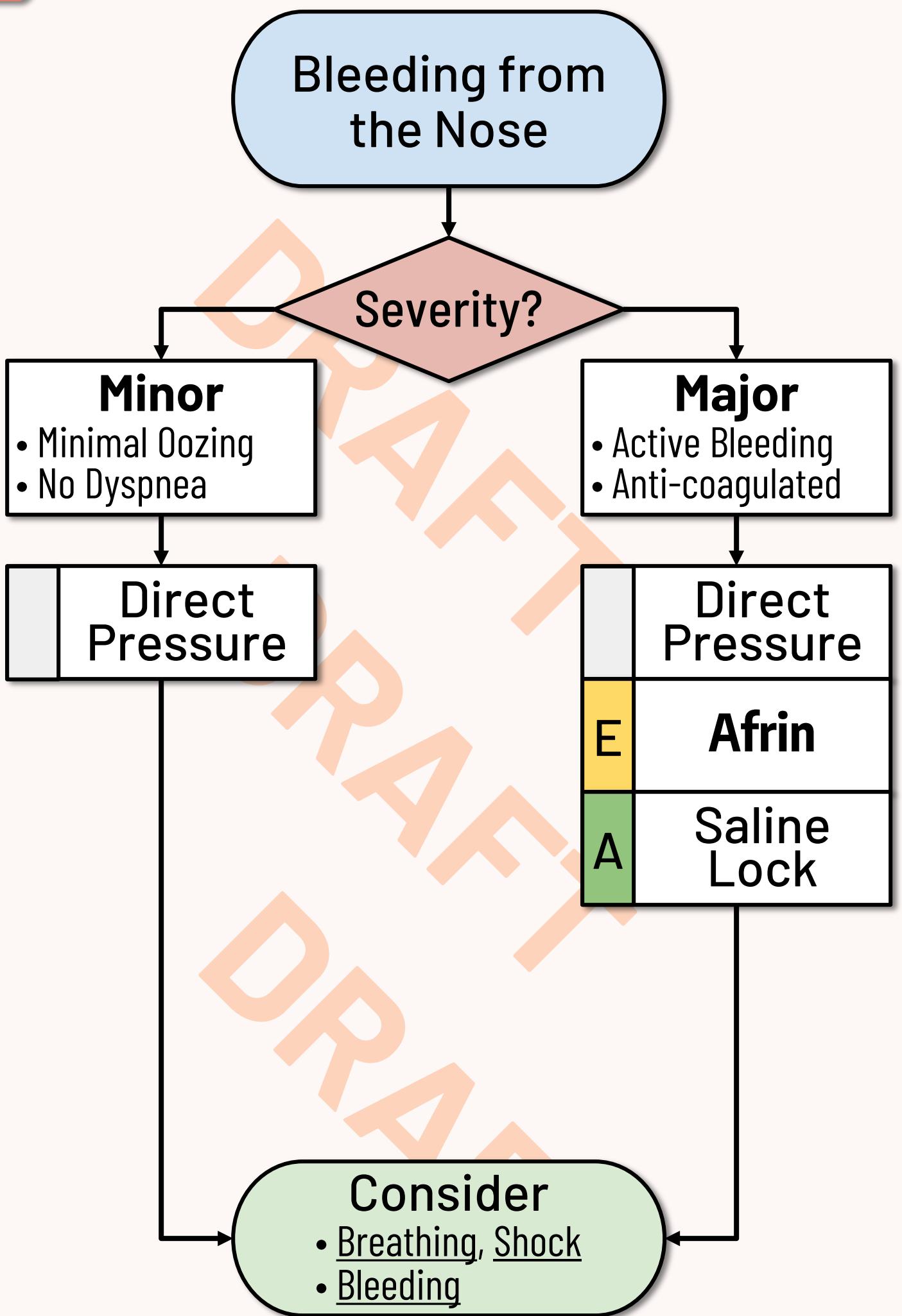
wikimedia.org CC-BYSA-3.0 Shennrich91

## Pediatrics

- Watch for first time Anaphylaxis.

## References

- Medscape Snakebite: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/168828> [Ver: 5/20]
- Medscape Widow Spider: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/772196> [Ver: 5/20]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 35



Afrin: 1 spray

IN

Q 5 min x3

Adult

## Epistaxis Imperatives

- Have the patient lean forward slightly.
- Have patient squeeze the soft part of their nose together firmly.

## Medications

- **Afrin®** (Oxymetazoline): contraindicated with cardiac chest pain

## Notes

- It is very difficult to quantify the amount of blood loss.
- Check pharynx for possible **posterior bleeding**.
- Not all nose bleeds are traumatic. The treatment is the same.
- Ask about anti-coagulation medications such as:
  - Aspirin
  - Coumadin® (warfarin)
  - Plavix® (clopidogrel)
  - Xarelto® (rivaroxaban)
  - Effient® (prasugrel)
  - Pradaxa® (dabigatran)
  - Brilinta® (ticagrelor)
  - Lovenox® (enoxaparin)

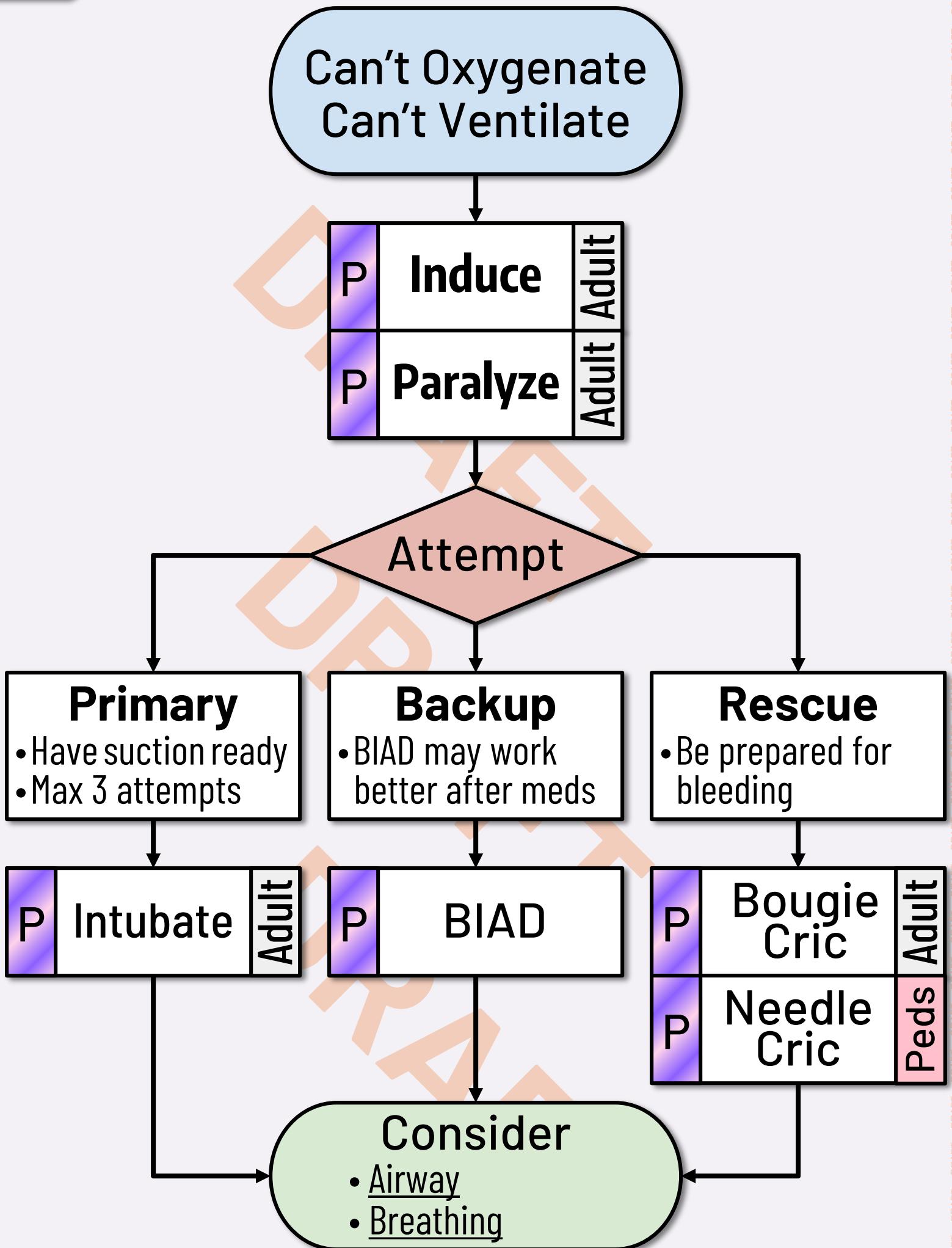
## Pediatrics

- Nose bleeds are usually from minor trauma (nose picking).
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Epistaxis: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/764719>
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 29

[Ver: 4/19]



<b>Etomidate:</b> 0.3 mg/kg	IV/IO	x1	<b>Adult Doses</b>
<b>Ketamine:</b> 2 mg/kg	IV/IO	x1	
<b>Rocuronium:</b> 1 mg/kg	IV/IO	x1	
<b>Succinylcholine:</b> 1 mg/kg	IV/IO	x1	

## RSI Mandatory Prerequisites

- Within the last twelve (12) months:
  - Pass a critical care, simulation based, in-service training.
  - Pass **fifteen (15) high fidelity** or human airway experiences.
- Within the last three (3) months:
  - Pass **three (3) standard** (or high fidelity) airway experiences.
- At least three (3) years experience as an active ALS provider.
- Ongoing **physician quality review** of all training & live attempts.

## Imperatives

- **Two (2) RSI Medics** must be on scene and work together.
  - **Switch providers** after two (2) failed attempts.
  - Most experienced provider must attempt complex airways first.
- **Monitor EKG, SpO<sub>2</sub> and EtCO<sub>2</sub>** with waveform. Try to maintain:
  - EtCO<sub>2</sub> of **35-40 mmHg** (ROSC: 40-50 mmHg; Increased ICP: 30-35 mmHg)
- **Preoxygenate** and predict airway difficulty as much as possible.
  - Consider **pretreatment** if hypotension or bradycardia are likely.

## Medications

- **Etomidate** (Amidate<sup>®</sup>), **Ketamine** (Ketalar<sup>®</sup>): Use only one.
  - Beware (uncommon) laryngospasm with **Ketamine**.
  - **Etomidate** is not appropriate for patients under 10 y/o.
- **Rocuronium** (Zemuron<sup>®</sup>): Onset - 1 min; Duration - 30 min
- **Succinylcholine** (Anectine<sup>®</sup>): Onset - 30sec; Duration - 5 min
  - Depolarizing, use caution with hyperkalemia, myopathies, burns

## Pediatrics

- Pediatric prehospital advanced airway is highly specialized.
- A simple **BIAD is appropriate** for most peds resuscitation.

## References

- ACLS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000916> [Ver: 2020]
- PALS: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000901> [Ver: 2020]
- NAEMSP Position Statement: <http://doi.org/10.1080/10903120500541506> [Ver: 2009]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 10

## Secured Airway

Technique?

### Versed & Fent

- Adequate Perfusion
- Short Transport

### Propofol Drip

- Adequate Perfusion
- IV Pump Available

### Ketamine Push

- Poor Perfusion
- Poor Access

P

Versed

P

Fentanyl

P

Propofol

P

Ketamine

Consider

- Airway
- Breathing

<b>Fentanyl: 0.5-1 mcg/kg</b>	IV/IO	Q 30 min PRN	<b>Adult Doses</b>
<b>Versed: 10-50 mcg/kg</b>	IV/IO	Q 30 min PRN	
<b>Ketamine: 0.5-2 mg/kg</b>	IM, IV/IO	Q 30 min PRN	
<b>Propofol: 10-50 mcg/kg/min</b>	IV/IO	Titrated Drip	

## Sedation Mandatory Prerequisites

- Within the last twelve (12) months:
  - Pass a critical care in-service training

## Imperatives

- Monitor patients **closely**. Sedation is a delicate balance.
  - Use clinical sense and vital signs **including SpO<sub>2</sub> and EtCO<sub>2</sub>**.
  - Be ready to assist with Suction and Airway.
- Risks are increased if multiple sedation techniques are combined.

## Medications

- **Fentanyl** (Sublimaze<sup>®</sup>), **Versed** (Midazolam<sup>®</sup>): Use together.
  - One without the other is unlikely to produce adequate sedation.
- **Ketamine** (Ketalar<sup>®</sup>): Useful for peds and asthmatics.
  - Double dose for IM (watch concentration: max 3 mL per IM inj.)
  - Consider pretreating peds for hypersalivation with **Atropine**.

**Atropine: 0.01 mg/kg (max 0.5 mg) IV/IO x1 Peds**

- **Propofol** (Diprivan<sup>®</sup>): Start gtt near 25 mcg/kg/min.
  - May start higher if young & healthy, or lower if elderly or frail.
  - Titrate 5-10 mcg/kg/min **no faster** than every 5 minutes.
  - **Use only** with an IV pump and accurate patient weight.

## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape Sedation: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/809993> [Ver: 5/19]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 27

## Significant Hyperglycemia ( > 400 mg/dL)

**Suspect If:**

- Deep / Rapid Resps.
- Fruity Odor

P	NS Bolus	
P	Insulin	
P	Bicarb If pH < 7.1	Adult

**Consider**  
 • Diabetic

NS Bolus: 1,000 mL	IV/IO Q 5 min x2	Adult Doses
Insulin: 10 units	IM, IV/IO x1	
Bicarb: 50 mEq	IV/IO x1	

## DKA / HHS Mandatory Prerequisites

- Within the last twelve (12) months:
  - Pass a critical care in-service training

## Imperatives

- Acidosis from DKA can be profound - pH under 7.1 is dangerous.
- You may note several clues of DKA on history and physical:
  - "**Fruity**" smell (ketones) in the pt's breath
  - Deep, hard, and fast breathing (**Kussmaul's** respirations)
  - Report of **thirst** and **urinary frequency** for several days

## Medications

- **Insulin** (regular, Humulin R<sup>®</sup>): Watch for rebound hypoglycemia.
  - Drug must be kept at an appropriate temperature.
- **Bicarb** (Sodium Bicarbonate): not recommended for pH over 7.1
  - Avoid if you do not have a way (i-STAT) to check blood pH.

## Notes

- DKA may be precipitated by infection or other stressors.
- HHS (HNK) is technically a non-ketotic hyperglycemic state.
  - **NS Bolus** and **Insulin** remain appropriate.
  - Acidosis and the traditional "fruity" smell are less likely.

## Pediatrics

- DKA is a common initial presentation of diabetes in teens.
- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Medscape DKA: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/118361>
- Medscape HHS: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1914705>
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 22

[Ver: 5/19]

[Ver: 1/19]



## Immunization Mandatory Prerequisites

- Within the last twelve (12) months:
  - Complete an approved vaccine administration training.
- Follow local squad / OMD policy and procedure.

## Imperatives

- A vaccination program requires appropriate **admin support**.
  - Squads may sponsor or participate in regional clinics.
  - Follow site direction and scheduling policies.
- A vaccination program requires **medical direction**.
  - Follow OMD written direction for injection procedure.
  - Only give vaccinations specifically authorized by your OMD.
  - **A** May also give vaccinations if authorized by OMD.

## Notes

- May provide vaccinations to EMS members or the general public.
  - A formal prehospital care report may not be required.

## Pediatrics

- May provide appropriate vaccinations to pediatrics.

## References

- Medscape Vaccination: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2172006> [Ver: 2/20]
- Medscape Peds Vaccination: <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2172012> [Ver: 2/20]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapters 24,38



## Sepsis Mandatory Prerequisites

- Within the last twelve (12) months:
  - Pass a critical care in-service training

- Acute major illness
- And lactic **above 2**
- Call a **SEPSIS Alert**



### Poor Perfusion

- Suspect if **several** of these:
  - **Altered Mental Status**
  - Skin Pale, Cool, Diaphoretic
  - Tachycardia, Hypotension
  - Dyspnea, Tachypnea

## Imperatives

- Consider drawing blood cultures (if able) before **Rocephin**.
- May provide fluids for septic shock even before hypotension.
  - Make sure to record and **tell ED staff the total volume** given.
- Advance to pressors if hypotension persists after fluid bolus.

## Medications

- **Rocephin®** (Ceftriaxone): appropriate for all sepsis
  - Avoid if pt allergic to Keflex, PCN or other cephalosporins.
  - Reconstitute with **NS** for IV, and **Lidocaine** for IM.
  - **Do not** use with **Calcium** - potentially fatal.

## Pediatrics

- Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

## References

- Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International Guidelines 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. [Ver:2016]
- Limmer D, O'Keefe MF. *Emergency Care* 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. Chapter 24

**Page 91**

General

	Glucometer
E	12-Lead
A	Saline Lock

**Page 94**

Resuscitation

	Chest Compression
	Defib
A	IO

**Page 97**

Bleeding

	Wound Care
	Tourniquet
	Wound Packing

**Page 101**

• Critical Care

**Page 92**

Airway

	Heimlich
	Suction
A	Magill Forceps

**Page 95**

Adjuncts

	NPA
	OPA
E	OG-Tube

**Page 98**

Injury

	SMR with C-collar
	Splint
E	Reduce Deformity
	Stinger Removal

**Page 93**

Breathing

	BVM
E	CPAP

**Page 96**

Advanced Adjuncts

	BIAD
I	Needle Decompress

**Page 99**

Cardiac

	Pacing
I	Cardioversion

**Page 100**

Obstetrics

	Deliver Baby
E	Manage OB Complication

**Page 102**

• Policies

1. Prepare glucometer and test strip.
2. Identify and clean site.
  - The patient may have a preference.
3. Pierce skin with lancet to obtain blood sample.
  - May alternatively obtain blood from an IV attempt.
4. Place blood in/on reagent strip per manufacturer's instructions.

## Glucometer

1. Enter patient info into monitor.
  2. Prepare chest and place electrodes.
  3. Instruct pt to lay still. Press button on monitor to acquire 12-lead.
  4. Acquire EKG while **not moving**. Try to **minimize artifact**.
  5. Transmit EKG to ED. Contact receiving hospital to confirm.
- BLS: May read machine interpretation. ALS: May interpret directly.

## E 12-Lead

1. Investigate for good site.
    - AC and wrist are common sites.
    - Try to avoid legs, forehead and jugular unless necessary.
    - Advance rapidly to **I0 in emergencies**. Start with I0 in a CODE.
  2. Clean site well. Apply a venous tourniquet.
  3. Perform venipuncture with appropriate size cath.
  4. Confirm placement with flash of blood. (Draw labs if available.)
  5. Attach lock and flush with saline. Secure well with tape.
- NOTE: It is almost always inappropriate for EMS to access an established indwelling central line (such as **dialysis** or **PICC line**). EMS may consider using established lines in a CODE only.

## A Saline Lock

1. Help patient **cough if able**.
2. Attempt thrusts only if choking:
  - Adult: Abdominal thrusts (Use chest thrusts if obese/preg.)
  - Child: Abdominal thrusts
  - Infant: 5 back blows then 5 chest thrusts
3. Keep going until choking relieved or pt becomes unresponsive.
  - **Begin CPR** if unresponsive.
4. Remove any foreign bodies from mouth before ventilation.
  - Do not perform blind finger sweeps.

## Heimlich

1. Awake pts may suction themselves.
2. Prepare suction device with tip:
  - Oropharynx: **hard tip** (Yankauer)
  - **E** BIAD/ETT/trach/stoma: **flexible cath** (French).
3. Insert tip with suction off and/or vent hole uncovered.
  - May use 2-3 mL saline to loosen secretions.
4. Cover vent hole and apply suction as tip is withdrawn.

## Suction

1. Confirm patient is unresponsive.
2. Visualize posterior pharynx.
  - May utilize laryngoscope. (Average adults use Mac #3.)
3. Use Magill Forceps to remove any identified foreign bodies.
  - Consider using **suction**.
4. Secure Airway with BIAD if needed.

## A Magill Forceps

1. Prepare appropriately sized BVM.
  - Connect to high-flow **oxygen**.
  - Extend O<sub>2</sub> reservoir if equipped.
2. Maintain adequate mask seal. **Dual rescuers is preferred.**
  - Single Rescuer: Use E - C clamp technique.
  - Dual Rescuers: Use two handed technique.
3. Ventilate with slow deliberate squeezing of bag.
  - Assist with natural rate if adequate.
  - Provide additional breaths if natural rate is inadequate.

BVM

1. Explain procedure to pt.
    - Consider an NPA.
  2. Start the flow of oxygen to the mask. Set PEEP at 7.5 cm H<sub>2</sub>O.
  3. Place the mask over patient's nose and mouth.
  4. Ensure adequate seal by adjusting placement and straps.
  5. Provide encouragement. Monitor closely for complications.
    - **Remove promptly if vomiting or unresponsive.**
- BLS: Maintain PEEP at 7.5 cm H<sub>2</sub>O. ALS: May titrate PEEP.

E CPAP

## Chest Compression

1. Confirm no pulse and not breathing.
  2. Place hands on chest:
    - Adult: Two hands with fingers interlaced over center of chest
    - Child: One hand over center of chest
    - Infant: Two hands circling chest using thumbs
  3. Push hard and fast. Compress about 1/3 the depth of the chest.
  4. **Minimize interruption.** Compressions are the most important.
  5. Switch personnel every 2 min or sooner if needed.
- NOTE: Consider placing a mechanical device after the first 2 min.

## Defib

1. Cut clothes to expose chest.
  - Consider shaving excessive hair.
  - Remove any medication patches. Wipe off residue.
2. Apply defibrillator pads. Avoid implanted devices or catheters.
3. When indicated, stop compressions and analyze cardiac rhythm.
  - BLS: Use AED "analyze" function. ALS: May interpret directly.
4. If shock indicated: charge defibrillator while continuing CPR.
  - Follow manufacturer's or OMD's dosing guideline.
  - Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.
5. **Assertively state "CLEAR!"** Visually confirm everyone is clear.
6. Defibrillate by pressing the **SHOCK** button.
  - Restart compressions immediately.

ALS: Consider **dual sequential** defibrillation for persistent VT/VF:

- Attach two separate defibrillators. Do not overlap pads.
- Defibrillate **at the same** time using both machines.

A

IO

1. Prepare IO device and select site.
  - Consider pre-treating for Pain.
2. Insert IO following manufacturer's recommended procedure.
3. Secure well with bulky dressing or other device.
4. Consider admin of Lidocaine to adults for local discomfort.

<b>Lidocaine: 10 mg</b>	IO	Q 5 min x3 PRN Pain	Adult
-------------------------	----	---------------------	-------

5. Consider using a pressure bag to increase fluid rates if needed.

1. Measure appropriate NPA size:
  - Tip of nose to angle of jaw
2. Apply water-soluble lube to NPA.
3. Insert NPA into nare with bevel toward septum.
  - Start on larger nare. Rotate slowly if resistance is felt.
4. If unsuccessful: try more lube, smaller size and / or other side.
  - Minor **nose bleeding is common.**

NPA

1. Measure appropriate OPA size:
  - Corner of mouth to angle of jaw
2. Insert OPA into mouth slowly. May use tongue blade to assist.
  - Insert with tip to **nose for adults** and tip to **toes for ped.**
3. Rotate into place. Remove promptly if any gagging.

OPA

1. Measure appropriate tube depth:
  - Tip of nose to the stomach
2. Only place a prehospital OG-tube with an **appropriate airway.**
3. Lubricate the OG-tube.
4. Place into airway device per manufacturer's recommendation.
5. Advance the tube gently until the appropriate depth is reached.
6. Confirm placement and then secure the tube.
  - Inject air. Listen for bubbles in the stomach.
  - Attempt to aspirate gastric contents.
7. Continue to decompress the stomach of air and / or food.
  - Use low suction or manually aspirate with large tip syringe.

E

OG-Tube

E

BIAD

1. Prepare appropriately sized device:
  - Apply water-soluble lube.
  - Average adults use an **iGel #4 (green)**, or a **King #4 (red)**.
2. Pull jaw and tongue forward, or use jaw thrust.
3. Insert BIAD into pharynx slightly rotated to either side.
  - Rotate back to mid-line while advancing.
  - Rock BIAD gently to seat in airway.
4. **If balloon(s) present:** inflate per manufacturer's instruction.
5. **If dual lumen:** attempt alternate port if poor ventilation.
6. Confirm placement. Secure well with tape or other device.
  - Use auscultation, capnometry, EtCO<sub>2</sub> and SpO<sub>2</sub> if available.
7. If BIAD fails, **try again with a different size.**
  - Most common failure of a BIAD is inappropriate size.

I

Needle Decompress

1. Identify side and clean best site:
  - 2nd intercostal mid-clavicular
  - Backup site: 4th intercostal mid-axillary
2. Insert large (12- or 14- gauge) IV needle into the skin at 90°
  - Preferably use a needle specifically made for decompression.
  - Go just over the top of the rib to minimize bleeding.
3. Advance until a "pop" is felt and / or you hear a hiss of air.
  - Hold needle in place, **advance cath only** the rest of the way.
4. Remove the needle, leaving the plastic cath in place.
5. Cover the cath with a chest seal.
6. Vent chest seal or **repeat decompression** if dyspnea returns.



## Wound Care

1. Apply **direct pressure** for bleeding.
  - Consider tourniquet or packing.
2. If bleeding is easily controlled, irrigate contaminated wounds.
  - Consider pre-treatment of Pain.
3. Cover wounds with sterile gauze and apply appropriate dressing.
  - Monitor and **document distal pulse**, movement and sensation.
4. Cover burns with sterile burn dressing.
5. Apply a chest seal (occlusive) to any neck or trunk penetration.



## Tourniquet

1. Apply **direct pressure** for bleeding.
  - Confirm massive limb bleeding.
2. Apply tourniquet proximal to bleed per manufacturer instruction.
3. **Tighten** until bleeding is controlled. **Secure windlass** in place.
  - Consider placing second tourniquet if bleeding continues.
  - Consider treatment of Pain.
4. **Record time** on tourniquet or directly on the patient's skin.



## Wound Packing

1. Apply **direct pressure** for bleeding.
  - If stable, consider simple wound care.
  - If massive bleeding from a limb, consider a tourniquet.
  - Do not pack skull or chest wounds. Do not pack natural orifices.
2. If bleeding continues, **wipe** gross blood and clot out of wound.
3. Insert packing inch by inch as deep as possible into wound.
  - Avoid rapidly stuffing a large wad. **Pack deep** and deliberately.
  - Insert as much packing into the wound as possible.
4. Re-apply **direct pressure** on top of packing.
  - Consider treatment of Pain.

	SMR with C-collar
--	----------------------

1. Provide **manual** cervical SMR.
2. Prepare appropriately sized **c-collar**.
  - Apply c-collar while maintaining manual cervical SMR.
3. **Use adjuncts** to minimize all spinal motion while transferring.
  - Such as: backboard, scoop stretcher, vacuum mattress, etc.
4. Once on the cot, **adjuncts may be removed** if appropriate.
  - Prolonged transport on a **backboard is potentially harmful**.
  - Awake, compliant patients can be safely secured with seat belts.
  - Up to 30° of head elevation may be used to maintain an airway.
5. Manual cervical SMR may be released if the patient will hold still.
  - Otherwise: secure the head to an appropriate adjunct.

**NOTE:** Some patients (due to size, age or anatomy) will not be appropriate for standard equipment. Never force a patient into a non-neutral position. Use alternate techniques or manual SMR.

	Splint
--	--------

1. Provide manual immobilization.
2. Remove or cut clothing if able.
3. Check and **document distal pulse**, movement and sensation.
4. Select appropriate splint and secure above and below injury.
5. Recheck and **document distal pulse**, movement and sensation.
  - Reapply or remove splint if any decline in distal function.

**NOTE:** Consider traction splint for isolated femur fracture.

E	Reduce Deformity
---	---------------------

1. Confirm **no pulse distal to injury**.
2. Explain procedure to patient.
  - Consider pre-treating for Pain if time and condition allow.
3. Manually reduce injury and splint in anatomic neutral position.
4. Recheck and **document distal pulse**, movement and sensation.

	Stinger Removal
--	--------------------

1. Inspect wound for stinger.
2. If visualized, scrape stinger away.
  - Use tool with firm edge, like a credit card.

I

## Pacing

1. Place defib pads and 12-Lead.
  - Consider pre-treating for Pain.
2. Place monitor in "pacing" mode.
  - Select initial rate of **80 bpm** for adults.
  - Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds rate.
  - Select initial energy of **80 mA** for all patients.
  - Alternate: follow manufacturer's or OMD's dosing guideline.
3. Slowly increase mA output until electrical capture is noted.
  - Note pacer spikes on EKG screen.
4. Once electrical capture is noted, check for mechanical capture.
  - Pulse should correspond to electrical activity on EKG screen.
5. Continue to increase mA output if no mechanical capture.
6. Maintain a balance between pt comfort and medical necessity.
  - Treat Pain aggressively if patient condition allows.
  - Consider reducing energy if appropriate.

I

## Cardioversion

1. Place defib pads **and 12-Lead**.
  - Consider pre-treating for Pain.
2. Enable **SYNC** mode and charge to **50 J** for adults.
  - Alternate: use manufacturer's or OMD's dosing guideline.
  - Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.
3. **Assertively state "CLEAR!"** Visually confirm everyone is clear.
4. Cardiovert by pressing **and holding** the **SHOCK** button.
  - There may be a noticeable delay before energy is delivered.
5. Reassess patient and rhythm. Escalate and repeat as needed.
  - Follow manufacturer's or OMD's escalation guideline.
  - Use Peds Reference or other approved source for peds dosing.

E

## Deliver Baby

1. **Expose patient.** Have a chaperone.
  - Visually inspect vaginal area.
2. Identify presenting part. Prioritize **transport if not crowning.**
  - If any problems, manage complications and transport ASAP.
3. **Deliver Head.** Suction mouth, then nose with bulb suction.
4. **Check for cord around neck.** Slip over head if found.
5. **Deliver shoulders.** Deliver top shoulder first.
  - May flex mom's legs to chest to assist.
  - May press on mom's lower abdomen to assist.
6. Deliver body. Caution: **neonates are slippery.**
7. **Clamp and cut cord.**
  - Clamp about 2 in. away from the baby. Cut between clamps.
8. Manage Neonate. (Stimulate, warm, clean, dry.)
9. Massage mother's lower abdomen (fundal massage).
  - This should help stop postpartum bleeding.
10. Prepare for delivery of the placenta. Do not pull on the cord.
  - Take the placenta to the hospital with mom and baby.

E

## Manage OB Complication

1. **Prioritize emergent transport.**
2. **Tell mom: Do Not Push.**
3. Continue standard care. Treat: Breathing, Pain, etc.
  - EMS can do very little for: **preemies**, **twins**, or **breech** birth.
4. Try to help during transport.
  - Failed Delivery / Shoulder Dystocia: transport knees to chest
  - Prolapsed Cord: fingers in vagina to remove pressure on cord
  - Breech: support presenting part, do not pull on part

1. Confirm all alternatives have failed.

2. Prepare supplies and **suction**.

3. **Locate cricothyroid** membrane. **Clean skin** if time allows.

- Visualize spot under thyroid cartilage and above tracheal rings.

4a. **Needle**: Use small syringe with saline.

- Attach 10-12g needle & cath. Insert at 90°.

- Pull suction. Advance slowly till bubbles.

- Angle down. Advance cath. Remove needle.

- Use Transtracheal Jet Insufflation device.

4b. **Bougie**: Expect blood, this is a tactile skill.

- Make large **vertical incision** through skin.

- Find the cricothyroid membrane w/ finger.

- Stab **horizontal incision**, bubbles are good.

- **Insert a bougie**, then a **trach** over bougie.

(Or #6 ETT: advance 1-2 cm past balloon.)

- **Inflate balloon** taught. Remove bougie.

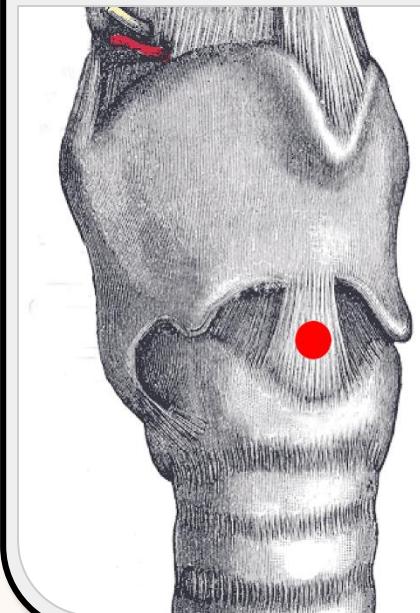
5. **Confirm** placement. **Secure** w/ tape/device.

- Use auscultation, clinical response, skin color, SpO<sub>2</sub> and/or EtCO<sub>2</sub>.

P

Cric

## Cricothyroid Membrane



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1. Press button to **turn on** handheld.

2. Press i-STAT Cartridge.

3. Use number keys to enter the Operator ID and Patient ID.

4. **Scan the barcode** cartridge lot number and remove from pouch.

5. Use a pipette to dispense sample up to the **fill mark**.

6. **Fold the snap closure** over the sample well until it clicks.

7. Push the **cartridge into the handheld** port until it clicks.

8. **Wait** for test to complete. Review results and discard cartridge.

P

i-STAT  
Labs

Reviewed: Jun 2021

**Page 103 - Medications**

- Drug Box

**Page 104 - Abuse**

- Patient Abuse and Neglect
- Infant Abandonment

**Page 105 - Bystanders, Physicians**

- Verification of On Scene Personnel
- Physician Orders

**Page 106 - Termination**

- Withholding Resuscitation
- Termination Resuscitation

**Page 107 - LVADs**

- Left Ventricular Assist Devices

**Page 108 - Standbys, Police**

- EMS Standbys
- Scene Rehab
- Law Enforcement Assistance

**Page 109 - Refusals**

- Patient Refusals
- Who is a Patient

**Page 110 - Destination**

- Destination Triage Plan: STEMI, CVA, Trauma

**Page 111 - Deceased, MCI**

- Deceased Subjects
- Mass Casualty

## Drug Box

- Agencies participating in the regional drug box exchange program shall follow the procedures below regarding the use and exchange of boxes at regional hospitals.
- EMS provider breaks seal and places seal in top tray of drug box. There will be a new/unused GREEN seal in both the box, and another in the narcotics box, and must be saved for resealing the opened box(es) after use.
- EMS provider documents medications used on the patient care report and the WVEMS/BREMS Regional Pharmacy Administration Record Physician Order Form. A physician's signature shall be obtained when a provider obtains online orders for medications (including DEA number in any and all cases where online orders for narcotics are used). Boxes will be returned to the Emergency Department, if the signature of the physician or nurse is not legible and/or there is not a DEA number when needed and the regional council will be notified. Enter the RESEAL serial number(s) on the WVEMS/BREMS Regional Pharmacy Administration Record Physician Order Form. Except under extenuating circumstances the drug box should only be used on one patient and exchanged after use.
- EMS provider and E.D. nurse, physician, pharmacist or pharmacy technician and/or other person as authorized, check used box to account for narcotics. Both assure that all trash and used needles have been removed from the box. The old seal should be left in the box and forwarded to the pharmacy. The nurse, physician, or authorized person will sign the appropriate space indicating that all narcotics have been accounted for. After everything is accounted for, the AIC shall take the green reseal(s) provided in the drug box/narcotics box, and seal the box(es).
- E.D. nurse, physician, pharmacist or pharmacy technician or authorized person issues a new box to the EMS provider, both complete the "Drug Box Exchange Log". The seal on the new box is not to be broken until needed on the scene of an emergency. Boxes on which seals have been broken must be returned to the E.D. or Pharmacy for exchange. If the facility requires a copy of a PPCR or patient reporting printout with an explanation of why the seal was broken this must accompany the box.
- Pharmacy will fill the box in accordance with the contents used from the box schematic. The pharmacy checks the box to assure all contents are present and in-date. The box is sealed with a numbered seal provided by the EMS Council. A hospital sticker indicating the date of the first drug to expire is to be placed on the outside of the box.
- If a box is returned to the pharmacy with dirty needles or excessive litter and debris, the box will be held out of service and the EMS Council notified. The Council will in turn notify the agency and/or personnel responsible and they will be required to report to the hospital to correct the situation. Repeated occurrences by the same provider/agency may result in suspension or revocation of drug box privileges.
- Refilled boxes are returned to the E.D. or stored in the pharmacy for distribution. Each hospital is responsible to assure that the boxes are properly secured against tampering while at the hospital.
- If an EMS provider opens a box and finds one or more medications missing he/she shall document such on the PPCR or patient reporting software and the EMS provider shall notify the EMS Council in writing of the discrepancy; noting the box number and seal number in the report. If the missing drug is a narcotic refer to item # 11. As long as the missing medication is not a narcotic, the box may be returned to service by the hospital pharmacy after restocking the box.
- No item for item exchange may be made in the E.D. The box must be returned to the pharmacy to be checked, restocked, and resealed.
- When narcotics are used on a call, the ALS technician will bring the unused portion to the E.D. The nurse, physician, or authorized person checking the box will record the amount remaining on the patient care report and the WVEMS/BREMS Regional Pharmacy Administration Record Physician Order Form, and sign his/her name. The authorized person signing and the ALS technician will then properly dispose and accounting for the narcotic according to hospital policy.
- In the event that medications are missing are missing from the box the following steps must be followed:
  - A. If the seal is found to be broken during a routine drug inspection:
    1. Avoid handling the box.
    2. Contact local law enforcement. (NARCOTICS ONLY)
    3. Contact the agency Chief or Captain
    4. Contact the Western Virginia EMS Council
    5. Complete and file a drug diversion form with the Office of EMS (see: 12 VAC 5-31-520, D of the Virginia EMS Rules and Regs)
    6. Have drug box inspection forms ready for police, EMS Council, and Office of EMS personnel.
  - B. If the seal is on the box and medications are missing while performing patient care or after arriving at the hospital:
    1. Continue patient care, you may continue to utilize the contents of the box.
    2. If the medication needed is not present consider requesting another unit to meet en route, DO NOT DELAY TRANSPORT.
    3. Upon arrival at the hospital notify the E.D. Nursing Supervisor of the problem.
    4. Follow the procedures listed in 11-A.
    5. The box must be secured in the hospital and may be released only after being notified by the EMS Council.
  - C. In all cases you will be asked to write a report stating the events surrounding the incident. It should include the box number, seal number, witnesses and a description of what occurred.
  - D. Depending on the individual circumstances, the Operational Medical Director of the agency or the Regional Medical Director may suspend the agency's authorization to administer drugs in the pre-hospital setting pending the outcome of a formal investigation by law enforcement or the Office of EMS, and may require implementation of additional security measures at the agency's expense.

## Patient Abuse and Neglect

- Abuse in this policy is considered any physical, sexual and / or mental injury of any child, domestic partner, senior citizen, or incapacitated adult by another person through action or neglect. Abuse may be at the hand of a partner, parent, caregiver, spouse, neighbor, or adult child of the patient. The recognition, appropriate reporting, and referral of abuse is a critical step to improving patient safety, providing quality health care, and preventing further abuse. This also ensures EMS compliance as **Mandatory Reporters** under the Code of Virginia.
- Be aware of the potential for abuse in all patients. In any case where abuse is suspected, first protect the patient and the EMS team from harm. Collect as much information as possible and preserve physical evidence if able. Signs of abuse may include:
  - **Physical:** injuries that are inconsistent with the reported mechanism, injuries in different stages of healing, defensive injuries (e.g. to forearms), or injuries during pregnancy
  - **Psychological:** excessive passivity, compliant / fearful behavior, excessive aggression, violent tendencies, excessive crying, behavioral disorders, substance abuse, or med non-compliance
  - **Neglect:** inappropriate level of clothing for weather, inadequate hygiene, inattentive caregiver, or malnutrition
- Immediately report any suspicious findings to both the receiving hospital (if transported) and social services:
  - For **children** contact Child Protective Services at (800) 552-7096.
  - For **adults** contact Adult Protective Services at (888) 832-3858.
  - For **domestic violence** offer police intervention and provide the patient with the National Hotline, 1-800-799-SAFE.

## Infant Abandonment

- The Code of Virginia (§18.2-371.1 B.2) **allows** a new parent to **surrender their newborn** to a hospital or EMS agency under certain circumstances. EMS providers should accept without hesitation, assess, and transport any infant surrendered to them.

## Verification of On Scene Personnel

- The delivery of prehospital care at the scene of an emergency is the responsibility of the **responding EMS resources**. Occasionally, bystanders may be crucial to providing or assisting with treatment. Bystanders can be considered when the immediate needs outweigh the EMS resources available, or if a bystander can provide a unique resource. EMS should never authorize or perform any intervention outside their scope **or comfort level**.
- Bystanders may have a unique understanding of a specialized **medical device or condition**. EMS should consider the advice of patients or bystanders, such as caretakers managing a vent at home, or a patient with an LVAD, etc. EMS must call **Medical Control** for any orders to deviate from routine EMS care.
- BLS procedures** are frequently taught as a component of common first aid. Appropriate bystanders may assist with common first aid when EMS resources are insufficient. EMS must direct bystanders and maintain overall responsibility.
- ALS interventions** are only appropriate by responding ALS resources. A formal mutual aid agreement or authorization by **Medical Control** must exist prior to delivery of ALS interventions. EMS has no authority to enable non-EMS medical personnel (RN, NP, PA, CRNA, RT, etc.) to perform ALS interventions.

## Physician Orders

- Physicians represent a unique resource. EMS may follow written or verbal orders from a patient's established physician. EMS may also follow **appropriate** verbal orders from a physician bystander on scene. EMS should only consider orders outside these protocols **if the physician bystander accompanies EMS** to the hospital. Call **Medical Control** if there is any conflict.

## Withholding Resuscitation

- Resuscitation is not appropriate if efforts are futile or against the patient's explicit wishes. **Withhold resuscitation if any signs of obvious death, mortal injury, or if the patient has a DNR / POST.**
- EMS should attempt to validate any DNR / POST with family or health care workers. Begin resuscitation and call **Medical Control** if there is any question. EMS may stop resuscitation once verified.

## Termination of Resuscitation

- Transportation during resuscitation is not optimal and exposes EMS crews to significant risk. This policy balances the risk of emergent transport against the benefit of prolonged resuscitation.
- Prioritize transport for any special case.** If attempting resuscitation, these special cases may benefit from resources not available in the field. Prioritize compressions and AED and transport ASAP.
- ALS** should resuscitate on scene for non-special cases. Call **Medical Control** if no ROSC **within 30 min.**
- BLS should try to turn over care to ALS (or the hospital) within 15 min. **Prioritize transport if a hospital is within 15 min.** Extended BLS resuscitation beyond 15 min may still be successful if the arrest is witnessed by EMS or if any shock is ever advised by the AED.

### Special Cases

- Suspected Traumatic Cause
- Pediatric or Pregnant Patients
- Hypothermia or Drowning
- Lightning or Electric Shock
- Overdose or Poisoning

### ALS Termination

- Not a **Special Case**
- No ROSC **within 30 min**

### BLS Termination

- Not a **Special Case**
- Not witnessed by EMS
- Never shocked by AED
- No ALS within **15 min**
- No ROSC within **15 min**

**Prioritize transport for any witnessed or shocked arrest regardless of time to the hospital.** Call **Medical Control** if not witnessed, and not shocked, and no ALS after 15 min.

## LVAD (left ventricular assist device)

- LVAD patients can quickly become very complicated.
  - Their life literally depends on an external pump they wear.
  - **When in doubt, follow regular protocols.**
- All LVAD patients will have an assigned "**LVAD center**".
  - The patient should have the emergency phone number.
  - EMS may try to **contact the LVAD center** with any problems.
  - Call **Medical Control** to verify any recommendations.
- Diagnosing LVAD problems is complex.
  - **Do not unplug anything.**
  - Consider the advice of the patient and any trained bystanders.
  - Some LVADs may provide voice prompts for troubleshooting.
  - Call **Medical Control** to verify any recommendations.
- Patients who are alive and well **may not have a palpable pulse**.
  - It may be impossible to palpate or auscultate a blood pressure.
  - Do not start CPR on patients who are obviously alive and well.
- An LVAD makes diagnosis of cardiac arrest difficult.
  - Look for other signs of life and listen for the LVAD pump noise.
  - Chest compressions may harm an LVAD.
  - Consider the advice of trained bystanders or the LVAD center.
  - Call **Medical Control ASAP for any unconscious LVAD patient.**
- **Bring all LVAD supplies** and information to the ED with you.
  - Bring batteries and cords.
  - Bring paperwork and contact information.
- Consider destination triage in consultation with **Medical Control**.

# EMS Standbys

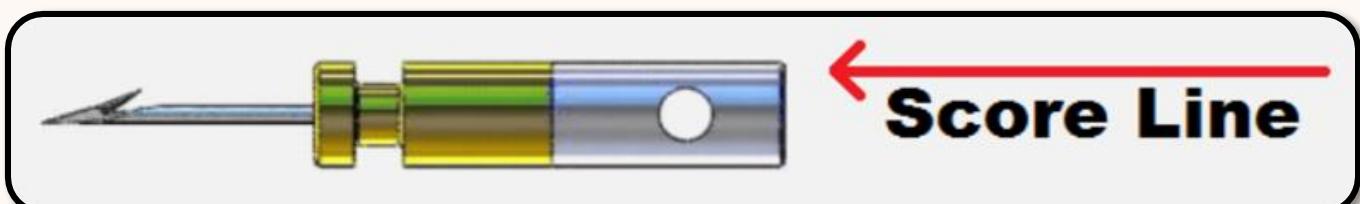
- EMS may be utilized to standby at a scene without a specific pt.
  - EMS should complete a full report for any patients or treatments.
    - Consider simple interventions such as PO pain meds and ice.
    - Document a refusal if any patient declines transport.

# Scene Rehab

- EMS may provide rehab for **large scenes** like structure fires, etc.
    - This may include abbreviated screening and / or treatment.
    - Rehab is **only applicable to fellow first responders.**
  - EMS should coordinate all activity with incident command.
  - Standard rehab includes a specific area dedicated to **medical ops.**
    - Rehab generally involves checking vital signs and simple exam.
    - Provide PO fluids and food. Monitor until back to baseline.
    - An abbreviated record may be substituted for a full report.
    - Incident command will dictate who may return after rehab.

# Law Enforcement Assistance

- EMS may be called to evaluate a patient in custody.
    - Always offer transport. EMS can never recommend a refusal.
    - EMS can provide treatment, but cannot "clear" a patient.
    - Officers may elect to decline transport, but should sign a refusal.
    - Officers should accompany any patient in custody.
    - Call **Medical Control** if there is any conflict.
  - EMS may remove CEW (**Taser™**) probes as part of wound care.
    - EMS should document a full report.
    - Officers may sign a refusal for a person under their arrest.
    - Probes are small straight barbs. Stretch skin tight and pull out.
    - The **barb is in-line with the score mark** on the probe.





## Destination Triage Plan

- Some specific conditions benefit from prehospital triage to a more appropriate destination. Consider increasing transport time **no more than 30 minutes** to reach a more capable facility if any of the following emergency conditions are identified.
- The decision to pass a less capable facility and therefore increase transport time should include consideration of **air transport**, the stability of the patient and system resources at the time. Call **Medical Control** if there is any doubt or conflict.



### Acute STEMI with chest pain

- Adults should have an appropriate presentation (chest pain, etc.) and an EKG identified as \*\*\* **ACUTE MI** \*\*\* by automated analysis.
- **ALS**: may manually identify EKG changes of 1 mm or more of ST segment elevation in 2 or more anatomically contiguous leads.
- Appropriate WVEMS cardiac hospitals (with emergent PCI) include:
  - Carilion **Roanoke** Memorial and Lewis Gale Hospital **Salem**
  - **Danville** Regional and Lewis Gale Hospital **Montgomery**

### Acute (large vessel) CVA

- Patients should have a definite **time last normal under 6 hrs** and at least one positive finding on a **Cincinnati Stroke** (FAST) exam.
- Patients **must** also have a positive finding on a **VAN** exam.
- Appropriate WVEMS stroke hospitals (PSC or CSC) include:
  - Carilion **Roanoke** Memorial and Lewis Gale Hospital **Salem**

### Major or Unstable Trauma

- Patients should meet trauma triage guidelines with **major injury** and / or **major mechanism**.
- Appropriate WVEMS trauma hospitals (Level I or II) include:
  - Carilion **Roanoke** Memorial

## Deceased Subjects

- EMS may occasionally encounter a deceased subject.
  - Maintain respect for the deceased and their family.
  - Always **involve the police**. Always **write a full report**.
- If resuscitation was not attempted:
  - Consider all deceased subjects as a potential **crime scene**.
  - Limit EMS ingress/egress and coordinate with the police.
  - Police may request EMS to confirm death.
- If resuscitation was attempted and subsequently terminated:
  - **Medical Control** should already be involved.
  - Do not remove any pads, leads, invasive lines or tubes.
  - EMS may disconnect hardware such as EKG wires and BVM.
  - Defer to the direction of the police or Medical Examiner.
- In some situations the police may release the body.
  - EMS should not transport the deceased to the ED.
  - EMS may offer courtesy transport to a funeral home.
  - EMS may remove lines, tubes, etc if the body is released.
  - Courtesy transport is not required. Defer to agency policy.
  - Inform Medical Control of any courtesy transports.
- **EMS may confirm death** in several ways including:
  - Lack of pulse, respirations or response.
  - Asystole in at least two cardiac leads with gain at max.
  - **Obvious Death** or **Mortal Injury**.

## Mass Casualty

- **Call for more help. Begin a standardized MCI triage system.**
  - Several systems are described, such as START and JumpSTART.
- Do the most good for the most people until adequate help arrives.
  - Consider utilizing any available resources, such as bystanders.
  - Prioritize life-saving interventions.
  - Triage and prioritizing care during an MCI is not abandonment.

**Adenosine****Adenocard®****Use**

- Tx: SVT
- Adults: **12 mg** IV/IO
- Peds: 0.1 - 0.2 mg/kg

**Caution**

- PMH: COPD, asthma
- PMH: WPW, bradycardia, AV block
- PMH: Theophylline, Digoxin®
- May cause: palpitations
- **Preg C:** safety not established

**Notes**

- Give **rapid IV push** followed by **rapid saline flush**.
- Protocols: Tachycardia
- Antiarrhythmic: Class V - Onset: seconds - Duration: 10 s
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342295>

**Afrin®****Oxymetazoline****Use**

- Tx: Nosebleeds
- Adults: **1 spray** IN
- Peds: 6 y/o and above only

**Caution**

- PMH: CAD, HTN
- May cause: HA, nose discomfort
- **Preg C:** safety not established

**Notes**

- Protocol: Epistaxis
- Adrenergic:  $\alpha$ -agonist - Onset: seconds - Duration: 6 hr
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343408>



**Albuterol**

Ventolin®

**Use**

- Tx: Wheezing, Hyperkalemia
- Adults: **2.5 mg** neb
- Peds: 0.15 mg/kg

**Caution**

- PMH: antiretroviral therapy
- PMH: hypokalemia
- May cause: tremor, anxiety
- May cause: palpitation, tachycardia
- **Preg C:** safety not established

**Notes**

- Protocols: Dyspnea, Allergic Reaction
- Four (4x) nebs back-to-back for Hyperkalemia
- Adrenergic:  $\beta$ -agonist - Onset: 30 min - Duration: 2 hr
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343426>

**Amiodarone**

Pacerone®

**Use**

- Tx: V-Tach / V-Fib
- Adult CODE: **300**, then **150 mg** IV/IO
- Peds CODE: 5 mg/kg, then 5 mg/kg
- Gtt: over 10 min (peds over 30 min)

**Caution**

- PMH: antiretroviral therapy
- PMH: bradycardia
- May cause: bradycardia, HA
- May cause: hypotension, dizzy
- **Preg D:** known risk

**Notes**

- Protocols: Tachycardia, Medical CODE
- Antiarrhythmic: Class III - Onset: mins - Duration: hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342296>

**Ancef®****Use**

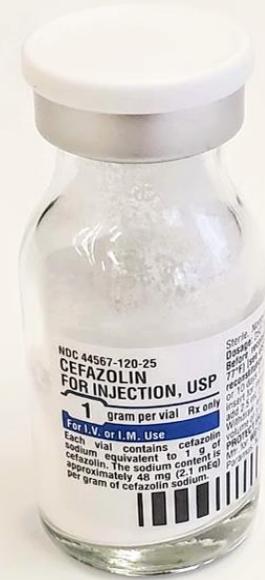
- Tx: Open Fractures
- Adults: **1 gram** IV/IO, IM
- Peds: 10-30 mg/kg IV/IO, IM

**Caution**

- **PCN / Cephalosporin Allergy**
- May cause: anaphylaxis
- **Preg B:** likely safe

**Notes**

- Protocols: Major Trauma, Extremity Injury
- **Reconstitute:** with 3 mL NS for IV/IO (give slow) or IM
- Antibiotic: 1<sup>st</sup> Gen Ceph -Onset: minutes -Duration: hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342492>

**Cefazolin****Aspirin****Use**

- Tx: Angina
- Adults: **81 mg** x4 PO (chew)
- Peds: <do not use>

**Caution**

- PMH: GI bleeding, low platelets
- May cause: GERD, bleeding
- **Preg D:** known risks

**Notes**

- Protocols: Chest Pain
- Antiplatelet (and NSAID) - Onset: 5 min - Duration: 4 hrs
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343279>

**Baby ASA**

## Atropine

## AtroPen®

### Use

- Tx: Brady, Organophosphate OD
- Adults: **1 mg** IV/IO (brady)
- Peds: 0.02 mcg/kg

### Caution

- PMH: Glaucoma, AV block
- May cause: palpitations
- May cause: dry mouth, HA
- **Preg C:** safety not established

### Notes

- **Organophosphate OD** may require massive doses.
- Protocols: [Bradycardia](#), [Overdose / Tox](#)
- Anticholinergic - Onset: seconds - Duration: minutes
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343093>



## Atrovent®

## Ipratropium Bromide

### Use

- Tx: Wheezing
- Adults: **0.5 mg** neb
- Peds: 0.25 mg if <6 y/o (<20 kg)

### Caution

- PMH: glaucoma
- May cause: HA, cough
- **Preg B:** likely safe

### Notes

- Protocols: [Dyspnea](#), [Allergic Reaction](#)
- Anticholinergic - Onset: 15 minutes - Duration: 3 hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343416>



**Benadryl®****Diphenhydramine****Use**

- Tx: Allergic Reactions
- Adults: **25 mg** IM, IV/IO, PO
- Peds: 1 mg/kg

**Caution**

- PMH: glaucoma, elderly
- May cause: **sedation**, delirium
- May cause: dry mouth
- **Preg B:** likely safe

**Notes**

- Protocols: Allergic Reaction
- Antihistamine - Onset: 15 min - Duration: 4 hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343392>

**Bicarb****Sodium Bicarbonate****Use**

- Tx: Acidosis, Arrhythmia
- Adults: **50 mEq** IV/IO
- Peds: 1 mEq/kg

**Caution**

- **Beware extravasation**
- Do not mix: **Calcium**
- May cause: alkalosis, CHF
- May cause: hypokalemia
- **Preg C:** safety not established

**Notes**

- Protocols: Hyperkalemia, Medical CODE, OD/Tox, Crush Inj
- Critical Care: DKA / HHS
- Electrolyte: alkali - Onset: 15 minutes - Duration: 1 hour
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342305>



# Calcium

# Calcium Chloride

## Use

- Tx: Hyperkalemia, Ca-blocker OD
- Adults: **1 gram** IV/IO
- Peds: 20 mg/kg
- Give **over 10 min** (or bolus in CODE)

## Caution

- **Beware extravasation**
- Do not mix: **Rocephin®**, **Digoxin®**
- Do not mix: **Bicarbonate**
- May cause: tachy, brady, N/V, HA
- **Preg C:** safety not established

## Notes

- Protocols: Hyperkalemia, Medical CODE, OD/Tox, Crush Inj
- Add to 100 mL NS and **give over 10 min if non-emergent**
- Electrolyte: cofactor - Onset: minutes - Duration: hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/344432>



# D10

# Dextrose 10%

## Use

- Tx: Hypoglycemia
- Adults: **100 mL** IV/IO
- Peds: 5 mL/kg

## Caution

- **Beware extravasation**
- May cause: edema
- May cause: hyperglycemia
- **Preg C:** safety not established

## Notes

- Protocols: Diabetic
- Glucose Monosaccharide - Onset: mins - Duration: 40 min
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342705>



**Decadron®****Dexamethasone****Use**

- Tx: Inflammation
- Adults: **8 mg** IM, IV/IO, PO
- Peds: 0.5 mg/kg

**Caution**

- PMH: antivirals, anticoagulants
- PMH: **diabetics**, birth control
- May cause: hyperglycemia
- May cause: delirium
- **Preg C**: safety not established

**Notes**

- Protocols: Dyspnea, Allergic Reaction
- Steroid: glucocorticoid - Onset: minutes - Duration: hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342741>

**Dopamine****Intropin®****Use**

- Tx: Shock, Hypotension
- Adults: **5 mcg/kg/min** IV/IO
- Peds: 5 mcg/kg/min
- Titrate rate (up to 4x) to effect

**Caution**

- PMH: tachycardia
- PMH: antidepressants
- May cause: arrhythmia
- May cause: HA, N/V
- **Preg C**: safety not established

**Notes**

- Protocols: Circulation / Shock
- Catecholamine - Onset: 5 minutes - Duration: 10 minutes
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342435>



## Epi

## Epinephrine, EpiPen®

## Use

- Tx: Shock, Brady, Arrest, Anaphylaxis
- Adults: **1 mg IV/IO (CODE)**
- Peds: 0.01 mg/kg (Brady, CODE)
- Lower doses for allergy

## Caution

- PMH: CAD, HTN
- May cause: **palpitations**
- May cause: anxiety, arrhythmia
- May cause: HTN, flushing
- Preg C:** safety not established

## Notes

- Protocols: Brady, CODE, Allergy, Neonate
- See also: **Epi Drip** for Circulation / Shock
- Adrenergic:  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  agonist - Onset: 1 min - Duration: 4 hrs
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342437>



## Use

- Tx: Hypotension, Shock
- Adults: **1 gtt/sec macro** drip set
- Peds: 1 gtt/sec micro drip set
- Mix 1 mg Epi in 1 L NS: 1 mcg/mL

## Caution

- PMH: CAD, HTN
- May cause: **palpitations**
- May cause: anxiety, arrhythmia
- May cause: HTN, flushing
- Preg C:** safety not established

## Notes

- Protocols: Circulation / Shock
- See also: **Epi** for Brady, CODE, Allergy, Neonate
- Adrenergic:  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  agonist - Onset: 1 min
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342437>



## Etomidate

Amidate®

### Use

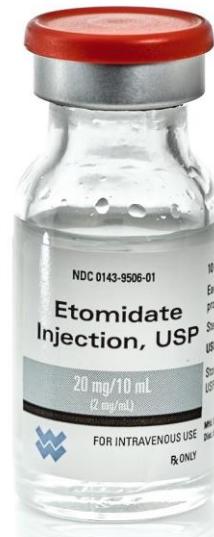
- Tx: RSI Induction
- Adults: **0.3 mg/kg** IV/IO
- Peds: 0.3 mg/kg (10+ y/o only)
- 0-9 y/o safety not established

### Caution

- PMH: adrenal insufficiency
- May cause: **limb jerking**
- May cause: **eye twitching**
- **Preg C:** safety not established

### Notes

- Protocols: Intubation / RSI
- Central Hypnotic - Onset: seconds - Duration: minutes
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343098>



## Fentanyl

Sublimaze®

### Use

- Tx: Acute Moderate / Severe Pain
- Adults: **50 mcg** IV/IO, IM/IN
- Peds: 0.5 - 2 mcg/kg

### Caution

- PMH: MAOIs (antidepressants)
- May cause: **respiratory depression**
- May cause: **hypotension**
- May cause: delirium, N/V
- **Preg C:** safety not established

### Notes

- Protocols: Pain
- Critical Care: Sedation
- Opioid:  $\mu$ -agonist - Onset: seconds - Duration: 45 min
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343311>



## Furosemide

Lasix®

## Use

- Tx: Congestive Heart Failure
- Adults: **20-80 mg** IV/IO
- Peds: <do not use>

## Caution

- PMH: anuria, **sulfa allergy**
- May cause: hypokalemia
- **Preg C:** safety not established

## Notes

- Protocols: <none>
- **Inject slowly** to reduce ototoxicity
- Loop diuretic - Onset: 5 minutes - Duration: 2 hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342423>



## Glucagon

Glucagen®

## Use

- Tx: Hypoglycemia,  $\beta$ -blocker OD
- Adults: **1 mg** IM/IN
- Peds: 0.5 mg if <6 y/o (<20 kg)

## Caution

- PMH: pheochromocytoma
- PMH: starvation, **Coumadin**
- May cause: nausea / vomiting
- Beware: **refractory hypoglycemia**
- **Preg B:** likely safe

## Notes

- **$\beta$ -blocker OD** may require multiple doses.
- Protocols: Diabetic, Overdose / Tox
- Hepatic glycogenolysis - Onset: 10 min - Duration: 30 min
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342712>



**Glucose****Oral Glucose, Glutose 15™****Use**

- Tx: Hypoglycemia
- Adults: **15 g** PO
- Peds: 0.5 g/kg

**Caution**

- PMH: hyperglycemia
- May cause: hyperactivity
- **Preg A:** demonstrated safe

**Notes**

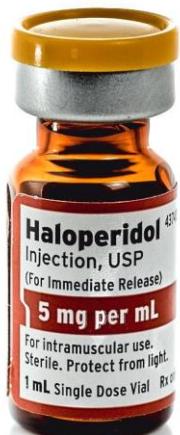
- Protocols: Diabetic
- Glucose Monosaccharide - Onset: mins - Duration: 40 min
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342705>

**Haldol®****Haloperidol****Use**

- Tx: Severe Psychosis
- Adults: **5 mg** IM
- Peds: 0.075-0.15 mg/kg (6+ y/o)
- 0-5 y/o: safety not established

**Caution**

- PMH: antiarrhythmics (long QT)
- PMH: Parkinson's disease
- May cause: **hypotension, NMS**
- May cause: dystonia
- **Preg C:** safety not established

**Notes**

- Protocols: Psych
- Antipsychotic: dopa blocker - Onset: 10 m - Duration: 18 h
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342974>

**Ibuprofen****Advil®, Motrin®****Use**

- Tx: Fever, Pain
- Adults: **400 mg** PO
- Peds: 10 mg/kg

**Caution**

- PMH: recent CABG, CKD
- PMH: GI bleeding
- May cause: epigastric pain
- May cause: N/V, dizzy
- **Preg D:** known risks

**Notes**

- Protocols: Fever, Pain
- NSAID: cox inhibitor - Onset: 30 min - Duration: 4 hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343289>

**Insulin (regular)****Humulin R®, Novolin R®****Use**

- Tx: Hyperglycemia
- Adults: **0.1 units/kg** IV/IO
- Peds: 0.1 mg/kg

**Caution**

- PMH: hypokalemia
- May cause: hypoglycemia
- **Preg B:** likely safe

**Notes**

- Protocols: DKA / HHS
- Hormone - Onset: 30 minutes - Duration: hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/999007>

**Ketamine****Use**

- Tx: Severe Pain, Discomfort
- Adults: **20 mg** IV/IO, IM/IN (pain)
- Peds: 0.25 - 0.5 mg/kg
- Give **over 10 min** in 100 mL NS (pain)

**Caution**

- PMH: increased ICP, glaucoma
- May cause: **laryngospasm**
- May cause: **hypersalivation**
- **Preg N/A:** not categorized

**Notes**

- Protocols: Pain, Medical ROSC, Trauma ROSC
- Critical Care: Higher doses for Intubation / RSI, Sedation
- Dissociative anesthetic - Onset: 30 s - Duration: minutes
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343099>

**Ketalar®****Labetalol****Use**

- Tx: HTN, Tachycardia
- Adults: **10 mg** IV/IO
- Peds: 0.3 mg/kg

**Caution**

- PMH: reactive airway, CHF
- May cause: **hypotension**, N/V
- May cause: dizzy, tingling
- **Preg C:** safety not established

**Notes**

- Protocols: <none>
- $\beta$ -blocker - Onset: 3 minutes - Duration: hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342359>

**Trandate®**

**Lidocaine****Use**

- Tx: V-Tach / V-Fib, (or pain after IO)
- All Pts: 1 mg/kg, then 0.5 mg/kg IV/IO
  - Typical Adults: **100 mg**, then **50 mg**
- Pain after IO (adult only): 10 mg IO

**Caution**

- PMH: antiarrhythmics, AV block
- Do not mix: **Digoxin**<sup>®</sup>
- May cause: **hypotension**
- May cause: N/V, seizure
- **Preg B:** likely safe

**Notes**

- Protocols: Medical CODE, Trauma CODE, IO Procedure
- Antiarrhythmic: Class IB - Onset: 45 sec - Duration: 10 min
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342302>

**Xylocaine<sup>®</sup>****Lopressor<sup>®</sup>****Use**

- Tx: HTN, Tachycardia
- Adults: **5 mg** IV/IO
- Peds: <do not use>

**Caution**

- PMH: CHF, AV block
- May cause: **hypotension**, syncope
- May cause: **bradycardia**, dizzy
- **Preg C:** safety not established

**Notes**

- Protocols: <none>
- $\beta$ -blocker - Onset: minutes - Duration: hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342360>

**Metoprolol**

## Magnesium

## Magnesium Sulfate

### Use

- Tx: VT/VF, Dyspnea, Eclampsia
- Adults: **2 grams** IV/IO
- Peds: 25 - 50 mg/kg

### Caution

- PMH: DKA, AV block
- Do not mix: **Digoxin**<sup>®</sup>
- May cause: **hypotension**
- May cause: hypoxia, edema
- **Preg D:** known risks

### Notes

- Protocols: Tachycardia, Medical CODE, Dyspnea, Seizure
- Consider diluting and **give over 10 min if non-emergent**
- Electrolyte - Onset: seconds - Duration: hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/344444>



## Narcan<sup>®</sup>

## Naloxone

### Use

- Tx: Opiate OD
- Adults: **0.4 - 4 mg** IV/IO, IN
- Peds: 0.1 mg/kg

### Caution

- May cause: **opiate withdrawal**
- May cause: N/V, Abdominal Pain
- **Preg C:** safety not established

### Notes

- Protocols: Overdose / Tox
- Opioid ( $\mu$ ) antagonist - Onset: 2 min - Duration: 45 min
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343741>



## Nitro

## Nitroglycerin, Nitrostat®

## Use

- Tx: Angina
- Adults: **0.4 mg** SL
- Peds: <*do not use*>

## Caution

- PMH: erectile dysfunction meds
- PMH: ergot (pain/migraine) med
- May cause: **HA**, hypotension
- **Preg B:** likely safe

## Notes

- Protocols: Chest Pain, Dyspnea
- Systemic vasodilator - Onset: 1 min - Duration: 30 min
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342280>



## NS Bolus

## 0.9% Normal Saline

## Use

- Tx: Hypotension, Hypovolemia
- Adults: **1,000 mL** IV/IO
- Peds: 20 mL/kg

## Caution

- PMH: CHF, CKD, HTN
- May cause: **hypervolemia**
- May cause: edema
- **Preg C:** safety not established



## Notes

- Protocols: Shock, Tachy, Fever, HyperK<sup>+</sup>, Diabetic, Preg
- Protocols: Major Trauma / CODE, Crush, Cold/Heat, Burn
- Sterile H<sub>2</sub>O & NaCl - Onset: seconds - Duration: varies
- <https://www.rxlist.com/normal-saline-drug.htm>

# Propofol

# Diprivan®

## Use

- Tx: Sedation
- Adults: **0.1 mg/kg/min** IV/IO
- Peds: 0.1 mg/kg/min (3+ months)
- 0-2 months: safety unknown

## Caution

- PMH: CKD, renal failure
- May cause: **hypotension**
- May cause: **apnea**
- **Preg B:** likely safe

## Notes

- Protocols: Sedation
- Sedative/hypnotic: GABA - Onset: secs - Duration: mins
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343100>



# Rocephin®

# Ceftriaxone

## Use

- Tx: Infection
- Adults: **1 gram** IV/IO, IM
- Peds: 25 - 50 mg/kg

## Caution

- **PCN / Cephalosporin Allergy**
- Do not mix: **Calcium** (fatal)
- May cause: allergic reaction
- **Preg B:** likely safe

## Notes

- Protocols: Sepsis
- **Reconstitute:** w/ 3 mL - NS for IV/IO, or lidocaine for IM
- Antibiotic: 3<sup>rd</sup> Gen Ceph - Onset: minutes - Duration: hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342510>



# Rocuronium

# Zemuron®

<b>Use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tx: RSI Paralysis</li><li>• Adults: <b>1 mg/kg</b> IV/IO</li><li>• Peds: 0.6 mg/kg (3+ months old)</li><li>• 0-2 months: safety unknown</li></ul>
<b>Caution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PMH: liver failure, ascites</li><li>• <b>Beware</b> Malignant Hyperthermia</li><li>• May cause: paralysis, apnea</li><li>• <b>Preg B:</b> likely safe</li></ul>
<b>Notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protocols: <u>Intubation / RSI</u></li><li>• Non-depolarizing - Onset: 1 minute - D</li><li>• <u><a href="https://reference.medscape.com/drug/3431">https://reference.medscape.com/drug/3431</a></u></li></ul>



# Succinylcholine

Anectine®

Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tx: RSI Paralysis</li><li>• Adults: <b>1 mg/kg</b> IV/IO</li><li>• Peds: 2 mg/kg</li></ul>
Caution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PMH: <b>hyperkalemia</b>, burns</li><li>• <b>Beware</b> Malignant Hyperthermia</li><li>• <b>Beware</b> Pediatric Myopathy</li><li>• May cause: paralysis, apnea</li><li>• <b>Preg C:</b> safety not established</li></ul>
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protocols: <u>Intubation / RSI</u></li><li>• Depolarizing - Onset: 30 seconds - Duration: 5 minutes</li><li>• <u><a href="https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343102">https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343102</a></u></li></ul>



## TXA

## Tranexamic Acid

## Use

- Tx: Bleeding
- Adults: **10 g** IV/IO
- Peds: 10 - 25 mg/kg

## Caution

- PMH: seizure, **known DVT/PE**
- May cause: **hypotension**
- May cause: visual changes, N/V
- **Preg B:** likely safe

## Notes

- Protocols: Bleeding
- Antifibrinolytic - Onset: minutes - Duration: 3 hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342087>



## Tylenol®

## Acetaminophen

## Use

- Tx: Fever, Pain
- Adults: **500 mg** PO
- Peds: 15 mg/kg

## Caution

- PMH: liver failure / disease
- **Preg B:** likely safe

## Notes

- Protocols: Fever, Pain
- Analgesic: antiprostaglandin - Onset: 1 hr - Duration: 4 hrs
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/343346>



## Versed®

## Use

- Tx: Seizure, Delirium
- Adults: **2.5 mg** IV/IO, IM/IN
- Peds: 50 - 75 mcg/kg

## Caution

- PMH: antivirals, glaucoma
- May cause: **respiratory depression**
- May cause: hypotension
- **Preg D:** known risks

## Notes

- Protocols: Seizure, Psych
- Critical Care: Sedation
- Benzo: GABA agonist - Onset: 3 minutes - Duration: 1 hour
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342907>

## Midazolam



## Zofran®

## Use

- Tx: Nausea, Vomiting
- Adults: **4 mg** IV/IO, IM/IN, PO
- Peds: 0.1 mg/kg

## Caution

- PMH: antidepressants, long QT
- May cause: HA, fatigue
- **Preg B:** likely safe

## Notes

- Protocols: Nausea / Vomiting
- **Use ODT for PO:** tablets will dissolve in the mouth
- 5-HT3 antagonist - Onset: seconds - Duration: hours
- <https://reference.medscape.com/drug/342052>

## Ondansetron



0 - 5 kg

0 - 12 lbs \*

**Normal Vitals**

P: 125 - 160 /min

R: 26 - 42 /min

SBP: 66 - 102 mmHg

**Resuscitation**

Defib: 10 → 20 J

Epi (code): 0.04 mg

Lidocaine: 4 → 2 mg

**Common**

NS Bolus: 100 mL

Afrin: &lt;do not use&gt;

Albuterol: 0.625 mg

Atrovent: 0.25 mg

Benadryl: 5 mg

D10: 25 mL

Decadron: 2 mg

Epi (allergy): 0.05 mg

Epi (brady): 0.05 mg

Fentanyl: 5 mcg

Glucose: 3.25 g

Ibuprofen: 40 mg

Ketamine (pain): &lt;do not use&gt;

Narcan: 0.4 mg

Tylenol: 64 mg

TXA: 50 mg

Versed: 0.25 mg

Zofran: &lt;do not use&gt;

**Misc**

IV Cath: 24 g (yellow)

King Airway: #0 (clear)

iGel Airway: #1 (pink)

Pacing Rate: 135 /min

Cardioversion: 5 → 10 J

**Less Common**

Adenosine: 0.8 mg

Amiodarone: &lt;do not use&gt;

Ancef: 100 mg

Atropine: 0.1 mg

Bicarbonate: 4 mEq

Calcium: 100 mg

Dopamine: 20 mcg/min

Glucagon: 0.5 mg

Haldol: &lt;do not use&gt;

Magnesium: 250 mg

Insulin: 0.5 units

Ketamine (RSI): &lt;do not use&gt;

Propofol: &lt;do not use&gt;

Rocephin: 200 mg

Rocuronium: &lt;do not use&gt;

Succinylcholine: 10 mg

GRAY †

0 - 2 months ‡‡

\* Weight based dosing is best. † Broselow™ color is second best.

‡‡ Age range is least reliable. Use good judgement.

6 - 7 kg

13 - 16 lbs \*

**Normal Vitals**

P: 115 - 155 /min

R: 24 - 38 /min

SBP: 68 - 104 mmHg

**Resuscitation**

Defib: 15 → 30 J

Epi (code): 0.06 mg

Lidocaine: 6 → 3 mg

**Common**

NS Bolus: 120 mL

Afrin: &lt;do not use&gt;

Albuterol: 0.625 mg

Atrovent: 0.25 mg

Benadryl: 5 mg

D10: 25 mL

Decadron: 3 mg

Epi (allergy): 0.06 mg

Epi (brady): 0.06 mg

Fentanyl: 10 mcg

Glucose: 3.25 g

Ibuprofen: 60 mg

Ketamine (pain): 1.5 mg

Narcan: 0.4 mg

Tylenol: 96 mg

TXA: 50 mg

Versed: 0.5 mg

Zofran: 0.5 mg

**Misc**

IV Cath: 24 g (yellow)

King Airway: #1 (white)

iGel Airway: #1.5 (blue)

Pacing Rate: 125 /min

Cardioversion: 7 → 15 J

**Less Common**

Adenosine: 1.2 mg

Amiodarone: 30 mg

Ancef: 200 mg

Atropine: 0.1 mg

Bicarbonate: 6 mEq

Calcium: 150 mg

Dopamine: 30 mcg/min

Glucagon: 0.5 mg

Haldol: &lt;do not use&gt;

Magnesium: 250 mg

Insulin: 0.5 units

Ketamine (RSI): 6 mg

Propofol: 0.5 mg/min

Rocephin: 300 mg

Rocuronium: 4 mg

Succinylcholine: 12.5 mg

**PINK †****3 - 8 months ††**

\* Weight based dosing is best. † Broselow™ color is second best.

†† Age range is least reliable. Use good judgement.

**8 - 9 kg****17 - 20 lbs \*****Normal Vitals**

P: 110 - 150 /min

R: 22 - 36 /min

SBP: 70 - 106 mmHg

**Resuscitation**

Defib: 15 → 30 J

Epi (code): 0.08 mg

Lidocaine: 8 → 4 mg

**Common**

NS Bolus: 160 mL

Afrin: &lt;do not use&gt;

Albuterol: 1.25 mg

Atrovent: 0.25 mg

Benadryl: 5 mg

D10: 25 mL

Decadron: 4 mg

Epi (allergy): 0.08 mg

Epi (brady): 0.08 mg

Fentanyl: 10 mcg

Glucose: 3.25 g

Ibuprofen: 80 mg

Ketamine (pain): 2 mg

Narcan: 0.8 mg

Tylenol: 128 mg

TXA: 50 mg

Versed: 0.5 mg

Zofran: 0.5 mg

**Misc**

IV Cath: 24 g (yellow)

King Airway: #1 (white)

iGel Airway: #1.5 (blue)

Pacing Rate: 120 /min

Cardioversion: 7 → 15 J

**Less Common**

Adenosine: 1.6 mg

Amiodarone: 40 mg

Ancef: 250 mg

Atropine: 0.2 mg

Bicarbonate: 8 mEq

Calcium: 150 mg

Dopamine: 40 mcg/min

Glucagon: 0.5 mg

Haldol: &lt;do not use&gt;

Magnesium: 250 mg

Insulin: 1 units

Ketamine (RSI): 8 mg

Propofol: 1 mg/min

Rocephin: 400 mg

Rocuronium: 5 mg

Succinylcholine: 15 mg

**RED** †**9 - 16 months** ††

\* Weight based dosing is best. † Broselow™ color is second best.

†† Age range is least reliable. Use good judgement.

10 - 11 kg

21 - 25 lbs \*

**Normal Vitals**

P: 105 - 145 /min

R: 22 - 34 /min

SBP: 72 - 108 mmHg

**Resuscitation**

Defib: 20 → 40 J

Epi (code): 0.1 mg

Lidocaine: 10 → 5 mg

**Common**

NS Bolus: 200 mL

Afrin: &lt;do not use&gt;

Albuterol: 1.25 mg

Atrovent: 0.25 mg

Benadryl: 10 mg

D10: 50 mL

Decadron: 5 mg

Epi (allergy): 0.1 mg

Epi (brady): 0.1 mg

Fentanyl: 10 mcg

Glucose: 7.5 g

Ibuprofen: 100 mg

Ketamine (pain): 2 mg

Narcan: 0.8 mg

Tylenol: 160 mg

TXA: 100 mg

Versed: 0.75 mg

Zofran: 1 mg

**Misc**

IV Cath: 22 g (blue)

King Airway: #1 (white)

iGel Airway: #1.5 (blue)

Pacing Rate: 115 /min

Cardioversion: 10 → 20 J

**Less Common**

Adenosine: 2 mg

Amiodarone: 50 mg

Ancef: 300 mg

Atropine: 0.2 mg

Bicarbonate: 10 mEq

Calcium: 200 mg

Dopamine: 50 mcg/min

Glucagon: 0.5 mg

Haldol: &lt;do not use&gt;

Magnesium: 500 mg

Insulin: 1 units

Ketamine (RSI): 8 mg

Propofol: 1 mg/min

Rocephin: 500 mg

Rocuronium: 6 mg

Succinylcholine: 20 mg

**PURPLE** †**17-23 months** ††

\* Weight based dosing is best. † Broselow™ color is second best.

†† Age range is least reliable. Use good judgement.

12 - 14 kg

26 - 31 lbs \*

**Normal Vitals**

P: 100 - 140 /min

R: 20 - 30 /min

SBP: 74 - 110 mmHg

**Resuscitation**

Defib: 25 → 50 J

Epi (code): 0.12 mg

Lidocaine: 14 → 7 mg

**Common**

NS Bolus: 250 mL

Afrin: &lt;do not use&gt;

Albuterol: 2.5 mg

Atrovent: 0.25 mg

Benadryl: 10 mg

D10: 50 mL

Decadron: 6 mg

Epi (allergy): 0.12 mg

Epi (brady): 0.12 mg

Fentanyl: 20 mcg

Glucose: 7.5 g

Ibuprofen: 120 mg

Ketamine (pain): 3 mg

Narcan: 1.2 mg

Tylenol: 192 mg

TXA: 100 mg

Versed: 1 mg

Zofran: 1 mg

**Misc**

IV Cath: 22 g (blue)

King Airway: #2 (green)

iGel Airway: #2 (grey)

Pacing Rate: 105 /min

Cardioversion: 12 → 25 J

**Less Common**

Adenosine: 2.4 mg

Amiodarone: 60 mg

Ancef: 400 mg

Atropine: 0.3 mg

Bicarbonate: 12 mEq

Calcium: 250 mg

Dopamine: 60 mcg/min

Glucagon: 0.5 mg

Haldol: &lt;do not use&gt;

Magnesium: 500 mg

Insulin: 1 units

Ketamine (RSI): 12 mg

Propofol: 1 mg/min

Rocephin: 600 mg

Rocuronium: 8 mg

Succinylcholine: 25 mg

YELLOW †

2 - 3 years ‡‡

\* Weight based dosing is best. † Broselow™ color is second best.

‡‡ Age range is least reliable. Use good judgement.

15 - 18 kg

32 - 40 lbs \*

Normal Vitals P: 90 - 130 /min

R: 20 - 28 /min SBP: 76 - 112 mmHg

**Resuscitation**

Defib: 30 → 60 J

Epi (code): 0.15 mg

Lidocaine: 18 → 9 mg

**Common**

NS Bolus: 300 mL

Afrin: &lt;do not use&gt;

Albuterol: 2.5 mg

Atrovent: 0.25 mg

Benadryl: 15 mg

D10: 50 mL

Decadron: 8 mg

Epi (allergy): 0.15 mg

Epi (brady): 0.15 mg

Fentanyl: 20 mcg

Glucose: 7.5 g

Ibuprofen: 160 mg

Ketamine (pain): 4 mg

Narcan: 1.6 mg

Tylenol: 256 mg

TXA: 100 mg

Versed: 1.25 mg

Zofran: 1 mg

**Misc**

IV Cath: 22 g (blue)

King Airway: #2 (green)

iGel Airway: #2 (grey)

Pacing Rate: 100 /min

Cardioversion: 15 → 30 J

**Less Common**

Adenosine: 3 mg

Amiodarone: 60 mg

Ancef: 500 mg

Atropine: 0.3 mg

Bicarbonate: 15 mEq

Calcium: 300 mg

Dopamine: 80 mcg/min

Glucagon: 0.5 mg

Haldol: &lt;do not use&gt;

Magnesium: 500 mg

Insulin: 1.5 units

Ketamine (RSI): 16 mg

Propofol: 1.5 mg/min

Rocephin: 700 mg

Rocuronium: 10 mg

Succinylcholine: 30 mg

**WHITE** †**4 - 5 years** ‡‡

\* Weight based dosing is best. † Broselow™ color is second best.

‡‡ Age range is least reliable. Use good judgement.

19 - 23 kg

41 - 51 lbs \*

**Normal Vitals**

P: 85 - 125 /min

R: 18 - 26 /min

SBP: 80 - 114 mmHg

**Resuscitation**

Defib: 40 → 80 J

Epi (code): 0.2 mg

Lidocaine: 22 → 11 mg

**Common**

NS Bolus: 400 mL

Afrin: 1 spray

Albuterol: 2.5 mg

Atrovent: 0.5 mg

Benadryl: 20 mg

D10: 100 mL

Decadron: 8 mg

Epi (allergy): 0.15 mg

Epi (brady): 0.2 mg

Fentanyl: 30 mcg

Glucose: 15 g

Ibuprofen: 200 mg

Ketamine (pain): 5 mg

Narcan: 2 mg

Tylenol: 320 mg

TXA: 200 mg

Versed: 1.5 mg

Zofran: 2 mg

**Misc**

IV Cath: 20 g (pink)

King Airway: #2 (green)

iGel Airway: #2 (grey)

Pacing Rate: 95 /min

Cardioversion: 20 → 40 J

**Less Common**

Adenosine: 4 mg

Amiodarone: 100 mg

Ancef: 600 mg

Atropine: 0.4 mg

Bicarbonate: 20 mEq

Calcium: 400 mg

Dopamine: 100 mcg/min

Glucagon: 1 mg

Haldol: 2 mg

Magnesium: 1 gram

Insulin: 2 units

Ketamine (RSI): 20 mg

Propofol: 2 mg/min

Rocephin: 800 mg

Rocuronium: 12 mg

Succinylcholine: 40 mg

**BLUE** †**6 - 7 years** ‡‡

\* Weight based dosing is best. † Broselow™ color is second best.

‡‡ Age range is least reliable. Use good judgement.

24 - 29 kg

52 - 64 lbs \*

**Normal Vitals**

P: 75 - 115 /min

R: 18 - 24 /min

SBP: 82 - 118 mmHg

**Resuscitation**

Defib: 50 → 100 J

Epi (code): 0.25 mg

Lidocaine: 28 → 14 mg

**Common**

NS Bolus: 500 mL

Afrin: 1 spray

Albuterol: 2.5 mg

Atrovent: 0.5 mg

Benadryl: 25 mg

D10: 100 mL

Decadron: 8 mg

Epi (allergy): 0.15 mg

Epi (brady): 0.25 mg

Fentanyl: 30 mcg

Glucose: 15 g

Ibuprofen: 260 mg

Ketamine (pain): 6 mg

Narcan: 2 mg

Tylenol: 320 mg

TXA: 200 mg

Versed: 2 mg

Zofran: 2 mg

**Misc**

IV Cath: 20 g (pink)

King Airway: #2.5 (orange)

iGel Airway: #2.5 (white)

Pacing Rate: 85 /min

Cardioversion: 25 → 50 J

**Less Common**

Adenosine: 5 mg

Amiodarone: 125 mg

Ancef: 800 mg

Atropine: 0.5 mg

Bicarbonate: 20 mEq

Calcium: 400 mg

Dopamine: 125 mcg/min

Glucagon: 1 mg

Haldol: 2.5 mg

Magnesium: 1 gram

Insulin: 2.5 units

Ketamine (RSI): 24 mg

Propofol: 2.5 mg/min

Rocephin: 900 mg

Rocuronium: 15 mg

Succinylcholine: 50 mg

**ORANGE** †**8 - 9 years** ‡‡

\* Weight based dosing is best. † Broselow™ color is second best.

‡‡ Age range is least reliable. Use good judgement.

30 - 36 kg

65 - 80 lbs \*

**Normal Vitals**

P: 70 - 115 /min

R: 16 - 22 /min

SBP: 86 - 122 mmHg

**Resuscitation**

Defib: 60 → 120 J

Epi (code): 0.3 mg

Lidocaine: 36 → 18 mg

**Common**

NS Bolus: 600 mL

Afrin: 1 spray

Albuterol: 2.5 mg

Atrovent: 0.5 mg

Benadryl: 25 mg

D10: 100 mL

Decadron: 8 mg

Epi (allergy): 0.3 mg

Epi (brady): 0.3 mg

Fentanyl: 40 mcg

Glucose: 15 g

Ibuprofen: 300 mg

Ketamine (pain): 8 mg

Narcan: 2 mg

Tylenol: 320 mg

TXA: 300 mg

Versed: 2.5 mg

Zofran: 2 mg

**Misc**

IV Cath: 18 g (green)

King Airway: #2.5 (orange)

iGel Airway: #2.5 (white)

Pacing Rate: 80 /min

Cardioversion: 30 → 60 J

**Less Common**

Adenosine: 6 mg

Amiodarone: 150 mg

Ancef: 900 mg

Atropine: 0.5 mg

Bicarbonate: 30 mEq

Calcium: 600 mg

Dopamine: 150 mcg/min

Glucagon: 1 mg

Haldol: 2.5 mg

Magnesium: 1 gram

Insulin: 3 units

Ketamine (RSI): 32 mg

Propofol: 3 mg/min

Rocephin: 1 gram

Rocuronium: 20 mg

Succinylcholine: 60 mg

**GREEN** †**10 - 12 years** ††

\* Weight based dosing is best. † Broselow™ color is second best.

†† Age range is least reliable. Use good judgement.

#

9's (rule of) in:	
- Burns	72
<b>12-Lead</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>A</b>	
A-Fib / A-Flutter in:	
- Tachycardia	14
AAA (Abd Aneurysm) in:	
- Abdominal Pain	34
Abandonment in:	
- Infant Abandonment	104
<b>Abdominal Pain</b>	<b>34</b>
Abdominal Trauma in:	
- Trunk Injury	64
<b>Abuse and Neglect</b>	<b>104</b>
Acetaminophen see: Tylenol®	130
Acid Reflux in:	
- Abdominal Pain	34
Adenocard® see: Adenosine	112
<b>Adenosine</b> for:	<b>112</b>
- Tachycardia	14
Adrenergic see: Epinephrine	119
Advil® see: Ibuprofen	123
<b>Afrin®</b> for:	<b>112</b>
- Epistaxis	78
Agitated Delirium in:	
- Psychiatric	46
<b>Airway</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Albuterol</b> for:	<b>113</b>
- Hyperkalemia	18
- Dyspnea	30
- Allergic Reaction	32
Alcohol Intoxication in:	
- Overdose / Tox	40
<b>Allergic Reaction</b>	<b>32</b>
ALS (Advanced Life Support) in:	
- How To Use	2
<b>Altered LOC / Syncope</b>	<b>36</b>
Amidate® see: Etomidate	120
<b>Amiodarone</b> for:	<b>113</b>
- Tachycardia	14
- Medical CODE	24
Amputation in:	
- Extremity Injury	66
Anaphylaxis in:	
- Allergic Reaction	32
<b>Ancef®</b> for:	<b>114</b>
- Major Trauma	56
- Extremity Injury	66
Anectine® see: Succinylcholine	129
Antibiotic see:	
- Ancef®	114
- Rocephin®	128
Antiemetic see: Zofran®	131
Antihistamine see: Benadryl®	116
Antipsychotic see: Haldol®	122
Arrest in:	
- Medical CODE	24
- Police	108
Arrhythmia in:	
- Bradycardia	12
- Tachycardia	14
<b>Aspirin</b> for:	<b>114</b>
- Chest Pain	28
Asthma in:	
- Dyspnea	30
Asystole in:	
- Medical CODE	24
<b>Atropine</b> for:	<b>115</b>
- Bradycardia	12
- Overdose / Tox	40
<b>Atrovent®</b> for:	<b>115</b>
- Dyspnea	30
- Allergic Reaction	32
Avulsion (teeth) in:	
- Head Injury	62

B

β-agonist see: Albuterol	113
β-blocker see:	
- Labetalol	124
- Lopressor®	125
β-blocker Overdose in:	
- Overdose / Tox	40
Baby in:	
- Pregnancy / Delivery	48
- Neonate	50
Backache in:	
- Pain	20
Backboard in:	
- Immobilization	60
Behavioral Emergency in:	
- Psychiatric	46
<b>Benadryl®</b> for:	<b>116</b>
- Allergic Reaction	32
Benzodiazepine see: Versed®	131
BIAD in:	
- Airway	4
- BIAD	96
<b>Bicarb</b> for:	<b>116</b>
- Hyperkalemia	18
- Medical CODE	24
- Overdose / Tox	40
- Crush Injury	68
- DKA / HHS	84
<b>Bite / Sting</b>	<b>76</b>
Blast Injury in:	
- Major Trauma	56
<b>Bleeding</b>	<b>58</b>
Blood Glucose / Sugar in:	
- Diabetic	38
- Glucometer	91
BLS (Basic Life Support) in:	
- How To Use	2
Bolus see: NS Bolus	127
<b>Bougie Cric</b> (Cricothyrotomy)	<b>101</b>
<b>Bradycardia</b>	<b>12</b>
Breech Birth in:	
- Pregnancy / Delivery	48
- Deliver Baby	100
- Manage OB Complication	100
<b>Breathing</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Burns</b>	<b>72</b>
BVM in:	
- Breathing	6
- BVM	93
Bystanders in:	
- On Scene Personnel	105

C

<b>C-Spine / C-Collar</b> in:	
- Immobilization	60
- C-Collar	98
Ca-blocker Overdose in:	
- Overdose / Tox	40
<b>Calcium</b> for:	<b>117</b>
- Hyperkalemia	18
- Medical CODE	24
- Overdose / Tox	40
- Crush Injury	68
Capnometry/Capnography in:	
- Airway	4
- Breathing	6
- Intubation / RSI	80
- Sedation	82
Carbon Dioxide (EtCO2) in:	
- Airway	4
- Breathing	6
- Intubation / RSI	80
- Sedation	82
Carbon Monoxide (CO) in:	
- Inhalation	74

C (cont.)

Cardiac Arrest in:	
- Medical CODE	24
Cardiac Arrhythmia in:	
- Tachycardia	14
<b>Cardioversion</b>	<b>99</b>
Caustic Ingestion in:	
- Overdose / Tox	40
Cefazolin see: Ancef®	114
Ceftriaxone see: Rocephin®	128
Chemical Burn in:	
- Burns	72
<b>Chest Compressions</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Chest Pain</b>	<b>28</b>
Chest Trauma in:	
- Trunk Injury	64
CHF in:	
- Dyspnea	30
Chest Seal in:	
- Breathing	6
- Major Trauma	56
- Needle Decompress	96
- Wound Care	97
Choking in:	
- Airway	4
- Heimlich	92
Chronic Pain in:	
- Pain	20
Cincinnati Stroke Scale in:	
- Stroke	44
<b>Circulation (Shock)</b>	<b>8</b>
CODE in:	
- Medical CODE	24
- Trauma CODE	52
COPD in:	
- Breathing	6
- Dyspnea	30
Collapse in:	
- Medical CODE	24
- Altered LOC / Syncope	36
Cold in:	
- Cold / Heat	70
Combitube in:	
- Airway	4
- BIAD	96
Compressions in:	
- Medical CODE	24
- Trauma CODE	52
- Chest Compressions	94
Concussion in:	
- Head Injury	62
Contaminated Wound in:	
- Major Trauma	56
Contractions in:	
- Pregnancy / Delivery	48
Convulsion in:	
- Seizure	42
Cooling in:	
- Medical CODE	24
Cough in:	
- Dyspnea	30
CPAP in:	
- Breathing	6
- CPAP	93
CPR in:	
- Medical CODE	24
- Trauma CODE	52
- Chest Compressions	94
<b>Cricothyrotomy</b>	<b>101</b>
Croup in:	
- Dyspnea	30
<b>Crush Injury</b>	<b>68</b>
CVA in:	
- Stroke	44
Cyanide Exposure (cyanokit) in:	
- Overdose / Tox	40
Cyanosis in:	
- Dyspnea	30

D	E (cont.)	G
D10 for:	117	Gas Exposure in:
- Diabetic	38	- Inhalation
Death in:	24	Gastric Tube (G-tube)
- Medical CODE	24	GERD in:
- Termination	106	- Abdominal Pain
- Deceased Subject	111	Glucagon for:
Decadron® for:	118	- Diabetic
- Dyspnea	30	- Overdose / Tox
- Allergic Reaction	32	Glucometer
Deceased Subject	111	Glucose for:
Decompression (needle) in:		- Diabetic
- Breathing	6	- Overdose / Tox
- Needle Decompress	96	Gunshot Wound (GSW) in:
Defibrillation in:		- Breathing
- Medical CODE	24	- Immobilization
- Trauma CODE	52	- Head Injury
- Defib	94	- Trunk Injury
Deficits (Neuro) in:		H
- HTN	10	Haldol® for:
- Stroke	44	- Psychiatric
- Immobilization	60	Harness Hang Syndrome in:
- Trunk Injury	64	- Crush Injury
Deformity (reduction) in:		Head Injury
- Extremity Injury	66	Headache in:
- Reduce Deformity	98	- Hypertension
Delirium / Dementia in:		- Pain
- Psychiatric	46	Heartburn in:
Delivery in:		- Abdominal Pain
- Pregnancy / Delivery	48	Heart Attack in:
- Deliver Baby	100	- Chest Pain
Dental in:		Heart Block in:
- Pain	20	- Bradycardia
- Head Injury	62	Heart Failure in:
Destination Triage	110	- Dyspnea
Dexamethasone see: Decadron®	118	Heat in:
Dextrose see: D10	117	- Fever
Diabetic	38	- Cold / Heat
Diabetic Ketoacidosis in:		Heat Exhaustion / Stroke in:
- DKA / HHS	84	- Cold / Heat
Dialysis in:		Heimlich
- Hyperkalemia	18	Hemorrhage in:
- Saline Lock	91	- Bleeding
Diaphoresis in:		Hemostatic Packing in:
- Circulation (Shock)	8	- Wound Packing
Diphenhydramine see: Benadryl®	116	HHS / DKA
Diprivan® see: Propofol	128	Hives in:
Direct Pressure in:		- Allergic Reaction
- Bleeding	58	HTN (Hypertension)
Difficulty Breathing (DIB) in:		Humulin R® see: Insulin
- Breathing	6	Hyperemesis in:
- Dyspnea	30	- Nausea / Vomiting
Diuretic see: Furosemide	121	Hyperglycemia in:
DKA / HHS	84	- Diabetic
DNR in:		Hyperkalemia
- Withhold Resuscitation	106	Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic State in:
Dopamine for:	118	- DKA / HHS
- Circulation (Shock)	8	Hypersalivation (pretreatment) in:
Dosing in:		- Sedation
- Peds Reference	132	Hyperoxia in:
Dressing in:		- Breathing
- Wound Care	97	Hypertension (HTN)
Drug Box	103	Hyperthermia in:
Drunk in:		- Fever
- Overdose / Tox	40	- Cold / Heat
Dyspnea	30	Hypoglycemia in:
E		- Diabetic
Ear Trauma in:		Hypotension in:
- Head Injury	62	- Circulation (Shock)
ECG / EKG in:		- Major Trauma
- 12-Lead	91	- Head Injury
Eclampsia in:		Hypothermia in:
- Seizure	42	- Medical CODE
- Pregnancy / Delivery	48	- Cold / Heat
Ejection in:		Hypoxia in:
- Major Trauma	56	- Breathing
- Immobilization	60	- Dyspnea
EKG / ECG in:		- Head Injury
- 12-Lead	91	F
Flail Chest Segment in:		Facial Trauma in:
- Trunk Injury	64	- Head Injury
Fracture in:		Failed Airway in:
- Immobilization	60	- Airway
- Head Injury	62	- Intubation / RSI
Fainting in:		Fainting in:
- Altered LOC / Syncope	36	- Altered LOC / Syncope
Fatigue in:		Fatigue in:
- Rehab	108	- Rehab
FAST Stroke Scale in:		FAST Stroke Scale in:
- Stroke	44	- Stroke
Febrile Seizure in:		Febrile Seizure in:
- Fever	16	- Fever
- Seizure	42	- Seizure
Fentanyl for:	120	Fentanyl for:
- Pain	20	- Pain
Fever	16	- Fever
Fibromyalgia in:		Fibromyalgia in:
- Pain	20	- Pain
Flail Chest Segment in:		Flail Chest Segment in:
- Trunk Injury	64	- Trunk Injury
Fracture in:		Fracture in:
- Immobilization	60	- Immobilization
- Head Injury	62	- Head Injury
- Trunk Injury	64	- Trunk Injury
- Extremity Injury	66	- Extremity Injury
Frostbite / Frostnip in:		Frostbite / Frostnip in:
- Cold / Heat	70	- Cold / Heat
Flu in:		Flu in:
- Fever	16	- Fever
Furosemide (ref)	121	Furosemide (ref)
G		G
Gas Exposure in:		- Inhalation
- Diabetic	38	- Inhalation
Gastric Tube (G-tube)	95	- Overdose / Tox
GERD in:		- Overdose / Tox
- Abdominal Pain	34	Glucagon for:
Glucagon for:	121	- Diabetic
- Overdose / Tox	40	- Overdose / Tox
Glucometer	91	Glucose for:
Glucose for:	122	- Diabetic
- Overdose / Tox	38	- Overdose / Tox
Gunshot Wound (GSW) in:		Gunshot Wound (GSW) in:
- Breathing	6	- Breathing
- Immobilization	60	- Immobilization
- Head Injury	62	- Head Injury
- Trunk Injury	64	- Trunk Injury
H		H
Haldol® for:	122	Haldol® for:
- Psychiatric	46	- Psychiatric
Harness Hang Syndrome in:		Harness Hang Syndrome in:
- Crush Injury	68	- Crush Injury
Head Injury	62	Head Injury
Headache in:		Headache in:
- Hypertension	10	- Hypertension
- Pain	20	- Pain
Heartburn in:		Heartburn in:
- Abdominal Pain	34	- Abdominal Pain
Heart Attack in:		Heart Attack in:
- Chest Pain	28	- Chest Pain
Heart Block in:		Heart Block in:
- Bradycardia	12	- Bradycardia
Heart Failure in:		Heart Failure in:
- Dyspnea	30	- Dyspnea
Heat in:		Heat in:
- Fever	16	- Fever
- Cold / Heat	70	- Cold / Heat
Heat Exhaustion / Stroke in:		Heat Exhaustion / Stroke in:
- Cold / Heat	70	- Cold / Heat
Heimlich	92	Heimlich
Hemorrhage in:		Hemorrhage in:
- Bleeding	58	- Bleeding
Hemostatic Packing in:		Hemostatic Packing in:
- Wound Packing	97	- Wound Packing
HHS / DKA	84	HHS / DKA
Hives in:		Hives in:
- Allergic Reaction	32	- Allergic Reaction
HTN (Hypertension)	10	HTN (Hypertension)
Humulin R® see: Insulin	123	Humulin R® see: Insulin
Hyperemesis in:		Hyperemesis in:
- Nausea / Vomiting	22	- Nausea / Vomiting
Hyperglycemia in:		Hyperglycemia in:
- Diabetic	38	- Diabetic
Hyperkalemia	18	Hyperkalemia
Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic State in:		Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic State in:
- DKA / HHS	84	- DKA / HHS
Hypersalivation (pretreatment) in:		Hypersalivation (pretreatment) in:
- Sedation	82	- Sedation
Hyperoxia in:		Hyperoxia in:
- Breathing	6	- Breathing
Hypertension (HTN)	10	Hypertension (HTN)
Hyperthermia in:		Hyperthermia in:
- Fever	16	- Fever
- Cold / Heat	70	- Cold / Heat
Hypoglycemia in:		Hypoglycemia in:
- Diabetic	38	- Diabetic
Hypotension in:		Hypotension in:
- Circulation (Shock)	8	- Circulation (Shock)
- Major Trauma	56	- Major Trauma
- Head Injury	62	- Head Injury
Hypothermia in:		Hypothermia in:
- Medical CODE	24	- Medical CODE
- Cold / Heat	70	- Cold / Heat
Hypoxia in:		Hypoxia in:
- Breathing	6	- Breathing
- Dyspnea	30	- Dyspnea
- Head Injury	62	- Head Injury

<p><b>143</b></p> <p><b>I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ibuprofen for:</b> 123           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fever 16</li> <li>- Pain 20</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Ice in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extremity Injury 66</li> <li>- Cold / Heat 70</li> <li>- Bite / Sting 76</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>iGel (airway) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Airway 4</li> <li>- Intubation / RSI 80</li> <li>- BIAD 96</li> <li>- Peds Reference 132</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Immobilization (SMR)</b> 60</li> <li><b>Impaled Object in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major Trauma 56</li> <li>- Head Injury 62</li> <li>- Trunk Injury 64</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Immunization</b> 86</li> <li><b>Induction see:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intubation / RSI 80</li> <li>- Etomidate 120</li> <li>- Ketamine 124</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Infant in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pregnancy / Delivery 48</li> <li>- Neonate 50</li> <li>- Abandonment 104</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Infection in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fever 16</li> <li>- Sepsis 88</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Influenza in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fever 16</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Ingestions in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overdose / Tox 40</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Inhalation</b> 74</li> <li><b>Insulin for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DKA / HHS 84</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Insulin Reaction in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diabetic 38</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Internal Bleeding in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bleeding 58</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Intraosseous (IO)</b> 94</li> <li><b>Intravenous (IV) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Saline Lock 91</li> <li>- Peds Reference 132</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Intropin® see: Dopamine</b> 118</li> <li><b>Intubation / RSI</b> 80</li> <li><b>Intoxication in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overdose / Tox 40</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Ipratropium Brom. see Atrovent®</b> 115</li> <li><b>iSTAT Labs</b> 101</li> <li><b>Itching in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allergic Reaction 32</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>J</b></p> <p><b>K</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>King (airway) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Airway 4</li> <li>- Intubation / RSI 80</li> <li>- BIAD 96</li> <li>- Peds Reference 132</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Ketamine for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pain 20</li> <li>- Medical ROSC 26</li> <li>- Trauma ROSC 54</li> <li>- Intubation / RSI 80</li> <li>- Sedation 82</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Ketosis / Ketones in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DKA / HHS 84</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Kussmaul's Respirations in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DKA / HHS 84</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>L</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Labetalol (ref)</b> 124</li> <li><b>Laceration in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bleeding 58</li> <li>- Wound Care 97</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Lactic Acid (Lactate) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sepsis 88</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Lasix® see: Furosemide</b> 121</li> </ul>	<h1 style="margin: 0;">Index: I - P</h1> <p><b>L (cont.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Level of Consciousness (LOC) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Altered LOC / Syncope 36</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Lidocaine for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medical CODE 24</li> <li>- Trauma CODE 52</li> <li>- Intraosseous (IO) 94</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Lividity in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medical CODE 24</li> <li>- Termination 106</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Lopressor (ref)</b></li> <li><b>Loss of Consciousness in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Altered LOC / Syncope 36</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>LVAD</b> 107</li> </ul> <p><b>M</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Magill Forceps</b> 92</li> <li><b>Magnesium for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tachycardia 14</li> <li>- Medical CODE 24</li> <li>- Dyspnea 30</li> <li>- Seizure 42</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Magnet (pacemaker) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bradycardia 12</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Major Trauma</b> 56</li> <li><b>Malignant HTN in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hypertension 10</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Manage OB Complication</b> 100</li> <li><b>Mark-1 Kit (Nerve Agent) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overdose / Tox 40</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Mass Casualty</b> 111</li> <li><b>Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Circulation (Shock) 8</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Medical CODE</b> 24</li> <li><b>Medical ROSC</b> 26</li> <li><b>Medications in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug Box 103</li> <li>- Drug Reference 112</li> <li>- Peds Reference 132</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Metoprolol® see: Lopressor</b> 125</li> <li><b>Midazolam see: Versed®</b> 131</li> <li><b>Migraine in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pain 20</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Miscarriage in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pregnancy / Delivery 48</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Monitor (Cardiac) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12-Lead 91</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Mortal Injury in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trauma CODE 52</li> <li>- Deceased Subjects 111</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Motrin® see: Ibuprofen</b> 123</li> <li><b>Mouth Trauma in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Head Injury 62</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Multisystem Trauma in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major Trauma 56</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Myocardial Infarction (MI) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chest Pain 28</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>N</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Narcan® for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overdose / Tox 40</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Naloxone see: Narcan®</b> 126</li> <li><b>Nasopharyngeal Airway</b> 95</li> <li><b>Nausea / Vomiting</b> 22</li> <li><b>Nebulizer in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dyspnea 30</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Neck Trauma in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Immobilization 60</li> <li>- Head injury 62</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Needle Cric (cricothyrotomy)</b> 101</li> <li><b>Needle Decompression in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Breathing 6</li> <li>- Needle Decompress 96</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Neglect in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stroke 44</li> <li>- Abuse and Neglect 104</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Neonate</b> 50</li> <li><b>Neuro Deficits in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HTN 10</li> <li>- Stroke 44</li> <li>- Immobilization 60</li> <li>- Trunk Injury 64</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<h1 style="margin: 0;">Index: I - P</h1> <p><b>N (cont.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Newborn in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Neonate 50</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Nicotine Overdose in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overdose / Tox 40</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Nitro for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chest Pain 28</li> <li>- Dyspnea 30</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Nose Bleed in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Head Injury 62</li> <li>- Epistaxis 78</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Novolin R® see: Insulin</b> 123</li> <li><b>NPO (Nil Per Os) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nausea / Vomiting 22</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>NS Bolus</b> 127</li> <li><b>NSAID see: Ibuprofen</b> 123</li> </ul> <p><b>O</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Obvious Death in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medical CODE 24</li> <li>- Deceased Subjects 111</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Occlusive Dressing in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Breathing 6</li> <li>- Major Trauma 56</li> <li>- Needle Decompress 96</li> <li>- Wound Care 97</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>On Scene Personnel</b> 105</li> <li><b>Ondansetron see: Zofran®</b> 131</li> <li><b>Open Fracture in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major Trauma 56</li> <li>- Extremity Injury 66</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Opiate see: Fentanyl</b> 120</li> <li><b>Opiate Overdose in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overdose / Tox 40</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Oral Glucose see: Glucose</b> 122</li> <li><b>Organophosphate Exposure in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overdose / Tox 40</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Oropharyngeal Airway</b> 95</li> <li><b>Overdose / Tox</b> 40</li> <li><b>Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Breathing 6</li> <li>- Inhalation 74</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Oxymetazoline see: Afrin®</b> 112</li> </ul> <p><b>P</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Pacerone® see: Amiodarone</b> 113</li> <li><b>Pacing</b> 99</li> <li><b>Pain</b> 20</li> <li><b>Palpitations in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tachycardia 14</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Paralytic see:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intubation / RSI 80</li> <li>- Rocuronium 129</li> <li>- Succinylcholine 129</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Patient in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How To Use 2</li> <li>- Refusal 109</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>PCN (Penicillin) Allergy see:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Penicillin Allergy</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>PEA in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medical CODE 24</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Pediatrics in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How To Use 2</li> <li>- Peds Reference 132</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Pelvic Trauma in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trunk Injury 64</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Penetrating Trauma in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Breathing 6</li> <li>- Immobilization 60</li> <li>- Head Injury 62</li> <li>- Trunk Injury 64</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Penicillin (PCN) Allergy in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major Trauma 56</li> <li>- Sepsis 88</li> <li>- Ancef® 114</li> <li>- Rocephin® 128</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Physician Orders</b> 105</li> </ul>
<p>Reviewed: Jun 2021</p> <p><b>143</b></p>		

**P**(cont.)

PICC lines in:	
- Saline Lock	91
Pleural Decompression in:	
- Needle Decompress	96
Pneumonia in:	
- Dyspnea	30
Pneumothorax in:	
- Breathing	6
- Needle Decompress	96
Poison Control in:	
- Overdose / Tox	40
Police in:	
- Psychiatric	46
- Police Assist	108
POST in:	
- Withhold Resuscitation	106
Postpartum Care in:	
- Pregnancy / Delivery	48
Post-Resuscitation Care in:	
- Medial ROSC	24
- Trauma ROSC	52
Potassium Elevation in:	
- Hyperkalemia	18
Preeclampsia in:	
- HTN	10
- Seizure	42
- Pregnancy / Delivery	48
<b>Pregnancy / Delivery</b>	<b>48</b>
Preoxygenation in:	
- Intubation / RSI	
Pressors in:	
- Circulation (Shock)	
Prolapsed Cord in:	
- Pregnancy / Delivery	48
<b>Propofol</b> for:	<b>128</b>
- Sedation	82
Pressor see: Dopamine	118
Pseudoseizure in:	
- Seizure	42
<b>Psychiatric</b>	<b>46</b>
PTX in:	
- Breathing	6
- Needle Decompress	96
Pulmonary Edema in:	
- Dyspnea	30
Pulmonary Embolism (PE) in:	
- Breathing	6
Pulseless Electrical Activity in:	
- Medical CODE	24

**Q****R**

<b>Rapid Sequence Intubation</b>	<b>80</b>
Rash in:	
- Allergic Reaction	32
<b>Reduce Deformity</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Refusals</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Rehab</b>	<b>108</b>
Renal Failure in:	
- Hyperkalemia	18
Restraint in:	
- Psychiatric	46
Resuscitation in:	
- Medical CODE	24
- Trauma CODE	52
Rigor Mortis in:	
- Medical CODE	24
- Termination	106
<b>Rocephin®</b> for:	<b>128</b>
- Sepsis	88
<b>Rocuronium</b> for:	<b>129</b>
- Intubation / RSI	80
<b>ROSC</b> in:	
- Medical ROSC	26
- Trauma ROSC	54
<b>RSI / Intubation</b>	<b>80</b>
Rule of 9's in:	
- Burns	72

**S**

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in:	
- Overdose / Tox	40
Saline see: NS Bolus	127
<b>Saline Lock</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Sedation</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Seizure</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Sepsis</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Shock (Circulation)</b>	<b>8</b>
Shortness of Breath (SOB) in:	
- Dyspnea	30
Skull Trauma in:	
- Head Injury	62
Smoke Inhalation in:	
- Inhalation	74
SMR (Spinal Motion Restriction) in:	
- Immobilization	60
Sodium Bicarbonate see: Bicarb	116
Spinal Clearance in:	
- Immobilization	60
Spinal Precautions in:	
- Immobilization	60
<b>Splint</b>	<b>98</b>
Sprain / Strain in:	
- Extremity Injury	66
- Splint	98
ST Elevation MI (STEMI) in:	
- Chest Pain	28
- Destination Triage	110
Stabbing Injury in:	
- Breathing	6
- Immobilization	60
- Head Injury	62
- Trunk Injury	64
<b>Standby</b>	<b>108</b>
Steroid see: Decadron®	118
<b>Sting / Bite</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Stinger Removal</b>	<b>98</b>
Stomach Pain in:	
- Abdominal Pain	34
<b>Stroke</b>	<b>44</b>
Sublimaze® see: Fentanyl	120
<b>Succinylcholine</b> for:	<b>129</b>
- Intubation / RSI	80
<b>Suction</b>	<b>92</b>
Suicidal in:	
- Psychiatric	48
Sulfonylureas in:	
- Diabetic	38
Sunburn in:	
- Burns	72
SVT in:	
- Tachycardia	14
<b>Syncope / Altered LOC</b>	<b>36</b>

**T**

<b>Tachycardia</b>	<b>14</b>
Teeth in:	
- Pain	20
- Head Injury	62
Tension Pneumothorax in:	
- Breathing	6
- Needle Decompress	96
<b>Termination of Resuscitation</b>	<b>106</b>
Therapeutic Hypothermia in:	
- Medical CODE	24
Thermometer in:	
- Fever	16
- Cold / Heat	70
TIA in:	
- Stroke	44
Toothache in:	
- Pain	20
- Head Injury	62
Tourniquets in:	
- Trauma CODE	53
- Major Trauma	56
- Bleeding	58
- Tourniquet	97
<b>Tox / Overdose</b>	<b>40</b>

**T**(cont.)

Trandate® see: Labetalol	124
Tranexamic Acid see: TXA	130
Transport in:	
- How To Use	2
- Destination Triage	110
<b>Trauma CODE</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Trauma ROSC</b>	<b>54</b>
Triage in:	
- Mass Casualty	111
- Destination Triage	110
Tricyclic Overdose in:	
- Overdose / Tox	40
<b>Trunk Injury</b>	<b>64</b>
Twins in:	
- Pregnancy / Delivery	48
<b>TXA</b> for:	<b>130</b>
- Bleeding	58
<b>Tylenol®</b> for:	<b>130</b>
- Fever	16
- Pain	20
<b>U</b>	
Umbilical Cord in:	
- Pregnancy / Delivery	48
Unresponsive in:	
- Medical CODE	24
- Altered LOC / Syncope	36
<b>V</b>	
V-Fib in:	
- Medical CODE	24
V-Tach in:	
- Tachycardia	14
- Medical CODE	24
Vaccination see:	
- Immunization	86
Vagal (Valsalva) Maneuvers in:	
- Tachycardia	14
VAN Stroke Scale in:	
- Stroke	44
Vasopressor see: Dopamine	118
<b>Versed®</b> for:	<b>131</b>
- Seizure	42
- Psychiatric	46
- Sedation	82
Ventolin® see: Albuterol	113
Vision Changes in:	
- Hypertension	10
- Head Injury	62
<b>Vomiting / Nausea</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>W</b>	
Warming in:	
- Cold / Heat	70
Weakness in:	
- Altered LOC / Syncope	36
Wheezing in:	
- Dyspnea	30
- Allergic Reaction	32
Withdrawal in:	
- Overdose / Tox	40
- Seizure	42
<b>Withholding Resuscitation</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Wound Care</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Wound Packing</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>X</b>	
Xylocaine® see: Lidocaine	125
<b>Y</b>	
<b>Z</b>	
Zemuron® see: Rocuronium	129
<b>Zofran®</b> for:	<b>131</b>
- Nausea / Vomiting	22



# Protocols 2021

Protocols, Procedures, Policies and Medications  
of the Western VA EMS Medical Direction Committee

**Editors:** Drs. Ekey, LePera, and Stanley

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- WVEMS Protocols 2020
- VA OEMS Procedure Scope 2020
- VA OEMS Formulary Scope 2020
- NEMESIS 3.4.0 2020

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