Treatment Protocol: GI / GU EMERGENCIES

Ref. No. 1205

- 1. Assess airway and initiate basic and/or advanced airway maneuvers prn (MCG 1302)
- 2. Administer **Oxygen** prn (MCG 1302)
- 3. Initiate cardiac monitoring prn (MCG 1308)
 Perform 12-lead ECG if cardiac ischemia suspected 1
- 4. Establish vascular access prn (MCG 1375)
- 5. For poor perfusion (MCG 1355):

Normal Saline 1L IV rapid infusion

Reassess after each 250mL increment for evidence of volume overload (pulmonary edema); stop infusion if pulmonary edema develops

For persistent poor perfusion, treat in conjunction with TP 1207, Shock/Hypotension

6. Assess and document pain (MCG 1345)

If abdominal or pelvic pain during pregnancy, or vaginal bleeding with known or suspected pregnancy treat per *TP 1217, Pregnancy Complications*

Consider the following Provider Impressions:

If abdominal or pelvic pain - document Abdominal Pain/Problems

If pain in penis, scrotum or testes in a male or complaints of vaginal symptoms in a female, or if for sexual assault – document *Genitourinary Disorder*

- 7. For pain management: MCG 1345, Pain Management
- 8. For nausea or vomiting:

Ondansetron 4mg ODT/IV/IM, may repeat x1 in 15 min prn

9. Consider the following Provider Impressions:

If nausea or vomiting present in the absence of abdominal pain or diarrhea – document Nausea / Vomiting

If vomiting blood or coffee ground material, and/or tarry/black stools – document *Upper GI Bleeding* 2

If vaginal bleeding without known pregnancy – document Vaginal Bleeding

If complaint of diarrhea without hypotension – document Diarrhea

If bleeding per rectum – document Lower GI Bleeding 2

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SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- When evaluating a patient with abdominal pain, note that abdominal pain may be a sign of cardiac disease. If age ≥ 35 years, previous history of cardiac disease or MI, or risk factors are present (hypertension, diabetes mellitus), consider obtaining a 12-lead ECG to evaluate for ischemia or STEMI.
- 2 For both upper and lower GI bleeding, if abdominal pain is also present, document GI bleeding as primary provider impression and abdominal pain as secondary provider impression.

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