ALTERED MENTAL STATUS

ALL PROVIDERS

| Focused history and physical exam | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Blood glucose, oxygen saturation and temperature assessment | | | | |
| Continuous cardiac, ETCO2, blood pressure, and pulse oximetry monitoring, when available. | | | | |
| Obtain a 12 Lead EKG when available | | | | |
| ☐ Treatment Plan | | | | |
| • Assess for trauma. | | | | |
| • Assess for stroke and score per the <i>Suspected Stroke Guideline</i> . | | | | |
| • Assessment for possible overdose, substance abuse or another potential toxin exposure. Evaluate the | | | | |
| scene for supportive evidence. | | | | |
| • Gather and collect any evidence on scene that may assist in the treatment of the patient (medication | | | | |

□ Key Considerations

- Consider non-accidental trauma, especially in pediatric and elderly patients
- Consider hypoglycemia in pediatric patient

bottles, pills, notes, etc.)

- Pediatric lowest acceptable systolic blood pressures are birth to 1 month = 60mmHg, 1 month to 1 year = 70mmHg, 1 year to 10 years is = 70mmHg + (age x 2) and over 10 years = 90mmHg.
- If poisoning suspected, you may contact Utah Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222 for guidance.
- When evaluating pediatric level of consciousness use A.V.P.U. Alert, Verbal, Pain, Unresponsive

| A - Alcohol | T – Trauma/Temp |
|------------------|-------------------|
| E - Electrolytes | I – Infection |
| I – Insulin | P – Psychogenic |
| O - Opiates | P – Poison |
| U - Uremia | S – Shock/Seizure |

AEIOUTIPPS: Possible causes of Altered Mental Status

ADULT

PEDIATRIC (<15 years of Age)
NOTE: Pediatric weight based dosing should not exceed Adult dosing.

| | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| EMT | EMT | | |
| | | | |
| Apply supplemental oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation of 90-94% | Apply supplemental oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation of 90-94% | | |
| Apply warming or cooling techniques as indicated | Apply warming or cooling techniques as indicated | | |
| Consider physical restraints as needed to protect the patient and/or rescue personnel | Consider physical restraints as needed to protect the patient and/or rescue personnel | | |
| Naloxone 0.4–2 mg (per dose) IM/IN (intranasal) for suspected narcotic overdose. May | Naloxone 0.1 mg/kg (max 2mg per dose) IM/IN (intranasal) for suspected narcotic overdose. May | | |
| repeat once | repeat once | | |
| AEMT | AEMT | | |
| | | | |
| Advanced airway, vascular access and fluid therapy. | Advanced airway, vascular access and fluid therapy. If evidence of poor perfusion, give NS | | |
| Naloxone 0.4-2 mg (per dose) IV/IO for | 20mL/kg IV max 1 L. | | |
| suspected narcotic overdose. | Naloxone 0.1 mg/kg (max 2mg per dose) IV/IO | | |
| Consider chemical restraints per the <i>Violent</i> | for suspected narcotic overdose. | | |

Patient/Chemical Sedation/Taser Barb Removal

| PARAMEDIC | PARAMEDIC |
|--|--|
| and/or rescue personnel If patient is hypoglycemic, refer to hypoglycemia protocol | Patient/Chemical Sedation/Taser Barb Removal Guideline, as needed, to protect the patient and/or rescue personnel If patient is hypoglycemic, refer to hypoglycemia protocol |
| Guideline, as needed, to protect the patient | Consider chemical restraints per the <i>Violent</i> |