


Section: BLS Medical Care – Standing Orders
Subject: BLS ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES
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1. Heat Emergencies (Hyperthermia):

- a. Basic BLS treatments
- b. Heat Cramps:
 - i. Move patient to cool environment.
 - ii. Administer oral fluids in small quantities q 5 minutes as tolerated.
- c. Heat Exhaustion:
 - i. Move patient to a cool environment.
 - ii. Watch for signs and symptoms of developing heat stroke; if neurological signs and symptoms develop, then treat as for heat stroke
 - iii. Administer oral fluids as tolerated.
 - iv. Loosen overly restrictive or heavy clothing and apply cool packs as tolerated.
- d. Heat Stroke:
 - i. Move patient to a cool environment
 - ii. Immediately remove clothing and cool the patient with water, air conditioning, and cold packs.
 - 1. Apply the cold packs to the arm pit, neck, and groin regions
- e. ALS evaluation and transport criteria:
 - i. Any patient with neurologic symptoms
 - ii. Abnormal vital signs including irregular pulse
 - iii. Patient with signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion or heat stroke

2. Cold Emergencies (Hypothermia):

- a. Basic BLS treatments
- b. Initiate passive re-warming procedures
 - i. Remove any wet clothing
 - ii. Cover the patient, including the head, with blankets
 - iii. Move the patient into the heated unit or other warm environment
- c. Severe hypothermia (core temp $\leq 95^{\circ}$ F or decreasing level of consciousness(LOC)):
 - i. Apply hot packs to the arm pit, groin, trunk, and behind the neck regions
 - ii. Handle the patient gently because they are prone to spontaneous dysrhythmias
 - iii. BLS modifications for cardiac arrest in hypothermia:
 - 1. Start CPR
 - 2. Secure the airway with a rescue airway
 - 3. Limit any AED use to one shock only
- d. ALS evaluation and transport criteria:
 - i. Any patient with an altered LOC
 - ii. Abnormal vital signs including irregular pulse
 - iii. Any patient who appears to be suffering from severe hypothermia