

Syncope

Workup cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labs and imaging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EKG ■ D-stick if recent syncope ■ Hematocrit if risk for anemia ■ Toxicology screens for suspected exposures ■ Urine pregnancy test for postmenarchal women ■ Consider chemistry, thyroid testing • Suspect neurologic etiology? → consider neurology consult/referral, EEG, neuroimaging • Suspect cardiac etiology? → consider cardiology consult/referral, echocardiogram, ambulatory EKG monitoring
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Trauma

ATLS	Primary Survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assessment of ABC: Airway, Breathing, Circulation ■ Disability/neurologic assessment: AVPU (alert, verbal stimuli response, painful stimuli response, unresponsive; pupil size, symmetry, reactivity) ■ Exposure and environmental control: undress patient completely, take precautions to prevent hypothermia 	
Secondary Survey	Definition	Head to toe assessment, including history and full physical exam
	Head	Any scalp/skull injury, periorbital or post-auricular bruising
	Eye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corneal reflex • Fundoscopic exam
	Neck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-spine tenderness or deformity • Trachea midline • Hematoma • Bruit
	Chest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clavicle deformity or tenderness • Breath sounds, heart sounds • Chest wall symmetry, paradoxical movement, rib deformity, fracture
	Abdomen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serial exams to evaluate tenderness, distension, ecchymosis • Shoulder pain suggests subdiaphragmatic process • Orogastric aspirates with blood or bile • Splenic laceration suggested by left upper quadrant rib tenderness, flank pain, flank ecchymoses, "seatbelt sign"
	Pelvis	Tenderness, symmetry, deformity, stability
	GU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laceration, ecchymoses, hematoma, bleeding • Rectal tone, blood, displaced prostate • Blood at urinary meatus → don't catheterize, suggests urethral injury
	Back	Evaluate for step offs along spinal column, tenderness
	Extremities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurovascular: pulse, perfusion, pallor, paresthesias, paralysis, pain • Motor/sensory exam
	Skin	Lacerations, abrasions, contusions