Airway / Breathing

Circulation / Shock

Cardiac

Medical

Trauma

PEDIATRIC PROTOCOL

FOREIGN BODY AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION (FBAO)

3-5 kg	6-7 kg	8-9 kg	10-11 kg	12-14 kg	15-18 kg	19-23 kg	24-29 kg	30-36 kg
6-11 lbs	13-15 lbs	18-20 lbs	22-24 lbs	26-31 lbs	33-40 lbs	42-51 lbs	53-64 lbs	66-81 lbs
18-24 in	24-26 in	26-29 in	29-33 in	33-38 in	38-43 in	43-48 in	48-52 in	52-57 in

Infant (0 – 12 months)

Head Tilt / Chin Lift / Jaw Thrust / Airway Maneuvers

- Coughing Conscious
  - OXYGEN 10 – 15 L Infant Mask as tolerated
  - → TRANSPORT
- Complete Obstruction Conscious
  - 5 Back Blows / 5 Chest thrusts
  - → TRANSPORT
- Complete Obstruction Unconscious
  - Visualize Finger Sweep (Only if visualized / attainable)
  - Consider use of Laryngoscope / Magill Forceps
  - Open airway / ventilate (May reposition and repeat)
  - Chest Compressions / CPR
  - If unable to ventilate, repeat / continue sequence
  - → TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT to appropriate facility
CONTACT receiving facility
CONSULT Medical Control where indicated
APPROPRIATE transfer of care

Child (1 – 8 years)

Head Tilt / Chin Lift / Jaw Thrust / Airway Maneuvers

- Coughing Conscious
  - Encourage patient to cough
  - OXYGEN 10 – 15 LPM Pediatric Mask as tolerated
  - → TRANSPORT
- Complete Obstruction Conscious
  - Abdominal Thrusts
  - → TRANSPORT
- Complete Obstruction Unconscious
  - Visualize Finger Sweep (Only if visualized / attainable)
  - Consider use of Laryngoscope / Magill Forceps
  - Open airway / ventilate (May reposition and repeat)
  - Chest Compressions / CPR
  - If unable to ventilate, repeat / continue sequence
  - → TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT to appropriate facility
CONTACT receiving facility
CONSULT Medical Control where indicated
APPROPRIATE transfer of care

EMT Intervention | AEMT Intervention | PARAMEDIC Intervention | Online Medical Control

FOREIGN BODY AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION (FBAO)

HISTORY	SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS	DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS
• Coughing • Choking • Inability to speak • Unresponsive	• Witnessed aspiration • Sudden episode of choking • Audible stridor • Change in skin color • Decreased LOC • Increased / decreased Respiratory rate • Labored breathing • Unproductive cough	• Cardiac arrest • Respiratory arrest • Anaphylaxis

KEY POINTS
• Infants 0 -12 months DO NOT receive abdominal thrusts. Use chest thrusts. • NEVER perform blind finger sweeps in infants or children. • Attempt to clear the airway should only be made if foreign body aspiration is witnessed or very strongly suspected and there is complete airway obstruction. • Even with a complete airway obstruction, positive-pressure ventilation is often successful.