

SYSTEM PROTOCOLS

The “Denver Metro Prehospital Protocols” have been implemented for all levels of EMTs, AEMTs, EMT-Is and Paramedics. Any reference in these protocols to the medical acts allowed, procedures, or operations at any level is not to be construed as authorization to act beyond the scope of certification of any provider.

Specific protocols and policies for St. Anthony agencies are included in this section and are to be followed by all St. Anthony agencies. These protocols are policies to supplement the Denver Metro Prehospital Protocols.

W. Peter Vellman, MD
Medical Director

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ADMINISTRATIVE

FIELD PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Denver Metro Prehospital Protocols pertaining to field pronouncements provides for the Medical Director to determine circumstances in which it may be appropriate for the prehospital provider to not establish base station contact **(0050 General Guidelines: Termination of Resuscitation and Field Pronouncement Guidelines)**

All St. Anthony prehospital agencies are encouraged to contact the base station on any pulseless and apneic patient including those listed on the Termination of Resuscitation and Field Pronouncement Guidelines Protocol. Only in unequivocal circumstances is base station contact not required, including patients found in any of the following conditions:

1. Physician orders as specified on the Colorado Medical Orders for Scope of Treatment (MOST) form: “No CPR. Do Not Resuscitate/DNR/Allow Natural Death”, present with the patient
2. A valid CPR directive present with the patient
3. Dependent lividity or rigor mortis
4. Decomposition
5. Decapitation
6. Evidence of massive blunt head, chest, or abdominal trauma
7. Third degree burns over more than 90% of the total body surface area

The determination of death is to be accomplished in accordance with accepted medical practice. This means there must be a determination that death is irreversible. In some circumstances, this is obvious to the prehospital provider. Base station contact for “pronouncement” is not necessary and can be performed under standing order in Dr. W. Peter Vellman’s name.

REPORTABLE DISEASES & CONDITIONS

Scope

This policy applies to Infection Prevention with regard to the process and procedure for follow-up for EMS agencies that transport patients to Centura hospitals in the Mountain North Denver Operating Group. These include: St. Anthony Hospital, St. Anthony North Hospital, St. Anthony North Medical Pavilion, Avista Adventist Hospital, and St. Anthony Summit Medical Center.

Purpose

To Comply with State and Federal laws mandating the reporting of specific communicable diseases or situations, including those involving potential exposure of first responders.

PROCEDURE

Emergency Services Designated Officer (DO)

1. Respiratory

- a. When Infection Prevention is alerted to a respiratory communicable disease in a patient that was transported by an Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMS) (e.g. Flight For Life Colorado, municipal / county / private ambulance service or Fire department, etc.), Infection Prevention will notify the Director of PreHospital Services, facility EMS Coordinator, or designee.
- b. The Director of PreHospital Services, facility EMS Coordinator or their designee will determine which EMS agency / agencies were involved and make an initial notification to the agency Emergency Services DO. The DO will investigate and proceed with notification and follow-up with their staff per agency policy.

2. Blood and Body Fluids

- a. Documented exposure to blood, body fluids, or other potentially infection material (OPIM) will be handled via Centura policy.
- b. EMS providers working under the medical direction of St Anthony PreHospital Services will be treated as employee's in the ED.
- c. The Charge Nurse or Team lead to the Centura facility will obtain an exposure packet and process the EMS provider according to policy.
- d. If possible source blood will also be processed and the patient identifier linked to the EMS provider involved in the exposure.

SECURITY AND STORAGE OF CONTROLLED DRUGS

General Principles

EMS agencies that utilize ALS providers are required to have an approved policy regarding security and storage of controlled medications. In the event that an agency does not have an approved internal policy this one shall be utilized.

ALS providers may be authorized to administer Controlled Substances to include: Morphine Sulfate, Diazepam, Midazolam, Ketamine and Fentanyl only within the established indications of the Medical Directors protocols. The EMS Agency is responsible for the storage and security measures. This is an extension of the Medical Director, because the drugs are stored on ambulances, rescue/fire response vehicles or agency premises rather than at the office of the Medical Director. All controlled drugs must be obtained from an authorized Centura facility.

Procedure Requirements for Storage and Security

- A. The ALS provider, as an extension of the Medical Director and the EMS Agency, must provide effective controls to guard against theft or diversion of controlled drugs.
- B. Any ALS provider or Agency which has reasonable cause to believe that any amount of controlled drugs have been diverted, stolen, or that an amount was administered outside the scope of protocols (including standing orders) **must report this to the Medical Director or his designee immediately**. An Unusual Circumstances Report must be completed and submitted within 24 hours. Included in this UCR should be information detailing the date of the loss, the individuals involved in identifying the loss, a police or law enforcement case number if applicable and available, the details surrounding the loss, and measures taken to prevent further loss.
- C. All controlled drugs must be stored in a securely locked, substantially constructed case or cabinet.
- D. Under no circumstances may the controlled drugs be handled by any person who has been convicted of a felony relating to controlled drugs.
- E. It is the policy of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) that employers determine if any employee has been convicted of a crime or unauthorized use of controlled drugs. The DEA also expects that any person, who engages in illicit use of controlled drugs, be investigated by the employer regarding continued employment.
- F. The adequacy of storage and security of controlled drugs are determined by the:
 - 1. Location the controlled drugs are stored (ambulance, locked cabinet).
 - 2. Type of enclosure (substantially constructed: plastic or metal, tamper-proof).
 - 3. Type of closure, key system, or lock.

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4. Limitation of access to the drugs by non-paramedics (patients, students, others).
The ALS provider on duty is to be the only person to have access.
 5. Each agency needs to establish a sign-in/sign-off system that monitors use, security, and the amounts available at any given time. These systems **MUST** be submitted in writing and approved by the Medical Director.
 6. Written documentation is required for **any** controlled drug administered during patient care by the ALS provider. Documentation must, at minimum, included the following information: trip/call number, patient name, amount given, time administered, the administering paramedic's signature, and the name of the physician ordering the drug or if the drug was administered according to standing orders.
 7. Written documentation is required for **any controlled drug that is wasted** and must, at minimum, include the following information: trip/call number, patient name, amount given, amount wasted, time, and **two** signatures. **Wasted amount must be witnessed.**
- G. All documentation, as outlined above, must be retained for a minimum of two (2) years and be made available to the Medical Director or his/her designee at any reasonable time.
- H. The storage and security system implemented by an Agency, including any modifications, must be in writing and approved by the Medical Director.

SPECIAL EVENT DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

It is the purpose of this protocol to provide guidance and outline documentation and base contact requirements for agencies and personnel that oversee medical coverage for special events.

I. PATIENT TRACKING:

A. OTC Log: All patient contacts and first aid assists will be entered in the Event Patient Contact Log. This Log maybe via paper or on the Centura App on the special events electronic devises

B. Patient Care Report (PCR)/ Patient Contact Log. PCR's are not required for the following:

1. Isolated Soft tissue injuries in the adult and minor
2. General self -managed complaints including but not limited to: headache, mild allergies, splinters, isolated abrasions, etc.
3. OTC medication administration
4. Agency specific policies may apply

C. BASE CONTACT is required for refusals not meeting the Standing Order refusal criteria as defined in the Denver Metro Prehospital Protocols (General Guidelines 0080)

UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCE REPORTS (UCR):

(Field Agency Incident Report)

Purpose

The purpose of this protocol is to provide a guideline for prehospital providers and field instructors to:

- A. Inform the Medical Director or his/her staff about an unusual incident.
- B. Initiate an inquiry into an event or incident.
- C. Report patient encounters to the Medical Director in which base station contact could not be made as required by protocol.
- D. Any concern relating to the quality of care of a patient in the St. Anthony system.
- E. Any additional documentation required regarding Medical Director waivers that are in effect for the EMS agency.

The Unusual Circumstance & Field Agency Incident Report is intended to provide a uniform reporting form for the St. Anthony system. It should be used for both positive reporting of commendable conduct as well as problems or difficult encounters because all of these are considered important for quality improvement of the EMS system. Documentation of an unusual circumstance does not equate to a complaint or necessarily reflect a negative criticism of an event (the implications and result of a report are to be determined by the Medical Director). It serves as a means to resolve issues, identify areas for system improvement and commendation, and avoid the ineffectiveness of verbal complaints, statements and compliments.

Procedure

- A. **INCIDENTS REQUIRING UCR.** The following are instances when an unusual circumstance report is required to be submitted to the Medical Director or his / her designee:
 - **ABSENCE OF BASE CONTACT:** When the prehospital provider has a patient encounter in which base station contact could not be made as required by protocol. In such cases, the run report must accompany the report.
 - Reasonable attempts **MUST** be made to make base station contact with online medical control prior to an EMT, AEMT, EMT-Intermediate or Paramedic administering medication to a patient that requires **BASE CONTACT** per protocol.
 - In the event that online medical control cannot be made, the EMT, AEMT, EMT-Intermediate or Paramedic shall provide patient care and medication administration in accordance with the appropriate written protocol and fill out an Unusual Circumstance Report (UCR), to be submitted to the Medical Director or Their representative within 48 hours of the call.
 - A copy of the patient care report must accompany the UCR

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- During transport, as soon as online medical contact can be made, the EMT, AEMT, EMT-Intermediate or Paramedic should call report and confirm medication administration.
 - **CRICOTHYROTOMY:** In the event a cricothyrotomy is performed a UCR must be submitted, with the run report, to the office of the Medical Director within 48 hours of patient encounter. The Paramedic who performed or attempted to perform the procedure is responsible for completion of the UCR form and reporting.
 - **KETAMINE:** In the event Ketamine is administered, a UCR must be submitted, with the run report, to the office of the Medical Director within 48 hours of patient encounter. The Paramedic who administered the Ketamine is responsible for completion of the UCR form and reporting.
- B. The UCR should not be submitted with the copy of the run report that is left with the Emergency Department when a patient is transported.
- C. The UCR may be submitted to the Medical Director or EMS Coordinator via email or at the following address according to department policy:
- St. Anthony PreHospital Services
34 Van Gordon
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
- D. The sample form/format appended to this protocol is available for use. This can be substituted with any written or electronic correspondence that includes all of the information contained in section E, noted below.
- E. It is important that any UCR include the following:
1. A copy of the pertinent run report/PCR must be attached to the UCR.
 2. Reporting person's name, agency, and telephone number(s).
 3. Identification of the data, time, location, and agency/agencies and personnel involved.
 4. The receiving facility, if the patient was transported.
 5. In cases of deviation from protocol, such as an emergency when base station contact could not be established, an explanation of the events which prevented base station contact.
 6. The reporting person's source of information (personal observation or from person who has first hand knowledge.)
- F. All UCRs will be reviewed, and where appropriate, the author of the report will be provided feedback from the Medical Director, EMS Coordinator, or the PreHospital staff.

UCR

Form to be added.

EMS Providers can utilize written or electronic communications to convey, incident and specifics. UCR should be submitted with a copy of the PCR to the EMS Field Coordinator assigned to their specific agency

OPERATIONAL

ADULT INTRAOSSEOUS (IO) PLACEMENT: EMT-IV
AUTHORIZATION
WHEN SUPERVISED BY EMT-I OR PARAMEDIC

EMT-IV	AEMT
EMT-I	Paramedic

Note: This protocol authorizes a trained EMT with IV authorization (EMT-IV) to perform/place an IO when directly supervised (actively present) by an EMT-I or Paramedic.

Indications (must meet all criteria):

- A. Rescue or primary vascular access device in a patient with critical illness defined as:
 - 1. Cardiopulmonary arrest or impending arrest
 - 2. Profound shock with severe hypotension and poor perfusion
- B. Utilization of IO access for all other patients requires base station contact
 - 1. E.g.: Hypoglycemia with severe symptoms (e.g. unresponsive) and no venous access
- C. IO placement may be considered prior to peripheral IV attempts in critical patients without identifiable peripheral veins

Technique:

- A. Site of choice – tibial plateau: 2 fingerbreadths below the tibial tuberosity on the anteromedial surface of tibia.
 - 1. Alternative sites (e.g. humeral head in adults) are device-specific and require authorization from the agency Medical Director.
- B. Clean skin with povidone-iodine.
- C. Place intraosseous needle perpendicular to the bone.
- D. Follow manufacturer’s guidelines specific to the device being used for insertion.
- E. Entrance into the bone marrow is indicated by a sudden loss of resistance.
- F. Flush line with 10 cc saline. Do not attempt to aspirate marrow
 - a. If patient conscious, administer lidocaine for pain control before infusing any other fluids.
 - b. Adult and Pediatric Dose:
 - 0.5 mg/kg IO bolus, slowly, maximum dose is 50 mg
- G. Secure line
 - 1. Even if properly placed, the needle will not be secure. The needle must be secured and the IV tubing taped. The IO needle should be stabilized at all times.
- H. Observe for signs of limb swelling, decreased perfusion to distal extremity that would indicate a malpositioned IO catheter or other complication. If limb becomes tense or malperfused, disconnect IO tubing immediately and leave IO in place.
- I. A person should be assigned to monitor the IV at the scene and en route to the hospital.
- J. Do not make more than one IO placement attempt per bone.
- K. Do not remove IO needles in the field.
- L. Notify hospital staff of all insertion sites/attempts and apply patient wristband included with kit to identify IO patient.

Complications:

- A. Fracture
- B. Compartment syndrome
- C. Infection

Contraindications:

- A. Fracture of target bone
- B. Cellulitis (skin infection overlying insertion site)
- C. Osteogenesis imperfecta (rare condition predisposing to fractures with minimal trauma)

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- D. Total knee replacement (hardware will prevent placement)

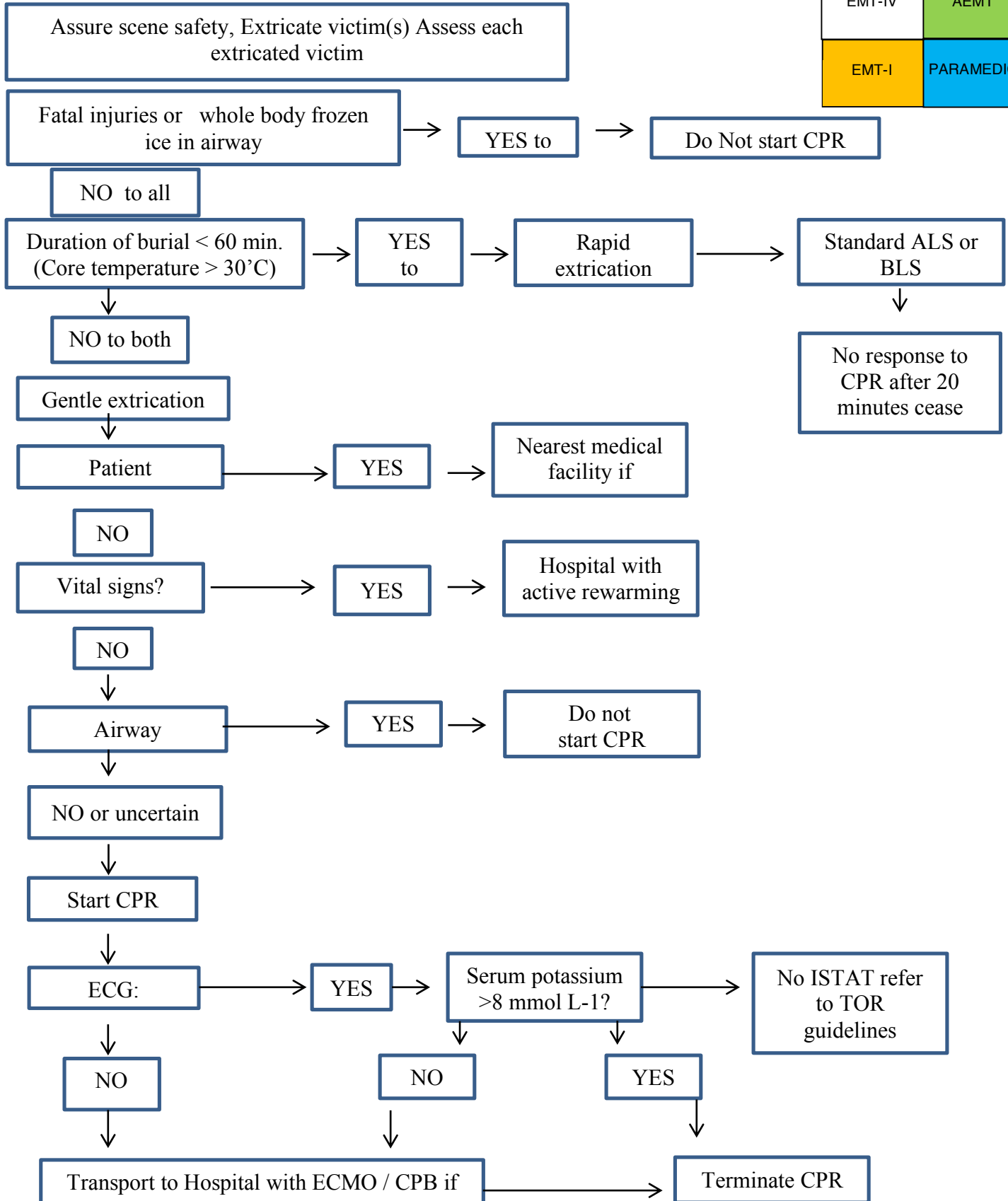
Side Effects and Special Notes:

- A. Aspiration of marrow fluid is not recommended for field procedures, as it increases the risk of plugging the needle.
- B. Expect flow rates to be slower than peripheral IVs. Pressure bags may be needed. Any drug or IV fluid may be infused.
- C. Slow administration of Lidocaine can assist in numbing the marrow space, reducing pain from infusion pressures in this relatively closed space.

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Avalanche Protocol

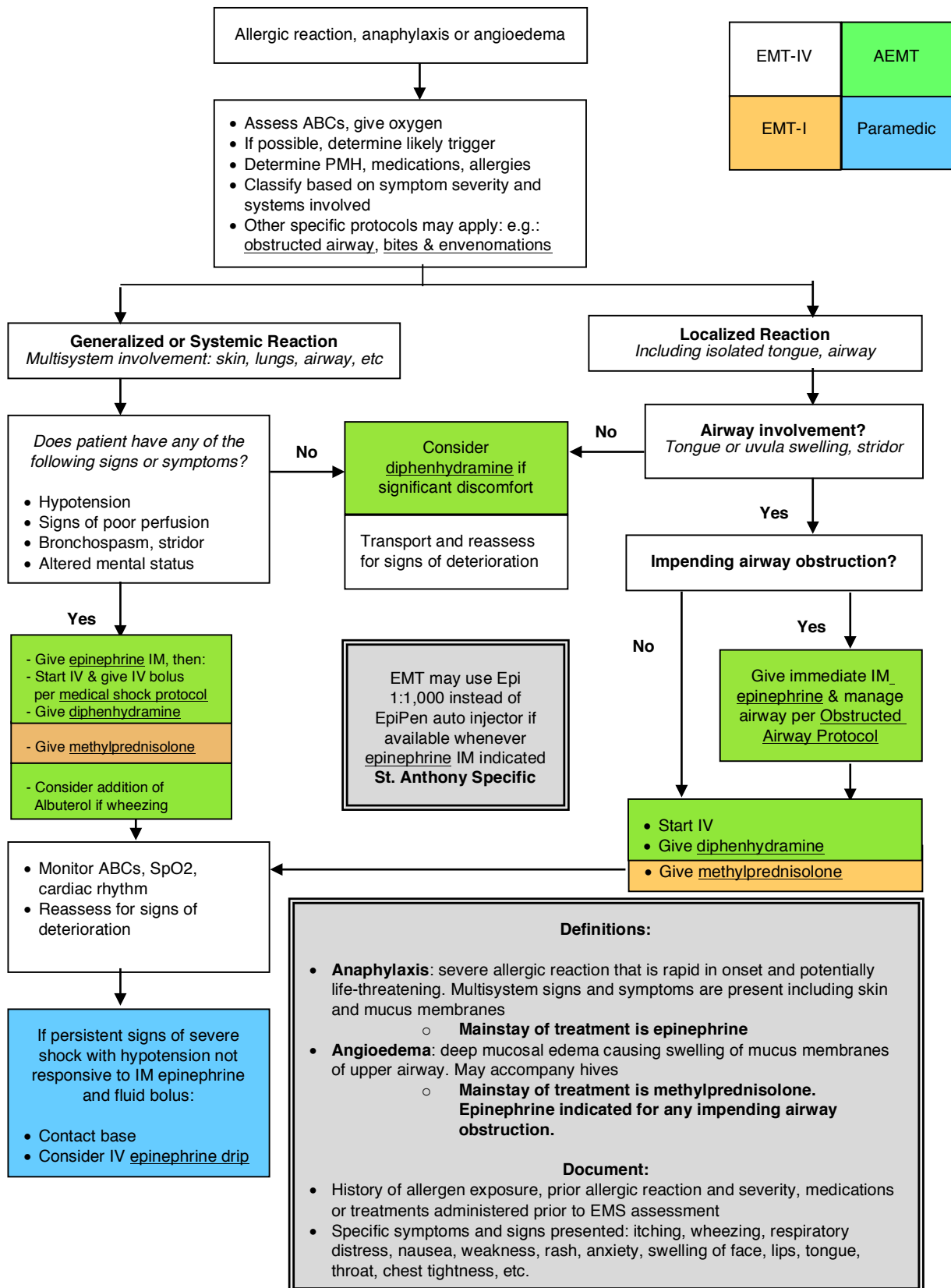
EMT-IV	AEMT
EMT-I	PARAMEDIC



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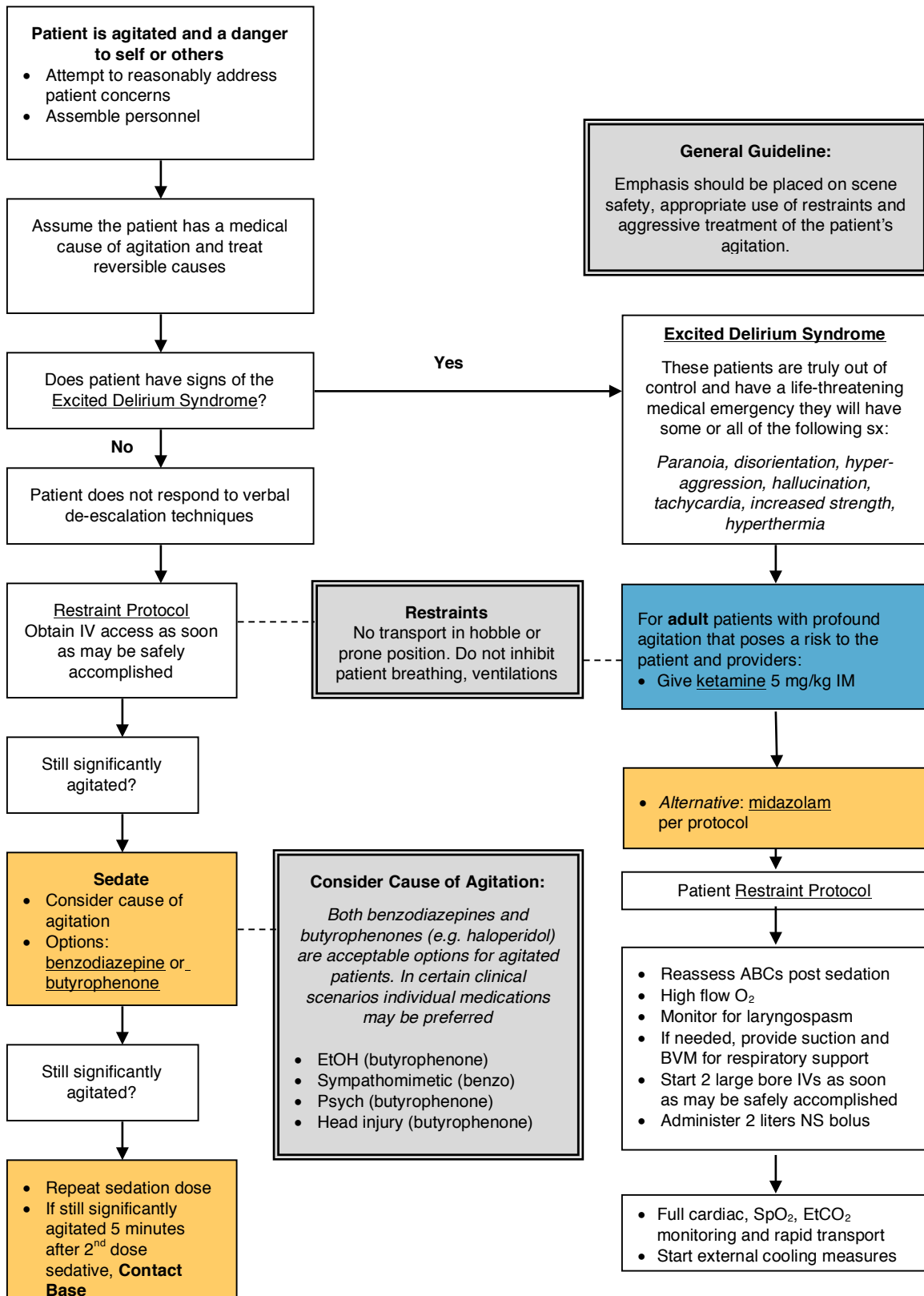
EPINEPHRINE IM ADMINISTERED BY EMTS FOR ALLERGY/ANAPHYLAXIS



Note: This St Anthony-specific protocol supplements DM Protocol 4090 by authorizing properly trained EMTs operating under St Anthony Medical Direction to administer Intramuscular (IM) Epi in lieu of EpiPen auto injector when indicated.)

EMT	AEMT
EMT-I	Paramedic

EXCITED DELIRIUM and EXTREMELY COMBATIVE PATIENTS UNCONTROLLED BY OTHER MECHANISMS
(Agitated/Combative Patient Protocol 6010)



Note: This St Anthony-specific protocol supplements DM Protocol 6010 by authorizing properly trained PARAMEDICS operating under St Anthony Medical Direction to administer Ketamine when indicated for Excited Delirium and/or Extremely Combative Patients with Profound Agitation and uncontrolled by other mechanisms where required for safety of patients/providers.

**HUMERAL HEAD INTRAOSSEUS (IO) CATHETER
PLACEMENT**

EMT-I	Paramedic
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Indication

- A. Rescue or primary vascular access device when peripheral IV access not obtainable in a patient with critical illness defined as any of the following:
 - 1. Cardiopulmonary arrest or impending arrest
 - 2. Profound shock with severe hypotension and poor perfusion
 - 3. Hypoglycemia with severe symptoms (e.g. unresponsive) and no venous access

- B. Utilization of IO access for all other patients requires base station contact

Technique:

- A. Place the patient's hand on the patient's abdomen near the umbilicus.
- B. Expose the shoulder and adduct the humerus.
- C. Locate the humeral head (greater tubercle).
- D. Clean the skin with povidone-iodine.
- E. Place intraosseous needle perpendicular to the bone.
- F. Follow manufacturer's guidelines specific to the device being used for insertion.
- G. Entrance into the bone marrow is indicated by a sudden loss of resistance
- H. Flush line with 10 cc saline. Do not attempt to aspirate marrow.
 - a. If patient conscious, administer lidocaine for pain control before infusing any other fluids
- I. Secure line.
- J. Observe for signs of limb swelling.
- K. A person should be assigned to monitor the IV at the scene and en route to the hospital.
- L. Do not make more than one IO placement attempt per bone.
- M. Do not remove IO needles in the field.
- N. Notify hospital staff of all insertion site/attempts and apply patient wristband included with kit to identify IO patient.

Contraindications:

- A. Fractures
- B. Previous orthopedic procedures near insertion sight
- C. Infection at the insertion site
- D. Inability to locate landmarks or excessive tissue

HELICOPTERS - GUIDANCE FOR USE OF HELICOPTERS

The use of a medical helicopter should be considered:

- A. When the helicopter can, in an appropriate time frame, arrive at the scene and provide necessary medical care not already available from the first responding agency.
- B. When the helicopter can transport the patient to the appropriate hospital in less time than a ground ambulance.
- C. To provide additional prehospital care givers to the scene of multiple patients.
- D. For effective dispersal of multiple patients to tertiary care centers.
- E. For prolonged extrication of patients.
- F. When the level of care provided by a flight crew will be the best benefit to the patient.

NOTE: Medical helicopters can be a life-saving resource when utilized properly. The decision to request, or not request, a medical helicopter may be the most important decision made at a scene. Understand your agency, systems and resources, understand the helicopter system, and make the decision that is in the best interests of your patient.

EMT	AEMT
EMT-I	Paramedic

PEDIATRIC FEVER

Indications & Specific Information Required

- A. Age: Patients must be **minimum age 6 months**.
- B. Patient must have the ability to swallow or suckle without assistance and have an age-appropriate mental status.
- C. History: Accurate temperature with fever of 38.3°C (101F) or higher noted with duration of fever, time frame since last dose, accurate weight in kilograms and what, if any, medications were administered prior to EMS arrival.
- D. Past history: previous seizures, current medications, chronic illness specifically liver or renal disease, oncologic diagnosis, history of transplant, ulcers or gastritis, post-operative within two weeks, bleeding, asthma, drug sensitivity or allergy.

Treatment

- A. Consider one of the two medications for patients with fever with no relief from previous administrations of anti-pyretics:
 1. Ibuprofen
 - OR**
 2. Acetaminophen
- B. Document completely on PCR.
- C. Any deviations require base contact.

Specific Precautions

- A. Febrile seizures occur in normal children between 6 months and 6 years. Such seizures are usually short, lasting less than 5 minutes, generalized, and usually do not require anti-seizure drug therapy.
- B. Oncology patients should not receive Ibuprofen or other NSAIDS due to the risk of increased bleeding associated with these medications.
- C. Fever may be the result of a toxic ingestion such as Benadryl and other anticholinergics. Risk of toxic ingestion should be considered in all febrile pediatric patients.

MEDICATIONS

EMT	AEMT
EMT-I	Paramedic

ACETAMINOPHEN (TYLENOL)

Description

Acetaminophen is a clinically proven analgesic/antipyretic. Acetaminophen is thought to produce analgesia by elevation of the pain threshold and antipyresis through action on the hypothalamic heat-regulating center. Acetaminophen is similar to aspirin in analgesic and antipyretic effectiveness and it is unlikely to produce many of the side effects associated with aspirin and aspirin-containing products.

Indications-

Fever

Adverse Reactions

- Severe liver damage may occur if more than 5 doses are administered in 24 hours, which is the maximum daily dose.

Contraindications:

- If patient has had medication containing acetaminophen within last four (4) hours.
- If patient is allergic to acetaminophen

Dosage and Administration

Pediatrics- Oral dose of 16 mg/kg not to exceed 1000 mg. Dosing must be four (4) hours apart.

Weight in pounds	Weight in KG	Tylenol dose 16mg/ kg	mL's of Suspension
11	5	80mg	2.5
22	10	160mg	5
33	15	240 mg	7.5
44	20	320 mg	10
55	25	400mg	12.5
66	30	480mg	15
77	35	560 mg	17.5
88	40	640 mg	20
99	45	720 mg	22.5
110	50	800mg	25
121	55	880 mg	27.5
132	60	960 mg	30
143	65	1000mg	31.25 MAX Dose

Specific Precautions

- D. Febrile seizures occur in normal children between 6 months and 6 years. Such seizures are usually short, lasting less than 5 minutes, generalized, and usually do not require anti-seizure drug therapy.
- E. Fever may be the result of a toxic ingestion such as Benadryl and other anticholinergics. Risk of toxic ingestion should be considered in all febrile pediatric patients.
- F. Acetaminophen should not be utilized to facilitate treat and release situations. Administration should only be performed if transport is initiated.

Note: This St Anthony-specific protocol authorizes EMTs to administer Acetaminophen as an antipyretic in accordance with the St-Anthony specific protocol for PEDIATRIC FEVER.

ATROPINE SULFATE

Description

Atropine is a naturally occurring antimuscarinic, anticholinergic substance. It is the prototypical anticholinergic medication with the following effects:

- Increased heart rate and AV node conduction
- Decreased GI motility
- Urinary retention
- Pupillary dilation (mydriasis)
- Decreased sweat, tear and saliva production (dry skin, dry eyes, dry mouth)

Indications

Hypersalivation secondary to Ketamine administration

Dosage

0.5mg IV/IO

Protocol

Excited Delirium/ Extremely agitate patient

Ketamine Use

	AEMT
EMT-I	Paramedic

DIPHENHYDRAMINE (BENADRYL)

Description

Diphenhydramine blocks action of histamine released from cells during an allergic reaction. Direct CNS effects, which may be stimulant or, more commonly, depressant, depending on individual variation. Also has anticholinergic, antiparkinsonian effects, which is used to treat acute dystonic reactions to antipsychotic drugs (Haldol, Thorazine, Compazine, etc.) These reactions include oculogyric crisis, acute torticollis, and facial grimacing.

Indications

Moderate allergic reactions
Second line for anaphylaxis and severe allergic reactions
Control extrapyramidal effects

Precautions

Lower respiratory diseases such as asthma or COPD
Narrow-angle glaucoma
Bladder obstruction

Side effects

Dose-related drowsiness
Dilated pupils
Dry mouth and throat
Flushing
May potentiate with alcohol usage

Drug Interactions

CNS depressants and alcohol may have additive effects.
MAO inhibitors may prolong and intensify anticholinergic effects of antihistamines.

Dosage and Administration

Adults: 50 mg, By Mouth (2 tablets or capsules), IV bolus, or IM if vascular access has not been obtained
>8 years: 25mg- By Mouth (1-25 mg tablet or capsule) or oral suspension (2x 12.5mg/5ml), 1-2 mg/kg slow IV bolus/IM (not to exceed 50 mg),
1-8 years 1mg/kg oral suspension (12.5mg/5ml)

Protocol

Allergic Reaction

EMT-IV	AEMT
EMT-I	Paramedic

EPINEPHRINE (ADRENALIN)

Description

Endogenous catecholamine alpha, beta-1, and beta-2 adrenergic receptor agonist. Causes dose-related increase in heart rate, myocardial contractility and oxygen demand, peripheral vasoconstriction and bronchodilation.

Indications

Severe Allergy

Anaphylaxis

Adverse Reactions

Tachycardia and tachydysrhythmia

Hypertension

Anxiety

May precipitate angina pectoris

Dosage

Epinephrine 1:1000 Systemic allergic reaction:

Adult: 0.3 mg IM

Pediatric: 0.15 mg IM

Drug Interactions

Should not be added to sodium bicarbonate or other alkaloids as epinephrine will be inactivated at higher pH.

EMT	AEMT
EMT-I	Paramedic

IBUPROFEN

Description

Nonprescription ibuprofen is used to reduce fever and to relieve mild pain from headaches, muscle aches, arthritis, menstrual periods, the common cold, toothaches, and backaches. Ibuprofen is in a class of medications called NSAIDs.

Indications

Fever

Adverse Reactions

Ibuprofen may cause a severe allergic reaction, especially in people allergic to aspirin
Ibuprofen may cause stomach bleeding

Dosage and Administration

Pediatrics- Oral dose of 10mg/kg per dose not to exceed 800 mg. Dosing must be six (6) hours apart.

Specific Precautions

Febrile seizures occur in normal children between 6 months and 6 years. Such seizures are usually short, lasting less than 5 minutes, generalized, and usually do not require anti-seizure drug therapy.

Oncology patients should not receive Ibuprofen or other NSAIDS due to the risk of increased bleeding associated with these medications.

Fever may be the result of a toxic ingestion such as Benadryl and other anticholinergics. Risk of toxic ingestion should be considered in all febrile pediatric patients.

Ibuprofen should not be utilized to facilitate treat and release situations. Administration should only be performed if transport is initiated.

Description

Ketamine is a non-competitive NMDA receptor antagonist and dissociative, amnestic, analgesic anesthetic agent.

Onset & Duration

- Onset: 30 seconds (IV); 3-4 minutes (IM) administration.
- Duration: 5-10 minutes (IV); 12-25 minutes (IM): dissociative state may last >20 min

Indications

- Adult patient with signs of excited delirium or extremely combative patients uncontrolled by other mechanisms and where the safety of patient and/or providers is of substantial concern.
- Analgesia adjunct to opioid administration, intend to be second line therapy in situations where extreme pain had been unrelieved with appropriate opioid treatment.

Contraindications

Relatively contraindicated in penetrating eye trauma

Side Effects

Laryngospasm: this very rare adverse reaction presents with stridor and respiratory distress. After every administration of ketamine:

- Prepare to provide respiratory support including bag-valve-mask ventilation and suction which are generally sufficient in rare cases of laryngospasm.
- Institute cardiac monitoring, pulse oximetry and continuous waveform capnography
- Establish IV or IO access, check blood glucose
 - a. Establish and maintain physical restraint.

Emergence reaction: presents as anxiety, agitation, apparent hallucinations or nightmares as ketamine is wearing off. For severe reactions, consider benzodiazepine.

Nausea and Vomiting: always have suction available after ketamine administration. Give antiemetic as needed.

Hypersalivation: Suction usually sufficient. If profound hypersalivation causing airway difficulty, administer atropine 0.5 mg IV.

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Dosage and Administration

Excited Delirium: (IM prep is 500mg/5cc. This Concentration is for IM use only)

Adults:

5 mg/kg IM Divided into 2 syringes and administered in two large muscle sites
If severe agitation persists 5 minutes after ketamine administration, contact base for medical consult.

Pediatric:

Excited delirium is not reported in children and use of ketamine is not expected in pediatric patients.

Analgesia Adjunct: (Analgesia prep is 200mg/20cc. This concentration can be administered IM or IV)

Adults:

0.25 mg/kg Slow IV Push 0.5 mg/kg IM split into 2 doses
Contact base for additional doses

Pediatric:

0.25 mg/kg Slow IV Push
0.5 mg/kg IM split into 2 doses Contact
base for additional doses

Special Considerations

- Excited delirium is a medical emergency. Expedite rapid and safe transport.
- Ketamine is provided for IM administration for excited delirium in **100 mg/mL concentration**. And for analgesia in **10mg/mL concentration**.
- Ketamine for analgesia as a first line adjunct is appropriate in chronic opioid users and those undergoing opioid/ alcohol abuse therapies.
- May be used as first line analgesia in pediatric patients with fractures
- All cases of ketamine use will be reviewed by the Medical Director.
- Report usage via agency specific reporting process, approved by the Medical Director

Protocol: Agitated/Combative Patient Protocol—St Anthony Specific Protocol 6010

EMT	AEMT
EMT-I	Paramedic

LIDOCAINE 2% SOLUTION

Description

Local anesthetic for relief of pain during intraosseous fluid administration.

Indications

Analgesic for intraosseous infusion

Side Effects

Seizures Drowsiness Tachycardia Bradycardia Confusion Hypotension

Precautions

Lidocaine is metabolized in the liver. Elderly patients and those with liver disease or poor liver perfusion secondary to shock or congestive heart failure are more likely to experience side effects

Dosage and Administration

Adult and Pediatric:

0.5 mg/kg IO bolus, slowly, maximum dose is 50 mg

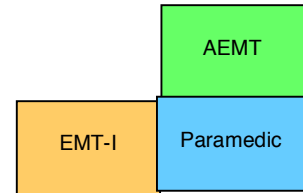
Protocol

Intraosseous Procedure

Special Notes

Seizure from lidocaine toxicity likely to be brief and self-limited. If prolonged, or status epilepticus, treat per seizure protocol

Treat dysrhythmias according to specific protocol



NITROGLYCERINE PASTE

Description, Pharmacology & Actions

Nitroglycerine (“Nitro”) Paste delivers nitroglycerin in a slower sustained dose. It is meant as follow-up to sublingual nitroglycerin.

Nitro Paste is absorbed through the skin.

- Absorption is much slower than sublingual.
- Delivers a lower dose over a long period of time.
- Onset of action is delayed due to absorption through the skin (20 to 30 minutes).

Cardiovascular effects include:

- Decreases venous tone and venous return to heart; causes blood-pooling in peripheral veins.
- Decreased peripheral resistance.
- Dilatation of coronary arteries (if not already at maximum) and relief of coronary artery spasm.

Generalized smooth muscle relaxation.

Indications:

Cardiac chest pain; AFTER first dose of sublingual nitroglycerine; when nitro called for in accordance with Denver Metro Prehospital Protocol 3060 ADULT CHEST PAIN

Contraindications:

*Patients taking medication for erectile dysfunction should **not** receive any nitrate preparations including nitro paste. Contact base if unsure.

*Systolic BP <100 mm Hg.

Precautions:

*Nitro paste is absorbed through the skin. Prevent nitro paste from contacting caregiver’s skin. Generalized vasodilatation may cause profound hypotension and reflex tachycardia.

*Should be withheld in hypotensive patients.

*Use with caution in patients that have 12-lead evidence of a RV infarct.

Dosage & Administration

1st Nitro dose is Sub Lingual (spray or tab). Then apply 1” nitro paste on application paper. Place the paper—nitro paste toward patient—on the anterior chest wall of the patient.

Contact Base for use without sublingual nitroglycerin.

Contact Base for direct physician order to increase dosage for larger patients.

Blood pressure to be checked at least every 15 minutes.

Remove application paper and wipe the patient’s skin if (a) systolic blood pressure less than 100 mm Hg, (b) signs of hypotension or (c) signs of allergic reaction.

St. Anthony Hospital Protocols
Operational Protocols

Side effects and special notes

*Since absorption is through the skin, effects of the drug may continue for 20 to 30 minutes following removal of the application paper.

*Sublingual nitroglycerin may be used to augment nitro paste. This may be necessary during the first 30 minutes of application.

*Common side effects are the same as sublingual nitroglycerin. They include headache, orthostatic hypotension, flushing, dizziness, and syncope.

*The patient's skin may react to nitro paste with rash or pruritus. Remove nitro paste if necessary.

*May be used with patients using disks or oral long-acting nitrate preparations.

St. Anthony Hospital Protocols
Operational Protocols

EMT EMT-IV	AEMT
EMT-I	Paramedic

ONDANSETRON (ZOFRAN)

Waiver expired and drug added to acts allowed. Follow Denver Metro Protocol