

### TREATMENT PRIORITIES DURING EXTRICATION

# X Control Apply

# Limited Life-Sustaining Care:

# Control Hemorrhage

- Apply Tourniquet(s)
- Pack trunk/junctional wounds
- Dress any uncontrolled bleeding

### Place a NRB with 100% O2



# **Place Airway Adjuncts**

- Place NPA/OPA as needed
- Place BIAD (iGel or KingLT) if airway or respiratory effort compromised



# Support Breathing (as able)

- Cover open (sucking) chest wounds
- Needle Decompression [T-P1] if any concern over tension pneumothorax
- Ventilate via BIAD (if needed/able)



### **Other Considerations**

- Place C-Collar if possible spinal injury
- Consider splinting deformities for hemorrhage control or comfort

For Discontinuation of Resuscitation in Traumatic Arrest, see below

# **Additional Symptomatic Care**

### Pain Management - See RX-02

- Toradol 30 mg IM
- Fentanyl 50-100 mcg IM or IN
- Morphine 5-10 mg IM
- Dilaudid 0.5-1 mg IM

# Sedation/Anxiolysis - See RX-03

- Versed 2-5 mg IM or IN
- Ativan 2 mg IM
- Valium 5 mg IM

### For Severe Pain/Combativeness

Ketamine 100-400 mg IM

Pediatrics (<40 kg) utilize RX-02 & RX-03 and/or contact medical control

Repeat medications as per RX-02 or RX-03

Contact Medical Control for further guidance or if efforts are felt to be futile

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# **Discontinuation of Resuscitation in Traumatic Arrest (see X-03 for further)**

- If a patient
  - Is pulseless and apneic (from an obviously traumatic arrest), DO NOT begin resuscitation (or extrication).
  - Still has a pulse/respiratory effort, then begin interventions as above.
- Resuscitative (and extrication) efforts may be terminated IF the patient....
  - Has severe injuries incompatible with life, <u>and</u>
  - o Becomes pulseless and apneic, and
  - Has not yet been extricated.

## NOTES:

- This protocol is meant as a guide for goal-directed therapies during the extrication of a patient from entrapment (pinned MVA, trench rescue, etc.)
- Clinical care should focus on the basics of trauma and medical management, including controlling hemorrhage, maintaining the patient's airway, and providing a reasonable degree of respiratory support.
- Outside of basic life support, care should be directed at providing basic comfort measures including pain control and sedation as necessary.
- Each situation is different, and the clinical management of the patient must be balanced with the logistical needs and perceived clinical benefit of the extrication.