EL DORADO COUNTY EMS AGENCY PREHOSPITAL PROTOCOLS

EMS Agency Medical Director

Effective: July 1, 2009 Reviewed: July 1, 2021 Revised: October 2022 Scope: <u>BLS/ALS – Adult/Pediatric</u>

SHOCK – ADULT/PEDIATRIC

PROTOCOL PROCEDURE: Flow of protocol presumes patient is in shock or that the patient is compensating for impending shock. Rapid transport with IV(s) established en route is a standard.

Basic Life Support

EMT

ABCs / ROUTINE MEDICAL CARE:

- Keep patient warm
- Assess airway and support ventilation with appropriate airway adjuncts as indicated
- Apply oxygen if pulse oximetry <94% or signs of hypoperfusion or respiratory distress
- Consider spinal precautions for patients with traumatic injury

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:

- Restlessness, confusion, ALOC
- Weakness, dizziness
- Weak, rapid pulse
- Pale, cool, clammy skin
- Delayed capillary refill
- Hypotension
- Coffee-ground emesis
- Tarry stools
- Hemorrhage

CONSIDER CAUSE:

ANAPHYLACTIC	Severe allergic reaction - Refer to ALLERGIC REACTION Protocol
SEPTIC	Overwhelming Infection – Refer to SEPSIS Protocol
HYPOVOLEMIC	Decreased circulating volume due to blood or fluid loss, i.e. trauma, anticoagulants, history of GI or vaginal bleeding, ectopic pregnancy, vomiting, diarrhea
CARDIOGENIC	Circulatory failure due to inadequate cardiac function, i.e. acute MI, CHF, congenital defect
NEUROGENIC	Loss of sympathetic tone causing decrease in peripheral vascular resistance; occurs in head and spinal cord injury

Advanced Life Support

Paramedic

ADULT

APPLY CARDIAC MONITOR AND ASSESS VITAL SIGNS Establish a large bore IV or an IO if unable to establish IV				
HYPOVOLEMIC	CARDIOGENIC	NEUROGENIC		
 Give 1000mL bolus if SBP < O OR has signs of compensatory shock (tachycardia, tachypnea, poor skin signs, delayed cap refill) Repeat 500 mL bolus as necessary for SBP < 100 Treat injury per GENERAL TRAUMA Protocol 	 Obtain 12 lead EKG Check Blood Glucose Consider 250 mL bolus if SBP < 100 OR has signs of compensatory shock (tachycardia, tachypnea, poor skin signs, delayed cap refill). Monitor closely and discontinue if ineffective. 	 Give 1000 mL bolus if SBP < 100 OR has signs of compensatory shock (tachycardia, tachypnea, poor skin signs, delayed cap refill) Check Blood Glucose Repeat 500 mL bolus as necessary for SBP < 100 		
	If hypotension persists:	If hypotension persists:		
	EPINEPHRINE – push dose OR DOPAMINE gtt	EPINEPHRINE – push dose OR DOPAMINE gtt		
	-Refer to Formulary-	-Refer to Formulary-		
CONTACT BASE as needed	CONTACT BASE as needed	CONTACT BASE as needed		

PEDIATRIC

APPLY CARDIAC MONITOR AND ASSESS VITAL SIGNS Establish a large bore IV or an IO if unable to establish IV				
HYPOVOLEMIC	CARDIOGENIC	NEUROGENIC		
 Give bolus of 20 mL/kg if hypotensive OR has signs of compensatory shock (tachycardia, tachypnea, poor skin signs, delayed cap refill) Check Blood Glucose If no improvement with initial bolus give additional fluid boluses of 20 mL/kg to a max of 60 mL/kg 	 Obtain 12 lead EKG Check Blood Glucose Give bolus of 10 mL/kg if hypotensive OR has signs of compensatory shock (tachycardia, tachypnea, poor skin signs, delayed cap refill) 	 Give bolus of 20 mL/kg if hypotensive OR has signs of compensatory shock (tachycardia, tachypnea, poor skin signs, delayed cap refill) Check Blood Glucose If no improvement with initial bolus. Give additional boluses of 20 mL/kg to a max of 60ml/kg 		
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