# **Monterey County EMS System Policy**



Protocol Number: T-4 Effective Date: 7/1/2024 Review Date: 6/30/2027

# MAJOR TRAUMA PATIENT

# **ALS and BLS CARE**

# See Next Page

#### Routine Medical Care (Protocol M-3)

#### Hemorrhage Control (T-6)

Oxygen: To maintain  $SpO_2 \ge 94\%$ 

If indicated, Spinal Motion Restriction (Policy 4509)

# Consider Rapid Transport to Trauma Center (Policy 4040)

Hypothermia Prevention

IV/IO Access with large bore catheter 500 – 1000 mL Normal Saline bolus Goal is to maintain SBP ≥ 90 mmHg

Do not remove impaled objects – stabilize in place unless impeding airway management or CPR

Consider Pain Control (Protocol M-2)

#### Head/Facial Trauma

### Airway/Breathing Management

- Remove loose teeth or dentures
- Suction airway as needed
- Do not intubate unless unable to manage with BLS airway measures
- Do not hyperventilate
- Use capnography to maintain ETCO<sub>2</sub> between 35 and 45 mmHg

### **Head injuries**

- Elevate head of bed 30° unless contraindicated by hypotension
- Maintain SBP > 90 mmHg
- Do not hyperventilate
- Administer 100% Oxygen

Save avulsed teeth in saline soaked gauze

#### Eye Injuries

- Remove contact lenses
- For suspected acid/alkali exposure – irrigate eyes thoroughly with sterile Normal Saline
- Avoid direct pressure to eyes
- Cover both eyes

#### Neck/Spine Trauma

Cover neck wounds with an occlusive dressing if there is bubbling/gurgling or subcutaneous emphysema

SMR only as indicated.

Tension Pneumothorax
Perform Needle Thoracostomy

#### Chest/Abdomen/Pelvis Trauma

#### **Chest Trauma**

- Suspected Tension
   Pneumothorax Perform
   Needle Thoracostomy
- Open Sucking Chest Wound

   apply occlusive dressing
   using a chest seal or
   securing on 3 sides only
- Flail Chest Immobilize with padding/bulky dressings

### Abdominal Trauma

- Evisceration Do not replace abdominal contents. Cover with sterile salinesoaked dressings
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Trimester Pregnant
  patients should be in left
  lateral position or, if on a
  backboard, tilt backboard to

#### Pelvic Trauma

- Only assess pelvis once to limit additional injury
- If possible, avoid log rolling patient
- Suspected Unstable Pelvis Apply commercial binder or bed sheet as binder
  - Goal = normal anatomic position of the pelvis
  - Do not over-reduce the injury

## **Extremity Trauma**

#### Amputations

- Wrap body part or tissue in sterile gauze moistened with sterile saline and place in a plastic bag or container
- Place bag or container into another container filled with ice water
- Do not allow body part or tissue to directly contact ice
- All tissue or body parts should be transported with the patient to the hospital, but do not delay transport of patient for prolonged extrication of body parts or tissue. Transport separately if needed.

#### Decreased/Absent CSM

- Manually reposition extremity into anatomical position
- Re-Evaluate CSM expedite transport if no change
- Splint in anatomical position
- Cover open wounds with sterile dressings

### **Femur Fractures**

 If isolated mid-shaft femur fracture suspected, use traction splint

#### Dislocations/Other Fractures

- Splint in position found
- Splint as patient condition and time permits

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