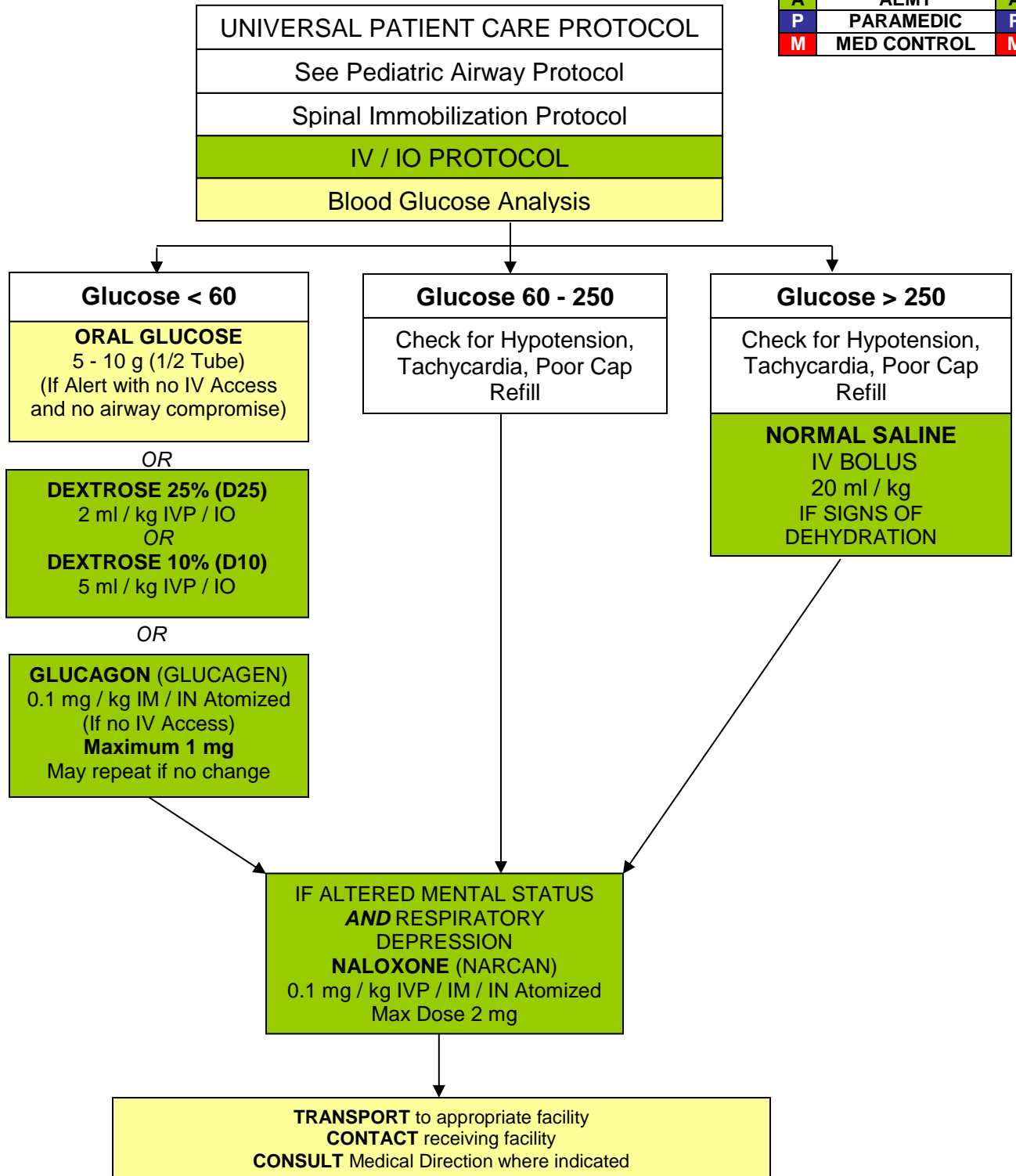




# Section 10: Pediatric Medical Emergencies Protocols

## PEDS MEDICAL EMERGENCIES: ALTERED LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS

E	EMT	E
A	AEMT	A
P	PARAMEDIC	P
M	MED CONTROL	M





## Section 10: Pediatric Medical Emergencies Protocols

### PEDS MEDICAL EMERGENCIES: ALTERED LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS-Cont.

#### PEARLS and KEY POINTS

HISTORY	SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS	DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Known diabetic, medic alert tag</li><li>• Drugs, drug paraphernalia</li><li>• Report of illicit drug use or toxic ingestion</li><li>• Past medical history</li><li>• Medications</li><li>• History of trauma</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unresponsive</li><li>• Decreased responsiveness</li><li>• Inadequate respirations</li><li>• Confusion</li><li>• Agitation</li><li>• Decreased mental status</li><li>• Change in baseline mental status</li><li>• Hypoglycemia (cool, diaphoretic skin)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Head trauma</li><li>• CNS (stroke, tumor, seizure, infection)</li><li>• Infection</li><li>• Shock (septic, metabolic, traumatic)</li><li>• Diabetes (hyper / hypoglycemia)</li><li>• Toxicologic</li><li>• Acidosis / alkalosis</li><li>• Environmental exposure</li><li>• Pulmonary (Hypoxia)</li><li>• Electrolyte abnormality</li><li>• Psychiatric disorder</li></ul>

- Protect the patient airway and support ABCs.
- Document the patient's initial Glasgow Coma Score.
- Narcan administration may cause acute opiate withdraw, which includes vomiting, agitation, or combative behavior. Be prepared for the possibility of combative behavior to ensure crew safety.
- Naloxone (Narcan) may wear off in as little as 20 minutes causing the patient to become more sedate and possibly hypoventilate. Prepare for repeat dosing if necessary.

**ONLY A FEW CAUSES CAN BE TREATED IN THE FIELD. CARE SHOULD FOCUS ON MAINTAINING AIRWAY AND RAPID TRANSPORT**