MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services | Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS and Systems of Care

MUSKEGON COUNTY
Protocols

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MUSKEGON COUNTY
PROTOCOLS
ICON AND SYMBOL KEY

The icons used throughout the protocols identify the applicable licensure level, pediatric-specific content, or the need to contact Medical Control.

ICON	MEANING
	Contact Medical Control: Contact Medical Control for direction or authorization as specified by the protocol.
	Paramedic-Level Treatment: The step or treatment is performed at the Paramedic level.
	Specialist-Level Treatment: The step or treatment is performed at the Specialist level.
	EMT-Level Treatment: The step or treatment is performed at the EMT level. Where a protocol expressly authorizes it and the MCA has approved participation, it may also apply at the MFR level.
	Pediatric Treatment or Dosage: The step, treatment, or dosage applies to a pediatric patient.

HOW TO APPLY THE ICONS

- An icon applies to the step it accompanies and to the subordinate steps beneath it until another icon appears.
- When the outline returns to a higher level, the applicable licensure level returns to the level established for that portion of the outline.
- If no icon is shown, the step applies to all license levels unless the protocol states otherwise.

MCA-SELECTION BOXES

MCA-SELECTED MEDICATION OR TREATMENT	A yellow box identifies a medication, treatment, skill, or option selected by the MCA. The checked box or marked option shows what is authorized for use within the Muskegon County MCA system.

Interpret the icon together with the complete protocol language and any MCA-selection box.

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General Pre-Hospital Care

Patient care should be initiated at the patient's side prior to patient movement or transport for most medical conditions. EVERY PATIENT CONTACT BEGINS WITH THIS PROTOCOL

1. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age or up to 36 kg) are treated under pediatric protocols when applicable.
    a. Refer to MI MEDIC cards for medication dosing and equipment sizes.
2. Assess scene safety and use appropriate personal protective equipment.
3. For trauma refer to **General Trauma-Treatment Protocol**
4. A patient exhibiting any signs of a life-threatening illness or injury shall not be required to move on their own. This includes patients with illnesses of unknown etiology.
5. If applicable, refer to **Adult or Pediatric Crashing Patient/Impending Arrest-Treatment Protocol**.
6. Complete primary survey.
7. When indicated, implement airway intervention per the **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol.**
8. When indicated, administer oxygen, and assist ventilations per the **Oxygen Administration-Procedure Protocol.**
9. Assess and treat other life-threatening conditions per appropriate protocol.
10. Obtain vital signs including pulse oximetry if available or required, approximately every 15 minutes, or more frequently as necessary to monitor the patient's condition (A minimum of 2 sets are required for all patient transports. Two sets are suggested for patient refusals and treat and release patients.)
11. Perform a secondary survey consistent with patient condition.
12. Follow specific protocol for patient condition.
13. Document patient care according to the **Documentation and Patient Care Records Protocol**.
14. Establish vascular access per **Vascular Access & IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol** when fluid or medication administration may be necessary.
15. Apply cardiac monitor and treat rhythm according to appropriate protocol.
16. If applicable, obtain 12-lead ECG (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure) see **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**. Provide a copy of the rhythm strip or 12-lead ECG to the receiving facility, be sure to place patient identifiers on strip.
17. Use capnography/capnometry as directed per **End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**

NOTE: When possible, provide a list of the patient's medications or bring the medications to the hospital.

Abdominal Pain (Non-traumatic)

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Conduct physical exam of abdomen including assessment of central and bilateral distal pulses.
3. If symptoms of shock present refer to **Shock-Treatment Protocol**.
4. Position patient in a position of comfort if pain is non-traumatic. If trauma related, refer to **General Trauma-Treatment Protocol**
5. Do not allow patient to drink or eat anything (does not include ODT medications)
6. If patient is experiencing nausea and vomiting refer to **Nausea and Vomiting-Treatment Protocol**.
7. Treat pain per **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol**.
8. Consider 12 Lead (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure) follow **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**.

Nausea & Vomiting

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Consider underlying causes of nausea and vomiting (i.e., stroke, trauma, cardiac, etc.) and further evaluate according to appropriate protocol.
3. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age) utilize MI MEDIC for appropriate fluid bolus. Ondansetron does not appear on MI MEDIC; use dosing listed in protocol.
4. Isopropyl alcohol – Consider allowing patient to inhale vapor from isopropyl alcohol wipe 3 times every 15 minutes as tolerated.
5. For patients ≥ 30 kg (adult and pediatric) that are not actively vomiting, administer **ondansetron** (i.e., Zofran) 4mg ODT (availability and licensure level per MCA selection) one time.
   a. Contraindications: Patients with Phenylketonuria (PKU)

ODT **ondansetron** included?
☒YES ☐NO
Per MCA Selection
☒EMT
☒Specialist

6. For signs of dehydration, administer **NS** or **LR** IV/IO fluid bolus (refer to **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**).
   a. Adults: up to 1 liter.
   b. Pediatrics: up to 20 ml/kg.
7. Hypotensive patients should receive additional IV/IO fluid boluses, as indicated by hemodynamic state.
   a. Adults: repeat IV/IO fluid bolus to a maximum of 2 liters.
   b. Pediatrics: repeat dose of 20 ml/kg to a maximum of 40 ml/kg.
8. Administer **ondansetron** IV/IM if ODT has not already administered or if patient vomited post ODT administration. (Per MCA selection, may be a Specialist skill).

Ondansetron IV/IM
☐Specialist

   a. Adults 4mg IV/IM.
   b. Pediatrics administer 0.1 mg/kg IV/IM, maximum dose of 4 mg.
9. May repeat **ondansetron** once (may be Specialist skill if selected above) after 15 minutes if nausea/vomiting persist. Second dose must be IV/IM.
   a. Adults: 4mg IV/IM.

b. Pediatrics: 0.1 mg/kg IV/IM, maximum dose of 4 mg.
c. Total maximum dose **ondansetron** (all/any route) for pediatrics or adults is 8 mg.

10. Consider **diphenhydramine** when previous medications have been ineffective or are contraindicated.
    a. Adult: 12.5-25 mg IV/IM. Maximum dose 25 mg.
    b. Pediatric (>2 years of age AND >12 kg): 1.0 mg/kg IV. Maximum dose 25 mg.
    NOTE – diphenhydramine for nausea and vomiting does not appear in MI MEDIC.

Medication Protocols
Diphenhydramine, Ondansetron

Syncope

1. Assess for mechanism of injury, if trauma sustained, refer to **General Trauma-Treatment Protocol.**
2. Follow **General Pre-Hospital Care-Treatment Protocol.**
3. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
4. Position patient
   A. If third trimester pregnancy, position patient left lateral recumbent.
   B. Supine for all other patients
5. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**)
6. If altered mental status perform stroke assessment and evaluate for stroke per **Stroke/Suspected Stroke-Treatment Protocol**
7. If altered mental status, refer to **Adult or Pediatric Altered Mental Status-Treatment Protocol**.
8. For signs of dehydration or hypotension, administer **NS** or **LR** IV/IO fluid bolus (refer to **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**).
   A. Adults: up to 1 liter
   B. Pediatrics: up to 20 mL/kg
9. Hypotensive/dehydrated patients should receive additional IV/IO fluid boluses, as indicated by hemodynamic state.
   a. Adults: repeat IV/IO fluid bolus to a maximum of 2 liters.
   b. Pediatrics: repeat dose of 20 ml/kg to a maximum of 40 ml/kg
   c. Monitor for pulmonary edema.
   d. If pulmonary edema presents, stop fluids and contact Medical Control for direction.
10. Obtain 12-lead ECG (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure) follow **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**. If ECG indicates cardiac event or dysrhythmia, refer to appropriate Cardiac Protocol.
11. Contact medical control for additional IV fluids.

Shock

1. Assessment: Consider etiologies of shock and refer to specific types of shock/injury first if known: **Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction-Treatment Protocol, Hemorrhagic Shock-Treatment Protocol, Pulmonary Edema/Cardiogenic Shock-Treatment Protocol**
2. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
3. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
4. Control major bleeding per **Bleeding Control (BCON)-Procedure Protocol**.
5. Remove all transdermal patches using gloves.
6. Prompt transport per MCA Transport Protocol.
7. Special consideration
   a. If 3rd trimester pregnancy, position patient left lateral recumbent.
8. Obtain vascular access (in a manner that will not delay transport).
9. Administer **NS** or **LR** fluid bolus IV/IO (refer to **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**).
   a. Adults: up to 1 liter wide open,
   b. Pediatrics: up to 20 ml/kg based on signs and symptoms of shock
   c. Fluid should be slowed to TKO when SBP greater than 90 mmHg.
10. Consider establishing a second large bore IV of **NS** or **LR** enroute to the hospital.
11. Obtain 12-lead ECG, if suspected cardiac etiology. (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure) follow **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**.
12. If accompanying head injury, refer to **Head Injury-Treatment Protocol**.
    a. Maintain SpO2 ≥ 90%
    b. Maintain SBP > 90 mmHg < 140 mmHg
    c. Do NOT hyperventilate.
13. Hypotensive patients should receive additional IV/IO fluid boluses, as indicated by hemodynamic state (consider preparing **epi** push dose while administering second bolus)
    a. Adults: repeat IV/IO fluid bolus to a maximum of 2 liters.
    b. Pediatrics: repeat dose of 20 ml/kg to a maximum of 40 ml/kg
    c. Monitor for pulmonary edema.
    d. If pulmonary edema presents, stop fluids and contact Medical Control for direction.
14. If hypotension persists after IV/IO fluid bolus, administer **epinephrine** IV/IO by push dose (dilute boluses) while administering second fluid bolus.
    a. Prepare (**epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL) by combining 1mL of 1mg/10mL **epinephrine** in 9mL **NS**, then
       a. Adults:
          i. Administer 10-20 mcg (1-2 mL **epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO
          ii. Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes
          iii. Titrate SBP greater than 90 mm/Hg.

b. Pediatrics:
   i. Administer 1 mcg/kg (0.1 mL **epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO
   ii. Maximum dose 10 mcg (1 mL)
   iii. Repeat every 3-5 minutes

Medication Protocols
Epinephrine

Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction

A. Initial
   a. Follow **General Pre-Hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
   b. Pediatric patients (< 14 years of age) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
   c. Ensure ALS response
   d. Determine if anaphylaxis/severe allergic reaction (wheezing and/or hypotension) or an allergic reaction (itching, hives).
   e. Determine substance or source of exposure, remove patient from source if known and able.

B. Anaphylaxis/Severe Allergic reaction
   a. Assist patient in use of their own prescribed **epinephrine** auto-injector, if available
   b. Administer **epinephrine** auto-Injector IM

MCA Approval of **epinephrine** auto-injector IM
■ MFR

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS

1. Contact Medical Control if child appears to weigh less than 10 kg (approx. 20 lbs.), prior to epinephrine administration, if possible .
2. Administer pediatric **epinephrine** dose auto-injector IM if child weighs between 10-30 kg (approximately 20-60 lbs.)
3. Administer **epinephrine** auto-injector IM for adults and children weighing greater than 30 kg (approximately 60 lbs.)
4. May repeat **epinephrine** auto-injector IM one time after 3-5 minutes if the patient remains hypotensive, and auto-injector available

   c. Administer **epinephrine** IM (per MCA selection may be BLS or MFR skill)
   NOTE: BLS not carrying epinephrine auto-injector MUST participate in draw up epinephrine.

MCA Approval of draw up **epinephrine.**
■ MFR
■ BLS
Personnel must complete MCA approved training prior to participating in draw up **epinephrine.**

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS.

1. Contact Medical Control if child appears to weigh less than 10 kg (approx. 20 lbs.), prior to **epinephrine** administration, if possible.
2. Administer 0.15 mg (0.15 mL) of **epinephrine** IM (1mg/mL) if child weighs between 10-30 kg (approx. 20-60 lbs.)
3. Administer 0.3 mg (0.3 mL) of **epinephrine** IM (1mg/mL) for child weighing over 30 kg (approx. 60 lbs.) or adult patients.
4. May repeat **epinephrine** IM administration one time after 3-5 minutes if the patient remains hypotensive.
5. Maxiumum of 2 doses total of epinephrine (prescribed auto-injector, EMS supplied auto-injector, draw up epinephrine combined)

d. If wheezing and/or airway constriction, administer **albuterol** 2.5 mg/3mL **NS** nebulized (Per MCA selection may be EMT skill) per **Medication Administration-Medication Protocol**

Nebulized **albuterol** administration per MCA selection
■ EMT

1. If wheezing and/or airway constriction continues, administer nebulized **albuterol** 2.5 mg/3 ml **NS** nebulized and **ipratropium** 500 mcg/2.5 mL **NS** per **Medication Administration-Medication Protocol** (Per MCA selection may be Specialist skill)

Nebulized **albuterol/ipratropium** administration per MCA selection
☐ Specialist

e. For patients with hypotension administer **NS** or **LR** IV/IO fluid bolus (refer to **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**) refer to **Shock-Treatment Protocol**.
1. Adults: up to 1 liter, wide open.
2. Pediatrics: 20 mL/kg, based on signs/symptoms of shock.
3. Fluid should be slowed to KVO when SBP greater than 90 mm/Hg.

f. Hypotensive patients should receive additional IV/IO fluid boluses, as indicated by hemodynamic state. (Consider preparing **epi** push dose while administering second bolus)
1. Adults: repeat IV/IO fluid bolus to a maximum of 2 liters.
2. Pediatrics: repeat dose of 20 mL/kg to a maximum of 40 ml/kg
3. Monitor for pulmonary edema.
4. If pulmonary edema presents, stop fluids and contact Medical Control for direction.

g. If hypotension persists/is unresponsive to fluid bolus, or severe respiratory distress is unresponsive to nebulized treatment, administer push dose **epinephrine** IV/IO.
Prepare (**epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL) by combining 1mL of 1mg/10mL **epinephrine** in 9mL **NS**

1. Adults:
   i. Administer 20 mcg (2 mL e**pinephrine** 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO
   ii. Repeat every 3-5 minutes
   iii. Titrate SBP greater than 90 mm/Hg.
2. Pediatrics:
   i. Administer 1 mcg/kg (0.1 mL **epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO
   ii. Maximum dose 10 mcg (1 mL)
   iii. Repeat every 3-5 minutes

C. If patient is symptomatic of an allergic reaction but not in a severe allergic reaction or anaphylaxis **OR** after **epinephrine** administration:

a. Administer **diphenhydramine**.
1. Adult 50 mg IM or IV/IO
2. Pediatric 1 mg/kg IM/IV/IO (maximum dose 50 mg).

b. If wheezing, and **albuterol** not already administered, administer **albuterol** 2.5 mg/3mL **NS** nebulized (Per MCA selection may be EMT skill) per **Medication Administration-Medication Protocol.**

Nebulized **albuterol** administration per MCA Selection
■ EMT

1. If wheezing continues , administer nebulized **albuterol** 2.5 mg/3 mL **NS** and **ipratropium** 500 mcg/2.5 mL **NS** per **Medication Administration-Medication Protocol** (Per MCA selection may be Specialist skill)

Nebulized **albuterol/ipratropium** administration per MCA selection
☐ Specialist

c. Administer **prednisone** tablet 50 mg PO to adults and children > 6 years of age (if available per MCA selection)

Additional Medication Option:

☐ **Prednisone** 50 mg tablet PO
(Adults and Children > 6 y/o)

i. If **prednisone** is not available, patient is ≤ 6 years of age, or patient is unable to receive medication PO, administer **methylprednisolone** IV/IO/IM:
   a. Adults: 125 mg
   b. Pediatrics: 2mg/kg (max 125 mg)

D. Patients unresponsive to treatment, contact Medical Control

Medication Protocols
Albuterol
Diphenhydramine
Epinephrine
Ipratropium
Methylprednisolone
Prednisone

Initial Date: 05/31/2012
Revised Date: 05/08/2023 Section 1-7

Adrenal Crisis

Purpose: This protocol is intended for the management of patients with a known history of adrenal insufficiency, experiencing signs of crisis.

Indications:

1. Patient has a known history of adrenal insufficiency or Addison's disease.
2. Presents with signs and symptoms of adrenal crisis including:
   a. Pallor, headache, weakness, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, hypotension, hypoglycemia, heart failure, decreased mental status, or abdominal pain.

Treatment:

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol.**
2. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.

Contact Medical Control for all adrenal crisis patients prior to treatment:

1. Administer fluid bolus **NS** or **LR** IV/IO (refer to **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**)
   a. Adults: up to 1 liter.
   b. Pediatrics: up to 20 ml/kg
2. Assist with administration of patient's own hydrocortisone sodium succinate (Solu-Cortef)
   a. Adult: 100 mg IV/IM
   b. Pediatric: 1-2 mg/kg IV/IM
3. If patient does not have their own hydrocortisone, administer **prednisone** tablet 50 mg PO to adults and children > 6 years of age (if available per MCA selection)

Additional Medication Option:

☐ **Prednisone** 50 mg tablet PO
(Adults and Children > 6 y/o)

   a. If **prednisone** is not available, patient is ≤ 6 years of age, or patient is unable to receive medication PO, administer **methylprednisolone** IV/IO/IM:
      i. Adults: 125 mg
      ii. Pediatrics: 2mg/kg (max 125 mg)
4. Transport
5. Notify Medical Control of patient's medical history.
6. Refer to Adult or Pediatric **Altered Mental Status-Treatment Protocol.**

Medication Protocols
Methylprednisolone
Prednisone

Behavioral Health Emergencies

1. Assure scene is secure.
2. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol.**
3. Respect the dignity of the patient.
4. Treat known conditions such as hypoglycemia, hypoxia, or poisoning. Refer to appropriate protocol.
5. Patients experiencing behavioral health emergencies should be transported for treatment if they have any of the following:
    a. Can be reasonably expected to intentionally or unintentionally physically injure themselves or others or has engaged in acts or made threats to support the expectation.
    b. Are unable to attend to basic physical needs.
    c. Have judgement that is so impaired that he or she is unable to understand the need for treatment and whose behavior will cause significant physical harm.
    d. Have weakened mental processes because of age, epilepsy, alcohol or drug dependence which impairs their ability to make treatment decisions.
6. Communicate in a calm and nonthreatening manner. Be conscious of personal body language and tone of voice.
7. Keep contacts to a minimum; when prudent, utilize a single rescuer for assessment.
8. Offer your assistance to the patient.
9. Constantly monitor and observe patient to prevent injury or harm.
10. Control environmental factors; attempt to move patient to a private area. Maintain escape route.
11. Attempt de-escalation, utilize an empathetic approach. Avoid confrontation.
12. If patient becomes violent or actions present a threat to patient's safety or that of others, restraint may be necessary. Refer to **Patient Restraint- Procedure Protocol**.
13. If the patient is severely agitated, combative/aggressive, and shows signs of sweating, delirium, elevated temperature, and lack of fatiguing, refer to **Hyperactive Delirium Syndrome with Severe Agitation-Treatment Protocol**.

Protective Custody - The temporary custody of an individual by a law enforcement officer with or without the individual's consent for the purpose of protecting that individual's health and safety, or the health and safety of the public and for the purpose of transporting the individual if the individual appears, in the judgment of the law enforcement officer, to be a person requiring treatment. Protective custody is civil in nature and is not to be construed as an arrest. (330.1100c (7), Sec. 100c, Michigan Mental Health Code)

Opioid Overdose Treatment and Prevention

Aliases: OD, Naloxone administration, Naloxone leave behind, Accidental overdose

Indications: Decreased level of consciousness associated with respiratory depression from Opioid Overdose, signs of opioid use, scenes with indications of opioid use. For critically ill patients see **Adult or Pediatric Crashing Patient/Impending Arrest-Treatment Protocol**.

Procedure:

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
3. If patient has respiratory depression, provide oxygenation and support ventilations. Treatment goal is to restore effective respirations; the patient need not be completely awakened.

a. Administer **naloxone** when (may be an MFR skill based on MCA selection):
   i. Ventilations have been established and patient has not regained consciousness.
   ii. There is more than 1 rescuer on scene for personnel safety precautions.

MCA Selection for

■ MFR **naloxone** administration

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the MFR agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS

b. Per MCA Selection (below), administer **naloxone** intranasal May repeat one time in 3-5 minutes if effective respirations not restored.

MCA selection for intranasal **naloxone** (MUST SELECT AT LEAST ONE):

■**Narcan® Nasal Spray** 4 mg (Adults Only). Entire dose in one nostril. Additional dose in opposite nostril.

■**Naloxone** Prefilled 2 mg/2 ml IN via Atomizer (Half dose in each nostril)

- Adult and child over 3 years: 2 ml
- Pediatric Dosing:
  - Up to 3 months: 0.5 ml
  - 3 months up to 18 months: 1 ml
  - Children 19-35 months: 1.5 ml

c. Administer **naloxone** IM, IN or slowly IV, titrating to restore effective respirations.
   i. Adult: 2 mg IM or IN via atomizer.
      1. IN max of two doses total.

ii. Adult: Up to 2 mg IV slowly, titrating to improvement in respiratory status. Repeat as needed every 3-5 minutes.
iii. Pediatric: 0.1mg/kg IM/IN/IV

d. Patients not responding to **naloxone** should have continued airway and ventilatory support.
e. Transport according to MCA Transport Protocol

4. For patients with signs and symptoms or reporting opioid withdrawal (tremors, chills, nausea/vomiting, hallucinations, muscle cramps, etc.)
   a. Establish IV and administer **NS** or **LR** IV/IO per **Vascular Access & IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**
   b. For signs of dehydration,
      i. Adults: up to 1 liter, wide open.
      ii. Pediatrics: 20 ml/kg based on signs and symptoms
   c. Hypotensive patients should receive additional IV/IO fluid boluses, as indicated by hemodynamic state.
      i. Adults: repeat IV/IO fluid bolus to a maximum of 2 liters.
      ii. Pediatrics: repeat dose of 20 ml/kg to a maximum of 40 ml/kg
      iii. Monitor for pulmonary edema
      iv. If pulmonary edema presents, stop fluids and contact Medical Control.
   d. For nausea/vomiting, refer to **Nausea & Vomiting–Treatment Protocol**
   e. Transport according to MCA Transport Protocol
5. For patients who have naloxone administered and refuse transportation to the emergency department, contact Medical Control.
      i. Patient may not:
         1. Have current/sustained altered mental status
         2. Have intentionally overdosed (for self-harm)
         3. Have any suicidal/homicidal ideations or thoughts of self-harm
      ii. After contacting Medical Control for consultation, complete the patient refusal per **Refusal of Care Adult and Minor Protocol**, document the name of the facility and physician in the PCR
6. Leave Behind Naloxone

MCA Selection for Naloxone Leave Behind
Providers must be part of an MCA designated Leave Behind Naloxone agency
☐ Not Included
☐ MFR ■ EMT ☐ AEMT ■ Paramedic
MCA will submit roster to MDHHS

   a. Indications
      i. Patients ≥ 15 years old who received **naloxone** with symptom improvement.
      ii. Patients ≥ 15 years old who report substance use disorder.

iii. Scenes where there are signs of opioid use and an individual ≥ 15 years old available to receive the Naloxone.

b. For patients who are transported, **naloxone kits** may either be provided to
   i. family and friends on scene (≥ 15 years old) OR
   ii. to the patient when arriving at the hospital, if the patient is awake
c. Provide a **naloxone kit** to patient or family/friends on scene, if accepted
d. Document in PCR administration of kit (in procedure section)
e. Other possible offerings when administering a kit:
   i. Offer to properly dispose of any used needles following your agency policy.
   ii. Refer to a community peer support team, if available
   iii. Provide literature outlining resources for opioid use disorder or substance use disorder treatment programs in the community.
   iv. For patients who have not suffered an acute overdose AND are willing to accept treatment for opioid use disorder or substance use disorder, the following may be offered if available:
      1. Alternate destination according to MCA approval (including inpatient or outpatient treatment facilities)
      2. Mobile crisis teams
      3. Other local treatment options

<u>Medication Protocols</u>
Naloxone

Foreign Body Airway Obstruction

***Alias**: Choking, Airway Obstruction, FBAO*

This procedure is intended for situations in which a severe foreign body airway obstruction (FBAO) has occurred. EMS personnel must be able to rapidly initiate treatment in such cases. EMS personnel should consider these cases to be potential cardiac arrests.

FOREIGN BODY AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION

This procedure is intended for situations in which a severe foreign body airway obstruction (FBAO) has occurred. EMS personnel must be able to rapidly initiate treatment in such cases. Note: Sudden cardiac arrest that occurs while a person is eating is frequently dispatched as "choking." EMS personnel should consider these cases to be potential cardiac arrests.

1. In conscious (responsive) adults and children >1 year of age, deliver abdominal thrusts in rapid sequence until the obstruction is relieved.
2. Administer chest thrusts in conscious patients in place of abdominal thrusts when:
    a. Abdominal thrusts are ineffective (optional consideration)
    b. Patient is obese and rescuer is unable to encircle the patient's abdomen
    c. Patient is in the later stages of pregnancy (e.g., greater than 20 weeks)
    d. Patient is under 1 year of age
    e. Wheelchair bound patients
3. For conscious infants (under 1 year old) with evidence of severe FBAO:
    a. Deliver repeated cycles of 5 back blows followed by 5 chest compressions until the object is expelled or the patient becomes unresponsive.
    b. Note: Abdominal thrusts are not recommended for infants because they may damage the infant's relatively large and unprotected liver.
4. If any patient becomes unresponsive or is found unresponsive and is unable to be ventilated using the 2-person bag-valve-mask technique with oropharyngeal airway start CPR
5. For unconscious patients, while chest compressions are being provided, perform direct laryngoscopy. If foreign body is visible, remove using adult or pediatric Magill forceps.
6. If unsuccessful in visualizing foreign body, continue chest compressions and repeat direct laryngoscopy while alternating with attempts to ventilate.
7. Once FBAO is relieved, if spontaneous respiration does not return, refer to **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services | Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS and Systems of Care

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Protocols

Protocol Number **Protocol Name**

Trauma and Environmental Emergencies

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Adult/Pediatric Trauma Triage

PURPOSE

The goal of any trauma patient assessment and transportation guideline is to facilitate delivery of the patient to the most appropriate level of care in the most expeditious manner.

Exception to these triage guidelines is made for trauma patients requiring airway intervention that cannot be accomplished by pre-hospital personnel. These patients will be transported to closest appropriate hospital to allow for airway management, resuscitation and immediate transfer for definitive care as indicated.

I. Assess Patient According to National Guideline for the Field Triage of Injured Patients
  A. RED CRITERIA – High Risk for Serious Injury - Include the Following
    1. Injury Patterns
      a. Penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso, and proximal extremities
      b. Skull deformity, suspected skull fracture
      c. Suspected spinal injury with new motor or sensory loss
      d. Chest wall instability, deformity, or suspected flail chest
      e. Suspected pelvic fracture
      f. Suspected fracture of two or more proximal long bones
      g. Crushed, degloved, mangled, or pulseless extremity
      h. Amputation proximal to wrist or ankle
      i. Active bleeding requiring a tourniquet or wound packing with continuous pressure
    2. Mental Status & Vital Signs
      a. All Patients
        i. Unable to follow commands (motor GCS < 6)
        ii. RR < 10 or > 29 breaths/min
        iii. Respiratory distress or need for respiratory support
        iv. Room-air pulse oximetry < 90%
      b. Age 0-9 Years
        i. SBP < 70mm Hg + (2 x age in years)
      c. Age 10-64 years
        i. SBP < 90 mmHg or
        ii. HR > SBP
      d. Age ≥ 65 Years
        i. SBP < 110 mmHg or
        ii. HR > SBP
  B. Patients meeting any one of the **above** RED CRITERIA should be transported to a Level 1 or Level 2 trauma center, with the following age group guidance:
    1. **Adult** (15 years of age or older) – In order of preference of destination
      a. Level 1 or Level 2 Trauma Center within 45 minutes. (If Level 1 or Level 2 Trauma Center is not possible within 45 minutes by ground transport from scene – consider air medical.)
      b. Level 3 Trauma Center within 45 minutes

c. Level 4 Trauma Center within 45 minutes

2. **Pediatrics** (14 years of age or younger) – In order of preference of destination
   a. Pediatric Level 1 or Pediatric Level 2 Trauma Center if within 45 minutes
   b. Level 1 or Level 2 Trauma Center within 45 minutes (If NEITHER a Level 1 or Level 2 Pediatric Trauma Center NOR Level 1 or Level 2 Trauma Center is possible by ground transport from scene – consider air medical.)
   c. Level 3 Trauma Center within 45 minutes
   d. Level 4 Trauma Center within 45 minutes.

II. **YELLOW CRITERIA** – Moderate Risk for Serious Injury – Include the Following

A. Mechanism of Injury
   1. High-Risk Auto Crash
      a. Partial or complete ejection
      b. Significant intrusion (including roof)
         i. >12 inches occupant site OR
         ii. >18 inches any site OR
         iii. Need for extrication for entrapped patient
      c. Death in passenger compartment
      d. Child (age 0-9 years) unrestrained or in unsecured child safety seat
      e. Vehicle telemetry data consistent with severe injury
   2. Rider separated from transport vehicle with significant impact (e.g., motorcycle, ATV, horse, etc.)
   3. Pedestrian/bicycle rider thrown, run over, or with significant impact
   4. Fall from height > 10 feet

B. EMS Judgement
   1. Consider risk factors, including
      a. Low-level falls in young children (age ≤ 5 years) or older adults (age ≥ 65 years) with significant head impact
      b. Anticoagulant use
      c. Suspicion of child abuse
      d. Special, high-resource healthcare needs
      e. Pregnancy > 20 weeks
      f. Burns in conjunction with trauma
      g. Children should be triaged preferentially to pediatric capable centers
   2. If concerned, transport to a trauma center

C. Patients meeting any one of the **YELLOW CRITERIA** WHO DO **NOT** MEET **RED CRITERIA** should be preferentially transported to a trauma center, as available within the geographic constraints of the regional trauma system (need not be the highest-level trauma center per local MCA and trauma policies)

National Guideline for the Field Triage of Injured Patients

RED CRITERIA

High Risk for Serious Injury

Injury Pattern	Mental Status & Vital Signs
• Penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso, and proximal structures • Skull deformity, suspected skull fracture • Suspected spinal injury with new motor or sensory loss • Chest wall instability, deformity, or suspected flail chest • Suspected pelvic fracture • Suspected fracture of two or more proximal long bones • Crushed, degloved, mangled, or pulseless extremity • Amputation proximal to wrist or ankle • Active bleeding requiring a tourniquet or wound packing with continuous pressure	All Patients • Unable to follow commands (motor GCS < 6) • RR < 10 or > 29 breaths/min • Respiratory distress or need for respiratory support • Room-air pulse oximetry < 90% Age 0–9 years • SBP < 70mm Hg + (2 x age in years) Age 10–64 years • SBP < 90 mmHg or • HR > SBP Age ≥ 65 years • SBP < 110 mmHg or • HR > SBP

Patients meeting any one of the above RED criteria should be transported to a Level 1 or Level 2 trauma center.

***RED CRITERIA* Adult** (15 years of age or older) Order of destination choices

1. Level 1 or Level 2 Trauma Center within 45 minutes.

   **If Level 1 or Level 2 Trauma Center is not possible within 45 minutes by ground transport from scene – consider air medical.*
2. Level 3 Trauma Center within 45 minutes
3. Level 4 Trauma Center within 45 minutes.

***RED CRITERIA* Pediatrics** (14 years of age or younger) Order of destination choices

1. Pediatric Level 1 or Pediatric Level 2 Trauma Center if within 45 minutes
2. Level 1 or Level 2 Trauma Center within 45 minutes

   **If Level 1 or Level 2 Pediatric Trauma Center NOR Level 1 or Level 2 Trauma Center is possible by ground transport from scene – consider air medical.*
3. Level 3 Trauma Center within 45 minutes
4. Level 4 Trauma Center within 45 minutes

YELLOW CRITERIA

Moderate Risk for Serious Injury

Mechanism of Injury

- High-Risk Auto Crash
  - Partial or complete ejection
  - Significant intrusion (including roof)
    - >12 inches occupant site OR
    - >18 inches any site OR
    - Need for extrication for entrapped patient
  - Death in passenger compartment
  - Child (age 0–9 years) unrestrained or in unsecured child safety seat
  - Vehicle telemetry data consistent with severe injury
- Rider separated from transport vehicle with significant impact (e.g., motorcycle, ATV, horse, etc.)
- Pedestrian/bicycle rider thrown, run over, or with significant impact
- Fall from height > 10 feet (all ages)

EMS Judgement

Consider risk factors, including:

- Low-level falls in young children (age < 5 years) or older adults (age > 65 years) with significant head impact
- Anticoagulant use
- Suspicion of child abuse
- Special, high-resource healthcare needs
- Pregnancy > 20 weeks
- Burns in conjunction with trauma
- Children should be triaged preferentially to pediatric capable centers

If concerned, take to a trauma center

Patients meeting any one of the YELLOW CRITERIA WHO DO NOT MEET RED CRITERIA should be preferentially transported to a trauma center, as available within the geographic constraints of the regional trauma system (need not be the highest-level trauma center per local MCA and trauma policies)

NOTES

1. Medical Control may be contacted to determine the appropriate destination when indicated.

2. High risk pelvic fracture does not include isolated hip fractures without significant mechanism

General Trauma

This protocol should be followed for severely injured patients meeting trauma triage guidelines and methodology, including chest injuries, and patients with symptoms of spinal cord injury, along with extremity weakness, numbness, or sensory loss. It consists of assessment, stabilization, extrication, initiation of resuscitation, and rapid transportation to the closest appropriate trauma facility.

GENERAL TRAUMA MANAGEMENT

1. Follow **General Pre-Hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Stabilize spinal column while opening the airway, determine level of consciousness. Refer to **Spinal Injury Assessment-Treatment Protocol**.
3. Manage airway and ventilation per **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**. Avoid Hyperventilation/Hyperoxygenation.
4. Control major external bleeding. Refer to **Bleeding Control (BCON)-Treatment Protocol.**
5. If signs of shock are present, refer to **Shock-Treatment Protocol**.
6. Refer to **Mass Casualty Incidents-Special Operations Protocol** if appropriate.
7. Determine if the patient is taking blood thinners and document the results in the PCR.
8. Initiate transport according to the **Adult/Pediatric Trauma Triage-Treatment Protocol** or refer to applicable MCA Transport Protocol.
9. Alert receiving hospital as soon as appropriate. Include pertinent trauma triage criteria.
10. Obtain vascular access (in a manner that will not delay transport).
11. Refer to **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol**.

CHEST INJURY

1. Control hemorrhage per **Bleeding Control (BCON)-Treatment Protocol** and **Soft Tissue and Orthopedic Injuries-Treatment Protocol** and **Bleeding Control-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Assess, monitor, and treat life threatening respiratory problems.
   A. Administer high-flow oxygen. *Avoid positive pressure ventilation if possible.*
   B. Cover open and/or sucking chest wounds with an occlusive dressing or an FDA approved, MCA authorized commercial device.
      1. Release dressing if worsened shortness of breath, or signs of tension pneumothorax.
3. If tension pneumothorax suspected, perform needle decompression per **Pleural Decompression-Procedure Protocol.**

ABDOMINAL INJURY

1. Cover intestinal eviscerations with a sterile dressing moistened with sterile saline or water; cover the area with an occlusive material (aluminum foil or plastic wrap). Cover the area with a towel or blanket to keep it warm. Transport with knees slightly bent, if possible. DO NOT PUSH VISCERA BACK INTO ABDOMEN.
2. If signs of shock see **Shock-Treatment Protocol** and/or **Hemorrhagic Shock-Treatment Protocol**

HEAD INURY

1. Avoid hypo or hyper ventilation. See **Head Injury-Treatment Protocol**

Burns

NOTE: When calculating Total Body Surface Area (TBSA) do not include superficial burns (erythematous tissue) in the TBSA

BURN SEVERITY DETERMINATION/DEFINITIONS
SUPERFICIAL - NOT counted in TBSA
Dry, red, easily blanching, sometimes painful (i.e., sunburn)
SUPERFICIAL PARTIAL THICKNESS – counted in TBSA
Moist, red, blanching, blisters, very painful
DEEP PARTIAL THICKNESS – counted in TBSA
Drier, more pale, less blanching, less pain
FULL THICKNESS – counted in TBSA
Dry, leathery texture, variable color (white, brown, black), loss of pin prick sensation

GENERAL TREATMENT:

1. Follow **General Pre-Hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol
3. If evidence of possible airway burn, consider proactive airway management per **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol.**
4. Administer 100% oxygen to all patients rescued from a confined space fire (i.e., building, automobile) regardless of pulse oximetry reading.
5. Determine burn extent & severity (rule of nines, or palm = 1%).
6. Keep patient warm and avoid hypothermia.
7. Assess and treat for associated injuries.
8. If burns are associated with unconsciousness or respiratory burns, or cyanide poisoning, refer to **Cyanide Exposure-Special Operations Protocol.**

THERMAL BURNS:

1. Stop the burning process. Remove smoldering and non-adherent clothing.
2. Consider potential for secondary contamination .
3. Assess and treat associated trauma.
4. Remove any constricting items.
5. Cover burns with dry clean dressings to prevent hypothermia.

CHEMICAL BURNS:

1. Protect personnel from contamination.
    a. Identify chemical agent when possible.
2. Remove all clothing and constricting items.
3. Decontaminate patient prior to transport, brushing off dry chemicals prior to irrigation refer to **Hazard Contaminate Patient-Special Operations**.
4. Evaluate for systemic symptoms, which might be caused by chemical contamination.
5. Notify receiving hospital of possible chemical contamination.
6. Cover burned area in clean, dry dressing for transport.

ELECTRICAL INJURY:

1. Protect rescuers from live electric wires.

2. When energy source is removed, remove patient from electrical source.
3. Treat associated injuries, provide spinal precautions per **Spinal Injury Assessment-Treatment Protocol** when indicated.
4. Assess and treat contact wound(s).
5. Monitor patient ECG for possible arrhythmias. Treat as per specific arrhythmia protocol.

FOR ALL TYPES OF BURNS:

1. Obtain vascular access if indicated for pain management or fluid therapy per **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**.
2. For patients with hypotension administer **LR** (**NS** if **LR** not available) IV/IO fluid bolus
   a. Adults: up to 1 liter
   b. Pediatrics: up to 20 ml/kg
3. If patient remains hypotensive consider other underlying causes for hypotension and contact Medical Control prior to further fluid resuscitation.
4. For non-superficial burns without hypotension and BSA > 10% deep partial thickness (second degree) or any full thickness (third degree) administer fluids according to age
   a. <1 year Contact Medical Control
   b. 1-5 years old: 125 mL/hour
   c. 6-13 years old: 250 mL/hour
   d. ≥14 years: 500 mL/hour
5. Administer analgesic medication. Refer to **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol**.

TRANSPORT:

1. Follow local MCA Transport Protocol.
2. Special Transport Considerations
   a. If severe airway/breathing compromise that cannot be managed transport to the closest facility.
   b. Burn patients that also meet the field trauma triage criteria (refer to **Adult/Pediatric Trauma Triage-Treatment Protocol**) should be transported to the closest appropriate trauma facility per MCA Transport Protocol.
   c. Consider transport directly to burn center if:
      i. Full thickness burns
      ii. Partial thickness ≥10% TBSA
      iii. Any deep partial or full thickness burns involving the face, hands, genitalia, feet, perineum, or over any joints
      iv. All patients with suspected inhalation injury
      v. Circumferential burns
      vi. All chemical injuries
      vii. All high voltage (≥1,000V) electrical injuries
      viii. Lightning injury
   d. Consider air ambulance transportation for long transport times, pain control requiring deep sedation, and airway concerns that might necessitate advanced airway management.

Protocol Source/References: National Association of State EMS Officials (2016); American Burn Association (2022) Guidelines for Burn Patient Referral.

General Crush Injury

Purpose:

This protocol should be considered when the patient has been entrapped at the scene for more than one hour, one or more full extremities trapped by an object capable of causing a crush injury, including machinery, dirt, rock, and rubble or there is entrapment of patient with history of previous cardiac or renal disease or dialysis treatment.

Crush Syndrome:

Should be suspected in patients with entrapment/compression of greater than one hour, especially when a large muscle mass/group is involved. Treatment of the patient at risk for Crush Syndrome **should begin before the patient is removed when practical.**

Treatment:

1. Follow **General Trauma-Treatment Protocol**, identify and treat life threats.
2. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age) follow dosing below, albuterol use for crush injury does not appear on the MI MEDIC.
3. Assess for signs of Compartment Syndrome or Crush Syndrome.
4. Use tourniquet as indicated (see **Tourniquet Application-Procedure Protocol**).
5. Administer oxygen to patient if environment allows.
6. Beginning immediately prior to release from entrapment and continued until after extrication, administer albuterol by continuous nebulization. (Per MCA selection may be EMT skill).

Nebulized **albuterol** administration
☒ EMT

   a. Adults and Pediatrics: **Albuterol** may be continued to a maximum dose of 20 mg (eight 2.5/3ml nebules).

8. Establish large bore IV(s) and/or IO (refer to **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**) and administer fluid bolus prior to removal of patient, when practical.
   a. Adults: 1 liter IV/IO wide open followed by 500-1,000 mL/hr
   b. Pediatrics: 20 ml/kg IV/IO wide open followed by 10/mL/kg/hr
9. Treat patient pain per **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol**.
10. Initiate cardiac monitoring and assess for hyperkalemia, i.e., wide QRS or peaked T waves. Monitor continuously for changes.
11. If extrication is prolonged, hyperkalemia is suspected (peaked T waves, widened QRS, hypotension), or the patient proceeds to cardiac arrest,

a. Administer **sodium bicarbonate**
    i. Adults: 100 mEq IVP prior to extrication and 50 mEq/hr IVPB or slow IVP
    ii. Pediatrics:1 mEq/kg (max dose 50 mEq) IVP
b. Administer **calcium chloride**
    i. Adults: 1 gm slow IVP over 5 minutes
    ii. Pediatrics: 20 mg/kg slow IVP over 5 minutes, max dose 1 gram over 5 minutes

11. Perform repeated 12-Lead ECG, if conditions allow. (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure) follow **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**

Medication Protocols

Albuterol, Calcium Chloride, Sodium Bicarbonate

Soft Tissue & Orthopedic Injuries

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care Protocol**.
2. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
3. Control bleeding (refer to **Bleeding Control (BCON)- Procedure Protocol**)
    A. Utilize direct pressure.
    B. Consider early tourniquet use (refer to **Tourniquet Application-Procedure Protocol**).
    C. Consider MCA approved hemostatic agents and hemorrhage control devices.
    D. Consider use of pressure dressings with deep wound packing.
    E. Consider pelvic binding for suspected unstable pelvic fracture.
4. For uncontrolled bleeding with hemorrhagic shock see **Hemorrhagic Shock-Treatment Protocol**
5. If appropriate, maintain spinal precautions for patient per **Spinal Injury Assessment-Treatment Protocol.**
6. Assess pain on 1-10 scale and treat per **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol**.
7. Immobilize/splint orthopedic injuries as appropriate.
    A. Special Considerations
        i. Consider traction splinting for closed femur fractures (excluding hip/femoral neck).
        ii. Straighten severely angulated fractures if distal extremity has signs of decreased perfusion.
        iii. Evaluate and document neurovascular status before and after splinting.
8. Partial/complete amputations, major soft tissue injuries (e.g., mangled extremity) and open fractures.
    A. Control bleeding as above
    B. Cover wounds with sterile dressings moistened with sterile solution.
    C. Splint extremity.
    D. Recoverable amputated parts should be brought to hospital as soon as possible.
    E. Wrap amputated part in sterile dressing moistened with sterile solution. Seal in a plastic bag and, if available, place bag in container of ice and water. DO NOT place part directly on ice.
    F. Obtain IV access per **Vascular Access and IV Therapy-Procedure Protocol.**
    G. Administer antibiotics (per MCA selection).

MCA Selection for Antibiotics

☐ No antibiotic selection

☐ **Ceftriaxone Slow IV Push**: 2gm diluted with 20ml **NS**
1. Adult: 2 gm (diluted) slow IVP 3-5 min
2. Pediatrics > 2 months of age:
   a. Administer diluted dose according to MI MEDIC cards.
   b. If MI MEDIC cards are not available, administer 50 mg/kg (diluted) slow IVP 3-5 min (Maximum dose 2 gm)

☐ **Ceftriaxone Infusion:** Diluted dose added to 100 mL NS bag
1. Adult: 2 gm (diluted) added to 100 mL NS bag. Infuse over 15-30 min
2. Pediatrics ≥ 7 years of age:
   a. Ceftriaxone Infusion according to MI MEDIC cards
   b. If MI MEDIC cards are not available, add 50 mg/kg (diluted) to 100 mL NS bag. Max dose 2 gm. Infuse over 15-30

☐ **Cefazolin Slow IV Push:** 2 gm diluted with 20 ml or **NS**,
1. Adults: 2 gm (diluted) slow IVP 3-5 min
2. Pediatrics:
   a. Administer diluted dose according to MI MEDIC cards.
   b. If MI MEDIC cards are not available, administer 30 mg/kg (diluted) slow IVP 3-5 min (Maximum dose 2 gm)

☐ **Cefazolin Infusion**. Diluted dose added to 100 mL NS bag
1. Adult: 2 gm (diluted), added to 100 mL bag of NS. Infuse over 15-30 minutes.
2. Pediatrics ≥ 7 years of age:
   a. Cefazolin Infusion according to MI MEDIC cards.
   b. If MI MEDIC cards are not available, add 30 mg/kg (diluted) to 100 mL NS bag. Max dose 2 gm. Infuse over 15- 30 minutes.

H. Frequent monitoring of circulation, sensation, and motion distal to the injury during transport.

9. For severe crush injuries, refer to **General Crush Injury-Treatment Protocol**.
10. Impaled objects are left in place and stabilized. Removal of impaled objects is only with approval of Medical Control.
11. Follow MCA transport protocol.
12. Provide pain management per **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol.**

Medication Protocols
Cefazolin
Ceftriaxone

Spinal Injury Assessment

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Assess the mechanism of injury.
    A. Negative mechanism does not need a spine injury clinical assessment.
    B. Patients with mechanism of injury with the potential for causing spine injury shall have a spine injury clinical assessment performed.
3. Clinical criteria are used as the basis for assessment. If any of the clinical criteria are present or if the assessment cannot be completed, the patient has a positive spine injury assessment.
4. If the mechanism of injury with the potential for causing spine injury exists, the following clinical criteria are assessed:
    A. Altered mental status
    B. Use of intoxicants
    C. A painful injury that distracts the patient from assessment of the spine.
    D. Motor and/or sensory deficit
    E. Spine pain and/or tenderness
5. If any of the clinical criteria are present the patient has a positive spine injury assessment. If none of the clinical criteria are present the patient has a negative spine injury assessment.
6. Patients with a positive spine injury assessment should have spinal precautions maintained during movement and transport. Refer to **Spinal Precautions-Procedure Protocol.**
7. Patients over the age of 65 with evidence of a head strike mechanism of injury will have a rigid extrication collar applied even if the spinal injury clinical assessment is negative.

Protocol Source/References: NASEMSO Clinical Guidelines

MCA Name: Muskegon County MCA
MCA Board Approval Date: 10/4/2023
MCA Implementation Date: 1/4/2024
MDHHS Approval: 5/22/23 MDHHS Reviewed 2023

Traumatic Arrest

Purpose: The patient in cardiac arrest from a traumatic cause requires rapid assessment and treatment for any chance of meaningful recovery. Standard ACLS is not the optimal approach. Successful resuscitation of the traumatic cardiac arrest patient requires rapid identification and correction of specific entities and rapid transport to an appropriate facility.

1. Indications:
    a. Patients in cardiac arrest from a traumatic source (blunt or penetrating)
2. Contraindications:
    a. Patient that meets DOA criteria, refer to **Dead on Scene/Termination of Resuscitation-Procedure Protocol.**
    b. Suspected traumatic cardiac arrest of more than 10 minutes prior to any interventions, refer to **Dead on Scene Termination of Resuscitation-Procedure Protocol**
    c. If the trauma appears to be minor/minimal and a medical condition appears to be the cause of the cardiac arrest, refer to the appropriate cardiac arrest protocol.
3. Procedures
    a. CPR - high quality CPR needs to be maintained refer to **Adult or Pediatric General Cardiac Arrest-Treatment Protocol**
        i. It is permissible to interrupt CPR briefly for life saving interventions like needle decompression/hemorrhage control.
    b. MEDICATIONS - Prioritize findings and reversing life threatening injuries as standard ACLS medications may not be useful.
    c. AIRWAY - Rapid establishment of an advanced airway with 100% oxygen administration refer to **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**
    d. CHEST DECOMPRESSION - Refer to **Pleural Decompression-Procedure Protocol**.
        i. Consider bilateral needle decompression in the presence of chest trauma, regardless of findings.
    e. HEMORRHAGE CONTROL - Bleeding control is essential refer to **Bleeding Control (BCON)-Treatment Protocol** and if applicable **Tourniquet Application-Procedure Protocol**.
        i. Penetrating Trauma - Areas not amenable to tourniquet should have a pressure dressing and/or wound packing per **Bleeding Control (BCON)-Procedure Protocol**.
        ii. Blunt Trauma – Place a pelvic binder (commercial or a sheet) on all patients with blunt or blast trauma suffering traumatic arrest. If using a sheet, it should be wrapped around the greater trochanters.

iii. Consider TXA, as available, per **Hemorrhagic Shock-Treatment Protocol**.

f. VOLUME ADMINISTRATION - Rapid vascular access should be obtained. If large bore IV access cannot be rapidly obtained, IO access preferably in the proximal humerus should be obtained **NS** or **LR** rapidly infused. Refer to **Vascular Access & IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**
   i. Adults: up to 1 liter
   ii. Pediatrics: up to 20 ml/kg

g. These interventions are not a substitute for rapid transport to an appropriate facility.
   i. If these interventions fail to correct the issues, contact Medical Control for consultation regarding termination of efforts.

4. Termination of efforts should be considered if:
   a. Blunt traumatic arrest in asystole
   b. No signs of life for greater than 10 minutes of intervention
   c. Transport time greater than 15 minutes
   d. Injuries incompatible with life.
5. Continuation of care should be considered with:
   a. Penetrating trauma with signs of life (reactive pupils), PEA with HR greater than 40
   b. ROSC
   c. Hypothermia
   d. Pregnant females with gestational age estimated at greater than 20 weeks.
   e. Patients under 18 years of age.
      i. Transport to the closest appropriate trauma facility per MCA Transport Protocol.
6. Post arrest care:
   a. If pulses are obtained, refer to **Adult or Pediatric Return of Spontaneous Circulation-Treatment Protocol.**
      i. Consider TXA per **Hemorrhagic Shock-Treatment Protocol**

Drowning/Submersion Injury

Drowning is defined as**, "**A process resulting in primary respiratory impairment from submersion or immersion in a liquid medium." (American Heart Association, 2010).

For patients who have been submerged and in cardiac arrest:

1. In cold water (water temperature less than 70° F/21° C)
    A. Initiate resuscitative efforts if submersion time is less than 90 minutes.
        i. Contact Medical Control for instructions on transport timing and destination for in-hospital rewarming.
    B. For submersion time greater than 90 minutes see **Dead on Scene/Termination of Resuscitation-Procedure Protocol**
2. In warm water (temperature is greater than 70° F/21° C)
    A. Initiate resuscitative efforts if submersion time is less than 30 minutes.
        i. Contact Medical Control for futher direction, which may include instructions on transport timing, destination, or termination of resuscitation.
    B. For submersion time greater than 30 minutes see **Dead on Scene/Termination of Resuscitation-Procedure Protocol**
3. It may be impractical to determine water temperature; subsurface water temperatures may be considerably colder than surface temperature. When in doubt, consider water to be cold.
4. Time estimation begins when the patient is presumed to be submersed.

For patients who have been submerged and NOT in cardiac arrest

1. If SCUBA incident with rapid ascent, the maintain the patient in a supine position.
2. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
    A. Administer high flow oxygen.
    B. Primary survey should include proactive airway management and restoration of adequate oxygenation and ventilation.
    C. Exam should include consideration of possible c-spine injury.
    D. Assess for other associated injury such as injury to the head or dive-related emergency.
    E. Assess patient's temperature.
    F. If patient is hypothermic, go to **Hypothermia/Frostbite-Treatment Protocol,** handle patients gently. Excessive/aggressive movement can precipitate cardiac arrest.
    G. Prevent further heat loss by transport in a warm environment.
    H. Patient should be dry and/or wrapped in vapor barrier, as available.
    I. Patients may develop subacute respiratory difficulty after drowning and therefore all victims of drowning should be transported for observation.
        i. Consider transport to facility with hyperbaric oxygen therapy capability.
    J. Consider CPAP (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS procedure) follow **CPAP-Procedure Protocol**.
    K. Contact Medical Control if no transport is considered or no transport is requested.

*Note: For SCUBA incident with rapid ascent, contact Medical Control. Medical Control may consider contacting the Divers Alert Network (DAN) @ 919-684-9111 to arrange evacuation and hyperbaric re-compression at a properly equipped and staffed chamber.

Protocol Source/References: AHA, National Association of State EMS Officials; cold water temp - https://www.coldwatersafety.org/why-did-we-pick-70f-21c

Poisoning/Overdose/Environmental Exposure

NERVE AGENT/ORGANOPHOSPHATE EXPOSURE refer to **Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure-Special Operations Protocol**.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC EXPOSURE (INCLUDING INGESTION)

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol.**
2. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
3. Use proper personal protective equipment and prepare for decontamination if necessary.
4. Remove clothing exposed to chemical (dry decon) refer to **Hazardous Contaminated Patient-Special Operations**
5. Identification of the substance the patient has been exposed to.
6. If altered mental status, refer to **Adult or Pediatric Altered Mental Status-Treatment Protocol**.
7. If suspected opioid overdose, refer to **Opioid Overdose Treatment and Prevention-Treatment Protocol.**
8. If respiratory distress, refer to **Adult or Pediatric Respiratory Distress-Treatment Protocol.**
9. If the patient is seizing, refer to **Adult or Pediatric Seizure-Treatment Protocol.**
10. Alert receiving hospital if patient may present HAZMAT risk.
11. Sample of drug or substance and any medication or poison containers should be brought in with patient if it does NOT pose a risk to rescuers.
12. Refer to **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol**
13. For inhalation exposures, ensure high flow oxygen is provided.
14. If suspected cyanide gas exposure, refer to **Cyanide Exposure-Special Operations Protocol** and contact Medical Control immediately.
15. If suspected nerve agent or organophosphate pesticide, refer to **Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure-Special Operations Protocol** and contact Medical Control immediately.
16. Obtain 12 lead (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure) refer to **12-Lead ECG- Procedure Protocol** and monitor cardiac rhythm, treat dysrhythmia per appropriate dysrhythmia protocol.
17. For extrapyramidal dystonic reactions, administer **diphenhydramine.**
    a. For adults (>14 years of age), 50 mg IV.
    b. For pediatrics (≤ 14 years of age), 1 mg/kg IV (max dose 50 mg).
15. For symptomatic tricyclic antidepressant ingestions (tachycardia, wide complex QRS), contact Medical Control for administration of **sodium bicarbonate**
    a. Adults (>14 years of age), 50 mEq IV, repeat as needed per medical control.
    b. Pediatrics (≤ 14 years of age), 1mEq/kg IV, repeat as needed per medical control.
16. For symptomatic calcium channel blocker overdose, contact Medical Control and consider **calcium chloride**
    a. Adults (>14 years of age), 1 gm IV.
    b. Pediatrics (≤ 14 years of age), 20 mg/kg IV (max dose 1 gm).

17. For other specific medications in overdose (i.e., beta blockers), contact Medical Control for further guidance.

EYE CONTAMINATION:

1. Irrigate continuously with **NS,** tap water, or bottled water (if available) for 15 minutes (attempt to continue enroute) or as directed by Medical Control.
2. For alkali exposure, maintain continuous irrigation.
3. If available (per MCA selection), administer **tetracaine,** 1-2 drops per eye every 5 minutes, maximum of 5 doses, to facilitate irrigation. Ensure patient does not rub eye.

Tetracaine Included?

■Yes ☐No

SKIN ABSORPTION:

1. Brush off dry chemicals before irrigation
2. Irrigate continuously with **NS** or tap water for 15 minutes or as directed by Medical Control.

MANAGEMENT OF BITES AND STINGS

SPIDERS, SNAKES AND SCORPIONS:

1. Protect rescuers. Bring in spider, snake or scorpion if captured and contained or if dead for accurate identification.
    a. CAUTION: Dead snakes can reflexively bite after "death". Ensure animal is dead prior to placement into container and utilize tools that keep a distance between the rescuer and the animal whenever possible (e.g., shovel, tongs, etc.)

2. Ice for comfort on spider or scorpion bite; DO NOT apply ice to snake bites.
3. SNAKES
    a. Determine if localized or systemic reaction to bite:
        1) Localized Signs/Symptoms (pain and swelling, numbness/tingling, bruising)
            a) Consider pain management, per **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol** (avoid **morphine** if possible as the histamine release from **morphine** may lead to confusion between envenomation vs. medication effects
        2) Systemic Signs/Symptoms (hypotension, altered mental status, hemorrhage, airway swelling/compromise)
            a) Prepare to manage airway & hypotension; if necessary, refer to **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol, Adult or Pediatric Respiratory Distress-Treatment Protocol, Shock-Treatment Protocol** and **Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction-Treatment Protocol**
            b) Consider pain management, per **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol** (avoid morphine if possible)
        3) Obtain specific snake information:
            a) Species, color, rattle, elliptical pupils, or thermal pit (photos are encouraged

b. Evaluate and document appearance of wound: location, puncture marks and number, timing of bite, and prior first aid.
c. Remove all constricting items from bitten limb (rings, jewelry, watch, clothing etc.)
d. Immobilize bitten part below the level of the heart (sling, loose wrapping)
e. Initiate prompt transport.
f. If present, mark margins of erythema and/or edema with a marker and include time measured.
g. Do NOT use ice, refrigerants, tourniquets, scalpels, or suction devices.
h. Specific Precautions
    1) Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake is the only venomous snake native to Michigan.
    2) Exotic venomous snakes i.e., pets/zoo animals, are common; obtain species information and antivenom if available on-scene, from pet owner/zookeeper and transport with patient. Antivenom should be available on-site if patient is coming from a zoo.
    3) Transport to the closest facility.

<u>BEES, CENTIPEDES, SLUGS, AND WASPS:</u>

1. Remove stinger by scraping out. Do not squeeze venom sac if this remains on stinger.
2. Provide wound care.
3. Observe patient for signs of systemic allergic reaction. Treat anaphylaxis per **Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction-Treatment Protocol.**

<u>ANIMAL BITES</u>

1. Assure scene safety and contact Police or Animal Control Officer if necessary.
2. DO NOT collect live animals to avoid self-injury; delegate collection of animals to Animal Control Officer, if necessary, for rabies identification. Do NOT bring live animals to the Emergency Department or healthcare facility.
3. Consider pain management per **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol.**
4. Control bleeding per **Bleeding Control (BCON)-Treatment Protocol**.
5. Rabies evaluation:
    a. The following animals are known transmitters and confer risk requiring emergent evaluation: Bat, Skunk, Fox, Dog, Cat, Ferret, Livestock, Opossum, Woodchuck
    b. Obtain the following animal information: type/species of animal, wild/stray vs domestic, bite vs scratch, animal immunization status, and if animal collection was possible
    c. All patients at risk for rabies exposure should be transported, follow local MCA transport protocols. If patient refuses transport, they should be advised to seek immediate medical evaluation for rabies evaluation and possible vaccination. Document the refusal per **Refusal of Care; Adult and Minor-Procedure Protocol**.
6. For additional information, see www.michigan.gov/rabies or contact Michigan Department of Health and Human Services: Communicable Disease Division

Medication Protocols
Calcium Chloride
Diphenhydramine
Sodium Bicarbonate
Tetracaine

Heat Emergencies

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age) utilize **MI MEDIC** for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol
3. Determine history/evidence of heat exposure.
4. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**) and treat hypoglycemia per **Adult or Pediatric Altered Mental Status-Treatment Protocol**.

HEAT CRAMPS:

1. Move the patient to a cool environment and attempt oral liquids (may use commercial sports/rehydration).

HEAT EXHAUSTION:

1. Move the patient to a cool environment.
2. Remove tight clothing.
3. Cool patient, provide air conditioning/fanning. Avoid chilling/shivering.
4. Obtain IV/IO Access and administer fluid bolus **NS** or **LR** wide open (refer to **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**).
   a. Adults (≥ 14 years of age): up to 1 liter
   b. Pediatrics (<14 years of age): up to 20 mL/kg
5. Patient may take oral fluid replacement rather than IV if not nauseated. Allow oral intake of cool fluids or water (may use commercial sports/rehydration drinks). Do not permit patient to drink if altered mental status, abdominal pain, or nausea is present. Avoid carbonated, alcoholic and caffeinated beverages.
6. Treat nausea according to **Nausea/Vomiting-Treatment Protocol**.

HEAT STROKE:

1. Move the patient to a cool environment.
2. Remove tight clothing.
3. Immediate cooling – provide air conditioning and fanning. Avoid chilling/shivering.
4. Place patient in semi-reclining position with head elevated.
5. Obtain IV/IO Access and administer fluid bolus **NS** or **LR** wide open (refer to **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**).
   a. Adults (≥ 14 years of age): up to 1 liter
   b. Pediatrics (<14 years of age): up to 20 mL/kg
7. Treat nausea according to **Nausea/Vomiting-Treatment Protocol**.
8. Initiation of aggressive cooling may take priority over transport. Contact Medical Control for further cooling and transport guidance.

MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT WITH EXERTIONAL HEAT STROKE

1. Cool as quickly as possible via ice or cold-water immersion. If immersion is unavailable, cooling should be initiated by dousing the entire skin surface of the patient with cold water and facilitated by fanning.

   b. Cooling may be augmented with the addition of ice packs over as much of the body surface as possible. The most effective locations for ice packs are the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, and the cheeks.
2. Cool first, transport second when possible.
   a. If total time (time on scene and transport) exceeds 30 minutes, on-scene immersive cooling should be immediately implemented prior to evacuation.
   b. Cooling of the patient by the best available means should be continued during transport. Ice-water immersion may be continued with containment devices such as body bags or tarpaulins.
3. Obtain IV/IO Access (consider resting the patient's arm on the side of immersion tub to start IV while patient is still immersed) and administer fluid bolus **NS** or **LR** wide open (refer to **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**).
   a. Adults (≥ 14 years of age): up to 1 liter
   b. Pediatrics (<14 years of age): up to 20 mL/kg
   c. Efforts to provide IV fluids in suspected heat stroke should not delay rapid whole-body cooling.
4. If patient experiences seizures, refer to **Adult or Pediatric Seizure-Treatment Protocol**.
5. Monitor ECG (lead cables can go in the water).

Protocol Source/References: NASEMSO CLINICAL GUIDELINES
Wilderness Medical Society Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Heat Illness: 2024 Update. *Wilderness & Environmental Medicine*, Volume 35, Issue 1_suppl.

Hypothermia/Frostbite

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**

HYPOTHERMIA:

1. If cardiac arrest develops follow **Adult or Pediatric General Cardiac Arrest-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Move patient to a warm dry place, then remove wet clothing & wrap in warm blankets and protect from wind exposure. The patient who can be evacuated to a warm environment (the ambulance) within 30 min should have their clothing left in place and wrapped in a vapor/wind barrier. Once in a warm environment, remove wet clothing, gently dry the skin and wrap in warm blankets.
3. If patient temperature is less than 30° C (86° F)
   A. Gentle handling is required.
   B. Facilitate transport immediately
4. If the patient's temperature is greater than 30° C (86° F) or patient shivering & conscious:
   A. Apply heat packs to axillae and torso if possible.
   B. Use warmed humidified oxygen if available.
5. If altered mental status:
   A. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol)**
   B. Treat as indicated per **Adult or Pediatric Altered Mental Status-Treatment Protocol**
   C. Assess for other causes of alterations of mentation and treat according to applicable protocols.
6. If hypotensive, follow **Shock-Treatment Protocol**.
   S A. If a commercial device designed for warming IV fluids is available, warm fluid prior to administration.
7. Administer oxygen.
   A. If a commercial device designed for warming and/or humidifying oxygen is available, oxygen should be warmed and humidified prior to administration.
8. If patient is alert, administer warm non-caffeinated beverages (if available) by mouth, slowly.

SUSPECTED FROSTBITE:

1. Remove wet or constricting clothing. Keep skin dry and protected from wind.
2. Do not allow the limb to thaw if there is a chance that limb may re-freeze before evacuation is complete or if patient must walk to transportation.
3. Dress injured areas lightly in clean cloth to protect from pressure, trauma or friction. Do not rub. Do not break blisters.
4. Keep patient warm.
5. Frostbitten areas should be supported and elevated during transport.
6. Treat pain per **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol**.

Protocol Source/References: NASEMSO CLINICAL GUIDELINES Wilderness Medical Society Practice Guidelines for the Out-of-Hospital Evaluation and Treatment of Accidental Hypothermia. WILDERNESS & ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE, 25, 425–445 (2014)

Head Injury – Moderate & Severe TBI

Purpose: Reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI). The treatment of a patient with suspected TBI should focus on four important clinically identifiable conditions: hypoxia, hyperventilation, hypotension, and hemorrhage. Overall approach: Continuous monitoring of O2 saturation with high-flow oxygen regardless of O2 saturation, avoidance of positive pressure ventilation (PPV) whenever possible and use of continuous quantitative end-tidal CO2 (ETCO2) monitoring in patients requiring positive pressure ventilation, blood pressure monitoring every 3-5 minutes and using IV fluids to maintain BP above target, and assessment for signs of hemorrhage or hemorrhagic shock with use of applicable bleeding control interventions.

I. TBI Criteria (moderate or severe TBI)
   1. Anyone with physical trauma and a mechanism consistent for a brain injury AND one or more of the following:
      a. Any loss of consciousness OR any altered mental status (e.g., GCS <15)
      b. Multisystem trauma requiring PPV, whether the primary need for PPV was from TBI or from other injuries.
      c. Seizures: pre-traumatic or post-traumatic seizures whether continuing or not.
      d. In infants (where mental status may be difficult to interpret): any decreased level of consciousness or decreased responsiveness.

II. Procedure:
   1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care Protocol**
   2. Transport according to **Adult and Pediatric Trauma Triage-Treatment Protocol** and MCA Transport Protocol.
   3. Manage Airway & Oxygenation (Prevent Hypoxemia)
      a. All patients identified with moderate or severe head injury should receive continuous high-flow oxygen immediately by non-rebreather mask.
      b. Monitor and maintain SpO2 equal to or greater than 90%.
      c. If hypoxia is present despite high-flow oxygen, basic maneuvers for airway repositioning should be attempted, followed by reevaluation.
      d. If this does not restore SpO2 to 90% or greater, or if there is inadequate ventilatory effort, bag-valve-mask (BVM) ventilation should be performed, 2-person with supplemental oxygen and basic airway adjuncts.
      e. Advanced airway placement only when BVM ventilation ineffective or other conditions warrant advanced airway (e.g., long transport time) refer to **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**
   4. Manage Ventilation (Prevent Hyperventilation)
      Note: Identify and treat hypoventilation as well as prevent hyperventilation when assisting ventilation. As much as possible maintain normal ventilation. Hyper-ventilation decreases cerebral blood flow and worsens secondary brain injury. Strict attention on avoiding hypo- and hyper- ventilation is critical. It has been shown that repeatedly that inadvertent hyperventilation happens reliably if not

meticulously prevented. Use Pressure-Controlled Bags (PCBs) and Ventilation Rate Timers (VRTs) when available.

a. Utilize basic airway adjuncts (OPA, NPA).
b. Ventilate at the following rates:
    i. Adults (>14 years of age) ventilate at 10 breaths per minute.
    ii. Children (≥ 2 years of age - ≤ 14 years of age) ventilate at 20 breaths per minute.
    iii. Infants (< 2 years of age) ventilate at 25 breaths per minute.
c. Continuously monitor SpO2 and maintain ≥ 90%
d. Continuously monitor end tidal carbon dioxide per **End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**.
    i. Maintain ETCO2 35-45 mmHG (ideal target is 40 mmHG)
e. If hypoventilation or hypoxia persists after these interventions, consider advanced airway options, go to **Airway Management-Treatment Protocol.**

5. Manage Hemorrhage
    a. See **Bleeding Control (BCON)-Treatment Protocol**
    b. Consider **TXA**, if available, per the **Hemorrhagic Shock-Treatment Protocol**
        i. Consider contacting medical control for patients who may not meet clinical criteria for **TXA** administration, but hemorrhage is suspected.
6. Manage Blood Pressure (Prevent Hypotension)

Note: Do not wait for the patient to become hypotensive.

a. Obtain vascular access per **Vascular Access & IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol** for all patients.
    i. Consider IO placement per **Vascular Access and IV Therapy-Procedure Protocol** in the presence of hypotension or other signs of shock when an IV cannot be established quickly.
b. Do not wait for patient to become hypotensive. Decreasing SBP or other signs of compensated shock (increasing heart rate, increasing respiratory rate) require proactive fluid administration.
c. Target blood pressures:
    i. Adults (>14 years of age) SBP ≥ 110 mmHG
    ii. Pediatrics (11-14 years of age) SBP ≥ 110mmHG
    iii. Pediatrics (> 1 year-≤ 10 years of age) SBP > 70 + (age in years x2)
    iv. Pediatrics (1-12 months) SBP > 70 mmHG
    v. Pediatrics (< 1 month) SBP > 60 mmHG
d. Administer **LR** or **NS**
    i. Frequent blood pressure evaluation is required for immediate responsiveness to blood pressures that have fallen below target.
    ii. Adults (> 14 years of age) up to 1L wide open for immediate correction.
    iii. Pediatrics (≤ 14 years of age) 20 ml/kg wide open for immediate correction.
    iv. Once target blood pressures are achieved, fluids should be stopped.
    v. Subsequent fluid bolus may be required to maintain blood pressures above target

e. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill), see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol** and treat hypoglycemia per **Adult or Pediatric Altered Mental Status-Treatment Protocol**

Protocol Source/References: Excellence in Prehospital Injury Care (EPIC) | Excellence in Prehospital Injury Care - Traumatic Brain Injury (arizona.edu); NASEMSO National Model EMS Clinical Guidelines Version 3.0

Bleeding Control

Indications:
Patients with significant traumatic or non-traumatic (i.e., hemodialysis access) external hemorrhage

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol** and **Soft Tissue & Orthopedic Injuries-Treatment Protocol.**
2. Apply direct pressure to the wound with clean gauze using universal precautions.
3. If the bleeding is not controlled with direct pressure, treat according to the location of the wound.
   a. Extremity bleeding - apply tourniquet:(Refer to **Tourniquet Application-Procedure Protocol**)
      i. If tourniquet unsuccessful apply second/adjacent tourniquet per **Tourniquet Application-Procedure Protocol**.
      ii. NOTE- tourniquet may be painful, see **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol.**
   b. Junctional hemorrhage (neck, axilla/shoulder or groin bleeding):
      i. Pack wound with MCA approved hemostatic dressing (if available and following manufacturer's instructions) or clean gauze.
      ii. Use as much of the dressing/gauze as needed to stop the blood flow.
      iii. Quickly apply pressure until the bleeding stops. (Approximately 3-5 minutes)
      iv. Leave the dressing in place and wrap area with bandaging to secure the dressing.
      v. Caution must be exercised when packing neck wounds to avoid airway compromise. Avoid an encircling bandage of the neck.
      vi. Packing penetrating head, chest, and abdominal wounds is contraindicated.
4. Do not remove the bandage or hemostatic dressing/gauze
5. Elevate the injury, if possible.
6. Reassess for bleeding through or around the dressing.
7. For patients who have signs or symptoms of shock, secondary to hemorrhage, refer to **Hemorrhagic Shock-Treatment Protocol**.
8. Transport according to **Adult and Pediatric Trauma Triage-Treatment Protocol** and MCA Transport Protocol

Notes:
If hemostatic dressing is used, contact medical control to advise of application, document time of use, and send packaging from dressing to hospital with patient for removal instructions.

Hemorrhagic Shock

Purpose: To provide treatment for patients displaying signs and symptoms of shock attributed to hemorrhage including trauma and **severe postpartum hemorrhage.**

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol** control bleeding according to **Bleeding Control (BCON)-Treatment Protocol** when applicable.
2. Transport according to **Adult and Pediatric Trauma Triage-Treatment Protocol** and MCA Transport Protocol.
3. No intervention should delay transport.
4. Obtain vascular access.
5. For signs of hypotension unaccompanied by moderate to severe head trauma administer NS or LR IV/IO fluid bolus IV/IO (refer to **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**).
   a. Adults (≥ 14 years of age): up to 1 liter
   b. Pediatrics (< 14 years of age): up to 20 mL/kg
6. For signs of hypotension accompanied by moderate to severe head trauma refer to **Head Injury–Treatment Protocol** for fluid administration guidelines.
7. Consider other causes of traumatic hypotension and treat accordingly. (Tension pneumothorax see **Pleural Decompression-Procedure Protocol,** neurogenic shock see **Shock-Treatment Protocol**)
8. Hypotensive patients unaccompanied by moderate to severe head trauma should receive additional IV/IO fluid boluses, as indicated by hemodynamic state.
   a. Adults (≥ 14 years of age): repeat IV/IO fluid bolus to a maximum of 2 liters.
   b. Pediatrics (< 14 years of age): repeat dose of 20 ml/kg to a maximum of 40 ml/kg.
   c. Monitor for pulmonary edema.
   d. If pulmonary edema presents, stop fluids and contact Medical Control for direction.
9. Per MCA Selection, if bleeding is uncontrolled and non-compressible, administer Tranexamic Acid (**TXA**)

Tranexamic Acid (TXA) Included

■ Yes ☐ No

Age greater than 18 years old AND > 50 kg

1. Destination must be capable of administering 2nd dose.
2. Draw up and mix 1 gram of **TXA** into a 100 ml bag of **normal saline** solution (0.9% Sodium Chloride Solution).
   a. Use a filter needle if the medication is supplied in an ampule.
   b. Apply pre-printed "**TXA** added" fluorescent-colored label to IV bag.
3. Administer mixed medication via piggyback into IV/IO line over 10 minutes.

a. Hospital Notification and Documentation
   i. Contact Medical Control - the receiving hospital must be verbally notified that **TXA** has been given, prior to arrival.
   ii. A verbal report that **TXA** was administered must be provided to hospital ED staff (receiving physician preferred) upon hand-off of the patient from EMS.
   iii. The administration of **TXA** MUST be clearly documented on the EMS patient care record.

b. Contact Medical Control-Medical Control may order **TXA** for selected patients with suspected compensated shock not meeting the above criteria.

Medication Protocols
Tranexamic Acid (TXA)

Sexual Assault

Note to Responders: Victims of sexual assault commonly require psychological support.

- Respect all stress they may be enduring and be thoughtful with your speech and movement.
- Touching may be traumatic. Be clear and communicate what you are doing and any procedures or physical assessments that are completed.

I. Treat any life-threatening injuries or other emergencies first and according to protocol.

II. Neck Injury
   a. Signs and symptoms of strangulation and neck injury are not visible over 50% of the time.
      i. Evaluate for: loss of conscious, inability to recall how they became unconscious, voice change, involuntary urination, or defecation.
   b. Patients with signs or symptoms of any injury to the neck (e.g., strangulation) are at significant risk for complications.
   c. Visible signs may include:
      i. Any injury to the neck
         1. Redness
         2. Scratches
         3. Rope marks
         4. Bruising (especially thumb prints)
         5. Red eyes
   d. Symptoms
      i. Spasms of the neck/throat

III. Incontinence of bowel or bladder (this is a significant symptom associated with near death). During treatment, attempt to maintain evidence, refer to **Crime Scene Management-Procedure Protocol**.
   a. Do not cut through tears or stains. Only cleanse skin when necessary to provide immediate treatment.
   b. Any clothes that have been removed from the patient, should be bagged in paper bags, and brought with the patient to the hospital, if possible.
   c. Explain to the patient why they should not eat, drink, smoke, bathe, change clothing, or go to the bathroom. If they must urinate, ask that they not wipe.
   d. If the patient desires and/or mandatory reporting is indicated, notify law enforcement if they are not present.
   e. Any incident involving a minor or a vulnerable adult is a mandatory reporting event.

IV. At the request of the patient, further assessment and treatment may be delayed for law enforcement arrival only if no life-threatening situation is present.

V. During transport, allow the patient to choose the preferable attendant, if possible.

VI. Do not communicate details of a sexual assault over an open radio channel. Use telephone or other secure electronic communication.

VII. If the patient declines transport to the hospital:

a. Advise patients of risks and document according to the **Refusal of Care, Adult and Minor-Procedure Protocol**
b. Encourage patients to seek follow-up care at a local specialized treatment center.
c. If law enforcement is not present, and the patient refuses law enforcement contact, advise patient that evidence of assault is best collected within 120 hours.
d. Advise of available resources by seeking treatment or assistance, such as:
    i. MCA Specific resources, if available (i.e., Community Integrated Paramedicine if available and patient consents, MCA specific resource sheets if available, etc.)
    ii. Michigan's sexual assault hotline 1-855-VOICES4 (1-855-864-2374)
    iii. Links to local resources: https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/safety-injury-prev/domestic-violence/find-services-in-your-area
    iv. If unaware of local resources, and law enforcement is not available, contact Medical Control

VIII. Documentation
a. Excited utterances, which are statements that patients make while under stress from the event, should be noted as direct quotes from the patient
b. Thorough and accurate documentation of the incident is integral for continuity of care and the legal process.
c. In the case of refusals, risks documented should be specific to the type of injury and assault that occurred.

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services | Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS and Systems of Care

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Protocols

Adult Treatment Protocols

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Protocol Number	Protocol Name
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3.6	Hyperactive Delirium Syndrome with Severe Agitation
3.7	Crashing Adult/Impending Arrest
3.8	Adult Fever

Altered Mental Status

The purpose of this protocol is to provide for the assessment and treatment of patients with altered mental status. Consideration should be given to treatable and reversible causes (e.g., hypoglycemia, opioid overdose, etc.). For patients ≤ 14 years of age refer to **Pediatric Altered Mental Status-Treatment Protocol.**

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care Protocol-Treatment Protocol**.
2. If patient is not alert or vital signs are abnormal:
   a. Evaluate and maintain airway, provide oxygenation, and support ventilations as needed per **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**.
   b. If no suspected spinal injury, place the patient in recovery position.
3. If respiratory depression is present due to suspected opioid overdose, administer **naloxone** per **Opioid Overdose Treatment and Prevention-Treatment Protocol**.
4. Restrain patient, if necessary, refer to **Patient Restraint-Procedure Protocol**.
5. For a known diabetic, consider small amounts of **oral glucose** if unable to measure blood glucose level.
6. If the patient is demonstrating signs of hypoglycemia, measure blood glucose level (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**.)
   a. If less than 60 mg/dL, administer oral glucose (all licensure levels).
   S b. Administer IV **dextrose** 25 gm, may titrate to fully awake and oriented.
   S c. Per MCA selection, if unable to start IV, when IV **dextrose** is indicated, administer **glucagon** 1 mg IM, or 3 mg IN (if available per MCA selection), (may be EMT skill per MCA selection).

Glucagon administration per MCA Selection
☐ Not included

	1 mg **glucagon** IM *Injectable formulation ONLY*	3 mg **glucagon** IN *Intranasal formulation ONLY*
EMT	☐	☐
Specialist	☐	☐
Paramedic	☑	☐

*INTRANASAL GLUCAGON ADMINISTRATION: Only glucagon that is FDA-approved for nasal administration (e.g., Baqsimi(R)) may be given by IN route. Injectable glucagon is not to be administered via IN route. EMS clinicians may assist family/patient care givers in administering glucagon that is FDA-approved for IN use, if prescribed for the patient (regardless of age).

d. Recheck the blood glucose level (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**.) 10 minutes after glucose or **glucagon** (per MCA selection) administration.

7. If glucose is >250 mg/dL, administer **NS** or **LR** IV bolus, up to 1 L.
   a. For patients with renal failure or heart failure, decrease volume to 500 mL.

8. Consider 12 Lead ECG (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure) follow **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**.

9. If the patient is not alert and the cause is not immediately known contact Medical Control and consider:

A – Alcohol	T – Trauma	C – Cardiac
E – Epilepsy	I – Ingestion	H – Hypoxia
I – Insulin	P – Psych	E – Environmental
O – Overdose	P – Phenothiazine	S – Stroke
U – Uremia	S – Salicylates	S - Sepsis

Medication Protocols
Dextrose
Glucagon

Stroke or Suspected Stroke

PURPOSE: This protocol is the WRMRMCC replacement protocol to the State of Michigan's **Stroke or Suspected Stroke Adult Treatment Protocol**. All EMS provider in the selected MCA's are to follow the care plan contained in this supplement for all Stroke or Suspected Stoke patients.

1. Follow the **General Prehospital Care Treatment Protocol**.
2. Measure blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**), if blood glucose is less than 60 mg/dL, treat per **Altered Mental Status- Treatment Protocol**.
3. If seizure, follow **Seizure-Treatment Protocol**.
4. Follow the State of Michigan **Stroke or Suspected Stroke Adult Protocol** number 1 – 3.
5. Utilize the expanded **B.E.F.A.S.T Stroke Scale**. Assess the following signs:
    A. **B**alance (ask about sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of balance/coordination)
    B. **E**yes (ask about sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes or double vision)
    C. **F**acial droop (have patient show teeth or smile)
    D. **A**rm drift (have patient close eyes and hold both arms straight out for 10 seconds)
    E. Abnormal **S**peech (have patient say "the sky is blue in Michigan")
    F. Document **T**ime last seen normal (for patient).
6. After completion of the B.E.F.A.S.T. tests, complete these additional assessments to identify potential signs of a posterior stroke:
    A. Finger to Nose test –
        1. Demonstrate to the patient first and then have the patient repeat back to the provider.
        2. Have them attempt to touch your finger positioned approximately 1-2 feet in front of the patient at their eye level and then touch their nose, alternating arms.
    B. Headache – ask the patient if they are having a new onset posterior headache.

Any deficits found, the assessment is considered positive for stroke.

7. Document last known well time for patient.
8. Minimize scene time and notify destination hospital as soon as possible by following the **STEMI and Stroke Alert System Policy** if onset of signs and symptoms are potentially within 24 hours and begin transport.
9. Begin transport, as soon as possible:
    A. Obtain contact information, of the person who witnessed the patient's Last Know Well **(LKW)** time.
    B. Transport patient family or power of attorney along with patient.

10. Initiate vascular access. If possible, it is preferred to have an 18G, or high flow 22G, in the RAC.
11. Monitor ECG.
12. Complete the EMTrack Stroke pre-notification as soon as possible.

Follow **General Prehospital Care Protocol**

Utilize the B.E.F.A.S.T Stroke Scale. Try to elicit the following signs:

- **B**alance (sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance/coordination) -
- **E**yes (trouble seeing in one or both eyes or double vision)
- **F**acial droop (have patient show teeth orsmile)
- **A**rm drift (have patient close eyes and hold both arms straight out for 10 seconds)
- Abnormal **S**peech (have patient say "the sky is blue in Michigan")
- Document **T**ime last seen normal (for patient).

POSTERIOR Stoke Assessment

- **Finger to Nose Test** – Have them attempt to touch your finger positioned approximately 1-2 feet in front of the patient at their eye level and then touch their nose, alternating arms
- **Posterior Headache** – ask the patient if they are having a new onset posterior headache

Any deficits found, the assessment is considered positive for stroke.

Obtain blood glucose measurement

MCA Approval of Blood Glucose Testing by Specific MFR Agencies
Provide Agency List to BETP

[X] Yes [ ] No

If the patient seizes, go to **Seizures Protocol**

If blood glucose is <60 mg/dL, treat per **Altered Mental Status Protocol - Adult**

- Document time last seen normal for patient, if known.
- Minimize scene time, notify destination hospital as soon as possible and begin transport.
- If possible, transport a patient family member or power of attorney along with patient.
- If possible, obtain contact information for the individual who last saw the patient Normal.

Initiate Vascular Access
(Do not delay scene time)
Prefer 18G, or high flow 22G in RAC

Monitor ECG
(Do not delay scene time)

Respiratory Distress

For patients < 14 years of age refer to **Pediatric Respiratory Distress-Treatment Protocol**.

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol.**
2. Allow patient a position of comfort.
3. Determine the type of respiratory problem involved.
4. Crackles of suspected cardiac etiology or fluid overload (Refer to the **Pulmonary Edema/Cardiogenic Shock-Treatment Protocol**).

CLEAR BREATH SOUNDS:

1. Possible metabolic problems, MI, pulmonary embolus, hyperventilation
2. Obtain 12-lead ECG (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure) follow **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**.

ASYMMETRICAL BREATH SOUNDS**:**

1. If evidence of tension pneumothorax and patient unstable, consider decompression refer to **Pleural Decompression-Procedure Protocol**

STRIDOR/UPPER AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION:

1. Complete Obstruction:
   A. Follow **Foreign Body Airway Obstruction-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Partial Obstruction: epiglottitis, foreign body, anaphylaxis, etc.
   A. Follow **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**.
   B. Consider anaphylaxis see **Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction-Treatment Protocol**.
   C. Transport in position of comfort.

RHONCHI (SUSPECTED PNEUMONIA):

1. Sit patient upright.
2. Consider CPAP per **CPAP-Procedure Protocol.**
3. Consider **NS** or **LR** IV/IO fluid bolus up to 1 liter, wide open if tachycardia, repeat as needed per **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**

CRACKLES~~)~~:

1. Crackles of suspected non cardiac etiology/fluid – follow wheezing, diminished breath sound below. For crackles of suspected cardiac etiology/CHF/cardiogenic shock refer to **Pulmonary Edema/Cardiogenic Shock-Treatment Protocol**.

WHEEZING, DIMINISHED BREATH SOUNDS (ASTHMA, COPD):

1. Assist the patient in using their own **albuterol** Inhaler, if available
   a. Administer **albuterol** 2.5 mg/3mL NS nebulized (Per MCA selection may be EMT skill) per **Medication Administration-Medication Protocol**

Nebulized **albuterol** administration per MCA selection
■ EMT

2. Consider CPAP per **CPAP-Procedure Protocol**.
3. Administer epinephrine auto-injector (0.3 mg) in patients with impending respiratory failure and unable to tolerate nebulizer therapy,

MCA Approval of **epinephrine** auto-injector IM
■ MFR

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS.

4. Administer **epinephrine** 1 mg/mL, 0.3 mg (0.3 mL) IM in patients with impending respiratory failure unable to tolerate nebulizer therapy (per MCA selection may be BLS or MFR skill).
   NOTE: BLS not carrying epinephrine auto-injector MUST participate in draw up epinephrine.

MCA Approval of draw up **epinephrine.**
■ MFR
■ BLS
Personnel must complete MCA approved training prior to participating in draw up **epinephrine.**

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS.

5. Administer nebulized **albuterol** 2.5 mg/3 mL **NS** nebulized and **Ipratropium** 500 mcg/2.5 mL **NS** if wheezing and/or airway constriction per **Medication Administration-Medication Protocol** (Per MCA selection may be Specialist skill)

Nebulized **albuterol/ipratropium** administration per MCA selection
☐ Specialist

6. Administer prednisone tablet 50 mg PO to adults and children > 6 years of age (if available per MCA selection)

Additional Medication Option:

☐ **Prednisone** 50 mg tablet PO
(Adults and Children > 6 y/o)

i. If **prednisone** is not available, patient is ≤ 6 years of age, or patient is unable to

receive medication PO, administer **methylprednisolone** IV/IO/IM:
a. Adults: 125 mg
b. Pediatrics: 2mg/kg (max 125 mg)

7. Contact medical control and consider repeat **epinephrine** 1mg/mL, 0.3 mg (0.3 mL) IM in asthma patients with impending respiratory failure if unable to tolerate nebulizer therapy.
8. Consider **magnesium sulfate** 2gms slow IV in refractory status asthmaticus. Administration of **magnesium sulfate** is best accomplished by adding **magnesium sulfate** 2gm to 100 to 250 mL of **NS** and infusing over approximately 10 minutes.

Medication Protocols
Albuterol
Epinephrine
Ipratropium
Magnesium Sulfate
Methylprednisolone
Prednisone

Seizures

For patients ≤ 14 years of age refer to **Pediatric Seizure-Treatment Protocol**

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. IF PATIENT IS ACTIVELY SEIZING:
   - A. Protect patient from injury.
   - B. Do not force anything between teeth.
   - C. Pregnant women 20 weeks gestation up to 6 weeks post birth WITHOUT a seizure disorder history, treat as eclampsia, see **magnesium sulfate** administration below (C.)
   - D. Administer **midazolam** 10 mg IM prior to IV start
3. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**),
   - A. If blood glucose is found to be less than 60 mg/dL or hypoglycemia is suspected administer **dextrose** 25 gm IV per **Dextrose-Medication Protocol**
   - B. If no IV access, per MCA selection, administer **glucagon** 1 mg IM or 3 mg IN (if available per MCA selection), (may be EMT skill per MCA selection).

Glucagon administration per MCA Selection
☐ Not included

	1 mg **glucagon** IM *Injectable formulation ONLY*	3 mg **glucagon** IN *Intranasal formulation ONLY*
EMT	☐	☐
Specialist	☐	☐
Paramedic	☑	☐

*INTRANASAL GLUCAGON ADMINISTRATION: Only glucagon that is FDA-approved for nasal administration (e.g., Baqsimi(R)) may be given by IN route. Injectable glucagon is not to be administered via IN route. EMS clinicians may assist family/patient care givers in administering glucagon that is FDA-approved for IN use, if prescribed for the patient (regardless of age).

If patient is pregnant (eclampsia)
   - a. Administer **magnesium sulfate** 4 gm over 10 minutes IV/IO until seizure stops. Administration of **magnesium sulfate** is best accomplished by adding **magnesium sulfate** 4 gm to 100 or 250 ml of **NS** and infusing over approximately 10 minutes.
   - b. If eclamptic seizure does not stop after magnesium, then administer benzodiazepine as specified below.
   - C. If IV already established and **midazolam** IM/IN has not been administered, administer **midazolam** 5 mg IV/IO

D. If seizures persist
   a. Repeat **midazolam** 5mg IV/IO/IM/IN
   b. Contact Medical Control

4. IF PATIENT IS NOT ACTIVELY SEIZING and has/is:
   A. Altered level of consciousness, refer to **Altered Mental Status-Treatment Protocol.**
   B. Alert
      a. Monitor for changes.
      b. Obtain vascular access.
      c. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**),

Medication Protocols
Dextrose
Glucagon
Magnesium Sulfate
Midazolam

Protocol Source/References: NAEMSO Clinical Guidelines

Sepsis

It is the purpose of this protocol to recognize and treat sepsis early to promote optimal care and survival of patients who may be septic. This protocol applies to patients >14 years of age with a clinical suspicion of systemic infection who have 2 or more of the inclusion criteria. These patients are defined as meeting criteria for suspicion of sepsis and should be evaluated and treated per this protocol.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

1. Clinical suspicion of systemic infection, and two or more of the following:
   - A. Hyperthermia temp >38° C (100.4 F)
   - B. Hypothermia temp<36° C (96.8 F)
   - C. Heart rate >90bpm
   - D. Respiratory rate <10 or >20 per minute
   - E. SBP <90 mmHg or evidence of hypoperfusion

Treatment

1. Follow **General Pre-Hospital Care-Treatment** Protocol.
2. Place patient in supine position.
3. Start large bore IV catheter per **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**.
   a. Start second large bore IV catheter, if time permits.
4. Place on cardiac monitor and treat rhythm according to appropriate protocol.
5. Place on continuous pulse oximetry.
6. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**
7. If the patient meets inclusion criteria, administer a **NS** or **LR** IV/IO fluid bolus up to 1 liter, wide open. Reassess the patient, repeat boluses to a maximum of 2 L **NS** or **LR** as long as vital sign abnormalities persist.
   - A. Monitor for pulmonary edema.
   - B. If pulmonary edema presents, stop fluids, and contact Medical Control for direction.
8. If hypotension persists, refer to **Shock-Treatment Protocol**.
9. Monitor ETCO2 level (see **End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**) and report levels outside of normal range (35-45 mm Hg) to the receiving facility as soon as possible

Hyperactive Delirium Syndrome with Severe Agitation

Indications: Patient > 14 years of age who is an imminent physical threat to personnel and/or themselves and level of agitation is such that transport may place all parties at risk. Hyperactive delirium syndrome with severe agitation. is a life-threatening constellation of symptoms including, but not limited to, severe agitation and vital sign abnormalities (tachycardia, hyperthermia). These patients are usually an imminent physical threat to personnel and/or themselves.

Treatment

1. Ensure ALS response.
2. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**
3. Ensure appropriate personnel available to provide patient and provider safety. Refer to **Patient Restraint-Procedure Protocol.**
4. Obtain history, when possible, perform visual patient assessment, looking for cause of behavior (i.e., visible trauma, stroke symptoms, etc.). If an alternate cause of the behavior is likely, transition to the **Altered Mental Status-Treatment Protocol** or other applicable protocol.
5. For patients who are uncontrollably agitated despite de-escalation techniques, prepare for airway management, and administer per MCA selection:

Per MCA Selection
■ **Ketamine** 4 mg/kg IM maximum single dose 500 mg (3-5 minute onset)
or
☐ **Midazolam** 10 mg IM/IN

6. Once adequate sedation is obtained:
   a. Continuously monitor SpO2
   b. Monitor and capnometry- **see End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**.
   c. Obtain temperature.
      i. If hyperthermic (temp >38^{o} C or 100.4 F) provide cooling via ice packs to neck, axilla groin and/or fluids to skin while promoting evaporation (air movement).
   d. Establish IV per the **Vascular Access and IV Therapy-Procedure Protocol** and provide fluid bolus of up to 1 L of **NS** or **LR**. Reassess the patient, repeat boluses to a maximum of 2 L **NS** or **LR** as long as vital sign abnormalities persist.
      i. Monitor for pulmonary edema.
      ii. If pulmonary edema presents, stop fluids and contact Medical Control for direction.

e. Monitor EKG
f. Consider 12-lead if any evidence of hyperkalemia (peaked T waves, prolonged PR, widened QRS). 12 Lead (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure) follow **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**.

7. Continuously monitor patient, for potential need of airway management and treatment of hemodynamic compromise.
8. Contact medical control if additional sedation is required.

Medication Protocols
Ketamine
Midazolam

State of Michigan
ADULT TREATMENT
CRASHING ADULT/IMPENDING ARREST

Initial Date: April 21, 2021
Revised Date: 05/25/2023 Section 3-7

Purpose: EMS frequently encounters patients that are critically ill and quickly deteriorating to the point of cardiac or respiratory arrest. Deterioration can often occur while packaging and loading these patients. It is important to rapidly recognize the deteriorating patient taking immediate action to stabilize the condition prior to loading and transporting. The following timeline provides a prioritization of the goal-directed treatments to stabilize the patient and prevent deterioration. For patients ≤ 14 years of age refer to **Pediatric Crashing Patient/Impending Arrest-Treatment Protocol**.

1. Criteria
   a. Inclusion:
      i. Patient in whom cardiac or respiratory arrest appears imminent
      ii. Patient with provider impression of critical illness, including new onset altered mental status, airway compromise or severe respiratory distress/failure, and/or signs and symptoms of shock/poor perfusion.

   b. Exclusion:
      i. Life-threatening trauma that has not been corrected (i.e., exsanguination, pneumothorax, etc.)

2. Critical Actions (Initiate within first 5 minutes)
   a. Airway
      i. Insert Nasopharyngeal or Oropharyngeal Airway as indicated/tolerated if not following commands (GCS motor <6) or no response to verbal stimuli per the **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**.
   b. Breathing
      i. If respiratory failure or distress, sit patient up if tolerated and not contraindicated by suspected spine injury.
      ii. Provide high-flow oxygen per the **Oxygen Administration-Procedure Protocol**.
      iii. If respirations are <10 per minute, ventilate by BVM at 15LPM. Two-person, two-handed technique is most effective and is highly recommended if the number of providers allows.
      iv. If respirations are >10 but inadequate, apply CPAP for respiratory distress/hypoxia per the **CPAP-Procedure Protocol.**
      v. Respirations may be assisted with BVM in sitting position if patient tolerates.
      vi. Consider PPV by BVM if not following commands or SpO2 <90%
   c. Monitoring
      i. NIBP(cycle every 3 minutes)
      ii. SpO2

iii. Continuous/waveform EtCO2
iv. EKG

3. Immediate Actions (Initiate within first 10 minutes

a. Circulation

i. Electrical Therapy (cardioversion or pacing) if dysrhythmia is primary cause of shock per the **Electrical Therapy-Procedure Protocol**

ii. Emergent IV/IO access, per **Vascular Access & IV Therapy-Procedure Protocol**.

iii. Administer **NS** or **LR** up to 1 liter bolus, infused under pressure

1. Monitor for pulmonary edema.
2. If pulmonary edema presents, stop fluids and contact Medical Control for direction.

iv. Consider push-dose **epinephrine** per the **Shock-Treatment Protocol.** Prepare **epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL by adding 1mL of 1mg/10mL **epinephrine** in 9mL **NS**, then

1. Administer 10-20 mcg (1-2 mL **epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO
2. Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes.
3. Titrate SBP greater than 90 mmHg.

4. Actions within First 15 Minutes

a. Re-assess response to treatments.

b. Circulation

i. Repeat fluid bolus up to 2-liter total, if indicated

ii. If bradycardia, consider **atropine** 1 mg IV/IO, if indicated

iii. Consider push-dose **epinephrine** per the **Shock-Treatment Protocol** while administering second fluid bolus.

5. Actions within First 20 Minutes

a. Re-assess response to treatments.

b. Circulation

i. Continue fluids as indicated

ii. Continue vasopressors (push-dose epinephrine) as indicated

iii. Contact Medical Control for additional fluids/vasopressors.

c. Airway

i. Insert advanced airway, if indicated, per **Airway Management Procedure Protocol.**

6. Once critical and immediate actions have been completed**;** move the patient to ambulance for transport. Transport may be initiated earlier per provider discretion.

Notes:

1. The specific lengths of time listed are approximate to provide a sense of urgency and to prioritize actions. Provider safety is of utmost importance. Care for these patients should be given as quickly as possible, but safety considerations and the scene environment may lead to times that are longer than these stated goals. When conditions make it impossible to meet these goals, the reasons should be documented.

2. Actions listed should be simultaneous and not in any specific order. As critical actions are performed, transport may be initiated. However, transport should not supersede initiation of life saving intervention.

3. The concepts/actions listed can also be used in conjunction with the **Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)-Treatment Protocol** to prioritize key interventions prior to transport of cardiac arrest patients with ROSC.

MCA Quality Improvement Performance Parameters:

1. Review all cases of cardiac arrest witnessed by (in presence of) EMS providers for compliance with this protocol.

2. Ensure that specific treatments also follow other appropriate protocols, e.g., Airway Management, Shock, Tachycardia, Bradycardia, etc.

Medication Protocols
Atropine
Epinephrine

Adult Fever

This protocol is intended to assist EMS providers in reducing fever in the adult patient (> 14 years of age) prior to arrival to the emergency department**. Fever is defined as a temperature of 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius) or greater.** Emergency management of the febrile adult involves an assessment to determine if any associated problems are present which may require emergency treatment.

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Assess for sepsis and treat according to **Sepsis–Treatment Protocol** if applicable.
3. Obtain baseline temperature and document method used.
4. Facilitate passive cooling by removing excess clothing and blankets.
5. If patient has not received antipyretic in the last four (4) hours, is alert, and is able to swallow, administer antipyretic according to MCA selection.

MCA Antipyretic Selection
(Must select at least one)

[X] **Ibuprofen** 400 mg PO
Do NOT use in pregnant patients

[X] **Acetaminophen** 500 mg PO

6. Dosing questions should be directed to online medical control.

Medication Protocols
Acetaminophen, Ibuprofen

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services | Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS and Systems of Care

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Protocols

Obstetrics and Pediatrics

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Pediatric Medication Emergency Dosing and Intervention Cards

Purpose: Instructions for using the Michigan Medication Emergency Dosing and Intervention Cards (MI-MEDIC). Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol

1. Obtain correct weight of the child
    a. If patient's actual weight is known, use MI MEDIC card for that weight. (DO NOT CONFUSE POUNDS and KILOGRAMS)
    b. If patient's weight is not known, use length-based resuscitation tape to determine the proper color zone.
    c. If a length-based resuscitation tape not available, use patient's age to determine color of card to use. DO NOT GUESS THE WEIGHT OF THE CHILD.
2. Select appropriate weight-based medication for intervention.
3. Select the corresponding colored card
4. Select desired medication from Cardiac Resuscitation or Medical Conditions
5. ASSURE medication CONCENTRATION on hand is as specified on card
6. Some medications should be diluted as instructed on card
7. If dilution is required, follow steps to dilute entire vial of medication prior to drawing up final ml volume to administer.
8. Confirm medication dose and volume to be delivered.
9. Administer volume of medication as desired.
10. Contact Medical Control for questions or concerns.

NOTE: Some medication doses have been rounded for safety and ease of use for the prevention of medication errors. These doses may not exactly correspond with the mg/kg dose in the pediatric treatment protocols. The use of these rounded doses has been approved for use and administration will be acceptable as long as the dose was referenced from the MI MEDIC cards.

Childbirth and Related Obstetrical Emergencies

Purpose: To provide the process for the assessment and management of the mother for childbirth and childbirth related emergencies. Assessment and care of newborns and infants under 30 days old, see **Newborn/Neonatal Assessment and Resuscitation-Treatment Protocol**.

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**

2. Assessment Information
   - A. Past Medical History: previous births, previous complications, history of preeclampsia/eclampsia.
   - B. Current History: duration of gestation (weeks), whether single or multiple births are expected, or any prior pregnancy complications.
   - C. Specific Objective Findings: vital signs, assess contractions (duration, frequency).
   - D. In the presence of licensed health care providers (e.g., physician, licensed midwife), contact Medical Control for care not consistent with protocols.
   - E. Determine whether to transport or remain at scene due to imminent delivery. Indications of impending, imminent delivery may include:
     - a. Multiple pregnancy, strong regular contractions, every 2 minutes or less, ruptured membrane, bloody show, need to push or bear down, crowning
   - F. Obtain vascular access if time permits per **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**

3. Management of Normal Delivery
   - A. If signs of newborn delivery are imminent, and there is no time to transport, prepare for delivery.
   - B. Have oxygen and suction readily available for care of the newborn.
   - C. Try to find a place for maximum privacy, cleanliness, and warmth.
   - D. Allow safe birth position of choice.
   - E. Monitor patient for signs of hypotension. If signs develop, position patient so weight of uterus is to patient's left side.
   - F. Drape if possible, using clean sheets.
   - G. Encourage mother to relax and take slow deep breaths through her mouth.
   - H. Reassure her throughout process.
   - I. As baby's head begins to emerge from vagina, support it gently with hand and towel to assist in delivery.
     - a. Do not pull baby's head or neck once head is delivered.
   - J. After head is delivered look and feel to see if cord is wrapped around baby's neck (see Nuchal Cord management below).
   - K. As the shoulders deliver, carefully hold, and support the head and shoulders as the body delivers, may be suddenly – and the baby is very slippery! Use a sterile towel if available to help support the baby.
   - L. Note the time of delivery.

M. Begin newborn assessment per **Newborn/Neonatal Assessment and Resuscitation-Treatment Protocol.**
N. After 1 minute, clamp cord about 5–6 inches from the abdomen with two clamps; cut the cord between the clamps.
   a. While cord is attached, take care to ensure the baby is not significantly higher positioned than the mother to prevent blood from flowing backwards from baby to placenta.
   b. If resuscitation is needed baby can still benefit from a 1- minute delay in cord clamping but start resuscitation immediately see **Newborn/Neonatal Assessment and Resuscitation-Treatment Protocol**
O. Place the baby skin to skin on the mother's abdomen on its side with head lower than the body. (Suction with a bulb syringe should be reserved for infants with obvious obstruction)
P. Prevent heat loss
   a. Gently dry baby off and remove all wet linen
   b. Ensure the environment is warm.
   c. Place infant cap on baby
Q. For near/at term vigorous newborns, with conscious stable mothers, allow infant to remain on mother's chest during assessment and cover both baby and the mother with warm dry blankets until transport. Refer to **Safe Transport of Children in Ambulances-Treatment Protocol.**

4. <u>Management of mother post-delivery</u>.
   A. Obtain vital signs.
   B. Assess for signs of preeclampsia/eclampsia.
   C. Assess for signs of postpartum hemorrhage.
   (S) a. If blood loss is significant, place IV and administer **NS** or **LR** fluid bolus of 1 liter wide open.
      i. Monitor for pulmonary edema.

      ii. If pulmonary edema presents, stop fluids and contact Medical Control for direction.
   b. Administer oxygen NRB at 15 LPMN (if not already)

   c. Contact Medical Control for severe hemorrhage for consideration of **TXA** per **Hemorrhagic Shock-Treatment Protocol**
      i. Fundal massage should take place concurrently.
   D. Placenta delivery
      a. Generally, takes place within 20 minutes of delivery.
      b. Place placenta in basin or plastic bag and transport with mother.
      c. Following placental delivery, massage the uterus to aid in contraction of the uterus.
      d. Continue to assess the mother's uterus and bleeding in route to the hospital to assure the uterus is contracted and blood loss is minimal. Report blood loss upon arrival at the hospital.

5. Management of Abnormal Deliveries
   A. Apply high flow oxygen to mother.
   B. Contact Medical Control as soon as appropriate.
   C. **Nuchal Cord** (cord wrapped around neck)
      a. If the cord is around the neck and loose, slide gently – over the head DO NOT TUG.
      b. If the loop is too tight to slip over the head, attempt to slip the cord over the shoulders and deliver the body through the loop.
      c. If the cord is around neck and snug, clamp the cord with 2 clamps and cut between the clamps.
      d. Wait for the next contraction for completion of delivery of the body. DO NOT PULL on the baby.
   D. **Shoulder Dystocia**
      a. If delivery fails to progress after head delivers, quickly attempt the following:
         i. Hyperflex mother's hips to severe supine knee-chest position (i.e., McRoberts' maneuver).
         ii. Apply firm suprapubic pressure to attempt to dislodge shoulder. This often requires two EMS clinicians to perform and allows for delivery in up to 75% of cases.
         iii. Attempt to angle baby's head as posteriorly as possible but NEVER pull.
         iv. Continue with delivery as normal once the anterior shoulder is delivered.
   D. **Breech position**
      a. Place mother supine, allow the buttocks, feet, and trunk to deliver spontaneously, then support the body while the head is delivered.
      b. When delivering breech, you may need to rotate the baby's trunk clockwise; or sweep the legs from the vagina.
      c. Once the legs are delivered support the body to avoid hyperextension of the head; keep the fetus elevated off the umbilical cord.
      d. If needed, put the mother in a prone kneeling position which may assist in the delivery of the newborn
      e. Assess for presence of prolapsed cord and treat as below.
      f. If head fails to deliver, place gloved hand into vagina with fingers between infant's face and uterine wall to create an open airway. Place your index and ring fingers on the baby's cheeks forming a "V" taking care not to block the mouth and allowing the chin to be tilted toward the chest flexing the neck.
      g. NEVER pull on the body, especially a preterm or previable baby. Support the baby's body while mother pushes when she feels the urge.
   E. **Prolapsed Cord**
      a. Place mother in a supine position with hips supported on a pillow.
      b. Place gloved hand into vagina and gently lift head/body off the cord.
      c. Assess for pulsations in cord, if no pulses are felt, lift the presenting part off the cord
      d. Wrap the prolapsed cord in moist sterile gauze.

e. Maintain until relieved by hospital staff.
f. If previous techniques are not successful, mother should be placed in prone knee chest position or extreme Trendelenburg with hips elevated.
g. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PUSH CORD BACK INTO THE PATIENT!

F. **Arm or limb presentation** – Life threatening condition.
a. Immediate transportation in prone knee chest position or extreme Trendelenburg with hips elevated.
b. Delivery should not be attempted outside the hospital.

G. **Multiple births**
a. Immediate transportation
b. Multiple birth infants are typically small birth weight and will need careful management to maintain body heat.
c. For imminent delivery proceed with procedures of normal delivery as above including clamping of cord and skin to skin.
d. Prepare additional supplies for subsequent births.
e. There may be time to transport between births.

6. Management of Preeclampsia or Eclampsia

A. Management of Preeclampsia or Eclampsia include women 20 weeks gestation up to 6 weeks post childbirth.
a. **Magnesium sulfate** can be administered prior, during, or post childbirth.
b. Be prepared to support respirations for infants born post **magnesium sulfate** administration.

B. Signs of eclampsia
a. Seizure **-** Any pregnant patient who is seizing should be assumed to have eclampsia and treated as such until arrival at the hospital.

C. Treatment of eclampsia – (actively seizing)
a. High flow oxygen
b. Establish IV access per **Vascular Access and IV Therapy-Procedure Protocol**
i. Administer **magnesium sulfate** 4 gm over 10 minutes IV/IO until seizure stops**.** Administration of **magnesium sulfate** is best accomplished by adding **magnesium sulfate** 4gm to 100 or 250 ml of **NS** and infusing over approximately 10 minutes.
ii. If eclamptic seizure does not stop after **magnesium sulfate**, then refer to **Seizure-Treatment Protocol**

D. Signs of severe preeclampsia
a. BP systolic greater than 160 mmHG or diastolic greater than 110 mmHG with one or more of the associated symptoms below
i. Headache
ii. Confusion/altered mental status
iii. Vision changes including blurred vision, spots/floaters, loss of vision these symptoms are often a precursor to seizure)
iv. Right upper quadrant or epigastric pain
v. Shortness of breath/Pulmonary edema
vi. Ecchymosis suggestive of low platelets (bruising, petechiae)
vii. Vaginal bleeding suggestive of placental abruption

viii. Focal neurologic deficits suggesting hemorrhagic or thromboembolic stroke
ix. Marked peripheral edema

b. Prophylaxis treatment for severe preeclampsia
i. High flow oxygen
ii. IV access per **Vascular Access and IV Therapy-Procedure Protocol**
iii. Administer magnesium sulfate (per MCA selection)

■ Pre radio **magnesium sulfate** administration (without Medical Control contact)

☐ Post radio **magnesium sulfate** administration (contact Medical Control) prior to administration.

iv. Administer **magnesium sulfate** 4gm IV/IO. Administration of **magnesium sulfate** is best accomplished by adding **magnesium sulfate** 4gm to 100 or 250 ml of **NS** and infusing over approximately 10 minutes.

c. Immediate transport

NOTES:

1. Hyperextension means head back,
2. Hyperflexion means head to chest.
3. There are two patients to assess, manage, and transport during childbirth – request resources as appropriate.

Medication Protocols
Magnesium Sulfate

Newborn & Neonatal Assessment and Resuscitation

Aliases: newborn assessment, newborn treatment, newborn resuscitation, neonatal resuscitation.

Purpose: Infants less than 30 days old are considered neonates. This protocol is intended for assessment of newly born infants, and/or the resuscitation of newly born infants less than 30 days old.

ASSESSMENT OF NEWLY BORN INFANTS

1. History
   A. Date and time of birth
   B. Onset of symptoms
   C. Prenatal history (prenatal care, substance abuse, multiple gestation, maternal illness)
   D. Birth history (maternal fever, meconium, prolapsed or nuchal cord, bleeding)
   E. Estimated gestational age (may be based on last menstrual period)

2. Immediate Assessment & Procedures
   A. **Respiratory (R of APGAR)**
      i. Assess rate and effort (strong, weak, or absent; regular or irregular)
      ii. Absent
         a. If the baby does not breathe spontaneously, stimulate by gently rubbing its back or slapping the soles of its feet.
      iii. Respiratory distress (grunting, nasal flaring, retractions, gasping, apnea **OR** no return of spontaneous breathing after stimulation.
         a. position airway (sniffing position) and clear airway as needed
         b. If thick meconium or secretions present suction mouth then nose
         c. Initiate ventilation with appropriately sized equipment and 21% oxygen (room air)
   B. **Heart rate/pulse (P of APGAR)**(fast, slow, or absent), auscultation of chest is the preferred method
      i. If heart rate >100 beats per minute
         a. Monitor for central cyanosis, provide blow-by oxygen as needed
         b. Monitor for signs of respiratory distress. If apneic or significant distress:
            1) Initiate bag-valve-mask ventilation with room air at 40-60 breaths per minute
      ii. If heart rate < 100 beats per minute
         a. Initiate bag-valve-mask ventilation with room air at 40-60 breaths per minute
         b. Primary indicator of improvement is increased heart rate
         c. Only use minimum necessary volume to achieve chest rise
         d. If no improvement after 90 seconds, provide ventilations with supplemental oxygen (100%) until heart rate normalizes (100 or above)
      iii. If heart rate < 60 beats per minute

a. Ensure effective ventilations with supplementary **oxyge**n and adequate chest rise
b. If no improvements after 30 seconds, initiate chest compressions
   1) Two-thumb-encircling-hands technique is preferred
c. Coordinate chest compressions with positive pressure ventilation (3:1 ratio, 90 compressions and 30 breaths per minute)
d. Per MCA selection, consider intubation per **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**

C. **Color/Appearance (first A of APGAR)** (central cyanosis, peripheral cyanosis, pallor, normal)
   a. Administer blow-by oxygen for a few minutes until baby's core color is pink.

D. **Grimace (G of APGAR)**

E. **Muscle tone/activity (second A of APGAR)**(poor or strong)

3. APGAR score for witnessed deliveries, based on above assessment should be noted at one minute and five minutes after delivery.
   i. A – appearance (color)
   ii. P – pulse (heart rate)
   iii. G – grimace (reflex irritability to slap on sole of foot)
   iv. A – activity (muscle tone)
   v. R – respiration (respiratory effort)
   vi. Each parameter gets a score of 0 to 2.

APGAR SCORING

Sign	0	1	2
Appearance – skin color	Bluish or paleness	Pink or ruddy; hands or feet are blue	Pink or ruddy; entire body
Pulse – heart rate	Absent	Below 100	Over 100
Grimace – reflex irritability to foot slap	No response	Crying; some motion	Crying; vigorous
Activity – muscle tone	Limp	Some flexion of extremities	Active; good motion in extremities
Respiratory effort	Absent	Slow and Irregular	Normal; crying

4. Prevent heat lost
   A. Maintain warm environment
   B. Keep infant dry and covered with dry blankets
   C. Keep infant's head covered with infant cap
   D. Swaddle infant to mother skin to skin if infant is stable until transport
5. For patient transport, refer to **Safe Transportation of Children in Ambulances-Treatment Protocol**.

Pediatric Altered Mental Status

The purpose of this protocol is to provide for the assessment and treatment of pediatric patients with altered mental status of unknown etiology such as alcohol, trauma, poisonings, seizures, behavioral problems, stroke, environmental causes, infection, etc.

- For pediatrics less than < 24 hours old – refer to **Newborn/Neonatal Assessment and Resuscitation-Treatment Protocol**
- For critically ill patients refer **to Pediatric Crashing Patient/Impending Arrest-Treatment Protocol**

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years) utilize **MI MEDIC** for appropriate medication. dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
3. Restrain patient, if necessary, refer to **Patient Restraint-Procedure Protocol**.
4. Ensure adequate oxygenation, ventilation, and work of breathing.
   - A. Monitor SpO2
   - S B. Consider use of capnography
5. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**
6. Check temperature if febrile go to **Pediatric Fever-Treatment Protocol**
7. S Start IV/IO if needed per **Vascular Access & IV Therapy-Procedure Protocol**
8. If blood glucose < 60 mg/dl:
   - A. Altered, able to swallow AND 3 months old or older– administer **oral glucose**.
   - S B. Not alert – administer **dextrose** according to **MI MEDIC** or table below

Color	Age	Weight	Dose	Concentration	Volume		Concentration	Volume
Grey	0-2 months	3-5 kg (6-11 lbs.)	2.5g	Dextrose 12.5%	20 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	25 mL
Pink	3-6 months	6-7 kg (13-16 lbs.)	3.25g	Dextrose 25%	13 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	33 mL
Red	7-10 months	8-9 kg (17-20 lbs.)	4.25g	Dextrose 25%	17 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	43 mL
Purple	11-18 months	10-11 kg (21-25 lbs.)	5g	Dextrose 25%	20 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	50 mL
Yellow	19-35 months	12-14 kg (26-31 lbs.)	6.25g	Dextrose 25%	25 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	63 mL
White	3-4 years	15-18 kg (32-40 lbs.)	8g	Dextrose 25%	32 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	80 mL
Blue	5-6 years	19-23 kg (41-50 lbs.)	10g	Dextrose 25%	40 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	100 mL
Orange	7-9 years	24-29 kg (52-64 lbs.)	12.5g	Dextrose 50%	25 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	125 mL
Green	10-14 Years	30-36 kg (65-79 lbs.)	15g	Dextrose 50%	40 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	150 mL

Ⓢ 9. Per MCA selection, if unable to start IV, administer **glucagon** IM/IN (if available per MCA selection) according to MI-MEDIC, (may be EMT skill per MCA selection). If **MI MEDIC** is unavailable follow dosing as below.

Glucagon administration per MCA Selection

☐ Not included

	Glucagon IM *Injectable formulation ONLY* A. Patients < 5 years of age administer **glucagon** 0.5 mg IM B. Patients ≥ 5 years of age administer **glucagon** 1 mg IM	**Glucagon** IN *Intranasal formulation ONLY* **A.** Patients < 5 years of age **Do NOT Administer** B. Patients ≥ 5 years of age administer **glucagon** 3 mg IN
EMT	☐	☐
Specialist	☐	☐
Paramedic	☒	☐

*INTRANASAL GLUCAGON ADMINISTRATION: Only glucagon that is FDA-approved for nasal administration (e.g., Baqsimi(R)) may be given by IN route. Injectable glucagon is not to be administered via IN route. EMS clinicians may assist family/patient care givers in administering glucagon that is FDA-approved for IN use, if prescribed for the patient (regardless of age).

10. If patient respiratory depression persists and/or patient has not regained consciousness despite adequate oxygenation and ventilatory support administer **naloxone** per **Opioid Overdose Treatment and Prevention-Treatment Protocol**

11. Contact Medical Control for repeat **dextrose**.

12. Contact Medical Control for repeat **naloxone**.

NOTE:

1. Instructions for diluting **dextrose**
   - A. To obtain **dextrose 10%**, discard 40 ml out of one amp of D50, then draw up 40 ml of **NS** into the D50 ampule
   - B. To obtain **dextrose 12.5%,** discard 37.5 ml out of one amp of D50, then draw 37.5 ml of **NS** into the D50 ampule.
   - C. To obtain **dextrose 25%,** discard 25 ml out of one amp of D50, then draw 25 ml of **NS** into the D50 ampule.
   - D. May utilize **dextrose 10%** for all ages 5 ml/kg (0.5 gm/kg) up to 250 ml, according to **Dextrose-Medication Protocol**.
2. To avoid extravasation, a patent IV must be available for IV administration of

dextrose. **Dextrose** should always be pushed slowly (e.g., over 1-2 minutes).

Medication Protocols
Dextrose
Glucagon
Naloxone

Pediatric Respiratory Distress

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol.**
2. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable, utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
3. Assess the patient's airway.
   a. If unable to ventilate patient after airway repositioning, refer to **Foreign Body Airway Obstruction-Treatment Protocol** and/or **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol.**
   b. Respiratory Failure or Respiratory Arrest, refer to **Pediatric Crashing Patient/Impending Arrest-Treatment Protocol.**
   c. Consider anaphylaxis. Refer to **Allergic Reaction/Anaphylaxis-Treatment Protocol.**
4. Allow the patient a position of comfort that also maintains an open airway.
5. Titrate SpO2 to 94%. Have a parent assist with oxygen via blow-by or mask support if needed.
6. Airway should be managed by least invasive method possible.
7. Suction secretions if needed.
8. Consider CPAP if appropriate size available. Follow **CPAP-Procedure Protocol.**
9. Do not delay transport for interventions.
10. Attempt vascular access only if necessary for patient treatment.

<u>Suspected Bronchospasm (Wheezing):</u>

1. Assist the patient in using their own **albuterol** Inhaler, if available, prescribed to the patient, and not expired.
2. Administer **albuterol 2.5 mg/3ml** NS nebulized (Per MCA selection may be EMT skill) per **Medication Administration-Medication Protocol.**

Nebulized **albuterol** administration per MCA selection
☑ EMT

3. Consider CPAP if appropriate size available. Follow **CPAP- Procedure Protocol.**
4. In cases of respiratory failure administer **epinephrine auto-injector.**

<u>MCA Approval of **epinephrine** auto-injector IM</u>
☑ MFR

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS.

a. If child appears to weigh less than 10 kg (approximately 20 lbs.), contact medical control prior to administering epinephrine, if possible.
b. If child weighs between 10-30 kg (approximately 20-60 lbs.), administer **pediatric epinephrine auto-injector** IM.
c. If child weighs greater than 30 kg (approximately 60 lbs.), administer **epinephrine auto-injector** IM.

5. In cases of respiratory failure, administer **epinephrine** 1 mg/ml IM (per MCA selection, may be BLS or MFR skill).
NOTE: BLS not carrying epinephrine auto-injector MUST participate in draw up epinephrine.

MCA Approval of draw up **epinephrine.**
☑ MFR
☑ BLS
Personnel must complete MCA approved training prior to participating in draw up **epinephrine.**

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS.

a. If child appears to weigh less than 10 kg (approximately 20 lbs.), contact medical control prior to epinephrine if possible.
b. If child weighs between 10-30 kg (approximately 60 lbs.), administer **epinephrine** (concentration of 1mg/1mL) 0.15 mg (0.15mL) IM
c. If child weighs 30 kg or greater; administer **epinephrine** (concentration of 1mg/1mL) 0.3 mg (0.3 mL) IM

6. If available per MCA selection, administer **prednisone** 50 mg PO to children > 6 years of age.

Additional Medication Option:
☐ **Prednisone** 50 mg tablet PO
(Children > 6 y/o)

a. If prednisone is not available, patient is ≤ 6 years of age, or patient is unable to receive medication PO, administer **methylprednisolone** 2 mg/kg IV/IO/IM.

Stridor/Suspected Croup:

1. Croup is most common in children 6 months to 6 years of age.
2. Commonly associated with recent upper airway infection or fever.

3. If foreign body is suspected and unable to be removed, contact Medical Control prior to administration of nebulized **racepinephrine/epinephrine.** See **Foreign Body Airway Obstruction-Treatment Protocol.**
4. Consider humidified oxygen.
5. If patient presents with stridor at rest without suspected airway obstruction, administer nebulized **racepinephrine/epinephrine** per MCA selection (Medical Control contact not required):

MCA Selection
☑ **Racepinephrine** 2.25% inhalation solution via nebulizer Administer by placing 0.5 mL of **Racepinephrine** 2.25% inhalation solution in nebulizer and dilute with 3 mL of normal saline.
☑ **Epinephrine** 5 mg (1mg/1ml) nebulized

6. Do not delay transport.

Respiratory Failure or Arrest:

1. Ventilate the patient using an appropriately sized BVM with supplemental oxygen.
   a. Chest rise is the best indicator of successful ventilation.
   b. Ventilate at a rate appropriate for the patient:
      i. Infant: 30 breaths per minute
      ii. Child: 20 breaths per minute
   c. Utilize capnography per **End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol** to maintain end tidal CO2 35-45 mmHg.
2. BVM is the preferred method of ventilation for patients under 8 years old.
   a. When unable to ventilate with BVM and basic airway adjuncts, consider advanced airway. See **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol.**
3. If opioid overdose is suspected, administer **naloxone** according to MI-MEDIC cards. If MI-MEDIC is unavailable, administer **naloxone** per **Opioid Overdose Treatment and Prevention-Treatment Protocol**.
4. Monitor EKG and refer to **Pediatric Crashing Patient/Impending Arrest-Treatment Protocol** or appropriate cardiac protocol as required.

Medication Protocols

Albuterol, Epinephrine, Methylprednisolone, Prednisone, Racepinephrine

Pediatric Fever

This protocol is intended to assist EMS providers in reducing fever in the pediatric patients prior to arrival to the emergency department**. Fever is defined as a temperature of 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius) or greater.** Emergency management of the febrile child involves an assessment to determine if any associated problems are present which may require emergency treatment.

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
3. Obtain baseline temperature and document method used.
    a. Children less 60 days old require a documented rectal temperature (including time temperature obtained) prior to antipyretic administration.
4. Administer antipyretic according to MCA selection

MCA Antipyretic Selection (Must select at least one) ■ **Ibuprofen (children > 6 months of age)** ■ **Acetaminophen**

5. Administer i**buprofen** if child is over 6 months old, has not been given **ibuprofen** (e.g., Motrin/Advil) or any medication containing ibuprofen (i.e., cold medication) in the last 6 hours and is alert.
    i. If patient's weight is known, utilize that weight and MI-MEDIC for dosing.
    ii. If patient's weight is not available, utilize length-based tape and MI-MEDIC for dosing.
    iii. If MI-MEDIC is not available, use dosing chart below.

OR

6. Administer **acetaminophen** if the child has not been given **acetaminophen** (e.g., Tylenol) or any medication containing acetaminophen (i.e., cold medication) in last four (4) hours and is alert, and:
    i. If patient's weight is known, utilize that weight and MI-MEDIC for dosing.
    ii. If patient's weight is not available, utilize length-based tape and MI-MEDIC for dosing
    iii. If MI-Medic is not available, use dosing chart below.
7. If any question concerning alertness or ability to swallow, **DO NOT ADMINISTER.**
8. Dosing questions should be directed to online medical control.

Children's Elixir Dosing Table			
Child's Weight	Child's Age	**Acetaminophen** 160 mg/5mL	**Ibuprofen** 100 mg/5mL
3-5 kg (6-12 lbs.)	0-2 mos.	1.25 mL (40 mg)	DO NOT GIVE
6-7 kg (13-16 lbs.)	3-6 mos.	3 mL (96 mg)	DO NOT GIVE
8-9 kg (17-20 lbs.)	7-10 mos.	4 mL (128 mg)	4 mL (80 mg)
10-11 kg (21-25 lbs.)	11-18 mos.	5 mL (160 mg)	5 mL (100 mg)
12-14 kg (26-31 lbs.)	19 mos.-35 mos.	6 mL (192 mg)	6 mL (120 mg)
15-18 kg (32-40 lbs.)	3-4 yrs.	7 mL (224 mg)	7.5 mL (150 mg)
19-23 kg (41-51 lbs.)	5-6 yrs.	9 mL (288 mg)	9.5 mL (190 mg)
24-29 kg (52-64 lbs.)	7-9 yrs.	12 mL (384 mg)	13 mL (260 mg)
30-36 kg (65-79 lbs.)	10-14 yrs.	15 mL (480 mg)	15 mL (300 mg)

Medication Protocols
Acetaminophen
Ibuprofen

Protocol Source/References: http://assets.babycenter.com/ims/Content/first-year-health-guide_acetaminophen_chart_pdf.pdf

Pediatric Seizures

1. Follow **General Pre-Hospital Care – Treatment Protocol**
2. For focal seizures, contact Medical Control
3. **IF PATIENT IS ACTIVELY SEIZING (GENERALIZED TONIC-CLONIC):**
   A. Protect patient from injury
   B. Maintain airway and provide supplemental oxygen
   C. Administer **midazolam** according to the **MI-MEDIC** Cards
      i. If **MI-MEDIC** is unavailable, administer **midazolam** 0.1 mg/kg IM, maximum single dose 10 mg
      ii. If IV established prior to seizure activity, administer midazolam 0.05 mg/kg IV/IO, maximum single dose of 5 mg
      iii. Monitor Spo2, EKG, and waveform capnography (**per End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring – Procedure Protocol**) after midazolam administration
   D. Consider trauma; If evidence or suspicion of trauma, treat according to applicable protocol in addition to treating seizures
   E. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing – Procedure Protocol**)
      i. Start IV/IO if needed
      ii. Administer **dextrose** according to **MI-MEDIC** when blood glucose is <60 mg/dL
         1. If **MI-MEDIC** is unavailable, utilize the table below

Color	Age	Weight	Dose	Concentration	Volume		Concentration	Volume
Grey	0-2 months	3-5 kg (6-11 lbs.)	2.5g	Dextrose 12.5%	20 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	25 mL
Pink	3-6 months	6-7 kg (13-16 lbs.)	3.25g	Dextrose 25%	13 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	33 mL
Red	7-10 months	8-9 kg (17-20 lbs.)	4.25g	Dextrose 25%	17 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	43 mL
Purple	11-18 months	10-11 kg (21-25 lbs.)	5g	Dextrose 25%	20 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	50 mL
Yellow	19-35 months	12-14 kg (26-31 lbs.)	6.25g	Dextrose 25%	25 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	63 mL
White	3-4 years	15-18 kg (32-40 lbs.)	8g	Dextrose 25%	32 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	80 mL
Blue	5-6 years	19-23 kg (41-50 lbs.)	10g	Dextrose 25%	40 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	100 mL
Orange	7-9 years	24-29 kg (52-64 lbs.)	12.5g	Dextrose 50%	25 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	125 mL
Green	10-14 Years	30-36 kg (65-79 lbs.)	15g	Dextrose 50%	40 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	150 mL

iii. If unable to start IV, administer **glucagon** IM/IN (if available per MCA selection), (may be EMT skill per MCA selection)

1. If **MI-MEDIC** is unavailable, utilize the table below

Glucagon administration per MCA Selection

☐ Not included

	Glucagon IM *Injectable formulation ONLY* A. Patients < 5 years of age administer **glucagon** 0.5 mg IM B. Patients ≥ 5 years of age administer **glucagon** 1 mg IM	**Glucagon** IN *Intranasal formulation ONLY* **A.** Patients < 5 years of age **Do NOT Administer** B. Patients ≥ 5 years of age administer **glucagon** 3 mg IN
EMT	☐	☐
Specialist	☐	☐
Paramedic	☒	☐

*INTRANASAL GLUCAGON ADMINISTRATION: Only glucagon that is FDA-approved for nasal administration (e.g., Baqsimi(R)) may be given by IN route. Injectable glucagon is not to be administered via IN route. EMS clinicians may assist family/patient care givers in administering glucagon that is FDA-approved for IN use, if prescribed for the patient (regardless of age).

F. If seizure persists 10 minutes after initial dose of **midazolam** and correction of low blood glucose, repeat **midazolam** one time (per MCA selection)

☒ Pre-radio **midazolam** administration (without Medical Control contact)

☐ Post-radio **midazolam** administration (contact Medical Control prior to administration)

i. 0.1 mg/kg IM, maximum single dose of 10 mg
OR
ii. If IV available, 0.05 mg/kg IV/IO, maximum single dose of 5 mg

G. If seizures persist after second dose, consider underlying causes and contact Medical Control for further instructions

4. **IF PATIENT IS NOT ACTIVELY SEIZING**, monitor and treat known underlying causes, if possible
   A. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing – Procedure Protocol**) and treat as outlined above (3. E.)

i. If blood glucose <60 mg/dL:
   1. Altered, able to swallow, AND 3 months old or older – Administer oral glucose
   2. Not Alert – administer dextrose according to **MI-MEDIC** or table above

B. Check temperature and refer to **Pediatric Fever – Treatment Protocol**, if applicable
C. Monitor oxygenation and mental status, administer oxygen to maintain 94% SpO2, including ventilatory support as needed according to the **Airway Management – Procedure Protocol**
   i. For patients with respiratory depression and high suspicion o opioid involvement, administer **naloxone** per **Opioid Overdose Treatment and Prevention – Treatment Protocol**
D. Consider trauma; if evidence or suspicion of trauma, treat according to applicable protocol
E. Keep environment safe for the patient, padding around the patient if possible

NOTES:

1. Instructions for diluting **dextrose**:
   A. To obtain **dextrose** 10%, discard 40 ml out of one p of D50, then draw up 40 ml of NS into the D50 ampule
   B. To obtain **dextrose** 12.5%, discard 37.5 ml out of one amp of D50, then draw 37.5 ml of NS into the D50 ampule
   C. To obtain **dextrose** 25%, discard 25 ml out of one amp of D50, then draw 25 ml of NS into the D50 ampule
   D. May utilize 10% for all ages 5 ml/kg (0.5 gm/kg) up to 250 ml, according to **Dextrose-Medication Protocol**
2. To avoid extravasation, a patent IV must be available for IV administration of **dextrose**. **Dextrose** should always be pushed slowly (e.g., over 1-2 minutes)

Medication Protocols
Dextrose
Glucagon
Midazolam
Naloxone

Safe Transportation of Children in Ambulances

Safe transportation of children in ambulances is very important. This protocol will serve as a guideline to the safe transportation of children in an ambulance. These are a limited set of circumstances that may not fit every situation.

Definitions:

1. Child Restraint System (CRS) is a device that is designed for child safety in any mode of transportation (e.g., vehicle, airplane, ambulance, etc.). This includes:
2. Vehicle CRS such as car seats that are used in personal vehicles (e.g., forward and rearward facing and booster seats
3. Ambulance Child Restraints (ACR) are a subset of CRS and are a specific type of child restraint system that is designed to be used in ambulances and on ambulance stretchers. ACR is not a brand name and devices that meet the definition of ACR and are approved by the MCA may be utilized.
    a. An ACR does NOT include car seats that were designed for use in personal vehicles.

Criteria for Transport

1. This protocol applies pediatric patients who are of a height/weight that require the use of a CRS.
2. Any pediatric patient that requires a CRS that is transported in an ambulance **must be in an ACR.**
    a. When not transported in an ACR, this must be documented as such and reported to the MCA.
3. This protocol is based on recommendations, as published by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), for the transportation of children in five possible situations:
    a. The transport of a non-patient pediatric passenger, accompanying an injured or ill patient
    b. The transport of a pediatric patient whose condition does *not* require continuous and/or intensive medical monitoring or intervention.
    c. The transport of a pediatric patient who *does* require continuous and/or intensive monitoring or intervention.
    d. The transport of a pediatric patient whose condition requires spinal motion restriction and/or lying flat, refer to **Spinal Precautions-Procedure Protocol**
    e. The transport of a pediatric patient who require transport as part of a multiple patient transport (newborn with mother, multiple children, etc.)

Procedure

1. **Transport patient on ambulance stretcher secured with an ACR.**
2. The child's height and weight will be considered when determining an appropriate ACR, following manufacturers recommendations.
3. When use of ACR is unavailable, unachievable or is detrimental see situational guidelines below, document as such and report to the MCA.

Situation Guidelines: Alternatives for consideration during catastrophic situations when ACR use is unavailable or unachievable (must be documented as such and reported to the MCA). Follow in order of operation until an achievable transport method is arrived at.

1. Transport of an uninjured/not ill child accompanying an injured or ill patient (in this order)
    a. Arrange for transport in a vehicle other than an emergency ground ambulance in a size-appropriate, properly installed, undamaged CRS.
    b. Request an ACR equipped transporting vehicle.
    c. Transport in an ambulance in the front passenger seat in a size-appropriate, properly installed, undamaged CRS. Airbags must off and seat moved to the furthest back position.
    d. Transport in an ambulance in a forward-facing EMS provider's seat/ captain's chair, in a size-appropriate, properly installed, undamaged CRS.
    e. Transport in an ambulance in rear-facing EMS provider's seat in a size-appropriate, properly installed, undamaged CRS.

2. Transport of an ill/injured child that does *not* require continuous intensive medical monitoring or interventions (in this order)
    a. Request an ACR equipped transporting vehicle if patient's condition allows.
    b. Transport the child in a size-appropriate undamaged CRS secured appropriately on ambulance stretcher.
    c. Transport in the forward-facing EMS provider's seat/ captain's chair, in a size-appropriate, properly installed, undamaged CRS.
    d. Transport in the rear-facing EMS provider's seat in a size-appropriate, properly installed, undamaged CRS.
    e. Secure the child to the ambulance stretcher, using three horizontal restraints across the child's chest, pelvis, and lower extremities and one vertical restraint across each of the child's shoulders. The ambulance stretcher should be positioned (subject to the manufacturer's specifications) to provide for the child's comfort based upon the child's injuries and/or illness and to allow for appropriate medical care.

3. Transport of an ill/injured child who *does* require continuous intensive monitoring or intervention.
    a. Request an ACR equipped transporting vehicle if patient's condition allows.
    b. Secure the child to the ambulance stretcher, using three horizontal restraints across the child's chest, pelvis, and lower extremities and one vertical restraint across each of the child's shoulders. The ambulance stretcher should be positioned (subject to the manufacturer's specifications) to provide for the child's comfort based upon the child's injuries and/or illness and to allow for appropriate medical care.

4. Transport of an ill/injured child who requires spinal motion restriction or lying flat.
    a. Request an ACR equipped transporting vehicle and follow **Spinal Precautions-Procedure Protocol**
    b. If the child is already secured to a spine board and it is detrimental to remove the child from the device, ensure padding is added as needed and secure to the ambulance stretcher (i.e., extrication prior to arrival of transporting ambulance). See **Spinal Precautions-Procedure Protocol.**

5. Transport of a child or children requiring transport as part of a multiple patient transport (newborn with mother, multiple children, etc.)
    a. Transport each as a single patient according to the guidance provided for situations 1 through 4. Use additional units to accomplish safe transport.
    b. For mother and newborn, both are considered patients.
        i. Prevent hypothermia of the newborn immediately and continuously.
        ii. Where the mother does not have complications arising from delivery, transport the newborn in an ACR on the ambulance stretcher and the mother in the rear-facing EMS provider seat.
        iii. Where the mother has complications resulting from delivery and is in need of positioning on the ambulance stretcher, transport the newborn in an approved size-appropriate car seat in the rear-facing EMS provider seat with a belt-path that prevents both lateral and forward movement under continuous monitoring, securing the mother to the ambulance stretcher.

Protocol Source/References: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (2012). Working group best-practice recommendations for the safe transportation of children in emergency ground ambulances. https://www.nasemso.org/Committees/STC/documents/NHTSA-Safe-Transportation-of-Children-in-Ambulances-2012.pdf

Purpose: EMS frequently encounters patients that are critically ill and quickly deteriorating to the point of cardiac or respiratory arrest. Deterioration can often occur while packaging and loading these patients. It is important to rapidly recognize the deteriorating patient and taking immediate action to stabilize the condition prior to loading and transporting. The following timeline provides a prioritization of the goal-directed treatments to stabilize the patient and prevent deterioration.

1. **Criteria: Patient ≤ 14 years of age**
   a. Inclusion:
      i. Patient in whom cardiac or respiratory arrest appears imminent
      ii. Patient with provider impression of critical illness, including new onset altered mental status, airway compromise or severe respiratory distress/failure,(cyanosis, severe retractions, head bobbing,grunting, respiratory rate extremes per age-adjusted normal MI-MEDIC), and/or signs and symptoms of shock/poor perfusion. (capillary refill greater than 3 seconds, tachycardia or hypotension per age-adjusted normal on MI-MEDIC).
   b. Exclusion:
      i. Life-threatening trauma that has not been corrected (i.e., exsanguination, pneumothorax, etc.)
2. **Critical Actions (within First 5 Minutes)**
   a. Airway
      i. Open airway manually. For child <2 years old, place padding under shoulders (align auditory meatus with sternal notch).
      ii. Insert nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal Airway as indicated/tolerated if not following commands (GCS motor <6), as indicated/tolerated if GCS <9, or no response to verbal stimuli per the **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**.
   b. Breathing
      i. If respiratory failure or distress, sit patient up if tolerated and not contraindicated by suspected spine injury. keep the patient calm and allow them to maintain a position of comfort, if possible.
      ii. Provide high-flow oxygen per the **Oxygen Administration-Procedure Protocol.**
         A. If respirations are <10 per minute, ventilate by BVM at 15LPM. Two-person, two-handed technique is most effective and is highly recommended if the number of providers allows.
         B. If respirations are inadequate, ventilate by BVM at 15LPM. Administer ventilations guided by chest rise. Two-person, two-

handed technique is most effective and is highly recommended if the number of providers allows.

iii. If respirations are >10 but inadequate, apply CPAP for respiratory distress/hypoxia if appropriate size CPAP available. Refer to **CPAP-Procedure Protocol** for age/size requirements.

iv. Respirations may be assisted with BVM in sitting position if patient tolerates.

v. Consider PPV by BVM if not following commands or SpO2 <90%

vi. If respirations appear adequate, but the patient is not following commands or SpO2 persistently less than 90%, consider ventilation by BVM with 15LPM oxygen

vii. Administer ventilations guided by chest rise. Two-person, two-handed technique is most effective and is highly recommended if the number of providers allows.

S vii. Consider waveform capnography if appropriate per **End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**

c. Circulation

i. Reference MI-MEDIC cards for age-adjusted expected blood pressure and heart rate ranges.

ii. If bradycardic (HR <60), optimize ventilation/oxygenation. Refer to the **Pediatric Bradycardia-Treatment Protocol.**

S iii. Emergent IV/IO access - Limit IV attempts to 2 total. For unresponsive or severely compromised pediatrics, IO can be the initial attempt.

d. Monitoring

i. NIBP (cycle every 3 minutes)

ii. SpO2

S iii. Continuous capnography per **End Tidal Carbon Dioxide-Procedure Protocol**.

iv. EKG

3. Immediate actions within First 10 Minutes

a. Circulation

S i. If evidence of poor perfusion, administer **NS** or **LR** 20 mL/kg bolus (unless cardiogenic shock suspected i.e., JVD, hepatomegaly, abdominal distension, crackles, etc.).

S A. If suspected cardiogenic shock, administer 5-10 mL/kg **NS** bolus instead and contact Medical Control.

ii. If dysrhythmia is thought to be primary cause of shock, contact Medical Control to discuss further interventions (electrical therapy with cardioversion or pacing, etc.).

4. **Actions within First 15 Minutes**
    a. Re-assess response to treatments, including capillary refill with vital signs
        i. Recheck vitals and listen to lungs following fluid bolus.
        A. If decreasing oxygen saturations, crackles, or worsening respiratory distress —STOP fluid bolus and contact Medical Control immediately.
            i. Consider starting vasopressors per **Shock-Treatment Protocol**.
    b. Circulation
        i. Repeat **NS** or **LR** 20 ml/kg bolus if indicated, maximum total dose 40 ml/kg.
        ii. If bradycardia (HR <60), optimize ventilation/oxygenation and refer to the **Pediatric Bradycardia-Treatment Protocol**
        iii. If no response to fluids, follow **Shock-Treatment Protocol**
5. **Actions within First 20 Minutes**
    a. Re-assess response to treatments
    b. Circulation
        i. Continue fluids as indicated by **Shock-Treatment Protocol** or contact Medical Control
        ii. Continue vasopressors (push-dose) as indicated by **Shock-Treatment Protocol** or contact Medical Control
    c. Airway
        i. Insert advanced airway, if indicated and appropriate size available, per **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol.**
6. Once critical and immediate actions have been completed: move the patient to ambulance for transport. Transport may be initiated earlier per provider discretion.

Notes:

1. The specific lengths of time listed are approximate to provide a sense of urgency and to prioritize actions. Provider safety is of utmost importance. Care for these patients should be given as quickly as possible, but safety considerations and the scene environment may lead to times that are longer than these stated goals. When conditions make it impossible to meet these goals, the reasons should be documented.

2. Actions listed should be simultaneous and not in any specific order. As critical actions are performed, transport may be initiated. However, transport should not supersede initiation of life saving intervention.

3. The concepts/actions listed can also be used in conjunction with the **Pediatric Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)-Treatment Protocol** to prioritize key interventions prior to transport of cardiac arrest patients with ROSC.

MCA Quality Improvement Performance Parameters:

1. Review all cases of cardiac arrest witnessed by (in presence of) EMS providers for compliance with this protocol.

2. Ensure that specific treatments also follow other appropriate protocols, e.g., Airway Management, Shock, Tachycardia, Bradycardia, etc.

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services | Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS and Systems of Care

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Protocols

Adult Cardiac

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Protocol Number	Protocol Name
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5.5	Chest Pain/Acute Coronary Syndrome
5.6	Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)

Cardiac Arrest – General

This protocol should be followed for adult cardiac arrests. Medical cardiac arrest patients undergoing attempted resuscitation should not be transported unless return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) is achieved, transport is ordered by Medical Control, or otherwise specified in protocol.

- If an arrest is of a known traumatic origin, refer to the **Traumatic Arrest -Treatment Protocol**.
- If it is unknown whether the arrest is traumatic or medical, and the patient does not meet dead on scene criteria per **Dead on Scene Termination of Resuscitation-Procedure Protocol**, start CPR and continue with this protocol.
- If patient is hypothermic refer to **Hypothermia/Frostbite-Treatment Protocol** for warming techniques when applicable.
- Patients displaying a Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order, bracelet, or necklace; or valid Michigan Physician Orders for Scope of Treatment (MI POST) – follow **DNR-Procedure Protocol** or **MI-POST-Procedure Protocol** accordingly.
- Cardiac arrest patients undergoing resuscitation should only be moved if the scene is unsafe, the physical location of the patient does not permit appropriate treatment, or under a direct medical control order.

HIGH QUALITY CPR & DEFIBRILLATION

Focus should be on prompt defibrillation and effective chest compressions.

- CPR and electrical therapy should be consistent with current American Heart Association guidelines. For all patients, **anterior/posterior placement** of pads is preferred and should be used, if possible, and if defibrillation not delayed.
- For all devices defibrillate with energy levels following manufacturers' recommendations.
    - If unknown use the maximum available

Excellent CPR is a priority:

- Keep pauses in CPR to a minimum by checking rhythm when rotating rescuer doing compressions and by avoiding pauses in CPR during airway management and other interventions. CPR pauses should be kept to less than 10 seconds.
- Use End Tidal Carbon Dioxide (ETCO2) monitoring throughout resuscitation.
- CPR initial sequence is CAB (Compressions, Airway, Breathing), except in drowning or obvious respiratory cause which should use the ABC (Airway, Breathing, Compressions) sequence.
- Chest compression rate is 100 to 120/min.
- Chest compression depth for adults is 2 inches (5 cm
- Compressions and ventilations in a ratio of 30:2
- Supraglottic airways are an acceptable primary advanced airway device (i.e., considered at least as good as endotracheal intubation) for patients in cardiac arrest with exceptions noted in the **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol.**

- Transition to continuous compressions with asynchronous ventilations every 6 seconds after placement of an advanced airway.
- Allow complete chest recoil after each compression.
- Minimize interruptions in compressions. Reassess rhythm and pulses every 2 minutes or when prompted by defibrillator.
- Avoid hyperventilation.
- Minimize compression pauses during defibrillation by doing compressions while defibrillator is charging (if device allows) and restart compressions immediately after defibrillation.
- For pregnant patients, a rescuer should manually displace the uterus to the patient's left during CPR.
    - Pregnant patients may be difficult to ventilate due to increased intrabdominal pressure, monitor end tidal CO2 and SpO2
- Change rescuers doing compressions at least every 2 minutes to avoid fatigue.
- After advanced airway placement, and if personnel available, consider positioning 2 personnel (one each side) to quickly alternate in compressions (100 per person then alternate) without pauses.

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Prior to advanced airway placement, utilize ventilation periods to visualize the ECG rhythm without compression artifact, this will allow you to plan for the assessment period at the end of the two-minute CPR cycle.
2. If AED has been applied by BLS personnel, skip to appropriate place in protocol that incorporates previous care. ALS personnel should switch to manual defibrillator after initial AED defibrillation or place AED in manual mode.

PROCEDURE

1. Request additional assistance, as needed, and initiate ALS response, if available.
2. Confirm Arrest
    a. Assess breathing (cardiac arrest patients may have gasping or agonal breathing).
    b. Check a carotid/femoral pulse for not more than 10 seconds. If uncertain if pulse is present, initiate CPR.
    c. Patients with Left Ventricular Assist Device (LVAD) **refer to LVAD- Procedure Protocol**
3. Initiate CPR or continue CPR; apply and use AED/defibrillator (per **Electrical Therapy-Procedure Protocol**) as soon as available.
4. Ensure high quality CPR
    a. Manual chest compressions remain the standard of care for the treatment of cardiac arrest. Mechanical chest compression devices may only be used as alternative to conventional CPR in specific settings where the delivery of high-quality manual compressions may be challenging or dangerous for the

provider (e.g., inadequate numbers of rescuers available, CPR during hypothermic cardiac arrest, CPR in a moving ambulance). See **Mechanical Chest Compression Device-Procedure Protocol** (MCA Optional Protocol)

b. An impedance threshold device may be utilized during CPR, if available. Device should be discontinued immediately upon return of spontaneous circulation. See **Impedance Threshold Device-Procedure Protocol** (MCA Optional Protocol)

c. An FDA-approved Active Compression-Decompression CPR device may be used, if available, in accordance with manufacturer's instruction for use and should be used in conjunction with an ITD (see **Active Compression-Decompression-Procedure Protocol**)

5. Establish a patent airway, maintaining C-Spine precaution if indicated, using appropriate airway adjuncts and high flow oxygen**.** See **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol.**
   a. Initiate bag-valve-mask ventilation
      i. 2-person bag-valve-mask ventilation with oral airway should be used
      ii. If only 2 rescuers, rescuer performing compressions can squeeze bag while 2nd rescuer maintains face to mask seal with both hands.
   b. Consider advanced airway (supraglottic or endotracheal) placement without interrupting chest compressions to allow for continuous compressions.
      i. Confirm placement through EtCO2 and physical examination
      ii. Ventilations delivered asynchronously at 10 breaths per minute or 1 breath every 6 seconds when using an advanced airway.
6. Reassess ABC's as indicated by rhythm or patient condition change. Pulse checks should take no more than 10 seconds. If no pulse after 10 seconds, assume pulselessness, continue CPR beginning with compressions.
7. Continuously monitor $EtCO_2$ per MCA selection in **End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**.
   a. EtCO2 of 0 is indicative of failed airway.
   b. If EtCO2 is <10 mmHG, attempt to improve CPR quality. If CPR quality good, may indicate futility state.
   c. Monitor EtCO2 for trends and indications of patient status.
8. Start an IV/IO **NS** or **LR** KVO. If IV is attempted and is unsuccessful, after 2 attempts start an IO line per **Vascular Access & IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol.**
   a. Give one liter **NS** or **LR** bolus, monitor for pulmonary edema. May repeat bolus as necessary to a maximum of 2 liters.
9. Administer **epinephrine** 1 mg/10 ml administering 1 mg IV/IO every 3 to 5 minutes.
10. Administer antidysrhythmic according to rhythm check
    a. For Ventricular Fibrillation (VF, pulseless Ventricular Tachycardia (VT), or multiple AED defibrillations, per MCA selection, administer **amiodarone** 300 mg IV/IO or **lidocaine** 1 mg/kg IV/IO

Per MCA Selection

- **amiodarone** 300 mg IV/IO (May repeat once 150 mg IV/IO)
- **lidocaine** 1 mg/kg IV/IO (May repeat, every 5-10 minutes, 0.5 mg/kg, up to total dose of 3 mg/kg)

b. For suspected torsades de pointes administer **magnesium sulfate** 2 g IV/IO

11. Consider and treat reversible causes of cardiac arrest. NOTE: Sodium bicarbonate and calcium chloride are not to be routinely given in cardiac arrest UNLESS clear reason to suspect conditions below.
    a. If known or highly suspected tricyclic antidepressant overdose, administer:
        i. **sodium bicarbonate** 1 mEq/kg IV/IO
    b. If known or highly suspected hyperkalemia (e.g., dialysis patient, EKG changes) administer:
        i. **calcium chloride** (10%) 1 gm/10 mL IV/IO
        ii. FLUSH line with 20 mL **NS** between calcium chloride and sodium bicarbonate administration
        iii. **sodium bicarbonate** 1 mEq/kg IV/IO
    c. Assess for tension pneumothorax or misplaced ETT:
        i. If tension pneumothorax suspected, perform needle decompression per **Pleural Decompression-Procedure Protocol**.
    d. If known or highly suspected opioid overdose
        i. Patent airway and adequate ventilation takes precedence over pharmacological interventions.
        ii. Consider **naloxone** 2 mg IV/IO or 2-4 mg IN refer to **Opioid Overdose Treatment and Prevention-Treatment Protocol**
12. If sustained ROSC is achieved refer to **Return of Spontaneous Circulation-Treatment Protocol**
    a. Reassess for ROSC (check pulses) if $EtCO_2$ abruptly increases by more than 10 mmHg.
13. If ROSC is not achieved, continue resuscitation while contacting Medical Control
    a. BLS/LALS: If ROSC has not been achieved and ALS is not available or is delayed, contact Medical Control after **20 minutes** of high-quality CPR for further direction AND before initiating transport. Continue high quality CPR unless directed otherwise by Medical Control per **Dead on Scene & Termination of Resuscitation Protocol**.
    b. ALS: If ROSC is not present after **30 minutes of ALS time** contact Medical Control for further direction AND before initiating transport.
    c. Continue high quality CPR unless directed otherwise by Medical Control per **Dead on Scene & Termination of Resuscitation Protocol**.

Notes:

1. Chest Compression Fraction (CCF) is the proportion of time during cardiac arrest when compressions are being performed. CCF should be as high as possible, ideally greater than 80% [American Heart Association, ACLS (2020), pg.115].

2. Document tube placement confirmation by $EtCO_2$ and by auscultation as described above and/or use of other MCA approved secondary confirmation device.
3. Identify and communicate to Medical Control potentially reversible causes. Treat EMS reversible causes, using other protocols, as applicable.
    A. Hyper/hypokalemia (known renal failure), other metabolic disorders
    B. Hypothermia
    C. Hypovolemia (including vomiting/diarrhea)
    D. Hypoxia
    E. Hydrogen ion excess (acidosis)
    F. Toxins/ overdose (e.g., beta-blocker or calcium channel-blocker)
    G. Tamponade
    H. Tension pneumothorax
    I. Thrombosis (pulmonary or coronary)
4. Routine use of **sodium bicarbonate** and **calcium chloride** in cardiac arrest is not indicated.
5. If ROSC is achieved refer to **Return of Spontaneous Circulation -Treatment Protocol**
    A. Where available transport to an interventional cardiac catheterization facility, per MCA Transport Protocol

<u>Medication Protocols:</u>
Amiodarone
Calcium Chloride
Epinephrine
Lidocaine
Magnesium Sulfate
Naloxone
Sodium Bicarbonate

Protocol Source/References: Highlights of the 2020 AHA Guidelines Update for CPR and ECC

Bradycardia

This protocol is for paramedic use only

This is a protocol for patients with serious symptomatic bradycardia, defined as patients with heart rate less than 60 bpm and hypotension, or shock. Titrate treatments to a heart rate above 60 bpm. If the patient remains hypotensive, refer to the **Shock Treatment Protocol**.

1. Follow the **General Pre-Hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Administer **atropine** 1 mg IV/IO rapid push repeating every 3-5 minutes to a total dose of 3 mg IV/IO, until a heart rate of greater than 60/minute is reached.
3. Transcutaneous pacing (TCP) when available may be initiated prior to establishment of IV access and/or before **atropine** begins to take effect. Pacing is the treatment of choice for high degree A-V block (second-degree Type II, or third-degree), apply pacer pads. Follow the **Electrical Therapy- Procedure Protocol.**
4. Per MCA selection, provide sedation per **Patient Procedural Sedation-Procedure Protocol**
5. For patients with persistent symptomatic bradycardia, administer **epinephrine** by push dose (dilute boluses)
    a. Prepare (10 mcg/mL) by adding 1mL of 1mg/10mL **epinephrine** in 9mL **NS**, then:
        i. Administer 10-20 mcg (1-2 mL **epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO
        ii. Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes
        iii. Titrate SBP greater than 90 mmHg

Notes:

1. Consider possible etiologies:
    A. Hyper/hypokalemia, other metabolic disorders
    B. Hypothermia
    C. Hypovolemia (including vomiting/diarrhea)
    D. Hypoxia
    E. Hydrogen ion excess (acidosis)
    F. Toxins/ overdose (e.g., beta-blocker or calcium channel-blocker)
    G. Tamponade
    H. Tension pneumothorax
    I. Thrombosis (pulmonary or coronary)
2. Transcutaneous pacemaker electrode pads may be applied to these patients without initiating pacing so that the pacemaker is ready if patient condition deteriorates.
3. For symptomatic high-degree (second-degree Type II, or third-degree) AV block, begin pacing without delay.
4. Heart transplant patients may not respond to **atropine**

<u>Medication Protocols</u>
Atropine
Epinephrine

Protocol Source/References: Highlights of the 2020 AHA Guidelines Update for CPR and ECC

Tachycardia

This protocol is for paramedic use only

Aliases: Supraventricular Tachycardia (SVT), Ventricular Tachycardia (VT or V-Tach), Atrial Fibrillation with Rapid Ventricular Response (A-Fib with RVR)

- This protocol is used for the care of patients with persistent tachycardia (ventricular rate greater than or equal to 150/minute) where the tachycardia is believed to be the primary cause of the patient's symptoms.
- For rates <150, believed to be causing symptoms, contact Medical Control for possible orders. It is not intended to treat tachycardia that is secondary to underlying conditions (i.e., dehydration, trauma, sepsis, or toxins). Consultation with online medical control should be considered for complex patients in whom the cause of the arrhythmia is not obvious.
- Unstable patients may be defined as those with a tachycardia with: hypotension, acutely altered mental status, signs of shock, significant ischemic chest discomfort, shortness of breath, or pulmonary edema that is likely due to the arrhythmia. Unstable patients will usually have a ventricular rate >150 BPM.
- Note: Unstable patients with compensatory sinus tachycardia may resemble tachycardic arrhythmias but should not be treated as such. Treat underlying cause.
- **Adenosine** is only used for regular monomorphic tachycardic rhythm

1. Follow the **General Pre-Hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Identify and treat reversible causes.
3. Determine if patient is stable or unstable.

UNSTABLE

1. Prepare for immediate cardioversion. In conscious patients consider sedation prior to electrical cardioversion per **Patient Procedural Sedation-Procedure Protocol**
2. Electrical cardioversion
   a. Perform synchronized cardioversion according to manufacturer recommendations.
   b. If unable to deliver synchronized cardioversion in polymorphic V Tach (including Torsades), defibrillate (cardiovert without synchronization) according to manufacturer recommendations (or device maximum energy dose)
   c. Contact medical control if the patient does not convert at maximum energy, for additional orders.

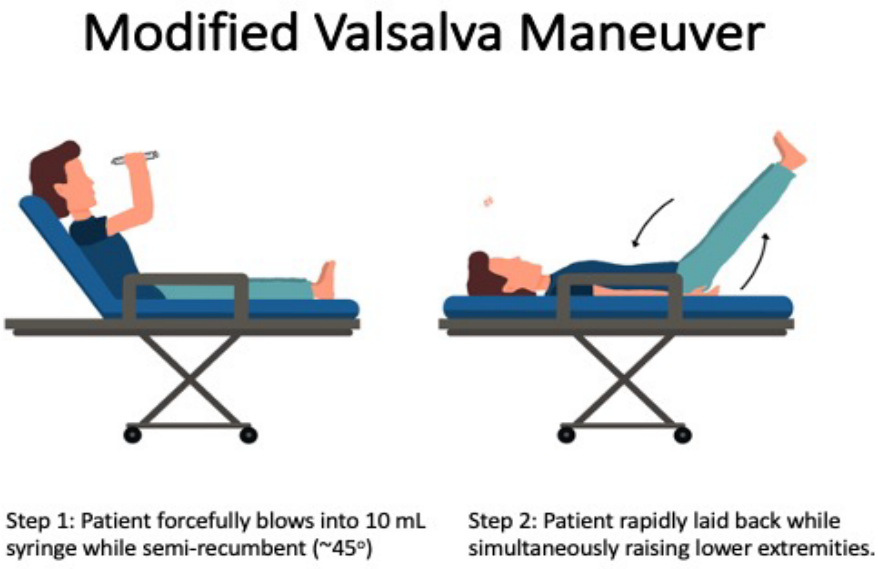
STABLE (But Symptomatic)

1. If at any point a patient becomes unstable, go to UNSTABLE section, and perform synchronized cardioversion.
2. Start an IV **NS** KVO. A large bore antecubital IV is preferred.
3. Obtain 12 lead ECG
4. Contact Medical Control for guidance as needed.

NARROW COMPLEX

REGULAR AND NARROW rhythm (i.e., SVT, A-flutter)

1. Perform Valsalva Maneuver with Postural Modification
    a. Provide continuous cardiac monitoring
    b. Run ECG strip during the procedure.
    c. DO NOT PERFORM CAROTID MASSAGE.
    d. Perform Valsalva Maneuver with Postural Modification (see Figure below)
        i. Place the patient in a semi-fowlers position
        ii. Instruct the patient to forcefully blow into a 10 mL syringe for 15 second
        iii. Then rapidly lower the patient's head to the horizontal position while simultaneously elevating the patient's legs for 60 seconds.



2. For suspected SVT that doesn't convert with Valsalva consider **adenosine** 6 mg rapid IV push through the most proximal injection site. This should be followed immediately with 20 ml **NS** flush.
    a. Adenosine may allow flutter waves to be visible indicating A-Flutter and should be treated as IRREGULAR AND NARROW rhythm below.
    b. If conversion does not occur, administer **adenosine** 12 mg IV using the same technique as stated above.
3. If SVT persists, treat according to MCA selection below.

Medication per MCA Selection

☐ **diltiazem** 15-20 mg (0.25 mg/kg) IV slowly
☐ **verapamil** 5 mg IV
■ No medication, supportive therapy only

☐ Contact Medical Control prior to medication administration.

☐ Medication administration without Medical Control Contact

4. For suspected A-Flutter treat as IRREGULAR AND NARROW rhythm as below.

IRREGULAR AND NARROW rhythm (i.e., A-Fib/A-Flutter)

1. For suspected A-Fib/A-Flutter (per MCA selection), and if applicable, consider administration as below with Medical Control contact if indicated per MCA selection.
2. Note: treatment is indicated if heart rate is persistently above 125 BPM AND patient is

Medication per MCA Selection

☐ **diltiazem** 15-20 mg (0.25 mg/kg) IV slowly
☐ **verapamil** 5 mg IV
☐ **amiodarone** 150 mg IV over 10 minutes
■ No medication, supportive therapy only

☐ Contact Medical Control prior to medication administration.

☐ Medication administration without Medical Control Contact

Symptomatic from arrhythmia (consider dehydration, hypovolemia, etc., for causes).

WIDE COMPLEX

REGULAR WIDE QRS rhythm (i.e., V-Tach, SVT/A-Flutter with aberrancy)

1. For suspected V-Tach administer **amiodarone** or **lidocaine** per MCA Selection.

Per MCA Selection

☐ **amiodarone** - 150 mg IV over 10 minutes

■ **lidocaine** - 1 mg/kg IV

2. If V-Tach persists contact Medical Control and per Medical Control direction, administer:
   a. **amiodarone** 150 mg IV over 10 minutes as needed to a maximum of 450 mg
   OR
   b. **lidocaine** 0.5 -1.0 mg/kg IV push every 5 - 10 minutes to a maximum of 3 mg/kg.
3. For suspected SVT with aberrancy treat as REGULAR AND NARROW rhythm as above.
4. For suspected A-Flutter with aberrancy treat as IRREGULAR AND NARROW rhythm as above.

IRREGULAR WIDE QRS rhythm (i.e., torsades or A-Fib with aberrancy).

1. For suspected torsades administer **magnesium sulfate** 2 gm IV over 10 minutes.
2. For suspected atrial fibrillation with aberrancy follow irregular and narrow complex treatment as above.

NOTES:

1. Administration of **amiodarone** is best accomplished by adding **amiodarone** 150 mg to 100 or 250 ml of **NS** and infusing over approximately 10 minutes.
2. Administration of Magnesium Sulfate is best accomplished by adding **magnesium sulfate** 2 gm to 100 or 250 ml of **NS** and infusing over approximately 10 minutes.
3. Wide complex regular tachycardia may represent SVT with aberrancy, contact Medical Control and consider **adenosine**.

Medication Protocols
Adenosine
Amiodarone
Diltiazem
Lidocaine
Magnesium Sulfate
Verapamil

Protocol Source/References: **REVERT Trial** https://www.ecgmedicaltraining.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/REVERT-Trial-SVT.jpg)

Pulmonary Edema/Cardiogenic Shock

This protocol is to be followed for patients in respiratory distress due to pulmonary edema with or without hypotension (i.e., CHF/fluid overload or Cardiogenic Shock). Pulmonary edema usually presents with crackles which should be continuously evaluated as they may evolve with treatments.

1. Follow **General Pre-Hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Initiate supplemental oxygen by non-rebreather mask.
3. Position patient upright with legs dependent, if possible.
4. Consider CPAP per **CPAP-Procedure Protocol**
5. Establish IV access without delaying treatment per **Vascular Access & IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**.
6. If wheezing, administer **albuterol** 2.5 mg/3ml **NS** nebulized (Per MCA selection may be EMT skill) per **Medication Administration-Medication Protocol**

Nebulized **albuterol** administration per MCA selection
■ EMT

7. If crackles (with or without wheezing) administer **nitroglycerin** as outlined below.
   a. Inquire of all patients regardless of identified gender if they have taken an erectile dysfunction medication or medications used to treat pulmonary hypertension in the last 48 hours.
      i. If yes, DO NOT ADMINISTER NITROGLYCERIN AND CONTACT MEDICAL CONTROL.
   b. Prior to IV administration if no erectile dysfunction medication and systolic BP is above 120 mmHG, **nitroglycerin** 0.4mg sublingual may be administered up to a maximum of 3 doses.
   c. If SBP above 100 mmHg (with IV/IO in place), administer **nitroglycerin** 0.4 mg SL, repeat every 3-5 minutes if SBP remains above 100 mmHg.
   d. If wheezing continues, continue **nitroglycerin** 0.4 mg SL and consider: **albuterol/ipratropium bromide** per **Respiratory Distress-Treatment Protocol**
8. If SBP is below 100 mmHG treat for cardiogenic shock.
   a. Prepare (**epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL) by combining 1mL of 1mg/10mL **epinephrine** in 9mL **NS**
      i. Administer 20 mcg (2 mL e**pinephrine** 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO
      ii. Repeat every 3-5 minutes
      iii. Titrate SBP greater than 90 mm/Hg.
9. If indicated, consider an advanced airway see **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**.
10. Obtain 12-lead ECG (May be a BLS or Specialist skill, per MCA selection, see **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**). Follow MCA transport protocol if ECG is positive for ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) and alert hospital as soon as possible.

Medication Protocols
Albuterol
Epinephrine
Nitroglycerin

Chest Pain/Acute Coronary Syndrome

The goal is to reduce cardiac workload and to maximize myocardial oxygen delivery by reducing anxiety, appropriately oxygenating, and relieving pain. For non-cardiac causes of chest pain, refer to appropriate protocol which may include **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol.**

1. Follow **General Pre-Hospital Care Protocol.**
2. Obtain 12-lead as early as possible without delaying medication administration. (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure, follow **12 Lead ECG Procedure-Protocol**)
3. Administer oxygen 4 L/min by nasal cannula if SpO2 < 94%.
4. Assist patient in the use of their own **aspirin** up to a dose of 325 mg and per formulation (chew, swallow, etc.).
5. Administer **aspirin** up to 325 mg PO, chew and swallow, if no aspirin or suspected insufficient dose since the onset of chest pain. (Per MCA selection may be MFR and/or EMT skill)

Aspirin Administration	
☐ MFR	☑ EMT

6. Inquire of all patients, regardless of identified gender, if they have taken an erectile dysfunction medication or medications used to treat pulmonary hypertension in the last 48 hours.
   a. If yes, DO NOT ADMINISTER/ ASSIST WITH NITROGLYCERIN AND CONTACT MEDICAL CONTROL.
7. Consider **fentanyl** early when nitroglycerin is contraindicated due to erectile dysfunction medication (see 14 below for **fentanyl** administration).
8. If no erectile dysfunction medication, systolic BP is above 120 mmHG and patient has **nitroglycerin** sublingual tabs prescribed to them available (check expiration date) assist patient in use of their own nitroglycerin, up to a maximum of 3 doses.
9. Prior to IV administration, if no erectile dysfunction medication and systolic BP is above 120 mmHG, **nitroglycerin** 0.4mg sublingual may be administered up to a maximum of 3 doses. (Per MCA selection may be EMT skill)

Nitroglycerin Administration	
☐ EMT	

10. Start an IV **NS** or **LR** KVO per **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**.
11. If the patient has a SBP of less than 100 mmHg:
    a. Administer 250 ml fluid bolus. May repeat 3 times for a total of 1 liter.
    b. Between boluses assess patient response and monitor for pulmonary edema.
    c. If pulmonary edema is noted, stop fluids and contact Medical Control.

12. If no erectile dysfunction medication, IV has been established, and systolic BP is above 100 mmHG, administer **nitroglycerin** 0.4 mg sublingual. Dose may be repeated at 3-to-5-minute intervals if chest pain persists and systolic BP remains above 100 mmHg.
13. Obtain 12-lead ECG (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure, follow **12 Lead ECG Procedure-Protocol**). Follow local MCA transport protocol if ECG is positive for acute ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) and alert the hospital as soon as possible.
14. For patients with suspected cardiac chest pain refractory to **nitroglycerin**, or **nitroglycerin** is contraindicated due to erectile dysfunction medication, consider f**entanyl** administration:
    a. Administer 1 mcg/kg IV/IO/IM/IN dosage rounded as per below:
        a. Up to and including 25 kg - administer 25 mcg
        b. 26-50 kg – administer 50 mcg
        c. 51-75 kg - administer 75 mcg
        d. 76 kg and above – administer 100 mcg
        e. IV/IO/IN may repeat one-time, total dose may not exceed 200 mcg
        f. If IM administration may NOT repeat

Medication Protocols: Aspirin, Fentanyl, Nitroglycerin

Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)

This protocol should be followed for all cardiac arrests with ROSC. If an arrest is of a known traumatic origin, refer to the **Traumatic Arrest -Treatment Protocol** and MCA Transport Protocol. If it is unknown whether the arrest is traumatic or medical, consider other treatable causes. Initiate ALS response if available. After ROSC, patients should be stabilized on scene prior to transport, for five to ten minutes before moving the patient. Refer to **Crashing Adult /Impending Arrest-Treatment Protocol.**

1. If ventilation assistance is required, ventilate at 10-12 breaths per minute. Do not hyperventilate.
2. Monitor vital sign and reassess patient. If patient becomes pulseless begin CPR and refer to **Adult Cardiac Arrest General-Treatment Protocol**.
3. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**
4. Start an IV/IO **NS** or **LR** KVO if not already in place**.**
5. Treat hypotension (systolic blood pressure less than 90 mm/Hg) with an IV/IO fluid bolus of up to 1 liter.
6. Perform 12- lead ECG (Per MCA selection, may be BLS or Specialist skill per **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protoco**l)
7. Consider Transport to a facility capable of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) per MCA protocol if 12 Lead ECG indicates ST Elevation MI.
8. Monitor waveform ETCO2. If ventilation assistance is required, target ETCO2 of 35-45 mm Hg per **End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**
9. If hypotension persists after initial IV/IO fluid bolus, prepare push dose **epinephrine** while administering second 1 liter fluid bolus (maximum total fluid 2 liters)
10. Administer **epinephrine** by push dose (dilute boluses).
    a. Prepare (10 mcg/mL) by adding 1mL of 1mg/10mL **epinephrine** in 9mL NS, then:
        i. Administer 10-20 mcg (1-2 mL **epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL)
        ii. Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes
        iii. Titrate to SBP greater than 90 mm/Hg
11. Anticipate airway intolerance and prepare for patient sedation. If patient becomes agitated with advanced airway in place, refer to **Patient Procedural Sedation-Procedure Protocol.**

Notes:

1. If a mechanical ventilator is available or there are spontaneous respirations in the non-intubated patient, titrate inspired oxygen on the basis of monitored SpO2 to maintain a saturation of ≥92% but <98%. Titrate ETCO2 between 35-45 mmHg.
2. Consider removal of airway device only if wide awake, following commands, and unable to tolerate airway device.

<u>Medication Protocols</u>
Epinephrine

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services | Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS and Systems of Care

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Protocols

Protocol Number **Protocol Name**

Pediatric Cardiac

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6.1	Pediatric Cardiac Arrest - General
6.2	Pediatric Bradycardia
6.3	Pediatric Tachycardia
6.4	Pediatric Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)

Pediatric Cardiac Arrest – General

This protocol should be followed for all pediatric cardiac arrests.

- If an arrest is of a known traumatic origin refer to the **Traumatic Arrest-Treatment Protocol**.
- If it is unknown whether the arrest is traumatic or medical, and the patient does not meet dead on scene criteria per **Dead on Scene Termination of Resuscitation-Procedure Protocol**, start CPR and continue with this protocol.
- If patient is hypothermic refer to **Hypothermic/Frostbite-Treatment Protcol** for warming techniques when applicable.

Note: Primary cardiac arrest in the pediatric patient is rare. Most arrests are secondary to respiratory failure. Maintaining basic airway management techniques unless unable or ineffective. Advanced airway insertion attempts should be performed only if BLS airway management is ineffective. Keep CPR interruptions to a minimum. Medications given during cardiac arrest are given IV or IO.

HIGH QUALITY CPR & DEFIBRILLATION

- CPR and electrical therapy should be consistent with current American Heart Association guidelines. For all patients, **anterior/posterior placement** of pads is preferred and should be used, if possible, and if defibrillation not delayed.
- Once arrest is confirmed, emphasis should be on avoiding interruptions in CPR.
- CPR should be done in accordance with current guidelines established by the American Heart Association.
- Compressions at least 1.5” in depth for infants, 2” in depth for children (at least one third the anteroposterior diameter of the chest).
- Compression rate of at least 100-120 per minute
- Allow full chest recoil with each compression for maximum perfusion.
- Avoid excessive ventilation (volume and rate).
- Continue CPR with minimal interruptions, changing the rescuer doing compressions
- Verify CPR quality frequently and any time rescuer providing compressions or ventilations change.
- Change rescuer performing compressions at least every 2 minutes to avoid fatigue.
- Interruption in compressions must be less than 10 seconds
- If an advanced airway is placed, provide continuous CPR, without pauses for ventilation and ventilate at 20 breaths per minute or 1 breath every 3 seconds

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Prior to advanced airway placement, utilize ventilation periods to visualize the ECG rhythm without compression artifact, this will allow you to plan for the assessment period at the end of the two-minute CPR cycle.
2. If AED has been applied by BLS personnel, skip to appropriate place in protocol that

incorporates previous care. ALS personnel should switch to manual defibrillator after initial AED defibrillation or place AED in manual mode.

PROCEDURE

1. Request additional assistance, as needed, and initiate ALS response, if available.
2. Confirm Arrest
    a. Assess for signs of normal breathing. Agonal breathing is associated with cardiac arrest.
    b. Check a carotid or brachial pulse as age appropriate for no more than 10 seconds.
3. Initiate CPR or continue CPR if already in progress and apply and use AED/manual defibrillator per **Electrical Therapy-Procedure Protocol** as soon as possible. Use AED pediatric pads and settings per AED manufacturer instriuctions for use.
4. Ensure CPR quality
    a. Manual chest compressions remain the standard of care. Mechanical chest compression devices may be a reasonable alternative to conventional CPR in specific settings where the delivery of high quality manual compession may be challenging or dangers for the provider (e.g., limited rescuers, prolonged CPR, CPR during hypothermic cardiac arres, CPR in a moving ambulance). An FDA approved, MCA authorized mechanical CPR device operating at the manufacturers pre-set rate may be utilized. See **Mechanical Chest Compression Device-Procedure Protocol** for age/weight requirements and limitations. (MCA Optional)
    b. An impedance threshold device may be utilized during CPR for children > 10kg (if available). Device should be discontinued immediately upon return of spontaneous circulation. See **Impedance Threshold Device-Procedure Protocol** (MCA Optional Protocol)
5. Establish a patent airway, maintaining C-Spine precautions if indicated, beginning with BLS airway adjuncts and a BVM with high flow oxygen. Ventilations with BVM (2 -rescuer technique) and airway adjuncts are at least as effective as endotracheal intubation in children.
    a. 2-person bag-valve-mask ventilation with oral airway should be standard technique
    b. If only 2 rescuers, rescuer performing compressions can squeeze bag while 2nd rescuer maintains face to mask seal with both hands
    c. If unable to ventilate or unable to maintain a patent airway, establish an advanced airway per the **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**. (Supraglottic airways are first choice advanced airway for pediatrics when age approved sizes are available)
        i. All advanced airways (includes supraglottic) require EtCO2 monitoring.
6. If Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC) has **not** been achieved after three, two-minute cycles of CPR AND ALS is not available or delayed, contact Medical Control to discuss initiation of BLS transport while continuing to focus on high quality CPR.
7. Reassess ABC's as indicated by rhythm or patient condition change. Pulse checks should take no more than 10 seconds. If no pulse after 10 seconds, assume pulselessness, continue CPR beginning with compressions.

8. Continuously monitor $EtCO_2$ per MCA selection in End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Montioring-Procedure Protocol.
    a. EtCO2 of 0 is indicative of failed airway.
    b. If EtCO2 is <10 mmHG, attempt to improve CPR quality. If CPR quality good, may indicate futility state.
    c. Monitor EtCO2 for trends and indications of patient status.
9. Start an IV/IO **NS** or **LR** KVO. IO may be the first choice. See **Vascular Access & IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol.**
10. Check rhythm, every 2 minutes, defibrillate according to MI MEDIC card. If MI MEDIC are not available:
    a. Initial defibrillation at 2 J/kg (or closest energy setting specific to defibrillator being utilized), and continue CPR.
    b. Subsequent defibrillations must be at least 4 J/kg, but may escalate to 10J/kg or adult dosage.
11. Administer **epinephrine** according to MI MEDIC cards.
    a. Initial dose should ideally be administered within 5 minutes of ALS/LALS contact of confirmed pediatric cardiac arrest.
    b. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer:
        i. 1 mg/10 ml, 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 ml/kg)
        ii. Max dose 1mg (10 ml)
        iii. Repeat every 3-5 minutes
12. If shockable rhythm persists administer aniarrhythmc (per MCA selecetion) according to MI MEDIC cards.
    a. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer antiarrhythmic (per MCA selection) as follows:

Per MCA Selection

☐ **Amiodarone** 5 mg/kg (max single dose 300 mg) IV/IO (May repeat twice) Do not exceed 450 mg total IV/IO

or

■ **Lidocaine** 1 mg/kg IV/IO (May repeat 0.5 mg/kg twice at 5-10 minute intervals. Maximum 3 doses total

13. Identify and treat reversible causes of arrest
    a. Hypovolemia (including vomiting/diarrhea)– Administer 20 ml/kg **NS** or **LR** IV/IO bolus
    b. Hypoglycemia – check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**)
        i. If blood glucose is less than 60 mg/dL administer dextrose according to MI MEDIC cards.
        ii. If MI-MEDIC unavailable, administer **dextrose** 0.5 g/kg per Pediatric Altered Mental Status.
    c. Tension pneumothorax – see **Pleural Decompression-Procedure Protocol**
    d. Hyperkalemia (renal failure) – Contact Medical Control
        i. Administer **calcium chloride 10%** per MI MEDIC cards
            1. If MI MEDIC cards are unavailable administer 20 mg/kg (0.2 ml/kg), max single dose 1 gm

ii. FLUSH line with 20 mL **NS** between calcium chloride and sodium bicarbonate administration.
iii. Administer **sodium bicarbonate** per MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are unavailable administer 1 mEq/kg IV/IO

5. If ROSC is not achieved, continue resuscitation while contacting Medical Control
   a. BLS/LALS: If ROSC has not been achieved and ALS is not available or is delayed, contact Medical Control after **20 minutes** of high-quality CPR for further direction AND before initiating transport. Continue high quality CPR unless directed otherwise by Medical Control per **Dead on Scene & Termination of Resuscitation Protocol**.
   b. ALS: If ROSC is not present after **30 minutes of ALS time** contact Medical Control for further direction AND before initiating transport.
   c. Continue high quality CPR unless directed otherwise by Medical Control per **Dead on Scene & Termination of Resuscitation Protocol**.

Notes:
1. Chest Compression Fraction (CCF) is the proportion of time during cardiac arrest when compressions are being performed. CCF should be as high as possible: ideally greater than 80% (AHA, ACLS, pg.115)
2. Identify and communicate to Medical Control potentially reversible causes. Treat EMS reversible causes, using other protocols, as applicable.
   A. Hyper/hypokalemia (known renal failure), other metabolic disorders
   B. Hypothermia
   C. Hypovolemia (including vomiting/diarrhea)
   D. Hypoxia
   E. Hydrogen ion excess (acidosis)
   F. Toxins/ overdose (e.g., beta-blocker or calcium channel-blocker)
   G. Tamponade
   H. Tension pneumothorax
   I. Thrombosis (pulmonary or coronary)
3. Routine use of **sodium bicarbonate** and **calcium chloride** in cardiac arrest is not indicated.
4. If ROSC is achieved refer to **Pediatric Return of Spontaneous Circulation -Treatment Protocol**

Medication Protocols
Amiodarone
Calcium Chloride
Dextrose
Epinephrine
Lidocaine
Sodium Bicarbonate

Pediatric Bradycardia

This protocol is for paramedic use only

Aliases: Slow heart rate, heart block

Bradycardia should be considered to be due to hypoxia until proven otherwise. This protocol applies to pediatric patients with bradycardia, a pulse, and poor perfusion (cardiopulmonary compromise).

NOTES: Signs of cardiopulmonary compromise include:

1. Hypotension:
    a. In neonates, SBP less than 60
    b. In infants 1 month to 1 year, SBP less than 70
    c. In children aged 2 to 10 years, SBP less than 70 + (age x 2).
    d. For children greater than 10, SBP less than 90
2. Acutely altered mental status.
3. Signs of shock - indicated by absent and/or weak peripheral and femoral pulses, increased capillary refill time (> 3 seconds), skin cool/mottled.
4. Respiratory difficulty indicated by increased work of breathing (retractions, nasal flaring, grunting, tracheal tugging), cyanosis, altered level of consciousness (unusual irritability, lethargy, failure to respond to parents), stridor, wheezing.

General Treatment

A. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
B. Manage airway as necessary
C. Provide supplemental oxygen as needed to maintain O2 saturation > 94%
D. Initiate monitoring

1. If pulse is < 60 confirm and support adequate oxygenation and ventilation.
2. If pulse remains < 60 and patient remains symptomatic perform CPR
3. Establish vascular access
4. Apply cardiac monitor to identify rhythm
5. If pulse remains < 60, despite oxygenation & ventilation
    A. Administer **epinephrine** according to MI MEDIC cards.
        i. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer **epinephrine**:
            1. 1mg/ 10mL,
            2. 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 ml/kg) IV/IO up to 1 mg (10 ml),
            3. Repeat every 3-5 minutes.
    B. If patient remains unstable and pulse < 60 administer **atropine** according to MI MEDIC cards.
        i. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer **atropine**:

1. 0.02 mg/kg IV/IO (minimum dose 0.1 mg, maximum single dose 0.5 mg)
2. May repeat once in 5 minutes, if effective.

ii. Continue administration of epinephrine as above

6. If patient remains unstable and pulse <60 after **epinephrine** and **atropine** administration:
   i. Begin transcutaneous pacing at rate up to 100 bpm per **Electrical Therapy-Procedure Protocol.**
   ii. Sedation may be used to facilitate transcutaneous pacing per MCA selection. Refer to **Patient Procedural Sedation-Procedure Protocol**.
7. Continuously monitor for pulses. If pulse is not present, refer to **Pediatric Cardiac Arrest-Treatment Protocol**.
8. Ensure adequate patient warming.

Notes:

When CPR is required, a precise diagnosis of the specific bradyarrhythmia is not important.

Medication Protocols
Atropine
Epinephrine

Pediatric Tachycardia

This protocol is for paramedic use only

This protocol is intended for symptomatic pediatric patients with elevated heart rate, relative to their age. Refer to MI-MEDIC for appropriate vital signs and medication doses.

1. Follow General Pre-Hospital Care-Treatment Protocol
2. Determine if patient is stable or unstable
3. Manage airway as necessary
4. Provide supplemental oxygen as needed to maintain O2 saturation > 94%
5. Initiate monitoring
6. Perform 12-lead EKG but do not delay care for 12-lead EKG on unstable patients
7. Establish vascular access
8. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years of age), utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable, utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
9. Identify and treat underlying causes of tachycardia such as dehydration, fever, vomiting, sepsis and pain.
10. Administer **NS** or **LR** bolus 20ml/kg with possible hypovolemia.
11. Consider the following additional therapies if specific dysrhythmias are recognized, based on patient condition.

UNSTABLE

1. Regular Narrow Complex Tachycardia – Unstable
   a. Prepare for immediate cardioversion. In conscious patients consider sedation prior to electrical cardioversion. Refer to **Patient Procedural Sedation-Procedure Protocol.**
   b. Perform synchronized cardioversion, 1 J/kg (NOTE: if specific joules level is not available, use the next closest setting)
   c. Increase dose to 2 J/kg for additional synchronized cardioversion (NOTE: if specific joules level is not available, use the next closest setting)
   d. DO NOT EXCEED ADULT DOSING.
2. Regular, Wide Complex Tachycardia – Unstable
   a. Prepare for immediate cardioversion. In conscious patients consider sedation prior to electrical cardioversion. Refer to **Patient Procedural Sedation-Procedure Protocol.**
   b. Perform synchronized cardioversion, 1 J/kg (NOTE: if specific joules level is not available, use the next closest setting)
   c. For recurrent or refractory wide complex – unstable tachycardia, consult Medical Control prior to medication administration (medication per MCA selection)

NOTE: MI MEDIC includes amiodarone for shock resistant V-fib. The dosage is the same for unstable wide complex tachycardia (with a pulse), administered slow IV push.

Per MCA Selection

☐ Amiodarone 5 mg/kg (max single dose 300 mg) IV/IO slow push over 10 minutes (May repeat twice). Do not exceed 450 mg total IV/IO

or

☒ Lidocaine 1 mg/kg IV/IO (May repeat 0.5 mg/kg twice at 5-10 minute intervals). Maximum 3 doses total

d. Irregular, Wide Complex Tachycardia – Unstable
   i. Defibrillate according to **Electrical Therapy Procedure**
   ii. Refer to **Pediatric General Cardiac Arrest Protocol**
e. If able to convert tachycardia, maintain full cardiac monitoring including pulse oximetry and supportive care until transfer of care at the receiving facility.

3. **STABLE**
   a. Regular Narrow Complex Tachycardia – Stable (SVT)
      i. Perform vagal maneuvers
         1. Ensure the patient is on oxygen and on a cardiac monitor.
         2. Run ECG strip during the procedure.
         3. If child is able to follow instructions:
            a. Blow into a 10 mL syringe for 15 seconds
            b. Squat and bear down
         4. If child is not able to follow instructions:
            a. While supine elevate the patient's legs to the knee chest position for 60 seconds.
            b. If available, consider quickly placing a bag of ice on the eyes and forehead. Do NOT occlude the nose or place below the bridge of the nose.
               i. Results are generally seen within 15 seconds.
               ii. This is not an ongoing intervention, it is an abrubt maneuver not be maintained for more than 15 seconds.
         5. DO NOT USE CAROTID MASSAGE.

      ii. Contact Medical Control prior to administration. Administer **adenosine** according to MI MEDIC cards if vagal maneuvers are ineffective**.**
         1. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer **adenosine**

a. 0.1 mg/kg (max of 6 mg) rapid IV push through the most proximal injection site, immediately followed by a 10 mL flush.
b. May repeat once with 0.2 mg/kg (max of 12 mg) administered as above.

b. Regular, Wide Complex Monomorphic QRS Tachycardia – Stable

i. Contact Medical Control
ii. Consider **adenosine** per MI MEDIC cards.
1. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer **adenosine**
a. 0.1 mg/kg (max of 6 mg) rapid IV push through the most proximal injection site, immediately followed by a 10 mL flush.
b. May repeat once with 0.2 mg/kg (max of 12 mg) administered as above.

Medication Protocols
Adensoine, Amiodarone, Lidocaine

Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)

This protocol should be followed for all cardiac arrests with ROSC. If an arrest is of a known traumatic origin, refer to the **Traumatic Arrest-Treatment Protocol** and MCA Transport Protocol. If it is unknown whether the arrest is traumatic or medical, consider other treatable causes. Initiate ALS response if available. After ROSC, patients should be stabilized on scene prior to transport, ideally for at least five minutes before moving the patient. Refer to **Pediatric Crashing Patient/Impending Arrest-Treatment Protocol.**

1. Pediatric patients (≤ 14 years) utilize MI MEDIC cards for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
2. If ventilation assistance is required, ventilate at 10-12 breaths per minute. Do not hyperventilate.
3. Reassess patient, if patient becomes pulseless
    a. Begin CPR
    b. Follow **Pediatric Cardiac Arrest-Treatment Protocol**.
4. Monitor vital signs.
5. Check blood glucose (may be MFR skill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**)
6. Start an IV/IO **NS** or **LR** KVO**.**
7. Treat hypotension with an IV/IO fluid bolus 20 ml/kg consistent with **Shock-Treatment Protocol**.
8. May perform 12- lead ECG (Per MCA selection, may be BLS skill per **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**) but must not delay or take precedence over other critical assessments and interventions.
9. Monitor waveform ETCO2. If ventilation assistance is required, target ETCO2 of 35-45 mm Hg per **End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**
10. If hypotension persists after IV/IO fluid bolus, administer push dose **epinephrine** (diluted boluses) according to MI MEDIC cards.
    a. If MI MEDIC cards are not available prepare (10 mcg/mL) by adding 1mL of 1mg/10mL **epinephrine** in 9mL **NS**, then
        i. Administer 1 mcg/kg (0.1 mL/kg **epinephrine** 10 mcg/mL)
        ii. Maximum dose 10 mcg (1 mL)
        iii. Repeat every 3-5 minutes
        iv. Titrate to age appropriate SBP per MI MEDIC cards. If MI MEDIC cards are unavailable titrate SBP > 70 mmHg + (2 x age in years) up to 100 mmHg.
2. Anticipate airway intolerance and prepare for patient sedation. If patient becomes agitated with advanced airway in place, refer to **Patient Procedural Sedation-Procedure Protocol.**

<u>Medication Protocols</u>
Epinephrine

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services | Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS and Systems of Care

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Protocols

Protocol Number **Protocol Name**

Procedures

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12-Lead ECG

Paramedic Protocol (may be Specialist or EMT per MCA selection)

Indications:

1. A 12-lead ECG is indicated and must be performed on patients exhibiting any of the following signs/symptoms:
    A. Chest pain or pressure
    B. Syncope
    C. Shortness of breath
    D. Pain/discomfort which are often associated with cardiac ischemia:
        a. Jaw, neck, shoulder, left arm or other presentations; unless no other symptoms exist and the cause of the specific pain can be identified with a traumatic or musculoskeletal injury.
        b. If there is any doubt about the origin of the pain/discomfort, or the presentation seems atypical for the mechanism, a 12-lead should be performed.

2. Patients exhibiting any of the following signs/symptoms must have a 12-lead ECG performed if the etiology of the illness is indicative of an Acute Coronary Syndrome or the etiology of the illness is indeterminate:
    A. Nausea
    B. Abdominal pain
    C. Vomiting
    D. Diaphoresis
    E. Dizziness
    F. Patient expression of “feelings of doom”

3. A 12-lead ECG should be performed based on the clinical judgment of the paramedic even in the absence of the above signs/symptoms.

Procedure:

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol.**
2. Perform 12-lead ECG per manufacturer guidelines, if available.

MCA approval to obtain ECG
☒ Specialist
☒ EMT
MCA approval to transmit ECG (and notify of STEMI)
☒ Specialist
☒ EMT

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the BLS and LALS agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS

3. Report if acute MI is suspected, either by device or paramedic provider interpretation and promptly relay either the 12-lead findings via MCA approved communications system or transmit 12-lead to the receiving facility.

4. Alternative 12-lead ECG lead placement.
    A. 12-leads that exhibit contiguous ST segment elevation in leads II, III, or aVF should have a right sided 12-lead ECG performed with a minimum of V4r.
    B. 12-leads that exhibit ST segment depression in V1-V4 with accompanying ACS symptoms may have a posterior 12 Lead performed with a minimum of 2 leads.
        i. V4 becomes V7, V5 becomes V8, and V6 becomes V9.

5. Agencies, in cooperation with hospitals with pre-hospital 12-lead ECG receiving capability, should have the relay done electronically as soon as possible for the following conditions:
    A. ST elevation ≥1mm in 2 contiguous leads.
    B. Chest pain patient with left bundle branch block.
    C. EMS personnel request assistance by hospital for interpretation of ECG.
    D. Hospital requests ECG be sent.

6. The Acute MI Report relayed to the receiving facility should include the following:
    A. *** **STEMI Suspected** *** or equivalent machine indication of Acute MI.
    B. Location of MI, “ST elevation, consider _____injury”.
    C. Time of onset of the chest pain if present.
    D. Current level of pain.
    E. Cardiac history (previous MI, CHF, CABG, Angioplasty or Stent).
    F. Presence of possible indicators of false positive ECG (tachyarrhythmia, left bundle branch block, pacemaker, wide complex QRS, positive ECG with artifact after previous negative ECG).

7. Transport patients per MCA transport protocol.

8. Repeat 12-lead is indicated for prolonged transports or changes in condition.
    A. Patients that meet criterial for initial 12-lead ECG should have leads left in place during transport
    B. 12-lead should be repeated every 5-10 minutes for any patient if they met the initial criteria for a 12-lead ECG.
    C. Devices with active ST segment monitoring do not require repeat ECGs unless there is a noticeable change in the patient's condition.

Child Abuse & Neglect (Suspected)

Aliases: Child abuse, 3200 form, mandatory reporting

Purpose: To provide the process for assessment and management for patients of suspected child abuse.

When emergency personnel suspect that a patient has been abused (physically and/or sexually), neglected, or exploited, **a verbal and written report must be made to the emergency physician on arrival at the hospital and to the Protective Services Agency (child or adult)**. The primary purpose is protection of the patient from further harm. Do not confront the patient or family members with such suspicions at the scene.

Michigan law (MCL 722.623) requires that licensed EMS providers who have "reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or neglect" shall report "immediately, by telephone or otherwise" their suspicions to the Protective Services Agency for the County involved. In cases of suspected child abuse, this oral report shall also be followed with a written report on the Department of Human Services forms available in every hospital emergency department.

Michigan law (MCL 400.11a) also requires this same oral report for suspected cases of abuse or neglect of an adult.

Licensed providers are required to make an immediate verbal report and a written report within 72 hours when they suspect child abuse or neglect. Mandated reporters must also notify the head of their organization of the report. Reporting the suspected allegations of child abuse and/or neglect to the head of the organization does not fulfill the requirement to report directly to MDHHS.

The verbal report can be completed by calling 855-444-3911. The pdf form is found here DHS3200_report.dot (live.com) and is included in the protocol for reference. Reports can be made online (login required).

1. Definitions

"**Child Abuse**" means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare…that occurs through non-accidental physical or mental injury; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation, or maltreatment.

"**Child Neglect"** means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child health or welfare that occurs through either of the following: 1) Negligent treatment, including the failure to provide adequate food, shelter, or medical care; 2) Placing a child at an unreasonable risk to the child's health or welfare by failure of the parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare to intervene to eliminate that risk when that person is able to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of the risk.

2. Indicators of Possible Abuse

- History of abuse provided by the patient
- Delay in seeking care for injury
- Injury inconsistent with history provided
- Conflicting reports of injury from patient and care-giver
- Patient unable, or unwilling, to describe mechanism of injury
- Lacerations, bruises, burns, or fractures in various stages of healing
- Scald burns with demarcated immersion lines
- Scald burns involving anterior or posterior half of extremity
- Scald burns involving buttocks or genitalia
- Cigarette burns
- Bruising in a non-ambulatory child
- Rope burns or marks
- Patient confined to restricted space or position
- Pregnancy or presence of venereal disease in a child less than 12 years

3. Physical Assessment

A. Treat and document physical injury per the appropriate medical treatment protocol.
B. Observe for:
   - Potential over-sedation
   - Inappropriate fear
   - Avoidance behavior
   - Poor parent-child bonding
   - Inappropriate interaction with care giver

4. Evaluation and Documentation

- Focus the interview on the patient's physical injury. Do not address the specifics of abuse or neglect at this point.
- Obtain and record pertinent history related to the presenting problems.
- Determine and chart past medical history, and any cognitive or physical impairment.
- Note signs of inadequate housing or lack of facilities such as heat or water.
- Carefully and specifically document the patient's statement of instances of rough handling, sexual abuse, alcohol or drug abuse by family members, verbal or emotional abuse, isolation or confinement, misuse of property or theft, threats, gross neglect such as restriction of fluids, food or hygiene.
- Attempt to record, verbatim (word for word), any excited utterances (spontaneous comments).
- If necessary, ask the caregiver for information regarding the patient's medical condition. Observe mental health of caregiver.

- Request police assistance if there is any history of threatening, abusive, or violent acts. Protect yourself while obtaining a safe environment for the patient.

5. **Special Considerations**
   - If the patient is not transported, the suspected abuse must still be reported. Law enforcement may also be contacted, at the discretion of EMS providers.
   - Careful and specific documentation is vital because the "story" often changes as the investigation proceeds.
   - Contact the Department of Health and Human Services Hotline at 1-855-444-3911.

REPORT OF ACTUAL OR SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

Was Complaint Phoned to MDHHS?
☐ Yes ☐ No ▶ If yes, Intake ID # _____ ▶ If no, contact Centralized Intake (855-444-3911) immediately

INSTRUCTIONS: REPORTING PERSON: Complete items 1-19 (20-28 should be completed by medical personnel, if applicable). Send to Centralized Intake at the address listed on page 2.

1. Date

2. List of Child(ren) Suspected of Being Abused or Neglected. **To insert additional rows, tab at the end of last row to create a new row.**

NAME	BIRTH DATE	SOCIAL SECURITY #	SEX	RACE
"Click Here and Type"				
3. Mother's Name				
4. Father's Name				

5. Child(ren)'s Address (No. & Street)	6. City	7. County	8. Phone No.

9. Name of Alleged Perpetrator of Abuse or Neglect	10. Relationship to Child(ren)
11. Person(s) The Child(ren) Living With When Abuse/Neglect Occurred	12. Address, City & Zip Code Where Abuse/Neglect Occurred

13. Describe Injury or Conditions and Reason for Suspicion of Abuse or Neglect

14. Source of Complaint (Add reporter code below)

01 Private Physician/Physician's Assistant	11 School Nurse	42 MDHHS Facility Social Worker
02 Hosp/Clinic Physician/Physician's Assistant	12 Teacher	43 DMH Facility Social Worker
03 Coroner/Medical Examiner	13 School Administrator	44 Other Public Social Worker
04 Dentist/Register Dental Hygienist	14 School Counselor	45 Private Agency Social Worker
05 Audiologist	21 Law Enforcement	46 Court Social Worker
06 Nurse (Not School)	22 Domestic Violence Providers	47 Other Social Worker
07 Paramedic/EMT	23 Friend of the Court	48 FIS/ES Worker/Supervisor
08 Psychologist	25 Clergy	49 Social Services Specialist/Manager (CPS, FC, etc.)
09 Marriage/Family Therapist	31 Child Care Provider	56 Court Personnel
10 Licensed Counselor	41 Hospital/Clinic Social Worker	

15. Reporting Person's Name	Report Code (see above)	15a. Name of Reporting Organization (school, hospital, etc.)			
15b. Address (No. & Street)		15c. City	15d. State	15e. Zip Code	15f. Phone Number
16. Reporting Person's Name	Report Code (see above)	16a. Name of Reporting Organization (school, hospital, etc.)			
16b. Address (No. & Street)		16c. City	16d. State	16e. Zip Code	16f. Phone Number
17. Reporting Person's Name	Report Code (see above)	17a. Name of Reporting Organization (school, hospital, etc.)			
17b. Address (No. & Street)		17c. City	17d. State	17e. Zip Code	17f. Phone Number
18. Reporting Person's Name	Report Code (see above)	18a. Name of Reporting Organization (school, hospital, etc.)			
18b. Address (No. & Street)		18c. City	18d. State	18e. Zip Code	18f. Phone Number
19. Reporting Person's Name	Report Code (see above)	19a. Name of Reporting Organization (school, hospital, etc.)			
19b. Address (No. & Street)		19c. City	19d. State	19e. Zip Code	19f. Phone Number

DHS-3200 (Rev. 6-18) Previous edition may be used. 1

TO BE COMPLETED BY MEDICAL PERSONNEL WHEN PHYSICAL EXAMINATION HAS BEEN DONE

20. Summary Report and Conclusions of Physical Examination (Attach Medical Documentation)		
21. Laboratory Report	22. X-Ray	
23. Other (specify)	24. History or Physical Signs of Previous Abuse/Neglect ☐ YES ☐ NO	
25. Prior Hospitalization or Medical Examination for This Child **DATES**	**PLACES**	
26. Physician's Signature	27. Date	28. Hospital (if applicable)

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) does not discriminate against any individual or group because of race, religion, age, national origin, color, height, weight, marital status, genetic information, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, political beliefs or disability.	AUTHORITY: P.A. 238 of 1975. COMPLETION: Mandatory. PENALTY: None.

INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION:
This form is to be completed as the written follow-up to the oral report (as required in Sec. 3 (1) of 1975 PA 238, as amended) and mailed to Centralized Intake for Abuse & Neglect. Indicate if this report was phoned into MDHHS as a report of suspected CA/N. If so, indicate the Log # (if known). The reporting person is to fill out as completely as possible items 1-19. Only medical personnel should complete items 20-28.

Mail this form to:
Centralized Intake for Abuse & Neglect
5321 28th Street Court, SE
Grand Rapids, MI 49546

OR

Fax this form to 616-977-8900 or 616-977-8050 or 616-977-1158 or 616-977-1154
OR
email this form to MDHHS-CPS-CIGroup@michigan.gov

1. Date – Enter the date the form is being completed.
2. List child(ren) suspected of being abused or neglected – Enter available information for the child(ren) believed to be abused or neglected. Indicate if child has a disability that may need accommodation.
3. Mother's name – Enter mother's name (or mother substitute) and other available information. Indicate if mother has a disability that may need accommodation.
4. Father's name – Enter father's name (or father substitute) and other available information. Indicate if father has a disability that may need accommodation.

5.-7. Child(ren)'s address – Enter the address of the child(ren).

8. Phone Number – Enter phone number of the household where child(ren) resides.
9. Name of alleged perpetrator of abuse or neglect – Indicate person(s) suspected or presumed to be responsible for the alleged abuse or neglect.
10. Relationship to child(ren) – Indicate the relationship to the child(ren) of the alleged perpetrator of neglect or abuse, e.g., parent, grandparent, babysitter.
11. Person(s) child(ren) living with when abuse/neglect occurred – Enter name(s). Indicate if individuals have a disability that may need accommodation.
12. Address where abuse / neglect occurred.
13. Describe injury or conditions and reason of suspicion of abuse or neglect – Indicate the basis for making a report and the information available about the abuse or neglect.
14. Source of complaint – Check appropriate box noting professional group or appropriate category.

Note: If abuse or neglect is suspected in a hospital, also check hospital.

15.-19 - Reporting person's name - Enter the name and address of person(s) reporting this matter.

Crime Scene Management

Aliases: Crime scene preservation

1. Follow **General Pre-hospital Care Protocol-Treatment Protocol**
2. Preserve evidence whenever possible.
    A. Wear gloves for all patient care and other activities within the crime scene.
    B. Never cut through holes in clothing created by bullets or knives.
    C. Retain all clothing, place in a paper bag. Be alert for torn clothing, fragments of cloth, blood, or body fluids, etc. for they need to be preserved as evidence.
    D. Law enforcement is responsible for the disposition of this evidence.
    E. When transporting a patient who may be dying, ascertain name and/or description of assailant if possible.
    F. At an outdoor crime scene do not disturb shoe prints, tire marks, shell casings, etc.
    G. Limit movement at the crime scene.
    H. Attempt to keep others out of the area.
3. Advise patient to not shower, change clothes, or dispose of pertinent objects. If applicable, refer to **Sexual Assault-Treatment Protocol**.
4. Assess patient for injury and treat according to protocol.
5. Use sensitivity in asking victim about history/events.
6. Thoroughly document all injuries and voluntary statements of patient. Red marks may disappear and your documentation may be the only witness that the victim was choked or struck, even though he/she stated it.
7. Document patient's emotional state.
8. Assure law enforcement agency has been notified.
    A. Notify the investigating law enforcement of any alteration of the crime scene by EMS personnel including:
        a. Any movement of furniture, tables, etc.
        b. The original position of the patient and items.
        c. If you turned on lights.
        d. What you touched, moved, etc.
9. Transport, treating according to appropriate protocol.
    A. If transport is refused, refer patient to support agency and/or hospital whenever possible and contact medical control if applicable.

NOTES:

1. Your first duty is to provide emergency medical care at the scene of an illness/injury.
2. Certain measures can be taken to assist law enforcement personnel in preserving a crime without jeopardy to the patient.
3. The investigation of the circumstances surrounding the incident is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency.
4. Do not touch firearms (loaded or unloaded) unless it poses a potential or immediate threat. Secure any weapon that can be used against you or the crew out of the reach of the patient and bystanders.

Vulnerable Adult Abuse, Neglect, or Exploitation (Suspected)

Aliases: elder abuse, mandatory reporting

Purpose: To provide the process for assessment and management of vulnerable adult patients with suspicion of elder abuse.

I. Definitions

a. Vulnerable adult – means an individual age 18 and older who is unable to protect himself or herself from abuse, neglect or exploitation because of a mental or physical impairment or because of advanced age.
b. Abuse - means harm or threatened harm to an adult's health or welfare caused by another person. Abuse includes, but is not limited to, non-accidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, or maltreatment.
c. Exploitation - means an action that involves the misuse of an adult's funds, property, or personal dignity by another person.
d. Neglect - means harm to an adult's health or welfare caused by the inability of the adult to respond to a harmful situation or by the conduct of a person who assumes responsibility for a significant aspect of the adult's health or welfare. Neglect includes the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care.

   Note: A person shall not be considered to be abused, neglected, or in need of emergency or protective services for the sole reason that the person is receiving or relying upon treatment by spiritual means through prayer alone in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination, and this act shall not require any medical care or treatment in contravention of the stated or implied objection of that person.

II. Procedure

a. Do not confront the suspected abuser with suspicions as this could create an unsafe situation for the patient and EMS personnel.
b. Do not question the patient about suspected abuse/maltreatment in front of the suspected abuser. The primary goal, after treating life threatening injuries, is to protect the patient and personnel from harm.
c. Request police assistance if there is any history of threatening, abusive, or violent acts. Protect yourself while obtaining a safe environment for the patient.
d. Focus the interview on the patient's injury. Do not address the specifics of abuse, maltreatment, or neglect at this point.
e. Determine and chart past medical history, and any cognitive or physical impairment.
f. During assessment, pay attention to signs and symptoms of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
   i. Physical

1. Injury inconsistent with history provided
2. Delay in seeking care for injury
3. Lacerations, bruises, burns, or fractures in various stages of healing
4. Scald burns with demarcated immersion lines
5. Scald burns involving anterior or posterior half of extremity
6. Cigarette burns
7. Rope burns or marks
8. Potential over-sedation
9. Appearance of malnourishment

ii. Environmental
1. Patient confined to restricted space or position
2. Inadequate housing including:
   a. Hazardous situations
   b. Hoarding
   c. Squalor
3. Lack of facilities, such as heat or water
4. Restricted access or lack of adequate food and fluids

iii. Psychosocial
1. History of abuse provided by the patient
2. Conflicting reports of injury from patient and caregiver
3. Patient unable or unwilling to describe mechanism of injury
4. Inappropriate fear
5. Avoidance behavior
6. Disappearing from contact with neighbors, friends, or family
7. Inappropriate interaction with care giver

g. Treat patient according to appropriate protocol for their condition.
h. Transport patient according to MCA transportation protocol and transfer care to receiving facility. Discreetly notify the receiving health care provider of suspected abuse, maltreatment, or neglect.
i. Documentation of suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation includes, but is not limited to:
   i. Pertinent history related to the presenting problems
   ii. Any statements of the patient pertaining to instances of rough handling, sexual abuse, alcohol or drug abuse by family members, verbal or emotional abuse, isolation or confinement, misuse of property or theft, threats, gross neglect such as restriction of fluids, food or hygiene
   iii. Excited utterances (spontaneous comments) should be documented verbatim (word for word)
   iv. Mental health of caregiver
   v. Any other suspicious findings

III. Other Indications of Exploitation

a. Oversight of finances surrendered to others without explanation or consent
b. Transferring assets to “new friends” assisting with finances
c. Unexplained or unauthorized changes to wills or other estate documents

d. Advance directives or other decisions being made by those who appear to have a conflict of interest
e. Patient does not understand current finances, offers improbable explanations
f. Unexplained disappearances of cash, valuable objects, or financial statements

IV. Mandatory Reporting

a. Michigan law (MCL 400.11a) requires a verbal report for suspected cases of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult to Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Centralize Intake for Abuse and Neglect at **855-444-3911.**
b. Reporting the suspected allegations of abuse, neglect, or exploitation to an organization does not fulfill the requirement to report directly Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Centralize Intake for Abuse and Neglect.

V. Special Considerations

a. If the patient is not transported, the suspected abuse must still be reported. Law enforcement may also be contacted, at the discretion of EMS providers.
b. Do not rely on someone else on scene of the incident to report.

Protocol Source/References: MCL 400.11

Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) Administration

CPAP is intended for use on patients who have not responded to initial treatment, meet one or more of the indications listed below and have no contraindications for use. Contraindicated patients and those that do not meet the inclusion criteria will be treated according to existing protocols without the application of CPAP.

CPAP Device Requirements: CPAP device must have adjustable cmH20 minimally up to 10 cmH20.

Indications:
Severe respiratory distress for the following which has not responded to initial treatment:

1. CHF/Pulmonary edema
2. Pulmonary edema/near drowning
3. Hypoxia (i.e., SpO2 less than 92%) after application of supplemental non-rebreather mask oxygen
4. Acute exacerbation of asthma/COPD

Contraindications:

1. Respiratory/cardiac arrest
2. Uncorrected Hypotension
    a. Adult (≥10 years of age) less than 90mmHg systolic
        i. NOTE: 70 + (2x10 years of age) = 90 mmHg
    b. Pediatrics (<10 years of age) less than (70 mmHg + [2x age in years]).
3. Small adult CPAP mask does not properly fit the patient and/or pediatric size CPAP mask is not available
4. Inability to maintain patent airway (poor clearance of secretions and/or unresponsive)
5. Major trauma, pneumothorax, penetrating or blunt chest trauma and blast injury
6. Active vomiting or active GI bleeding with emesis
7. Facial trauma and/or facial burns

Procedure

1. EXPLAIN THE PROCEDURE TO THE PATIENT.
2. Apply appropriately sized and properly sealing CPAP mask per manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Place the patient on continuous pulse oximetry.
4. Secure the mask with provided straps and tighten to obtain a good seal, check for air leaks.
5. Continue to coach the patient to keep the mask in place, readjust as needed.
6. Begin with 5 cmH20 with titration as necessary and as tolerated.
7. Advise medical control of CPAP use during radio report.
8. If respiratory status deteriorates, remove the device and assist ventilations with a BVM/supplemental oxygen; place an appropriate airway control device.

9. Obtain/monitor vital signs.
10. Administer medications, per appropriate protocol, as indicated**.**
    a. The CPAP mask can be briefly removed for oral or SL medication (e.g., nitroglycerin) administration.
11. Contact medical control and consider sedation to reduce anxiety per **Patient Procedural Sedation- Procedure Protocol.**

Monitor

1. Level of consciousness
2. Gastric distention
3. Blood pressure
4. SpO2
5. Lung Sounds

Discontinuing CPAP Therapy

1. CPAP therapy needs to be continuous
2. Discontinue CPAP use, assist ventilations only if necessary and contact medical control if:
    a. Patient cannot tolerate the mask.
    b. Patient has marked deterioration including respiratory arrest and/or decreasing LOC.
    c. Patient has, or is at risk for, vomiting.
    d. Patient develops signs of a pneumothorax.
    e. It is determined to be clinically detrimental.
    f. If discontinuation of CPAP for other reasons, contact Medical Control prior to discontinuation.

Special Notes:

1. Upon arrival at receiving facility, do not remove CPAP until hospital therapy is ready to be placed on the patient.
2. CPAP may be used on DNR patients not in arrest.
3. Due to changes in cardiac preload and afterload during CPAP therapy, a complete set of VS must be obtained every 10 minutes (5 minutes in short transport situations).

Protocol Reference:
PHTLS (10th), Saunders (5th), Caroline (9th).

Schwerin, A., Kuhl, E.,Goldstein, S. (2024, June 22). EMS Prehospital CPAP Devices. *National Library of Medicine*. Retrieved 10/18/24 from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK470429/

Dead on Scene & Termination of Resuscitation

Purpose: For patients in cardiac arrest, when and when not to initiate CPR, and when to terminate efforts.

A. Dead on Scene Criteria - CPR should NOT be initiated in the following cardiac arrest patients**:**
   1. Decomposition
   2. Rigor mortis (Caution: do not confuse with stiffness due to cold environment)
   3. Dependent lividity
   4. Decapitation
   5. Traumatic cardiac arrest while entrapped (witnessed or unwitnessed)
   6. Incinerated or frozen body
   7. Submersion greater than 90 minutes in cold water (water temperature less than 70° F/21° C) as documented by the licensed health care professional after arrival on scene.
   8. Submersion greater than 30 minutes in warm water (water temperature greater than 70° F/21° C) as documented by the licensed health care professional after arrival on scene.
   9. Gross dismemberment or obvious mortal wounds/conditions (injuries inconsistent with life – i.e., crushing injuries of the head and/or chest)
   10. Unwitnessed arrest of traumatic origin, without organized electrical activity (must be asystole or pulseless rhythm with rate less than 40/min).
       i. Exception to this is electrocution (including lightning strike) or acute hypothermia.
   11. Patient has a valid “Do Not Resuscitate” identification bracelet or order refer to **DNR-Procedure Protocol**
   12. Patient has MI-POST with Do Not Resuscitate selected in section A refer to **MI POST-Procedure Protocol**
   13. In cases of mass casualty incidents, where the number of patients exceeds the providers and resources to care for them, any patient who is pulseless and apneic may be triaged as deceased.

B. Exceptions to Dead on Scene Criteria in which CPR should be initiated:
   1. In EMS professional judgement potential viability despite meeting Dead on Scene criteria.
   2. Pregnant patient arrest witnessed by either bystanders or EMS personnel
      i. Resuscitation and immediate transport to the closest receiving facility

      ii. Contact Medical Control as early as possible

C. Pronouncement of Death
   1. Paramedics holding MCA privileges, while on duty with a licensed ALS life support agency, with primary or secondary operations within this MCA or while providing mutual aid within this MCA, may pronounce the death of a patient who meets the criteria above for Dead on Scene.

2. Contact with online medical direction for the purpose of determination of death or pronouncement is not necessary unless expressly stated in the enabling protocol.
3. Contact with dispatch for the purposes of recording the death is required.

D. <u>For all other patients:</u>
1. Follow the **Adult or Pediatric Cardiac Arrest-Treatment Protocol**.
2. Medical cardiac arrest patients undergoing attempted resuscitation will not be transported unless return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) is achieved.
   i. If the resuscitation cannot be safely performed on scene patient should be loaded into transporting unit and vehicle should be moved to closest appropriate area to continue resuscitation efforts
   ii. Contact Medical Control for special circumstances requiring early transport and document accordingly.
3. Patients will have resuscitation continued at the scene for at least 30 minutes.
   i. Contact Medical Control for special circumstances and document accordingly.
4. If ROSC is achieved see **Adult or Pediatric Return of Spontaneous Circulation-Treatment Protocol**

E. <u>Termination of Resuscitation if ROSC is NOT Achieved</u>
1. ALS Termination of Resuscitation, after 30 minutes of ALS time contact Medical Control for:
   i. Consideration of termination of resuscitation for Asystole in all 3 leads or PEA with a rate of less than 40.
   ii. Consideration of termination and/or further orders/potential transport for PEA with a rate of 40 or greater, or persistent/recurrent V Fib.
   iii. Confirm lack of mechanical activity in all PEA rhythms of 40 or greater by auscultation of apical pulse.
2. BLS Termination of Resuscitation
   i. AHA Guidelines suggest that the following are reliable and valid criteria for BLS termination of resuscitation when **<u>ALL</u>** the following apply:
      a. Arrest not witnessed by EMS personnel
      b. ROSC is not present after 20 minutes of high-quality CPR with an adequate airway.
      c. No AED shock was delivered by EMS personnel or prior to arrival.
   ii. Contact Medical Control for the following:
      a. Termination of efforts
      b. Further orders for on scene care/treatment
      c. Consideration of transport in extreme situations
3. The medical examiner system will be activated consistent with **Medical Examiner Notification and Body Disposition Protocol**

4. Prehospital personnel will provide information to the family which should include medical control procedures for termination of resuscitation when applicable.
5. The following must be documented
    a. Time of death as pronounced by physician
    b. Name of hospital and physician providing time of death
    c. Notification of law enforcement
    d. Gift of life status

Do-Not-Resuscitate

Aliases: DNR

Purpose: The purpose of this protocol is to provide a guideline to prehospital providers who, under certain circumstances, may encounter patients who do not wish to receive and/or may not benefit from cardiopulmonary resuscitation. This protocol is written in accordance with Public Act 368 of 1978, as amended, as well as Act 192 and 193 of the Public Acts of 1996, as amended (MCL 333.1051 *et seq.*). This policy is intended to facilitate kind, humane, and compassionate service for patients who have executed a valid "Do-not-resuscitate order" under the aforementioned Acts.

1. **Definitions**
   A. Attending Physician – means the physician who has primary responsibility for the treatment and care of a declarant.
   B. Declarant – means a person who has executed a do-not-resuscitate order, or on whose behalf a do-not-resuscitate order has been executed pursuant to applicable laws.
   C. Do-not-resuscitate order – means a document executive pursuant to Act 193, directing that in the event a patient suffers cessation of both spontaneous respiration and circulation in a setting outside of a hospital, nursing home, or mental health facility owned or operated by the MDHHS, no resuscitation will be initiated.
   D. Do-not-resuscitate Identification Bracelet or Identification Bracelet – means a wrist bracelet that meets the requirements of Act 193 and worn by a declarant while a do-not-resuscitate order is in effect.
   E. Guardian – means a person who has qualified as a guardian of a minor or a legally incapacitated individual under a parental or spousal nomination or a court appointment and includes a limited guardian as described in MCL 700.5205, 700.5206, and 700.5306. Guardian does not include a guardian *ad litem*.
   F. MI-POST Michigan Physician Order for Scope of Treatment see **MI POST-Procedure Protocol**
   G. Minor child – means an individual who is less than 18 years of age, has been diagnosed by an attending physician as having an advanced illness, and is not emancipated by operation of law as provided in section MCL 722.4.
   H. Order – means a do-not-resuscitate order.
   I. Parent – means the natural or adoptive parent of a minor child who possesses legal decision-making authority as to the important decisions affecting the welfare of the minor child.
   J. Patient Advocate – means an individual designated to exercise powers concerning another individual's care, custody, and medical or mental health treatment or authorized to make an anatomical gift on behalf of another individual, or both, as provided in MCL 700.5506..

K. Vital Sign – means a pulse or evidence of respiration.

2. Procedure

A do-not-resuscitate order is applicable to all prehospital life support agencies and personnel. A do-not-resuscitate order may be executed by the following individuals:

- an individual 18 years of age or older and of sound mind;
- a patient advocate of an individual 18 years of age or older;
- the parent(s) with legal decision-making authority on behalf of his or her minor child;
- the legal guardian of an adult or minor ward.

A. CRITERIA: EMS providers **shall not attempt** resuscitation of any individual who meets **ALL** of the following criteria:
   a. Patient has no vital signs. This means no pulse or evidence of respiration.
   b. Patient is wearing a do-not-resuscitate identification bracelet which is clearly imprinted with the words "Do-Not-Resuscitate Order", name and address of declarant, and the name and telephone number of declarant's attending physician, if any **OR** The EMS provider is provided with a do-not-resuscitate order for the patient. Such an order form shall be in substantially the form outlined in the corresponding Annex and shall be dated and signed by all parties.

B. A patient wearing a "do-not-resuscitate order" identification bracelet, or who has executed a valid "do-not-resuscitate order" form, **but who has vital signs, shall not be denied** any treatments or care otherwise specified in protocols.

C. If a do-not-resuscitate order form is presented and is not substantially in the form as outlined in the corresponding Annex, or is not complete and signed by all parties, **resuscitation will be initiated** while Medical Control is being contacted for direction.

D. In the event care has been initiated on a patient, and subsequently a valid do-not-resuscitate order form is identified, and the patient meets the criteria in (2.A.) above, discontinue resuscitation and contact Medical Control.

E. A do-not-resuscitate order will not be followed if the declarant, patient advocate, legal guardian, or parent revokes the order. An order may be revoked at any time and in any manner by which the declarant, patient advocate, legal guardian, or parent is able to communicate this intent. **Resuscitation efforts will be initiated** and EMS personnel shall contact on-line Medical Control to advise them of the circumstances.

F. A patient care record will be completed for runs handled within this protocol. The patient care record will clearly specify the circumstances and patient condition found by the EMS providers, and describe the do-not-resuscitate documents involved.

Electrical Therapy

I. Precautions for all Electrical Therapy

1. Dry the chest-wall if wet or diaphoretic.
2. Nitroglycerin paste should be removed; paddles should not be placed over nitroglycerin patches.
3. Avoid placing the paddles over a pacemaker or an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD).
4. Ensure no provider or bystander contact with the patient or the pads during defibrillation.

II. Automatic External Defibrillation (AED)

1. Do NOT apply AED to patient with LVAD, go to **LVAD-Procedure Protocol**.
2. The AED shall be applied only to patients found in cardiopulmonary arrest.
3. Interruptions to CPR should be kept to a minimum.
4. The AED should not be used on patients found lying on conductive surfaces or patients in moving vehicles.
5. For all patients, anterior/posterior placement of pads is preferred and should be used, if possible.
6. There are no age or weight limits for AED use.
7. In pediatric patients, attenuated pads should be used, if available. If adult pads are used in pediatric patients, pads must be placed in an anterior/posterior configuration.
8. The word “shock” instead of defibrillation shall be used in this section as devices utilize this verbiage.
9. Follow the **Adult or Pediatric Cardiac Arrest-Treatment Protocol**.
10. Stop CPR to analyze patient and shock once, if indicated.
11. Continue CPR immediately after the shock, or immediately if no shock is indicated and continue for 2 minutes (5 cycles) or when AED initiates analysis.
12. If no pulse, analyze the patient and repeat one shock, if indicated.
13. If patient converts to a non-shockable rhythm at any time, continue CPR until AED prompts to check the patient.
14. Should a patient who is successfully defibrillated arrest again, analyze the patient again.

III. Manual Defibrillation

1. Indications:
   A. Ventricular fibrillation
   B. Pulseless ventricular tachycardia
   C. Unstable irregular wide complex tachycardia
2. Technique:
   A. Turn defibrillator on.
   B. Apply defibrillator pads according to manufacturer specifications. For all patients, anterior/posterior placement of pads is preferred and should be used, if possible.

C. Charge defibrillator to energy level specified in appropriate protocol. If not specified in protocol, use the maximum energy setting available on the device.
D. Verify shockable rhythm.
E. Assure that no one is touching the patient.
F. Defibrillate patient.
G. Immediately initiate or resume CPR.
H. Repeat defibrillation at 2-minute intervals if the patient remains in a shockable rhythm per protocol.
I. Continue to treat the patient according to the appropriate protocol.
J. For refractory v-fib after 3 shocks, consider double sequential defibrillation per **Double Sequential Defibrillation-Procedure Protocol** (MCA Optional Protocol).
K. If a second monitor/defibrillator or AED is NOT available, consider vector change:
   a. If pads are in the anterior/posterior position: apply a new set of pads in the anterior/lateral position.
   b. If pads are in the anterior/lateral position: apply a new set of pads in the anterior/posterior position.
L. If a shockable rhythm remains following a 4th defibrillation of any type, contact medical control for potential early transport.

3. Precautions:
   A. If visible muscle contraction of the patient did not occur, defibrillation did not occur, check equipment.
   B. If pediatric pads were used with an AED prior to ALS management, continue using AED or use ALS monitor with appropriate pads. Do not use attenuated pediatric AED pads with an ALS monitor.

IV. Synchronized Cardioversion

1. Indications: Hemodynamically unstable patient with the following rhythms:
   A. Regular Wide Complex Tachycardia (Presumed Ventricular Tachycardia).
   B. Narrow Complex Tachycardia (Supraventricular Tachycardia (SVT) or Atrial Fibrillation with a rapid ventricular response).
2. Contraindications: Heart rate < 150 unless ordered by Medical Control.
3. Technique:
   A. Consider IV sedation per **Patient Procedural Sedation-Procedure Protocol**.
   B. Turn on defibrillator (monophasic or biphasic).
   C. Attach monitor leads to the patient and ensure proper display of the patient's rhythm.
   D. Turn SYNC on, assure that QRS complex is marked.
   E. Apply defibrillator paddles/pads according to manufacturer specifications.
   F. Charge defibrillator to energy level specified in appropriate protocol or as follows:
      a. Adult Regular Wide Complex Tachycardia: Start at 100 joules (or next closest setting). If unsuccessful, with each subsequent attempt escalate energy setting by at least 50 joules until successful or maximum device output reached.
      b. Adult Narrow Complex Tachycardia: Start at 150 joules (or next closest setting). If unsuccessful, with each subsequent attempt escalate energy setting by at least 50

joules until successful or maximum device output reached.
G. Check rhythm.
H. Assure that no one is touching the patient.
I. Cardiovert patient.
J. Recheck pulse and rhythm.
K. If rhythm does not convert, repeat cardioversion according to the appropriate protocol.
L. Recheck the “sync mode” after each synchronized cardioversion as many defibrillators default back to unsynchronized mode.
M. If ventricular fibrillation occurs, deactivate synchronized mode and defibrillate.

4. Precautions:
   A. Ensure sync mode has been selected.
   B. In “sync” mode, the button(s) may need to be held until cardioversion is delivered per manufacturer’s instructions. If cardioversion is not delivered the first time, repeat the sequence per manufacturer’s instructions.
   C. If a sinus rhythm is achieved by cardioversion, even briefly, and then reverts to previous rhythm, repeat the cardioversion at the same setting as was initially successful.

V. Transcutaneous Pacing (TCP)

1. Indications: Symptomatic Bradycardia with inadequate perfusion.
2. Technique:
   A. Monitor rhythm.
   B. Follow manufacturer’s guidelines for pacing. For some monitors, ECG electrodes must be in place, along with pacing pads or combo-pads, in order for the pacer to function.
   C. Apply pacing electrodes per manufacturer’s instructions.
   D. Consider sedation, per **Patient Procedural Sedation-Procedure Protocol**.
   E. If QRS complexes are present, select a lead in which the QRS is the most positive or upright (so machine can sense their presence).
   F. Set external pacemaker rate to 60 bpm to begin.
   G. Initiate pacing and increase milliamp (mA) output until evidence of capture has occurred.
   H. Increase at increments of 20 mA for unconscious patients and 5 mA for conscious patients.
      a. Use minimal mA needed for mechanical capture.
   I. Run a rhythm strip and save.
   J. Assure adequate electrical and mechanical capture.
      a. Electrical:
         a) Visible pacer spike immediately followed by wide QRS and broad T waves.
      b. Mechanical:
         b) Palpable Pulses, improved LOC; improved BP; improved patient color.

K. If mechanical capture is not obtained, contact medical control. Perform CPR if appropriate.

3. Contraindications:
   A. Wet environment
   B. Burns to the chest (relative)

VI. Special Considerations for Electrical Therapy:

1. Electrical therapy may not be successful in hypothermic patients.

Airway Management

MCA'S are responsible for training on all airway devices, techniques, securing methods and documentation. All pediatric advanced airway interventions will have a 100% review by the MCA. All cricothyroidotomy procedures will have a 100% review by the MCA.

	MFR	EMT	EMT-A (Specialist)	PARAMEDIC
Basic Airway				
Oropharyngeal Airway	X	X	X	X
Nasopharyngeal Airway	X	X	X	X
Bag-Valve-Mask Ventilation	X	X	X	X
Oral Suctioning	X	X	X	X
CPAP		X	X	X
Advance Airway-Supraglottic				
i-Gel (Adult sizes)	X	X	X	X
i-Gel (Pediatric sizes)				X
Air-Qsp3 or AirQsp3G (Adult sizes only patients > 35 kg)		X	X	X
LMA Supreme (Adult sizes ONLY)		X	X	X
King (Adult sizes ONLY)		X	X	X
Advance Airways Paramedic Only				
Oral Endotracheal Intubation				X
Needle / Surgical Cricothyroidotomy				X
Tracheal Suctioning				X
Monitoring				
Waveform capnography		X	X	X
Numeric capnometry		X	X	X
Colorimetric capnometry	X	X	X	X

Management Overview

1. Maintain a patent airway
2. Provide effective oxygenation and adequate ventilation using the least invasive possible method to achieve those goals paired with pulse oximetry and end-tidal capnography (EtCO2) data
3. Anticipate, recognize, and alleviate respiratory distress
4. Provide necessary interventions quickly and safely to patients with the need for respiratory support
5. Anticipate, identify, and plan for a potentially difficult airway
6. Optimize the patient for any advanced airway attempt

Indications

1. Airway obstruction
2. Need for positive pressure ventilation
   a. Respiratory or cardiac arrest (including agonal respirations)
   b. Respiratory failure (inadequate respiratory rate/volume)
3. Airway protection, such as an unconscious patient without a gag reflex.
4. Trauma patient with a Glasgow Coma Score of 8 or less.
5. Patients with signs of severe respiratory distress/respiratory failure
6. Patients with evidence of hypoxemia or hypoventilation with medical or traumatic etiology

Contraindications

1. Presence of a gag reflex may be a contraindication to some specific airway interventions.
2. Specific supraglottic airways may have contraindications due to caustic ingestion or known esophageal varices.

Pediatrics

1. Pediatric patients should not be intubated UNLESS efforts to manage the airway from least invasive methods (OPA, NPA, BVM) to more invasive airways (supraglottic airways) are ineffective.
2. Refer to MI MEDIC cards for device sizes.

AIRWAY MANAGEMENT
(Basic Airway Management)

1. In cases of foreign body airway obstruction, refer to **Foreign Body Airway Obstruction-Treatment Protocol.**
2. Patients with significant respiratory distress should have continuous pulse oximetry.
3. Patients with significant respiratory distress should have waveform capnography monitoring for both assessment and for guiding therapy.
4. UNCONSCIOUS PATIENTS
   a. When the airway is not self-maintained, open the airway using basic maneuvers (chin lift or jaw thrust). Patients with a potential cervical spine injury should have a modified jaw thrust performed attempting to minimize neck flexion and extension.
   b. Perform oral pharyngeal suctioning as needed to remove body fluids and minimize risk of aspiration. When possible, suctioning should be limited to no more than 15 seconds and should not extend beyond the pharynx.
   c. In unconscious patients without a gag reflex, insert a properly sized oropharyngeal airway. Immediately remove upon return of gag reflex.
   d. In unconscious patients with gag reflex, consider insertion of a properly sized nasopharyngeal airway, using water-soluble lubrication when available.
5. CONSCIOUS PATIENTS
   a. CPAP should be considered early for patients with severe respiratory distress that do not improve with supplemental oxygen administration (see **Oxygen**

Administration – Procedure Protocol) in accordance with the **CPAP-Procedure Protocol**

(Positive Pressure Ventilation)

6. In patients requiring bag-valve-mask ventilations, consider inserting both oral and nasopharyngeal airways to optimize ventilations.
7. For patients with respiratory arrest or significant respiratory depression (e.g., adult patient with respiratory rate less than 8 per minute) perform bag-valve-mask (BVM) ventilations.
    a. Note: BVM ventilations should be performed by 2 rescuers whenever possible. Use supplemental oxygen and reservoir system, focusing on adequate chest rise and ventilations that are not too forceful.
8. Ventilate at an appropriate rate. Avoid hyperventilation. Generally appropriate rates for ventilation are:
    a. Adults >8 y/o 10 breaths / minute
    b. Children 1-8 y/o 20 breaths / minute
    c. Infants < 1 y/o 25 breaths / minute
9. A pocket mask or face shield is an acceptable alternative for single rescuer ventilations.
10. When caring for patients with stomas, use pediatric masks over the stoma to achieve seal.
11. For patients with a tracheostomy tube and home ventilator connect BVM (without mask) directly to tracheostomy tube and ventilate at appropriate rates.

(Advanced Airway)

12. Use of sedation to facilitate advanced airway placement is prohibited.
13. In the adult patient (> 14 years of age), providers may consider continuing basic airway management techniques (instead of advanced airway) if the airway is able to be maintained adequately.
14. In the pediatric patient (≤ 14 years of age), providers must continue basic airway management, unless the airway is unable to be adequately maintained at which time the provider must move to an advanced airway.
15. Advanced Airways must be:
    a. Placed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and/or MCA approved training.
    b. Confirmed by positive end-tidal CO_2. Refer to **End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**
    c. Confirmed by auscultation for absence of gastric sounds and presence of bilateral lung sounds.
        i. Additional clinical findings consistent with a properly placed advanced airway include chest expansion, improvement in patient's color, and improvement in pulse oximetry.
    d. Re-confirmed at frequent intervals throughout the care of the patient, and after each patient movement.

16. Advanced Airways **MUST** have the following documented:

DEVICE SPECIFICS/PLACEMENT	CONFIRMATION	ADDITIONAL
Type of Device: ET/King/i-gel, etc., specify make of device when more than one option approved in the MCA (e.g., Air-Qsp3 vs AirQsp3G)	Type of end tidal CO2 monitoring used: (waveform capnography, numeric only capnometry, colorimetric capnometry)	Method for securing device
Size of Device	Serial readings of capnography/capnometry	Any complications encountered
Visualization of vocal cords (ET only)	Chest rise with ventilation	Gastric decompression if applicable
Number of attempts to place device	Equality of lung sounds	Tracheal suctioning if applicable
Tube measurement (cm) at teeth for ET and all other devices with measurement markings	Absence of epigastric sounds	
Which tube used for ventilation (Combitube)	Ventilation compliance	

17. Supraglottic Airways (SGA) (may be MFR skill per MCA selection)
    a. Each MCA must select at least one state-authorized supraglottic airway for use in their system.
    b. MCAs are responsible for training for all airway devices selected.
        i. Training MUST include:
            1. Procedures, indications, contraindications and securing for the specific device.
        ii. Training must be submitted to MDHHS.
    c. MCAs selecting more than one supraglottic airway device must maintain and submit to MDHHS, a roster of agencies utilizing non-primary devices.
        i. A roster of all MFR agencies utilizing i-Gels (regardless if primary MCA SGA) must be maintained by the MCA and submitted to MDHHS.

MCA Selection of SGA Device (Must select at least one and a primary)

Primary MCA SGA	Allowable MCA SGA	
Select ONLY ONE	Select AT LEAST ONE	
☑	☐	i-Gel
☐		☑ MFR use of i-Gel
☐	☐	Air Qsp3/Air Qsp3G
☐	☑	King
☐	☐	Combitube
☐	☐	LMA Supreme

18. Orotracheal Intubation under direct laryngoscopy should be considered when less invasive methods are ineffective, or inappropriate.
    a. Adult patients (> 14 years of age) who do not have a gag reflex, are unable to protect their own airway, require sustained positive pressure ventilation, or are in cardiac arrest.
    b. Pediatric patient (≤ 14 years of age) **MUST** meet **ALL** the following criteria:
        i. Do not have a gag reflex and are unable to protect their own airway.
        ii. Require sustained positive pressure ventilation and all basic airway techniques have been exhausted or proven inadequate (2-person mask ventilation with oropharyngeal airway and/or nasopharyngeal airway, suctioning)
        iii. Supraglottic airway is unavailable or has been attempted and proven ineffective.
    c. Pediatric patient (<14 years of age) refer to MI MEDIC cards for airway device sizes.
19. Deep tracheal suctioning may be performed when indicated using sterile technique and suctioning only during withdrawal of catheter.
    a. Maximum suction time:
        i. Adult patients > 14 years of age: maximum 10 seconds
        ii. Pediatric patients ≥ 1 year of age and ≤ 14 years of age: maximum 10 seconds
        iii. Pediatric patients< 1 year of age): maximum 5 seconds

20. Needle and/or other cricothyroidotomy procedure (per MCA selection) may be performed when:
    a. Airway compromise from injury is present that prevents ventilation with basic techniques and makes supraglottic airway insertion or orotracheal intubation impractical.
    b. The patient needs immediate airway management.
    c. A complete airway obstruction that cannot be corrected by any other means (see **Foreign Body Airway Obstruction – Treatment Protocol**)

(Cricothyroidotomy per MCA Selection)

- ○ NO Cricothyroidotomy
- ◉ Cricothyroidotomy (select all that apply below)
    - ☐ Surgical cricothyroidotomy
    - ☑ Needle cricothyroidotomy
    - ☐ MCA approved commercial percutaneous cricothyroidotomy device

21. Sedation for tube tolerance following successful tube placement may be indicated in accordance with the **Patient Procedural Sedation-Procedure Protocol.**

Helmet Removal

Treatment of the injured patient with protective gear presents unique challenges. For preplanned events an emergency action plan that has been discussed prior to the event may provide organized consistent treatment.

1. High Impact Helmets (i.e., motorcycle, car racing)
   A. Whether the helmet is a closed or open-faced style helmet, the helmet must always be removed.
   B. Provide constant spinal precautions.

2. Low Impact Helmets WITH Shoulder Pads (i.e., football, ice hockey, etc.)
   A. In those patients wearing a well-fitted helmet which conforms closely to the patient's head, **unless there is a prearranged agreement between team training/medical staff, EMS providers and the likely receiving facility**, helmet and shoulder pads should be removed as spinal precautions are maintained. Removal of all equipment at the scene provides the best access to the athlete for treatment.
   B. If prearrangement is in place to keep the helmet and shoulder pads in place the procedure would be as follows (or as determined by agreement):
      1. If the patient is awake and able to protect his/her airway, the helmet should be left in place and the patient should have spinal precautions maintained using the helmet to assist with spinal precautions. The face shield must be removed prior to transport.
      2. If the patient has an altered level of consciousness or, for any other reason, is unable to protect his/her airway, the helmet should be left in place and the patient should have spinal precautions maintained using the helmet to assist with spinal precautions. The face shield should be immediately removed to allow access to the airway.
      3. If the face shield cannot easily be removed for any patient, the helmet and shoulder pads should be removed using in-line stabilization.
      4. If the airway cannot be controlled for any reason with the helmet in place, the helmet and shoulder pads should immediately be removed, using in-line stabilization.

3. Low Impact Helmets WITHOUT Shoulder Pads (i.e., baseball, bicycle, rollerblade, etc.):
   A. Whether the helmet is a closed or open-faced style helmet, the helmet must always be removed.
   B. Provide constant spinal precautions.

Impedance Threshold Device (ITD) (MCA Optional Protocol)

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol.

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS

Indications:

1. Cardiopulmonary arrest (medical etiology) in patients > 10 kg (22 lbs.)

Contraindications:

1. Cardiopulmonary arrest related to trauma
2. Patients ≤ 10 kg (22 lbs.)

Procedure:

1. Confirm absence of pulse and begin CPR immediately. Assure that chest wall recoils completely after each compression.

2. Using the ITD on a facemask:
   A. Connect ITD to the facemask.
   B. Connect ventilation source (BVM) to top of ITD. If utilizing a mask without a bag, connect a mouthpiece.
   C. Establish and maintain a tight face seal with mask throughout chest compressions. Use a two-handed technique or head strap.
   D. Do not use the ITD's timing lights during CPR utilizing a facemask for ventilation.
   E. Perform ACLS interventions as appropriate.
   F. Prepare for endotracheal intubation.

3. Using the ITD on an endotracheal tube (ET) or Supraglottic Airway Device (SAD):
   A. Endotracheal intubation is the preferred method of managing the airway when using the ITD.
   B. Place endotracheal tube or SAD and confirm placement with end tidal capnography and standard techniques (see **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**). Secure the tube.
   C. Move the ITD from the facemask to the advanced airway and turn on timing assist lights (remove clear tab).
   D. Devices should be stacked in this order after tube placement confirmation.
      a. ET/SAD – ITD - EtCO2 - BVM

E. Continue CPR with minimal interruptions:
   a. Provide continuous (no pauses) chest compressions and ventilate asynchronously over 1 second when light flashes
F. Perform ACLS interventions as appropriate.
G. If a pulse is obtained, remove the ITD and assist ventilations as needed.

Special Notes:

1. Always place $ETCO_2$ detector between the ITD and ventilation source.
2. Administer endotracheal medications directly into endotracheal tube, if indicated.
3. Do not interrupt CPR unless absolutely necessary.
4. If a pulse returns, discontinue CPR and the ITD. If the patient rearrests, resume CPR with the ITD.
5. Do not delay compressions if the ITD is not readily available.
6. Initial training and ongoing competency skills shall be monitored by the agency.

Oxygen Administration

Assuring adequate patient oxygenation is a fundamental responsibility of EMS providers at all levels. Supplemental oxygen, when clinically indicated and through the proper delivery system, can have an important impact on patient outcome.

Indications

1. Real or suspected hypoxia
2. Patients in respiratory or cardiac arrest
3. Respiratory distress
4. Chest pain, stroke, seizures, or altered mental status when pulse oximetry is unavailable or when oxygen saturation is less than 94%
5. General trauma (more than isolated trauma). Regardless of pulse oximeter reading, all patients with significant trauma should receive oxygen administration.
6. Shock
7. Suspected carbon monoxide and/or cyanide poisoning (including smoke inhalation) regardless of pulse oximetry value
8. Complicated childbirth
9. Patients who normally use supplemental oxygen as part of their routine care
10. Any condition in which pulse oximetry (when available) is <94%.

Contraindications

1. There are no absolute contraindications to oxygen administration.
2. In general, supplemental oxygen should be guided by pulse oximetry (when available) to maintain oxygen saturations ≥94%.
3. Patients with COPD may develop a hypoxic drive to breathe. High concentrations of oxygen may suppress their respiratory drive. Oxygen should still be administered when clinically indicated. Providers should monitor for respiratory depression and assist ventilations when indicated.

Procedure

1. Assure the patient has an adequate airway or establish an airway in accordance with the **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol** and whenever possible the patient's head should be elevated up to 30 degrees**.**
2. In spontaneously breathing patients administer supplemental oxygen by appropriate means.
    A. Nasal cannula at 2-6 LPM: This is appropriate for most patients with mild to moderate hypoxia and minimal or no respiratory distress. Most patients tolerate nasal cannulas.
    B. Non-rebreather (NRB) mask at 10-15 LPM (adjust flow rate to keep reservoir bag inflated). A NRB should be used on all spontaneously breathing patients with moderate to severe respiratory distress and all patients with suspected carbon monoxide and/or cyanide poisoning (e.g., smoke inhalation).
    C. If continuous positive airway pressure (per **CPAP-Procedure Protocol**) is utilized, using a nasal cannula to supplement oxygenation while a patient is on CPAP is acceptable, if seal remains adequate.

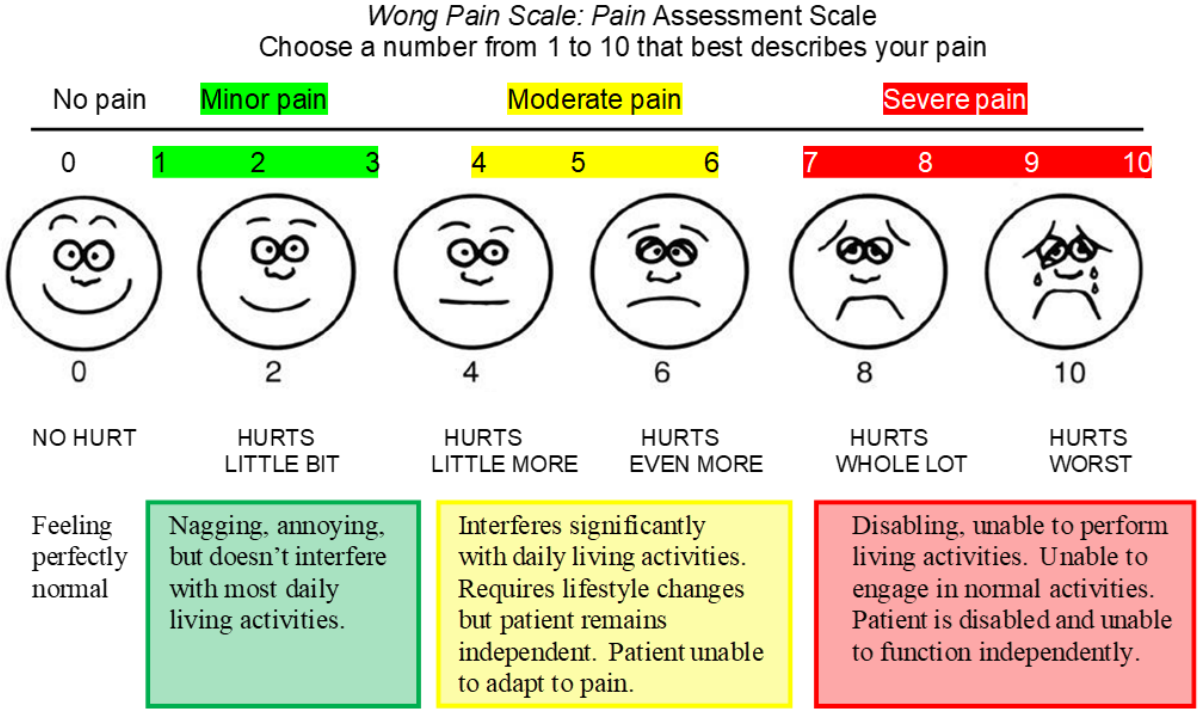
3. In patients not breathing or breathing inadequately
    A. Use a bag-valve-mask with two rescuers when available to provide ventilations with oxygen connected at 15 LPM. See **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol.**
        i. Maintain face seal with one rescuer with two hand technique.
        ii. Utilize second rescuer to ventilate every six seconds.
    B. Passive oxygenation via nasal cannula may be used to augment bag-valve-mask ventilations before advanced airway placement.
4. Augment rapid but ineffective respiration with BVM and/or CPAP as applicable.
5. Pediatric “blow-by” oxygen is an ineffective means of delivering supplemental oxygen to pediatric patients and should be avoided when possible. Pediatric nasal cannulas are well tolerated by most children. When using, blow-by technique, keep mask as close to face as possible and use high flow (e.g., ~15 LPM).
6. When caring for patients with stomas, use pediatric size masks.

PAIN MANAGEMENT

For patients with suspected cardiac chest pain, refer to the **Chest Pain/Acute Coronary Syndrome Treatment Protocol.**

Patient care provided under this protocol is focused on reducing the level of pain for patients in the prehospital setting.

All pain should be assessed and scored using the "Wong Pain Scale." Reassessment should be timed according to medication onset of action, changes in patient condition, patient positioning, and other treatments. Pain treatment should be based on pain scale but may need modification based on patient assessment and/or condition.



Note: Medical Control contact is required for patients with special circumstances such as having an established care plan that deters pain management or having an established pain management care plan that differs in dose or administration from this protocol.

1. Place the patient in a position of comfort.
2. Verbally reassure the patient to control anxiety.
3. Administer basic interventions per applicable protocol (e.g., positioning, splinting, ice, etc.). If pain does not improve with basic interventions, consider analgesia.

4. Start an IV if required for medication administration, or per applicable treatment protocol. Refer to **Vascular Access & IV Flued Therapy Procedure Protocol.**
5. For pediatric patients (< 14 years), utilize MI MEDIC for appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within protocol.
6. Per MCA selection, for mild to moderate pain (described as a 1-6 on the Wong Pain Scale), consider non-opioid analgesia.
7. For patients with suspected kidney stone pain at any level, ketorolac should be the first line medication if available.

MCA Selected Non-Opioid Analgesia
(MCA must select at least one)

☒ **Acetaminophen**:
1. Adults (patients > 14 years of age), administer 500 mg PO
2. Pediatrics refer to MI MEDIC. When MI MEDIC is unavailable refer to dosing table below.

☒ **Ibuprofen**
1. Adults (patients > 14 years of age), administer 400 mg.
   a. Do NOT use in pregnant patients.
2. Pediatrics (patients > 6 months of age and ≤ 14 years of age), refer to MI MEDIC. When MI MEDIC is unavailable refer to dosing table below.

☒ **Ketorolac** (Toradol ®)
1. Adults (patients >14 years of age), administer 15 mg IM/IV.
   a. Do NOT use in pregnant patients.
2. Pediatrics (patients > 5 years of age and ≤ 14 years of age refer to MI MEDIC. When MI MEDIC is unavailable administer 0.5 mg/kg IM/IV (max dose 15 mg)

Children's Elixir Dosing Table

Child's Weight	Child's Age	**Acetaminophen** 160 mg/5mL	**Ibuprofen** 100 mg/5mL
3-5 kg (6-12 lbs.)	0-2 mos.	1.25 mL (40 mg)	DO NOT GIVE
6-7 kg (13-16 lbs.)	3-6 mos.	3 mL (96 mg)	DO NOT GIVE
8-9 kg (17-20 lbs.)	7-10 mos.	4 mL (128 mg)	4 mL (80 mg)
10-11 kg (21-25 lbs.)	11-18 mos.	5 mL (160 mg)	5 mL (100 mg)
12-14 kg (26-31 lbs.)	19 mos.-35 mos.	6 mL (192 mg)	6 mL (120 mg)
15-18 kg (32-40 lbs.)	3-4 yrs.	7 mL (224 mg)	7.5 mL (150 mg)
19-23 kg (41-51 lbs.)	5-6 yrs.	9 mL (288 mg)	9.5 mL (190 mg)
24-29 kg (52-64 lbs.)	7-9 yrs.	12 mL (384 mg)	13 mL (260 mg)
30-36 kg (65-79 lbs.)	10-14 yrs.	15 mL (480 mg)	15 mL (300 mg)

8. Patients with severe pain (described as >7 on the Wong Pain Scale) that receive ketamine or opioid analgesia require additional monitoring and administration considerations.
    a. Continuous pulse oximetry monitoring.
    b. Continuous capnography monitoring.
    c. IV/IO administration must be performed slowly.
    d. IM administrations are single dose. No additional doses or other pain management medications may be administered.
9. For patients with severe pain (described as a 7 or greater on the Wong Pain Scale), consider ketamine if applicable per MCA selection.

MCA Selection for **Ketamine** use in pain management

☐ **Ketamine** not permitted.

☐ Contact Medical Control prior to **Ketamine** administration

☒ Administer **Ketamine**

10. Ketamine for pain management given IV/IO should be diluted in 100 ml normal saline and administered via slow infusion over 5-10 minutes to avoid dissociation symptoms.
11. Ketamine may be administered IV/IO/IN as listed below.
    a. Adults (patients > 14 years of age):
        i. 0.2 mg/kg IV/IO (diluted in 100 ml NS), maximum single dose 25 mg.
        ii. 0.5 mg/kg IN, maximum single dose 50 mg.
        iii. May be repeated one time, at least 10 minutes after initial dose.
        iv. DO NOT administer Ketamine to patients who are pregnant or suspected of being pregnant.
    b. Pediatrics (>6 years of age and <14 years of age) refer to MI MEDIC. If MI MEDIC is unavailable:
        i. 0.2 mg/kg IV/IO (diluted I 100 ml NS), maximum single dose 25 mg.
        ii. 0.5 mg/kg IN, maximum single dose 50 mg.
        iii. May be repeated one time, at least 10 minutes after initial dose.
    c. Pediatrics (>6 months of age and <6 years of age) refer to MI MEDIC. If MI MEDIC is unavailable:
        i. 0.5 mg/kg IN.
        ii. May repeat one time, at least 10 minutes after initial dose.

Color	Weight	Child's Age	Dose	Volume	Route	Special Instructions
Ketamine concentration 100mg / 1mL						
Purple	10-11 kg (21-25 lbs.)	11-18 mos.	10 mg	0.1 mL	IN	
Yellow	12-14 kg (26-31 lbs.)	19-35 mos.	10 mg	0.1 mL	IN	
White	15-18 kg (32-40 lbs.)	3 – 4 yrs.	10 mg	0.1 mL	IN	
Blue	19-23 kg (41-51 lbs.)	5 – 6 yrs.	20 mg	0.2 mL	IN	
Orange	24-29 kg (52-64 lbs.)	7 – 9 yrs.	30 mg	0.3 mL	IN	Divide dose equally between nostrils.
Green	30-36 kg (65-79 lbs.)	10 – 14 yrs.	30 mg	0.3 mL	IN	Divide dose equally between nostrils.
		10 – 14 yrs.	10 mg	1.0 mL in 100 mL NS	IV or IO	Mix dose in 100 mL NS, administer over 10 minutes.
Black	> 36 kg (> 80 lbs.)	> 14 yrs.	30 – 50 mg	0.3 – 0.5 mL	IN	Divide dose equally between nostrils.
		> 14 yrs.	10 – 20 mg	0.1 mL in 100 mL NS	IV or IO	Mix dose in 100 mL NS, administer over 10 minutes.

12. For patients with refractory pain after ketamine administration, contact medical control prior to opioid administration.

13. If ketamine has not been administered and the patient has significant pain (described as 7 or greater on the Wong Pain Scale), opioid analgesia may be administered per MCA selection.
    a. Patients should receive only one opioid medication.
    b. If an IV is not available, a single dose may be given IM.

    c. Do not administer additional pain medications after IM administration without online medical direction.

14. Administer opioids slowly when using IV or IO routes. Systolic BP should be maintained at >100 mmHG for adult patients and >80 + (2 x age) mmHg for pediatric patients.

15. For patients with evidence of hypotension or hypoperfusion, contact medical control.
16. For patients with refractory pain after opioid administration, contact medical control prior to the administration of additional medications.
17. For patients who are pregnant or suspected of being pregnant:
    a. Optimize non-pharmacologic interventions as directed above in #3.
    b. For mild to moderate pain, use acetaminophen as above.
    c. For severe pain (greater than 7 on the Wong Pain Scale), administer opioid as below. Administer IV/IO slowly, titrating to lowest dose needed to reduce pain score to less than 7.
    d. Opioids should not be used for labor pain.

18. If associated nausea, refer to **Nausea and Vomiting Treatment Protocol**.

MCA Selected Opioid Analgesia
(Must select at least one)

☐ **Morphine**

1. Adults (patients > 14 years of age), administer 0.1 mg/kg IV/IO/IM (maximum single dose 5 mg).
    a. IV/IO may repeat three times (total of four doses). Total dose may not exceed **20 mg**. Interval between doses is minimally 10 minutes.
    b. If IM administration, may NOT repeat.
2. Pediatrics (patients > 18 months of age and ≤ 14 years of age), refer to MI MEDIC. When MI MEDIC is unavailable, administer 0.1 mg/kg IV/IO/IM (maximum single dose 5 mg).
    a. IV/IO may repeat three times. Total dose may not exceed 20 mg. Interval between doses is minimally 10 minutes.
    b. If IM administration may NOT repeat.
3. Do NOT administer Morphine to children ≤ 18 months of age.

☒ **Fentanyl**

1. Adults (patients > 14 years of age), administer 1 mcg/kg IV/IO/IM/IN dosage, rounded as per below:
    a. Up to and including 25 kg - administer 25 mcg
    b. 26-50 kg – administer 50 mcg
    c. 51-75 kg - administer 75 mcg
    d. 76 kg and above – administer 100 mcg
    e. IV/IO/IN may repeat one-time, total dose may not exceed 200 mcg. Interval between doses is minimally 10 minutes.
    f. If IM administration may NOT repeat
2. Pediatrics (patients ≤ 14 years of age), refer to MI MEDIC. When MI MEDIC is unavailable, administer 1 mcg/kg IV/IO/IM/IN
    a. May repeat IV/IO/IN one time. Interval between doses is minimally 10 minutes.
    b. If IM administration may NOT repeat

If an IV is not available, a single dose of opioid may be given IM. DO NOT ADMINISTER ADDITIONAL PAIN MEDICATIONS after IM administration without online medical direction.

Medication Protocols: Acetaminophen, Fentanyl, Ibuprofen, Ketamine, Ketorolac, Morphine

Patient Assessment

Scene Size Up and General Impression

1. Recognize environmental hazards to rescuers, and secure area for treatment.
2. Recognize hazard for patient and protect from further injury.
3. Identify number of patients. Follow the **Mass Casualty Incident-Special Operations Protocol** if appropriate.
4. Observe position of patient, mechanism of injury, surroundings.
5. For pediatric patients, utilize the Pediatric Assessment Triangle.
6. Identify self.
7. Utilize universal precautions in all protocols.
8. Determine if patient has a valid Do-not-resuscitate bracelet/order or a valid MI POST.

Primary Survey

1. Airway:
    A. Protect spine from movement in trauma victims. Provide continuous spinal precautions. Follow the **Spinal Injury Assessment-Treatment Protocol**.
    B. Observe the mouth and upper airway for air movement.
    C. Establish and maintain the airway. Follow the **Airway Management-Procedure Protocol.**
    D. Look for evidence of upper airway problems such as vomitus, bleeding, facial trauma, absent gag reflex.
    E. Clear upper airway of mechanical obstruction as needed.
2. Breathing: Look, Listen and Feel
    A. Note respiratory rate, noise, and effort.
    B. Treat respiratory distress or arrest with oxygenation and ventilation.
    C. Observe skin color and level of consciousness for signs of hypoxia.
    D. Expose chest and observe chest wall movement, as appropriate.
    E. Look for life-threatening respiratory problems and stabilize.
    F. Tension pneumothorax: Follow **Pleural Decompression-Procedure Protocol.**
3. Circulation
    A. Check pulse and begin CPR if no central pulse. Follow **Pediatric or Adult Cardiac Arrest-Treatment Protocol** or **Newborn and Neonatal Assessment and Resuscitation-Treatment Protocol**.
    B. Note pulse quality and rate; compare distal to central pulses as appropriate.
    C. Control hemorrhage by direct pressure. (If needed, use elevation, pressure points or follow the **Tourniquet Application-Procedure Protocol** and/or **Bleeding Control-Treatment Protocol.**)
    D. Check capillary refill time in fingertips.
    E. If evidence of shock or hypovolemia begin treatment according to **Shock-Treatment Protocol.**
4. Level of consciousness:
    A. Note mental status (AVPU)
        a. Alert
        b. Verbal stimuli response
        c. Painful stimuli response

d. Unresponsive

B. Measure Glasgow Coma Scale

Patient age > 2 years old		Patient age < 2 years old

Eye opening

Spontaneous	4	Spontaneous
To speech	3	To speech
To Pain	2	To Pain
No response	1	No response

Verbal response

Oriented and talking	5	Smiles, recognizes sounds, follows objects, interacts
Disoriented and talking	4	Cries, consolable, inappropriate interactions
Inappropriate words	3	Inconsistently inconsolable, moaning
Incomprehensible sounds	2	Agitated, restless, inconsolable
No response	1	No response

Motor response

Obeys command	6	Spontaneous movement
Localizes pain	5	Withdraws from touch
Withdraws to pain	4	Withdraws from pain
Flexion to pain	3	Abnormal flexion to pain (decorticate posturing)
Extension to pain	2	Abnormal extension to pain (decerebrate posturing)
No response	1	No response

Any combined score of less than eight represents a significant risk of mortality.

If the patient is not alert and the cause is not immediately known, consider:

A – Alcohol
E – Epilepsy
I – Insulin
O – Overdose
U – Uremia
T – Trauma
I – Ingestion
P – Psych
P – Phenothiazine
S – Salicylates
C – Cardiac
H – Hypoxia
E – Environmental
S – Stroke
S - Sepsis

5. The secondary survey is performed in a systematic manner.

(Steps listed are not necessarily sequential.)

A. Vital Signs:
   a. Frequent monitoring of blood pressure, pulse, and respirations
   b. Temperature as appropriate and as indicated in protocol.
   c. Blood glucose measurement as appropriate and as indicated by protocol. (May be MFR sill, see **Blood Glucose Testing-Procedure Protocol**).
   d. Pulse oximetry as appropriate and as indicated by protocol.
   e. ECG monitoring as appropriate and as indicated in protocol.
   f. 12 Lead as appropriate and as indicated by protocol (Per MCA selection, may be a BLS or Specialist procedure) follow **12 Lead ECG-Procedure Protocol**.
   g. Monitor capnography as appropriate and as indicted by protocol (refer to **End Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**

B. Head and Face
   a. Observe and palpate for deformities, asymmetry, bleeding, tenderness, or crepitus.
   b. Recheck airway for potential obstruction: upper airway noises, dentures, bleeding, loose or avulsed teeth, vomitus, or absent gag reflex.
   c. Eyes: pupils (equal or unequal, responsiveness to light), foreign bodies, contact lenses, or raccoon eyes
   d. Ears: bleeding, discharge, or bruising behind ears.

C. Neck
   a. Maintain spinal precautions; follow the **Spinal Precautions-Procedure Protocol**, if appropriate.
   b. Check for deformity, tenderness, wounds, jugular vein distention, and use of neck muscles for respiration, altered voice, and medical alert tags.

D. Chest
   a. Observe for wounds, air leak from wounds, symmetry of chest wall movement, and use of accessory muscles.
   b. Palpate for tenderness, wounds, crepitus, or unequal rise of chest.
   c. Auscultate for bilateral breath sounds.
   d. Capnography/capnometry according to protocol

E. Abdomen
   a. Observe for wounds, bruising, distention, or pregnancy.
   b. Palpation.

F. Pelvis
   a. Palpate pelvis for tenderness and stability

G. Extremities
   a. Observe for deformity, wounds, open fractures, and symmetry.
   b. Palpate for tenderness and crepitus.
   c. Note distal pulses, skin color, and medical alert/DNR tags.
   d. Check sensation.
   e. Test for motor strength if no obvious fracture present.

H. Back
   a. Observe and palpate for tenderness and wounds.

Special Considerations:

1. If there is a specific mechanism of injury with only localized injury, a focused exam may be performed in lieu of the full patient survey provided the patient is alert.
2. Follow the appropriate protocol, per patient condition:
    A. **General Pre-hospital Care-Treatment Protocol**
    B. **Newborn and Neonatal Assessment and Resuscitation Treatment Protocol**
    C. **Cardiac Arrest-Treatment Protocol**
    D. **Pediatric Cardiac Arrest-Treatment Protocol**
    E. **General Trauma-Treatment Protocol**
    F. **Spinal Precautions-Procedure Protocol**
    G. **Crashing Adult/Impending Arrest-Treatment Protocol**
    H. **Crashing Pediatric Patient/Impending Arrest-Treatment Protocol**

Documentation and Patient Care Records

Purpose: Patient care records (PCR) are legal documents and a part of a patient's medical record. EMS Personnel must be accurate and thorough in their documentation of EMS incidents. This protocol defines the MINIMUM elements to be included in a patient care record.

I. Completion of records
   A. An electronic EMS PCR must be completed on any request for service to which a life support agency (per MCA selection):

☐is dispatched
■arrives on scene

   Regardless of MCA selection, this includes all emergency and non-emergency EMS incidents and patients, ambulance inter-facility transfers, patient refusals, other patient contact, no patient found and cancellations.
   B. For responses that do not necessitate an EMS PCR, an alternative form of electronic documentation must be maintained (e.g., computer aided dispatch).
   C. If a patient is evaluated and/or treated and is not transported, a Refusal of Treatment and/or Transport Evaluation Form must be completed and a patient signature obtained per **Refusal of Care; Adult & Minor-Procedure Protocol**.
   D. Personnel completing PCRs must do so in a timely fashion. If an electronic record is not transmitted immediately upon leaving the receiving facility, an MCA approved paper form must be left at the receiving facility which includes at least the following:
      1. Patient demographic information
      2. Patient and history or medications obtained
      3. Vital signs and assessment information
      4. Any interventions performed
      5. Any diagnostics performed
   E. Patient care records must be completed within 24 hours of incident conclusion. If changes or documentation must be completed after 24 hours, an addendum to the record noting the circumstances must be created.

II. Documentation
   A. Electronic PCRs must be created on appropriate software as outlined in **Electronic Documentation & EMS Information-System Protocol**.
   B. Non-transporting agencies will turn over an MCA approved written report or field note, if available, to the transporting agency.
   C. Each PCR (regardless of patient type) should include:
      1. All demographic, response and other general information pertinent to the EMS personnel's actions related to the response or transfer.
      2. Patient care information including:
         a. Assessment findings, including EMS obtained vital signs. If a patient refuses EMS vitals, that refusal must be documented in the PCR.

b. Available patient history (including current medications and allergies).
c. Treatment and interventions (including who performed the intervention). For interventions that are performed prior to arrival, document as such, and attribute to appropriate other personnel.
d. Medications administered (including dose, route, and personnel administering). For medications that are administered prior to arrival, document as such, and attribute to appropriate other personnel.
e. Changes in patient status (or lack of change)
f. Narrative including elements and descriptors unable to be documented in other sections of the PCR. *Note: treatments, vitals, interventions, and medications must be included in the applicable data fields (e.g., flowchart), but may also be included in the narrative of the report, as appropriate.

3. Names and licensure level of each responder present on scene.
4. Signature of the personnel responsible for the documenting the encounter.

D. Specific requirements for other types of PCRs include all the above, plus:
1. For transported patients, at least two sets of EMS obtained vital signs based on patient condition and complaint. If less than two sets of vitals are recorded, documentation must be provided justifying the omission.
2. For patients transported with time sensitive emergencies (suspected stroke, myocardial infarction, trauma):
a. Symptom onset time (last know well time, time of injury)
b. Vitals/assessment specific to the complaint:
i. 12 Lead ECG (included as an attachment)
ii. Cincinnati Stroke Scale (or other MCA approved pre-hospital stroke scale)
iii. Physical assessment (noted types and locations of injuries)
iv. Mechanism of injury (including specific elements allowable such as vehicle information), as appropriate
3. Patient transfer of care between life support agencies.

E. If a PCR must first be generated on paper and entered secondarily into an electronic format:
1. Content must be directly copied from the original PCR to the electronic system
2. Ideally, a scanned copy of the paper record must be attached to the electronic PCR. Otherwise, a paper copy must be maintained (according to MCL 333.16213) and available to the jurisdictional MCA or the Department upon request.
3. If someone other than the original caregiver inputs the PCR into the electronic system, it must be noted in the record.

III. Confidentiality

A. The EMS patient care record is a confidential patient care document and is not to be released to anyone other than those involved in the patient's care or the MCA's Professional Standards Review Organization, without the patient's written release of information permission. Refer to **Protected Health Information (PHI)-Procedure Protocol**

Patient Restraint

Purpose: To ensure appropriate and safe restraint of patients whose behavior is suggestive of an imminent physical threat to personnel and/or themselves.

Pediatric patients (< 14 years) utilize **MI MEDIC** or appropriate medication dosage. When unavailable utilize pediatric dosing listed within this protocol.

Indications:

1. When an ill or injured person who is behaving in such a manner as to interfere with their examination, care and treatment to the extent they endanger their life or the safety of others.
2. The patient has a clear or suspected inability to understand their medical situation and the need for treatment of a potentially life-threatening injury or illness.

Escalation of Care:

1. Verbal de-escalation
2. Physical management and soft restraints
3. Physical management and pharmacological management

Verbal De-Escalation is defined as the use of communication or other techniques during an encounter to stabilize, slow, or reduce the intensity of a potentially violent situation without using physical force, or with a reduction in force. This should be continued throughout care.

Soft Restraint Procedure

1. When the placement of soft restraints requires physical management that poses risk to the patient and/or personnel, anticipate and prepare for physical management and pharmacological management.
2. Ensure that enough personnel are available to properly control the patient and establish the restraints.
3. Explain the purpose of the restraints.
4. Physically control the patient and apply restraints.
5. Complete primary and secondary assessments.
    A. Restrained extremities should be evaluated for pulse quality, capillary refill time, color, sensory and motor function continuously
        a. Restraints must be adjusted if any of these functions are compromised.
        b. Restraints must not interfere with medical treatment.
6. Attempt to identify common physical causes for patient's abnormal behavior.
    - Hypoxia
    - Hypoglycemia
    - Head Trauma
    - ETOH/ Substances use/ abuse
7. Patient should be secured to a backboard or stretcher only. Patients must never be secured directly to a vehicle or immovable object. Patients must NEVER be secured in

a prone position.
8. Transport patient.

9. Inform hospital that restraints are in place and assistance will be necessary to continue restraint of the patient.

Pharmacological Management Procedure

1. Pharmacological management should only be utilized when soft restraint placement alone would pose a safety risk or is ineffective in calming the patient
2. Contact Medical Control prior to medication administration, unless extreme circumstances exist in which delaying administration poses an immediate danger to patient or others.
3. Administer **midazolam** 0.1 mg/kg IM or IN
    a. Adult patients (>14 years of age) maximum dose of 10 mg
        i. Consider lower range of dosing for Geriatric patients.
    b. Pediatric patients (≤14 years of age), administer 0.1 mg/kg IM, maximum single dose 5mg.
4. Monitor vital signs, ECG, pulse oximetry, and capnography.
5. If after 10 minutes additional medication is necessary, contact Medical Control for guidance.

Transport Considerations

1. Patients that are physically restrained and/or pharmacologically managed should be transported to the closest appropriate facility.
2. Receiving facilities should be notified as soon as possible of physical restraint use and/or pharmacological management.

Special Considerations

1. Physical restraints should be of a soft nature (e.g., hook and loop restraints, cravats, sheets, etc.) applied to the wrists and ankles. A restraint may also be needed across the chest and/or pelvis and shall NEVER restrict the patient's chest wall motion.
2. Stay with a restrained patient at all times and be observant for possible vomiting and be prepared to turn the patient onto their side and suction if necessary.
3. Documentation should include:
    A. A description of the circumstance/behavior which precipitated the use of restraints and/or pharmacological management.
    B. Time of application of the restraints.
    C. Type of restraint used.
    D. The positions in which the patient was restrained.
4. When restraint devices are applied by law enforcement officers for patients who are not under arrest:
    A. If a patient is restrained by law enforcement personnel with handcuffs or other devices EMS personnel cannot remove, a law enforcement officer must accompany the patient to the hospital.
    B. If the officer is unable to accompany the patient in the transporting EMS vehicle the patient will be placed in soft restraints. This can only occur if crew safety will

not be compromised and the patient can be safely transported with this type of restraint.

C. The restraint and position must not be so restrictive that the patient is in a position that compromises patient care.

5. EMS Personnel may NOT use:
   A. Hard plastic ties.
   B. Any restraint device that cannot be immediately removed by the attending EMS provider
   C. Backboards to “sandwich” the patient.
   D. Restraints which secure the patient’s hands and feet behind the back.
   E. Restraints that “hog tie” the patient.
   F. Any device that restricts normal breathing.

6. EMS personnel shall NOT transport a restrained patient in the prone position.
7. Ketamine is NOT to be used as part of this protocol without on-line medical direction.

Medication Protocols
Midazolam

Protocol Source/References:

Authority to Restrain - EMS personnel are able to restrain and treat and transport an individual under authority of Sec 20969 of Public Act 368 which states: *"This part and the rules promulgated under this part do not authorize medical treatment for or transportation to a hospital of an individual who objects to the treatment or transportation. However, if emergency medical services personnel, exercising professional judgment, determine that the individual's condition makes the individual incapable of competently objecting to treatment or transportation, emergency medical services may provide treatment or transportation despite the individual's objections unless the objection is expressly based on the individual's religious beliefs."*

Patient Procedural Sedation
Paramedic Use Only

Purpose: Proper sedation of patients requiring a painful medical procedure.

Indications for Sedation

1. Electrical therapy (cardioversion or transcutaneous pacing)
2. Post intubation sedation
3. CPAP and/or HFNC only under direct Medical Control Order
    i. **Ketamine is NOT to be used for this indication

Contraindications

1. Inability to control the patient's airway
2. As an adjunct for establishing an airway
3. Known allergy to sedation medications

Assessment

1. Evaluate adequacy of airway, ventilation, and oxygenation
2. Monitor vital signs and level of consciousness
3. Monitor ECG
4. Monitor pulse oximetry
5. Monitor capnography

Procedure

1. Maintain airway, provide oxygenation, and support ventilation
2. Obtain vascular access
3. For electrical cardioversion, transcutaneous pacing, and post intubation sedation sedate patient to a level of consciousness where procedure can be performed, per MCA selection
4. Only one MCA authorized sedation medication may be given pre-radio. Medical Control MUST be contacted if a different sedation medication is needed subsequent to initial dose (adults and pediatrics).

Adult Procedural Sedation:
(Titrate to minimum amount necessary)

- ☑ **Midazolam** 1-5 mg (0.05 mg/kg) IV/IO titrated slowly (IN, if available); may repeat once in 5 minutes to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg.
- ☐ **Diazepam** 5-10 mg (0.1 mg/kg) IV/IO titrated slowly, may repeat every 5 minutes to a maximum of 0.3 mg/kg.
- ☑ **Fentanyl** 50-100 mcg (1 mcg/kg) IV/IO titrated slowly (IN, if available); may repeat every 4 minutes to a maximum of 3 mcg/kg.
- ☑ **Ketamine** 1.5 mg/kg IV/IO (IN, if available) (max dose 150 mg) or 4 mg/kg IM (max dose 400 mg). DO NOT use for CPAP/HFNO sedation.

5. For pediatrics, administer MCA selected medications per MI MEDIC cards. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer as follows per MCA selection.

Pediatric Procedural Sedation:
(Titrate to minimum amount necessary)

- ☑ **Midazolam** 0.05 mg/kg IV/IO titrated slowly (IN, if available); may repeat once in 5 minutes to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg.
- ☑ **Fentanyl** 1 mcg/kg IV/IO titrated slowly (IN, if available); may repeat every 5 minutes to a maximum of 3 mcg/kg.
- ☐ **Ketamine** 1.5 mg/kg IV/IO (IN, if available) (max dose 150 mg) or 4 mg/kg IM (max dose 400 mg). DO NOT use for CPAP/HFNO sedation.

Medication Protocols
Diazepam
Fentanyl
Ketamine
Midazolam

Pleural Decompression

Paramedic Use Only

Indications

1. Suspected Tension Pneumothorax (not simple pneumothorax) with hemodynamic compromise, severe respiratory distress, unilateral absent or severely diminished breath sounds
2. Considered for patients who remain in PEA after treatment of other reversible causes of PEA have been unsuccessful.
3. Traumatic arrest, refer to **Traumatic Arrest-Treatment Protocol**

Presentation of Tension Pneumothorax

1. A tension pneumothorax will have at least one of the following:
   A. Severe respiratory distress in the conscious/breathing patient with **hemodynamic compromise (hypotension)**.
   B. Difficult ventilation in the hypotensive, unconscious/apneic patient in the presence of a confirmed, correctly positioned endotracheal tube.

Technique

1. Evaluate and maintain the airway, provide oxygenation, and support ventilations.
2. Decompression procedure:
   A. Assemble equipment
      a. Adults (>14 years of age): large bore IV catheter - 14 gauge or larger and at least 3.5 inches in length (catheter should not have any type of flow restricting valve) OR other MCA approved commercial device, per MCA selection.
      b. Pediatrics (≤14 years of age): 18 gauge or 20 gauge over the needle catheter (catheter should not have any type of flow restricting valve) OR other MCA approved commercial device, (per MCA selection).

MCA Approved Commercial Device Use

Adults	Pediatrics
■ Yes	■ Yes
☐ No	☐ No

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS

   c. Antiseptic swabs
   d. Dressing and tape

B. Identify landmarks and insertion site

NOTE: Midclavicular is the preferred site for pediatrics (≤ 14 years of age)

   a. Anterior axillary at the fourth intercostal space just above the fifth rib.
   b. Midaxillary at the fourth intercostal space just above the fifth rib.
   c. Midclavicular (if unable to access axillary) line at the second intercostal space just above the third rib

      i. Midclavicular is the preferred site for pediatric patients.

C. Prep the area with antiseptic swab.
D. Remove flash chamber cap from IV catheter.
E. Insert the catheter over the top of the rib until air rushes out. Advance catheter over the needle. Remove needle leaving catheter in place.
F. Reassess breath sounds and patient's condition (patient's condition should improve almost immediately).
G. Secure catheter with tape.

NOTE: REMEMBER to go just above the rib due to all of the major structures (arteries, veins, and nerves) which lie below the rib. The closer you stay to the top of the rib, the less chance of complication.

Refusal of Care; Adult & Minor

EMS personnel have an affirmative duty to provide care to any patient presenting to them after a report of an emergency situation.

Individuals who have capacity may object to treatment or transportation by EMS personnel. MCL 333.20969 "If emergency medical services personnel, exercising professional judgment, determine that the individual's condition makes the individual incapable of competently objecting to treatment or transportation, emergency medical services may provide treatment or transportation despite the individual's objection unless the objection is expressly based on the individual's religious beliefs."

1. **Definitions**
    - A. An individual who has capacity to make medical decisions is:
        - a. One who is awake, oriented, and capable of the following:
            1. **C**omprehend their condition and the risks/benefits of treatment versus no treatment.
            2. **A**ppreciate the nature and severity of their illness/injury.
            3. **R**ationalize their decision in a logical and linear manner.
            4. **E**xpress a decision.
        - b. Does not appear to be under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other mind-altering substances or circumstances that appear to be interfering with mental functioning.
        - c. Is not a clear danger to self or others.
        - d. Is 18 years of age or older, or an emancipated minor.
    - B. "Emancipated Minor" is one who is married, is on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States or has been granted emancipation by the court.
    - C. "Contact online medical control" means one or more of the following:
        - a. For **permission** to perform a procedure or administer a medication (on-line order).
        - b. For direct and immediate access to medical **consultation** to seek advice.

2. **Procedure for an individual who has capacity to Refuse Care or Transport**
    - A. All patients with signs or symptoms of illness or injury shall be offered assessment, medical treatment, and transport by EMS.
    - B. Clearly explain the nature of the illness/injury and the need for emergency care or transportation.
    - C. Explain possible complications that may develop without proper care or transportation.

D. For individuals with signs or symptoms of serious or potentially fatal illness or injury, contact online medical control for consultation.
E. Request that the individual sign an EMS Refusal Form. If the individual refuses to sign the EMS Refusal Form, attempt to obtain signatures of witnesses (family, bystanders, public safety personnel).
F. Document assessment, including capacity and risks of refusal, and complete approved EMS Refusal Form.
G. Inform the individual that if they change their mind and desire evaluation, treatment, and/or transport to a hospital, to re-contact the emergency medical services system or seek medical attention.

3. Procedure for the Individual who does not have the capacity to object to Treatment or Transportation

A. Contact online medical control for consultation as soon as practical and follow applicable treatment protocol.
B. Any patient with an urgent/life-threatening illness or injury who is incapable of objecting to treatment or transportation shall be transported by EMS for further evaluation and treatment.
C. Police assistance may be sought if needed.
D. A patient with non-urgent/non-life-threatening illness or injury who is incapable of objecting to treatment or transportation should be transported for further evaluation and treatment after consultation with on-line medical control.

4. Procedure for the Individual who gains capacity to make decisions after Treatment has been Initiated and Refuses Transport

A. Contact online medical control for consultation in all cases when a patient (now refusing transport) has been given medications or other advanced treatment by EMS personnel (examples: glucose, Albuterol, naloxone, IV, etc.).
B. Such patients should be strongly encouraged to seek further evaluation and treatment.
C. Comply with Section II above and document treatment on a patient care record.

5. Procedure for the Minor Patient Refusing Care or Transport

A. A minor is any individual under the age of 18 and who is not emancipated.
B. In general, minor patients are unable to consent or refuse consent for medical care. Such permission can only be provided by the minor's parent or legal guardian who has the capacity to make medical decisions.

C. Treatment and transport of real or potential life-threatening emergencies will not be delayed by attempts to contact the parent or guardian.

D. For all emergency and non-emergency patients, contact online medical control for consultation.

6. Procedure for Parent/Guardian Refusing Care or Transport of the Minor Patient

A. All patients with signs or symptoms of illness or injury shall be offered assessment, medical treatment, and transport by EMS.
B. Clearly explain the nature of the illness/injury and the need for emergency care or transportation.
C. Explain possible complications that may develop without proper care or transportation.

D. For individuals with signs or symptoms of illness or injury, contact online medical control for consultation.
E. Request that the parent/guardian sign an approved EMS Refusal Form. If the parent/guardian refuses to sign the EMS Refusal Form, attempt to obtain signatures of witnesses (family, bystanders, public safety personnel).
F. Document assessment and complete an approved EMS Refusal Form.
G. Inform the parent/guardian that if they change their mind and desire evaluation, treatment, and/or transport to a hospital, to re-contact the emergency medical services system or seek medical attention.

Note: A sample EMS Refusal Form has been included as a resource document on a separate page

REFUSAL OF CARE

PLEASE READ COMPLETELY BEFORE SIGNING BELOW

Because it is sometimes impossible to recognize actual or potential medical problems outside the hospital, we strongly encourage you to be evaluated, treated if necessary, and transported to a hospital by EMS personnel for more complete examination by a physician.

You have the right to choose to not be evaluated, treated, or transported if you wish; however, there is the possibility that you could suffer serious complications or even death from conditions that are not apparent at this time.

By signing below, you are acknowledging that EMS personnel have advised you, and that you understand, the potential harm to your health that may result from your refusal of the recommended care; and you release EMS and supporting personnel from liability resulting from refusal.

(PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

I REFUSE: EVALUATION TREATMENT TRANSPORT

IF YOU CHANGE YOUR MIND AND DESIRE EVALUATION, TREATMENT, AND/OR TRANSPORT TO A HOSPITAL, YOU MAY RE-CONTACT THE EMS SYSTEM AT ANY TIME.

Patient's Printed Name_____ Age_____ DOB_____ Phone#_____

Patient's Address_____ City_____ State____ Zip_____

Signature_____ Relationship, if applicable_____

Witness Signature_____ Witness Printed Name_____

Date and Time_____

*EMS Agency Name*_____ *Printed Crew Names* _____

Signature of EMS Provider_____

PREHOSPITAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT TOOL (PCAT)

Patient's Printed Name_____**DOB**_____

1

1. Does the patient have written advanced directives or medical power of attorney present? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

2

1. Oriented to person, place, and time?	☐ **Yes**	☐ No
2. Coherent speech?	☐ **Yes**	☐ No
3. 18 years of age or older, or an emancipated minor (or parent/guardian)?	☐ **Yes**	☐ No

3

1. Under influence of mind-altering substances/circumstances interfering with mental functioning?	☐ Yes	☐ **No**
2. Auditory and/or visual hallucinations interfering with mental functioning?	☐ Yes	☐ **No**
3. Suicidal or homicidal (threat to self or others)?	☐ Yes	☐ **No**
4. Is the objection based solely on religious beliefs?	☐ Yes	☐ **No**

4

"I-CARE" Assessment

I *(inform)*	Inform the patient of clinical impression, recommended treatments, all reasonable risks and benefits of such treatments, transport recommendations, and alternative options. Inform the patient that a delay in seeing medical care could result in a delay in diagnosis resulting in disability or death.		
Narrative: _____			
	Example Questions for patient	**Assessment of patient**	**Score**
C *(comprehend)*	• What is your understanding of your condition? • What is your understanding of the risks/benefits? • What will happen if nothing is done?	Patient should be able to recall information, link causal relationships, process general probabilities	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
Narrative: _____			
A *(appreciate)*	• What do you think is actually wrong with your health? • What treatments do you think would help? • What are your alternatives?	Patient should be able to identify illness, treatment options, and probable outcomes as it relates to them	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
Narrative: _____			
R *(rationalization)*	• What factors are most important to you? • How are you balancing the pluses and minuses? • What do you think will happen to you now?	Patient should weigh risks and benefits to come to a conclusion in keeping with patients' goals	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
Narrative: _____			
E *(express choice)*	• Have you decided what option is best for you right now? • What do you want to do?	Patient should express wishes. Indecision may suggest lack of capacity.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
Narrative: _____			

☐INFORMED THE PATIENT IF THEY CHANGE THEIR MIND AND DESIRE EVALUATION, TREATMENT, AND/OR TRANSPORT TO A HOSPITAL, THEY MAY RE-CONTACT THE EMS SYSTEM AT ANY TIME.

Impression: ☐ **Capable** ☐ **Incapable**

Spinal Precautions

Indications & General Guidance

1. Refer to the **Spinal Injury Assessment Protocol**. Patients with a positive spinal injury assessment should have spinal precautions maintained during transport.
2. Major trauma patients who require extrication should have spinal precautions maintained using an extrication device (long backboard or equivalent) during extrication. If sufficient personnel are present, the patient may be log rolled from the extrication device to the ambulance cot during loading of the patient.
3. Patients may remain on the extrication device if the crew deems it safer for the patient considering stability, time and patient comfort considerations. This decision will be at the discretion of the crew.
4. Patients with penetrating traumatic injuries do not require spinal precautions unless a focal neurologic deficit is noted on the spinal injury assessment.
5. An ambulatory patient with a positive spinal injury assessment should have an appropriately sized cervical collar placed. Place the patient directly on the ambulance cot in a supine position or position with least amount of elevation to maintain comfort, limiting movement of the spine during the process.
6. Patients, who are stable, alert and without neurological deficits may be allowed to self-extricate to the ambulance cot after placement of a cervical collar. Limit movement of the spine during the process.
7. Patients over the age of 65 with evidence of a head strike mechanism of injury will have a cervical collar applied even if the spinal injury clinical assessment is negative.

Specific Techniques

1. Cervical Collars
    A. Cervical collar should be placed on patient prior to patient movement, if possible.
    B. If no collar can be made to fit patient, towel, blanket rolls, head block or similar device may be used to support neutral head alignment.
    C. The cervical collar may be removed if interfering with airway management or airway placement, or if causing extreme patient distress.
2. Self-Extrication Procedure
    A. Patients, who are stable, alert and without neurological deficits may be allowed to self-extricate to the ambulance cot after placement of a cervical collar.
    B. Limit movement of the spine during the process.
3. Emergency Patient Removal
    A. Indicated when scene poses an imminent or potential life-threatening danger to patient and/or rescuers, (e.g., vehicle or structure fire).

B. Remove the patient from danger while best attempt is made to maintain spinal precautions.
C. Rapid extrication is indicated when patient condition is unstable (i.e., airway or breathing compromise, shock, unconsciousness, or need for immediate intervention).

4. Long Extrication Device (e.g., long backboard, scoop stretcher, basket stretcher)
   A. Indicated when patient requires spinal precautions and the patient condition prevents self-extrication.
   B. Patient's head and cervical spine should be manually stabilized.
   C. Rescuers should place the patient in a stable, neutral position where space is created to place backboard or other long extrication device in position near the patient.
   D. Move the patient to supine position on the long extrication device.
   E. The patient is secured to the device with torso straps applied before head stabilization.
   F. Head stabilization material should be placed to allow for movement of the lower jaw to facilitate possible airway management.
   G. The extrication device is used to move the patient to the ambulance cot.
5. Log Roll Procedure
   A. Cervical collar should be placed when indicated.
   B. Place the backboard or equivalent behind the patient.
   C. Patient is log rolled, maintaining neutral alignment of spine and extremities.
   D. Log roll procedure requires 2 or more personnel in contact with the patient.
   E. If log roll is not possible, patient should be moved to board or equivalent while attempting to maintain neutral alignment spinal precautions.
   F. Patient is secured to the backboard or equivalent for movement to the ambulance cot.
   G. Head stabilization materials such as foam pads, blanket rolls may be used to prevent lateral motion. Pad under the head when feasible.
   H. If sufficient personnel are present, the patient should be log rolled from the extrication device to the ambulance cot during loading of the patient.
   I. When log roll on to the ambulance cot is impractical, secure the patient to the extrication device and ambulance cot for transport.
6. Spinal Precautions
   A. Once the patient is placed on the ambulance cot, if no extrication device is still in place, secure the patient with seatbelts in a supine position, or in position of comfort if a supine position is not tolerated.
   B. Head may be supported with head block or similar device to prevent rotation if needed. Padding should be placed under the head when practical. Do not tape the head to the ambulance cot.

Special Considerations

1. Hypoventilation is likely to occur with spinal cord injury above the diaphragm. Quality of ventilation should be monitored closely with support offered early.
2. Spinal/neurogenic shock may result from high spinal cord injury. Monitor patient for signs of shock. Refer to **Shock-Treatment Protocol**.
3. Spinal precautions in the patient wearing a helmet should be according to the **Helmet Removal-Procedure Protocol**.
4. Manual spinal precautions in the obtunded patient must be initiated and continued until the patient is secured to the ambulance cot.
5. Patients who are markedly agitated, combative or confused may not be able to follow commands and cooperate with minimizing spinal movement. Rigid immobilization should be avoided if it contributes to patient combativeness. Patients may remain on the backboard if the crew deems it safer for the patient, and this will be at the discretion of the crew.
6. Manual in line stabilization must be used during any procedure that risks head or neck movement, such as endotracheal intubation. If manual cervical stabilization is hampering efforts to intubate the patient, the neck should be allowed to move as needed to secure the airway. An unsecured airway is a greater danger to the patient than a spinal fracture.
7. Document spinal precautions techniques utilized.
8. Document the patient's neurologic status before and after establishing spinal precautions when possible.
9. Pediatric Patients and Car Seats:
    A. Infants restrained in a rear-facing car seat may be immobilized and extricated in the car seat. The child may remain in the car seat if the immobilization is secure and his/her condition allows (no signs of respiratory distress or shock).
    B. Children restrained in a car seat (with a high back) may be immobilized and extricated in the car seat; however, once removed from the vehicle, the child should have spinal precautions maintained as for an adult.
    C. Children restrained in a booster seat (without a back) need to be extricated and immobilized following standard procedures.
10. Pregnant Patients
    A. Monitor for decreased venous return and if required displace uterus to the left manually or by patient positioning

Blood Glucose Level Testing

Indications:

1. Altered mental status
2. Indicated in applicable treatment protocol

Contraindications:

1. None

Procedure: (may be MFR skill per MCA selection)

MCA approval for MFR Blood Glucose Level Testing

■ YES

☐ NO

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of MFR agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS

1. Obtain and test blood sample according to manufacturer's instructions.
2. Treat patient according to applicable treatment protocol.
3. Document blood glucose level in electronic patient care record.

Tourniquet Application

Indications:

1. Life threatening extremity hemorrhage. An amputation with hemorrhage does not necessitate the use of a tourniquet; most bleeding from these injuries is controllable through use of direct pressure and elevation.
2. Amputation with uncontrolled active bleeding.
3. A mass causality incident may be an indication for the use of tourniquets for temporary control of hemorrhage while the situation is brought under control.

Contraindications:

1. Never use a tourniquet for more than the recommended period of time (product-specific). With any extrication plus transport time of less than 180 minutes, there is minimal risk of developing an ischemic limb.
2. Never apply a tourniquet over an impaled object.

Procedure:

1. If possible, check neurovascular status prior to tourniquet application (pulse, sensation, motor function distal to hemorrhage).
2. Apply tourniquet directly to the skin, proximal to the area of bleeding, at least 2-3 inches (5-8 centimeters) from the wound margins.
3. Secure the tourniquet in place; continue to tighten the tourniquet until arterial occlusion (bleeding stops).
4. A successfully placed tourniquet may cause significant paint. (Refer to **Pain Management-Procedure Protocol**).
5. Document the time the tourniquet was applied.
6. Note neurovascular status every five minutes post application.
7. Notify the receiving hospital that a tourniquet is in place.
8. Do not adjust or remove a tourniquet once bleeding is controlled.
9. A second tourniquet adjacent to the first may be necessary.

Notes:

1. Tourniquets should not be applied over joints. Application over the peroneal nerve (knee or ankle) or ulnar nerve (the elbow) may result in nerve damage or paralysis.
2. Any limb with an applied tourniquet should be fully exposed and the tourniquet should not be covered with any other bandage.
3. Continued bleeding (other than medullary oozing from fractured bones) distal to the site of the tourniquet is a sign of insufficient pressure and a need to tighten the tourniquet further. A second tourniquet adjacent to the first may be necessary. Refer to **Bleeding Control-Treatment Protocol**.
4. A clinically indicated and appropriately applied tourniquet should not be loosened once applied. If clinical judgement indicates that the tourniquet is not indicated, is nonfunctional or is not appropriate, contact Medical Control prior to removal or loosening.

Protocol Source/References: https://books.allogy.com/web/tenant/8/books/b729b76a-1a34-4bf7-b76b-66bb2072b2a7/#ida54cdbed-5555-47f0-b791-2c86de208f76

Vascular Access & IV Fluid Therapy

NOTE: Do not access any existing port without direct online medical control approval (such as picc lines, central lines, fistulas, etc).

Indications

1. Patients with potential need for either fluid resuscitation or medication administration.
2. External jugular cannulation should be initiated in patients in whom access is necessary and other peripheral vascular access is not accessible or is contraindicated.
3. IO indications: Adult and pediatric life-threatening situations where venous access using peripheral veins has been unsuccessful. IO access should be considered early in situations where IV access is unsuccessful or technically challenging. Indications include:
   A. Cardiac Arrest
   B. Severe burn injury with shock
   C. Shock
   D. Severe multi-system trauma with shock
   E. For other situations contact Medical Control. Do not delay transport.

Contraindications

1. To peripheral vascular access:
   A. No peripheral sites available
   B. Burns overlying available peripheral sites unless no other sites available
   C. Infection overlying available peripheral sites
2. To intraosseous infusion and placement:
   A. Infiltration of previously placed IO. If infiltration occurs (rare), do not reuse the same bone as fluid will leak out of the original hole; select another site.
   B. Placement in fractured extremity. If the femur is fractured do not use the tibia of same leg.
   C. Burns overlying available peripheral sites unless no other sites available
   D. Infection overlying available peripheral sites
3. To fluid bolus:
   A. Pulmonary edema
      a. Contact Medical Control when pulmonary edema is present, yet clinical presentation indicates the need for fluid resuscitation.

Special Considerations (Side effects/Complications)

1. Initiation of vascular access generally should not delay patient transport to the hospital.
2. General side effects or complications: infection, air embolism, catheter shear, hematoma, arterial puncture, and fluid overload.

3. Intraosseous placement:
    A. Complications include subperiosteal infusion, osteomyelitis, sepsis, fat embolism, and bone marrow damage.

Standards for IV attempts

1. Two (2) attempts per provider, maximum 4 attempts.
2. Consider IO early, as indicated above.
3. Document any reasons for deviation.

Needle size for IV placement

1. Adult 18 ga - 20 ga angiocath
2. Adult uncompensated shock or cardiac arrest 14 ga - 18 ga angiocath.
3. Pediatrics 20 ga - 24 ga angiocath

Solutions – Unless otherwise specified, the IV solution may be **normal saline 0.9%** (**NS**) or **lactated ringers** (**LR**). **NS** is to be used for dilution and/or reconstitution unless otherwise specified in applicable protocol.

Flow Rates and Volume

1. Saline lock is preferred, unless fluid administration is needed.
2. Flow rates, changes in flow rates, and total volume administered must be documented on the EMS Patient Care Record.
3. Fluid Bolus – for fluid resuscitation (i.e., dehydration, hypotension, etc.)
    a. Adults (>14 years of age): 1 liter IV/IO wide open with repeat of 1 additional liter as necessary (maximum total of 2L), unless otherwise noted by protocol.
    b. Pediatrics (≤ 14 years of age): 20 mL/kg IV/IO wide open with repeat of 20 mL/kg as necessary (maximum total of 40 mL/kg), unless otherwise noted by protocol,
4. IV/IO fluid bolus is contraindicated in patients with pulmonary edema.
5. Medicated drips should be piggybacked into a **NS** main IV line or saline lock.
6. Medications should be administered via a saline lock (preferred).
7. If the main IV running is **LR**:

a. Prior to administration of any medication, the **LR** IV will be paused.
b. The line will be flushed with 5-10 ml of saline flush.
c. The medication will be administered.
d. The line will be flushed with 5-10 ml of saline flush.
e. The **LR** IV will be resumed.

IV Tubing

1. Macro drip is the preferred tubing.

Procedure IV/IO Placement

1. Utilize universal precautions for all IV/IO placements.

Procedure for Peripheral Vascular Cannulation:

1. Gather and prepare equipment.
2. Place the tourniquet on the extremity.
3. Cleanse the skin
4. Make your puncture while maintaining vein stability.
5. Watch for flashback. Once you have a blood return, advance the catheter as per normal IV technique and attach the IV tubing or saline lock tubing and cap.
6. If you have no blood return and you are in the vein, remove the needle hub and attach your syringe to assist in aspirating for blood.
7. Instill 2-3 mL of normal saline if normal saline lock placed.
8. Secure catheter and IV tubing.

Procedure for External Jugular Cannulation:

1. Gather and prepare equipment
2. Position patient supine (Trendelenburg, if possible)
3. Turn head to opposite side of venipuncture (if no C-spine injury is suspected)
4. Cleanse the skin
5. Occlude the vein by using the side of your finger above the clavicle to facilitate filling the vein.
6. Make your puncture midway between the angle of the jaw and the middle of the clavicle.
7. Watch for flashback. Once you have a blood return, advance the catheter as per normal IV technique and attach the IV solution or normal saline lock cap, covering catheter with gloved finger while preparing to attach the IV tubing. If you have no blood return and you are in the vein, remove the needle hub and attach your syringe to assist in aspirating for blood.
8. Instill 2-3 mL of normal saline if normal saline lock placed.
9. Secure IV catheter and tubing.

Procedure for Intraosseous Placement:

1. Have all IO equipment ready prior to bone penetration.
2. Expose the extremity.
3. Stabilize the extremity to minimize motion.
4. Selection of site:
    A. Medial aspect of proximal tibia or proximal humerus.
    B. In children less than six years of age, the preferred site is the proximal tibia.
    C. In cardiac arrest, the preferred site is the proximal humerus.
5. Insertion:
    A. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for IO insertion with the above indications.
6. Scrub the insertion site with alcohol prep/chlorhexidine. Strict adherence to aseptic technique is essential.
7. Insert the IO needle.

8. Attempt to confirm marrow placement by removing the stylet and aspirating blood and/or bone marrow.
    A. If unable to aspirate, attach 10 – 20 mL syringe with **NS** and gently infuse fluid.
    B. Observe for normal saline leakage or SQ tissue swelling.
        a. If neither occurs, proceed.
        b. If occurs, select a different site.
9. Connect the appropriate IV equipment (normal saline locks not indicated in IO placement).
10. In conscious patients, prior to initiating infusion, may administer **lidocaine 2%**
    a. Adult 20 mg IO
    b. Pediatrics 0.5 mg/kg, IO maximum dose of 20 mg.
11. Administer the appropriate fluids and/or drugs.
12. Stabilize the entire intraosseous set-up as if securing an impaled object.
13. Conscious patients experiencing pain with infusion may require an additional dose of **lidocaine 2%.**
14. If the IO is unsuccessful after 2 attempts, contact Medical Control

Procedure for Discontinuation/Nonfunctioning IVs:

1. Patients who have refused transport that have received an IV must have the IV removed and it must be documented in the patient care record.
2. Nonfunctioning IVs will be handled in one of the following ways:
    a. Removed prior to transfer of care - placement and removal of the nonfunctioning IV will be included in both verbal and written reports.
    b. Not removed prior to transfer of care – the nonfunctioning IV will be clearly marked as nonfunctioning and it will be included in both verbal and written reports.

Medication Protocols
Lidocaine

Reference(s):
Vallée et.al. Compatibility of Lactated Ringer's Injection With 94 Selected Intravenous Drugs During Simulated Y-site Administration. Hospital Pharmacy 2021, Vol. 56(4) 228–234.

End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring (Capnometry and Capnography)

Aliases: ETCO2, End Tidal, Capnography

Definitions: For the purpose of all protocols the mention End Tidal Carbon Dioxide monitoring, these are the definitions:

1. Capnography is a graphic representation of exhaled carbon dioxide displayed as a waveform along with a numeric (quantitative) representation.
    a. Capnography is mandatory for endotracheal tube airway confirmation.
    b. Capnography via nasal cannula is mandatory during certain medication administrations per applicable protocol as it is also a valuable assessment tool in critically ill patients.

MCA approval to utilize capnography.

■ EMT

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of BLS agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS

2. Capnometry is a numeric representation of exhaled carbon dioxide.
    a. A colorimetric (qualitative) end tidal carbon dioxide monitor is a rudimentary form of capnometry and is acceptable for use in MFR and BLS applications.
    b. Capnometry that includes a numerical (quantitative) read out is preferred to colorimetric capnometry.

Indications:

1. Determining appropriate placement of an airway has taken place.
    A. Capnography **must** be utilized to confirm endotracheal tube placement.
    B. Capnography or Capnometry **must** be utilized on all supraglottic airways per licensure level requirements.

2. Continuous monitoring of the integrity of the ventilatory circuit.
    A. Capnography **may** be utilized in patients receiving assisted ventilations without advanced airways (used between the face mask and the bag-valve).
    B. Capnography **must** be used for patients on transport ventilators.

3. Monitoring severity of pulmonary disease (bronchospasm) and evaluating response to therapy
    A. Capnography **may** be utilized in patients with respiratory distress, or with signs and symptoms suggestive of acidosis.

4. Monitoring therapy intended to increase coronary blood flow, reflected in CO_2 elimination

A. Capnography **may** be utilized in patients receiving CPR (even without advanced airway placement), cardiac pacing, or when receiving medications that are intended to increase cardiac output, as a means to determine the physiological effectiveness of interventions
B. Capnography **must** be utilized for critically ill patients and for patients with ROSC in ALS/LALS units.

Contraindications:

1. There are no absolute contraindications to Capnography/Capnometry

Procedure:

1. Attach the colorimetric device to airway device (supraglottic or between facemask and BVM)
2. Note presence or absence of color change.
    a. If no change in color on device, verify placement of device.
3. Document findings in patient chart.
4. When ALS arrives, switch to capnography (if available) from capnometry.
5. Attach the CO_2 sensor to the monitoring device and to the advanced airway, or between the mask and the bag valve in the ventilated patient that does not have an advanced airway placed or using the nasal cannula style sensor for patients not receiving assisted ventilation.
6. Note the CO_2 level and waveform characteristics
7. Any loss of CO_2 detection or waveform may indicate an airway or ventilation problem and should be investigated, corrected and documented.
8. Document the use and results in the Patient Care Record (PCR).

Note: If a **"0"** value, no value, or no color change is noted for a patient:

- Ensure that the patient has adequate spontaneous circulation and ventilation, or that effective CPR is being performed
- Verify that the tubing is properly connected to the monitor and that there are no kinks in the tubing.
- If the tubing is found not to be the problem and an advanced airway has been placed, remove the advanced airway immediately and assist ventilations as needed with manual ventilation techniques.

Michigan Physician Orders for Scope of Treatment (MI-POST)

Aliases: POST

Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to provide a guideline to prehospital providers, who under certain circumstances may accommodate patients who do not wish to receive and/or may not benefit from certain interventions. This protocol is drafted in accordance with Public Act 154 of 2017. This protocol is intended to facilitate kind, humane, and compassionate service for patients who have executed a valid MI-POST under the law.

I. Definitions
   A. Attending health professional – means a physician, physician's assistant, or certified nurse practitioner, who has primary responsibility for the treatment of a patient and is authorized to issue the medical orders on a POST form.
   B. Patient – means an adult with an advanced illness or means an adult with another medical condition that, despite available curative therapies or modulation, compromises his or her health so as to make death within 1 year foreseeable though not a specific or predicted prognosis.
   C. Guardian – means a person with the powers and duties to make medical treatment decisions on behalf of a patient to the extent granted by court order under section 5314 of the Estates and Protected Individuals Code, 1998 PS 386, MCL 700.5314.
   D. Patient Advocate – means an individual designated to make medical treatment decisions for a patient under Section 496 of the revised Probate Code, Act No. 642 of the Public Acts of 1978, being section 700.496 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

II. Introduction - EMS providers who encounter an approved MI-POST in the field should be aware of the different levels of care in Sections A and B of the form.

III. Procedure for Use of Form
   A. If there are issues with the form, the orders contained therein, or the circumstances of the situation are unclear, personnel may initiate treatment and contact Medical Control for direction.
   B. Section A – Applies to only individuals who do NOT have a pulse and are not breathing upon arrival of EMS personnel or become pulseless or apneic during treatment.
      a. If *Attempt Resuscitation* is checked, provide treatment according to appropriate **Cardiac Arrest-Treatment Protocol.**
      b. If *DO NOT attempt resuscitation* is checked, refer to **Dead on Scene and Termination of Resuscitation-Procedure Protocol** or **Medical Examiner Notification and Body Disposition Protocol** as appropriate.
   C. Section B – For patients who have a pulse and/or are breathing
      a. Comfort-Focused Treatment box is selected:

1. Patients should receive full palliative treatment for pain, dyspnea, hemorrhage, or other medical conditions (including medication by any route) according to applicable protocols.
2. Relief of choking caused by a foreign body is appropriate, but if breathing has stopped and the patient is unconscious, ventilation should not be assisted.
3. Follow appropriate transport and destination protocols as needed.

b. Selective Treatment box is selected:
   1. All patients receive comfort treatment plus:
   2. Treat medical conditions according to protocol including IV therapy, cardiac monitoring, medications, and non-invasive airway support.
   3. Do not use invasive airways (including supraglottic airways).

c. Full Treatment box is selected:
   1. All patients receive comfort treatment, plus:
   2. Full treatment should be provided. This includes, but is not limited to, intubation, other invasive airways, and mechanical ventilation.

d. If no box is checked, Full Treatment is implied.

IV. MI POST Form

A. An example form is contained in this protocol. The original form will generally be pink, but copies of the form are valid (paper or digital).
B. The form must be dated within the last year. Note: reaffirmation dates should be counted as the most recent date, see Section G.
C. The form must be signed by the attending health professional and the patient or the patient advocate/durable power of attorney for healthcare. A verbal order notation is valid for 10 calendar days.
D. All previous versions of the form are valid, if all the above are true and there are no marks indicating a revocation on the form.
E. The form is voluntary and may be revoked:
   a. By the patient, at any time when the patient can communicate their wishes.
   b. By the patient advocate/durable power of attorney for healthcare when it is considered to be consistent with the patient's wishes or in the patient's interest when the patient's wishes are unknown.
   c. By the attending health professional when there is a condition change that makes the orders contained on the POST contrary to accepted healthcare standards.

Protocol Source/References: MCL 333.20967, MCL 333.5679, **MCL 333.56**

MDHHS-5836, MICHIGAN PHYSICIAN ORDERS
FOR SCOPE OF TREATMENT (MI-POST)
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)
(Revised 8-22)

HIPAA permits disclosure of MI-POST to other Health Care Professionals, as necessary. This MI-POST form is void if Part 1 or Section D are blank. Leaving blank any section of the medical orders (Sections A, B, or C) does not void the form and is interpreted as full treatment for that section.

PART 1 – PATIENT INFORMATION

Patient Last Name | Patient First Name | Patient Middle Initial

Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) | Date Form Prepared (mm/dd/yyyy)

Diagnosis supporting use of MI-POST

This form is a Physician Order sheet based on the medical conditions and decisions of the person identified on this form. Paper copies, facsimiles, and digital images are valid and should be followed as if an original copy. This form is for adults with an advanced illness. It is not for healthy adults.

PART 2 – MEDICAL ORDERS

Section A – Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)
Person has no pulse and is not breathing. See MDHHS-5837 for further details.

☐ Attempt Resuscitation/CPR (Must choose Full Treatment in Section B).
☐ DO NOT attempt Resuscitation/CPR (No CPR, allow Natural Death).

Section B – Medical Interventions
Person has pulse and/or is breathing. See MDHHS-5837 for further details on medical interventions.

☐ **Comfort-Focused Treatment**
Primary goal of maximizing comfort. May include pain relief through use of medication, positioning, wound care, food and water by mouth, and non-invasive respiratory assistance.

☐ **Selective Treatment**
Primary goal of treating medical conditions while avoiding burdensome measures. May include IV fluids, cardiac monitoring including cardioversion, and non-invasive airway support.

☐ **Full Treatment**
Primary goal of prolonging life by all medically effective means. May include intubation, advanced invasive airway interventions, mechanical ventilation, other advanced interventions.

Section C – Additional Orders (optional)
Medical orders for whether or when to start, withhold, or stop a specific treatment. Treatments may include but are not limited to dialysis, medically assisted provisions of nutrition, long-term life-support, medications, and blood products.

Send form with Patient whenever transferred or discharged.

MDHHS-5836 (Rev. 8-22) Previous edition obsolete. 1

Section D – Signature of Attending Health Professional
My signature below indicates that these orders are medically appropriate given the patient's current medical condition, reflect to the best of my knowledge the patient's goals for care, and that the patient (or the patient representative) has received the information sheet.

Print Name | Date

Signature | Phone Number

Print Name of Collaborating Physician | Phone Number

Section E – Signature of Patient or Patient Representative
My signature indicates I have discussed, understand, and voluntarily consent to the medical orders on this MI-POST form. I acknowledge that if I am signing as the patient's representative, these decisions are consistent with the patient's wishes to the best of my knowledge.

☐ Patient ☐ Patient Advocate/Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care (DPOAHC)
☐ Court-Appointed Guardian

Print Name of Patient | Print Name of Patient Representative

Signature | Date

Information of Legally Authorized Representative
Complete this section if this MI-POST form was signed by a Patient Advocate/DPOAHC or Court-Appointed Guardian.

Address | City | State | Zip Code

Phone Number | Alternate Phone Number

Section F – Individual Assisting with Completion of MI-POST Form

Print Preparer's Name | Title | Date

Preparer's Signature | Organization | Phone Number

Section G – To Reaffirm or Revoke this Form
This MI-POST form can be reaffirmed or revoked at any time, verbally or in writing. See MDHHS-5837 for further details on reaffirmation or revocation. **If this document is revoked or is not reaffirmed, and a new form is not completed, full treatment and resuscitation will be provided.**

Healthcare Provider Name/Collaborative Physician (if applicable) | Healthcare Provider Signature

Patient/Representative Name | Patient/Representative Signature | Reaffirmation Date

Send form with Patient whenever transferred or discharged.
HIPAA permits disclosure of MI-POST to other Health Care Professionals, as necessary.

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services will not exclude from participation in, deny benefits of, or discriminate against any individual or group because of race, sex, religion, age, national origin, color, height, weight, marital status, partisan considerations, or a disability or genetic information that is unrelated to the person's eligibility.

MDHHS-5836 (Rev. 8-22) Previous edition obsolete. 2

Interfacility High Flow Nasal Oxygen (MCA Optional Protocol)

This protocol is for paramedic use only

Purpose: To outline the process for paramedics who have received MCA approved training, to transport a patient on a high flow nasal cannula during an interfacility transport.

☑ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol.

In conjunction the MCA must also select the option for Interfacility High Flow Nasal Oxygen on the **Interfacility Facility Patient Transfers Protocol**.

I. Indications
- A. Order from sending facility/physician
- B. Hypoxic respiratory failure, hypoxic respiratory distress, respiratory distress
- C. Availability of an MCA approved high flow nasal cannula device and necessary supplies required to facilitate transport of patient.
- D. Adults (> 14 years of age)
- E. Pediatrics (≤ 14 years of age) per MCA selection for allowance and/or staff requirements.

MCA approval for pediatric HFNO (≤ 14 years of age) WITHOUT accompanying hospital staff

☐ NO – Staff must accompany patient

☐ YES - Enhanced Paramedic or Critical Care Paramedic only

☑ YES – Paramedic who has received additional MCA approved training.

II. Contraindications
- A. Inability to provide continuous, humidification using an approved delivery device
- B. Inability to provide therapy through appropriately sized nasal prongs
- C. Insufficient supply of oxygen to complete the transport

III. Procedure
- A. Ensure that an adequate supply of oxygen is available for the transport.
  - i. Calculate the amount of oxygen needed prior to departure.
  - ii. Ensure that you have at least two times the amount of oxygen anticipated.

B. Perform appropriate patient assessment, including obtaining vital signs, pulse oximeter reading, cardiac rhythm, and current device settings
C. Set FiO2 to maintain SpO2 at or above 94% or to patient's targeted baseline oxygen saturation as directed by the sending physician. Utilize facility settings as starting point, if available.
D. Set flow rate in liters per minute (L/min) to decrease work of breathing.
    i. Utilize facility settings as starting point, if available.
    ii. Flow calculation: 2 L/kg/min up to the first 12 kg, plus 0.5 L/kg/min for each kg thereafter, up to a maximum flow rate of 60 L/min.
E. Reassess vitals, work of breathing, mental status, and breath sounds. Reassessment should be continuous, but documentation of vitals must occur at least every five minutes throughout patient contact.
F. Consider the need for escalation of respiratory support if patient remains in respiratory failure on more than 2 L/kg/min of flow or maximum settings for the delivery device.
G. If patient deterioration occurs, terminate HFNO and begin positive pressure respiratory support via CPAP, BIPAP, BVM, or intubation, if necessary.

NOTES:

A. For suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients, personnel must don respirators, eye protection, gowns, and gloves for transport.
B. Patients with congenital heart conditions may have baseline saturations considerably lower than 90% and driving saturations higher than the target can be harmful for these patients.

Initial Date: 11/6/2022
Revised Date: 09/13/2023 Section 7-26(s)

Pediatric Interfacility High Flow Nasal Oxygen (HFNO)

Purpose: This protocol is issued to outline the process for the identified EMS provider to transport a patient on a high flow nasal cannula while completing an interfacility transfer.

I. Indications
   A. Order from sending facility/physician as part of an interfacility transfer with an Paramedic Practitioner in attendance with the patient,
   B. Hypoxic respiratory distress or respiratory distress,
   C. Availability of an MCA approved high flow nasal cannula device and necessary supplies required to facilitate transport of the patient.

II. Contraindications
   A. Inability to provide continuous, humidification using an approved delivery device,
   B. Inability to provide therapy through appropriately sized nasal prongs,
   C. Insufficient supply of oxygen to complete the transport.

III. Procedure
   A. Ensure that an adequate supply of oxygen is available for the transport.
      i. Calculate the amount of oxygen needed prior to departure.
      ii. Ensure that you have at least two times the amount of oxygen anticipated.
   B. Perform appropriate patient assessment, including obtaining vital signs, pulse oximeter reading, cardiac rhythm, and current device settings
   C. Utilize facility settings to ensure FiO2 is set to maintain SpO2 at or above 94% (or to patient's baseline oxygen saturation).
   D. Utilize facility settings to set flow rate in liters per minute (L/min) to decrease work of breathing.
   E. Reassess vitals, work of breathing, mental status, and breath sounds. Reassessment should be continuous, but documentation of vitals must occur at least every five minutes throughout patient contact.
   F. Consider the need for escalation of respiratory support if patient remains in respiratory failure on more than 2 L/kg/min of flow or maximum settings for the delivery device.
   G. If patient deterioration occurs, terminate HFNO and begin positive pressure respiratory support via BVM, CPAP, or BIPAP if necessary.

IV. Notes
   A. The sending facility will provide Just In Time refresher training at the request of the EMS provider assigned to the interfacility transfer.
   B. For suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients, personnel must don respirators, eye protection, gowns, and gloves for transport.
   C. If ground transport is not available, consider aeromedical transportation.

D. Informational videos for the Airvo II device are able to be accessed for review at: https://www.fphcare.com/us/hospital/adult-respiratory/optiflow/airvo-2-system/#airvo2videos
   i. Or by utilizing this QR Code:

Transport of Adult Ventilator-Dependent Patient

The purpose of this protocol is to establish a uniform procedure for using mechanical ventilation for the transport of patients who are otherwise stable and do not meet criteria for MICU or Air Medical transport.

Criteria

A. BLS may transport patients on their own ventilator if:
   a. Patient caregiver trained on the ventilator accompanies patient
   b. Waveform capnography if available per MCA selection in **End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring-Procedure Protocol**
      i. If waveform capnography not available, capnometry that includes a numerical (quantitative) read out is required.
   c. One of the following conditions:
      i. Scheduled transport (interfacility, facility to home, home to appointment, etc.) OR
      ii. Low acuity 9-1-1 that requires BLS level care.

B. ALS (non-Critical Care, non-Enhanced Paramedic) in which all agency paramedic personnel are trained on and carry ventilators.

Procedure

A. Always keep a bag valve mask resuscitator close by in case of ventilator failure.

B. Patients who are ventilator dependent may be transported on their own ventilator (home ventilator) if desired. Assure the BVM is available for back up use if transporting with a home ventilator. Patient caregiver trained in the use of ventilator should attend during transport if possible.
   1. Verify tube placement with waveform capnography.
   2. Patient lung sounds should be checked and documented. Tube placement must be rechecked via lung sounds and continuous waveform capnography every time the patient is moved, i.e., stretcher to stretcher or in or out of a vehicle. Continuous monitoring with the pulse oximeter will be used on all patients.

C. Patients on agency supplied ventilator:
   1. Newly vented - Ventilatory status should be established via Venous Blood Gas (VBG) in the newly intubated patient and documented when available. Continuous monitoring with the pulse oximeter and capnography will be used on all patients. If pulse oximetry is not attainable due to poor circulation, an ABG may be used to ensure adequate oxygenation. If unavailable, consider MICU or air medical transport.
   2. Ventilator and circuit must be set up according to manufacturer's recommendations.
   3. Patient should be placed on the ventilator approximately 5 minutes prior to departure to ensure the patient tolerates the ventilator. Appropriate adjustments should be made prior to departure.
   4. Assist Control (AC) and Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilations (SIMV) are acceptable modes of operation. Set Positive End Expiratory Pressure (PEEP)

and Sigh as established by sending facility. PEEP greater than 5 cmH2O should be referred to MICU or Air Medical Services for transport or appropriate hospital staff must accompany the patient.

a. Verify tube placement with waveform capnography prior to placing the patient on the transport ventilator.
b. Patient lung sounds should be checked and documented. Tube placement must be rechecked via lung sounds and continuous waveform capnography every time the patient is moved, i.e., stretcher to stretcher or in or out of a vehicle. Continuous monitoring with the pulse oximeter will be used on all patients.

Left Ventricular Assist Device

A Left Ventricular Assist Device (LVAD) is an implanted device that pumps blood from the left ventricle into the aorta to support circulation. For some of these patients this device is a bridge to transplant but for others it is a life prolonging therapy if transplant is not an option. Care of patients supported by these devices can present a challenge for care givers in the pre-hospital environment. This document provides guidance for the provision of emergency care for patients in the pre-hospital environment who have an LVAD in place. Contact VAD coordinator/center for devices which you are unfamiliar with or require assistance with.

Contact Information:
Program Name: Click or tap here to enter text.
Phone: Click or tap here to enter text. Request VAD Coordinator and state patient's name
VAD Pager number: Click or tap here to enter text.

Contact Information:
Program Name: Click or tap here to enter text.
Phone: Click or tap here to enter text. Request VAD Coordinator and state patient's name
VAD Pager number: Click or tap here to enter text.

1. LVAD's create non-pulsatile flow; it may be difficult to obtain vital signs using standard equipment and or methods. Utilize skin color, mental status and capillary refill to assess the patient.
2. The device supports left ventricular function and is dependent on some right heart function and adequate circulating volume. Even minor volume depletion may cause diminished perfusion and require fluid administration.
3. All LVAD patients are anticoagulated.
4. LVAD's are powered electrically, a driveline exits the body, connects to a "controller" which in turn is connected to a power source. Proper functioning of the device is dependent on the integrity of these connections. Exercise caution related to the drive line, which exits through the skin in the upper abdomen. Do not cut, pull or damage it in any way. It will be secured by some type of binder or other device to protect it.
5. Connections should not be forced together or apart. All connections are secured by a locking device.
6. Generally, patients, their families and caregivers are familiar with the operation of the device and should accompany the patient as a resource for operation of the device if promptly available.
7. All LVAD patients are assigned a hospital-based coordinator who is available by phone and should be contacted urgently.

8. All LVAD patients should have a "go bag" close by which contains an additional power supply as well as an extra controller. This should be brought with the patient to the hospital. This should contain charged batteries, a back-up controller and a power-based unit.
9. If possible, the patient should be transported with four fully charged batteries. Two will be connected to the patient and the other will serve as backups.
10. Most issues will be the result of medical problems rather than device failure.

Procedure

Do NOT use the following devices on an LVAD patient

- AED
- Mechanical Compression Device

1. Assess the patient for signs of life and function of the device
   A. Awake and or alert
   B. Satisfactory capillary refill
   C. Audible whine/hum in the region around the heart and or left upper abdomen
   D. Check all connections, tighten as indicated to be sure they are secure
   E. Identify any alarms that are heard or visible on controller and relay information to VAD coordinator.
   F. If able, begin to assemble components or have the patient's designated LVAD companion gather components that will accompany patient
      a. Extra controller
      b. Extra batteries
      c. Power unit (charger) and or A/C adapter

2. Assess for other medical issues

A. Start an IV and a fluid bolus if volume depletion is felt to be present
B. Control bleeding

C. Attach monitor and assess rhythm
   a. LVAD patients may have life threatening arrhythmias at baseline including VF or VT. Ask the patient, companion, or LVAD coordinator what the patient's baseline rhythm is.
   b. If the patient is unstable and they are in an arrhythmia that is not their baseline treat the arrhythmia
   c. Defibrillation, cardioversion, and external pacing are allowed if indicated. You do not need to disconnect the device.
D. Follow appropriate medical protocol
E. CPR compressions should only be performed as a last resort.

   a. Consult with Medical Control immediately if the device is non-functioning and you are starting CPR.
F. Prepare for transport to MCA approved LVAD hospital

3. Consult with LVAD coordinator
   A. Patient or companion should have emergency contact information
   B. Report information from the controller including any alarms
   C. Change battery or power source as requested
   D. Change controller as requested-be sure patient is laying or sitting down as pump will stop briefly

4. Transport to an MCA approved LVAD Center
   A. Click or tap here to enter text.
   B. Click or tap here to enter text.
   C. Click or tap here to enter text.

Mechanical Chest Compression Device (MCA Optional Protocol)

Manual chest compressions remain the standard of care for the treatment of cardiac arrest. Mechanical chest compression devices may only be used as alternative to conventional CPR in specific settings where the delivery of high-quality manual compressions may be challenging or dangerous for the provider (e.g., limited rescuers available, CPR during hypothermic cardiac arrest, CPR in a moving ambulance).

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol.

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster (including brand name/model number of device) to MDHHS.

Requirements:

1. FDA approved MCA authorized mechanical chest compression devices as listed below (brand name and model if applicable)

■ Physio-Control LUCAS

■ Defibtech Lifeline ARM

■ Zoll AutoPulse

■ ROSC-U

2. Providers utilizing the device are trained on use of the device per MCA requirements
3. Follow manufacturer's instructions for use unless otherwise directed by the MCA.

Indications:

1. Cardiac Arrest

Contraindications:

1. Return of Spontaneous Circulation
2. Age and weight restrictions per manufacturers recommendations.
3. Patients with LVAD

Procedure:

1. Perform high-quality CPR while the device is being prepared for use.
2. Utilize device according to manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Refer to **Adult or Pediatric General Cardiac Arrest -Treatment Protocol**
4. Document use of Mechanical Chest Compression Device in patient care record including but not limited to:
    A. Type/brand of device
    B. Applicable times Mechanical Chest Compression Device was in use.
    C. Rate at which the device is set/delivering mechanical chest compressions.

Active Compression-Decompression Device (MCA Optional Protocol)

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol.

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS.

Education Requirements:

1. MCAs are responsible for training for the specific device selected.
2. Training must include procedures, indications and contraindications.
3. Training must be submitted to MDHHS.

Requirements:

1. FDA approved and MCA authorized active compression-decompression device.
2. Providers utilizing the device are trained on use of the device per MCA requirements
3. Follow manufacturer's instructions for use unless otherwise directed by the MCA.
4. It must be utilized in conjunction with and Impedance Threshold Device (refer to **Impedance Threshold Device-Procedure Protocol**.)

Indications:

1. Cardiac Arrest

Contraindications:

1. Return of Spontaneous Circulation
2. Age and weight restrictions per manufacturers recommendations.

Procedure:

1. Perform high-quality CPR while the device is being prepared for use.
2. Utilize device according to manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Refer to **Adult or Pediatric General Cardiac Arrest -Treatment Protocol**
4. Document use of the Active Compression-Decompression Device in patient care record.

High Performance CPR (HP-CPR)

This procedure is an outline of High Performance CPR and is to be followed for all adult cardiac arrest patients. High Performance CPR improves a victim's chances of survival.

Pre-Medical Control

MFR/EMT/SPECIALIST/PARAMEDIC

1. Confirm cardiac arrest using **Patient Assessment Protocol**.
    a. Confirm unresponsiveness.
    b. Assess the patient for signs of no breathing or no normal breathing. Agonal gasps are **not** signs of normal breathing.
    c. Check for a carotid pulse for at least 5 seconds, but not more than 10 seconds.

    Note: Providers should assess the breathing and pulse simultaneously.

2. Move patient to hard flat surface where there is ample room for team dynamics. Begin care using High Performance CPR, utilizing the C-A-B (Compression, Airway, Breathing) sequence. **Apply an AED as soon as one is available.**

    Note: When patient is first accessed there may not be enough responders to fill all the roles outlined in the attached team diagram. As staffing levels increase, fill the position as outlined.

3. Rescuer 1- Take position to perform chest compressions.
    a. Push hard, at least 2 to 2.4 inches deep (1/3 the depth of the patient chest), and fast (100-120 compressions/minute) and let the chest recoil fully between each compression.
    b. A 30:2 compression to ventilation ratio should be maintained. Ventilate to chest rise and avoid excessive ventilations.
    c. Keep pauses in CPR to a minimum. Chest compression fraction (CCF), the percentage of time in which chest compressions are done by rescuers during arrest, should be greater than 80 percent.

4. Rescuer 2- Upon arrival assess Rescuer 1 for CPR effectiveness, and relieve Rescuer 1 on chest compressions if necessary. The rescuer not on chest compressions should take position for ventilations, and ensure the AED has been placed if available.
    a. The rescuer providing ventilations should maintain the patient airway with basic airway adjunct (OPA/NPA) and provide ventilations at a rate of 2 breaths per 30 compressions utilizing a bag-valve-mask. See **Emergency Airway Procedure**.

5. Rescuer 3- Upon arrival will typically take up position to assist with chest compressions, on the opposite side from the rescuer currently providing them.
    a. Rescuers MUST switch compressors at least every 2 minutes. It is highly encouraged to do so more often to avoid fatigue and ensure the quality of compressions.
    b. If rescuer 3 is part of the ALS crew (there are only two other responders on scene), the most appropriate crew member should assume this role until additional first responders are available.

6. Rescuer 4- Assume the role of team leader in conjunction with the primary ALS provider on scene. As team leader, this person should oversee the performance of high-quality CPR and high performance team dynamics. The team leader should ensure the quality of CPR by monitoring the following components:
    a. Chest compression fraction (CCF)
    b. Chest compression rate
    c. Chest compression depth
    d. Chest compression recoil
    e. Quality ventilations

7. Any additional arriving rescuers should supplement the activities in the roles identified above.

8. When in the sequence above ALS arrives, the primary ALS provider will work in conjunction with the team leader and direct all ALS care. **BLS procedures being performed should not be interrupted. Vascular access and advanced airway, although important, should not interrupt high-quality CPR.**
    a. If good chest rise and compliance are present, there may not be a need for an immediate advanced airway.
    b. As soon as appropriate, introduce an advanced airway. Once an advanced airway is in place compressions should be continuous. Give 1 breath every 6 seconds.

The intent is to achieve a CCF of at least 80% by aggressively minimizing interruptions to chest compressions.

Post-Medical Control

1. Additional BLS and/or ALS care as ordered.
2. Consider termination of resuscitation per **Termination of Resuscitation Protocol.**

Notes:

1. **Excellent high-quality CPR is a priority.**
    a. **Chest compression fraction of 80% or greater.** Keep pauses in compressions to a minimum.
        i. Continue CPR while monitor/AED is charging and immediately after shock is delivered.
        ii. Non-ALS providers should only pause for pulse checks when signs of return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) are present.
        iii. ALS providers should pause **no more than** every 2 minutes to attempt monitor and pulse checks, or upon signs of ROSC.
    b. **Chest compression rate of 100-120 per minute.** Use real-time measuring devices and/or metronome if available.
    c. Compress at least 2 to 2.4 inches in depth.
    d. **Allow full chest recoil.** Avoid leaning on the patient's chest.
    e. **Avoid excessive ventilation.** Minimize rate and tidal volume. Excessive ventilations can cause an increase in intra-thoracic pressure, inhibiting blood return to the heart. Use chest rise as an indicator of quality ventilations.

2. **High performance team dynamics are essential to maintaining high-quality CPR.**
    a. Follow assigned roles as indicated above.
    b. Use closed-loop communication to ensure quality of care (when the sender gives a message, the receiver repeats this back).
    c. Although a primary function of the team leader, all team members should ensure the high-quality aspects, with emphasis on uninterrupted chest compressions at all times.

3. Medical cardiac arrest patients undergoing attempted resuscitation should not be transported unless ROSC is achieved or transport is ordered by medical control. Refer to **Cardiac Arrest – ROSC Protocol**.

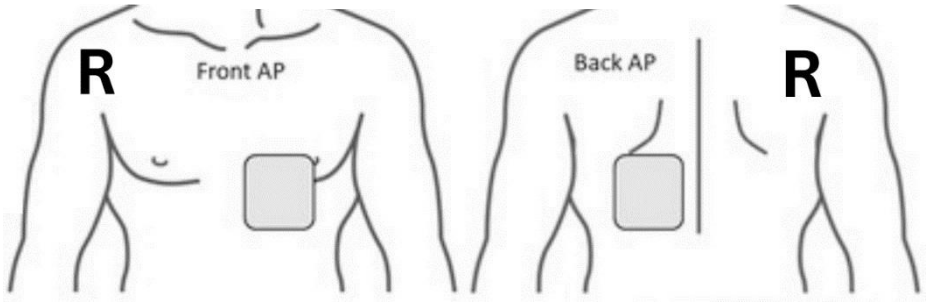
4. If an automated compression device (ACD) is available, it may be considered after at least 5 minutes of manual high-quality CPR. This time is intended to ensure immediate start to chest compressions without delay, as well as early defibrillation of patients in an initial shockable rhythm.

5. Chest compressions should not be interrupted during the placement of the AED/cardiac monitor pads.

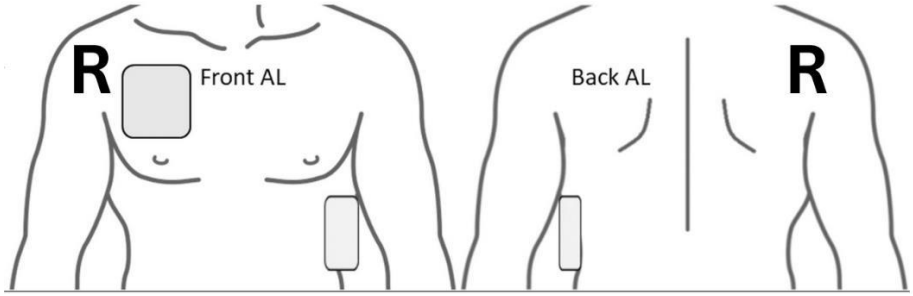
6. Use of HP-CPR checklists, metronome and CPR feedback devices are strongly encouraged.

7. Refer to **Cardiac Arrest – General** protocol for pad placement. For all patients, anterior/posterior placement of pads is preferred and should be used, if possible. If anterior/posterior placement is not achievale, or would delay treatment, anterior/lateral placement is an acceptable alterntive.

Preferred Placement



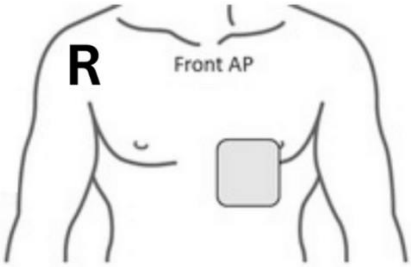
Acceptable Alternative



Resuscitation Triangle

Rescuer 2: Assess Rescuer 1 for effectiveness; switch if necessary. Otherwise, assume airway.

Place AED
As soon as possible!



Rescuer 3: Position opposite side of rescuer providing chest compressions. Switch compressors at least every two minutes.

Rescuer 1: Initiates CPR, if indicated.

Rescuer 4: Assume team leader. Oversee effectiveness of the high-quality CPR.

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services | Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS and Systems of Care

MUSKEGON COUNTY

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MUSKEGON COUNTY

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Downgrade of Response

Purpose: To allow downgrading of EMS vehicles responding to an EMS incident.

I. If information is received, while en route, that the incident is not life-threatening, then that ambulance may use that information to alter response accordingly.

II. No EMS vehicle shall be canceled, once a request for emergency assistance is received, unless one of the following occurs.

A. A police/fire department unit reports that no person/accident can be found at the location,

B. Any licensed EMS personnel on the scene cancels the responding EMS vehicles.

C. A 1st party caller (the potential patient) states they no longer require a response from emergency medical services AND an EMS response is no longer requested AND there is not another indication that an emergency exists.

MCL 333.20967 If an emergency has been declared, the declaration that an emergency no longer exists shall be made only by a licensed EMS provider or a licensed health professional who has training specific to the provision of emergency medical services in accordance with protocols established by the local medical control authority.

Note: For the purposes of this protocol, a situation in which injuries or illness have not been confirmed does not constitute an “emergency” (i.e. motor vehicle crash with unknown injuries, unknown medical alarm).

Patient Prioritization and Use of Lights and Sirens

This protocol is designed to provide a safe and orderly response to all requests for emergency medical care in the State of Michigan.

A. **Michigan Motor Vehicle Code** *(§257.603 and 257.653)*
The Michigan Motor Vehicle Code governs the driving of emergency vehicles. All licensed life support vehicles will abide by the Michigan Motor Vehicle Code.
1. This protocol does not supersede the Michigan Motor Vehicle Code.

B. Authority to Require Lights and Siren Use
Neither the patient's sending nor receiving physician has the authority to require the use of lights and siren during transport; this policy shall be followed at all times. Only the EMS transport crew can determine transport mode, based on patient priority.

C. Use of Emergency Medical Dispatch
Where Emergency Medical Dispatchers (EMD) and/or a tiered EMS response are/is available, the EMS Agency is encouraged to develop procedures that reduce unnecessary use of lights and sirens. The procedures may include, but are not limited to, the use of established EMD call screening protocols and evaluation of the scene/patient by first responder personnel.

D. Prudent Use of Lights and Siren During Transport
Lights and sirens may be used to clear traffic and then shut down, if prudent, where no obstruction or delay is present, provided both lights and siren are activated at least 500 feet before any intersection or obstruction to be cleared. When lights and siren are not in use, the vehicle must be operated as a typical non-emergency vehicle, per the Motor Vehicle Code.

E. Returning from the transport, returning to a service area
1. EMS units may ONLY utilize lights and sirens to return to their area IF THEY ARE RESPONDING TO AN EMERGENCY CALL.
2. Lights and sirens will **NOT** be used to return to an area when the unit is not responding to another emergency call.

F. Education
Life Support Agencies shall ensure MCA approved annual training surrounding the Michigan Motor Vehicle Code, safe use of lights and siren, this protocol and related agency polices.

G. Agency and Medical Control Authority Specific Policies
This protocol does not preclude MCAs from developing protocols and/or individual agencies from developing internal policies on this subject, as long as it includes the contents of this protocol as a minimum.

H. Response and Transport
Response to the scene and transport to the hospital is determined by patient priority.
1. If the on-scene patient priority is different from the dispatch priority, follow the on-scene patient priority for transport.
2. If the patient priority changes during transport follow the appropriate use of lights and sirens for the new patient priority.

I. Unstable Patients

Priority	Description	Example(s) include, but not limited to

Unstable	**Unstable** patients with a critical and immediate life-threatening illness or injury, or require time sensitive interventions	A patient that has an acutely life-threatening illness or injury and is unstable.
		• Unstable or deteriorating vital signs
		• Compromised airway that cannot be secured by EMS.
		• Severe respiratory distress/failure
		• Cardiac arrest or post cardiac arrest
		• STEMI
		• Tonic Clonic seizures unresponsive to treatment
		• Significant blunt or penetrating trauma including but not limited to:
		  ○ Airway compromised
		  ○ Respiratory distress
		  ○ Signs of inadequate perfusion

1. Response to the scene for unstable patient

MCA Selection for Response to Unstable Patient Incidents
(select only one)

☒ Life support vehicles, in compliance with Michigan Motor Vehicle Code, may use lights and sirens while responding to the scene.

☐ Life support vehicles, in compliance with Michigan Motor Vehicle Code, use lights and siren only when necessary to circumvent significant traffic delays and obstructions responding to the scene.

2. Transport to the hospital for unstable patient

MCA Selection for Transport of Unstable Patients (select only one)

☒Life support vehicles, in compliance with Michigan Motor Vehicle Code, may use lights and sirens while transporting to the hospital.

☐Life support vehicles, in compliance with Michigan Motor Vehicle Code, use lights and siren only when necessary to circumvent significant traffic delays and obstructions when transporting to the hospital.

J. Potentially Unstable Patients

Priority	Description	Example(s) include, but not limited to
Potentially Unstable	**Potentially unstable** patients that are ill or injured *without immediate* life-threatening condition and do not require time sensitive interventions	A patient that is currently stable but is felt to have a condition that may become unstable or life-threatening if not evaluated and treated rapidly. • Hemodynamically stable chest pain without signs of STEMI • Altered mental status – not acutely deteriorating • Seizure - Post-ictal not actively seizing • Hemodynamically stable abdominal pain • Hemodynamically stable >65 y/o fall with confirmed or suspicion of head injury and currently taking blood thinner medications

1. Response to the scene for potentially unstable patient

MCA Selection for Response to Potentially Unstable Patients (select only one)

☒ Life support vehicles, in compliance with Michigan Motor Vehicle Code, may use lights and sirens while responding to the scene, in accordance with MCA approved local EMD policies.

☐Emergency Vehicles, in compliance with Michigan Vehicle Code, respond with no lights and sirens to the scene or during transport (including first responding life support vehicles).

☐Only the first responding life support vehicle, in compliance with Michigan Motor Vehicle Code, responds lights and sirens to the scene. All other life support vehicles respond with no lights and sirens to the scene unless upgraded.

☐Life support vehicles, in compliance with Michigan Motor Vehicle Code, use lights and siren only when necessary to circumvent significant traffic delays and obstructions when transporting to the hospital.

2 Transport to hospital for potentially unstable patient - Do not transport using lights and sirens unless the patient's condition deteriorates.

K. Stable Patients

Priority	Description	Example(s) include, but not limited to
Stable	**Stable** patients are Ill or injured patients not fitting the above two categories who require medical attention but do not have a life-threatening condition.	A patient that does need to receive medical evaluation but does NOT have a potentially life-threatening illness or injury at the time of assessment or transport by EMS.

1. Respond to the incident and transport to the hospital using normal traffic patterns.

L. Dead Patients

Priority	Description	
Dead	**Dead** patients are absent of all vital signs and do not require further medical attention, per protocol.	**See Dead on Scene/Termination of Resuscitation Protocol and Medical Examiner Notification and Body Disposition Protocol**

1. Do not transport using lights and sirens.

Patient Prioritization and Use of Lights and Siren – Supplement

This protocol supplement applies to the categorization of patients to communicate potential severity between EMS and the receiving facility.

1. **ECHO (RED)** – an ECHO level patient is one who has critical and immediately life-threatening illness or injury such that a physician should be immediately available upon arrival to the hospital.
   a. Radio reports are required to be made to the receiving Emergency Department for all patients categorized as ECHO patients.
   b. STEMI patients with unstable vital signs, or those with life threatening arrhythmia, will always fit into this level.
2. **DELTA (YELLOW)** – a DELTA level patient is one who has severe illness or injury which needs prompt intervention such that nursing care should be immediately available and physician assessment within 10 minutes.
   a. This may include Intubated patients who stabilize following intubation.
   b. STEMI patients with stable vital signs may be categorized as a DELTA patient or ECHO patient depending of the 12 - lead, the patient presentation, occurrence of arrhythmia, distance to the hospital, etc.
3. **CHARLIE (YELLOW)** – a Charlie level patient is one whom has an injury or illness that is stable but which, per protocol, requires vascular access or medication.
4. **BRAVO (GREEN)** – a BRAVO level patient is one whom has only minor injury or illness but for whom delivery to the Emergency Department triage would be inappropriate. These patients are expected to be imminently stable with the expectation that they would remain so for hours within a controlled environment. Patients who are unable to sit, not capable of being left in an unmonitored area, those who are not appropriately clothed or unaccompanied minors could reasonably fit within this level.
5. **ALPHA (GREEN)** – an ALPHA level patient is one whom has only minor injury or illness for who transport to the Emergency Department triage would be appropriate. These patients are expected to be imminently stable with the expectation that they would remain so for hours within a controlled environment. Similarly, they should have no presentation or condition that would preclude them from reasonably being placed in a public area.

Destination and Diversion Policy

Purpose: To provide a guideline for the decision-making process to be followed by EMS personnel in the determination of a destination hospital.

I. General Destination Guidelines

A. For the purposes of **work related injuries or illness**, an employer is legally permitted to choose where an employee is treated, employers may only choose from amongst the appropriate and approved EMS destinations provided in this protocol.
   1. EMS may not transport emergency patients to destinations which would violate statute, or this protocol, including the transport of an emergency patient to an urgent care center or physician's office.
   2. EMS may not transport an emergency patient to a lesser level trauma facility than is required by protocol for the severity and mechanism of injury as identified in the trauma destination matrix.
   3. Refer to the Alternative Destination protocol for patients no longer deemed to be emergency patients.

B. If the hospital of choice, in situations where choice is permitted, is outside of the MCA and transport to that hospital would remove the EMS vehicle from availability for an extended period, approval from either on-line Medical Control or the ambulance dispatch service, depending on County operation, will be required prior to leaving the county.[1] If not approved, the patient/family and the EMS personnel may select a local destination based on the destination matrix. Where no preference exists, the closest, most appropriate hospital per the destination matrix shall be selected.

C. EMS Personnel may utilize the destination matrix to assist patients, family, guardians or, if work-related, the employer in choosing appropriate destinations. If EMS personnel are notified of hospital diversions, these may be discussed with the patient, family, guardians or, if work- related, the employer as well. Neither of these instances constitutes an effort to induce an individual to patronize a particular hospital.[2]

D. No other individuals shall be allowed to determine the transportation destination of the patient without prior approval of the medical control physician: (police, fire, bystander, physician[3], etc.)

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[1] *The decision to transport outside of the county will be based on the clinical condition of the patient, the distance to the destination, the availability of ambulances in the system, weather conditions and many other factors. The authority for this decision rests with the on-line medical control physician/ambulance service, depending on county specific operation.*
[2] *MCL §333.20921(2) An ambulance operation shall not do 1 or more of the following: (b) Induce or seek to induce any person engaging an ambulance to patronize a long-term care facility, mortuary or hospital.*

E. Radio reports for facilities using EMTrack are required for all ECHO (Priority 1) and DELTA (Priority 2- High Acuity) level patients, all STEMI and STROKE patients, any time medication or procedural orders are needed, and if there is any question as to whether or not the hospital will accept or divert the patient, regardless of the assigned severity level.

II. Trauma Transport Destination Decisions

Refer to the Adult/Pediatric Trauma Triage Protocol along with the appropriate county Destination Matrix.

III. Medical Transport Decisions

Medical Cases must be evaluated against the appropriate county Destination matrix within the following rules in order:

A. If patient is a legal minor, or is incompetent[4], transport to the hospital of family or guardian choice according to the destination matrix.

B. Adults are considered to be patients 15 or older for heading selection on the matrix.

C. Pediatrics are considered to be patients less than 15 for heading selection on the matrix.

D. Any medical patient transporting to Corewell Health BWH/HDVCH will be categorized first by age.
   1. Medical patients less than 18 will be accepted at the HDVCH ED.
   2. Medical patients 18 and over will be accepted at BWH.

E. Corewell Health Blodgett (BLH) will not accept medical patients under 15. The only exception to this will be for a child under 15 with only minor illness where family members are being transported to BLH for the same incident.

F. STEMI patients shall be transported to hospitals following the county destination matrix with consideration for early contact to On-line Medical Control (if applicable) and preparation for direct transport to facilities Interventional Cardiac Cath Labs (not diagnostic labs). Patient or family may choose any of the protocol approved and appropriate destinations for this condition.

G. Adult patients with stroke/TIA symptoms shall be transported to hospitals following the county destination matrix with consideration for early contact to On-line Medical Control (if applicable) and preparation for direct transport to a stroke center. Patient or family may choose any of the protocol approved and appropriate destinations for this condition.

H. Adult burn patients with burns less than or equal to 9% (not including the face or perineum) may be transported to appropriately designated hospitals. Patient, family or, if work-related, the employer may choose any of the protocol approved and appropriate destinations.

I. Burns of greater than or equal to 10%, or any significant burns to the face or perineum, where the patient is 18 or older must be transported to the closest burn center. Patient, family or employer choice does not apply. Contact local online Medical Control if destination is not clear.

J. Burns of greater than or equal to 10% or any significant burns to the face or perineum, where the patient is less than 18 must be transported to a pediatric burn ready facility. Patient, family or employer choice does not apply. Contact local online Medical Control if destination is not clear.

K. Patients in active labor should be transported to facilities with OB and labor and delivery capabilities.

L. Pregnant patients with complaints unrelated to pregnancy or involved in traumatic situations without impact on pregnancy may be accepted at hospitals without OB services based upon acceptance of the patient by that hospital; contact the hospital early if there is a potential for diversion. Hospitals not having OB services may opt to divert the patient.

M. Post-delivery patients, where the mother and baby are transporting together and the baby has significant medical problems, should contact and transport to an appropriate facility.

N. High-risk OB patients, with pregnancy of more than 20 weeks and less than 34 weeks gestation in active labor, as these infants may require newborn intensive care.
   1. In all cases where delivery is imminent, transport will be to the closest emergency receiving facility.
   2. If labor is brought on by medical illness or injury of the mother, appropriate medical treatment of the mother is the first priority. This is also the most appropriate treatment of the newborn.
   3. If time allows, any woman in active labor with a gestational period of more than 20 weeks and less than 34 weeks, in anticipation of delivery of a high risk newborn, should be transported based on the appropriate county Destination Matrix.

IV. Patient Diversions

A. Once a decision has been made to transport a patient to a particular hospital, the patient may be diverted to another hospital if:
   1. On-line radio contact is made with the initial hospital and that facility requests immediate diversion to another hospital. Documentation of the reason for the diversion should be included in the EMS Medical Record.

2. The patient experiences an immediate, life-threatening deterioration in condition and, in the best medical judgment of the EMS personnel, should be transported to a closer facility.
   a. Immediate on-line medical direction should be established with the hospital to which the patient will be diverted.
   b. Contact with the initial hospital should be made as quickly as possible to inform it of the diversion.
   c. It may be prudent to obtain contact information from family intending to meet the ambulance at the hospital, prior to departing a scene, in case the patient is diverted so they may be informed of destination changes.

B. In situations where the patient's choice is not allowable under the specific County's preapproved Destination Matrix, advise the patient of the allowable options within the Medical Control area.
   1. Consult on-line Medical Control if necessary.

Note: Each facility has the authority to develop and administer written policies concerning the temporary closing of emergency departments. By statute, the medical control authority, based on needs of the EMS system, may determine the destination of the patient regardless of the diversion status (open or closed) of the local facilities.

[3] *See the Physician on scene Policy. A patient's personal physician, in direct attendance, may direct/impact a transport decision, from amongst protocol approved facilities.*
[4] *Refer to the Refusal of Care protocol for the clinical measure of competence*

ALLEGAN County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Ascension Borgess Allegan Hospital	Ascension Borgess-Pipp Hospital				
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	Per Trauma Guidelines	Per Trauma Guidelines				
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular[1] All Priorities	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes				
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	All	All				
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	All	DIVERT				
PEDIATRIC Trauma[2] Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	Per Trauma Guidelines	Per Trauma Guidelines				
PEDIATRIC Medical[3] All Priorities	Non- Critical only	Non- Critical only				
BURNS – ADULT	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non-critical. ≤9% BSA ONLY				
BURNS - PEDIATRIC[3]	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non-critical. ≤9% BSA ONLY				
OBSTETRIC	DIVERT	DIVERT				
High Risk OB (between 20 -34 weeks)	DIVERT	DIVERT				

RED = DIVERT
YELLOW = CAUTION: Special Instructions
GREEN = NO RESTRICTION IN THIS CATEGORY+ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

[redacted]

BARRY County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Corewell Health Pennock					
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	Per Trauma Guidelines					
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular All Priorities	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes					
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL					
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	ALL					
PEDIATRIC Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	Call early for destination					
PEDIATRIC Medical[3] All Priorities	Non- Critical only, call early					
BURNS – ADULT	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY					
BURNS - PEDIATRIC	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY					
OBSTETRIC	DIVERT					
High Risk OB (between 20 -34 weeks)	DIVERT					

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[redacted]

CLARE County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Mid-Michigan Medical Center - CLARE					
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	Per Trauma Guidelines					
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular All Priorities	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes					
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL					
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	Call early for destination					
PEDIATRIC Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	Call early for destination					
PEDIATRIC Medical All Priorities	Non- Critical only, call early					
BURNS – ADULT	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY					
BURNS - PEDIATRIC	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY					
OBSTETRIC	DIVERT					
High Risk OB (between 20 -34 weeks)	DIVERT					

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[redacted]

IONIA County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Sparrow - Ionia					
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	Per Trauma Guidelines					
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular All Priorities	Call early for destination Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes					
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL					
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	Call early for destination					
PEDIATRIC Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	Call early for destination					
PEDIATRIC Medical All Priorities	Non- Critical only, call early					
BURNS – ADULT	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY					
BURNS - PEDIATRIC	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY					
OBSTETRIC	DIVERT					
High Risk OB (between 20 – 34 weeks)	DIVERT					

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[redacted]

ISABELLA County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	McClaren – Central Michigan	Mid-Michigan Medical Center – Mount Pleasant				
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	Per Trauma Guidelines	DIVERT				
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular All Priorities	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes				
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL	Charlie, Bravo and Alpha ONLY				
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	ALL	Call early for destination				
PEDIATRIC Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	ALL	DIVERT				
PEDIATRIC Medical All Priorities	ALL	DIVERT				
BURNS – ADULT	ALL	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY				
BURNS - PEDIATRIC	ALL	DIVERT				
OBSTETRIC	ALL	DIVERT				
High Risk OB (between 20 – 34 weeks)	ALL	DIVERT				

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GREEN = NO RESTRICTION IN THIS CATEGORY+ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

[redacted]

KENT County EMS System Hospital Destinations – April 2024

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Corewell Health Butterworth Campus (BWH)	Corewell Health Helen DeVos Children's Hospital (HDVCH)	University of Michigan Health-West (Metro)	Trinity Health – Grand Rapids (THGR)	Trinity Health – Rockford (THR)	Trinity Health – Byron Center (THBC)	Corewell Health Blodgett Campus (BLH)
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	ALL	DIVERT	ALL 18y.o. and older Greater than 35 weeks gestation	ALL	Alpha and Bravo patients ONLY	Alpha and Bravo patients ONLY	Alpha and Bravo patients ONLY
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular[1] All Priorities	Interventional Cath Lab ALL	DIVERT	Interventional Cath Lab ALL	Interventional Cath Lab ALL	All but STEMI, 3° HB, wide complex tachycardia's	All but STEMI, 3° HB, wide complex tachycardia's	All but STEMI, 3° HB, wide complex tachycardia's
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL	DIVERT	ALL	ALL	Charlie, Bravo and Alpha ONLY	Charlie, Bravo and Alpha ONLY	ALL
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	Stroke Center	DIVERT	Stroke Center	Stroke Center	DIVERT	DIVERT	Stroke Center
PEDIATRIC Trauma[2] Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	Accepts as designated by HDVCH	Pediatric Level I Trauma Center ALL[3]	DIVERT	Some – See Guide	DIVERT	DIVERT	DIVERT[4]
PEDIATRIC Medical[3] All Priorities	DIVERT	Pediatric Hospital ALL	Charlie, Bravo and Alpha	Charlie, Bravo and Alpha	Charlie, Bravo and Alpha	Charlie, Bravo and Alpha	DIVERT
BURNS – ADULT	Burn Center ALL	DIVERT	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY
BURNS - PEDIATRIC[3]	DIVERT	ALL[3]	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	DIVERT	DIVERT	DIVERT
OBSTETRIC	ALL	DIVERT	Greater than 35 weeks	ALL	DIVERT	DIVERT	DIVERT
High Risk OB (between 20 – 34 weeks)	ALL	DIVERT	DIVERT	ALL	DIVERT	DIVERT	DIVERT

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[1] Cardiovascular refers to any patient who is experiencing signs or symptoms that may be related to a cardiovascular cause – heart or vascular system (e.g. acute coronary syndrome, aneurysm, etc.)
[2] If a Corewell Health facility is designated based on this matrix, all patients under age 18 are to be taken to HDVCH (Spectrum policy: matrix applies first)
[3] Pediatric trauma and burn patients transporting to HDVCH may be sent to the Butterworth ED entrance and trauma bay at the discretion of the HDVCH staff
[4] The only exception to this diversion is a priority 3 patient, under 15, who is going with multiple family members to Corewell Health Blodgett from the same incident.

MASON County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Corewell Health Ludington					
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	ALL					
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular All Priorities	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes					
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL					
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	ALL					
PEDIATRIC Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	ALL					
PEDIATRIC Medical All Priorities	ALL					
BURNS – ADULT	ALL (with transfer to burn center)					
BURNS - PEDIATRIC	ALL (with transfer to burn center)					
OBSTETRIC	ALL (no NICU)					
High Risk OB (between 20 – 34 weeks)	ALL (no NICU)					

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YELLOW = CAUTION: Special Instructions
GREEN = NO RESTRICTION IN THIS CATEGORY+ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

[redacted]

MECOSTA County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Corewell Health Big Rapids					
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	Per Trauma Guidelines					
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular All Priorities	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes					
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL					
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	ALL					
PEDIATRIC Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	Call early for destination					
PEDIATRIC Medical All Priorities	ALL					
BURNS – ADULT	Call early for destination					
BURNS - PEDIATRIC	Call early for destination					
OBSTETRIC	ALL					
High Risk OB (between 20 – 34 weeks)	ALL					

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[redacted]

MONTCALM County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Sparrow – Carson City	Sheridan Community Hospital	Corewell Health Greenville
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	Per Trauma Guidelines	Per Trauma Guidelines	Per Trauma Guidelines
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular[1] All Priorities	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	All	All	All
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	Call early for destination	Call early for destination	Call early for destination
PEDIATRIC Trauma[2] Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	Call early for destination	Call early for destination	Call early for destination
PEDIATRIC Medical[3] All Priorities	Call early for destination	Call early for destination	Call early for destination
BURNS – ADULT	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY
BURNS - PEDIATRIC[3]	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY
OBSTETRIC	All	Divert	All
High Risk OB (between 20 – 34 weeks)	ALL	DIVERT	ALL

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MUSKEGON County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Trinity Health Muskegon					
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	ALL					
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular[1] All Priorities	ALL Interventional Cath Lab					
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL					
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	ALL Stroke Center					
PEDIATRIC Trauma[2] Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	ALL					
PEDIATRIC Medical[1] All Priorities	ALL					
BURNS – ADULT	ALL					
BURNS - PEDIATRIC[3]	ALL					
OBSTETRIC	ALL					
High Risk OB (between 20 -34 weeks)	ALL					

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[redacted]

NEWAYGO County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Corewell Health Gerber Campus					
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	Call early for destination					
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular All Priorities	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes					
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL					
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	Call early for destination					
PEDIATRIC Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	Call early for destination					
PEDIATRIC Medical All Priorities	ALL					
BURNS – ADULT	Call early for destination					
BURNS - PEDIATRIC	Call early for destination					
OBSTETRIC	ALL					
High Risk OB (between 20 -34 weeks)	ALL					

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[redacted]

OCEANA County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Trinity Health – Shelby					
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	Some – See Guide					
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular All Priorities	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes					
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL					
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	ALL					
PEDIATRIC Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	Call early for destination					
PEDIATRIC Medical All Priorities	Some – Priority 2's and 3's					
BURNS – ADULT	ALL					
BURNS - PEDIATRIC	ALL					
OBSTETRIC	DIVERT					
High Risk OB (between 20 – 34 weeks)	DIVERT					

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OSCEOLA County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Corewell Health Reed City					
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	Call early for destination					
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular All Priorities	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes					
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL					
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	ALL					
PEDIATRIC Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	Call early for destination					
PEDIATRIC Medical All Priorities	ALL					
BURNS – ADULT	Call early for destination					
BURNS - PEDIATRIC	Call early for destination					
OBSTETRIC	Divert					
High Risk OB (between 20 – 34 weeks)	DIVERT					

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[redacted]

OTTAWA County EMS System Hospital Destinations – September 2023

When a patient is diverted from a hospital, the patient should be given the opportunity to choose from the other appropriate facilities based on this matrix.

	Holland Community Hospital	Trinity Health Grand Haven	Corewell Health Zeeland Campus			
ADULT Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guideline	ALL	ALL	Some - Follow Trauma Destination Guidelines			
ADULT Medical – Cardiovascular All Priorities	Interventional Cath Lab ALL	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes	Some- STEMI or Cardiac Arrest with ROSC, consider bypass if PCI center within 60 minutes			
Adult Medical - Non-cardiovascular All Priorities	ALL	ALL	ALL			
Adult Medical - STROKE ALL Priorities	ALL	ALL	ALL			
PEDIATRIC Trauma Utilize Trauma Destination Guidelines	ALL	Some – See Guide	Some - Follow Trauma Destination Guidelines			
PEDIATRIC Medical All Priorities	ALL	ALL	Some – Priority 2, 3 or immediate lifesaving interventions			
BURNS – ADULT	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY			
BURNS - PEDIATRIC	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY	Non- Critical, ≤9% BSA ONLY			
OBSTETRIC	ALL	DIVERT	ALL			
High Risk OB (between 20 – 34 weeks)	ALL	DIVERT	ALL			

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[redacted]

BLS Transport

Purpose: To outline the appropriate use of BLS ambulances in the 9-1-1 system.

Dispatch

1. A BLS ambulance may be dispatched as the primary responding unit to all predetermined Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) codes approved by the local Medical Control Authority.
2. A BLS ambulance shall be dispatched along with an ALS ambulance, when available, to ECHO level responses when the BLS ambulance is closer to the scene. ECHO calls include the following:
    a. Allergies/Envenomation w/Ineffective Breathing
    b. Breathing Problems w/Ineffective Breathing
    c. Burns w/Person on Fire
    d. Cardiac or Respiratory Arrest
    e. Complete Airway Obstruction
    f. Drowning w/Arrest or Still Under Water
    g. Electrocution Not Breathing/Ineffective Breathing
    h. Narcotic/Opioid Arrest
    i. Unconscious w/Ineffective Breathing
    j. Active Assailant
3. A BLS ambulance may be dispatched to any priority response when an ALS ambulance is not readily available. An ALS intercept shall be simultaneously dispatched when available.

Response and Transport

1. A BLS ambulance may cancel ALS and transport the patient if the patient meets the following **BLS Transport Criteria**:
    a. The patient has a patent airway unassisted by use of airway adjuncts.
    b. The patient is hemodynamically stable.
    c. The patient is alert and oriented.
    d. The patient does not require cardiac monitoring (e.g., chest pain, dyspnea, syncope).
    e. The patient has medical complaints or injuries consistent with BLS level care.
    f. No imminent change is anticipated in the patient's condition.
2. Patients NOT meeting the BLS Transport Criteria listed above require ALS level care. Determine the quickest access to ALS care by assessing the following:
    a. Time to ALS intercept on-scene.
    b. Time to ALS intercept en-route to ED.
    c. Time to transport by BLS ambulance to ED.

d. A BLS ambulance may transport a patient requiring ALS care when transport to an appropriate receiving facility is determined to be quicker than ALS intercept.

Transfer of Care

1. If ALS arrives on scene prior to a BLS ambulance, or otherwise has already established a patient relationship, ALS may turn over care to BLS if the patient meets the BLS Transport Criteria listed above.
2. ALS personnel shall provide BLS personnel with a complete verbal hand-off report, including past medical history, history of present illness/injury, physical exam findings, vital signs, treatment and response to treatment.
3. ALS personnel shall provide BLS personnel with an MCA approved EMS Field Note form containing the information above.

Unique Circumstances

1. When the first responder unit is an ALS non-transporting unit, the following shall apply:
    a. If the patient does not meet the BLS Transport Criteria listed above, the ALS non-transport provider(s) shall accompany the patient to the ED and continue ALS care.
2. In the event an ALS ambulance is needed to respond to another emergency and, after determining the patient meets the BLS transport criteria, it is permissible for the ALS unit to transfer care of the patient to the first responders on scene pending arrival of the BLS ambulance. Examples include the following:
    a. A critical 9-1-1 patient request with no other resources closer to respond.
    b. A high priority patient on scene requiring immediate transport with additional low priority patients on scene.

Quality Improvement and Reporting

The following conditions are considered mandatory reportable events and shall be submitted to the local MCA by the transporting agency within 96 hours of the incident.

1. Any call where a BLS ambulance responds and transports a patient as an ECHO, DELTA, or CHARLIE patient without an ALS intercept.
2. Any Priority 3 response requiring ALS care.
3. Any approved online medical control requests from ALS for BLS to transport patients not meeting the criteria for BLS transport.

Dispatch

Purpose:
As mandated under Public Act 368 of 1978, as amended, Section 20919 (1)(b): "A local medical control authority shall establish written protocols for the practice of life support agencies and licensed emergency medical services personnel within its region. The protocols shall be developed and adopted in accordance with procedures established by the department and shall include medical protocols to ensure the appropriate dispatching of a life support agency based upon medical need and the capability of the emergency medical services system."

Local municipalities shall determine, in accordance with the rules and regulations of their local Medical Control Authority, the level of agency licensure, as well as who will provide EMS service in their area.

Protocol

1. Public Safety Answering Points and/or Life Support Agency dispatch centers shall use Enhanced 911 technology, where available, and shall dispatch appropriate resources as quickly as possible.
2. Since ALS may provide additional medical care and delay may negatively impact patient outcome, in areas where ALS is available it shall be simultaneously dispatched to certain medical emergencies including, but not limited to:
    a. Cardiac Arrest
    b. Chest Pain
    c. Stroke
    d. Drug Overdose / Poison
    e. Altered Mental Status / Unconscious
    f. Allergic Reaction
    g. Difficulty Breathing
    h. Drowning or Near Drowning
    i. Injury with Bleeding or Immobility
    j. Seizures / Convulsions
    k. Diabetic Reactions
    l. Child Birth
    m. Burns
    n. or as determined through prioritized dispatch developed through an MCA approved EMD program.

All medical callers shall be evaluated based on symptoms provided and/or observed, and provided with pre-arrival instructions where applicable as determined through an Emergency Medical Dispatch program. Evaluation, instructions and prioritization shall be made through an Emergency Medical Dispatch program approved by the MCA which conforms to nationally recognized guidelines.

Air Ambulance Personnel Scope of Practice (MCA Optional Protocol)

The purpose of this protocol is to provide guidance for providers who are treating patients as part of an aeromedical service response.

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol.

Scope:

Air ambulance programs may provide care over and above that specified in the local MCA protocols, including (but not limited to): administration of blood products, placement of central venous access devices, placement of thoracostomy tubes, establishment of a surgical airway, and administration of medications not included in the local MCA protocols. Policies and procedures regarding the use of equipment and medications not included in the local MCA Protocols will be made available by the flight service's medical director to the local MCA EMS Medical Director. Responsibility for training and quality assurance regarding these additional protocols will be the responsibility of the air ambulance program.

Helicopter Utilization

I. Indications for Use – in the presence of one or any combination of the following:

NOTE: These guidelines are offered as examples of patients who might benefit from helicopter transport. Additional considerations would include the physical exam, additional contributing factors such as age, mechanism of injury, the level of care available in the area, and ground service availability.

A. Trauma Patients that meet the red criteria per **Adult/Pediatric Trauma Triage-Treatment Protocol** and one or more of the following:
   1. Long transport times
   2. Poor road conditions
   3. Entrapment with prolonged extrication

B. Medical Patients
   1. If in the estimation of the paramedic, that the use of helicopter resources would be beneficial to patient outcome.

NOTE: Appropriate helicopter utilization is determined by a combination of factors with the goal of responsible resource utilization for the seriously ill or injured to reach definitive care in the least amount of time.

II. Procedure

A. Request for helicopter service response may require prior medical control approval per MCA selection:

☐ **YES** - Online Medical Control pre-approval required

■ **NO –** Online Medical Control pre-approval not required. Follow established Medical Control guidelines

B. Patient should be prepared for transport by air in the following manner:
   1. Patient should be stabilized and immobilized with ground ambulance equipment per existing protocol.
   2. Ground ambulance personnel will stay with the patient until released by the helicopter personnel.

C. Communications
   1. Communication with the helicopter dispatch should include information regarding location.
   2. Helicopter dispatch will request pertinent medical information to relay to the flight crew.
   3. Communications between the helicopter and ground ambulance shall be coordinated through dispatch and preferentially take place on AirLZ1 or AirLZ2 as dictated by local policies and procedures.

D. Landing Site
   1. Utilize trained personnel whenever possible.
   2. Locate a level, 100’ x 100’ area clear of obstacles (i.e. wires, trees)

3. Mark landing zone with a marker at each corner and one upwind.
4. Public safety vehicles should leave on flashers to assist in identifying site from the air.
5. Identify obstacles close to the landing zone and communicate all pertinent information about the landing zone to the flight crew.
6. Landing zone personnel will communicate by radio with the flight crew.

E. Safety
1. Under NO circumstances should the helicopter be approached from the rear due to the extreme danger of the tail rotor.
2. The flight crew will direct all actions around a helicopter including personnel approach/departure of the helicopter, and loading/unloading of patients and/or equipment.
3. Personnel should be in a crouched position in the vicinity of the helicopter and NEVER near the tail rotor.

F. Patient Destination
1. Patient will be transported to appropriate facility as directed by medical control.

G. Quality Assurance
1. Upon request, helicopter services will forward copies of their patient care record(s) to the Medical Control Authority. The Medical Director may review all helicopter activations for appropriateness.

Infection Control and Communicable Disease

Purpose: To outline procedures for infection control through personal protective equipment use and decontamination for people, equipment, and vehicles utilized in assessment, treatment, and transport of patients along with categorization and response for exposure. ALL patients are considered potentially infectious.

NOTE: Any information obtained or exchanged regarding communicable disease exposures must be handled with strict confidentiality

I. PRECAUTIONS AND PREVENTION

A. Standard Precautions and Body Substance Isolation (BSI)
   1. Purpose: To prevent the transmission of all bloodborne pathogens that are spread by blood, tears, sweat, saliva, sputum, gastric secretions, urine, feces, CSF, amniotic fluid, semen, breast milk, skin rash and open wounds.
   2. Rationale: Medical history and examination cannot identify all patients infected with bloodborne pathogens.
   3. Practice: Standard Precautions/BSI will be done for patient encounters in which the risk of exposure to blood or body fluid exists and includes the following as a minimum standard:
      a. Gloves

B. Respiratory Precautions
   1. Purpose: To prevent the transmission of airborne infections for patients with respiratory complaints.
   2. Rationale: Medical history and examination cannot fully identify all patients with transmissible respiratory pathogens. Respiratory complaints include but are not limited to dyspnea, cough, shortness of breath, etc.
   3. Practice: Respiratory precautions will be used for every patient with respiratory complaints including the following as a minimum standard:
      a. Gloves
      b. Face protection

C. Precautions for patients suspected of having a highly infectious communicable disease including but not limited to:
   1. Fever > 38o C (100.4o F) with headache or malaise or myalgia, and cough or shortness of breath or difficulty breathing.
   2. Pustular, papular or vesicular rash distributed over the body (trunk, face, arms, or legs) preceded by fever with rash progressing over days (not weeks or months) and the patient appears ill.
   3. Practice: Precautions will be used for every patient with above complaints including the following as a minimum standard:
      a. N95 or higher protective mask/respiratory protection
      b. Face Protection
      c. Gowns

d. Utilize waterless hand sanitizer between glove changes and upon removal of gloves.
e. Source Control:
    i. Patient wear a paper surgical mask if tolerated.
    ii. Cover patient with linen sheet to reduce chance of contaminating objects in area.
    iii. Patients should be encouraged to use hand sanitizer when tolerated.
f. Notify the receiving facility as soon as possible of the patient's condition to facilitate preparation of the facility and institution of appropriate infection control procedures
    i. Confirm entrance and procedure for transfer of patient into facility.
    ii. Ensure proper notification and preparation of receiving facility for inter-facility transfers.
g. Vehicles that have separate driver and patient compartments and can provide separate ventilation to these areas are preferred for patient transportation. If a vehicle without separate compartments and ventilation must be used, the outside air vents in the driver's compartment should be turned on at the highest setting during transport of patient to provide relative negative pressure in the patient care compartment.
h. DO NOT REMOVE protective equipment during patient transport.
i. Discourage non-essential personnel and family members from entry or accompanying patient in ambulance.
j. Patient cohorting may occur if resources are exhausted and patients are grouped with same disease. Cohorting should only be utilized as a last resort.
k. The ambulance(s)/transport vehicle will not be used to transport other patients (or for any other use) until it is decontaminated using the CDC guidelines for decontamination.

D. Procedures
1. Handwashing will be done before and after contact with ALL patients. Waterless hand sanitizer may be utilized when handwashing facilities are not readily available.
2. Nonsterile disposable gloves will be worn with patients that pose a potential exposure through blood or body fluids. Gloves will be changed in-between patients and not used repeatedly.
3. Outerwear (example: gown, coveralls, turnout gear) will be worn if contact with blood or body fluids contamination may occur.
4. Face Protection (including eye protection) will be worn if aerosolization of blood or body fluids may occur (examples include but are not limited to suctioning, insertion of endotracheal tubes, nebulized treatments, patient with excessive coughing, invasive procedures).
5. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation: CDC recommends that EMS personnel NOT perform mouth to mouth, instead use adjunctive aids (pocket masks, face shields, BVM).
6. N95 or higher will be worn during contact with patients with respiratory complaints suspicious for highly infectious diseases, during bag-valve-mask ventilations, and/or receiving any aerosolizing treatments.

7. Mechanically Ventilated Patients
   a. HEPA filtration of airflow exhaust shall be used
   b. Consult ventilator equipment manufacturer to confirm appropriate filtration capability and the effect of filtration on positive pressure ventilation.
   c. If the mechanical ventilator is not equipped with HEPA filtration, the EMS provider must wear an N95 while accompanying the patient.
   d. If the mechanical ventilator is equipped with HEPA filtration, the EMS provider must still don a simple facemask while accompanying the patient.

II. CLEANING AND DECONTAMINATION

A. Wear gloves for ALL decontamination

B. Non-disposable contaminated articles:
   1. Bag according to agency procedures.
   2. Articles must be decontaminated prior to being placed back into service. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for proper cleaning and disinfecting

C. Disposable contaminated articles
   1. Articles contaminated with blood or body fluids must be bagged and discarded in accordance with MIOSHA guidelines.

D. Medication/IV Bags or Boxes shall be inspected and all contaminated waste removed prior to bag exchange. If the medication/IV bag or box is contaminated, it must be spot cleaned or laundered prior to being placed back into service.

E. Linens soiled with blood or body fluids shall be placed in appropriately marked container.

F. Needles and syringes shall be disposed of in a rigid, puncture-resistant container. Any grossly contaminated container, or one that has reached the 'fill line', should be disposed of appropriately.

G. Blood spills shall be cleaned up promptly with a solution of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) diluted 1:10 with water or other FDA approved disinfectant.

H. Non contaminated but utilized equipment will be disinfected after every patient encounter in accordance with MCA approved agency guidelines.

I. Vehicle surfaces will be disinfected after every patient encounter in accordance with MCA approved agency guidelines.

III. EXPOSURES

A. Definitions:
   1. "Emergency source patient" means an individual who is transported to an organized emergency department located in and operated by a licensed hospital or a facility other than a hospital that is routinely available for the general care of medical patients.

2. Definition of Reportable Exposure:
   a. Any breach of the skin by cut, needle stick, absorption, or open wound.
   b. Blood/body fluid splash to the mouth, nose, eye, or other parenteral route.
   c. Blood/body fluid splash into non-intact skin area

B. Reporting Exposures:
1. Police, Fire or EMS personnel who, in the performance of their duty, sustain a needle stick, mucous membrane or open wound exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) may request, under Public Act 368, Section 333.20191, that the patient be tested for HIV/Hepatitis B and C surface antigen. The exposed individual shall make the request on a MDHHS Form (DCH-1179): First Responder Provider Request for HIV and/or Hepatitis B Testing of Emergency Patient.

C. Cooperating Hospitals' Responsibilities
1. Each cooperating hospital in the Medical Control region will designate an infection control contact to serve as liaison(s) with the staff of medical control and all EMS agencies for the purpose of communicating information about infectious patients or potential exposures.
2. Hospitals, upon learning that any patient has a reportable infectious or communicable disease, will check the patient chart to determine if any EMS agencies were involved with the patient prior to hospitalization. When determined that EMS may have had contact with the patient, designated individual will notify the EMS agency for further follow-up and complete the required State forms.
3. Hospitals, when requested to do so, will obtain lab tests and results on source patients when exposure to a pre-hospital provider has occurred.
   a. Hospitals will report the results of testing on MDHHS Form (DCH- 1179) and return to the address indicated on the form.
4. Hospitals will notify transporting agencies at the time a transfer is scheduled if any infection potential exists with the patient and the precautions necessary (standard precautions and/or mask).

D. Pre-hospital Agency Responsibilities
1. Each pre-hospital provider agency will be responsible for assuring that their personnel, trainees and students are familiar with infection control procedures, epidemiology, modes of transmission and means of preventing transmission of communicable disease per current CDC guidelines and MIOSHA regulations.
2. Each pre-hospital provider agency will be responsible for supplying personnel with the appropriate personal protective equipment.
3. It is recommended that each pre-hospital provider agency ensures adequate immunizations per current CDC Immunization Guidelines for Health Care Workers.

E. Follow-up Care/Counseling
1. Follow-up care and counseling of exposed personnel shall be the responsibility of the pre- hospital provider agency and shall be carried out without delay upon notification of exposure.

F. Summary of EMS Personnel Post-Exposure Procedures
   1. Irrigate and wash exposed area very well.
   2. Notify agency supervisor of possible exposure.
   3. Each exposed individual complete section 1 and sign form DCH-1179 (E) and sign
   4. If source patient is transported submit (in person or via fax) DCH-1179 (E) form at hospital receiving the source patient
   5. Contact (preferably in person but may be by phone) the emergency department of the health care facility receiving the source patient and review Section 1 of DCH-1179 (E).
      a. The health care facility authorized staff member will complete Section 2 of the form and determine if an exposure did or did not occur. If determined exposure did occur, the health care facility will:
         i. Complete testing of source patient for HIV, Hepatitis B, and other pathogens, as applicable
         ii. Rapid HIV testing should be conducted.
         iii. If HIV rapid testing is positive, the health care facility will coordinate appropriate post exposure prophylaxis for the exposed individual.
         iv. Section 3 of form DCH-1179 (E) will be completed.
      b. If determined that an exposure did not occur, the health care facility will explain the rationale of determining that it was a non-exposure.
      c. The exposed individual, health care facility, agencies and the Medical Control Authority will comply with all parts of Public Act 368, Section 333.20191
   6. The exposed personnel shall follow up with the agency occupational health in accordance with agency requirements.
   7. If the patient is deceased and not transported to a hospital
      a. If the source patient remains on scene or is transported to somewhere other than a hospital, collaboration between the medical examiner's office (if applicable), EMS agency, the agency occupational health provider and/or the medical control authority should be notified to facilitate source patient testing.
   8. If the source patient is living and not transported the exposed individual should work with the EMS agency, the agency occupational health provider and/or the medical control authority for potential testing of the source patient.
      a. The EMS agency may contact the individual with a request for prompt testing.
      b. The exposed personnel and EMS agency shall follow up with agency occupational health and the medical control authority.

G. Any first responders (Police, Fire or EMS personnel) who may have had an exposure should be encouraged to follow the protocol as described.

Protocol Source/References: Testing and Reporting (including HIV and STI Case Reporting Forms and Aphirm) (michigan.gov)

DCH-1179, FIRST RESPONDER PROVIDER REQUEST FOR HIV AND/OR HEPATITIS B TESTING OF EMERGENCY PATIENT

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)
In Accordance with Michigan Public Act 419 of 1994 (MCL 333.20191)
(Revised 11-22)

NOTICE TO EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL:

- Test results will not be provided over the telephone.
- This request should be made before the emergency patient is released from the health care facility.
- Contact the health care facility if the interpretation of test results on the emergency patient is not received by you within ten (10) days.
- **Information contained on this form is confidential.**
- See page 3 for PA 431 and non-discrimination information.

SECTION 1 – To be completed by EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL (Please Print)

1. Name of Exposed Individual
2. Job Classification ☐ Good Samaritan
3. Home Address (Number & Street, etc.) City State Zip Code
4. Home Phone Number
5. Name of Employer
6. Employer Phone Number
7. Employer Address (Number & Street, etc.) City State Zip Code
8. Emergency Source Patient ID Number
9. Date of Exposure
10. Approximate time of Exposure ☐ AM ☐ PM
11. Route of Exposure
☐ Open Wound ☐ Mucous Membrane ☐ Percutaneous ☐ Other
12. Provide a detailed description of the exposure (attach an additional sheet as needed)

13. Personal Protective Equipment used when exposed (check all that apply)
☐ Glove ☐ Gown ☐ Eye Protection ☐ Face Mask
☐ Turnout Gear ☐ None ☐ Other `explain`
14. Based on my exposure described above, I am requesting that this source individual be tested for the following (check all that apply)
☐ HIV ☐ Hepatitis B ☐ Other `explain`
15. Where do you want the Test Results Sent to: (check all that apply)
☐ Me at my Home (Address Above) ☐ My Physician (Complete #16 below)
☐ Me at Work (Address Above) ☐ Other Health Care Professional (Complete #17 below)
16. Name of Your Physician Physician Phone Number

Physician Address (Number & Street, etc.)	City	State	Zip Code
17. Name of Other Health Care Professional	Other Health Care Professional Phone Number		
Other Health Care Professional Address (No. & St.)	City	State	Zip Code

- I understand that the NAME of the source individual to be tested, and that person's test results are confidential according to Section 5131 of Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL). I understand that a person who discloses information in violation of this Section is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- I also understand that I am ultimately responsible for the payment of the charges associated with the testing of this individual to whom I have been exposed, unless an agreement has been worked out between me and my employer, or is otherwise covered by my health care or benefits plan.

18. Signature of Exposed Individual Date

- "First Responder Provider" is defined as a police officer, fire fighter, or an individual licensed under MCL.333.20950 or 333.20952 as one of the following: medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, or an emergency medical services instructor or coordinator. A lay citizen, or Good Samaritan, if they assist an emergency patient, may also be included as a pre-hospital provider (for purposes of this law).
- "Emergency source patient" means an individual who is transported to an organized emergency department located in and operated by a licensed hospital or a facility other than a hospital that is routinely available for the general care of medical patients.

SECTION 2 – EVALUATION OF EXPOSURE – To be completed by the HEALTH CARE FACILITY.

1. Name of Exposed Individual 2. Emergency Source Patient ID Number

3. Based upon the information provided
☐ Exposure DID Occur (see #4 below) ☐ Exposure DID NOT Occur (see #5 below)

4. Exposure DID Occur – The type of exposure was determined to be
☐ Open Wound ☐ Mucous Membrane ☐ Percutaneous ☐ Other

Was the emergency patient informed at the time of admission about the possibility of being tested if a first responder exposure occurred? (In accordance with MCL 333.5133)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

NOTE: The Exposed Individual **SHOULD BE** counseled and tested for HIV and Hepatitis B. Testing for hepatitis C is also recommended although it is not mentioned in the law. Prophylaxis should also be considered for the exposed individual. If appropriate, please refer the exposed individual for follow-up medical evaluation.

5. Exposure did not Occur – Explain

Print Person's Name Job Title

Authorized Signature at Health Facility Date

SECTION 3 – TEST RESULTS – to be completed by the HEALTH FACILITY

1. Emergency Patient was Tested for (check all that apply)
☐ HIV ☐ Hepatitis B ☐ Other `explain`

2. Test Results on Source Individual

HIV:	Rapid Test:	☐ Reactive*	☐ Non-Reactive	
	EIA:	☐ Reactive	☐ Non-Reactive	
	Western Blot:	☐ Reactive	☐ Non-Reactive	☐ Indeterminate
Hepatitis B:	HBsAG:	☐ Found	☐ Not Found	

Other `(explain)`

*HIV Rapid Tests are for screening purposes only. A reactive Rapid Test requires follow-up testing to confirm patient status.

3. Emergency Patient was NOT Tested
☐ Emergency source patient refused testing/to have blood drawn.
☐ Emergency source patient expired before test(s) could be performed.
☐ Emergency source patient was released from the health care facility before testing could be performed.
☐ Emergency source patient did not present to this facility for care.

Date Test Results were Completed | Date Test Results were Reported Out

Print Name and Title of Person Providing Test Results | Signature of Person Providing Test Results

Test Results were Mailed to (Name)

Address Results were mailed to (Number & Street) | City | State | Zip Code

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services will not exclude from participation in, deny benefits of, or discriminate against any individual or group because of race, sex, religion, age, national origin, color, height, weight, marital status, partisan considerations, or a disability or genetic information that is unrelated to the person's eligibility.

AUTHORITY: PA 419 OF 1994 (M.C.L. 333.20191
COMPLETION: Is voluntary, but is required if testing of the source patient is desired.

Immunization & Testing

Purpose:
To allow paramedics or other Medical Control Authority (MCA) approved personnel to provide testing and vaccinations for agency personnel and the community. Community immunization and other public health applications are important duties that EMS personnel may perform as determined necessary in cooperation with the medical control authority, local hospitals, and the local public health department. Training will be approved by the EMS Medical Director and the MCA, and may be accomplished under the direction of the MCA and/or local public health department.

1. **Indications for immunization and/or testing:**
   A. Public or EMS agency personnel may be immunized or tested under guidelines developed by the public health department or MCA. Testing may include tests for infectious diseases or other diagnostic testing as needed.
   B. Age groups for immunization will be determined by the MCA or public health department as appropriate.
   C. Timing of immunizations or testing will be determined by the MCA, hospital, EMS agency and public health department to comply with public health needs or agency immunization requirements as determined by agency infection control guidance.
   D. Immunizations or testing may be performed in clinic, NEHC, mass immunization or agency setting as approved by the MCA and/or local public health department.
2. **Immunization or testing**
   A. Immunizations may be administered via intramuscular (IM), subcutaneous (SQ), or intranasal (IN) route in dosing determined by guidance provided by the MCA or local public health department as required for the agent administered.
   B. Screening will be performed as determined appropriate for the agent administered by the MCA or local health department.
   C. TB tests are intradermal and require additional training and certification in order to perform. Tests will be interpreted by paramedics performing the tests or personnel trained to review TB tests under MCA approved training programs.
3. **Training**
   A. Training for immunization will be provided by local public health department personnel or under an approved MCA program.
4. **Personnel requirements**
A. Immunizations or testing may be performed by paramedics trained by local public health department personnel or under approved MCA training programs.
5. **Record keeping**
   A. A record of public or agency personnel receiving immunizations or TB testing will be maintained by the agency performing the immunizations or TB testing as determined by the local public health department/Medical Control Authority.
   B. The Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR) record keeping is required for immunizations.

Initial Date: 09/2004
Revised Date: 12/27/2022 Section: 8-12

Communications Failure

Purpose: To allow for continued patient care activities in the event of a communications failure or inability to contact medical control.

Procedure

1. With a communications failure or inability to contact medical control, EMS personnel may initiate medical treatment protocols and procedures including interventions identified after the “Post-Medical Control” section.

2. Contact medical control as soon as communications can be established and inform them of the situation, including care or procedures rendered.

3. Notification to the MCA of the communication failure will occur within 24 hours.

4. The electronic patient care record will have a protocol deviation noted and the circumstances around the communication failure described in the narrative section.

NOTE: This procedure is considered a protocol deviation and will only be used in exceptional circumstances.

Electronic Records & EMS Information System

I. **Responsibility for Records**
   A. Any PCR software utilized by an EMS agency must be compliant with the National EMS Information System (NEMSIS) system and the Michigan EMS Information System (MIEMSIS) as determined by the department.
   B. All PCR are considered confidential medical records and must be treated in accordance with state and federal law.
   C. Signed electronic or paper PCR shall be maintained by the EMS agency as the official medical record for each patient treated and/or transported.
   D. All original PCR reports will be made available to the receiving facility, the MCA and the Bureau of EMS, Trauma and Preparedness, in electronic format, upon request.

II. **Submission to MIEMSIS Data Repository**
   A. All agencies must transfer data at least monthly. Reporting period begins at 00:00:01 hours on the 1st day of the calendar month, ending at midnight on the last day of the calendar month. Data must be uploaded by the 15th of the month following the close of the reporting period. MCAs may require data to be transferred more frequently.
   B. Agencies performing invasive skills (including supraglottic airways) must transfer data at least daily. PCR that include invasive skills will be available in MIEMSIS within 24 hours of incident completion.
   C. If technology permits, transfer should occur at the time of incident completion.
   D. Agencies are responsible to work with their MCA(s) and the department to ensure that the quality of the data submitted to the MIEMSIS repository is an accurate reflection of the information entered into their EMS information system. Agencies are responsible for ensuring accuracy in data element mapping, accuracy in data value coding, list compliance, and accuracy in data transfer between the vendor and the MI-EMSIS system. Agencies may access MIEMSIS to verify the submission of their records at any time.
   E. Agencies entering data from paper PCR after-the-fact are responsible for entering those PCR in accordance with the above time frames.
   F. All PCR transferred to MIEMSIS must be compliant with the Michigan Required Elements.
   G. All PCR transferred into MIEMSIS will use values from Department provided lookup lists.

III. **Utilizing Data**
   A. The MCA professional standards review organization (PSRO) will utilize data submitted by the life support agencies for the purpose of providing professional oversight and for improving the quality of medical care within the MCA region.
   B. MCAs may utilize aggregate data that does not identify the patient or agency to support EMS system and public health activities.

C. MCAs may choose to maintain its own repository and in turn submit the data to the Department of Health and Human Services.
D. The information accessed by the MCA is confidential in nature and is intended for the medical control PSRO. Data protection is critical and is provided for through 1967 PA 270, MCL 331.531 to 331.533, other applicable confidentiality laws, and use and user agreements. The MCA will:
    1. Only use or disclose data for the purposes described in Part 209 of the Public Health Code and the Michigan Administrative Code R 325.22101 through R 22217. Any other uses or disclosures will be made only as required by applicable laws.
    2. Use appropriate safeguards to prevent use or disclosure of the information other than as provided by this agreement.
    3. Limit access to the data to only those employees assigned to perform the functions under the above statute and administrative rules and who have signed a data user agreement on file with the Department.
    4. Report any actual or suspected breach, intrusion, or unauthorized use or disclosure to the Department and the affected life support agency within 10 days of becoming aware of such breach, intrusion, or unauthorized use or disclosure or such shorter time period as is reasonable under the circumstances.
    5. Mitigate the effects of any breach, intrusion, or unauthorized use or disclosure.
    6. Notify the Department when anyone with a signed user agreement and access to data systems leaves their position. Notification should occur within 24 hours.
    7. Comply with the Michigan Identity Theft Protection Act notification procedures at MCL 445.61 et seq.
    8. As a public body subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), redact all personal identifiers or other information pursuant to applicable FOIA exemptions. 1976 PA 441: MCL 15.231 et seq.

E. **CARES Data**
    1. The LSA will submit data for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) patients to the Cardiac Arrest Registry to Enhance Survival (CARES).
    2. If multiple agencies are on scene the transporting agency is responsible for CARES data entry.
    3. The agency completing the CARES record will collect applicable CARES dispatch elements.

F. **Confidentiality**
    1. The EMS patient care record is a confidential patient care document and is not to be released to anyone other than those involved in the patient's care or Professional Standards Review Organization, without the patient's written release of information permission.

Initial Date: 09/2004
Revised Date: 12/27/2022 Section: 8-14

Protected Health Information

Purpose:

I. To provide a standard for sharing protected health information (PHI) with entities that function in the capacity of a life support agency.

II. To promote and improve overall patient care and pre-hospital EMS activities, Medical Control Authorities shall establish patient care quality improvement programs. Patient care information will be utilized in these programs for quality improvement activities only and shall conform to all state and federal patient confidentiality and privacy laws.

Policy:

I. Medical Control Authorities and their Professional Standards Review Organization (QI Committee) will collect patient care information through retrospective review of patient care records generated and supplied by all life support agencies.

II. Patient care records will be completed on all patients where any type of care or assessment has occurred.

III. Each responding pre-hospital care provider shall complete Medical Control approved documentation, a copy of which may be forwarded to Medical Control Authority for quality improvement purposes.

IV. The Medical Control Authorities shall hold all patient care information in strictest confidence.

V. Quality Improvement within the Medical Control Authority shall be conducted under the Professional Standards Review Organization, which may be comprised of representatives from various pre-hospital agencies. No patient identifiers will be used or shared during reporting of any retrospective QI reviews of patient care.

VI. Patient outcomes may be tracked by pre-hospital agencies and/or Medical Control Authorities and may be shared among pre-hospital agencies, including Medical First Response agencies, responsible for patient care. No patient identifiers will be used or shared during reporting.

VII. Patient care audits may occur as part of the QI process. No patient identifiers will be used or shared during reporting. Aggregate data will be shared with pre-hospital agencies using no patient identifiers. This data will be used for education, remediation and overall improvement of system processes.

WMRMCC
West Michigan Regional Medical Control Consortium

EMS Run Number: _____

Revised: March 3, 2023
Approved: April 12, 2023

Ambulance Interfacility Transfer Form

Patient Information

Weight _____ Height _____

Allergies _____

Pertinent PMH: _____

Patient Sticker

Resources Required to be sent with EMS:

☐ Face Sheet ☐ PCS ☐ EMTALA Form ☐ Original Petition & Certification
☐ Advanced Directives/Mi-POST ☐ Patient Home Medication List ☐ Medication Administration Record (MAR)

Last set of Vital Signs prior to transfer of care:

Time: _____ BP: _____ / _____ HR: _____ Resp: _____ Temp: _____ SaO2: _____

Medication Order(s): ☐ **N/A** Infusion rates, doses and titration instructions for medications to be continued or administered during the EMS Interfacility transfer.

Medication Name	Infusion Rate/Dose	Instructions During Transport

Drug Reference Guides provided to EMS personnel for medications that will be administered during interfacility transfer which are outside of prehospital protocol, when requested by EMS Providers? ☐ Yes ☐ Not requested

Respiratory: Supplemental Oxygen: NC / NRB / other: _____ at _____ LPM

Ventilator: ☐ N/A ☐ Adult ☐ Pediatric ☐ Infant *check one*

MODE	BREATH RATE	TIDAL VOLUME	PRESS CONTROL	INSP TIME	PRESS SUPP	FiO_2%	SENS

PEEP	ET SIZE#	ET DEPTH @ LIP	ALARMS:	HIGH PRESS	LOW PRESS	LOW MIN VOL

Other orders: ☐ N/A_____

_____

Spinal Precautions required: ☐ N/A ☐ head of bed elevated ☐ logroll only/spinal precautions ☐ Maintain c-collar

Sending Facility: _____ Contact Phone#_____

Receiving Facility & Unit: _____ Contact Phone#_____

RN Information: The information above was reviewed.

Date _____ Time _____ RN signature _____

Physician/APP/Provider Information: The above orders were reviewed and approved.

Date _____ Time _____ Physician signature _____

CONTACT SENDING MEDICAL CONTROL FACILITY WITH QUESTIONS

Form may be found at: https://www.wmrmcc.org/Trauma-Network/RTAC-Education-Committee

Inter-facility Patient Transfers

Purpose: The purpose of this protocol is to establish a uniform procedure for inter-facility transfers. Providers of inter-facility transfers must have MCA privileges in the MCA in which the transfer begins or ends unless otherwise indicated (per MCA selection).

MCA Approval for Inter-Facility Transfer Resource Expansion

☒ Inter-facility transfers initiated within the MCA may be carried out by providers that hold MCA privileges in an MCA other than the sending or receiving MCA.

☐ The MCA is responsible for establishing guidelines and communications for this process. Clinicians providing the interfacility transport will provide care under their originating MCA protocols unless otherwise specified.

1. Responsibility:
   - A. Patient transfer is a physician-to-physician referral. The transferring physician is responsible for securing the acceptance of the patient by an appropriate physician at the receiving facility prior to the transportation. The name of the accepting physician must be included with the transfer orders.
   - B. It is the responsibility of the transferring facility to:
     - a. Perform a screening examination.
     - b. Determine if transfer to another facility is in the patient's best interest.
     - c. Initiate appropriate stabilization measures prior to transfer.
   - C. During transport, the transferring physician is responsible for patient care until arrival of the patient at the receiving facility.
   - D. It is the transferring physician's responsibility to know and understand the training and capabilities of the transporting EMS personnel.
   - E. BLS that have received training may transport the following patients with IV access (per MCA selection)

MCA Approval for BLS care during Interfacility transfer

☒ Capped peripheral/central lines without fluid or medication

☒ Isotonic IV fluids without medications on dial-a-flow (may not adjust flow rate)

☒ Isotonic IV fluids on a pump (may not adjust flow rate)

☒ IV Antibiotics that have been infusing for at least 15 minutes prior to departure (on a pump or dial-a-flow and may not adjust flow rate).

☒ IV Lipids/TPN (on a pump or dial-a-flow and may not adjust flow rate)

☒ PCA Pump

F. Additional/Accompanying Staff (Non-EMS personnel) assigned for transfer by physician:
    a. The transferring physician is responsible for ensuring the qualification of accompanying staff.
    b. Accompanying staff will render care to the patient under the order of the transferring physician.
    c. It is the responsibility of the transferring facility to arrange for the return of staff, equipment, and medications.

2. Transportation
    A. Pre-transport
        a. Care initiated by the transferring facility that requires continuation during transport, along with additional treatment(s) will be determined by the transferring physician.
        b. Orders for treatment shall be provided in writing to the EMS personnel prior to initiation of the transport by the transferring Physician.
            1. A mutually agreed upon primary form of communication with the transferring physician for the duration of the transfer.
        c. Ordered medications not contained within the EMS System Medication Box must be supplied by the transferring hospital.
        d. EMS personnel must be trained in all the equipment, procedures, and medications being used in the patient's care during the transfer. see **ENHANCE PARAMEDIC INTERFACILITY CARE/CRITICAL CARE PROTOCOL**
        e. Patient care, procedures, equipment, or medications that exceed EMS personnel training require additional/accompanying staff (see section 1.F. above).
        f. EMS personnel have the right to decline transport that is outside their scope of practice and/or training when additional/accompanying staff is unavailable.
        g. The following information should accompany the patient (but not delay the transfer in acute situations):
            1. Copies of pertinent hospital records
            2. Written orders during transport
            3. Any other pertinent information including appropriate transfer documents.

    B. During Transport
        a. Hospital supplied medications not used during transport must be appropriately tracked, wasted and documented.
            1. All controlled substances and Propofol must have a documented chain of custody.
        b. The concentration and administration rates of all medications being administered will be documented on the patient care record.

c. Interventions performed en route, and who performed them, will be documented on the patient care record.
d. Intervention beyond the written orders provided by the transferring Physician, require contact with the transferring Physician.

e. Order of operation for care and communication when unable to contact the transferring physician.
    1. Follow Medical Control approved Protocols under which the EMS agency has Medical Control privileges and initiate contact with:
        a. Receiving physician
        b. On-line Medical Control Physician from the sending facility.
        c. On-line Medical Control Physician from the receiving facility
        d. Closest appropriate on-line Medical Control facility.

3. Special Treatments

A. Interfacility High Flow Nasal Oxygen (HFNO) (per MCA selection)

Interfacility High Flow Nasal Oxygen Included?
☒ Yes ☐ No

a. See **Interfacility High Flow Nasal Oxygen-Procedure Protocol**
b. Ensure adequate supply of oxygen is available for transport.
    1. Calculate amount of oxygen needed prior to departure.
    2. Must have minimally two times the amount of oxygen calculated.

Medication Custody (SAMPLE FORM)

Patient Name _____

EMS Staff Receiving Medication _____ _____
Name **Signature**

Hospital Staff Sending Medication _____ _____
Name **Signature**

Medication	Amount Received From Hospital	Administered	Wasted

EMS Staff Wasting Medication _____ _____
Name **Signature**

Hospital Staff Witnessing Waste _____ _____
Name **Signature**

Interfacility Patient Transfers – Enhanced Paramedic Supplement

Purpose: The purpose of this protocol addendum is to expand the Scope of Practice for ALS EMS providers in the performance of Interfacility Patient Transfers through the requirement of additional education and training. This addendum modifies the current state Interfacility Patient Transfer Protocol.

A. Training:

Only personnel trained under an approved WMRMCC Expanded Scope curriculum may utilize the listed medications or procedures included in this addendum.

B. Procedure:

The following medications/fluids (to a maximum of two simultaneously) may be continued during transport by MCA approved ALS personnel. These medications may require the use of an IV infusion pump which will be supplied by the sending facility or the ALS provider. The medications may be monitored by the attending paramedic only and may NOT be titrated or started as a new infusion. Should complications arise, infusions must be discontinued, and medical control contacted. Paramedics must receive training in the use of these medications:

1. Amiodarone
2. Antibiotics
3. Antifungals
4. Antihistamines
5. Antivirals
6. Beta Agonists
7. Beta Blockers
8. Blood
9. Calcium Channel Blockers
10. Calcium Gluconate
11. Colloids/Crystalloids/Lipids
12. Electrolytes
13. Glycoprotein IIa/IIIB Inhibitors
14. Heparin
15. Insulin Pumps (closed systems)
16. Lidocaine
17. Magnesium Sulfate
18. Nexium (esomeprazole)
19. Nitroglycerin
20. Nitroprusside
21. NSAIDs
22. Oxytocin (Pitocin)
23. PCA Pumps (closed systems)
24. Pepcid (famotidine)
25. Potassium (up to 20 mEq)
26. Protonix (pantoprazole)
27. Sodium Bicarbonate
28. TPN (Total Parenteral Nutrition)
29. Tranexamic Acid (TXA)
30. Vitamins
31. Zantac (ranitidine)

1. Medications used from an ALS medication bag will be recorded by the paramedic, per the appropriate medication usage form. Upon arrival at the receiving facility the medication box will be exchanged per protocol. If the receiving facility is outside the West Michigan Regional Drug Bag Exchange program participation area, replacement of the medication box is the responsibility of the sending facility.

2. EMS documentation of the interfacility transfer must include the interventions performed en-route and documentation of personnel involved in specific patient care activities.

C. Permissible Skills:
MCA's shall designate which of the procedures are permissible within their MCA by listing the designator [C, P, S, T, V, I] under their MCA name. Those which have not approved any of the additional skills will have "None" listed. Those which are blank are not covered under this section.

Allegan	Barry	Clare	Ionia	Isabella	Kent	Mason
C, P, T	C, P, T, S, V		C, P, S, T, V, I		C, I	C, P, S, T, V, I
Montcalm	**Muskegon**	**N. Central MI**	**Newaygo**	**Oceana**	**Ottawa**	
C, P, S, T, V, I	C, P, V, I	C, P, S, T, V, I	C, P, S, T, V, I	C, P, S, T, V, I	C, P, S, V, I	

Chest Tubes/Chest Drainage Units: [C]
Paramedics in the participating medical control authority may monitor an existing chest tube during transport. The chest tube shall be placed by the sending facility and any necessary equipment will be provided by the sending facility.

Pressors: [P]
Paramedics in the participating medical control authority may maintain an existing infusion of a pressor medication. Any pressor infusion must be delivered via an IV pump. Agencies and sending facilities should collaborate with regards to equipment necessary for maintenance of pressor infusions. Paramedics may titrate pressor medications based on the parameters in written orders obtained from the sending facility.

tPA: [T]
Paramedics in the participating medical control authority may transport patients receiving tPA, Tissue Plasminogen Activator (Alteplase, Activase), in the presence of acute ischemic stroke, myocardial infarction, pulmonary embolism, central venous catheter occlusion, arterial thrombus or embolism, or other medical indication. In long transports where tPA dosing changes, transition between hospital premixed bags may be performed in transit with written orders, and medication cross check prior to departure from the facility. Agencies and sending facilities should collaborate with regard to equipment necessary for continuation of tPA therapy.

Paralytics/Sedatives: [S]
Paramedics may, to properly manage the mechanically ventilated patient, titrate sedative medications based on the parameters in written orders obtained from the sending facility, and may maintain paralytics as ordered. Agencies and sending facilities should collaborate with regards to equipment necessary for administration of medication infusions.

Ventilators: [V]
Paramedics in the participating medical control authority may maintain, and adjust mechanical ventilation as ordered by a sending facility. Supply of a mechanical ventilator (agency-owned vs. hospital-owned) shall be determined by the medical control authority.

Insulin: [I]
Paramedics in participating medical control authorities may administer insulin by subcutaneous injection, IV drip or closed system continuous infusion pump based on written orders obtained from the sending facility/attending physician.

D. Categories of Interfacility Transfers

Category 1 – Requires a Critical Care Paramedic and, at the CCP's discretion, additional staff may be required.

Category 2 – ENHANCED PARAMEDIC Trained Paramedic

Category 3 – Standard ALS level paramedic

Category 4 – Standard BLS level EMT

Category 1 Situations:

- For all situations in which necessary care is not included in the scope of practice for a standard BLS, ALS or ENHANCED PARAMEDIC trained provider, a Critical Care Paramedic is required, or appropriate hospital clinical staff must accompany the EMS providers. Exceeding the scope of practice includes equipment or medications not included in standard patient care protocols or the ENHANCED PARAMEDIC protocol.
- Ventilators:
  - If the provider is expected to adjust settings based upon patient changes to settings
  - If the patient requires frequent settings changes to maintain effective oxygenation or ventilation
- Pressors:
  - If the provider is expected to titrate a pressor to effect
- High Risk OB:
  - If the patient is reasonably expected to deliver enroute
  - If the patient were to deliver enroute and the infant and mother both experienced complications, would there be sufficient resources to treat both patients – send additional staff with CCP.
  - If mother is not expected to deliver but there is high risk of maternal complications
- Stability:
  - If a patient is critically unstable, such that more than one provider is needed to effectively treat the patient during transport – send additional staff with the CCP
  - If a patient is unstable, such that medications not included in the Enhanced Paramedic list, or two or more medications from the Enhanced Paramedic list are being sent, and the patient is on two or more pieces of equipment (one pump and vent), then CCP required. Consider additional personnel.

Category 2 Situations:

- ENHANCED PARAMEDIC providers are expected to be used for relatively stable and imminently stable patients in which interventions are expected to be uneventful
- Ventilators: If approved by MCA, if the provider is maintaining preset ventilator settings or is making predefined changes directed by a hospital
- Pressors: If approved by MCA, if the provider is maintaining a pressor medication at a preset rate or making predefined changes directed by a hospital
- High-Risk OB: If the patient is relatively stable and delivery is not expected enroute. If delivery is expected and the patient is stable, the ENHANCED PARAMEDIC medic may transport if additional clinical personnel are sent along.
- Stability: If the patient is relatively stable, such that only two (or fewer) of the ENHANCED PARAMEDIC approved medications and two (or fewer) pieces of equipment are necessary

Category 3 Situations:

- Standard ALS level personnel may transport interfacility transfers in which the care falls within the scope of a standard paramedic.
- Ventilators: Not Permitted
- Pumps: If pumps are carried on the ambulances and are used routinely and approved by Medical Control. Otherwise not permitted. Medications may be bolused prior to transport, when clinically appropriate, in order to facilitate prompt transport.
- High-risk OB: not permitted.
- Stability:
  - Unstable patients may be transported with additional appropriate clinical staff.
  - Relatively stable and imminently stable patients receiving only medications included in standard EMS treatment protocols

E. Critical Care Patient Inter-Facility Transports (Optional):

Definition: A Critical Care transport is defined as the transport of any patient who requires treatment above or beyond the scope of practice or standardized paramedic training, or a paramedic with expanded scope education, respectively.

Purpose: To provide hospital facilities, physicians, and medical transport personnel with guidelines to facilitate inter-facility transportation of critically sick and injured patients within Advanced Life Support vehicles. Paramedics must complete and MDHHS approved critical care course.

- Vehicle, Equipment and Staffing Requirements
  - MDHHS Vehicle License. All vehicles conducting Critical Care Inter-Facility Patient Transports must be licensed as transporting Advanced Life Support (ALS) vehicles.
  - Equipment. The following is the minimum equipment that will be carried by an ALS vehicle while it is providing Critical Care Inter-Facility Patient Transport, in addition to the equipment required by Part 209, P.A. 368 of 1978, as amended, and local medical control authority protocols:
    a. Waveform Capnography
    b. Portable Ventilator or staff capable of providing ventilatory support

c. Portable Infusion Pump(s)
d. Pressure infusion bag(s)

- Staffing
  a. All ALS vehicles that conduct Critical Care Inter-Facility Patient Transports will be staffed in accordance with local medical control requirements with at least one (1) paramedic trained in the Critical Care Inter-Facility Patient Transport curriculum. The trained paramedic must be in the patient compartment while transporting the patient.
  b. The above requirement for staffing does not apply to the transportation of a patient by an ambulance if the patient is accompanied in the patient compartment of the ambulance by an appropriately licensed health professional designated by a physician and after a physician-patient relationship has been established as prescribed. (PA 368, Section 20921(5)).

- Critical Care Inter-Facility Patient Transport Physician Director/Quality Improvement
  - Ambulance services that utilize this protocol must designate a Critical Care Inter- Facility Patient Transport Physician Director.
  - The Critical Care Inter-Facility Patient Transport Physician Director will be responsible for:
    a. Oversight of a quality improvement program for Critical Care Inter-Facility Patient Transports
    b. Oversight of the training curriculum for EMS personnel trained under this protocol.
- Critical Care Inter-Facility Patient Transport Curriculum
  - Curriculum must be submitted to MDHHS for approval prior to class implementation.
  - UMBC and Iowa CCT programs are considered to be acceptable training standards; any other curriculum must meet or exceed these standards and, at the minimum, include the following:
    a. Ventilators
    b. Chest Tubes and Drainage Devices
    c. Invasive Line Maintenance
    d. Equipment Training (IV Pumps, Ventilator, etc.)
    e. Thrombolytics
    f. Interpreting blood gases
    g. Blood products
    h. Cardiac Enzymes
    i. Vasoactive drugs
    j. Critical Care Patient Transport Protocol Review
    k. Paralytics
    l. Practical Lab
    m. Cardiac Physiology
    n. High Risk Pregnancy
    o. Antibiotics
    p. Pediatrics
    q. Critical Care Patient Transport Charting
    r. Critical Care Patient Transport Call: Start to Finish
    s. Critical Care Patient Transport Case Presentations
    t. Written and Practical Exam

Initial Date: 9/2/2022
Revised Date: 9/15/2023 Section: 8-15(s)2

Interfacility Transfer Mutual Aid Policy

Purpose

The **Interfacility Transfer Mutual Aid Policy** establishes the conditions under which an agency, not privileged within the MCA in which an interfacility transfer begins or ends, may provide transfer service under a mutual aid request. *This protocol is specifically meant to address the Michigan Attorney General Declaratory Ruling 7072.*

Transporting Life Support Agencies operating in a WMRMCC Medical Control Authority who has approved the use of this protocol may participate in this mutual aid response. All other Life Support Agencies must adhere to the current State of Michigan requirements.

Procedure

A state licensed Advanced Life Support Agency may provide critical care or interfacility transfer service to a patient being sent from a facility outside of their privileging MCA and to a destination facility outside of their privileging MCA, when all of the following conditions are met:

- If an interfacility transfer request is called to a local ambulance service, and that ambulance service does not have the capacity to respond to the transfer in a timely manner, then a mutual aid ambulance may be requested by the local ambulance service, dispatch, or the sending facility to facilitate the interfacility transfer, per MCA approved process.
- Life support agencies should utilize mutual aid when resources are not available and make every effort to ensure timely responses to transfer requests in a manner which is mutually acceptable to all parties.
- The quality improvement oversight of mutual aid interfacility transfers shall be shared between the MCAs in which the transfer begins or ends and the MCA from which the transferring service originates.
    - If substandard care is identified, the involved MCAs will determine which MCA will investigate. Any resultant remediation, education or punitive actions shall be enacted by the privileging MCA. Privileging MCA will be the investigatory MCA.

Licensure Level Requirement of Attendant during Transport (MCA Optional Protocol)

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol.

Purpose: To provide a protocol to fulfill the requirement that allows for EMS personnel to transport patients up to their individual licensure level in the event that the vehicle is licensed at a higher level as set forth in Michigan Administrative Code Part 3, Ambulance Operations R325.22133 (f).

Michigan Administrative Code Part 3. Ambulance Operations R 325.22133 (f) states: that an individual whose license is at least equal to the level of vehicle license is in the patient compartment when transporting an emergency patient, or consistent with department approved medical control authority protocols.

I. Patient care transport level is to be determined by the individual(s) whose license is at least equal to the level of the vehicle license. This individual will perform a patient assessment to determine the level of patient care transport. The electronic patient care record must reflect this assessment both as a procedure and in components of the assessment.
   A. EMT-Basic may attend in the patient compartment during transport on a patient deemed to be within the scope of practice for an EMT-Basic as defined by the State of Michigan.
   B. EMT-Specialist may attend in the patient compartment during transport on a patient deemed to be within the scope of practice for an EMT-Specialist as defined by the State of Michigan.
   C. EMT-Paramedic may transport a patient at any level.

II. Ambulance(s) must maintain minimum staffing in accordance with Public Health Code Act 368 of 1978 Section 333.20921:
   (3a) If designated as providing basic life support, with at least 1 emergency medical technician and 1 medical first responder.
   (3b) If designated as providing limited advanced life support, with at least 1 emergency medical technician specialist and 1 emergency medical technician.
   (3c) If designated as providing advanced life support, with at least 1 paramedic and 1 emergency medical technician.

III. An appropriate licensed health professional, designated by a physician with an established patient relationship may be present in the patient compartment of the ambulance in place of EMS staffing, according to 333.20921 (6).

Medical Control Privileges

Purpose: To act among the West Michigan Regional Medical Control Consortium (WMRMCC) partner Medical Control Authorities in order to establish minimum requirements for EMS personnel applying for and retaining medical.

1. Definitions:

A. Credentialing
The process by which the medical control authority assesses and confirms the background and legitimacy of an EMS provider's qualifications when applying for privileges.

B. Privileging
The process of authorizing a licensed and appropriately credentialed EMS provider's specific scope of practice within the EMS system by the Medical Control Authority. No person shall participate in patient care within the EMS system in Muskegon County without being privileged to do so by the Medical Control Authority.

C. Provisional Privileges
The temporary, restricted privileging of an EMS provider. Provisional privileges allow an EMS provider to participate in patient care under the direct supervision of a training officer to facilitate completion of field training and attainment of required certifications prior to being fully privileged.

D. EMS Provider
For the purposes of this protocol, an EMS Provider is defined as an Emergency Medical Responder/Medical First Responder, Emergency Medical Technician, Specialist/Advanced Emergency Medical Technician, Paramedic, Critical Care Paramedic, Community Paramedic, or Emergency Medical Dispatcher, who is licensed and/or certified in the State of Michigan.

E. Scope of Practice
Describes the skills and/or role that a qualified EMS provider is deemed competent to perform and permitted to undertake, and includes ALL the following elements:
1) Educated - The provider must be trained to perform the skill or role.
2) Certified - The provider must have demonstrated competence in the skill or role.
3) Licensed - The provider must possess legal authority issued by the State of Michigan to perform the skill or role.
4) Credentialed - The provider must be privileged by the medical control authority to perform the skill or role.

F. In-Service Training
Means training attended by providers who are privileged within the EMS system and for the purpose to improve their skills or to learn about new developments in the field. This may include things such as training on new or significantly updated protocols or areas of data-supported, system-level deficiencies as identified through official quality improvement initiatives of the MCA.

G. Professional Standards Review Organization
For the purposes of this protocol, Professional Standards Review Organization means a committee established by a medical control authority for the purpose of improving the quality of medical care.

2. Applicability

A. Life support agencies shall complete the full privileging process outlined below for all new hire providers regardless of employment and privileging status with other agencies within the Medical Control Authority.

3. Privileging Application

A. Privileging applications shall be submitted by authorized agency representatives. Applications submitted by an individual EMS provider on their own behalf will be denied.
B. Agencies shall submit for provisional privileges prior to an EMS provider entering the EMS system. Providers are not permitted to participate in patient care in any capacity until provisional privileges have been granted by the MCA.
C. The following items shall be included along with the application for provisional privileges:
   1) Copy of EMS license.
   2) Copy of Basic Cardiac Life Support (CPR) certification with High-Performance CPR component.
   3) Certification of Criminal Background Check (including sex offender registry).
D. Upon completion of an agency field training program, and attainment of all required credentials, the agency shall apply for full privileges to the MCA. The following items shall be included along with the application for full privileges:
   1) Copy of all required certifications.
   2) Proof of successful completion of protocol test, if applicable.
E. The MCA, upon receipt of privileging application, shall complete the credentialing process and approve or deny the application. If returned "Denied" the MCA shall identify the reason(s) for the denial.
F. Privileges are granted by the medical control authority based on individuals having met all requirements identified in protocol, administrative rules, and statute, and may be denied or revoked at any time by the medical control authority for failure to meet or maintain compliance with any of these prescribed standards or whenever a threat to the health, safety or well-being of the public is determined by the medical control authority to be present.

4. Field Training

A. All Life Support Agencies shall maintain a documented, formal Field Training Program.
B. All EMS providers shall complete a Medical Control Authority approved agency Field Training Program as a prerequisite to becoming fully privileged within the EMS system.

C. The purpose of a Field Training Program is to provide EMS personnel an introduction to the duties to be performed as well as Medical Control Authority protocols, and to train them in the use and application of all equipment carried. This orientation process shall minimally address the following:
   1) Introduce the trainee to all applicable Medical Control Authority protocols, including how to access those protocols.
   2) Train them in the use and application of all equipment carried.
   3) Familiarize the trainee with the agency's policies and procedures.
   4) Familiarize the trainee with MEDCOM requirements and proper radio communications.
   5) Identify applicable minimum staffing requirements.
   6) Identify minimum documentation requirements (see **Documentation and Patient Care Records** protocol).
   7) Include vehicle operation education and competency assessment.
   8) Include attainment of all required certifications.
   9) Prepare the trainee to complete the Medical Control Authority protocol testing process, if applicable.
   10) Provide the trainee an introduction to Just Culture as the system used for compliance and quality improvement.

5. Provisional Privileges

A. The minimum standard for an individual to be granted provisional privileges is possession of a current/valid State of Michigan EMS license, current Basic Cardiac Life Support (CPR) certification, and completion of a criminal background check provided by the agency. The Medical Control Authority will review all criminal matters to determine whether privileges will be issued.

B. The MCA may grant an individual provisional privileges for a period of no longer than 9 months. All required certifications **MUST** be obtained within this timeframe. This period may be extended, at the discretion of the Medical Control Authority Medical Director, in extenuating circumstances.

C. While in a provisional status, providers may be permitted to participate in patient care only with direct supervision of an agency supervisor or agency designated Field Training Officer of equal or higher licensure.

D. EMT, Specialist, and Paramedic providers are required to successfully complete a written Privileging Test while in a provisional status, as a prerequisite to applying for full privileges (see the Written Privileging Test section below for more information).

E. Paramedic providers are required to successfully complete a practical Privileging Test while in a provisional status as a prerequisite to applying for full privileges (see the Practical Privileging Test section below for more information).

6. Written Privileging Test

A. All EMT, EMT-Specialist, and Paramedic providers must successfully pass a written Privileging Test before being granted full privileges and at least every 2 years thereafter.

B. The written Privileging Test may be administered randomly to individuals already in the MCA system at the discretion of the MCA Medical Director. EMS agencies will be responsible for notifying their employees at the direction of the MCA. Providers will have 14 days from notification of a randomly administered written Privileging Test to take the test. Failure by the provider to take the test by the deadline will result in immediate suspension of privileges within the MCA.
C. The written Privileging Test may be administered as a means of remediation, at the discretion of the MCA Medical Director or his/her designee, or the direction of the Professional Standards Review Organization. An EMS agency may request that the MCA administer the test to their employees as a means of remediation, or for advancement or promotion.
D. Refer to the **Medical Control Privileges Testing Policy and Procedure** for written Privileging Test requirements and procedures.

7. Practical Privileging Test

A. Advanced level providers (Paramedic or higher) must demonstrate proficiency in advanced airway management, intravenous and/or intraosseous access, medication administration, and dynamic cardiology, including 12-lead interpretation, before being granted full Privileges. Documentation of successful completion must be provided to the MCA before privileges may be granted.

8. Full Privileges

A. To obtain full privileges, the EMS provider must successfully complete an agency Field Training Program and submit copies of all required credentials to the MCA.
B. Failure to adhere to these requirements may result in revocation of provisional privileges.
C. The MCA reserves the right to withhold the offer of Medical Control Privileges to an individual with valid cause.

9. Credentials Required

Individuals wishing to practice in the Medical Control Authority (MCA) as a Medical First Responder, EMT, Specialist, Paramedic, or Emergency Medical Dispatcher must hold and maintain currency of the credentials as shown in the appropriate sections below.

A. <u>MEDICAL FIRST RESPONDER</u>
   1) Michigan First Responder license
   2) Basic Cardiac Life Support (CPR) with High Performance CPR component
   3) Completion of agency Field Training Program
   4) Completion of any system-level in-service training
B. <u>EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN</u>
   1) Michigan EMT license
   2) Basic Cardiac Life Support (CPR) with High Performance CPR component
   3) International Trauma Life Support (ITLS), Prehospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS) or MCA approved equivalent.
   4) Successful completion of written Privileging Test
   5) Completion of agency Field Training Program
   6) Completion of any system-level in-service training

C. SPECIALIST
   1) Michigan EMT – Specialist license
   2) Basic Cardiac Life Support (CPR) with High Performance CPR component
   3) International Trauma Life Support (ITLS) or Prehospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS)
   4) Successful completion of written Privileging Test
   5) Completion of agency Field Training Program
   6) Completion of any system-level in-service training

D. PARAMEDIC
   1) Michigan Paramedic license
   2) Basic Cardiac Life Support (CPR) with High Performance CPR component
   3) Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support (ACLS)
   4) Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) or Pediatric Education for Prehospital Professionals (PEPP) or Emergency Pediatric Care (EPC)
   5) International Trauma Life Support (ITLS) or Prehospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS)
   6) Successful completion of written Privileging Test
   7) Successful completion of practical Privileging Test
   8) Completion of agency Field Training Program
   9) Completion of any system-level in-service training

E. EMERGENCY MEDICAL DISPATCHER
   1) MCA approved Dispatch Certification (APCO or IAED)
   2) Basic Cardiac Life Support (CPR) certification
   3) Completion of agency training program

10. Scope of Privileges

A. A licensee's scope of privileges shall be limited to the equivalent of those granted his/her employer agency operating within the jurisdiction of this MCA.
B. In circumstances where a licensee is dually employed, he/she may exercise privileges to the limit of his/her employer agency of the moment (i.e., a paramedic who is employed by an advanced life support agency and a medical first responder agency may only practice to the level of privileges granted to the agency on whose behalf he/she is acting).

11. Maintaining MCA Privileges

A. Providers have the individual responsibility to maintain currency of all required credentials.
B. Upon expiration of a license or certification, the individual loses privileges to practice within the MCA.
C. Practicing without proper credentials is a protocol violation. Providers found to be in violation of this standard will be suspended from the MCA and referred to the Professional Standards Review Organization for review.
D. Grace periods will not be honored by the MCA; the expiration date for the specific credential is the actual expiration.
E. MCA privileges will lapse if the provider is not actively practicing within the MCA for 6 consecutive months.

12. Removing Privileges

A. Life support agencies shall make notification to the Medical Control Authority for the purpose of removing privileges upon separation of a provider.

13. Record Keeping and Audit

A. The individual provider is responsible for renewal of their EMS license and required certifications before expiration occurs. Agencies are responsible for maintaining an updated database of their provider's credentials and furnishing that information to the MCA.

B. Agencies shall submit to the MCA, annually and upon request, an updated personnel roster that includes provider names, position (i.e. Paramedic, EMD, etc.), and expiration dates of EMS license and required certifications. Agency licenses will not be renewed/signed by the MCA Medical Director without submission of an updated roster.

Responsibilities of the Participants in the Medical Control Authority System

Purpose:

This protocol defines the responsibilities of each administrative segment of the Medical Control Authority system. These segments include the Medical Control Authority itself; the hospitals and freestanding emergency departments (FSED) providing on-line medical direction; and the EMS agencies providing direct EMS services to the public.

I. Responsibilities of the Medical Control Authority
   - A. The Medical Control Authority is responsible for providing medical oversight for EMS. Hospitals are responsible for administering the Medical Control Authority.
   - B. The Medical Control Authority will issue protocols, with Department approval, as defined by Part 209 of P.A. 368 of 1978, as amended, that reflect current medical practice and address issues as necessary to assure quality pre-hospital patient care.
   - C. In cooperation with the EMS agencies, the Medical Control Authority will coordinate training to implement protocols not included in initial EMS education.
   - D. Ensure that all significantly affected parties in the MCA will have sixty-days' notice for protocol changes (aside from emergency protocols).
   - E. The Medical Control Authority will establish a Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO).
     - a. PSRO will implement a system wide Continuous Quality Improvement program.
     - b. PSRO will provide an impartial, fair and medically appropriate peer review process.
   - F. The Medical Control Authority will forward to the Department within (1) business day any ODA issued to a licensee that restricts their ability to practice (i.e., suspension or revocation of MCA privileges)

II. Responsibilities of Participating Hospitals and Free Standing Emergency Departments (FSED) Providing On-Line Medical Direction
   - A. A hospital or FSED within the Medical Control Authority system providing on-line medical direction to EMS providers will assure that any physician or physician designee authorized to providing such direction:
     - a. Has access to the current MCA approved protocols
     - b. Provides medical direction consistent with MCA approved protocols.
   - B. Each hospital or FSED providing on-line medical direction will encourage the participation of a representative of its Emergency Department physician staff with the Medical Control Authority.
   - C. Hospitals or FSEDs will promptly inform their Emergency Department physicians and staff of Medical Control Authority policy and protocol changes.

III. Responsibilities of EMS Agencies

A. Agencies will operate under the Medical Control Authority and comply with Department approved protocols.
B. Assure only persons currently authorized to do so by the Medical Control Authority will provide pre-hospital patient care.
C. Each EMS agency will assure that their personnel have current training and certifications as required by **Medical Control Privileges Protocol**.
D. Each EMS agency will immediately notify the Medical Control Authority and the Department if the EMS agency is unable to provide staffing at the level required by its State license.
E. Licensed EMS vehicles will be equipped with all Medical Control Authority required equipment, if applicable, in addition to that equipment required by the State of Michigan.
F. EMS agencies will promptly inform their EMS personnel of Medical Control Authority policy and protocol changes.
G. EMS agencies will provide an annual listing of EMS personnel. This listing shall note the license and Medical Control Authority authorization status of each individual.
H. If an employee of an EMS agency is found to be in violation of a Medical Control Authority protocol, the EMS agency will cooperate with the Medical Control Authority in addressing the violation and taking corrective measures.
I. Assure training and competency of personnel in the case of new or expanding department approved protocols.

IV. Accountability

A. The Department designates the Medical Control Authority for a specific geographic area. As such, the Medical Control Authority is accountable to the Department in the performance of its duties.
B. The hospitals and possibly the FSEDs within the Medical Control Authority system collectively administer this Medical Control Authority. Each individual hospital and FSED that receives emergency patients by ambulance is accountable to the Medical Control Authority to meet the responsibilities listed above. Failure to meet those responsibilities may result in a termination of the ability of a hospital or FSED to provide on-line medical direction or receive emergency patients (by ambulance).
C. EMS agencies within the Medical Control Authority system are accountable to the Medical Control Authority, as detailed and defined in protocol. Failure to comply with approved protocols may result in sanctions against that EMS agency.

On-Scene Physician Interaction

The EMS system will be available at all times to provide support for health professionals in emergency medical settings. It is ready to assume responsibility for patient care upon request of a physician who has initiated treatment of a patient with whom he has an established physician-patient relationship.

The EMS system On-Line Medical Control Physician is considered the highest medical authority at the scene of a medical emergency with a patient unattended by a physician. An on-scene physician who does not have an established physician-patient relationship and wishes to assume responsibility must seek permission from the Medical Control physician in order to do so.

EMS Personnel are to receive orders for interfacility patient care from the referring physician provided those orders are consistent with the training of the paramedic and the **Interfacility Patient Transfer Protocol**. If the patient's condition changes to the point that the sending facilities orders did not meet the needs of the patient, the patient will become the responsibility of the EMS system. Appropriate treatment will be performed based on the MCA protocols or from an on-line medical direction.

Procedure:

A. Physician's Office, Clinic or Ambulatory Patient Care Facility
   1. Physician Office, Clinic or Ambulatory Patient Care Facility to hospital transfers are considered scene calls unless a physician-to-physician transfer is designated by the Physician Office, Clinic or Ambulatory Patient Care Facility. EMS personnel will take responsibility for the patient as if the patient were coming from a prehospital scene.
   2. EMS personnel should obtain pertinent history, from the patient and physician (or designee).
      a. If no destination chosen, follow MCA transport protocol
      b. If physician to physician destination decision has been determined, honor that established agreement when possible.

         i. If a valid reason exists to not honor the established transport agreement, contact Medical Control.

B. Free Standing Emergency Department (FSED) to Hospital Transfers
   1. FSED is defined in the MCA Transport Protocol.
   2. A FSED to hospital transfer is considered a physician-to-physician interfacility transfer.
   3. EMS personnel responding to a FSED should receive a patient report from the treating physician (or designee). This report should include the physician's assessment, the requested destination, name of the person who accepted the transfer, care to be given during transport, and any potential problems felt likelyto occur in route.
   4. If EMS personnel do not agree with the destination or proposed orders, they

should discuss this with the transferring physician. If an agreement is not reached, medical control should be contacted to determine the destination and care to be given by EMS personnel in route to the hospital.

5. The scope of practice for EMS when performing a FSED to Hospital transfer is determined by the **Interfacility Patient Transfer Protocol**.
6. At the discretion of the FSED physician, the FSED physician or designated facility staff may treat and accompany the patient during transport with the assistance of the EMS system.
7. Upon departure from the scene, contact Medical Control as would be done for any EMS scene patient.

C. Physician On-scene

1. As time and patient condition permit, EMS personnel should make a reasonable effort to establish the identity or credentials of anyone at the scene of a medical emergency (not a covered by previous sections of this protocol) who professes to be a Michigan licensed physician who expresses an interest in participating in patient care activities.
2. An on-scene physician must identify themself and verify to Medical Control either the fact of an established physician-patient relationship with the patient, or willingness to assume responsibility for the patient and to accompany the patient to the hospital. The Medical Control physician may allow the on-scene physician to provide on-scene Medical Direction and then not accompany the patient to the hospital. Should this occur the Medical Control physician re-assumes responsibility for the patient during transport.
3. The Medical Control physician will verify over the radio his delegation of responsibility to the physician on-scene and the nature of that delegation.
4. A physician on-scene may participate with paramedic(s) in the resuscitation of a patient with permission of Medical Control without assuming full responsibility for the patient. This responsibility will, in this case, remain with the Medical Control physician and the ALS system.
5. It should be noted that responsibility for the patient at the scene rests with the on-line medical control physician. Decisions releasing medical care responsibility to another physician should be considered carefully.
6. If an on-scene health care professional has identified themself, and obstructs efforts of the paramedic(s) to aid a patient for whom they are called, or who insists on rendering patient care inconsistent with the system standards and resists all invitation to function appropriately to the point where his continued intervention will result in obstruction to rendering good and reasonable patient care, EMS personnel should:
   a. Request Public Safety Officers become involved, if necessary, so that the team members can continue to provide patient care according to system protocol.
   b. Communicate the situation promptly to On-Line Medical Control.
   c. Document the behavior of the on-scene health care professional on the patient care record.

D. For on scene interaction with Emergency Medicine Residents, Fellows, Medical Control Physicians, and the EMS Medical Director: MCAs may have an optional protocol specific to programs within their area.

Protocol Deviation

I. It is acknowledged that there are situations in which deviation from the protocols, policies and procedures may be needed in the interest of patient care.

   A. In those situations, EMS personnel should request permission for deviation from on-line medical direction whenever possible.

   B. Unavailability of on-line medical direction and the immediacy of patient care needs may, in very rare instances, prohibit such requests, but those situations should occur rarely.

II. All instances of protocol deviation must be documented in the EMS patient care record, noting the deviation which occurred and the reason for that deviation.

III. All deviations performed without online medical control approval must be reported to the MCA with 24 hours.

IV. All reported deviations will be reviewed within the MCA Professional Standard Review Organization.

Violent/Chemical/Hazardous Scene

Note: This policy applies to any situation, which may expose EMS personnel to known or potentially violent (e.g., shooting, stabbing, assault, other violent crimes) or other known or potentially hazardous (e.g., hazardous material, chemical, biological) situations.

The medical component of the response to a violent or hazardous incident will operate under the Incident Command System.

I. Procedure
   A. Upon notification of a known or potentially violent situation, the EMS personnel will determine through dispatch, the nature and location of incident and:
      1. Violent Situations
         a. Is assailant/weapon present?
         b. Assure law enforcement notification?
         c. Is scene secure?
      2. Hazardous materials situation
         a. Is scene secure?
         b. Nature and identification of material?
         c. Assure FD/Hazmat Team notification?

NOTE: The above information should be communicated to responding crews.

II. If the scene is not secured:
   A. EMS personnel will stage an appropriate distance away from the scene to protect themselves from danger.
   B. In hazardous material situations stage upwind, uphill and upstream.
   C. In violent situations EMS personnel will NOT enter a potentially unsecure scene until coordinated by law enforcement command and MUST maintain law enforcement protection.

III. Once on the scene, if the situation changes posing an immediate life or limb threat to EMS personnel:
   A. Attempt to safely exit scene.
      1. Exit scene with patient, if possible.
      2. Medical treatment protocols may be limited or deferred to assure safety of EMS personnel and patient.
   B. Notify the dispatcher of the assistance needed.
   C. Provide any additional information available – e.g., number of assailants, weapons present/involved, any additional information.

Special Considerations: For those patients, who have been contaminated in a hazardous material incident, refer to **Hazard Contaminated Patient-Special Operations Protocol**.

Initial Date: 10/25/2017
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Medical Examiner Notification and Body Disposition

The intent of this policy is to establish standards for proper and respectful disposition, handling, and notifications for a deceased person.

- Refer to **Dead on Scene & Termination of Resuscitation-Procedure Protocol** for determination of when and when not to initiate CPR, and when to terminate efforts.

I. Out of hospital death – Notification of the Medical Examiner

A. The Medical Examiner's office shall be notified for any out-of-hospital death under the following circumstances:
   1. The individual dies by violence
   2. The individual's death is unexpected
   3. The individual dies without medical attendance by a physician, or the individual dies while under home hospice care without medical attendance by a physician or registered nurse, during the 48 hours immediately preceding the time of death, unless the attending physician, if any, is able to determine accurately the time of death.
   4. If the individual dies as a result of an abortion, whether self-induced or otherwise.
   5. Death of a prisoner in a jail or prison.

B. Responsibility to notify the Medical Examiner
   1. If a patient is transported to a hospital from the scene, having met the above criteria, EMS shall notify the hospital of the criteria which requires notification. Responsibility for the notification of the Medical Examiner resides with the hospital.
   2. If a patient meeting the above criteria is pronounced dead without being transported to the hospital, the responsibility for notification of the Medical Examiner is shared between law enforcement and EMS personnel having authority for the management of the patient.
   3. Patients who do not meet the above criteria and who are pronounced dead outside of a hospital do not require notification of the medical examiner.
      a) Any patient who is attended by a physician or registered nurse at the time of death (nursing home)
      b) Any patient who was under home hospice care and had medical attendance by a physician or registered nurse within the 48 hours immediately preceding the time of death (hospice patient either at home or in hospice facility)

II. Out of Hospital Death – Management, Handling and Movement of Body

A. A body shall not be moved from the location of death if any mandatory Medical Examiner reporting criteria are present, **unless the ME's office provides**

official notification that an autopsy or external examination will not be performed and that the body will be released to the funeral home.

B. Alternately, the body of a person who has unexpectedly died in a public location may be moved by EMS only after approval from the ME's office. Such approval shall not be requested if there is any indication of violence, criminal activity or if the physical environment may contain evidence related to a cause of death or an injury pattern.

C. **A situation which does not require notification of the ME's office does allow for movement of the body pending retrieval by the funeral home.**

D. Bodies must remain attended in the case of an unexpected death. Police should take custody of the body in the instance of an ME case. If there is a significant delay of the funeral home, the body may be left with the family.

E. Medical devices utilized during care by EMS may be removed from the patient if the body is released by the ME's office to the funeral home (IV's, advanced airways, defibrillation pads, etc.)

F. Medical devices utilized during care by EMS must remain in place if the ME's office advises that an autopsy of examination will be performed.

G. If there is evidence of suspicious, violent, or unusual cause of death, caution should be taken to avoid contamination of the scene.

1. In the instance of a scene resuscitation and termination, the identification may be removed from the body. No other personal items may be removed.
2. Bodies may be covered with a sheet when the body is visible to the public or bystanders.

H. If a body is moved, as permitted in the prior criteria, the location should be to a private, secure and nearby location pending retrieval by the funeral home or the ME's staff.

I. Bodies must be handled with care and respect for the deceased, the family and the public.

III. Death in an Ambulance – termination of care

A. Patients with valid DNR orders being transported for any reason, whether due to an emergency condition or during an interfacility transfer, who experience cardiac or respiratory arrest shall have the DNR honored unless, before arresting, the patient expressly withdraws their DNR.

B. Patients for whom transport was initiated but who, during transport, meet the criteria for either Dead on Scene or Termination of Resuscitation protocols, and for whom On-line Medical Control (OLMC) has approved a termination of resuscitation (as required by those protocols respectively), may have care terminated while still en route to the hospital.

IV. Death in an Ambulance – transportation of body

A. In the event of a patient death in an ambulance, the body shall be transported to the original destination hospital if the call was originally from a scene to a hospital or from a facility to a hospital (transfer).
   1. The patient's body shall be brought to the Emergency Department
   2. The patient will be registered to accommodate both the transfer of custody and for preservation of evidence, if indicated
   3. The Medical Examiner shall be contacted by the hospital and the disposition of the body shall be according to the direction of the ME.

B. If a patient is being transferred to a nursing home or to their home, immediately following discharge from a hospital, and death is determined, the body should be brought back to the hospital from which they were discharged, unless the patient is a hospice patient.
   1. If the patient is a hospice patient and hospice will be meeting you at the destination, or the destination is a hospice facility, you may continue on to the destination and relinquish the body to hospice personnel. This is permitted, without notification of the Medical Examiner, since the patient was both a hospice patient and received medical attendance within the 48 hours immediately preceding the time of death. However, if the death was unexpected, the Medical Examiner must be notified.
   2. If the patient is a hospice patient, and hospice personnel will not be meeting you at the destination, continue on toward the destination, contact a supervisor from your agency and evaluate the situation. Where you ultimately go is dependent on how far you are from the destination, if family was intending to meet you at the destination, if the death was unexpected and any confounding factors. The body may not be left without there being a custodial transfer from EMS to an appropriate healthcare provider.
      a) Consider contacting the hospice care provider
      b) Consider consultation with online medical control
      c) If the death was unexpected, contact the Medical Examiner

C. If a patient is being transferred from a facility to an appointment, or vice versa, where neither the starting or ending destination was a hospital:
      a) If no DNR exists, treat and transport the patient to a hospital
      b) If a DNR exists but the patient is not a hospice patient, determine death, honor the DNR, and transport the body to a hospital
      c) If a DNR exists and the patient is a hospice patient, determine death; honor the DNR, refer to IV(B)(1) and (2) above.

Safe Delivery of Newborns

Purpose

According to Public Act 488 of 2006 and Public Acts 232, 233, 234, and 235 or 2000, parents may surrender their newborn child to any hospital, fire department, police station, or call 911 from any location and remain anonymous. This protocol outlines steps to be taken in this circumstance. ***IMPORTANT* While there is opportunity for information gathering through forms, the surrendering parent has the option of remaining completely anonymous and disclosing no information.**

Definitions

Newborn: A child who a physician reasonably believes to be not more than 72 hours old.

Emergency Service Provider (ESP): A uniformed or otherwise identified employee or contractor of a fire department, hospital, or police station when such an individual is inside the premises and on duty. ESP also includes a paramedic or an emergency medical technician (EMT) when either of those individuals is responding to a 9-1-1 emergency call.

Surrender: To leave a newborn with an emergency service provider without expressing an intent to return for the newborn.

Procedures

1. The surrender of the infant must occur inside the fire department, police station or in response to a 9-1-1 emergency call to paramedics or EMT.
2. In the instance of a parent attempting to surrender a newborn to a staffed ambulance, not on an emergency call, immediately notify dispatch and establish an emergency call.
3. To protect the parent's right to anonymity/confidentiality, the EMS agency responding to a 9–1–1 emergency call from a parent(s) wanting to surrender a newborn, should not use the vehicle sirens or flashing lights.
4. The firefighter, police officer, paramedic or EMT personnel cannot refuse to accept the infant and must place the infant under temporary protective custody.
5. Fire departments, police stations, paramedics and EMTs have statutory obligations under the law, including:
    a. Assume that the child is a newborn and take into temporary protective custody.
    b. Ask surrendering person(s) if they are the biological parent(s). If they are not the biological parent(s) the newborn cannot be surrendered under the Safe Delivery of Newborns law.
    c. Make a reasonable effort to inform the parent(s) that:
        i. By surrendering the newborn, the parent(s) is releasing the newborn to a child placement agency to be placed for adoption.
        ii. He or she has 28 days to petition the Circuit Court, Family Division to regain custody of the newborn.

iii. There will be a public notice of this hearing and the notice will not contain the parent(s) name.
iv. The parent(s) will not receive personal notice of the hearing.
v. Information the parent(s) provides will not be made public. A parent(s) may contact the Safe Delivery of Newborns hotline for information. The toll-free number is: **866-733-7733**

6. Provide the parent(s) with written material from the Department of Health and Human Services that includes:
    a. Safe Delivery Program FACT Sheet (DHHS Pub 867)
    b. What Am I Going To Do? (DHHS Pub 864) Optional
7. Make a reasonable attempt to:
    a. Reassure parent(s) that shared information will be kept confidential.
    b. Encourage parent(s) to identify him/herself.
    c. Encourage the parent(s) to share any relevant family/medical background, Voluntary Medical Background Form for a Surrendered Newborn (DHHS Form 4819).
    d. Inform the parent(s) of the newborn he or she can receive counseling or medical attention.
    e. Inform parent that in order to place the child for adoption the state is required to make a reasonable attempt to identify both parents. Ask for the non-surrendering parent's name. Do not press if the name is refused.
    f. Inform the parent(s) that he or she can sign a release for the child that could be used at the parental rights termination hearing, Voluntary Release for Adoption of a Surrendered Newborn (DHHS Form 4820).
8. Fire and Police may contact emergency medical services (EMS) to transport newborn to hospital. ESP will accompany newborn to the hospital to provide hospital with any forms completed by the parent(s) and to transfer temporary protective custody.
    a. Note: Temporary protective custody cannot be transferred to EMS. A representative of the fire department or police station must go to the hospital to transfer temporary protective custody to the hospital.
9. The responding EMS crew will transport the newborn to closest appropriate facility, according to the MCA transport protocol, provide any forms completed by parent(s) and transfer temporary protective custody to hospital staff.

* For Safe Delivery purposes EMS is defined as a paramedic or emergency medical technician.

Michigan's
Safe Delivery of Newborns Law
FACT Sheet

SAFE. LEGAL. ANONYMOUS.

Background:

Michigan lawmakers passed the Safe Delivery of Newborns law to end the tragedy of unwanted newborns being hidden and left to die in unsafe places. More than 100 newborns were surrendered in the first 10 years the law was in effect, with the majority of these infants adopted by loving families.

What the law provides?

- Unharmed newborns, up to 72 hours old, can be taken to an Emergency Service Provider (ESP), meaning a uniformed or otherwise identified employee or contractor of a fire department, hospital or police station who is inside the building and on duty. ESP includes a paramedic or EMT when either responds to a 9-1-1 call. The parent(s) has the choice to leave the infant without giving any identifying information to the ESP.
- The ESP is authorized to accept the infant and provide whatever care may be necessary.
- The ESP will make a reasonable effort to provide the parent(s) with the following information:
  1. A written statement of the parent's rights following surrender of the infant.
  2. Information about other confidential infant placement options, as well as information about the availability of confidential medical and counseling services, such as Public Health, Community Mental Health, Family Planning Clinics, Adoptions Agencies.

What are the rights of the surrendering parent?

- To be informed that by surrendering the newborn, the parent is releasing the newborn to a child placing agency to be placed for adoption.
- To petition the court to regain custody of the newborn within 28 days of surrender or notice of surrender.
- Any information the parent(s) provides the ESP will **not** be made public.
- A criminal investigation shall not be initated solely on the basis of a newborn being surrendered to an ESP.
- To file a consent to release identifying information with the Adoption Central Registry.

CONFIDENTIAL
VOLUNTARY MEDICAL BACKGROUND FORM FOR A SURRENDERED NEWBORN
Michigan Department of Human Services

Preference for Child's Name	Date of Birth
Where was the child born?	Sex

SURRENDERING PARENT BACKGROUND (Optional)

Name	Marital Status ☐ S ☐ M ☐ D	Date of Birth	Phone Number
Address			
Race	Affiliated with American Indian Tribe ☐ YES ☐ NO	Identify Tribe	
Height	Weight	Hair Color	Eye Color

Any Family History of:	Yes	No		Yes	No	
Sickle Cell Disease	☐	☐	Cancer	☐	☐	If Yes Type
Heart Disease	☐	☐	Genetic Disease	☐	☐	If Yes Type
Diabetes	☐	☐	Family History of Mental Illness	☐	☐	If Yes Explain
HIV	☐	☐	Drug Usage	☐	☐	If Yes Explain
Hepatitis	☐	☐	Alcohol Usage	☐	☐	If Yes Explain
Other						

Surgical History

OTHER PARENT BACKGROUND (Optional)

Name	Marital Status ☐ S ☐ M ☐ D	Date of Birth	Phone Number
Address			
Race	Affiliated with American Indian Tribe ☐ YES ☐ NO	Identify Tribe	
Height	Weight	Hair Color	Eye Color

Any Family History of:	Yes	No		Yes	No	
Sickle Cell Disease	☐	☐	Cancer	☐	☐	If Yes Type
Heart Disease	☐	☐	Genetic Disease	☐	☐	If Yes Type
Diabetes	☐	☐	Family History of Mental Illness	☐	☐	If Yes Explain
HIV	☐	☐	Drug Usage	☐	☐	If Yes Explain
Hepatitis	☐	☐	Alcohol Usage	☐	☐	If Yes Explain
Other						

Surgical History

INFORMATION ABOUT THE PREGNANCY

Length of Pregnancy	Weight Gain Lbs.	Drug or Alcohol Use During Pregnancy ☐ Yes ☐ No, If yes, Explain

EMERGENCY SERVICE PROVIDER OBSERVATIONS

Comments

ESP Signature	Date	Phone Number	
Address:	City	State	Zip Code

DHS-4819 (Rev. 4-11) Previous edition obsolete. MS Word 1

VOLUNTARY RELEASE FOR ADOPTION OF A SURRENDERED NEWBORN BY PARENT

Michigan Department of Human Services

In the matter of _____, a newborn child.

1. I, _____, DOB ___/___/_____ am the ☐ mother ☐ father of the above child, who was born on ___/___/_____ at _____ (place).

2. I understand that I have parental rights to this child and that by signing this release, I voluntarily release all of my parental rights to my child. (Subject to number three below.)

3. I understand that I have 28 days after surrendering my newborn child to petition the court to reclaim custody of my child.

4. I understand that I will not receive notice of any hearings.

5. Understanding the above provisions, I release completely and permanently my parental rights to my child, and release my child to a child placing agency for the purpose of adoption.

6. I acknowledge receipt of the following:
   ____ Fact Sheet (Pub 867)

Date ___/___/_____ Parent Signature _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Witnessed by _____
Name (type or print)

on _____ (Date), at _____ (Agency and Address)

_____
Signature

IF A NOTARY IS AVAILABLE: Notary Public

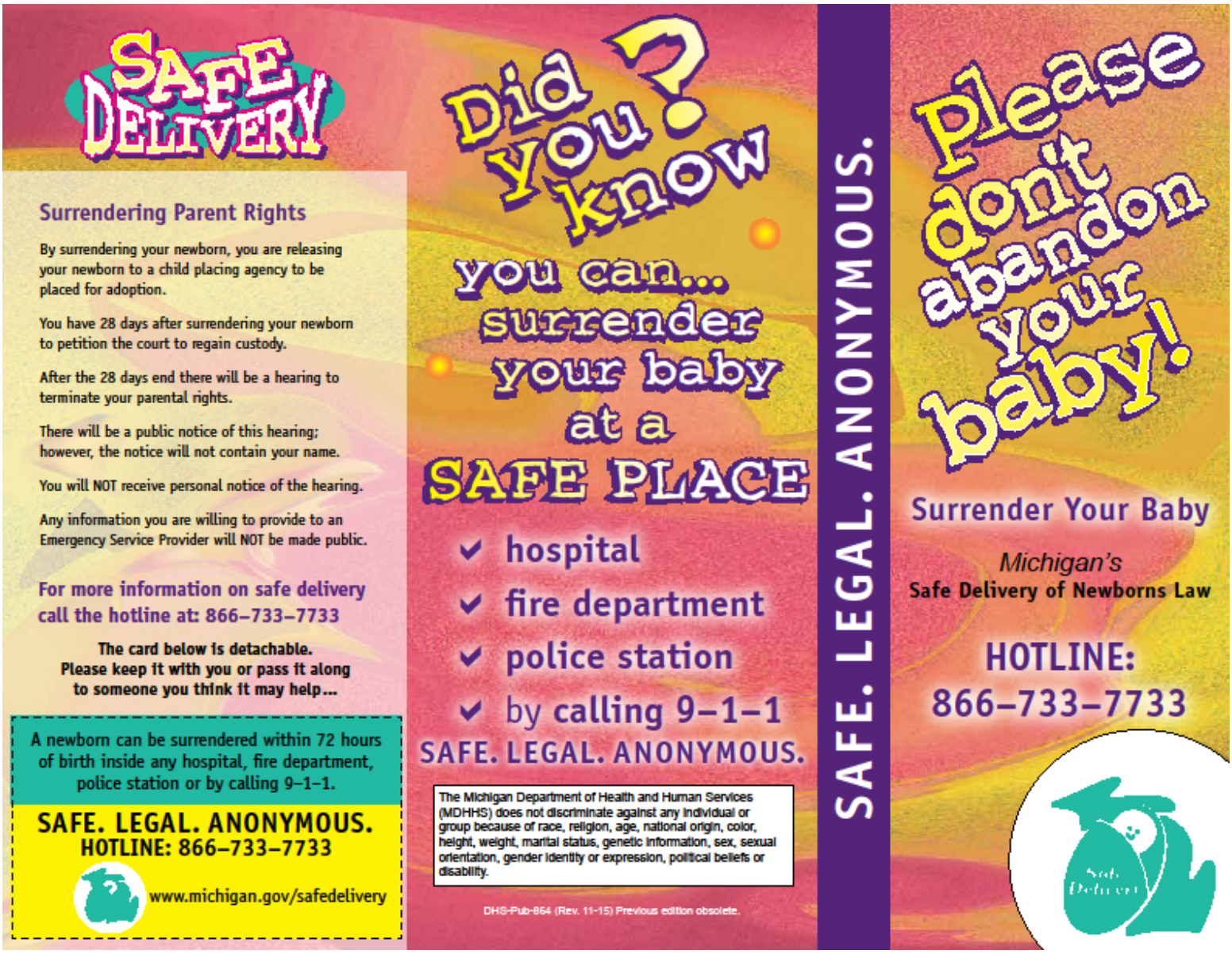
Subscribed and sworn to before me on _____ (Date), _____ (County and State)

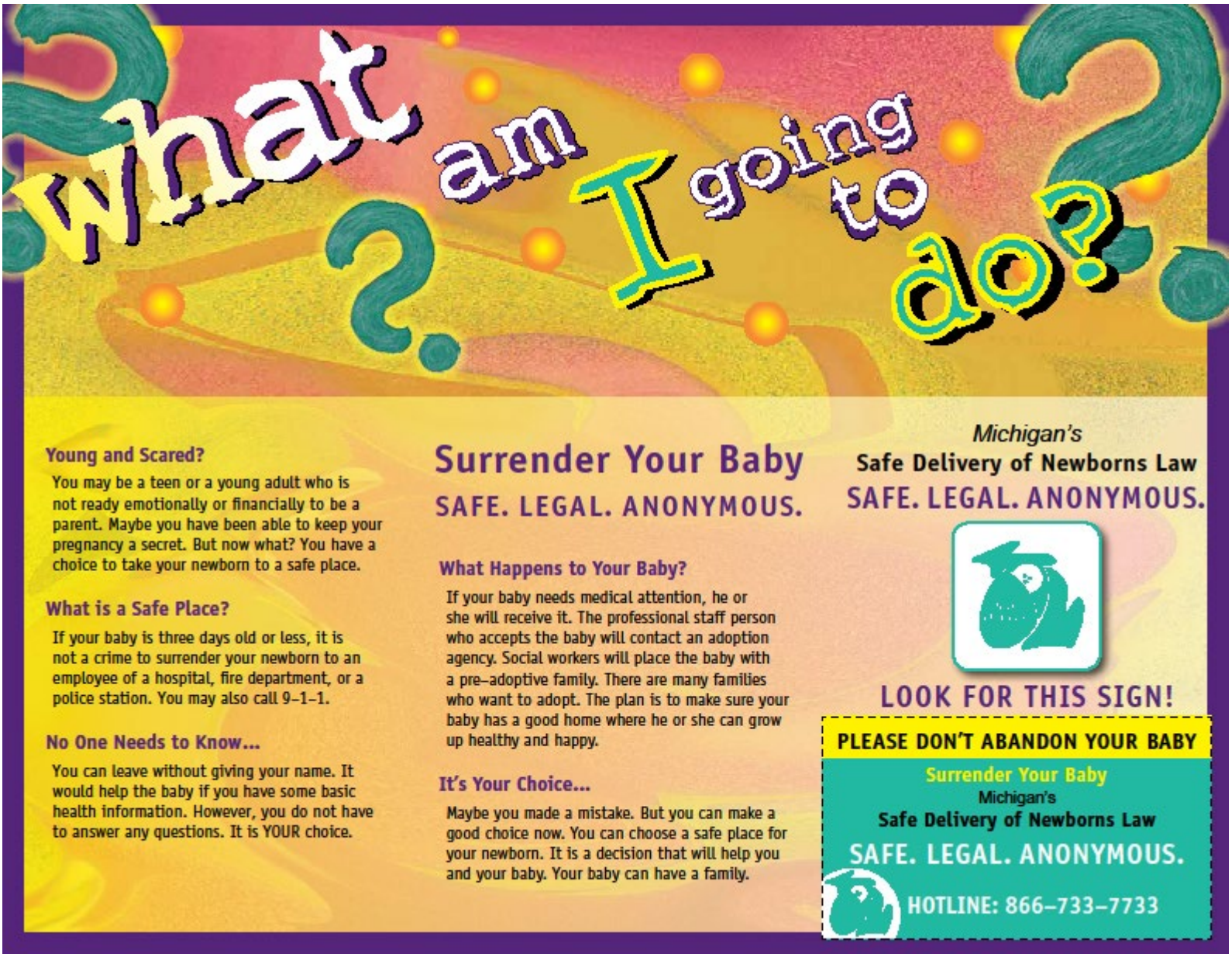
My commission expires: _____ (Date) Signature: _____

_____
Name (type or print)

AUTHORITY: State P.A. 232 of 2000 RESPONSE: Voluntary PENALTY: None	Department of Human Services (DHS) will not discriminate against any individual or group because of race, sex, religion, age, national origin, color, height, weight, marital status, political beliefs or disability. If you need help with reading, writing, hearing, etc., under the Americans with Disabilities Act, you are invited to make your needs known to a DHS office in your area.

DHS-4820 (Rev. 5-07) MS Word


SAFE DELIVERY
Surrendering Parent Rights
By surrendering your newborn, you are releasing your newborn to a child placing agency to be placed for adoption.
You have 28 days after surrendering your newborn to petition the court to regain custody.
After the 28 days end there will be a hearing to terminate your parental rights.
There will be a public notice of this hearing; however, the notice will not contain your name.
You will NOT receive personal notice of the hearing.
Any information you are willing to provide to an Emergency Service Provider will NOT be made public.
For more information on safe delivery call the hotline at: 866-733-7733
The card below is detachable.
Please keep it with you or pass it along to someone you think it may help...
A newborn can be surrendered within 72 hours of birth inside any hospital, fire department, police station or by calling 9-1-1.
SAFE. LEGAL. ANONYMOUS.
HOTLINE: 866-733-7733
www.michigan.gov/safedelivery
Did you know
you can... surrender your baby at a SAFE PLACE
hospital
fire department
police station
by calling 9-1-1
SAFE. LEGAL. ANONYMOUS.
The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) does not discriminate against any individual or group because of race, religion, age, national origin, color, height, weight, marital status, genetic information, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, political beliefs or disability.
DHS-Pub-864 (Rev. 11-15) Previous edition obsolete.
SAFE. LEGAL. ANONYMOUS.
Please don't abandon your baby!
Surrender Your Baby
Michigan's
Safe Delivery of Newborns Law
HOTLINE:
866-733-7733


what am I going to do?
Young and Scared?
You may be a teen or a young adult who is not ready emotionally or financially to be a parent. Maybe you have been able to keep your pregnancy a secret. But now what? You have a choice to take your newborn to a safe place.
What is a Safe Place?
If your baby is three days old or less, it is not a crime to surrender your newborn to an employee of a hospital, fire department, or a police station. You may also call 9-1-1.
No One Needs to Know...
You can leave without giving your name. It would help the baby if you have some basic health information. However, you do not have to answer any questions. It is YOUR choice.
Surrender Your Baby
SAFE. LEGAL. ANONYMOUS.
What Happens to Your Baby?
If your baby needs medical attention, he or she will receive it. The professional staff person who accepts the baby will contact an adoption agency. Social workers will place the baby with a pre-adoptive family. There are many families who want to adopt. The plan is to make sure your baby has a good home where he or she can grow up healthy and happy.
It's Your Choice...
Maybe you made a mistake. But you can make a good choice now. You can choose a safe place for your newborn. It is a decision that will help you and your baby. Your baby can have a family.
Michigan's
Safe Delivery of Newborns Law
SAFE. LEGAL. ANONYMOUS.
LOOK FOR THIS SIGN!
PLEASE DON'T ABANDON YOUR BABY
Surrender Your Baby
Michigan's
Safe Delivery of Newborns Law
SAFE. LEGAL. ANONYMOUS.
HOTLINE: 866-733-7733

Complaint Investigation & Resolution

Purpose: This policy is provided as a means to receive, investigate, and resolve complaints regarding licensees falling under the purview of the Medical Control Authority (MCA).

I. Definitions:

A. Allegation/Complaint Invalid:
The allegation or compliant was found to have no administrative rule or protocol violation or the protocol deviation was considered acceptable for the situation.

B. Allegation Valid Minor:
This can be viewed two ways:
1. The licensee's role in the administrative rule or protocol violation was small.
2. The result of the administrative rule or protocol violation had a minor effect.

C. Allegation Valid Serious:
This can be viewed two ways.
1. The licensee's role in the administrative rule or protocol violation was great.
2. The result of the administrative rule or protocol violation had a major effect.

D. Appeal Hearing:
A hearing to appeal an Order of Disciplinary Action. This hearing is to re-examine any new facts and/or review the incident to ensure due process has been followed.

E. Order of Disciplinary Action (ODA):
An Order of (ODA) is a written document developed by the MCA and sent to a subject licensee for the purposes of clearly and plainly identifying the findings of the MCA, any disciplinary action and any required remediation.

F. Complaint:
For the purpose of this policy, a complaint shall be defined as any notification of dissatisfaction or concern regarding medical care rendered by the MCA licensed EMS provider/agency, or any issues that involve the performance of the EMS system in whole or in part.

G. Due Process:
A course of formal proceedings carried out regularly and in accordance with established rules and principles

H. Formal Inquiry:
Formal inquiry means that a complaint has been found to either be valid, or that more detailed inquiry is necessary to determine the validity of the complaint; either of which will require that the subject licensee (individual/agency) be notified of the specific complaint. A formal inquiry may involve the gathering of incident reports which provide explanations for care rendered or justification for actions, as well as subject/witness interviews. Some information gathering may not necessitate a formal inquiry.

I. Just Culture Guidelines:
A just culture policy is a high-level statement of the values and commitment of an organization to treat healthcare workers and agencies fairly in all complaint investigations.

J. Licensee:
A licensee is defined as an individual or an agency (fire department, rescue squad, life support agency, etc.) holding a valid State of Michigan Medical First Responder, Emergency Medical Technician, Specialist, Paramedic, or agency licensed to operate within the Medical Control Authority service area. Said individual licensee shall be an employee of a provider licensed to operate within the Medical Control Authority.

K. Privileged Documents:
Privileged documents are those which are collected by the Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO) of the MCA.

L. Quality Improvement Action:
An action taken to remediate a valid complaint to the MCA.

M. Sentinel Event:
A sentinel event is any complaint which involves at least one single level I infraction, a violation of Michigan or Federal laws, EMS rules, or 2 or more level II infractions, as described in the Medical Incident Review and Corrective Action Policy.

N. Subject Licensee:
The individual provider that is the subject of the complaint received by the MCA

II. Complaints Received:

A. Complaints may be received at the MCA directly, at life support agencies or by individuals. Those in receipt of a complaint which involves violations of protocols, statutes, or administrative rules shall inform the MCA. The MCA will determine if further investigation is necessary.

B. The complainant for a case should be asked if they would like to be contacted by the agency/individual that is the subject of the complaint. This will allow the complainant the opportunity to voice a request to remain anonymous or to allow their information to be provided to the subject of the complaint.

C. All complaints, in order to be considered for action by the MCA, shall meet the following Inclusion Criteria:

1. A complaint may be submitted either verbally or in writing. Hearsay or "second hand" complaints may not be accepted or investigated by the MCA.
2. The complainant must provide the MCA with his/her name, address, and telephone number. A request for anonymity by a complainant shall be honored by the MCA to the extent possible.

3. The complaint must be directed toward a licensee (individual or agency) within the MCA.
4. The complaint must include a potential violation of Michigan or Federal laws, EMS rules, or MCA protocol
    i. All complaint reviews will be based on MCA approved protocols that were approved and active on the date of the EMS call for service.

D. Complaints That Might Not Be Considered
1. Complaints regarding conduct of a licensee, exclusive of medical practice or actions bearing upon medical practice, may be referred to the employer of the individual. These complaints may also be referred to the PSRO for investigation at the discretion of the MCA.
2. MCA reserves the right to retain the complaint investigation.

III. Complaint Delegation:

A. Complaints directed toward an individual acting while employed by an agency outside of the jurisdiction of the MCA shall not be accepted or investigated but will be forwarded, or the complainant directed to, the MCA/agency under whose jurisdiction it does fall.

B. MCAs may cooperate on investigations which overlap jurisdictional boundaries. For the purposes of Quality Improvement Actions, the MCA granting Medical Control to the provider or agency where the primary action or actions being investigated took place shall be considered the jurisdictional MCA.

C. Complaints more appropriately investigated at the agency or operational level may be turned over to the life support agency or hospital involved. Investigation results should be reported to the MCA.

IV. Investigation of Complaints:

A. Once a complaint is received by the MCA, the complaint will be assigned to the PSRO.
1. The person(s) charged with complaint investigation will gather information to determine the validity of the complaint, if valid:
    i. The investigator will utilize the following list to determine if the complaint is a formal inquiry or sentinel event. These criteria are for example purposes and do not form an all-inclusive list of potential violations. Violations that are substantively similar in type or severity will fall under the closest, most appropriate classification category.
        1. The following categories of incidents are defined as Level I incidents:
            a. Willful neglect of a patient

b. Abandonment of a patient
c. Failure to obey medical control physician's legitimate orders either by omission or commission in the presence of good communications.
d. Improper and inappropriate care which may result in compromise of wellbeing of the patient.
e. Conviction of a felony or misdemeanor
f. Two or more Level II offenses in any six-month period *
g. Breach of Confidentiality
h. Intentional falsification of EMS documentation, including patient care records.
i. Found to be under the influence of drugs or intoxicants while involved with patient care.
j. Violation of the EMS statute and its attendant rules and regulations, including care outside the scope of practice, as defined by protocol.
k. Practicing in the MCA without a current Michigan EMS provider license.
l. Practicing in the MCA without current privileges on two separate occasions within a single licensure period. Certifications required by the MCA in order to maintain privileges are identified in the **Medical Control Privileges Protocol.**
m. Any other patient care offense resulting from violation of policies, protocols and procedures of similar severity not listed above at the discretion of the EMS Medical Director.
n. Failure to complete prescribed Quality Improvement Actions from a previous incident. (Or see (n) of LEVEL II)
o. Arrest or criminal charges for criminal sexual conduct of any degree, violent crime, drug diversion or illegal possession or distribution of controlled substances.
p. Failure to notify the MCA of a criminal charge, arrest or conviction within 1 business day
q. Gross negligence or willful misconduct

* Time measured from the time of occurrence of the initial incident to the time of occurrence of the succeeding event.

2. The following categories of incidents are defined as Level II incidents:
    a. Failure to adhere to system protocols, policies and procedures that had the potential to negatively impact patient care, as determined by the EMS Medical Director.
    b. Failure of personnel or agency to respond within 96 hours of receipt of requests for information or documentation regarding an incident under investigation by the MCA. A response shall be submitted in writing and with a signed delivery receipt to MCA staff within the allotted time period.
    c. Abuse and/or loss of system equipment due to neglect.
    d. Significant documentation errors
    e. Failure to accurately perform procedures as defined in protocols, policies and procedures.
    f. Failure to check and maintain functional equipment necessary to provide adequate patient care at the level of licensure, the failure of which may lead to an inability to communicate with medical control, inability to administer appropriate medications, or otherwise negatively affecting the ability of the personnel to function at his/her level of training in the field. This includes verification that a sealed drug and IV box, functional monitor/defibrillator, functional airway equipment, etc. are present on the unit.
    g. Improper or unprofessional medical communications including, but not limited to, any violation of Federal Communications Regulations, and falsification of identification during medical communications.
    h. Failure to appear before the EMS Medical Director, designated PSRO committee or MCA Governing Body when so requested by the MCA, as defined in the Complaint Investigation, Quality Improvement and Disciplinary Action Policies.
    i. Furnishing of information known to be inaccurate in response to any official request for information relative to quality improvement activities or other investigations subsequent to this policy.
    j. Two or more orders of disciplinary action within a 6-month period **

k. Any other patient care offense resulting from violation of policies, protocols and procedures of similar severity not listed above at the discretion of the EMS Medical Director.
l. Practicing in the MCA without current credentials required in order to maintain privileges, as identified in the Authorization for Medical Control Privileges Policy.
m. Medication error, which has a negative impact on patient care.
n. A determination by the designated PSRO Committee of failure to complete prescribed Quality Improvement Actions within the prescribed time frame.

** Time measured from the time of occurrence of the initial incident to the time of occurrence of the succeeding event.

ii. Will communicate with the employing agency of the subject licensee or agency involved in the complaint.
iii. The PSRO may request copies of documents, incident reports, video and audio recordings relating to a complaint without formal notification of the complaint to the subject licensee and/or agency.
iv. All requests for information will be documented in the investigation notes or with attached documentation/emails.
v. The agency and/or the individual will have 96 hours to turn over the requested documentation or provide statements the MCA.
vi. The MCA will redact all PHI prior to sending it to the PSRO for review.

2. Complaints found to be invalid will be closed as unsubstantiated; notification to the individual or the agency of the closure will only occur if prior knowledge of the complaint was provided to, or exists with, the involved individual/agency.
3. Formal notification of the subject licensee will occur if MCA Quality Improvement Actions, formal inquiry, or sentinel are indicated. A copy of the initial complaint, or a complaint summary (if the initial complainant requested anonymity), may be provided upon request.

B. Documentation

The documentation of the investigation of a complaint may include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. The name, address, and telephone number of the complainant (if known)
2. A copy of the stated complaint
3. The date and time of the receipt of the complaint
4. A copy of the complaint acknowledgement, if appropriate.
5. A copy of the notice to the subject licensee, if appropriate.
6. A copy of the pertinent protocol(s) and/or policy/policies.

7. Written statements of witnesses including notes from telephone interviews
8. Copies of pertinent reports, transcriptions of audio tapes; video recordings and copies of other pertinent documents or emails.

V. Due Process:

This policy establishes the initial steps of Due Process. A complaint will be investigated for validity and severity. Subject licensees and agencies shall be notified of formal or sentinel reviews.

A. The MCA will provide at least 4 business days notice to affected providers and agencies prior to convening PSRO meetings to which they must attend.
B. The MCA will provide a copy of the Complaint Investigation Protocol to the subject licensee(s) of the complaint.
C. Subject licensee(s) and agencies of a complaint will be provided with copies of all, complaint/investigation related materials at the time of the meeting with the exception of materials that would reveal the identity of an individual that provided information under the condition of anonymity. The subject licensee or agency may request the complaint/investigation related materials in advance of the PSRO meeting.
D. Based on the complaint information and/or evidence the MCA Medical Director may temporarily suspend the privileges of a subject licensee or agency pending a sentinel event meeting.
    1. Any MCA suspension enacted as a measure to ensure the safety of the community or patients shall remain in effect pending sentinel event review and disposition.
    2. In the event of criminal charges being filed against a provider or agency related to acts of violence, diversion of medications, illegal possession of controlled substances, criminal sexual conduct, or other practice which may pose a threat to the community or patients, the MCA may act with suspension of MCA privileges without convening a sentinel event PSRO meeting.
        a. The subject licensee or agency shall be notified in writing of the suspension.
        b. If found guilty in a court of law, MCA privileges will be considered to be revoked.
        c. If found not guilty of charges, the individual or agency must provide copies of court documents, including transcripts, to the MCA.
        d. If a court case is dismissed based on procedural failings or errors, the MCA may decline to extend privileges if the conduct of the individual or agency may pose a threat to the community or patients. This should occur at a sentinel event meeting.
E. A subject licensee or agency may request a postponement of up to thirty (30) calendar days of a PSRO meeting appearance in order to prepare his/her individual or agency response to the complaint. The subject licensee must submit

a copy of all supporting documentation to the MCA at least one week (5 business days) prior to the postponed review meeting.

F. The MCA is not a hiring entity and is not subject to collective bargaining. Union representation during MCA PSRO reviews is not permitted.
G. The MCA's PSRO investigates incidents, complaints, personnel and agencies. While a deed or misdeed may be civil or criminal in nature, the MCA's PSRO is not an adjudicating body for either of these conditions. The PSRO is not subject to the rules and statutes which govern civil or criminal adjudication; as such, attorneys and legal representatives are not permitted in PSRO reviews.
H. Recording, monitoring, or any manner of duplicating a PSRO review is not permitted unless conducted by the PSRO entity and expressly for PSRO purposes.
I. Disclosure of confidential PSRO materials[1] by individuals or agencies both before and after review shall be cause for possible suspension or revocation of MCA privileges, as well as possible statutory violations.
J. The MCA may disclose non-specific information relating to discipline of individuals or agencies. Care must be taken to not compromise any confidential information.[2]
K. Subject licensees or agencies may have agency representation at PSRO reviews provided PSRO standards are maintained.
L. Subject licensees or agencies failing to appear for PSRO reviews waive their right to representation and are subject to the summary findings of the review body. Failure to appear also constitutes a violation as defined in the Incident Classification Section.
M. The following steps shall be taken in the complaint review process for Formal Inquiries where the allegations could lead to an Order of Disciplinary Action be prescribed by the PSRO and ALL Sentinel Events:
    1. The violation of policy or protocol shall be defined.
    2. The impact on patient outcome will be evaluated.
    3. The subject licensee shall be given time to speak on the issue of the complaint including the opportunity to present supporting documentation.
    4. Counseling, remedial, and/or disciplinary action shall be considered and/or ordered as deemed appropriate by a majority vote of the MCA or their designated and pre-established Professional Standards Review Organization/Quality Review Committee.
N. The PSRO of the MCA will review the alleged violation(s) and by majority vote of the members present decide a course of action.
    1. All alleged violations will be determined as the following for each individual subject licensee and/or agency.
        a. Invalid

[1] MCL 331.533
[2] MCL 331.533

b. Valid – Minor
c. Valid – Serious

O. All valid allegations shall be followed by a Quality Improvement Action.
P. All system failures shall be addressed by the MCA.
Q. Subject licensees or agencies shall be notified of the findings of a PSRO review. If disciplinary action results, the individual or agency will be provided with any required remediation steps/actions and a copy of the **Disciplinary Action Appeal Protocol**.
R. In the event that a complaint/investigation involves both the function of an individual and the compliance of their agency or department, the requirement for a 4-business day notice of any special meeting shall apply, unless a postponement is granted to the individual agency or subject licensee.

VI. Application of Quality Improvement Action:

A. A primary function of Quality Improvement Action is to ensure the protection and safety of the community and patients.
B. The application of the Quality Improvement Action is intended to promote improvement in clinical and operational performance.
C. The MCA shall engage in a process to ensure that licensees maintain an appropriate level of clinical and operational performance.
D. MCAs should utilize Just Culture when applying or considering Quality Improvement Actions. There should be a balance between provider and system accountability.
E. The subject licensee's agency will be notified of any Quality Improvement Action prescribed by the PSRO.
F. Quality Improvement Actions may or may not be ascending in severity. In cases where misconduct (by action or omission), regardless of where the misconduct occurred, is determined to be reckless, willful, or criminal, ascending discipline may be bypassed with a more severe disciplinary action imposed.

VII. Orders of Quality Improvement Action:

A. No Action (Warning Letter)
   1. A letter can be sent to the subject licensee or agency or individual advising them that although the incident was determined to be valid; there will be no action taken at this time.
   2. The MCA may provide recommendations to prevent future occurrences.
B. Remediation
   1. The Medical Control Authority may issue an order of remediation to correct substandard clinical performance.
   2. A defined time period for completion of remedial activity shall be stated in the order.
   3. Subject licensees or agency shall be required to perform remedial activity under the supervision of an appointed proctor to correct an identified performance shortcoming.

4. For subject licensee(s): Notice of a remedial order, or the order itself, shall be forwarded to the licensee's employer (or MCA board in the case of an agency provider).
5. A subject licensee or agency shall be allowed only one opportunity for remediation of repetitive substandard performance in a twelve-month period. Subsequent episodes of substandard performance of the same nature occurring within the same twelve-month period shall be addressed under the disciplinary portion of this policy.

C. Probation which does not include a restriction of privileges:
1. A probationary letter shall be issued to a subject licensee or agency stating
   a. the details of the substandard performance
   b. the details of the probation
   c. the remedial action required
   d. the time of probationary period
   e. the consequences for repetitive noncompliance
2. Notice of probationary action shall be forwarded to the licensee's employer (or MCA board in the case of an agency provider).

D. Order of Disciplinary Action
1. An Order of Disciplinary Action (ODA) is a written document developed by the MCA and sent to a subject licensee for the purposes of clearly and plainly identifying the findings of the MCA, any disciplinary action and any required remediation.
2. ODAs include, but are not limited to, written reprimands, written notice of suspension, written notice of revocation, a letter of warning and a letter of reprimand.
3. The ODA must be delivered in a way that confirmed receipt by the licensee may occur.
4. The licensee that receives an ODA must provide a copy to all MCAs in which they are privileged.
5. Licensees receiving an ODA from another MCA must provide a copy of the ODA to this MCA.
6. An Order of Disciplinary Action may be accompanied by assignment of additional remedial activity.
7. Temporary Suspension of Privileges
   a. The Medical Director may temporarily suspend a licensee's privileges in cases where there is a clearly definable risk to the public health and welfare. The Medical Control Authority shall review such action within three business days after the Medical Director's determination.
   b. If a licensee's MCA privileges have been temporarily suspended from a licensee, the licensee shall not provide prehospital care until MCA privileges are reinstated.
8. Written Reprimand
   c. A written reprimand shall be issued to a licensee stating
      1. the details of the substandard performance
      2. the remedial action, if required

3. the time allowed for completion of remedial action
4. the consequences for repetitive noncompliance

d. Notice of disciplinary action shall be forwarded to the licensee's employer (or MCA board in the case of an agency provider).
e. A copy of the **Disciplinary Action Appeal** policy shall be included in the notice to the licensee.

9. Probation – that includes restriction of privileges:
   a. A probationary letter shall be issued to a licensee stating
      1. the details of the substandard performance
      2. the details of the probation
      3. the remedial action required
      4. the restriction of privileges, if applicable
      5. the time of probationary period
      6. the consequences for repetitive noncompliance
   b. Notice of probationary action shall be forwarded to the licensee's employer (or MCA board in the case of an agency provider).
   c. A copy of the **Disciplinary Action Appeal** policy shall be included in the notice to the licensee.
10. Suspension of Privileges - A licensee's medical privileges shall be suspended for a specified period of time.
   a. A written notice of the suspension shall be issued to the licensee stating:
      1. the details of the substandard performance
      2. the violation(s) of protocol and/or policy
      3. the term of suspension
      4. the remedial activity, if required
      5. the time allowed for the completion of the remedial activity
   b. Notice of disciplinary action shall be forwarded to the licensee's employer, if employed (or MCA board in the case of an agency provider).
   c. A copy of the **Disciplinary Action Appeal** policy shall be included in the notice to the licensee.
   d. If a licensee's MCA privileges have been suspended from a licensee, the licensee shall not provide prehospital care until the MCA privileges are reinstated.
   e. The Medical Control Authority must notify the department within one (1) business day of the removal of medical control privileges from a licensee.
11. Revocation of Privileges
   a. The notice of revocation shall state the violation(s) of protocol and/or policy.
   b. Notice of disciplinary action shall be forwarded to the licensee's employer (or MCA board in the case of an agency provider).
   c. A copy of the **Disciplinary Action Appeal** policy shall be included in the notice to the licensee.

d. The Medical Control Authority must notify the department within one (1) business day of the removal of medical control privileges from a licensee.
e. Within one (1) business day of the removal of medical control privileges, the Medical Control Authority must notify all other Medical Control Authorities which it knows, or has reason to believe, have granted the licensee or agency Medical Control privileges.

E. A subject licensee and/or agency must notify the MCA of disciplinary action from the State of Michigan.
F. Additional Agency Quality Improvement Actions
   1. The Medical Control Authority will notify the department chief or agency official of the alleged protocol violation.
   2. If a minor protocol violation is determined by the Medical Control Authority to have occurred, a letter of warning will be sent to the EMS agency.
   3. If an initial serious violation or a second minor protocol violation within a six-month period is determined to have occurred, a letter of reprimand will be sent and the EMS agency may be required to submit, within 15 days, a written statement of actions it will take to prevent future protocol violations.
   4. At the discretion of the Medical Control Authority, notice of these actions may be made public.
   5. The MCA may assess restrictions or limitations upon a licensed life support agency for non-compliance with protocols.
   6. If a third of more frequent minor protocol violation is determined by the Medical Control Authority to have occurred within a period of 18 months, or if the violation is a second serious violation within 18 months, the Medical Control Authority may suspend or revoke its medical control oversight for the EMS agency. The EMS agency shall not provide pre-hospital care until medical control is reinstated. At its discretion, the Medical Control Authority may take any other action within its authority to prevent further protocol violations. Notice of this action shall be made public.
   7. An EMS agency may appeal a decision of the Medical Control Authority. The EMS Agency must follow the **Disciplinary Action Appeal** policy.
G. The complainant shall, to the extent allowed under confidentiality statutes, be notified of the outcome of the complaint review process.
H. Reapplication after Revocation
   1. Following revocation of an involved party's privilege to practice in the MCA, the involved party may reapply to the MCA for privileges after no less than 24 months have elapsed from the date of revocation. Those issued a permanent revocation may not reapply for privileges at any time.
I. Financial Penalties

   The MCA may not apply financial penalties to individuals, per this policy. No such prohibition exists within statute; however, the MCA wishing to establish individual financial penalties must purposely develop an addendum to this policy.

J. PSRO Communications

PSRO protected entities may share PSRO information with other PSRO entities for the following purposes[3]:

1. To advance health care research or health care education.
2. To maintain the standards of the health care professions.
3. To protect the financial integrity of any governmentally funded program.
4. To provide evidence relating to the ethics or discipline of a health care provider, entity, or practitioner.
5. To review the qualifications, competence, and performance of a health care professional with respect to the selection and appointment of the health care professional to the medical staff of a health facility.

Protocol Source/References: [1] MCL 331.532

Complaint Investigation & Resolution - Incident Classification Supplement

Purpose: To establish a process for the classification of Incidents reviewed by the MCA. Incidents will be divided into two categories, Level I and Level II.

Discretionary Powers
If the Medical Control Authority determines that an immediate threat to the public health, safety, or welfare exists, appropriate action to remove medical control privileges can be taken immediately and until the Medical Control Authority has had the opportunity to review the matter. A Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO) hearing shall be held within
three business days after the Medical Control Authority's determination to remove medical control. The Medical Director or his /her designee shall determine the personnel needed for the hearing.

Receipt and Investigation of Incidents
When the MCA becomes aware of a potential violation of the state approved policies, procedures, protocols, or statutes, the Medical Director, his/her designee, or the PSRO of the MCA will investigate the complaint per the state approved Complaint Investigation Policy.

Classification of Complaints
Complaints determined to be valid will be reviewed and will be classified using the criteria below. These criteria are for example purposes and do not form an all-inclusive list of potential violations. Violations that are substantively similar in type or severity will fall under the closest, most appropriate classification category.

Level I Incidents
The following categories of incidents are defined as Level I incidents:

1. Willful neglect of a patient
2. Abandonment of a patient
3. Failure to obey a medical control physician's legitimate orders either by omission or commission in the presence of good communications.
4. Improper and inappropriate care which may result in compromise of wellbeing of the patient
5. Conviction of a felony or misdemeanor
6. Two or more Level II offenses in any six month period *
7. Breach of Confidentiality
8. Intentional falsification of EMS documentation, including patient care records.

9. Found to be under the influence of drugs or intoxicants while involved with patient care.
10. Violation of the EMS statute and its attendant rules and regulations, including care outside the scope of practice, as defined by protocol.
11. Practicing in the MCA without a current Michigan EMS provider license.
12. Practicing in the MCA without current privileges on two separate occasions within a single licensure period. Certifications required by the MCA in order to maintain privileges are identified in the Authorization for Medical Control Privileges Policy.
13. Any other patient care offense resulting from violation of policies, protocols and procedures of similar severity not listed above at the discretion of the EMS Medical Director.
14. Failure to complete prescribed remediation from a previous incident. (Or see #14 of LEVEL II)
15. Arrest or criminal charges for criminal sexual conduct of any degree, violent crime, drug diversion or illegal possession or distribution of controlled substances.
16. Failure to notify the MCA of a criminal charge, arrest or conviction within 1 business day
17. Gross negligence or willful misconduct

* Time measured from the time of occurrence of the initial incident to the time of occurrence of the succeeding event.

Level II Incidents
The following categories of incidents are defined as Level II incidents:

1. Failure to adhere to system protocols, policies and procedures that had the potential to negatively impact patient care, as determined by the EMS Medical Director.
2. Failure of personnel or agency to respond within 96 hours of receipt of requests for information or documentation regarding an incident under investigation by the MCA. A response shall be submitted in writing and with a signed delivery receipt to MCA staff within the allotted time period.
3. Abuse and/or loss of system equipment due to neglect.
4. Significant documentation errors
5. Failure to accurately perform procedures as defined in protocols, policies and procedures.
6. Failure to check and maintain functional equipment necessary to provide adequate patient care at the level of licensure, the failure of which may lead to an inability to communicate with medical control, inability to administer appropriate medications, or otherwise negatively affecting the ability of the personnel to function at his/her level of training in the field. This includes verification that a sealed drug and IV box, functional monitor/defibrillator, functional airway equipment, etc. are present on the unit.

7. Improper or unprofessional medical communications including, but not limited to, any violation of Federal Communications Regulations, and falsification of identification during medical communications.
8. Failure to appear before the EMS Medical Director, designated PSRO committee or MCA Governing Body when so requested by the MCA, as defined in the Complaint Investigation, Quality Improvement and Disciplinary Action Policies.
9. Furnishing of information known to be inaccurate in response to any official request for information relative to quality improvement activities or other investigations subsequent to this policy.
10. Two or more orders of disciplinary action within a 6 month period **
11. Any other patient care offense resulting from violation of policies, protocols and procedures of similar severity not listed above at the discretion of the EMS Medical Director.
12. Practicing in the MCA without current credentials required in order to maintain privileges, as identified in the Authorization for Medical Control Privileges Policy.
13. Medication error, which has a negative impact on patient care.
14. A determination by the designated PSRO Committee of failure to complete prescribed remediation within the prescribed time frame.

** Time measured from the time of occurrence of the initial incident to the time of occurrence of the succeeding event.

Reapplication after Revocation
Following revocation of an involved party's privilege to practice in the MCA, the involved party may reapply to the MCA for privileges after no less than 24 months have elapsed from the date of revocation. Those issued a permanent revocation may not reapply for privileges at any time.

Complaint Investigation and Resolution – Just Culture Addendum

Purpose

The purpose of this protocol is to outline a just, consistent, and logical set of guidelines to aid the Medical Control Authority through complaint investigation and resolution. Just Culture is meant to foster a learning environment, free from prejudice and fear, and to feed lessons learned into a deliberate quality planning process that aims to produce better outcomes by engineering better systems, and better controlling human behaviors.

1. When a complaint is received by the Medical Control Authority that meets the criteria for complaint investigation, as outlined in applicable protocol, **Just Culture** shall be utilized as a guide to investigation and resolution.
2. The Professional Standards Review Organization, or a designated member(s), shall determine complaint validity and, if valid, conduct a threshold investigation that addresses the following baseline questions:
   A. What happened?
   B. What normally happens?
   C. What does procedure (protocol) require?
   D. Why did it happen?
   E. How was the organization managing the risk?
3. A breach(s) of duty shall be identified. Breaches may include one or more of the following categories:
   A. Duty to Avoid Causing Unjustifiable Risk or Harm
   B. Duty to Follow a Procedural Rule
   C. Duty to Produce an Outcome
4. If no breach of duty can be identified, the complaint shall be considered unsubstantiated or invalid.
5. If a breach(s) of duty is identified, evaluate the breach(s) by applying the **Just Culture Algorithm™**. In complex cases, a causal diagram should be used in conjunction with the threshold investigation.
6. Determine the applicable behavior(s) attributable to the breach(s) of duty, which may include the following:
   A. Human Error (mistake, slip, lapse; the actions (conduct) were not intended)
   B. At-Risk Behavior (drift; conduct was intended)
   C. Reckless Behavior (intentional disregard of significant, unjustifiable risk or harm)
   D. Knowingly Causing Harm
   E. Purposely Causing Harm
7. The incident shall be reviewed for repetitive behaviors and escalating corrective actions applied, as necessary.

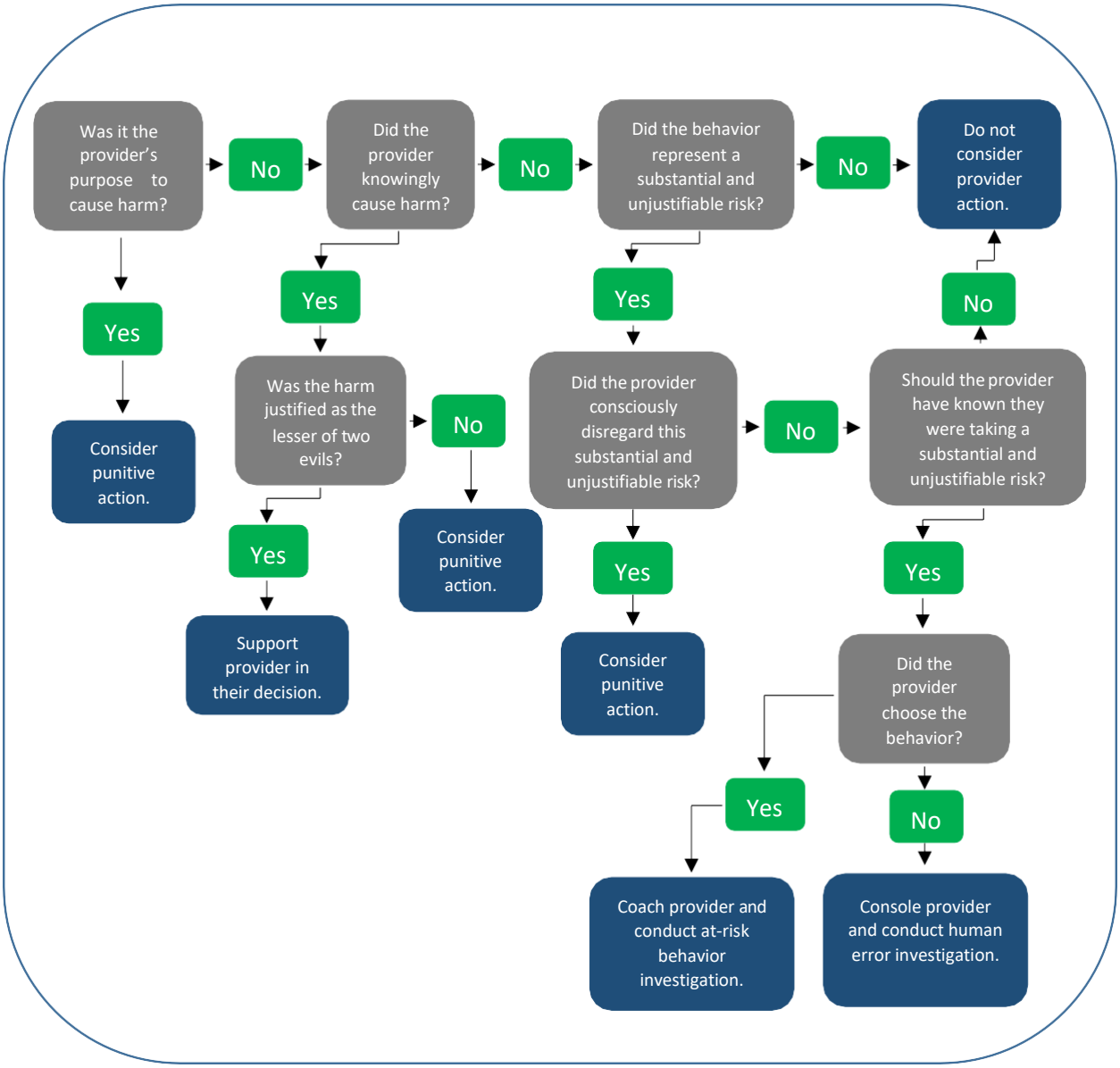
Just Culture Behavior Matrix

HUMAN ERROR	AT-RISK BEHAVIOR	RECKLESS BEHAVIOR
Root cause is human error or inadvertent action (an oversight, lapse, or mistake)	Root cause is at-risk behavior by a clinician where the risks were unrecognized or believed to be insignificant or justified	Root cause is a conscious disregard of a substantial and unjustifiable risk by a clinician
IMPROVEMENET EFFORTS		
INDIVIDUAL		
Quality assurance review Medical case review Remedial training	Quality assurance review Medical case review Remedial training Clinical restriction	Quality assurance review Clinical restriction Suspension Probation Corrective action plan Revocation of privileges
SYSTEM		
System design Process improvement Protocol improvement Equipment improvement System education Situational awareness Best practices	Learning culture expects healthy behaviors, corrects and minimizes at-risk behaviors. System education Situational awareness Note: repetitive at-risk behaviors are considered reckless.	
CONSOLE	**COACH**	**SANCTION**

Algorithm – Duty to Avoid Causing Unjustifiable Risk or Harm

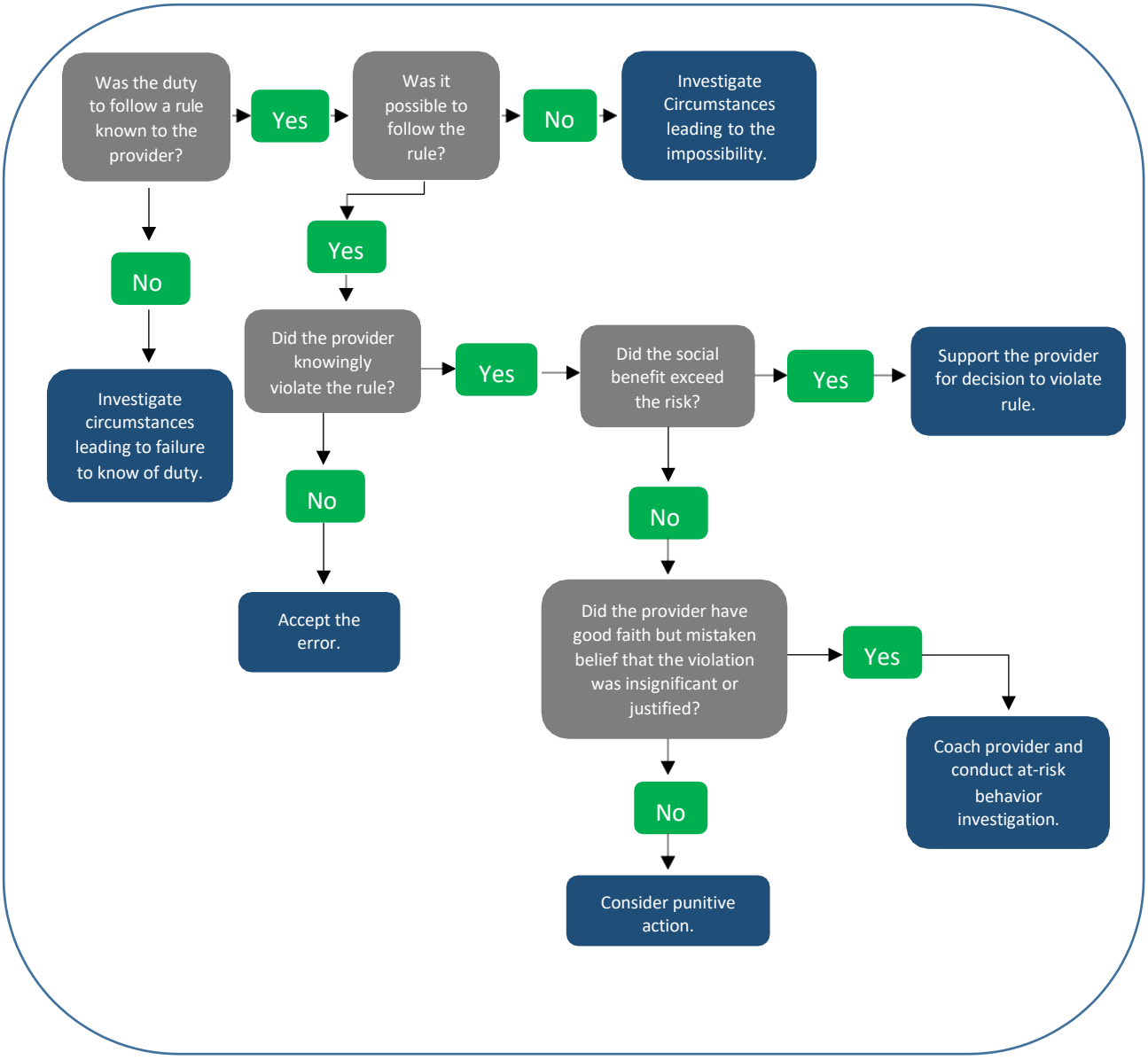
Did a provider put an organizational interest or value in harm's way?

- Potential or actual harm to persons.
- Potential or actual harm to property.



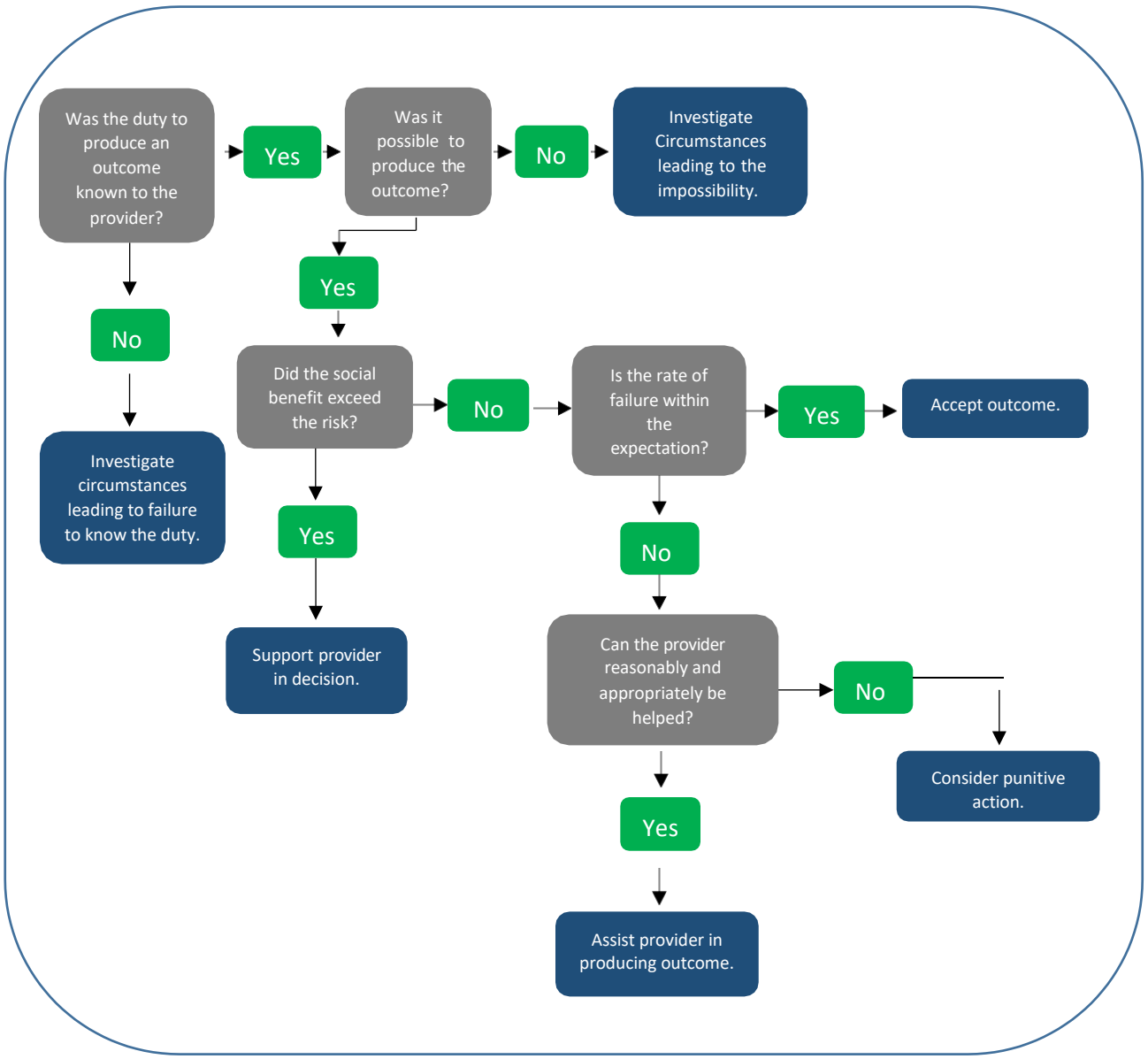
Algorithm – Duty to Follow Procedural Rules

Did the provider breach a duty to follow a procedural rule?



Algorithm – Duty to Produce Outcomes

Did the provider breach a duty to follow a produce an outcome?



Disciplinary Action Appeal

Purpose: This protocol is provided to define the steps a licensee must take to appeal an order of disciplinary action issued by the Medical Control Authority.

I. Procedure
   A. A licensee having received an Order for Disciplinary Action (ODA) from the Medical Control Authority (MCA) may initiate a Request to Appeal.
   B. A licensee shall notify the MCA within seven (7) days of receipt of notice of an ODA of his/her/their request to Appeal. Such notice shall be in writing.

II. Appeal Hearing
   A. Upon receipt of a Request to Appeal an ODA, the MCA shall schedule a special meeting for the purpose of hearing an appeal. This meeting shall be scheduled as soon as practicable following receipt of a Request to Appeal.
   B. The receipt of a Request to Appeal does not stay the ODA or the imposition of the discipline on the appellant licensee.
   C. The MCA shall honor a request to postpone an appeal hearing, no later than thirty (30) days past the originally scheduled hearing date, to allow the appellant licensee opportunity to assemble information bearing upon his/her/their appeal.
   D. The MCA shall hold an appeal hearing to review the appellant licensee's new information and exercise one of the following options:
      1. Uphold the original decision and subsequent ODA.
      2. Diminish the ODA to a lesser Disciplinary Action (i.e., suspension of privileges diminished to written reprimand).
      3. Revoke the ODA (revocation of an ODA shall not expunge the appellant's record of the complaint process records for a period to twelve (12) months from date of original incident).
   E. Following exhaustion of the procedure stated herein, an appellant may appeal the decision of the MCA to the State of Michigan Emergency Medical Services Coordination Committee as defined in Part 209 of P.A. 368 of 1978, as amended Section 20919(4). An appeal must be filed with the Department of Health and Human Services, in writing, no more than 30 calendar days following notification of the final determination by the MCA.
      1. If a decision of the MCA is appealed to the Emergency Medical Services Coordination Committee, the MCA shall make available, in writing, the information it considered in makings its decision.

EMS Provider Criminal Charges and Convictions

Purpose:

The purpose of this policy is to provide the parameters for EMS licensure related to criminal charges and convictions.

Definitions:

Charge: any formal accusation made by a governmental authority asserting that somebody has committed a criminal misdemeanor or felony (anything other than a civil infraction).

Conviction: any plea of nolo contender, a guilty plea, or plea agreement, including deferments, as well as conviction(s) after a trial.

Policy:

Failure to disclose a criminal conviction or withholding of any material information regarding such conviction on any application for licensure will be considered a violation of Section 20958(1)(a) of the Public Health Code.

An EMS license or licensed EMS provider at any level may be denied, suspended, or revoked, or other appropriate action taken with respect to a felony or misdemeanor criminal charge or conviction under either Section 20958(1) or Section 20168 of the Public Health Code. Applicants that have a criminal charge, may have their license suspended until resolution of the criminal matter.

Procedure:

1. An EMS provider shall notify all their employers and all Medical Control Authority(s) in which they hold MCA privilege(s) in writing within one business day of being charged and/or convicted of a felony or criminal misdemeanor.
2. The Medical Director shall make a determination whether to temporarily suspend privileges within the respective MCA.
3. The Medical Control Authority PSRO will review and make a recommendation regarding the subject licensee's privileges to practice EMS within the MCA.
4. The Medical Control Authority PSRO will notify the MDHHS and the subject licensee of the results.

Protocol Source/References: Michigan Public Act 368 of 1978 Public Health Code, as amended. Parts 201 and 209. Retrieved April 19, 2021, from the Michigan Legislature website.

Quality Improvement Policy

Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to establish the requirement for a defined Quality Improvement process within the Medical Control Authority (MCA) and with agencies holding medical control privileges. This policy provides a means for evaluation and improvement of protocol and EMS system components and design.

I. Confidentiality Assurance

Information obtained for the purpose of Quality Review will be used to determine if the current protocols in the MCA are being appropriately followed and to improve the protocols and the EMS system. Data is protected under P.A. 270 of 1967, MCL 331.531 to 331.533.

In specific cases where EMS providers may require corrective actions, the emergency medical services personnel names may be given to the agency to address at the agency level.

II. Professional Standards Review Organization

A. The Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO) of the MCA is a review entity that is provided information or data regarding the physical or psychological condition of a person, the necessity, appropriateness, or quality of health care rendered to a person, or the qualifications, competence, or performance of a health care provider. The PSRO is a committee established by the MCA for the purpose of improving the quality of medical care and oversight of appropriate protocol compliance within the EMS system.

B. Agencies shall develop institutional PSROs for the purpose of internal review and improvement. For the purpose of this protocol, PRSO is meant to refer to the PSRO of the MCA.

C. The MCA's designated PSRO shall perform the duties and functions related to complaints, investigations or quality improvement activities, both prospective and retrospective.

D. The PSRO may be comprised of members of the board(s), MCA employees and contract staff, EMS agency staff, hospital staff, committee members, and other designated individuals when acting on behalf of, or at the direction of the MCA when performing PSRO tasks.

E. All Quality Improvement activities shall be performed by the PSRO, and all documents collected for Quality Improvement activities shall be held by the PSRO subject to Michigan's peer review privilege.[1]

[1] MCL 331.531 *et seq*.

III. Data Collection

A. Electronic Patient Care Reports (EPCR)

The MCA is authorized to obtain access to EPCR originating within their service area; this includes all scene responses, interfacility transfers and critical care transfers. The Medical Control may elect to receive reports on request.

B. MI-EMSIS Data Collection

1. Providers and agencies are required to report per **Electronic Records & EMS Information System Protocol** and **Documentation and Patient Care Records-Procedure Protocol**.
2. Agencies shall work in cooperation with the MCA, under PSRO, to ensure the quality, consistency and accuracy of data submitted through MI-EMSIS.
3. The MCA shall maintain access to the MI-EMSIS data and ensure that agencies are accountable for the submission of data.
4. MI-EMSIS data should be utilized as a tool for the evaluation of performance and function as a driving mechanism for quality improvement.

C. Other Electronic Data Collection

The MCA is authorized to obtain electronic data and voice recordings from any and all EMS agencies and/or departments, and dispatch agencies with interaction with callers requesting a medical response within the MCA service area. This includes mutual aid responses into the MCA service area. Data will be provided to the MCA's PSRO on a monthly basis or when individual records, recordings and reports are requested. The Medical Control may elect to receive electronic reports on a more frequent schedule.

D. Ownership of Records

Any documents or data relating to requests for service, records of provided services, records of refused services, dispatch reports and incident reports including all aggregated reports for benchmarking and analysis which are submitted to the PSRO of the MCA, or generated by the PSRO, are privileged. The MCA's PSRO holds ownership of only protected Quality Improvement documents. The submitting agency maintains ownership of any and all original records generated by their agency and personnel.

E. Incident Report Collection

1. Incident reports and requests for additional information directed to an individual provider or to an EMS agency/department requested by the MCA/PSRO must be submitted to the MCA/PSRO within 96 hours.
2. The MCA may establish an online reporting system.

IV. Data Review

A. Agency PSRO Responsibilities
Each agency, or department licensed to provide prehospital care, within the MCA area must develop and maintain a PSRO subgroup that reviews, either through a peer evaluation group or individuals tasked with peer review functions, and conducts audits requested by Medical Control.

B. Special Studies
All EPCR that include the use of equipment, skills, techniques or procedures that are currently under special study will be reviewed.

C. Unusual Occurrences
Any EPCR that are unusual and possibly one-time situations that may serve as a learning tool for other services in the future may be reviewed.

D. Problem Identification
1. Potential concerns in patient care may be brought to the attention of the PSRO of the MCA.
2. Topic quality improvement reviews will be performed with results reported to the Medical Control Authority.

E. Sentinel Event Reporting
1. The Medical Control Authority may designate specific items that must be reported.
2. Any intervention where it is reasonable to believe that harm to the patient may have occurred must be reported.

VI. Quality Review Criteria

A. Medical Control Authority Protocols
1. The current protocols in place at the time of the event will be used to review the EPCR selected.
2. Any changes in protocols will not be used for evaluation until the changes are approved and distributed.

B. Dispatch Policies
The review of the EPCR may address dispatch, location, response time, or mutual aid/multi-agency problems.

VII. Quality Improvement Actions

The PSRO, the Medical Director or his/her designee will determine the severity of the incident and develop an action plan to address the matter. The action plan may include:

A. Revision of policies/procedures
B. Remediation of individuals involved
C. Education recommendations for the system
D. Referral to Due Process and Disciplinary Procedures Protocol
E. Modification of clinical privileges
F. Continued monitoring

Evidentiary Blood Draw Protocol (MCA Optional Protocol)

This protocol is for specialist/AEMT and paramedic use only

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol.

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS.

Purpose

In order to effectively utilize the resources of the Medical Control Authority, licensed Life Support Agencies may allow Paramedics working for them to draw a sample specimen of blood as allowed under the delegation of the Medical Control Authority EMS Medical Director, a licensed physician by the State of Michigan, pursuant to PA 368 (1978) MCL 333.16215 (Public Health Code) and PA 300 (1940) MCL 257.625a (Michigan Vehicle Code) and subsequent amendments reference these Public Acts. This shall be considered a Priority 3 level of service. However, if a patient presents with a medical condition, the General Pre-hospital Care protocol will be initiated.

Definitions

Consent to Search: Permission given by a person authorizing a law enforcement officer to make a seizure or conduct a search.

Implied Consent: A requirement under Michigan Law; all drivers are to have given their consent for a chemical test upon being arrested for Operating While Intoxicated as part of their application and issuance of a driver's license.

Medical Environment: Any area not within a freestanding medical facility(e.g., booking area, jail, or other scene where the paramedics may provide medical care).

Warrant: A precept or writ issued by a competent judge or magistrate authorizing a law enforcement officer to make a seizure or conduct a search.

Procedure

A paramedic may draw a blood specimen if one of the listed criteria is met:

1. When requested by a law enforcement officer, who provides verbal or written verification from the subject who is in custody, that the subject is voluntarily submitting to an Evidentiary Blood Draw as required by Implied Consent under PA 300 (1940) MCL 257.625a (Michigan Vehicle Code).
2. When requested by a law enforcement officer, who is in possession of a consent to search form duly signed by the subject in custody.

3. When requested by a law enforcement officer, who is in possession of a search warrant duly signed by a magistrate or judge.

This procedure is done at the delegation of the Medical Control Authority EMS Medical Director, a licensed physician, and under the supervision and at the direction of medical control, to draw blood for the purposes of determining the presence of alcohol and/or drugs as allowed for in PA 368 (1978) MCL 333.16215 (Public Health Code) in a Medical Environment.

Pre-Radio
PARAMEDIC

1. Obtain a full set of vital signs.
2. Obtain blood draw kit from law enforcement officer and use the provided contents within the kit for collection.
3. Sample shall be obtained in the presence of a law enforcement officer.
4. Do not use alcohol or alcoholic solutions to sterilize skin surface, needle or syringe.
5. In the presence of a law enforcement officer tell the subject that no alcohol was used in sterilizing the skin surface, needle, or syringe; then draw two tubes of venous blood from subject and upon completion of obtaining the specimen, slowly invert blood collection tube(s) several times to distribute the sodium fluoride/potassium oxalate preservative.
6. Complete blood specimen label(s) by entering name of subject, date and time of blood collection, and your name in ink.
7. In the presence of subject, hand tube(s) of blood and label(s) to law enforcement officer for signing, packaging, and transfer to the laboratory.
8. If the patient has no medical or trauma complaints and the vital signs are within normal limits consider this a treat and release from care.
9. If the patient has a medical or trauma complaint and/or vital signs are outside normal limits, transport the patient to the hospital.
   a. If officer refuses transport, contact medical control.

Initial Date: 4/9/2018
Revised Date: 9/18/2023 Section: 8-29

Physician Signatures and Medical Control Contact Policy

The intent of this policy is to establish a standard for when physician signatures are required on EMS reports/forms.

I. Medical Control Contact for Dead-on-Scene (DOS), Do Not Resuscitate (DNR), or Termination of Resuscitation patients; signatures for all patients who die outside of the hospital and are not transported.

A. The signature on the EMS form is not, and does not constitute, a certificate of death. A physician, medical examiner, or pathologist, are the only ones permitted to sign a certificate of death, which must then be cosigned by a funeral director. Looking at statute and protocol, there is no need to get a physician to declare a time of death for EMS documentation. The EMS record or Electronic Patient Care Report (ePCR) is a legal document and may well be reviewed by the Medical Examiner, but it is not a required document needing a physician's signature in this type of case. (I.E. – you don't need to have EMS forms signed solely due to the death of the patient; there may be other causes to get a signature though)

B. A radio report is not required to be called through to On-Line Medical Control (OLMC) in order to "declare death" if the patient meets the Dead-on-Scene criteria as outlined in protocol. EMS personnel MAY choose to consult with OLMC if there is any question about the case. (I.E. – there is no need to talk with a physician to "declare" death)

C. For DNR patients meeting the DNR criteria listed in protocol, patient care should not be initiated, and the person may be treated as a Dead-on-Scene for reporting and signatory purposes.

D. A verbal report MUST be made to dispatch on a recorded line to report the DOS/DNR and get a time and number. The report must indicate that law enforcement and the medical examiner have been/will be contacted and the criteria that satisfy the DOS Procedure. (I.E.
– you must call dispatch for recording and legal purposes)

E. Any death which is suspicious in any way must be reported to OLMC and both police and the ME must be notified and apprised of any suspicious circumstances. In these cases, the printed name (readable) of the OLMC physician must be included in the ePCR.

F. In Termination of Resuscitation instances (LALS or ALS level care initiated), a call must be placed through to OLMC (physician) in order to discontinue care. Since a direct order was received by a physician in order to terminate the resuscitation, a signature from that physician should be obtained if at all possible. Otherwise, another medical control physician from the same facility may sign the form. The purpose of this signature is more for liability protection as professional standards review recordings are not required to be kept as long as are patient care records, nor would they be subject to a subpoena as a defense.
   1) We do not need to have signatures on DOS calls.
   2) We do not need signatures on DNR patients for whom no ALS or LALS care was provided.
   3) We do not need to call in reports to physicians for patients that meet the protocol criteria for either of these two situations. The EMS crew will still need to notify dispatch of the call, record the justification for utilization of these protocols and obtain a number.
   4) A physician must be consulted via a recorded line for any Termination of Resuscitation patient where LALS or ALS care was provided; a physician signature should be obtained on the EMS report.

II. Signatures on ePCR's and Other Forms

A. There are really only a couple of reasons that signatures are needed. In general, whenever statute would require a physician's signature and when there is a risk of liability to the EMS provider, wherein had approval from a physician not been given, the act, task or function would have fallen outside of standing orders.

B. Initiation of an IV and administration of all standing order protocol medications, with the exception of controlled substances, are covered by the Medical Director's signature and state approval of the protocols. Similarly, ALS level procedures, such as intubation, pleural decompression, etc. are, through protocol, delegated tasks of the Medical Director, and by statute define the scope of practice of privileged providers within the EMS system. Thus, no signature is required for these tasks unless they are expressly listed as post medical control, or for tasks that are not addressed in protocol but are ordered by a medical control physician.

Signatures are required when:

1) Controlled substances are given, both on EMS forms and on Narcotics Box Exchange forms
2) Controlled substances are wasted (RN or physician)
3) Orders are received that are listed within protocols as post radio or post medical control contact, including post contact repeated medications
4) OLMC medication dosing orders which alter or amend a protocol listed dose, route or medication
5) Procedural approval is required by protocol
6) A procedure not covered in protocol is ordered by a physician and thus becomes a delegated practice of that physician (*MCL § 333.16215*)

This does constitute the manner in which the MCA will measure compliance with these protocols. Nothing in this document is intended to conflict with current protocol, statute or state administrative rules.

Initial Date: 4/9/2018
Revised Date: 11/6/2024 Section: 8-30

Medical Control Privileges Testing Policy and Procedure

Testing Requirement

- Each provider must successfully complete the privileges test prior to being released from a Field Training Program.
- Providers are required to test every other year.

Responsibilities:

WMRMCC

- Coordinate the proportional funding of the operational costs from each participating MCA.
- Develop “Courses” under the WMRMCC Account for each participating MCA.
- Establish a cut-score level which equates to an acceptable demonstration of proficiency inclinical assessment, protocol knowledge and application of the protocols.
- Development of test questions according to recognized educational standards.
- Validation of questions and updating questions when protocols change.

MCA’s

- Proportionally fund the testing system cost.
- Adopt this protocol within each MCA participating in the testing process.
- Appoint a Course administrator to review testing results.
- Assign agencies to each course that is required for the respective MCA.
- Verify successful test completion of providers assigned to each course.
- Provide remediation and review when necessary.
- Apply remedial actions consistently as outlined in the Remediation Section of this policy.
- Ensure that the test is administered according to the Test Administration Section of this policy.

Agency

- Agencies are responsible to ensure that assigned providers complete their test when assigned to do so.
- Ensure compliance with the Test Administration Section of this policy.
- Agencies are responsible for addition and deletion of providers as necessary from the testing platform.

Licensed Personnel

- Comply with testing requirements.
- Comply with Test Administration Section of this policy.
- Individuals who fail to make arrangements and complete the test as assigned shall have their privileges suspended immediately and must contact the MCA for authorization to test. They may not function in any patient care capacity within the MCA during the interim; this includes any secondary EMS employment as well.
- In the event of unforeseen circumstances arising, the provider should contact the local Medical Control Authority to request an extension. Failure to do so will be considered failure to complete the test in the assigned time frame.

Test Administration

- The test may be administered in coordination with the local Medical Control Authority.
- The test may be administered at a local EMS agency provided the provisions of this section are met and adhered to.
- Talking between test takers during the test is not permitted.
- The test taker will be informed of either Pass or Fail at the completion of the test.
- This protocol must be available for review prior to taking the test.
- Anyone found to be participating in unethical behavior while completing the protocol test will have their privileges immediately suspended. Revocation will be at the discretion of the MCA.
- Test questions may not be copied in any manner.
- Reference materials that are allowed during the testing process include: A length-based pediatric resuscitation tape, MI MEDIC Cards, current protocols, and MCA approved resources such as the Mi-DIASTER cards through access by mobile application, web-based, or in print.

Remediation

- Agencies which have providers fail to take their scheduled test shall be held accountable by the local MCA as is outlined in their local protocol for agency accountability to protocols.
- An EMS provider is allowed to complete one (1) same day retest during the initial testing process.
- If a provider fails the test during the initial testing process, they may review the test with the medical control test administrator, by appointment.
- The EMS Provider may not retake the test if they are not successful for a minimum of 24 hours from the date of the first attempt.

- During that time, the provider is encouraged to meet with the MCA to review their test and to study the protocols.
- The retest must be taken within 7 calendar days, or the individual will have medical control privileges suspended for not less than 30 days.
- If a provider fails their second retest, (third testing attempt) they must work with a field trainer who has successfully passed the test.
- If the second retest is failed, the provider will again be ineligible to retest for 24 hours.
- The second retest must be completed within 7 days of the failed retest.
- Should the individual fail on the second retest (third attempt to pass the test), MCA privileges will be suspended for not less than 90 days.
- The individual may not provide care on an ALS ambulance during that time.
- They may not function as a BLS provider on an ALS ambulance.
- Following the 90-day suspension, the individual will have one additional opportunity to pass the test. If unsuccessful, they will be ineligible to retest in any participating MCA for 1 calendar year: or earlier with proof of successful completion of a state approved provider refresher course.
- Individuals with documented reading disabilities may have special accommodations made including quiet spaces and/or having the test read. This may only occur with documented disability with accommodation recommendations.
- In rare situations with extenuating circumstances the timeframe for retests may be extended for a period of not more than 7 days only after the provider meets with the local Medical Director to discuss the specific need for the extension and receives approval. The meeting must occur prior to the expiration of the original 7-day retesting period and will not reduce any other provisions contained within this policy.

Initial Date: 4/9/2018
Revised Date: 9/13/2023 Section: 8-31

Alternative Transport Policy

Purpose: To define Ambulance Transportation of Patients to Other than Hospital Emergency Facilities.

EMS agencies shall transport emergency patients to hospital-based emergency facilities or a freestanding surgical outpatient facility that operates a service for treating emergency patients 24 hours a day, seven days per week.[1] Transportation of emergency patients to physicians' offices, clinics, urgent care centers or other health facilities will not be allowed at any time.

When a transporting agency receives an unscheduled request for service (emergency request) in which the patient, family or legal power of attorney requests transportation to a non-hospital based medical facility AND the patient's condition is clearly stable, such that it can be determined that an emergency no longer exists, the transporting agency personnel must contact, and may receive approval from, on-line medical direction permitting them to reclassify the patient as a non-emergent patient, thus allowing the transport of the patient to other than a hospital emergency facility.

When this protocol is utilized, the attending EMS Provider must ensure that the patient's electronic patient care report narrative includes that the patient was transported to an alternative destination.

[1] R 325.22112 Patient destination; transporting agencies
Rule 112 (1) An ambulance operation, both ground and rotary, shall transport an emergency patient only to an organized emergency department located in and operated by a hospital licensed under part 215 of the code or to a freestanding surgical outpatient facility licensed under part 208 of the code that operates a service for treating emergency patients 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and complies with medical control authority protocols.(2) Subrule (1) of this rule shall not apply when a determination is made that an emergency no longer exists in accordance with department-approved protocols

Initial Date: 4/9/2018
Revised Date: 9/18/2023 Section: 8-32

ICD & Pacemaker Deactivation Policy

IMPLANTABLE CARDIO-DEFIBRILLATOR (ICD)

The application of this procedure is limited to **paramedics** who have been trained in the ICD deactivation procedure. A direct on-line medical control order is required to perform this skill.

An ICD is an implanted defibrillator device that consists of a lead system that senses cardiac activity, logic circuitry to analyze the sensed signals, a power supply for device function and generating high voltage, and a capacitor that stores and delivers shocks when bradycardia and/or tachyarrhythmias are detected within programmed parameters. These devices may malfunction occasionally.

INDICATIONS:

For verified frequent and recurrent inappropriate ICD discharges, a magnet may be utilized to deactivate devices. Inhibition of ICD devices should be considered only when continuous ECG monitoring and ACLS interventions are readily available.

PROCEDURE:

A. Contact on-line medical control
B. Monitor ECG and verify “triggering” rhythm AND inappropriate defibrillator discharge.
C. Identify the location of the ICD device.
D. Place donut magnet directly over the ICD device
E. After defibrillator deactivation, tape magnet firmly in place and transport.
F. Treat underlying rhythm per ACLS protocols.

PRECAUTIONS:

A. It is very important to make the correct diagnosis before utilizing this protocol (ECG showing “triggering” rhythm and indications of recurrent ICD discharges).
B. Some ICD devices will emit varying beeping or continuous tones when magnets are applied, others will not. Disregard these tones.
C. If the magnet placement is successful in overriding the pulse generation of an ICD, DO NOT REMOVE THE MAGNET. Some units will return to operation after removal of the magnetic.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

A. Magnets should be stored so as not to come in contact with magnetic sensitive materials, i.e., tapes, credit cards, magnetic door entry cards and other electronic equipment.
B. A small percentage of ICDs are impervious to magnetic fields (ICD recipients who work around magnetic fields have these special units) and will not be deactivated with the doughnut magnet. In such cases, advise on-line medical control and transport.
C. Consider the use of the ICD magnet in deactivating cardiac pacemaker malfunctions.
D. Identification information of the ICD type, date implanted and location of implantation (location of device usually indicated on a wallet card) should accompany the patient to the emergency department.

Initial Date: 4/8/2019
Revised Date: 9/18/2023 Section: 8-33

Medical Direction Override Policy

Once on-line medical direction has been established between EMS personnel and the medical direction physician, the EMS personnel are expected to follow the on-line direction provided. In rare circumstances, EMS personnel may feel that the direction provided is outside the scope of practice outlined by Protocols, Policies and Procedures or is not in the best interest of the patient. In those situations:

I. In those situations, in which medical direction is being relayed from the physician through ED personnel, the EMS personnel should request to talk directly with the on-line physician.

II. The EMS personnel should continue to discuss the situation with the medical direction physician to clarify any confusion or extenuating circumstances that may exist.

III. In extremely rare situations in which the EMS personnel feel that the medical direction provided is contrary to quality patient care, the medical direction should not be followed, and the case discussed further with the physician upon arrival in the ED.
   A. If it is critical for patient care that the EMS personnel further discuss the case with a physician, the EMS personnel should:
      1. Ask Dispatch to determine if the EMS Medical Director is monitoring radio traffic and is available to provide the needed on-line medical direction.
      2. Contact another emergency department to provide the needed direction; the medics should inform the second ED that this call involves an override situation (request for second opinion).
   B. The patient may still be transported to the original hospital.
   C. Dispatch will notify the original hospital that a second medical direction contact has been made and will identify the destination hospital.

IV. These situations should, in no way, delay patient transport.

V. Each instance in which this type of situation has occurred is considered a SENTINEL EVENT and will be immediately reported to the MCA by the prehospital provider and will be reviewed.
   A. The EMS personnel involved will notify agency management and complete an incident report immediately upon completion of patient care activities for that patient. This incident report and a copy of the EMS Form will be immediately forwarded to the MCA.
   B. At the time of the incident, Dispatch will immediately notify the Medical Director. Dispatch will also download the appropriate radio or telephone traffic for review.
   C. The MCA will review the incident and follow-up with the personnel, the agency and the emergency department personnel involved in the incident.

Initial Date: 4/9/2018
Revised Date: 9/18/2023 Section: 8-34

Treatment and Transport of a Minor

Purpose: To define the process to be followed when EMS personnel are interacting with patients who are minors.

Policy: To be utilized if the patient requiring medical treatment and/or transport is a minor. The age of majority in the State of Michigan is 18 years old. As matters of law, those patients less than the age of majority are legally unable to consent to, or refuse consent for, emergent or life-threatening medical care. The minor's parent or legal guardian can only provide such permission unless the patient is an emancipated minor *.

1. If immediate emergency treatment is required, and the parent or guardian cannot be immediately contacted, the needed treatment and transportation of the minor patient will be provided.

2. If urgent or non-emergency treatment is required, consent should be obtained from the patient's parent or guardian, if possible. If parents or guardians are not immediately available and cannot be contacted, treatment and transport should be provided, under the assumption that this is in the best interest of the patient.

3. If, in the medical judgment of EMS personnel, the minor patient needs medical treatment and transport, and consent is refused by the parent or guardian, EMS personnel should immediately contact medical direction **.

4. If the parent or guardian is not available and the minor patient refuses treatment or transport, EMS personnel should immediately contact medical direction **.

5. If the minor patient has not sustained emergent or life-threatening injuring, the parent or guardian is not available and a competent adult is willing to assume responsibility for the minor patient, EMS personnel should immediately contact medical direction **.

6. In any other situation in which treatment or transport of a minor patient is in question, contact medical direction immediately **.

* An emancipated minor is one who is married, is a parent, lives apart from parents and is self-supporting, or has been granted emancipation by the court.

** At onset of communication to medical direction, inform hospital that this is a minor patient refusal situation.

Public Access Defibrillation

Purpose: To provide a standard for first response agencies arriving to find a Public Access Defibrillator (PAD) in use for cardiac arrest patients.

Definitions: Public Access Defibrillator- any defibrillator that is available on location for use by the public, security personnel or designated in-house response personnel.

Procedure:

A. When MFR's arrive at a patient that has had a PAD placed:
   1. Determine if the defibrillator shocked the patient prior to your arrival.
   2. Verify that the patient is in cardiac arrest and verify proper placement of the pads.
      a. If the patient is conscious, leave the pads in place and turn the AED off.
      b. If the patient is unconscious but has signs of life, leave the AED in place and turned on. Continue with assessment of CAB's.
      c. If no pulses are present and the patient is taking agonal breaths, OR if the patient has no signs of life, press "Analyze".
   3. The PAD AED should be left in place and utilized if it is functioning properly and there is someone familiar with the operation of that particular unit.
   4. If the PAD AED is not functioning properly the PAD AED should be removed and the MFR AED placed and utilized.
   5. It is both acceptable and appropriate to utilize persons that are trained in the use of that particular unit, just as it is appropriate to utilize trained bystanders for CPR. The decision to utilize bystanders is left to the duty crew treating the patient.
B. Continue with the resuscitation as indicated in the Cardiac Arrest Protocol.
C. Once available, the ALS monitor defibrillator should replace the AED.

NOTE: Do not delay defibrillation, or AED cycles, to change from one AED to another.

Pediatric Policy

Purpose: To define the "pediatric patient" as applied throughout the Protocols.

Definitions:

1. **Destination Decisions:**
   - **The Trauma Destination Protocol (2.1) is to be used to determine the appropriate facility designation level for all trauma patients.**
   - **The Destination and Diversion Policy (8.3) is to be used to determine the appropriate facility for all patients.**

2. **Age Criteria:**
   - In general, a pediatric patient is any individual less than 15 years old (14 or less). However, individual health system guidance may change local destinations and will be included in the System Destination and Diversion Policy (8.3).

3. **Drug administration:**
   - Use weight/length-based tool to identify the correct color.
   - Use MI-MEDIC cards (required) to identify the appropriate drug dosages.

4. **Legal decisions:**
   - A pediatric patient is considered to be any individual under the age of 18 who is not emancipated.

Mi-MEDIC and Lengthen Based Measuring Tape:

The MI-MEDIC color must be relayed to the emergency department during reports concerning pediatric patients. This includes children from birth to 14 years that are 5 feet tall, or less.

Medical Evaluation and Rehab of Public Safety Personnel

Purpose: To provide the process for EMS activities when requested by a designated fire-service agency, or public-safety department, to provide medical stand-by and/or rehab at a fire or other scene in which emergency responders may be exposed to environmental extremes, or fatigue, due to the nature or length of the incident.

Stand-by: A "stand-by" is simply a request for EMS service to be present at an event or incident.

Rehab: A "rehab" or "rehab stand-by" is an active role in assisting on scene in the role of medically evaluating fire-fighters/emergency responders during the course of an incident. The "rehab" crew may also be utilized to provide care to effected civilians from the incident. This is a dedicated crew that will work as a functional sub-section of the Incident Command System.

I. Requests and roles

A. Requests
   1. Requests for rehab or scene stand-by may originate from any designated public safety agency for the purpose of providing an on-site medical resource at the scene of an incident or exercise.

B. Dispatch
   1. Requests for either a stand-by or rehab will be considered a priority 2 response.
   2. A concerted effort must be made to avoid reassigning the initial unit assigned the call.
   3. Units on scene of a "stand-by" may be pulled for emergency calls only, after consulting with the Incident Commander, and must be replaced as soon as is possible with another unit.
   4. Units on scene of a "rehab" become a functional unit of the incident response and are not to be pulled from the scene until the incident has resolved and the Incident Commander concludes rehab. In the event that a crew must be replaced due to shift change, or other unforeseen reasons, another crew must be on scene and be briefed by the departing crew before the initial crew may depart.
   5. Crews assigned to a rehab will not be transporting units. Additional ambulances will be called in to transport patients from the scene if necessary.

C. Responding Units
   1. Responding units for either a "stand-by" or a "rehab" must take care when they arrive to park the vehicle far enough away from the actual scene that they do not place the vehicle where it will be blocked in by additional response vehicles or hose lines.
   2. Immediately after arrival to the scene the crew must locate the incident commander and notify him/her in person that the ambulance crew is on scene.
   3. The crew must ask the Incident Commander where the ambulance should be placed.
   4. The crew must also ask if they are needed for a stand-by or if they are needed for rehab.
      a. The EMS crew must notify their dispatch as to what role they are assuming.

b. If the Incident Commander only needs them for stand-by, the crew should relocate their vehicle to the place designated by the Incident Commander and ensure that they will not be blocked in.
   (1) Their responsibility during the stand-by is to be available if needed, request additional ambulances if needed, treat patients from the incident and either hand off patients to arriving units (if more than one patient), or transport patients. A replacement unit should take their place if they transport.
   (2) The stand-by should be staffed with an ALS unit, if available, until notified by Incident Command that their presence is no longer necessary.
c. If needed for rehab, the crew must ask the Incident Commander who has been placed in charge of rehab. Typically this will be either a designated rehab officer or the safety officer.
d. The crew must then locate the officer in charge of rehab and determine where they should set up.
   (1) In some instances the ambulance may be used for the rehab facility; in other circumstances an ancillary building, garage, bus or tent may be used.
   (2) If setting up in a location other than the ambulance the crew should bring the jump bag, O2 and supplies, pulse oximetry, the monitor and drug bag, sterile fluids (irrigation), the stretcher and IV bags. The ambulance should be readily available and located near-by in the event that additional equipment is needed.

D. EMS Rehab Units – Roles and Responsibilities
   1. Once the Rehab Officer has been contacted, and the location of the rehab determined, the crew should bring their equipment and set up.
   2. The crew should notify their dispatch where the Rehab facility is located.
   3. Take note of access routes to the rehab area in the event that ambulances are needed for transport.
   4. The Rehab Officer will be responsible for setting the location, arranging for fluids and snacks for consumption and coordinating the rotation in to the rehab facility. The Rehab Officer will be responsible for determining the length of time between mandatory rehab rotations.
   5. The medical crew will be responsible for evaluating the personnel as they rotate in to the rehab facility.
   6. Parameters for rotation into rehab include:
      a. Initial evaluation for baseline vitals before entry into the event.
      b. The “two air bottle rule”, or 45 minutes of work time.
      c. Outward signs of fatigue or illness
      d. Complaints of fatigue or illness
      e. Time between mandatory rehab visits may be shortened if adverse weather conditions are present.
      f. The FEMA, USFA Emergency Incident Rehabilitation publication, FA-114/July 1992, may be referenced for additional set up and operational parameters.

7. EMS will complete a baseline set of vitals for newly arrived personnel prior to their being sent into the incident. This may not be possible for the personnel that initially responded and began working the incident. These baselines will help identify change when the individuals next rotate through rehab. Results must be recorded on the Emergency Incident Rehabilitation Report.
8. EMS will obtain a complete set of vitals and an evaluation on all personnel that report to rehab after working the incident. The EMS personnel shall make a proper disposition (return to duty, continued rehabilitation, or medical treatment and transport to a medical facility).
9. Continued rehab should consist of additional monitoring of vital signs, providing rest and providing fluids for rehydration. Medical treatment for personnel whose signs and/or symptoms indicate potential medical problems should be provided in accordance with local protocol.
10. EMS personnel should be assertive in an effort to find potential medical problems early.
11. The heart-rate should be evaluated for 30 seconds as early as possible in the rest period. If a member's heart-rate exceeds 110 bpm, an oral temperature should be obtained. If the member's oral temperature exceeds 100.6°F, he/she should not be permitted to wear protective equipment. If the temperature is below 100.6°F and the heart-rate remains above 110 bpm, rehab time should be increased.
12. All medical evaluations shall be recorded on the Emergency Incident Rehabilitation Form along with the member's name and complaints and must be signed, dated and timed by the Rehab Officer or his/her designee.
13. In all cases, the objective evaluation of a member's fatigue level shall be the criteria for rehab time. Rest shall not be less than 10 minutes and may exceed 1 hour, as determined by the EMS crew and the Rehab Officer.
14. DO NOT delay treatment of, or requesting a transporting ambulance for, member's that present to rehab with signs and symptoms of potentially life threatening conditions (chest pain, decreased LOC, SOB with wheezes, rhonchi or stridor, dizziness, syncope, burns, etc.).
15. Fresh crews, or crews released from the rehab facility, must report to the staging area to ensure that fatigued members are not required to return to duty before they are rested, rehydrated, evaluated and released by the Rehab Officer.
16. Crews in rehab shall not leave the Rehabilitation Area until authorized to do so by the Rehab Officer.
17. A EMS form must be completed for personnel who receive treatment beyond evaluation and VS. This includes Oxygen administration for smoke inhalation, IV fluid replacement and mandatory extended rest due to excessive fatigue, fever, dizziness, etc.

E. Conclusion of Rehab Activities
   1. EMS will remain in Rehab after the incident is completed to ensure thorough evaluation of personnel.
   2. EMS shall remain in Rehab until cleared by the Rehab Officer or the Incident Commander.

3. Documentation of the medical evaluations performed during rehab, on the Emergency Incident Rehabilitation Reports, will be given to the Rehab Officer as well as copies of the EMS reports for all personnel treated or transported from the scene.
4. Once cleared from the scene, the EMS crew should contact their dispatch to advise that the incident has concluded.

Note: If Rehab is established on the scene of an MCI, it should be positioned near, but not within, the treatment and transport area to ensure that personnel receive appropriate rest and are not pulled from rehab for other duties prior to adequate rehab.

MFR and BLS DRAW UP EPINEPHRINE *Medication Kit Contents and Exchange Procedure*

The cooperating hospital pharmacy will stock the epinephrine medication kits in accordance with the MFR & BLS medication kit contents list.

Medication / Item	Concentration	Packaging	Quantity
EPI-KIT			
Epinephrine (Vial)	1 mg/1 ml	1 mg/1 ml vial (**vial only**)	1
Epi-Rite syringe		1 ml	2
Intramuscular Needle (safety needle ONLY)		1” 25 Gauge	2
Alcohol Prep		Single Use	4
BEES Dosing Card			1
Replacement Form	Not Needed		1

Procedure:

A. The medications placed in the kits shall be consistent throughout the stock as to dosages and concentrations.
B. Contents of a kit will be placed into a plastic baggie with a label applied such that it is obvious if the kit has been opened.
C. Labels shall include the following information:
   1. The name of the hospital pharmacy which last restocked the box.
   2. The date the kit was stocked.
   3. The legible initials of the pharmacist who stocked, and initials of the person verifying, the kit contents
   4. The earliest date at which any medication would expire.
D. Epi Kits will be provided to all participating licensed life support units.
E. Kits are to be kept in a safe, temperature controlled location.
F. Kits are to be inspected for integrity, fluid clarity and expiration at least weekly and documented on vehicle inspection reports.
G. Epinephrine kits will also be stocked in the appropriate drug box cassette, for use on transporting ambulances.
H. When non-transport personnel utilize an Epinephrine kit, they should replace the kit with the one from the ambulance drug box cassette. The used kit (with unused supplies ONLY) should be placed into the drug box cassette. The BEE CARD must remain in the used kit for reuse in newly stocked kits.
I. Sharps (needles) must be disposed of in a sharps container promptly after use.
J. Caution must be taken with the use, securing and disposal of needles. Any puncture to a provider from a used needle must be reported as an exposure.
K. MFR/BLS epinephrine kits which expire within 30 days should be replaced with a newer kit from a responding ambulance drug box cassette, even if Epinephrine was not used for a patient, or by local MCA approved exchange process.
L. The transporting ambulance shall leave the pocket with the expiring or used kit unsealed when turned into the pharmacy.

M. Pharmacies shall inspect all contents of open, unsealed drug bag cassettes for medication or kit use or expiration. Sealed compartment labels should be inspected for completeness and expirations. Pharmacies may open sealed drug bag pockets or kits at their discretion for inspection and verification of contents.
N. MFR/BLS personnel administering epinephrine MUST complete the regional MABEE administration survey available through the regional website in addition to completion of the ePCR.
O. During shortages generic 1 cc syringes may replace Epi-Rite syringes.

Initial Date: 4/9/2018
Revised Date: 9/18/2023 Section: 8-39

STEMI and Stroke Alert Policy

The purpose of this policy is to provide a clear and succinct verbal cue during EMS to hospital communications of patient conditions which will require the activation of specialized resources within the hospital.

This policy is limited to the conditions listed and must be used in coordination with the radio communications procedure for the format of reports. Direct (not relayed) and early contact with on-line Medical Control is required for these Alerts.

I. STEMI ALERT:

A. The declaration of a STEMI Alert is to be based on the following criteria:
   1. Patient has signs and symptoms of an Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS)
   2. Evidence of STEMI based on *12 Lead EKG*
      a. One or more of the following are present
         1) ECG shows 1 mm or more of ST elevation in 2 or more contiguous limb leads or 2 mm or more of ST elevation in precordial leads, in the absence of Bundle Branch Block.
         2) P-waves precede QRS complexes and QRS is wider than 120ms (0.12 seconds) – report must include both the STEMI alert and the presence of BBB
         3) ST depression, indicative of reciprocal change, is present in at least two contiguous leads
         4) ECG machine reads ***ACUTE MI SUSPECTED*** or equivalent Paramedic does not dispute machine interpretation
            i. Misinterpretation due to artifact or irregularity
            ii. Improper lead placement
      b. Evaluate for conditions which may mimic STEMI, if unable to determine if these conditions are present, default to the STEMI alert. If a mimic is found, direct contact with on-line medical control is required as it is for the STEMI patient.
         1) Paced Rhythms
         2) Idioventricular rhythms
         3) Ventricular Tachycardias
         4) Frequent PVC's
         5) Left Ventricular Hypertrophy
         6) Ventricular Aneurism
         7) Benign Early Repolarization
         8) Pericarditis
         9) Hyperkalemia

B. Per the local MCA Radio Communication plan, notify the destination hospital at the start of the report of the STEMI Alert
C. Counties with ECG transmission capability- All 12 Lead EKGs with evidence or suspicion of STEMI/ACS must be transmitted, regardless of destination.

D. State the evidence for the STEMI Alert
   1. Signs and symptoms suggestive of STEMI
   2. ECG findings: STEMI Location
   3. Time of onset of ACS symptoms
   4. Current Pain level
   5. Machine interpretation findings
   6. Cardiologist name or group (Important in some MCA's for alerting the proper cardiology group)
   7. Other standard report components, including estimated time of arrival

E. In documentation of the case on the PCR, include all that apply in specific data fields (if provided) or in the narrative: Paramedic Interpretation of STEMI; Paramedic Agreement with Machine Interpretation of STEMI; Paramedic Disagreement with Machine Interpretation of STEMI

II. STROKE ALERT:

A. For cases where a patient presents with signs and symptoms indicative of stroke, CVA or TIA, the report must be initiated with the phrase **"Stroke Alert"**.
   1. Patient has signs and symptoms consistent with stroke
   2. Even if symptoms appear to be resolving, the "stroke alert" terminology is to be used.

B. Per the local MCA Radio Communication plan, notify the destination hospital at the start of the report of the STROKE Alert

C. State the evidence for the STROKE and pertinent information
   1. Facial Droop
   2. Arm Drift
   3. Speech slur
   4. Onset time of symptoms with duration (last known well)
   5. Other standard report components, including estimated time of arrival

Communications Policy

The purpose of this policy is to define expected EMS communications within the WMRMCC area, in compliance with the state Medcom plan.

I. Alert from EMS to Hospitals:

A. EMTrack and EMResource

1. EMTrack is expected to be utilized as a means for providing hospitals with a preliminary notification of all inbound patients being transported to the Emergency Department. Refer to the ***EMTrack® Utilization Policy*** for details.
2. EMTrack notification should be generated prior to departure from the scene, when possible. If unable, provide the hospital with radio notification and then enter the call into EMTrack after hospital arrival and include "EMTrack entered after patient delivered" in the notes.
3. Participating hospitals are expected to maintain operational sessions of EMTrack and EMResource for the receipt of incoming patient notifications and for monitoring of, and response to, alert messages. Refer to the ***EMResource® Utilization Policy***.
4. EMS Dispatch Agencies, PSAP or dedicated Medical Dispatch, or both, are expected to maintain operational sessions of EMTrack and EMResource for the purposes of monitoring hospital availability and for the receipt of alert and MCI messages.
5. Select dispatch entities may be tasked with the creation of event notifications within EMResource for the purposes of MCI, disaster, or significant event notifications when the jurisdictional dispatch center does not have the staffing or capability to create events. Refer to the ***EMResource® Utilization Policy***.
6. EMS personnel are accountable for the proper use of the EMTrack notification system.
7. EMTrack notification of a hospital for low acuity patients (Alpha, Bravo and Charlie patients, unless specifically required to provide a radio report) is sufficient to meet the Medcom requirement of hospital notification. (See section II.D of this policy for exceptions)
8. EMTrack is a HIPAA secure platform. PHI information, photos and scanned identification are not cached to the sending device and may be included in alerts to the receiving hospitals.

II. Audible Communication with and within Hospitals

A. Only designated and recorded communications methods should be utilized when communicating between EMS and hospitals for the provision of patient information, receipt of orders, consultation related to patient care, or potential bypass/diversion, to ensure compliance with statutory requirements.

B. All hospital emergency departments that receive patients from EMS must have the capability to receive and record HERN (VHF), and phone communications via a dedicated and recorded phone number.

C. All hospitals within the WMRMCC geographical area must maintain a 700/800MHz radio programmed with the full Region 6 radio template.

1. At minimum, one 700/800MHz radio must be within the ED for receipt of EMS to hospital communications, and that radio must be on the hospital's assigned talk-group for EMS to hospital communications and may not be in scan mode or permit manually selecting other talk groups.
2. A second radio is strongly encouraged for backup and MCI communications purposes. The hospital may determine the best talk group for any additional radio placed in the ED, and additional or backup radios may allow for scanning or manual selection of a talk group.

3. All 700/800MHz radios, on which EMS to hospital communications or disaster communications may take place, must be recorded.
   a. Recordings must be maintained for a minimum of 60 days and must be available to the MCA either directly through recording system access, or by direct request within 72 hours of the MCA request.
   b. Recordings are the property of the MCA and are protected PSRO communications.
4. Installed radios must meet all Medcom installation and coverage requirements.
5. Hospitals must ensure adequate in-building coverage allowing for portable radios to be used by public safety within the facility.
6. Communications from EMS to hospitals shall occur on the talk group designated by the county number and then the MED number assigned to that hospital, unless specified otherwise in the Region 6 radio template.
   a. Some hospitals had talk groups which predated the county number and med number format. Due to system structure and integration into cross border communications, these talk groups remain unchanged.
   b. An alias column was added to the template to simplify identification.

D. In addition to required EMTrack notifications, radio reports or phone calls are required for all ECHO and DELTA level patients, and if any of the following apply (when in doubt, call):
   1. CHARLIE level trauma patients
   2. Any time approval is needed, by protocol, for medications or procedures
   3. Whenever there are two or more patients in the back of the ambulance
   4. ALL STROKE and STEMI patients
   5. Unusual situations
   6. Patients needing isolation or decontamination (DECON)
   7. If there is a possibility of the hospital diverting the patient

E. Audible reports (radio or phone) shall generally include:
   1. Patient severity level
   2. ETA
   3. Age, gender
   4. Chief complaint and history of chief complaint
   5. Significant physical and test findings including vital signs
   6. Treatment provided, requested treatments, if any, and response to treatment
   7. Additional trauma patient information: current anticoagulant use and pertinent comorbidities

III. Audible Communications between Callers, Dispatch, and EMS Units

A. Each life support agency shall assure the electronic recording of all requests for EMS services and all dispatch communications. Such recordings must be made available to the jurisdictional MCA upon request.
B. Effective June 30, 2022, all transporting ambulances, hospitals, and non-transporting EMS within the WMRMCC geographical area are operational on the MPSCS 700/800MHz system.
C. The MCA's operating within the WMRMCC geographical area, as noted below by a X under the MCA name, waive the Medcom plan requirement, as permitted by R6.02, for transporting and non- transporting EMS providers to have HERN radios. The exemption/waiver applies to dispatch centers, medical dispatch centers, EMS bases, and all EMS vehicles.

1. Exempted agencies must:
   a. Participate on the MPSCS 700/800MHz radio system
   b. Ensure that the in-county radio infrastructure supports radio to hospital communications to and from 90% of the agency's geographical service area.
      i. Compliance with this requirement shall be satisfied by coverage studies provided by the dispatch/radio coordination agency within the county, demonstrating sufficient coverage.
      ii. Either portable or mobile radios are permissible, provided they meet the coverage and other Medcom requirements.
   c. Utilize the Region 6 full or abbreviated talk group template, or a template which contains the required talk groups, for interoperability with mutual aid agencies.
   d. Have radios with an alpha-numeric display of talk-groups.

D. EMS agencies operating on the 800MHz band shall have the following 800MHz federal interop channels programmed into their radios (base, mobile and portable)

Frequency	Input	Type	Tone	Alpha Tag	Description	Mode	Tag
851.01250	806.01250	RM	156.7 PL	8CALL90/90D	8CALL90 - Calling	FMN	Interop
851.51250	806.51250	RM	156.7 PL	8TAC91/91D	8TAC91 - Tactical	FMN	Interop
852.01250	807.01250	RM	156.7 PL	8TAC92/92D	8TAC92 - Tactical	FMN	Interop
852.51250	807.51250	RM	156.7 PL	8TAC93/93D	8TAC93 - Tactical	FMN	Interop
853.01250	808.01250	RM	156.7 PL	8TAC94/94D	8TAC94 - Tactical	FMN	Interop

IV. MCI and Event Communications

A. During events in which multiple EMS agencies are working together, the establishment and dissemination of the method for interoperable communications is the responsibility of the primary EMS dispatch agency having jurisdiction over the event or incident. When not established by dispatch, the Medical Branch Director may establish or delegate the establishment of the interop channel.
   1. Local agencies may determine which talk groups will be used for in-county special events. However, it is recommended that standardized EVENT channels be used in case an event escalates into a multi-jurisdictional situation.
   2. The EMER talk group specific to a county may be used for DISCOM communication with all EMS units assigned to an event, or a requested EVENT talk group may be used.
   3. The county specific EMS talk group may be used for dispatch and communications with non-event units, or a requested EVENT talk group may be used.
   4. For on-scene line of sight communications, or for in-building coverage when a repeated talk group is not functioning correctly, EMS may use the 8TAC-D or 7TAC-D talk groups. These talk groups are also available to fire and law enforcement; thus, it is imperative that coms be coordinated in a unified command.
   5. Since hospitals are only required to have one 800MHz radio for patient reports, and those radios must stay on the assigned talk group, the policy avoids utilization of required talk groups for
      hospitals when the capacity to use them may not be present. Thus, the HOSP talk groups are not required and are not planned for broad "all hospital" communications.
   6. CHREG6 is a required EMS, Hospital, Emergency Management, MCA and MCC administrative talk group. CHREG6 may be used for an "all hospital" administration/coordination notification.

B. In events where agencies without 800MHz capability, from outside of the WMRMCC area, are utilized, radio caches from the local communities, Region 6, or MSP may be requested.

V. Reference materials

A. Up to date radio frequency, 800 MHz Regional template, and EMS Contact lists shall be maintained as reference documents to this protocol.

System Participation Criteria for Adult and Pediatric Trauma Facilities

The intent of this policy is to establish a standard for the verification and designation of trauma facilities within the WMRMCC Medical Control Authority (MCA) areas.

I. Currently verified and /or designated trauma facilities

A. A hospital requesting to participate in the MCA as a Level I, Level II, Level III, or Level IV Adult or Pediatric Trauma Facility must meet one of the following criteria:

1. Verified by the American College of Surgeons, as either an Adult or Pediatric Level I, Level II, or Level III Trauma Center.
2. Designated by the state of Michigan as a Level III or Level IV trauma center

II. Facilities not current verified or designated but requesting provisional status

A. A facility not currently an ACS verified or state designated site that would like to be added to the protocol as a participating provisional trauma facility for up to 18 months while completing the verification or designation process must meet all of the following:

1. Be an active MCA Participating Hospital (to facilitate Quality Review Activities, communications, and so on).
2. Submit documentation as prescribed in Appendix A
3. If approved by the MCA, the facility will be added to the Destination Protocol as a participating trauma facility, provisionally for up to 18 months and permanently upon submission of proof of ACS Trauma verification or state designation.
4. During the provisional period, the facility shall submit written progress reports to the MCA at 6 and 12 months. When the facility is successfully verified or designated, no further progress reports will be necessary.
5. Complete the verification process no later than 18 months from the approval date of the provisional status request.

OR

6. If the facility has not been verified/designated within 18 months and requests an extension of provisional status, the facility shall submit an 18-month progress report, along with an explanation for the delay.
   a. The MCA will review the submitted materials and determine if the provisional status should be extended for an additional 6 months.
7. Notify the MCA immediately if the hospital:
   a. Withdraws from the verification process
   b. Fails to achieve the ACS requirements to become a Level I, II, or III trauma center
   c. Fails to achieve the state designation for a level III or IV.

III. Review process for applications

A. The MCA director/designee will review the application to ensure that all required documents have been submitted.

B. The MCA director/designee will convene a review panel composed of members of the currently verified Level I and Level II trauma centers, and the MCA Medical Director.

1. This panel will review the application, assess the level of compliance with the essential elements consistent with state requirements and make recommendation for approval of provisional status, approval contingent upon submission of additional documentation, or disapproval of request.

C. The Medical Director will present the panel's recommendation to the MCA Board which will vote on the recommendation
D. The Medical Director will notify the Regional Trauma Network (RTN) of any facility approved for provisional status.
E. The WMRMCC will modify the Destination Policy to include the provisional facility and will communicate this information to the local and regional transporting EMS agencies and hospitals.

IV. Review process for progress reports

A. The MCA will send the facility the progress report form template and provide due dates for submission.
B. The MCA will send an electronic copy of received progress reports to the review panel for evaluation and approval. If any concerns arise, the panel may be reconvened.
C. The MCA will report on the evaluation and approval of ongoing provisional status to the MCA Board.

V. Revocation of Provisional status

A. If the provisional status is revoked for any reason, the MCA Medical Director will inform the RTN

VI. Successful Verification or Designation

A. Upon submission of documentation of successful verification or designation, the WMRMCC will make any needed changes to the Destination Policy
B. The MCA Medical Director will inform the RTN of successful verification or designation.

Appendix A

MCA submission requirements for provisional trauma facility status

A. Requesting provisional Level I or II

1. Submit completed copy of current ACS PRQ for Level I or II trauma facility.
   i. Do not submit CME certificates or board certificates.
2. Submit letter of request for provisional status indicating intended level, anticipated consultation visit date (if applicable), and intended verification date.
   i. This letter must be signed by the CEO or President of the facility and the Trauma Medical Director

B. Requesting provisional level III

Submit the Request for Provisional Status Application for Level III Trauma Center

C. Requesting provisional level IV

Submit the Request for Provisional Status Application for Level III Trauma Center

Initial Date: 1/22/2021
Revised Date: 9/18/2023 Section: 8-43

EMResource® Utilization Policy

Purpose:
EMResource® is a web-based application that is used throughout the State of Michigan, by each Region, to promote communication between all medical disaster preparedness participants.

The Region uses this application for notifications of bed availability at hospitals, as well as for event monitoring and updates, both pre-planned and spontaneous. Region 6 contracts with Life EMS to provide for EMResource® event creation and updates. Regional office staff and the WMRMCC manage the program, conduct testing and exercises, and approve and implement changes to the program, with state approval.

The system is used to track and provide notifications of Openings, Diversions, and Closings of local hospital and other healthcare facilities. **EMResource®** is also used to provide immediate notification of HAZMAT and MCI events to all participants. EMResource is a mandatory communications platform for medical disaster communications and patient notifications. Adoption of the MCI protocol obligates MCA participants to this standard.

Application Access:
Current users may access the EMResource® application by doing a browser search for EMResource login (in case the link changes in the future). Once there, enter your username and password. EMResource® has both a web and a mobile platform.

Data Entry and Access:
A. **Hospitals** receiving EMS patients within the Region shall be logged into EMResource 24/7/365.
   1. Hospitals are responsible for updating the current status.
   2. If a hospital ED goes on diversion or closes to EMS, the hospital must update their status and post comments related to the diversion or closure.
   3. Hospitals are responsible for acknowledging IPNs and alert messages.
   4. Hospitals are responsible to complete required bed polls or bed status updates as soon as is possible.

B. **EMS dispatch centers** within the Region shall be logged into EMResource 24/7/365.
   1. EMS dispatch centers shall use EMResource® as a reference board for informing transporting EMS units about individual hospital diversion or closure status.
   2. EMS agencies shall develop a policy or plan for communicating hospital diversion and closing to their on-duty personnel.
   3. EMS dispatch is responsible to relay bed status polls to on-scene medical command or transport. Dispatch may assist with transport destination decisions based upon bed availability, hospital status, proximity to the event and patient information.

C. **EMS Units/Individual Providers** are not currently permitted to log into EMResource®, nor do they have any reporting requirements within EMResource®.

D. **MCC, MCA's and Medical Representatives** to the EOC may update EMResource®.

Permitted Users:
Users within EMResource® are assigned specific roles. Access to data is defined by the assigned role.
A. **Emergency departments** via general access login with inbound patient notifications - for notifications of inbound patients, situational awareness and alerts
B. **Emergency department managers** without inbound patient notifications - for situational awareness, alerts and personnel management
C. **Hospital management** - for situational awareness, bed polling, family reunification, alerts and personnel access to the program

D. **Emergency management** (hospitals) - for situational awareness, family reunification, alerts and reporting
E. **PSAP entities** - for situational awareness and alerts
F. **Emergency management programs** - for situational awareness and alerts
G. **EMS dispatch centers** - for situational awareness, alerts, hospital openings and closings and event creation
H. **Long term care facilities** - for situational awareness, alerts, bed polling and resource requests
I. Individual EMS providers are not provided with access

User Access:
User access to EMResource® has been established through the Regional Healthcare Coalition and is based on company affiliation. New personnel needing access at an existing agency or hospital should contact their Emergency Department Manager, Disaster Preparedness Manager/Coordinator or Dispatch Supervisor.

If the need arises to have additional users added for a facility, please contact the Regional Healthcare Coalition office.

Routine use:
The most common use of the application is to alert EMS agencies and other local hospitals as to the Openings, Diversions and Closings of any hospital Emergency Department.

Once facility updates are entered, notifications are sent to all participants based upon preset notification settings.

- Current Status Descriptions
  - **Open:** **(Without comments)** This indicates that the hospital Emergency Department is open to all EMS traffic ***which that hospital normally accepts*.**
  - **Open:** **(With comments)** This indicates that the hospital Emergency Department is open to all EMS traffic, but the comments section is used to provide additional information.
  - **Divert:** This status indicates that a hospital cannot accept certain specific patients. Diversions will always be quantified in the Comments section. Text entered here will detail the specific types or priorities of patients who should be diverted to other facilities.

    Call for Ortho – means that no patients with orthopedic injuries should be taken to the hospital without direct contact with and approval from the hospital.

    Call if CT indicated – means that no patients with stroke, TIA, head injury or other condition which may require a CT scan should be transported to the hospital without direct contact and approval from the hospital.
  - **ED Closure:** This indicates that the Emergency Department is not taking any patients being brought in by ambulance for initial evaluation and treatment.

EMResource® Event Creation:
Medical Dispatch, PSAP Centers, MCA Personnel or the R6MCC may initiate EMResource events to provide system-wide notification if that agency commits to educating their personnel on proper use of the system for event creation. Those entities not willing or able to enter EMResource events must contact Life EMS for the creation and updates of EMResource events.

Below is a description of the alerts and their meaning.
Any and all alerts which are DRILLS shall include the word DRILL before the Alert type.

Region 6 - HAZMAT ALERT – These alerts use the Hazmat template and the words ADVISORY or CONFIRMED shall be used in the notification. The ADVISORY notification is sent to provide awareness of a potential local Hazmat event. This is a first notice and is intended for awareness only. It will include the event location. Very little information will accompany this level of alert due to the need to confirm information or identify chemicals or symptoms, if any. The purpose of this alert level is to generate awareness and may modify practices.

- Emergency Responders should avoid traveling through potential hot or warm zones
- If in the proximity of a hospital, assess for the need to activate HERT teams, consider implementing a change to the air handling system if there is an indication to do so

Each HAZMAT ALERT shall be followed by an update which shall include:

- If the event is CONFIRMED, ADVISORY or FALSE
- Location
- Number of patients, if any
- Chemicals, if known
- If chemical is unknown but the route of exposure is known, provide that information (unknown gas) along with symptoms
- NIOSH Guidebook number, if known
- If information is provided by Incident Command about any needed decon or precautions.

An Event Closing and Summary shall end the event
The summary shall include the event location, what was actually found, number of patients transported, number evaluated and released, and number deceased, if any.

Included Recipients:

- PSAPs
- Emergency Management
- Hospital Emergency Management designated personal
- Ambulance Service dispatch and designated personnel
- Medical Control Authority designated personnel

KENT COUNTY - AIRPORT ALERT (Gerald R. Ford International Airport - GRFIA)
An airport alert shall be issued using EMResource by the contracted ALS provider receiving airport alert notifications from the GRFIA communications center.

Small aircraft: An aircraft capable of carrying no more than 9 passengers. (This includes most General Aviation aircraft.)

Large aircraft: An aircraft capable of carrying 10 or more passengers. (This includes all commercial airline aircraft, air cargo jet aircraft, and large corporate jets such as the Canadair Challenger, Falcon 900/2000, and Gulfstream G-II/III/IV/V.)

ALERT 0: Indicates a problem with a small aircraft – including a crash. (No mutual-aid response).

ALERT 1: Indicates a small aircraft has crashed on or near the airport, or a crash is imminent (Mutual aid fire and limited medical/police response).

ALERT 2: Indicates a problem with a large aircraft. (Mutual-aid fire and limited medical/police response)

ALERT 3 Indicates a large aircraft has crashed on or near the Airport, or a crash is imminent (Mutual-aid fire and full medical/police response)

If an actual crash occurs, the initial Airport alert will be followed with an MCI alert. There are different notification levels within EMResource, the MCI alert reaches a broader group. Even if all parties of the event appear to be deceased, this qualifies as an event of significance requiring notification.

Included Recipients:
- PSAPs
- Emergency Management
- Hospital Emergency Management designated personal
- Ambulance Service dispatch and designated personnel
- Medical Control Authority designated personnel
- AeroMed

MCI INCIDENT (Regional Template)
The MCI alert, titled as ADVISORY, is a broad alert intended primarily for notification of an event for initial awareness. If actual, and with patients who will be transported, the MCI alert will be followed by an MCI Confirmation and the declared EMS Plan level.

These alerts use the MCI template and the words ADVISORY or CONFIRMED shall be used in the notification. If the event is real but there are no known patients, updates will be provided using the MCI template. (Significant event but no patients)

Included Recipients:
- PSAPs
- Emergency Management
- Hospital Emergency Management designated personal
- Ambulance Service dispatch and designated personnel
- Medical Control Authority designated personnel
- AeroMed

EMS ALS SYSTEM UPDATE (Region 6 Announcement – Select EMS Agencies Only)
This alert is intended for information sharing amongst ambulance services only. The intent is that this would be used to communicate non-emergent information, of common interest to all of the ambulance services at one time and through the alerting process. (E.g., notification of protocols going into effect at a particular time, changes in processes, hospital entrance or access changes, etc.)

Intended Recipients:
- Medical Control Authority
- Ambulance services
- AeroMed

SIGNIFICANT EVENT NOTIFICATION – (Region 6 Announcement – Select Appropriate recipients)
In the event of an incident which poses a threat to the community, a significant weather alert or any event of which emergency preparedness personnel should be aware, this alert may be used.
Examples:
- Flooding
- Significant vehicle chases
- Multiple deaths from a single cause
- Events reaching significant media coverage
- Highway closures
- Explosions, large fires

Included recipients: **(May select recipients when alert is created)**
- PSAPs
- Ambulance Services
- Hospitals
- Emergency Management
- Fire services
- Medical Control Authority
- AeroMed
- MelTrotter Facility
- Long Term Care Facilities

Other Healthcare Facilities using EMResource:
EMResource may be used for other system-wide communications and tracking purposes including:
- LTC evacuation and resource management
- Pediatric bed management
- Psychiatric care facility bed availability

EMTrack® Patient Notifications:
EMResource® is the primary program through which Inbound Patient Notifications alert in those Emergency Departments set up to receive these notifications. ONLY ED's should be set up to receive inbound patient notifications for their hospital.

User guides are available for hospital users and for EMS providers on utilization of EMTrack® and EMResource®.

Additional Information:
EMResource® is a robust application with many other capabilities including mapping, reports, form submission, document inclusion, Instant Messaging and many other capabilities. For a complete list of these functions and instructions on their use, please sign into **EMResource®** and select the Help Icon in the top right corner of the page. A complete help guide is available to guide one through these features.

Questions:

Contact your Regional Healthcare Coalition Coordinator's office if you have questions.

Initial Date: 9/9/2020
Revised Date: 9/18/2023 Section: 8-44

EMTrack® Utilization Policy

Purpose:
EMTrack® is a web-based application that is used throughout the State of Michigan, by each Region, to track patients from their point of entry into the medical system until they reach a hospital, or transfer between facilities, or for evacuation tracking. EMTrack® collects patient information and relays that information to the destination facility, along with any sent photos (vehicle damage, stroke assessment, 12-leads, labs, etc.), scanned driver's licenses, and notes.

EMTrack® is HIPAA compliant at both the point of origin and the point of receipt of the inbound patient notification (IPN).

Data entry and access:

A. Hospitals receiving EMS patients and participating on-duty EMS units within the region be logged into EMTrack 24/7/365.

B. EMTrack® input
   a. EMS is required to input an EMTrack® whenever a patient will be transported to a hospital ED from a scene
   b. EMS is required to input all interfacility transfers which begin at one hospital and end at another hospital ED
   c. EMS should input all interfacility transfers which begin at one hospital and end at another hospital but to a location other than the ED (cath lab, labor and delivery, burn center, radiology, or direct admit to a room, etc.)
   d. EMS should input all transfers from hospitals to long term care facilities and transfers between long term care facilities.

C. Required fields for entry
   a. Select the most appropriate data form for the patient type
   b. Incident involvement – Daily Tracking followed by the current year
   c. Complaint category – choose the appropriate and accurate chief complaint/illness/injury
   d. Notes – provide any data the hospital needs to know about the patient
   e. Date of birth is required
   f. Destination Location
   g. ETA

D. Optional fields
   a. Patient identifying information allows hospitals to pre-register patients and pull old records. Since the application is HIPAA safe, when information is available, these fields should be completed.
   b. Vital signs and measurements
   c. Sepsis assessment – must be used when transporting a sepsis patient
   d. Stroke assessment – select the CPSS or LAMS form to complete the stroke assessment used by local hospitals
   e. Trauma assessment – used for all trauma patients (select anatomy, mechanism and special considerations)

User Access:
User access to the system has been established through the Regional Healthcare Coalition and is based on company affiliation. New personnel needing access at an existing agency or hospital should contact their Emergency Department Manager, Disaster Preparedness Manager/Coordinator or Dispatch Supervisor.

A. EMS units are assigned general PIN access where login is accomplished through the agency/unit identifier and an assigned PIN. PIN access does not permit viewing of PHI once entered.
B. Password level access may, depending on the assigned role, allow access to PHI. Data entered into the system exists under the same policy and statutory protections and confidentiality requirements as do other patient care records.
C. If the need arises to have additional users added for a facility, please contact the Region 6 office.

Application Access:
Current users may access the EMTrack® web application by doing a browser search for EMTrack® login (in case the link changes in the future). Once there, enter your username and password/PIN. A mobile application is also available for free download to mobile devices. EMS units may have a local install the application if internet connectivity is unreliable. Login is the same for all methods of application access.

EMTrack® Patient Notifications:
EMResource® is the primary program through which Inbound Patient Notifications (IPN) alert in those Emergency Departments set up to receive these notifications.

A. ONLY ED's should be set up to receive inbound patient notifications for their hospital.
B. Hospital ED's must have EMResource® active 24/7/365 to receive IPNs and alerts.

User guides are available for hospital users and for EMS providers on utilization of EMTrack® and EMResource®.

Questions:
Contact your Regional Healthcare Coalition Coordinator's office if you have questions.

Regional Professional Standards Review Organization Policy

A. Regional Professional Standards Review Organization (RPSRO)

a. WMRMCC Medical Control Authorities, their participant EMS services and hospitals shall form a RPSRO committee and may form RPSRO subcommittees.
b. The RPSRO is a designated review entity intended to evaluate cases, data, systems of care, educational effectiveness, protocol compliance and EMS system processes in order to improve regional systems of prehospital care. The RPSRO is not intended to be disciplinary body. When disciplinary action is warranted, the case and the supporting data shall be referred to the MCA with jurisdictional authority for further investigation and action.
c. An intended purpose of the RPSRO shall be to collect, evaluate and report on data related to EMS system performance across MCA boundaries, to share PSRO activity performed in one MCA with other participating MCA's, including but not limited to:
    i. Disciplinary action
    ii. Call-type audits from MI-EMSIS data
    iii. Audits of data collected through means other than MI-EMSIS
    iv. Individual case reviews
    v. Benchmark reports
d. At the request of a WMRMCC participating MCA, members of the RPSRO may participate on the MCA PSRO for individual or agency case reviews.
e. At the request of a WMRMCC participating MCA, the RSPRO may function as a PSRO review entity for the requesting MCA in a case review, in an advisory capacity. Any resultant disciplinary action, while potentially recommended by the RPSRO, shall be at the discretion and under the jurisdictional authority of the privileging MCA.
    i. Orders of Disciplinary Action (ODAs) shall only be issued from the MCA with jurisdictional authority over the privileged agency or provider.

B. Subcommittees of the RPSRO may include, individually or in combination:

a. Trauma
b. STEMI
c. Stroke
d. MCA and EMS Systems

C. Membership of the RPSRO and the subcommittees

a. Membership lists shall be maintained by the WMRMCC secretary.
b. At least one member of the RPSRO shall attend each of the RPSRO Subcommittees.
c. Membership of the subcommittees may be amended at the subcommittee level and do not need RPSRO approval

D. Education

a. All members of the RPSRO must complete Just Culture education
b. RPSRO members are encouraged to obtain training in MIEMSIS data usage and reporting
c. RPSRO members are encouraged to obtain education in complaint investigation

E. Open Meetings

a. The RPSRO exists as a review body only and will not develop protocols or policies. Where data may identify an issue, the approval of protocols or polices which will impact the population shall

only occur in an open meeting. Protocol improvement issues, identified in the RPSRO through case or data review, may be presented to a protocol development body.

b. RPSRO and RPSRO Subcommittee meetings are not subject to the Open Meetings Act.
c. If Minutes of the RPSRO are taken, they will be marked as PSRO documents of the WMRMCC and are not discoverable.
d. Minutes of the RPSRO and its subcommittees shall not be posted publicly, be distributed or disseminated in any manner outside of the RPSRO structure.

F. Confidentiality

a. All participants of the RPSRO agree to hold all discussions, data and the review and evaluation thereof in strict confidence.
b. When appropriate, members of the RPSRO, or the RPSRO subcommittees, may discuss with one another cases and reviews.
c. Only aggregated reports or reports of PSRO evaluation results, deemed to be appropriate for dissemination, may be released.
d. Any breach of confidentiality shall form grounds for removal of the individual from the RPSRO and RPSRO subcommittees, as well as pursuit of any applicable criminal action.

G. Disclosure of information

a. Information or data collected may be disclosed in the aggregate format for publication with approval of the group and without patient identifiable information. Agency specific information will be withheld, when possible and prudent.
b. Unapproved disclosures will be treated as a breach of confidentiality. Illegal disclosure of Protected Health Information may be punishable under HIPAA enforcement.

H. Maintenance of Records

a. “Documents”, for the purpose of this policy, include, but are not limited to, patient care reports, field notes, caller recordings, dispatch recordings, recordings of contacts between EMS and hospitals, recordings between EMS and dispatch or other agencies, hospital chart documents, incident reports, MIEMSIS data, CARES data or other registry data, publicly available documents, recorded verbal statements and any other papers, electronic communications or data.
b. Documents and data shall be kept in strict confidence and maintained in a secure manner. Electronic records containing information with PHI, provider identification or agency identification shall be kept in a folder clearly marked as PSRO.
c. Where possible, records shall be marked with PSRO designation and citation of confidentiality laws.
d. Aggregated and deidentified data may be kept in a safe manner but need not be marked as PSRO.
e. Documents/data collected under PSRO, once marked as PSRO or with any PSRO evaluation notes, are the sole property of the reviewing entity. Such documents may not be improperly disclosed for any reason and exist as protected PSRO entity documents.

I. Evaluation of data and documents

a. The RPSRO may collect and utilize documents from any source to fairly evaluate the performance of the EMS system, be it broadly on the EMS system or specifically on the individual agency or provider.

b. The RPSRO shall, to the extent possible and prudent, abide by the relevant investigation guidance of the Complaint Investigation protocol.
c. If the RPSRO, during evaluation of data or document review, identifies suboptimal care or non-adherence to protocols, the case shall be referred to the MCA with jurisdictional authority for action. Responsibility for adherence to the Due Process protocol and any requisite notifications are the responsibility of the jurisdictional MCA.
d. The RPSRO may choose to evaluate any topic which relates to the EMS system and which falls under the authority of the MCA participants.

Initial Date: 7/1/2013
Revised Date: 9/13/2023 Section: 8-46

Notification of Medical Director Policy

Purpose: To identify those special event situations in which the EMS Medical Director(s) will be notified of an incident within their MCA.

Process: The MCA's EMS Medical Director(s) will be notified of the following situations as soon as possible, but not longer than 24 hours of the response.

- Activation of a MCI Disaster Plan,
- Multiple Casualty Incidents (MCI),
- Hazardous materials incidents (chemical; or biological incidents) with evacuation,
- Accidents involving serious injury to EMS personnel,
- Building collapses/confined space situations with injury,
- Potential need for a field amputation,
- Significantly prolonged extrication involving critical patients,
- Physician intervener with conflict on the scene,
- SWAT activation,
- Any request from field personnel for the medical director to respond to a scene,
- Any other incident per medic discretion,
- Any Priority 1 response with a greater than 30 minute response time.

Initial Date: 10/2/2020
Revised Date: 9/18/2023 Section: 8-47

Emergent Interfacility Transfer Policy

A. Purpose

The *Emergent Interfacility Transfer Policy* is intended to clearly define when ambulance services may consider requests from sending facilities, for the interfacility transfer of a patient, to qualify as an "emergency" and thus be handled as would a 9-1-1 scene call and use the last ambulance in their coverage area.

B. Definitions

For the purpose of this protocol, an "Emergency Interfacility Transfer" is for patients who are deemed:

- hemodynamically unstable, or
- critically ill, or injured with an immediate life, limb or sight threatening condition
- *AND* requiring an immediate *time-dependent intervention* that is not available at the sending facility.

C. Policy

1. If a sending facility contacts an ambulance service for the provision of an emergency interfacility patient transfer, they must complete the WMRMCC Interfacility Patient Transfer Checklist or similar form and send to transporting agency's communication center or provide to the transporting ambulance.
2. An emergent request meeting the established criteria shall be prioritized as an emergent response for the ambulance for the purpose of resource assignment. Ambulances will respond without the use of lights and sirens unless the condition is unstable or deteriorating AND there is a need to circumvent significant traffic delays and obstructions.
3. First responders shall not be sent unless specifically requested by the sending facility.
4. The ambulance personnel transporting the patient shall adhere to the Lights and Siren for Transport protocol. The sending facility has no authority to define the mode of transport.
5. Any request for emergent transfer determined to be based upon non-factual information for the purposes of obtaining faster transfer service for a non-emergent patient shall result in notification of the local medical control authority.
6. If an Emergency Interfacility Transfer is called to a local ambulance service, and that ambulance service does not have the capacity to respond to the transfer in a timely manner, as they would an emergency call, then a mutual aid ambulance may be requested by the local ambulance service, dispatch, or the sending facility to facilitate the emergent interfacility transfer, per MCA approved process.

Behavioral Health Alternative Response

Purpose

This protocol establishes Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) screening criteria and processes for the appropriate dispatching of Mobile Crisis Response Teams from community mental health programs to select behavioral health emergencies that are more likely to benefit from community mental health services than a traditional EMS response.

Definitions

1. Mobile Crisis Response Team – A Mobile Crisis Response Team (MCRT) is a team of mental health professionals operated by local community mental health agencies that provide immediate response crisis mental health evaluation.
2. Crisis Intervention Team – A Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) is a police mental health collaborative program. The term CIT is used to describe both the program and training in law enforcement to help guide interactions between law enforcement and those living with a mental illness.
3. Public Safety Answering Point – A point that has been designated to receive 911 calls and route them to emergency service personnel.
4. Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) – A unified system used to dispatch appropriate aid to medical emergencies, including systematic caller interrogation and pre-arrival instructions.

Policy

1. All calls to the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) complaining of any behavioral health concern shall be screened by an EMD certified call-taker using a nationally recognized EMD screening tool.
2. Calls to the PSAP that do not meet the definition of an “emergency patient” as defined in Section 20904 (9) of the Public Health Code after having been screened by an EMD certified call-taker are not considered to meet the definition of an emergency declaration, as defined in Section 20904 (2) of the Public Health Code. These calls may benefit from alternative response capabilities other than traditional EMS response, including Mobile Crisis Response Teams and Crisis Intervention Teams.
3. If a call does not meet criteria for an emergency declaration, an alternative response may be selected, as identified below. These calls shall be predetermined and designated by the medical director using the response configuration of the EMD protocols.
4. Dispatching of alternative, non-EMS resources shall be the responsibility of the primary life support agency having jurisdiction.
5. If an alternative response resource is not available, the life support agency shall send a traditional EMS response.

MCA Name: **Muskegon County MCA**
MCA Board Approval Date: 10/4/2023
MDHHS Approval Date:
MCA Implementation Date: 1/4/2024

Quality Assurance

1. The medical control authority shall maintain a quality assurance program to review behavioral health alternative responses under this protocol.

PSAP Screening Criteria

1. Callers that screen for the following determinant codes using Medical Priority Dispatch System (MPDS) meet inclusion criteria for alternative response by an established Mobile Crisis Response Team:

Determinant Descriptor	ProQA Code	Suffix Code	Suffix Descriptor
Non-Suicidal and Alert	25A01		
Non-Suicidal and Alert	25A01	V	Violent
Non-Suicidal and Alert	25A01	W	Weapons
Non-Suicidal and Alert	25A01	B	Both Violent and Weapons
Suicidal (not threatening) and Alert	25A02		
Suicidal (not threatening) and Alert	25A02	V	Violent
Suicidal (not threatening) and Alert	25A02	W	Weapons
Suicidal (not threatening) and Alert	25A02	B	Both Violent and Weapons

[1] **MCL 333.20967 (4)** If an emergency has been declared, the declaration that an emergency no longer exists shall be made only by an individual licensed under this part or a health professional licensed under article 15 who has training specific to the provision of emergency medical services in accordance with protocols established by the local medical control authority.

[2] **MCL 333.20904 (2)** "Emergency" means a condition or situation in which an individual declares a need for immediate medical attention for any individual, or where that need is declared by emergency medical services personnel or a public safety official.

[3] **MCL 333.20904 (9)** "Emergency patient" means an individual with a physical or mental condition that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity, including, but not limited to, pain such that a prudent layperson, possessing average knowledge of health and medicine, could reasonably expect to result in 1 or all of the following:

(a) Placing the health of the individual or, in the case of a pregnant woman, the health of the patient or the unborn child, or both, in serious jeopardy.

(b) Serious impairment of bodily function.

(c) Serious dysfunction of a body organ or part.

[4]**The International Academy Medical Priority Dispatch System QA Guide v13 (25 Psychiatric/Abnormal Behavior/Suicide Attempt; Axioms; 5)** It is reasonable to utilize a police-only response when a person is threatening suicide (no injuries have occurred). His choice must be approved by local policy between the law enforcement and EMS-provider agencies.

Life Support Agency Credentialing

All life support agencies, vehicles and personnel must be approved to function in the Muskegon County Medical Control Authority (MCA). Approval may be granted by the MCA only after completion and submission of the necessary documentation, licensure and executed agreements as deemed necessary by the MCA. All services and vehicles must be approved and licensed by the MDHHS Bureau of EMS, Trauma and Preparedness (Department). Failure to comply with the requirements as written will result in denial or revocation of approval to function within the MCA. New service application review will be conducted by the Medical Control Board (MCB) and final approval for new services, significant geographic service area changes, and significant service licensure level changes, will be determined at the discretion of the West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium MCA.

All transporting services must receive accreditation by a national EMS accrediting body that has been approved by the MCA. All new transporting agencies must apply for accreditation within thirty (30) days of MCA approval to operate, and must become accredited within one (1) year, or must show compliance from another service area if a CAAS inspection has already been completed within 1 year. The agency will certify to the MCA that their application to become accredited in the MCA has been filed with the accrediting body and show proportionate progress. Services not meeting these accreditation requirements in the medical control zone may lose privileges to operate.

All life support agencies must meet the requirements of this and all current MCA approved protocols**.**

Policy:

A. All licensed life support vehicles operating within the MCA will carry the required equipment and supplies as listed on the applicable Department vehicle checklist for minimum equipment requirements unless waived by the MCA with Department approval. Additional supplies and equipment shall also be carried on each licensed life support vehicle, as deemed necessary by the MCA and reflected within Department approved protocols. The supplies and equipment shall be consistent with the license level of the unit. BLS licensed transporting units may carry equipment at the ALS level, such as medications, airway equipment, etc., for facilitation of rapid upgrade to the ALS level with appropriate staffing but must ensure access is limited to ALS providers.

B. Life Support Agencies (LSAs) authorized to operate within the MCA will be based within a defined geographic area within the MCA on a twenty-four (24) hour-a-day, seven (7) day-a-week basis. All LSAs must have a defined primary geographic service area. The minimum service area for Advanced Life Support (ALS), Basic Life Support (BLS) and Medical First Responder (MFR) LSAs will be a municipality jurisdiction. MFR or BLS non- transport agencies may have a geographic service area defined by a business property (e.g., industrial plant MFR). The geographic service area for an ambulance operation is defined as the area where the service provides primary ALS emergency response. Only ambulance operations licensed at the ALS level will be permitted to operate within the MCA. Other proposals may be considered at the discretion of the MCA Medical Director.

C. If any approved BLS or ALS unit becomes mechanically inoperative and a backup unit is not available, the MCA Medical Director must be notified immediately. This notification is necessary to assure consistent coverage and availability of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) within the MCA. Notification should be made to the MCA Administrator. An estimate of the downtime should also be provided. When the unit is returned to service, appropriate notification should again be made as above.

Procedure:

A. Any service intending to provide MFR, BLS or ALS services within the MCA will be required to submit the appropriate application form(s) and responses to questions **(Appendix A)** to the MCA for review and approval.

B. Prior to submitting an application for implementation of service, the requesting agency will be required to meet with the MCA Medical Director, or designee, to review all necessary application procedures. Current applicable protocols and application forms will be reviewed at this meeting.

C. The applying agency will complete and forward to the MCA office all forms required electronically and by certified mail or delivered in person. A non-refundable application fee approved by the MCA is required. The application fee will accompany application to the MCA. The application fee will be in the form of a certified check payable to the West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium.

D. Once the requesting agency has completed step B, the requesting agency has 60 days to complete the application and return all forms for review. Upon receipt of the application the MCA Medical Director will review the application and arrange a site visit of the agency. If the MCA Medical Director identifies and documents significant deficiencies in the application or identifies deficiencies during the site visit of the

agency, the agency will be informed of these and will be required to return to step B. Failure to submit an application within 60 days will also require the agency to return to step B.

E. Not less than ninety (90) days after receiving an acceptable application as determined by the MCA Medical Director, the Medical Control Board (MCB) will decide on local provisional approval. The MCA Medical Director may forward applications to the MCB at his/her discretion. If deficiencies are identified by the MCB, the applicant agency will have 120 days from notification to rectify deficiencies in their application. Provisional approval is only given once all deficiencies have been rectified as determined by the MCB. Provisional approval allows field personnel to participate in MCA procedure clearance and testing. Applicant agencies will have 60 days from notification of provisional approval by the MCB to complete minimum requirements for unit staffing as required by the MCA.

F. Once an agency indicates that they have met MCA requirements, the MCB will provide a final review of the application within 90 days. Acceptable actions include approval, denial, or notification of remaining deficiencies. For new services and for services with significant geographic service area or licensure changes to the ALS level, the Medical Control Board (MCB) will convene within 90 days of completion of MCA requirements to determine final MCA approval. Services whose application is denied by the MCB or MCA may not submit a new application for one (1) year.

G. All correspondence relating to a new service application will be sent by certified mail. Appeal of decisions must be made in writing to the MCA**.**

Appendix A: Life Support Agency Credentialing Application Form

Date of Application: _____

Name of Service: _____

Mailing Address: _____

_____

Contact Person: _____

Phone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

Please answer all the questions on the following pages completely and attach to the application.

_____
Signature of Chief Executive Officer

The above signature expresses a willingness to comply with all West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium Medical Control Authority protocols, procedures and directives. Misrepresentation of any item on the application will disqualify the service from certification consideration for a period of one (1) year.

A non-refundable fee of **$2,500** must accompany this application for ALS services and **$1,000** for BLS services. Upgrade to BLS from MFR has no application fee. The application fee must be in the form of a certified check made payable to: West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium. It must be mailed to: West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium 1675 Leahy St Suite 308B Muskegon, MI 49442

Please provide the following requested information

1. **SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC AREA:** Detail information outlining the proposed primary geographic service area (location, city, township, etc). Describe your plan for connection to your service area's 911 system.

2. **SPECIFIC ADDRESS AND/OR FACILITY LOCATION WHERE YOUR UNIT(S) WILL BE STATIONED WHEN NOT ON A RUN:** The proposed unit(s) must be based within the municipality served.

3. **TYPE OF SERVICE YOU WILL PROVIDE:** Transporting or non-transporting units. Pre- hospital only or Pre-hospital and inter-hospital care and at what level of service: MFR/BLS/ALS.

4. **DEPARTMENT LICENSED AMBULANCES TO BE USED IN WEST MICHIGAN REGIONAL MEDICAL CONSORTIUM MEDICAL CONTROL AUTHORITY:**
Provide a list that includes license level, license number, VIN and transport capabilities. (Transport capability means that the unit is licensed as a transportation unit). If the service proposed will use new vehicles or vehicles not currently licensed in the West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium Medical Control Authority, please submit appropriate paperwork to the MCA to complete this process. Provisional approval will be given at the discretion of the MCA, based on satisfactory completion of the New Service Application, allowing field personnel to participate in MCA procedure clearance and testing. MFR services upgrading to BLS may test personnel at any time.

5. **INSURANCE:** The agency must provide proof of professional liability insurance coverage to West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium Medical Control Authority. Coverage must be a minimum of two million dollars ($2,000,000) per occurrence, $10 million umbrella.

6. **FIELD PERSONNEL:** List all personnel who have completed MCA training and certification requirements (see **Medical Control Privileges Protocol**). Personnel roster should include, at minimum, name, MDHHS license number and expiration date, applicable certification(s) and expiration date(s), and successful written and practical test date (as applicable). Prior to MCB final review, there should be sufficient personnel listed at appropriate license levels to staff the number of units specified, on a twenty- four (24) hour-a-day, seven (7) day-a-week basis. The first unit requires six (6) fully cleared personnel. Provisional status for personnel is not available to a new service prior to final approval.

7. **DISPATCH PROTOCOL:** Please explain how you plan to comply with **Ground Ambulance Service Dispatch** Protocol. Submit a system diagram of your communication system. Include frequencies and location of transmitters in dispatch center and include your back-up system.

8. **TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE CAPABILITY:** List all vehicular radio transmit and receive capability maintained by all of your units. Include frequencies and CTCSS designation. Include a letter of compliance with the Michigan EMS Medical Communications Plan, for the planned service area, after review by Department communications consultant.

9. **MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS:** List all mutual aid agreements and attach copies to your application. If no mutual aid agreement, explain provisions for adequate back up.

10. **PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS REVIEW ORGANIZATION (PSRO) AND TRAINING:** Describe how the service will comply with West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium MCA PSRO, personnel and training requirements. Describe your service's CQI program, who is in charge, and your new personnel orientation program. Describe your personnel continuing education program. Describe your projected maximum and average response time within the proposed service area.

11. **REFERENCES:** Provide a complete list of governmental agencies, facilities and organizations for which you have provided service in the last five (5) years and permission to contact them for references.

12. **DOCUMENTED CLINICAL NEED:** For any proposed transporting service and for proposed non-transport service at the ALS level, describe the clinical need for the new service and its impact on the existing EMS care delivery system.

    For any Ambulance Operation, whether public or private, seeking to replace an incumbent provider within the West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium Medical Control Authority, it is necessary to evaluate any issues or concerns of the overall system design in the MCA. While the MCA recognizes the right of each community to evaluate and determine which provider may best serve their needs, consideration of the impact of any changes in system design must also include a thorough review and analysis of the consequences, if any, on the prehospital EMS system as a whole in the MCA. Ambulance operations seeking to expand their geographic emergency service area within the MCA are required to provide the MCA with justification, taking into consideration any operational or clinical impact on the overall system design.

13. **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:** Include at this point any factors you wish the Medical Control Authority to consider when reviewing this application.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Per Life Support Agency Credentialing Paragraph E: Provisional approval allows field personnel to participate in West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium MCA procedure clearance and testing. Applicant agencies will have 60 days from notification of provisional approval by the MCB to complete minimum requirements for unit staffing as required by the MCA.

Prior to operation in the West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium MCA a service must complete the minimum requirements for at least one (1) vehicle. Once an application is approved, additional units may be added as needed, provided the service meets the same standards as the first vehicle and personnel have met the testing requirements.

Communications, procedures and protocols will meet criteria as established by the Department and MCA. Radio field testing may consist of the Medical Director, or designee, doing an operational test of communications capability within and about the requested geographic area of service. A typical test would be driving the perimeter of the geographic area of service and testing communications capability every mile, with a 90% success rate required for approval (see **Communications** Protocol).

Services to West Michigan Regional Medical Consortium MCA will be on a twenty-four (24) hour-a-day, seven (7) day-a-week basis for at least one (1) unit.

Prospective ALS/BLS/MFR service providers should submit the application in electronic format and provide a minimum of twenty-five (25) copies of their application to the MCA.

Mobile Crisis Response Team

Purpose: To outline procedures for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel to request and collaborate with behavioral health mobile crisis response teams, ensuring specialized assessment and care for individuals experiencing a behavioral health crisis.

Definitions

1. Mobile Crisis Response Team – A specialized community-based team of behavioral health professionals that provides rapid response and support to individuals experiencing acute behavioral health crisis.
2. Behavioral Health Crisis – A situation where an individual experiences disturbances in thoughts, emotions, or behaviors that impairs their ability to function effectively. Examples include:
    a. Acute psychosis, severe anxiety, panic attacks, hallucinations, delusions, or disorganized thinking.
    b. Overwhelming feelings of despair, hopelessness, anger, or agitation.
    c. Impulsive or destructive behaviors.
3. Safety Planning –A proactive, collaborative process led by behavioral health professionals to help individuals at risk of a behavioral health crisis develop strategies and resources to keep themselves safe.

Procedure

1. Follow the **Behavioral Health Emergencies Protocol**.
2. Ensure scene safety and remove any immediate means of harm if safe to do so (e.g., weapons, medications).
3. Assess the patient and situation to determine the need and appropriateness for deployment of a mobile crisis response team.
    a. Any patient experiencing a behavioral health crisis, as defined above, may benefit from the deployment of the Mobile Crisis Response Team.
    b. If the patient meets the definition for Behavioral Health Crisis, discuss the option of having a mobile crisis response team deployed to the scene as an alternative to transport to the emergency department.
4. Complete the S.M.A.R.T. EMS Medical Clearance screening.
    a. If ALL five SMART categories are checked “NO” the patient may be considered for transfer of
    care to an on scene mobile crisis response team.
    b. If ANY category is checked “YES” the patient should be transported for further assessment and treatment at an emergency department.

5. Request Mobile Crisis Response Team through dispatch.
6. Upon arrival of the mobile crisis response team, provide a comprehensive report including:
    a. Patient demographics and medical history.
    b. Current assessment findings.
    c. Any actions taken or interventions provided by EMS.
7. Coordinate with the mobile crisis response team to further assess the patient and develop a joint care plan.

Transport Decision

1. Collaborate with the patient and mobile crisis response team to determine if transport to an emergency department is appropriate or if the patient can safely be treated on scene by the mobile crisis response team.
2. If the patient prefers treatment on scene by the mobile crisis response team, follow **Refusal of Care Protocol** for refusal of transport.
3. Patients who lack medical decision-making capacity or are otherwise unable to be medically cleared using the S.M.A.R.T. EMS Medical Clearance screening, or are deemed to be an immediate threat to themselves or others, should be transported to the emergency department by EMS.

MUSKEGON COUNTY
Medical Control Authority

SMART EMS Medical Clearance Form

	No*	Yes
Suspect <u>New Onset</u> Psychiatric Condition?	1	
Medical Conditions that Indicate Need for ED Tratment?	2	
Diabetes (BGL less than 60 or greater than 250)		
Possibility of pregnancy (age 12-50)		
Other medical/trauma complaints that require ED treatment		
Abnormal:	3	
Vital Signs?		
Temp: greater than 38.0°C (100.4°F)		
HR: less than 50 or greater than 110		
BP: less than 100 systolic or greater than 180/110 (2 consecutive readings 15 min apart)		
RR: less than 8 or greater than 22		
O_2 Sat: less than 95% on room air		
Mental Status?		
Cannot answer name, month/year and location (minimum A/O x 3)		
If clinically intoxicated, HII score 4 or more?		
Physical Exam findings requiring ED evaluation?		
Risky Presentation?	4	
Age less than 12 or greater than 55		
Possibility of medication ingestion (screen all suicidal patients)		
Eating disorders		
Potential for alcohol withdrawal (daily use equal to or greater than 2 weeks)		
Ill-appearing, significant injury, prolonged struggle or “found down”		
Therapeutic Levels Needed (is the patient prescribed any of the medications below)?	5	
Phenytoin		
Valproic acid		
Lithium		
Digoxin		
Warfarin (INR)		

If ALL five SMART categories are checked “NO” then the patient is likely to not benefit from evaluation or treatment at an emergency department.

If ANY category is checked “YES” then the patient should be transported to an emergency department for further evaluation/treatment.

DATE: _____ TIME: _____ COMPLETED BY: _____ _____

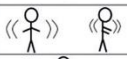
PRINT SIGNATURE

Hack's Impairment Index (HII Score)

Time	0)	1)	2)	3)	4)
Gross Motor Function					
Unable to cooperate; cannot sit up	4	4	4	4	4
Can sit up, but unsteady	3	3	3	3	3
Can sit up steadily	2	2	2	2	2
Can stand and walk, but unsteady	1	1	1	1	1
Can stand and walk steadily	0	0	0	0	0
Mentation and Speech					
Unable to cooperate; unintelligible speech/moans	4	4	4	4	4
Slurred speech; does not make sense	3	3	3	3	3
Slurred speech; answers some questions	2	2	2	2	2
Imperfect speech; answers most questions	1	1	1	1	1
Baseline speech; lucid and appropriate	0	0	0	0	0
Tracing Curve					
Unable to participate	4	4	4	4	4
Makes mark on paper	3	3	3	3	3
Traces mostly outside of the line	2	2	2	2	2
Traces mostly inside the line	1	1	1	1	1
Traces curve perfectly	0	0	0	0	0
Nystagmus					
Unable to participate	4	4	4	4	4
Profound nystagmus / can't follow finger with eyes	3	3	3	3	3
Moderate nystagmus/follows finger for short distance only	2	2	2	2	2
Minimal nystagmus/follows finger with eyes whole time	1	1	1	1	1
No nystagmus/accurately touches targets	0	0	0	0	0
Finger to Nose Testing					
Unable to participate	4	4	4	4	4
Grossly unsteady/misses targets	3	3	3	3	3
Unsteady and inaccurate/barley touches targets	2	2	2	2	2
Steady/touches targets, but inaccurate	1	1	1	1	1
Steady/accurately touches targets	0	0	0	0	0
Total Score					
Healthcare Provider Initials					

Scoring Reference

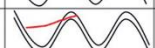
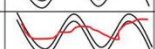
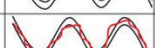
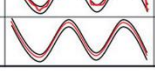
Gross Motor Function

Unable to cooperate; cannot sit up		4
Can sit up, but is unsteady		3
Can sit up and is steady, but cannot stand		2
Can stand or walk, but is unsteady		1
Can stand and walk and is steady		0

Mentation and Speech

Unable to cooperate; unintelligible speech or only moans	4
Slurred speech; does not make sense	3
Slurred speech; answers few questions appropriately	2
Imperfect speech; answers most questions appropriately	1
Normal or Baseline speech; Conversive and appropriate	0

Tracing Curve

Unable to participate		4
Makes mark on paper		3
Traces mostly out side of line		2
Traces mostly inside lines		1
Traces curve perfectly		0

Nystagmus

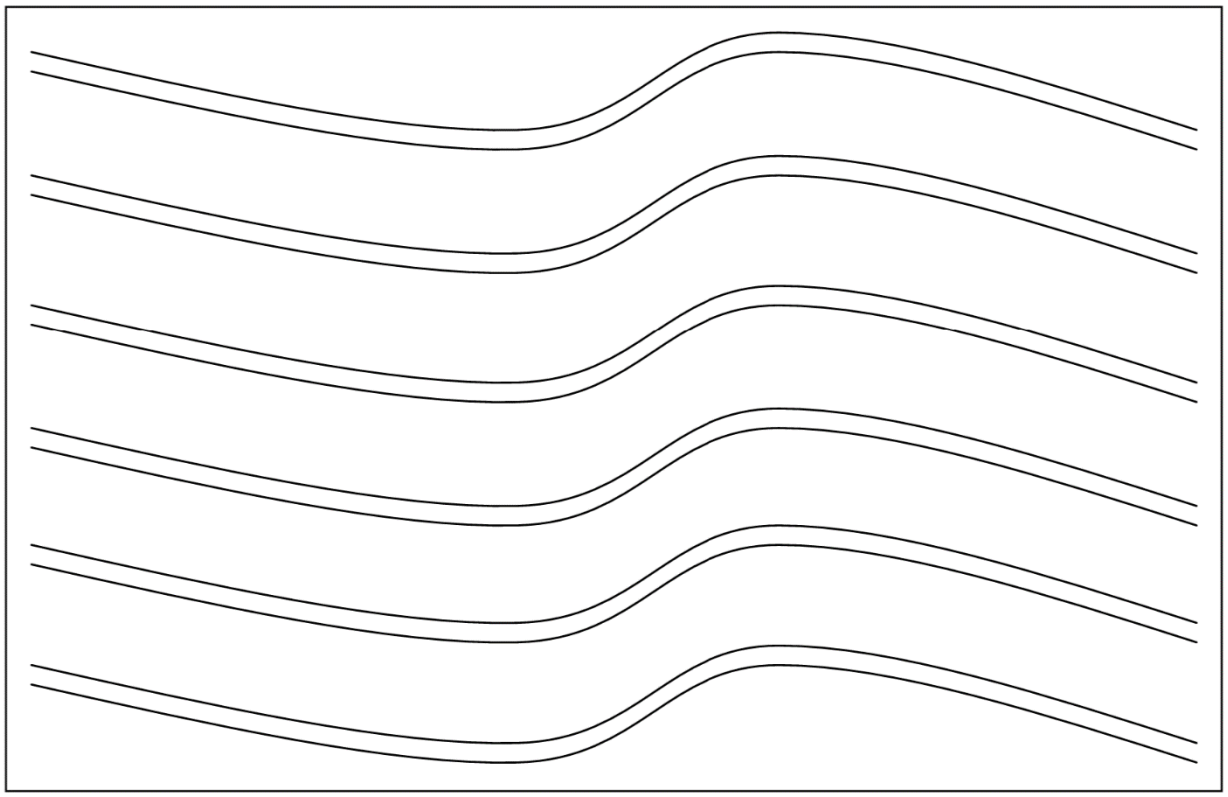
Unable to participate		4
Profound nystagmus; unable to follow finger with eyes		3
Moderate nystagmus; only follows finger with eyes for short distance		2
Minimal nystagmus; follows finger with eyes whole time		1
No nystagmus; Follows finger with eyes whole time		0

Finger to Nose Testing

Unable to participate		4
Grossly unsteady; Misses finger to target		3
Unsteady; Inaccurate/barely touches target		2
Steady; Inaccurate but touches target		1
Steady; Accurate finger to target		0

Tracing Curve

Time:



MUSKEGON
Medical Control

Mobile Crisis Response Team – Suicidal Ideation Supplement

Purpose: To safely transfer suicidal patients encountered by EMS to a behavioral health mobile crisis response team for specialized assessment, intervention, and safety planning.

Indications

1. This protocol applies to patients experiencing suicidal ideation and who are willing and able to submit to a suicide risk assessment and safety planning with a behavioral health professional.

Contraindications

1. This protocol does **NOT** apply to those patients who have already attempted suicide. Transport the patient to the ED.
2. This protocol should not be used for patients with significant cognitive impairment and/or those who cannot understand and follow safety planning.
3. If a behavioral health mobile crisis response team is unavailable, the patient should be transported to the ED.

Procedure

1. Follow the **Mobile Crisis Response Team Protocol**.
2. Conduct a brief suicide risk assessment utilizing the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) ASQ Suicide Risk Screening Tool.
3. Complete the S.M.A.R.T. EMS Medical Clearance screening.
4. Communicate with dispatch to request the presence of the mobile crisis response team.
5. Maintain a calm and supportive demeanor while communicating with the patient and encourage the patient to express their feelings and concerns.
6. If patient meets the indications for safety planning and prefers to be treated on scene in collaboration with the mobile crisis response team, follow **Refusal of Care Protocol** and execute an informed refusal of transport utilizing the I.C.A.R.E. assessment.
7. If patient prefers transport to an emergency department, initiate transport.

Collaborative Assessment and Planning

1. Upon arrival of the behavioral health mobile crisis response team, coordinate with the team and provide a comprehensive report including:
    a. Patient demographics and medical history.
    b. Current mental status assessment and suicide risk assessment findings.
    c. Actions taken by EMS to ensure patient safety.

2. Determine if the patient is appropriate for safety planning:
    a. Patient possesses medical decision-making capacity.
    b. Patient is capable and willing to participate in safety planning.
    c. If the patient is unable or unwilling to safety plan, initiate transport to the ED.
3. If patient is appropriate for safety planning, participate in the development of a safety plan tailored to
the patient's needs and risk factors.

Documentation

1. Document all interactions, assessments, and interventions in the patient care report.
2. Include detailed information about the collaborative care provided by both EMS and the mental health team, including the names of the mobile crisis response team members.

MCL 330.1401 (1) As used in this chapter, "person requiring treatment" means **(a)** An individual who has mental illness, and who as a result of that mental illness can reasonably be expected within the near future to intentionally or unintentionally seriously physically injure himself, herself, or another individual, and who has engaged in an act or acts or made significant threats that are substantially supportive of the expectation.

Note: Per Michigan law, a person may be involuntarily committed if they have a behavioral health crisis and as a result of that crisis there is a substantial likelihood that, in the near future, they will cause harm to themselves. An unwillingness or inability to complete safety planning with a behavioral health professional in the presence of threats of self-harm or suicidal ideation constitutes a substantial likelihood of imminent self-harm and the patient should be transported to the emergency department for further crisis stabilization.

NIMH TOOLKIT

asQ Suicide Risk Screening Tool

Ask Suicide-Screening Questions

Ask the patient:

1. **In the past few weeks, have you wished you were dead?** ❍ Yes ❍ No
2. **In the past few weeks, have you felt that you or your family would be better off if you were dead?** ❍ Yes ❍ No
3. **In the past week, have you been having thoughts about killing yourself?** ❍ Yes ❍ No
4. **Have you ever tried to kill yourself?** ❍ Yes ❍ No

   If yes, how? _____

   _____

   _____

   When? _____

   _____

If the patient answers **Yes** *to any of the above, ask the following acuity question:*

5. **Are you having thoughts of killing yourself right now?** ❍ Yes ❍ No

   If yes, please describe: _____

Next steps:

- If patient answers "No" to all questions 1 through 4, screening is complete (not necessary to ask question #5). No intervention is necessary *(*Note: Clinical judgment can always override a negative screen).*
- **If patient answers "Yes" to any of questions 1 through 4, or refuses to answer, they are considered a positive screen. Ask question #5 to assess acuity:**
  - ☐ **"Yes"** to question #5 = **acute positive screen** (imminent risk identified)
    - **Patient requires a STAT safety/full mental health evaluation. Patient cannot leave until evaluated for safety.**
    - Keep patient in sight. Remove all dangerous objects from room. Alert physician or clinician responsible for patient's care.
  - ☐ **"No"** to question #5 = **non-acute positive screen** (potential risk identified)
    - **Patient requires a brief suicide safety assessment to determine if a full mental health evaluation is needed. If a patient (or parent/guardian) refuses the brief assessment, this should be treated as an "against medical advice" (AMA) discharge.**
    - Alert physician or clinician responsible for patient's care.

Provide resources to all patients

- 24/7 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, 988
- 24/7 Crisis Text Line: Text "HOME" to 741741

MUSKEGON COUNTY
Medical Control Authority

SMART EMS Medical Clearance Form

	No*	Yes
Suspect <u>New Onset</u> Psychiatric Condition?	1	
Medical Conditions that Indicate Need for ED Tratment?	2	
Diabetes (BGL less than 60 or greater than 250)		
Possibility of pregnancy (age 12-50)		
Other medical/trauma complaints that require ED treatment		
Abnormal:	3	
Vital Signs?		
Temp: greater than 38.0°C (100.4°F)		
HR: less than 50 or greater than 110		
BP: less than 100 systolic or greater than 180/110 (2 consecutive readings 15 min apart)		
RR: less than 8 or greater than 22		
O_2 Sat: less than 95% on room air		
Mental Status?		
Cannot answer name, month/year and location (minimum A/O x 3)		
If clinically intoxicated, HII score 4 or more?		
Physical Exam findings requiring ED evaluation?		
Risky Presentation?	4	
Age less than 12 or greater than 55		
Possibility of medication ingestion (screen all suicidal patients)		
Eating disorders		
Potential for alcohol withdrawal (daily use equal to or greater than 2 weeks)		
Ill-appearing, significant injury, prolonged struggle or “found down”		
Therapeutic Levels Needed (is the patient prescribed any of the medications below)?	5	
Phenytoin		
Valproic acid		
Lithium		
Digoxin		
Warfarin (INR)		

If ALL five SMART categories are checked “NO” then the patient is likely to not benefit from evaluation or treatment at an emergency department.

If ANY category is checked “YES” then the patient should be transported to an emergency department for further evaluation/treatment.

DATE: _____ TIME: _____ COMPLETED BY: _____ _____

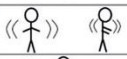
PRINT SIGNATURE

Hack's Impairment Index (HII Score)

Time	0)	1)	2)	3)	4)
Gross Motor Function					
Unable to cooperate; cannot sit up	4	4	4	4	4
Can sit up, but unsteady	3	3	3	3	3
Can sit up steadily	2	2	2	2	2
Can stand and walk, but unsteady	1	1	1	1	1
Can stand and walk steadily	0	0	0	0	0
Mentation and Speech					
Unable to cooperate; unintelligible speech/moans	4	4	4	4	4
Slurred speech; does not make sense	3	3	3	3	3
Slurred speech; answers some questions	2	2	2	2	2
Imperfect speech; answers most questions	1	1	1	1	1
Baseline speech; lucid and appropriate	0	0	0	0	0
Tracing Curve					
Unable to participate	4	4	4	4	4
Makes mark on paper	3	3	3	3	3
Traces mostly outside of the line	2	2	2	2	2
Traces mostly inside the line	1	1	1	1	1
Traces curve perfectly	0	0	0	0	0
Nystagmus					
Unable to participate	4	4	4	4	4
Profound nystagmus / can't follow finger with eyes	3	3	3	3	3
Moderate nystagmus/follows finger for short distance only	2	2	2	2	2
Minimal nystagmus/follows finger with eyes whole time	1	1	1	1	1
No nystagmus/accurately touches targets	0	0	0	0	0
Finger to Nose Testing					
Unable to participate	4	4	4	4	4
Grossly unsteady/misses targets	3	3	3	3	3
Unsteady and inaccurate/barley touches targets	2	2	2	2	2
Steady/touches targets, but inaccurate	1	1	1	1	1
Steady/accurately touches targets	0	0	0	0	0
Total Score					
Healthcare Provider Initials					

Scoring Reference

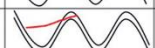
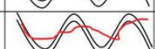
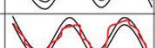
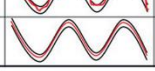
Gross Motor Function

Unable to cooperate; cannot sit up		4
Can sit up, but is unsteady		3
Can sit up and is steady, but cannot stand		2
Can stand or walk, but is unsteady		1
Can stand and walk and is steady		0

Mentation and Speech

Unable to cooperate; unintelligible speech or only moans	4
Slurred speech; does not make sense	3
Slurred speech; answers few questions appropriately	2
Imperfect speech; answers most questions appropriately	1
Normal or Baseline speech; Conversive and appropriate	0

Tracing Curve

Unable to participate		4
Makes mark on paper		3
Traces mostly out side of line		2
Traces mostly inside lines		1
Traces curve perfectly		0

Nystagmus

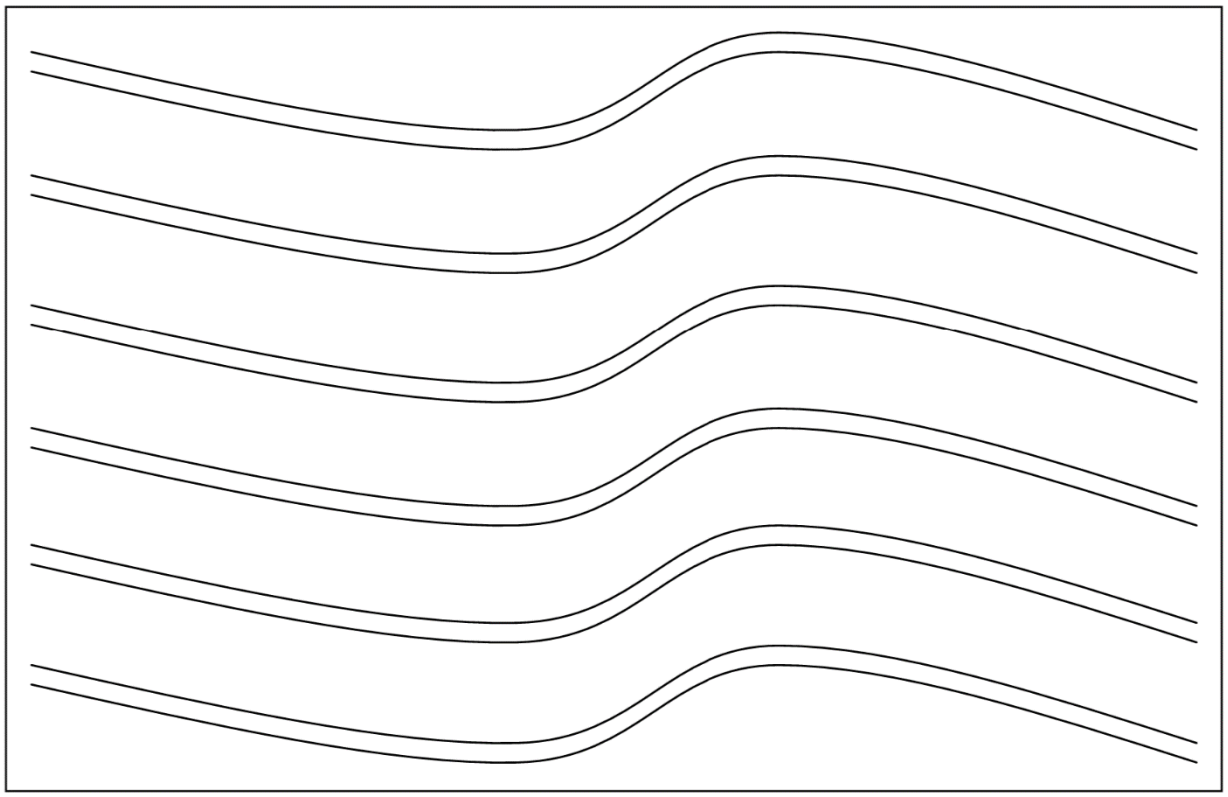
Unable to participate		4
Profound nystagmus; unable to follow finger with eyes		3
Moderate nystagmus; only follows finger with eyes for short distance		2
Minimal nystagmus; follows finger with eyes whole time		1
No nystagmus; Follows finger with eyes whole time		0

Finger to Nose Testing

Unable to participate		4
Grossly unsteady; Misses finger to target		3
Unsteady; Inaccurate/barely touches target		2
Steady; Inaccurate but touches target		1
Steady; Accurate finger to target		0

Tracing Curve

Time:



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Protocols

Medications

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9.21R	Diltiazem
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9.23R	Epinephrine
9.24R	Fentanyl
9.25R	Glucagon
9.26R	Hydroxocobalamin
9.27R	Ibuprofen
9.28R	Ipratropium Bromide (Atrovent)
9.29R	Ketamine
9.30R	Ketoralac (Toradol)
9.31R	Lidocaine
9.32R	Magnesium Sulfate
9.33R	Methylprednisolone
9.34R	Midazolam (Versed)
9.35R	Morphine
9.36R	Naloxone (Narcan)

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services | Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS and Systems of Care

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Protocols

Protocol Number **Protocol Name**

Medications

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9.37R	Nitroglycerin
9.38R	Onadasetron (Zofran)
9.39R	Pralidoxime
9.40R	Prednisone
9.41R	Sodium Bicarbonate
9.42R	Racepinephrine
9.43R	Tetracaine
9.44R	Tranexamic Acid (TXA)
9.45R	Verapamil

Medication Administration

Information:

EMS providers preparing to administer medications in the out of hospital setting should review and/or recite the "6 Rights" prior to administering any medication to a patient. While all 6 elements are important, In the out of hospital setting, special attention should be paid to the right medication, right dose, and right route - as these are frequently the areas of error in the EMS environment. In addition, EMS providers should ensure the patient is informed as to what medications they are receiving and afford an opportunity for the patient to refuse. Lastly, documentation is essential so that medications administered in the out of hospital setting become part of the patient's clinical medical record. By following the "6 Rights" of medication administration, EMS providers will significantly decrease the potential and number of errors associated with medication administration.

Definitions:

I. Medication: Any pharmacological intervention used to treat, prevent, or reduce signs and symptoms of diseases, disorders, and/or traumatic injuries.

II. Medication administration routes include the following: Intramuscular, Intravenous, Intraosseous, Oral, Buccal, Rectal, Inhaled, and Subcutaneous.

Procedure:

I. Prior to the administration of any medication ensure the following are reviewed and/or verbalized by at least two providers – if available (checked, and double checked):
   A. 6 Rights of Medication Administration –
      1. Right Patient
      2. Right Dose
      3. Right Medication (including indication)
      4. Right Route
      5. Right Time
      6. Right Documentation (including response)

II. Calculating medications when given a dosage range and a per kg dose:
   A. Calculate weight in kilos and multiply by the prescribed dosage (e.g. - mg/kg)
   B. The resultant dose should be less than the maximum single dose.
      1. In adults, for ease of administration, doses may be rounded to the nearest whole number within the range for those calculated doses at or above 1 dosage unit, or to the nearest tenth for those below 1 dosage unit (examples: 1.2 mg rounded to 1 mg, and 0.26mg rounded to 0.3mg). That calculated and rounded dose may be given and repeated in timed intervals, as indicated for that medication, to the control of symptoms or maximum stated cumulative dose if symptom control is not previously achieved.
      2. For pediatric patients, utilize MI-MEDIC and a length-based tape for all medication calculations.

C. Pediatric patients will never be given a single or total dose that exceeds the maximum single or total adult dose.

III. Following administration of any medication
   A. Document all pertinent aspects of the medication administration including but not limited to medication name, dose, route, and time in an electronic patient care report.
   B. Obtain signature of prescriber (medical control physician or other qualified designee) per local medical control authority policy.

Intranasal Medication Administration:

Intranasal medication administration using an FDA approved and MCA authorized atomizing device as specified in applicable patient care protocols may be allowed for MFR per MCA selection.

MCA Approval for intranasal medication administration for MFR

(•) Yes
( ) No

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of MFR agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS

Procedure:

1. Select desired medication and determine dose per applicable protocol.).
2. Draw up appropriate dose (volume) of medication plus an additional 0.1 mL to account for device dead space.
3. Attach atomizing device to syringe.
4. Use one hand to support back of patient's head as needed.
5. Place tip of atomizing device snuggly against nostril aiming slightly upward and outward. Administration angle should be approximately 45°.
6. Rapidly administer one half of the dose of medication, briskly pushing plunger.
7. Repeat with other nostril delivering the remaining volume of medication.
8. Use the highest concentration available for the medication.
9. Note: Maximal dose per nostril is 1 mL

Nebulized Medication Administration

Nebulized medication administration using an FDA approved and MCA authorized atomizing device as specified in applicable patient care protocols may be allowed for EMT per MCA selection.

MCA Approval for nebulized medication administration by EMT

(●) Yes
( ) No

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the BLS agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS

Procedure:

1. Obtain vital signs and auscultate lung sounds.
2. Select desired medication and determine dose per applicable protocol.).
3. Place the appropriate volume of medication in the lower half of the nebulizer unit. Then screw the upper half of the unit in place.
4. Attach the nebulizer to the base of the T piece. Then attach the mouthpiece to the T piece or connect neb chamber to NRB mask.
5. Attach one end of the oxygen tubing to the base of the nebulizer and the other end of the oxygen tubing to the oxygen source.
6. Set the **oxygen** liter flow at 6 L/min.
7. Instruct the patient to breathe normally through the mouthpiece, taking a deep inspiration every 4 or 5 breaths.
8. Continue the treatment until all the medication has been delivered through the nebulizer. You may need to gently tap the reservoir once or twice during the treatment to re-disperse the medication.
9. Obtain and record another complete set of vital signs and lung sounds after completion of the treatment.

Pediatric Considerations

1. Infants and small children may not be able to use adult mouthpiece and may need to use blow-by or pediatric mask

NOTES:
MCL 333.17754 Section 1(C)) An electronic signature or other identifier that specifically identifies and authenticates the prescriber or his or her agent.

Medication Administration – Medication Cross Check Supplement

Purpose: The WMRMCC adopts the state *Medication Administration* protocol with the following additions.

I. Medication Cross-Check

A. The EMS Provider intending to administer a medication must verbally state to another person the intended medication name, concentration and intended dose, even if the person hearing cannot verify that the dose iscorrect.

B. The person providing verification should confirm that the label of the medication matches what is verbalized as being the name and concentration of the medication, when possible.

C. Reference materials are encouraged.

II. Documentation

A. Documentation of the cross-check shall be included in the chart for each medication administered.

B. Documentation of medication administration on the ePCR shall include the medication name, dose administered, administration time, route andjustification (protocol, on-line, on-scene order).

C. Document waste of controlled substances with witnesssignature

D. Medication effect should be documented

III. Medication Errors and nearmisses

A. In the event of a medication error, a report must be made to the agency supervisor and the receiving hospital with the transfer of patientcare.

B. All medication errors must be reported tothe Medical ControlAuthority

C. Medication errors and near misses must be reported via the website at www.wmrmcc.org under the
Submit a Report>Report a Medication Error or Near Miss link on the left.

D. Any “near miss”, where an error was almost made, must be reported to the agency supervisor and to the MCA; the web form should beused.

E. Any medication error which is reported immediately by the provider, except in cases of gross negligence or willful misconduct, shall not result in suspension or revocation of privileges. If discovered by the agency or medical control authority after the fact, no such exemption will be considered.

Medication Shortage

A. Definitions:

1. **Alternate Concentration** – same medication, different concentration, while volume may change, the delivered dose remains unchanged, dilution may be required (Epinephrine 1: 10,000 replaced using Epi 1: 1,000 with a 10mL diluent)
2. **Alternate Supplied Volume –** same medication, same concentration, standard volume is unavailable, the delivered dose and volume remain the same (Epi 1: 1,000, typically supplied in a 1mL vial replaced with Epi 1: 1,000 in a 10mL multi-dose vial due to shortage of the smaller vials)
3. **Alternate Supply/Type –** same medication, standard supply type is unavailable (preloads vs. vials), dosing remains unchanged (diphenhydramine 50mg/5mL preload is unavailable, replaced with diphenhydramine 50mg/5mL in a vial)
4. **Alternate Form** – same medication, different route such that identical dosing does not yield the same systemic concentration or effect (ondansetron 4mg vial unavailable, replaced with ondansetron 4mg ODT, option to repeat x 1 added to allow approximation of equivalent dosing)
5. **Alternate Medications** – medication other than the standard approved medication which accomplishes an acceptably similar effect as the medication it replaces (fentanyl 100mcg approved to replace morphine 10mg, dosing adjusted to obtain therapeutic equivalency)
6. **Missing Medication** – standard medication which is unavailable (amyl nitrite not available, acceptable alternative of Cyanokit is excessive in cost and size: alternate means to access treatment established – MEDDRUN)
7. **Outsourced medications** – Repackaged or manufactured by a 503 B compounding pharmacy in the same concentration and volume must have at least a 90-day expiration date.

B. Criteria:

1. Participating pharmacies be it at the individual MCA or at a wider regional level, shall establish and maintain a listing of the standard medications and supplies contained in drug bags or boxes supplied to life support agencies for the purposes of treating patients.
2. In the event of a medication shortages and the need for alternative dosing or medication substitutions, each MCA shall develop and enact a medication cross-check procedure, to which EMS personnel will be held accountable as a means to avoid medication errors
3. The participating pharmacy(ies), with MCA approval, shall enact policies/procedures which guide each of the following:
   A. Recognition of medication shortages and a means to report them to system participants.
   B. Pharmacy involvement in the investigation and designation of acceptable alternatives when shortages are identified
   C. An organized process by which participant pharmacies will enact the replacement or substitution

D. A documented means of visually identifying when an alternative medication or dosing has been placed into an EMS drug bag or box, or when a medication is missing and there is no substitute.
E. Additional equipment, which is needed to deliver the medication, must be included with the alternate dose.
F. A method for dissemination of information related to changes made to the participating pharmacy drug bags or boxes with a means of accounting for receipt of the notifications at the agency/pharmacy levels

C. Selection of Alternative Medications:

1. Alternative concentrations, alternative supply/type and alternative supplied volume may be approved at the MCA/participating pharmacy level without a change to protocol provided that the standard and approved alternate medications are documented in the required lists, by effective date or date range.
2. When more than one medication is available for MCA selection on a protocol and the selected medication is unavailable, the MCA is to submit the protocol with the other medication(s) selected.
3. Alternate form and alternate medications may be enacted as an emergency protocol according to statute and state approval, in the event of imminent shortage.
4. Non-standard medications, or those with no precedence of EMS use within Michigan must be submitted as new protocol submissions. The state may allow for expedited review in the event of imminent shortage of the medication being replaced.
5. If a missing medication will not be replaced, or an acceptable alternative is not found, a protocol or process should be developed or presented which addresses the potential inability to meet the existing protocol established standard of care.

D. MCA Responsibility:

1. Notify EMS Agencies of the utilization of alternate dosing, alternate medications or missing medications due to shortage in writing prior to their first potential exposure to the alternate dose or medication.
2. Written communication must include:
   a. Description of the change(s)
   b. Education on proper use, risk and dosing of medication
3. Communicate any special instruction for a particular shortage to all effected pharmacies and EMS services.

E. Agency Responsibility

1. Must post the written communication from the MCA and ensure that all providers that may have cause to use the medications are made aware of and are educated on proper use, risk and dosing of any new or replacement medication prior to their first potential exposure to the alternate dose or medication.

Personal Metered Dose Inhaler Use (MCA Optional Protocol)

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol.

Purpose: Nebulized respiratory treatments are preferred over MDI's. This protocol is to allow for the use of the patient's own prescribed Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) containing only albuterol, in place of nebulized albuterol administration by EMS personnel. This is to be used only in patients with **febrile respiratory symptoms**

A. To substitute administration of **albuterol 2.5 mg/3ml NS** nebulized with use of the patient's own prescribed MDI the following criteria MUST be met.
   1. A specific and applicable treatment protocol is being followed
   2. EMS provider administering patient prescribed MDI is MCA authorized to administer **albuterol 2.5 mg/3ml NS** nebulized within the treatment protocol

B. Indications
   1. Patients with febrile respiratory symptoms in need of bronchodilator treatment

C. Requirements
   1. Patient has a prescribed rescue Metered Dosed Inhaler (MDI) containing albuterol only
   2. MDI is prescribed to the patient (no one else)
   3. Medication is not expired
   3. MDI has a functioning spacer (preferred not required)

D. Procedure
   1. Assist patient in receiving four (4) puffs of their own rescue Albuterol Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI), with spacer, in place of each nebulized treatment of **albuterol 2.5 mg/3ml NS** as indicated in applicable treatment protocol.
   2. Use of a spacer is optimal. When no spacer is available, ensure that that patient breathes out completely before each puff in order to inhale as much medication as is possible.
   3. Do not use an MDI prescribed to another person.
   4. All MDI's should be brought to the hospital with the patient, if transported.

E. Directions for use an MDI with spacer (Figure 1)

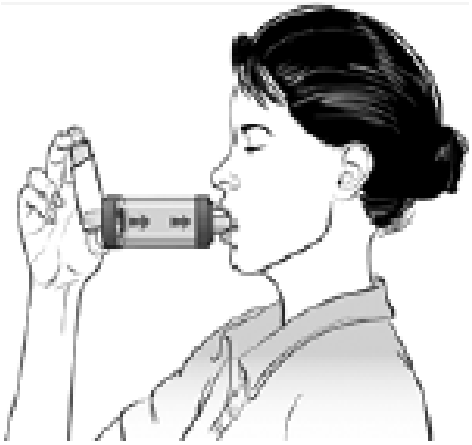

Figure 1

1. Remove the cap from the MDI and spacer. Shake well
2. Insert the MDI into the open end of the spacer (opposite the mouthpiece).
3. Place the mouthpiece of the spacer between the patient's teeth and have them seal their lips tightly around it.
4. Have the patient breathe out completely
5. Press the MDI canister once.
6. Have the patient breathe in slowly and completely through their mouth. If you hear a "horn-like" sound, they are breathing too quickly and need to slow down.
7. Have the patient hold their breath for 10 seconds (count to 10 slowly) to allow the medication to reach the airway of the lung.
8. Repeat the above steps for each puff.
9. Replace the cap on your MDI when finished.

EMS: Medication and IV Supply Requirements

I. Emergency medical service vehicles will be equipped with medication boxes and IV kits or supplies consistent with their licensure level and protocols.

II. The contents of the medication boxes are subject to inspection at any time by participating hospital pharmacy staff or by the medical control authority.

III. Medication boxes will be prepared by MCA participating hospital pharmacies prior to each patient use see **Pharmacy: Medication and IV Supply Requirements Protocol**.

- A. All medications will be obtained from an MCA participating pharmacy.
  - i. Oral glucose is the only medication that an agency may own and supply.
  - ii. Agencies must have an MCA approved process in place for manufacture recalls.

IV. IV kits may be prepared and sealed by MCA participating pharmacies or by delegated agencies per MCA approved procedure.

V. Licensed EMS personnel will assure that a proper seal is in place on medication boxes

VI. The ambulance agency and licensed EMS personnel are responsible for the security of the medications and supplies.

VII. Medication boxes and IV supplies shall be locked and secured in the EMS vehicle, except when required for patient care. Each agency will have a MCA approved procedure in place to ensure controlled access to the medication boxes and IV supplies.

VIII. Licensed EMS personnel will include the following MCA approved documentation when returning medication boxes (and IV supplies if applicable) to a secure location for pharmacy exchange.

- A. All medications used and/or wasted from the medication box (and IV supplies if applicable)
- B. Physician, PA or NP signature for controlled substances administered.
- C. Witness signature for controlled substance waste
  - i. Whenever controlled substances are used from a medication box, any unused or contaminated medication must be wasted in the presence of a witness that is a licensed healthcare professional that is authorized by the receiving facility to sign for wasted controlled substances.
- D. MCAs will determine procedures and requirements for EPCR signatures

IX. Opened syringes, needles, and any broken glass ampules will be properly disposed of and not left in the medication box. It is the responsibility of the licensed EMS personnel to clean any blood or body fluids from the inside of the medication box before it is returned to the pharmacy.

X. If EMS personnel or agency discover a discrepancy in medication box contents, they shall contact the last pharmacy which had possession of the box and mutually resolve the discrepancy.

A. Upon resolution, the agency shall submit a report to the medical control authority documenting the circumstances and the resolution. A copy of the report will also be sent to the pharmacy by the agency.

B. Discrepancies that cannot be resolved between the pharmacy and agency will immediately be forwarded to the medical control authority for investigation.

Pharmacy and MCA: Medication and IV Supply Requirements

Roles

1. Pharmacies operated within the member hospitals, member Free Standing Emergency Departments, and member outpatient surgical centers of the medical control authority and participate in the medication exchange system established by this protocol are considered MCA participating pharmacies and shall be referred to as 'pharmacies' for this protocol.
2. The MCA participating pharmacy is responsible for ensuring that re-stocked EMS medication boxes (and if applicable, IV supplies) are available to EMS units 24/7 who bring a box for replacement. The Administrative Rules of the Michigan Board of Pharmacy (R 338.486)(4)(c) require that "The pharmacist shall routinely inspect these medications and, after use, shall verify the contents and replace the medications as necessary".
3. The Director of Pharmacy at each MCA participating pharmacy is responsible for assuring compliance with this protocol.

Responsibilities

1. Medication box refers to the boxes and additional packs (if MCA approved) that contain medications required to fulfill the care outlined in the MCA approved protocols.
    a. All medications in approved protocols must be supplied in correct dosages, concentrations, and quantities to fulfill the MCA approved protocols.
    b. All medications carried must have a corresponding protocol for use.
    c. Medication boxes must be provided per licensure level, containing only medications that are MCA approved for that licensure level to administer
2. Medication box contents remain the property of the MCA participating pharmacy. The MCA participating pharmacy will manage their respective inventory for restocking medication boxes (and if applicable, IV supplies).
    a. Unless addressed by approved protocol, all medications (including over the counter medications) must be obtained from an MCA recognized participating pharmacy.
    b. Oral Glucose is the only medication an agency may own and supply
3. The medication box itself is owned by the entity that purchased it and entered it into the system (i.e., EMS agency, MCA, hospital, etc.).
4. The medical control authority will maintain a list of the medication box numbers currently "in service", and will assign new medication box numbers, as needed.
5. The pharmacy will Include in each box an MCA approved document(s) that state the inventory of the box, allow for usage and waste documentation, and required signatures (narcotic administration, narcotic waste).
6. IV kits may be prepared and sealed by MCA participating pharmacies or by delegated agencies per MCA approved procedure.
7. The pharmacy will upon issuing or refilling a box assure the following are in place:

a. Label/Relabel the medication box/pack with a pharmacy label which contain, at minimum.
    i. The hospital name
    ii. The name or initials of the pharmacist checking the box
    iii. The date the box was restocked and checked.
    iv. The expiration date of the first medication to expire in the box (this date must be at least three months from the date the box is being restocked and checked).
    v. The tag number of the locks assigned to the box.
b. Attach to the exterior of the box a notification regarding any changes to contents of the medication box that deviates from the standard inventory list of contents.
c. Assure the box is sealed and secured.

8. The contents of the medication box are subject to inspection at any time by the medical control authority and/or pharmacy.
9. A current schematic or inventory list of the medication box (including concentrations and quantities) shall be submitted to the MCA by the pharmacy.

    The MCA is responsible for assuring that MDHHS has a current schematic or inventory list.

10. The pharmacy will be responsible for establishing requirements for EMS units to obtain or replace IV supplies (if applicable).
11. The pharmacy is responsible for providing a 24/7 accessible, secure environment for obtaining restocked medication boxes (and IV supplies if applicable) and returning of used medication boxes unless otherwise established by the MCA.
12. Upon receiving a used medication box from an EMS service, the pharmacy will:
    a. Check to assure that the box is properly sealed and contains documentation that includes:
        i. All medications used and/or wasted from the medication box (and IV supplies if applicable).
        ii. Physician, PA or NP signature for controlled substances administered.
        iii. Witness signature for controlled substance wasted
    b. Replace the used contents of the medication box (including IV supplies if applicable) and verify that all supplies and medications listed on the medical control authority medication box inventory form are present.
13. If a discrepancy is found by the pharmacy, the pharmacy shall contact the agency with last possession of the medication box/pack and mutually resolve the discrepancy.
    a. Upon resolution, the pharmacy shall submit a report to the medical control authority documenting the circumstances and resolution. A copy of the report will also be sent to the agency by the pharmacy.
    b. Discrepancies that cannot be resolved between the pharmacy and agency will immediately be forwarded by the pharmacy to the medical control authority for investigation

Epinephrine Auto-Injector Procedure

Aliases: Epi-Pen ®

Purpose: To outline the use and resupply of epinephrine auto-injector/pediatric epinephrine auto-injector by authorized prehospital providers for life-threatening anaphylaxis and respiratory emergencies as outlined in applicable treatment protocols Providers must be licensed at or above the Emergency Medical Technician level unless otherwise specified by MCA selection. .

MCA Approval of **Epinephrine Auto-injector** for Select MFR Agencies

■ YES ☐ NO

MCAs will be responsible for maintaining a roster of the agencies choosing to participate and will submit roster to MDHHS

1. **Indications**
   - A. Life-threatening allergic/anaphylactic and respiratory emergencies
   - B. Use is outlined in applicable treatment protocol
2. **Contraindications**
   - A. No absolute contraindications to life-threatening allergic/anaphylactic emergencies as described in applicable treatment protocols.
3. **Cautions**
   - A. Use with caution in patients with heart disease, high blood pressure, and stroke.
   - B. Contact Medical Control if child appears to weigh less than 10 kg (approx. 20 lbs.) prior to administration if possible.
4. **Technique**
   - A. **Epinephrine auto-injector** is an auto-injector that injects medication into the intramuscular tissue when the device is pushed against the skin. Injection is to be done at the anterolateral portion of the thigh.
   - B. Dosing:
     - i. **Epinephrine auto-injector** (0.3 mg) is used for patients weighing over 30 kg (approx. 60 lbs.)
     - ii. **Pediatric epinephrine auto-injector** (0.15 mg) is used for patients weighing between 10-30 kg (approx.20-60 lbs.)
     - iii. Contact Medical Control if child appears to weigh less than 10 kg (approx. 20 lbs.), prior to **pediatric epinephrine auto-injector** administration, if possible
   - C. Instructions for use are pictured on the side of each auto-injector.
   - D. The auto-injector must be held in place for ten (10) seconds once the needle injects into the thigh.

5. **Documentation**
   A. EMS providers will document any changes in the patient's condition and report those changes to on-line medical control.
   B. Complete the Epinephrine Auto-injector Utilization Form as required by MCA.
6. **Accountability**
   A. **Epinephrine auto-injectors** will be stored in a secured compartment in a temperature-controlled area of the EMS vehicle.
   B. **Epinephrine auto-injectors** must be restocked at the pharmacy or through other Medical Control approved process in conformity with current pharmacy laws and the public health code. Utilization forms must be completed for each use.

Epinephrine auto-injector Utilization Form
(To be used by Hospital)

Drug	Standard	Quantity	Count	Exp. Date
Epinephrine auto-injector	0.3 mg	1	_____	_____
Pediatric Epinephrine auto-injector	0.15 mg	1	_____	_____

Run Date _____

Patient Name _____

Physician _____

EMT or MFR _____

Receiving Hospital _____

Naloxone Leave Behind Medication Kit Contents and Distribution Procedure (MCA OPTIONAL)

☐ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol.

I. Medications and supplies for naloxone kits will be supplied by participating pharmacies or the MCA
II. Assembly, labeling, and access to kits will be done according to the **Pharmacy, Drug Box and IV Supply Exchange Procedure.**
III. Overdose Medication Kit Contents List

Medication / Item	Concentration	Packaging	Quantity
Naloxone (Narcan)	4mg / spray	Nasal Spray	1
MDHHS Safety Advice for Patient and Family Members Card			1
Resuscitation Face shield*			1* *(MCA Optional)
Replacement Form			1
Local Treatment Resources Form			1

IV. Procedure
A. Each participating EMS Agency will stock each of its licensed vehicles with 2 Naloxone Medication Kits. After deployment, the naloxone medication kit will be replaced within 24 hours at the assigned stocking hospital pharmacy.
B. Kits will be stored on the EMS vehicle in a secure way, not accessible to the public.
C. Deployment of a Naloxone Medication Kit will be documented the patient care record and uploaded to the Michigan EMS Information System.
D. The replacement/use form will be completed and returned to the designated hospital pharmacy for dispensing of a replacement Naloxone Kit.

MEDICATIONS (General)

A medication reference protocol (9-R series) is only applicable when used in conjunction with an MCA approved treatment protocol.

Medication Reference Protocols do not address licensure level, pre/post radio requirements, or other medications/procedures/assessments that may be required between initial dose and subsequent doses.

Medication Reference Protocols apply to the Michigan standardized EMS protocol suite Sections 1-10; therefore indications/contraindications are aligned with protocol restrictions (such as allowable age for administration) and may be more confining than the actual indications/contraindications of the medication.

Age:

1. Adult: patient > 14 years of age (will appear as "Adult" in the 9R series without age explanation)
2. Pediatric: patient ≤ 14 years of age (will appear as "Pediatric" in the 9R series without age explanation)
3. A medication with an age restrictions/considerations will be expressed as such in the 9R series.

Indications:

1. Indication(s) listed are in conjunction with protocols, there may be other uses for which EMS is not authorized to use a medication.

Contraindications:

1. Hypersensitivity to a medication is a contraindication to that medication. This applies to ALL medications and will not be restated on individual medication protocols.

Order of Operation

1. Adult (patients > 14 years of age):
    a. Indications for medication use
        i. Protocol (Sections 1-8,10)
        ii. Medication Protocols (Section 9-9R)
    b. Dosing
        i. Protocols (Sections 1-8,10)
        ii. Medication Protocols (Section 9-9R)
2. Pediatric (patients ≤ 14 years of age)
    a. Indications for medication use
        i. Protocol (Sections 1-8,10)
        ii. Medication Protocols (Section 9-9R)

b. Dosing
   i. MI MEDIC cards
   ii. Treatment and/or Procedure Protocol (Sections 1-8, 10)
   iii. Medication Protocols (Section 9-9R)

Acetaminophen

Pharmacological Category: Analgesic, Nonopioid

Routes: PO

Indications:
1. Fever
2. Mild pain

Contraindications:
1. Known severe acute liver disease

Precautions:
1. Has received acetaminophen (I.e., Tylenol) or any medication containing acetaminophen (e.g., cold medication) in last four (4) hours.
2. Patient must be alert enough to take PO medication.

Expected effects:
1. Fever reduction
2. Pain relief

Side effects:
1. Nausea/vomiting

Notes:
1. Children < 60 days old require a documented rectal temperature (including time temperature obtained) prior to acetaminophen administration.

Dosing: ADULT FEVER
Indication: Fever
Adults administer: (per MCA selection)
1. Acetaminophen 500 mg PO

Dosing: PEDIATRIC FEVER
Indication: Fever
Pediatrics administer:
1. According to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer using dosing chart below.

Dosing: PAIN MANAGEMENT
Indication: Mild Pain
Adults administer:
1. Acetaminophen 500 mg PO

Pediatrics administer:

1. According to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available use dosing chart below.

Children's Acetaminophen Elixir Dosing Table		
Child's Weight	Child's Age	**Acetaminophen** 160 mg/5mL
3-5 kg (6-12 lbs.)	0-2 mos.	1.25 mL (40 mg)
6-7 kg (13-16 lbs.)	3-6 mos.	3 mL (96 mg)
8-9 kg (17-20 lbs.)	7-10 mos.	4 mL (128 mg)
10-11 kg (21-25 lbs.)	11-18 mos.	5 mL (160 mg)
12-14 kg (26-31 lbs.)	19 mos.-35 mos.	6 mL (192 mg)
15-18 kg (32-40 lbs.)	3-4 yrs.	7 mL (224 mg)
19-23 kg (41-51 lbs.)	5-6 yrs.	9 mL (288 mg)
24-29 kg (52-64 lbs.)	7-9 yrs.	12 mL (384 mg)
30-36 kg (65-79 lbs.)	10-14 yrs.	15 mL (480 mg)

Used in the Following Protocols
Adult Fever (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Pediatric Fever (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)
Pain Management (Section 7 Procedures)

Adenosine

Pharmacological Category: Antiarrhythmic Agent, Miscellaneous; Diagnostic Agent

Routes: IV rapid push

Indications:
1. Stable but symptomatic supraventricular tachycardia that is a regular and narrow rhythm (i.e., SVT, A-Flutter) that does not convert with approved vagal maneuver.

Contraindications:
1. Patients with diagnosed sinus node dysfunction (e.g., sick sinus syndrome, WPW syndrome) unless pacemaker is present and functioning
2. Patients with diagnosed or observed high-grade AV block (i.e., 2nd or 3rd degree heart block) unless pacemaker is present and functioning
3. Patients with diagnosed asthma

Precautions:
1. Be prepared for fluid resuscitation if required
2. Monitor for polymorphic V-Tach
3. Be prepared for full resuscitation efforts.

Expected effects:
1. Slowed conduction through the AV node
2. Conversion to NSR

Side effects:
1. Hypotension – may produce profound vasodilation
2. Flushing
3. Dyspnea
4. Light-headedness
5. Nausea
6. Feeling of impending doom
7. Seizures

Notes:
1. Use most proximal injection site
2. Follow immediately with NS flush
3. Record using cardiac monitor during and after administration

Dosing: TACHYCARDIA (Adult)
Indication: Symptomatic SVT
Adults administer:

1. Adenosine 6 mg rapid IV push followed immediately with 20 mL NS flush
2. If conversion does not occur, and the rhythm persists, administer adenosine 12 mg rapid IV push followed immediately with 20 mL NS flush

Dosing: PEDIATRIC TACHYCARDIA
Indication: Symptomatic SVT
Pediatrics administer:

1. According to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer:
   a. Adenosine 0.1 mg/kg (max dose 6 mg) rapid IV push immediately followed by 10 mL flush
   b. If conversion does not occur, and the rhythm persists administer 0.2 mg/kg ___ ___(max of 12 mg) rapid IV push immediately followed by 10 mL NS flush

Used in the Following Protocols
Tachycardia (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Pediatric Tachycardia (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)

Albuterol

Pharmacological Category: Beta-2 Agonist, Bronchodilator

Routes: Nebulized

Indications:
1. Bronchospasm (wheezing)
2. Known or suspected hyperkalemia resulting from a crush injury.

Expected effects:
1. Bronchodilation
2. Decreased respiratory work/effort

Dosing: RESPIRATORY DISTRESS (Adult)
PEDIATRIC RESPIRATORY DISTRESS
ANAPHYLAXIS/ALLERGIC REACTION
PULMONARY EDEMA/CARDIOGENIC SHOCK

Indication: Respiratory distress with wheezing
Adults administer:
1. Albuterol 2.5 mg/3mL NS nebulized

Pediatrics administer:
*Albuterol dosage is not weight/age based but it does appear on MI MEDIC
1. Albuterol 2.5 mg/3mL NS nebulized

Dosing: GENERAL CRUSH INJURY
Indication: Suspected hyperkalemia due to crush injury
Adults administer:
1. Albuterol 2.5 mg/3mL NS continuous nebulization to a maximum dose of 20 mg

Pediatrics administer:
* Albuterol dosage is not weight/age based but it does appear on MI MEDIC
1. Albuterol 2.5 mg/3mL NS continuous nebulization to a maximum dose of 20 mg

Note: A single responding unit is not expected to carry 20 mg (8 nebules) of albuterol for treatment of up to 20 mg in Crush Injury protocol. Dosage is a maximum if other resources (i.e., Haz Mat drug box, second drug box) are available.

Used in the Following Protocols
Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction (Section 1 General Treatment)
General Crush Injury (Section 2 Trauma and Environmental)
Respiratory Distress (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Pediatric Respiratory Distress (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)
Pulmonary Edema/Cardiogenic Shock (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)

Amiodarone

Pharmacological Category: Antiarrhythmic Agent

Routes: IV/IO

Indications:
1. Cardiac Arrest (V-Fib or pulseless V-Tach)
2. Tachycardiac that is stable but symptomatic (i.e., does not require immediate cardioversion)
    a. Rhythm is irregular and narrow (i.e., A-Fib/A-Flutter)
    b. Rhythm is regular with a wide QRS (i.e., V-Tach, SVT/A-Flutter with aberrancy)

Contraindications:
1. Cardiogenic Shock
2. Severe sinus node dysfunction
3. Bradycardia with syncope except with functioning artificial pacemaker

Expected effects:
1. Prolongs refractory period
2. Inhibits alpha and beta adrenergic stimulation

Side effects:
1. Prolonged QT
2. Vasodilation
3. Hypotension

Dosing: CARDIAC ARREST (Adult)
Indication: V-Fib/V-Tach
Adults administer:
1. Amiodarone 300 mg IV/IO (May repeat once 150 mg IV/IO)

Dosing: TACHYCARDIA (Adult)
Indication: Irregular Narrow rhythm (i.e., A-Fib/A-Flutter) or Regular Wide QRS rhythm (i.e., V-Tach, SVT/A-Flutter with aberrancy):
Adults administer:
1. Amiodarone 150 mg IV over 10 minutes

Indication: Suspected V-Tach
Adults administer:
1. Amiodarone 150 mg IV over 10 minutes as needed to a maximum of 450 mg

Dosing: PEDS CARDIAC ARREST
Indication: V-Fib/V-Tach
Pediatrics administer:

1. According to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer:
    a. Amiodarone 5 mg/kg (max single dose 300 mg) IV/IO. May repeat twice. Do not exceed 450 mg total

Dosing: PEDS TACHYCARDIA
Indication: Unstable Regular, Wide Complex Tachycardia
Pediatrics administer:

1. According to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer:
    a. Amiodarone 5 mg/kg (max single dose 300 mg) IV/IO Administer over 10 minutes. May repeat twice. Do not exceed 450 mg total IV/IO
    b. MI MEDIC includes amiodarone for shock resistant V-fib. The dosage is the same for unstable wide complex tachycardia (with a pulse), administer over 10 minutes.

Used in the Following Protocols
General Cardiac Arrest (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Tachycardia (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Pediatric Cardiac Arrest – General (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)
Pediatric Tachycardia (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)

Aspirin

Pharmacological Category: Analgesic, Nonopioid; Antiplatelet Agent; Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug (NSAID), Oral; Salicylate

Routes: PO

Indications:
1. Suspected cardiac chest pain
2. Suspected myocardial infarction

Contraindications:
1. Hypersensitivity to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatories

Dosing: CHEST PAIN/ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME
Indication: Cardiac chest pain/acute coronary syndrome
Adults administer:
1. Aspirin up to 325 mg PO (chew and swallow). If no aspirin taken or suspected insufficient dose taken since the onset of chest pain, administer additional aspirin to achieve a total dose of up to 325 mg.

Used in the Following Protocols
Chest Pain/Acute Coronary Syndrome (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)

Atropine

Pharmacological Category: Anticholinergic Agent; Antidote; Antispasmodic Agent, Gastrointestinal

Routes: IV/IO

Indications:
1. Severe symptomatic bradycardia
2. Exposure to organophosphates or other nerve agents when Nerve Agent (NA) Antidote Kit is not available.

Expected effects:
1. Increased heart rate
2. Dilated pupils

Note: For Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure, when NA Antidote kit is not available, pralidoxime should also be administered in conjunction with atropine when available.

Dosing: CRASHING ADULT/IMPENDING ARREST
Indication: Bradycardia
Adults administer:
1. Atropine 1 mg IV/IO

Dosing: ADULT BRADYCARDIA
Indication: Bradycardia
Adults administer:
1. Atropine 1 mg IV/IO rapid push repeating every 3-5 minutes to a total dose of 3 mg

Dosing: PEDIATRIC BRADYCARDIA
Indication: Bradycardia
Pediatrics administer:
1. According to MI MEDIC Cards
2. If MI MEDIC Cards are not available administer:
    a. Atropine 0.02 mg/kg IV/IO (minimum dose 0.1 mg, maximum single dose 0.5 mg). May repeat once in 5 minutes, if effective.

Dosing: NERVE AGENT/ORGANOPHOSPHATE PESTICIDE EXPOSURE
Indication: Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure when NA Antidote Kit is not available. See chart below for number of NA kits required based on age and symptoms.
Adults administer:
1. Atropine 2 mg IM/IV for every 1 NA kit that is required.

Pediatrics administer:

1. According to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available refer to CHART A below for atropine dosage.
3. Refer to CHART B below and administer 2 mg atropine IV/IM for every one NA Antidote kit required.

CHART A

Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Antidotes/Countermeasures

Weight	Age	Duodote[1] Mod-Severe Sxs	Atropen[2] (1 mg) Mod-Severe Sxs	Atropine Dose (0.1 mg/kg) IM/IV/IO	Atropine Vial[2] (1 mg/mL)	Cardiac Atropine[2,3] (1 mg/10 mL)	Midazolam[4] (10 mg/2 mL) IM/IV/IO
3-5 kg (6-11 lbs)	**0-2 months**	**1**	**1**	**0.4 mg**	**0.4 mL**	**4 mL**	**0.1 mL**
6-7 kg (13-16 lbs)	**3-6 months**	**1**	**1**	**0.7 mg**	**0.7 mL**	**7 mL**	**0.2 mL**
8-9 kg (17-20 lbs)	**7-10 months**	**1**	**1**	**0.9 mg**	**0.9 mL**	**9 mL**	**0.2 mL**
10-11 (21-25 lbs)	**11-18 months**	**1**	**1**	**1 mg**	**1 mL**	**10 mL**	**0.2 mL**
12-14 kg (26-31 lbs)	**19-35 months**	**1**	**2**	**1.3 mg**	**1.3 mL**	**13 mL**	**0.25 mL**
15-18 kg (32-40 lbs)	**3-4 years**	**1**	**2**	**1.6 mg**	**1.6 mL**	**16 mL**	**0.3 mL**
19-23 kg (41-51)	**5-6 years**	**1**	**2**	**2 mg**	**2 mL**	**20 mL**	**0.4 mL**
24-29 kg (52-64)	**7-9 years**	**2**	**3**	**2.6 mg**	**2.6 mL**	**26 mL**	**0.5 mL**
30-36 kg (65-79 lbs)	**10-14 years**	**2**	**3**	**3.3 mg**	**3.3 mL**	**33 mL**	**0.6 mL**
Adult	**>14 years**	**2 to 3**	**4 to 6**	**4 to 6 mg**	**4 to 6 mL**	**40-60 mL**	**2 mL**

[1]Preferred initial autoinjector, [2]May Repeat atropine every 5 minutes until airway secretions decrease (6 mg maximum), [3]Not available in MEDDRUN, [4]Patients with severe symptoms should receive midazolam even if not obviously seizing

CHART B

	Clinical Findings	Signs/Symptoms	Required Conditions	NA Kits To Be Delivered
SELF-RESCUE	**Threshold Symptoms**	• Dim vision • Increased tearing • Runny nose • Nausea/vomiting • Abdominal cramps • Shortness of breath	Threshold Symptoms *-and-* Positive evidence of nerve agent or OPP on site Medical Control Order	1 NA Kit (self-rescue)
ADULT PATIENT > 8 years of age	**Mild Symptoms and Signs**	• Increased tearing • Increased salivation • Dim Vision • Runny nose • Sweating • Nausea/vomiting • Abdominal cramps • Diarrhea	Medical Control Order	1 NA Kit
	Moderate Symptoms and Signs	• Constricted pupils • Difficulty breathing • Severe vomiting	Constricted Pupils	2 NA Kits
	Severe Signs	• Constricted pupils • Unconsciousness • Seizures • Severe difficulty breathing	Constricted Pupils	3 NA Kits (If 3 NA Kits are used, administer 1st dose of available benzodiazepine)

	Clinical Findings	Signs/Symptoms	Required Conditions	NA Kits To Be Delivered
PEDIATRIC < 8 years of age	**Pediatric Patient with Non-Severe Signs/Symptoms**	• *Mild or moderate symptoms as above*	Threshold Symptoms *-and-* Positive evidence of nerve agent or OPP on site Medical Control Order	1 NA Kit
	Pediatric Patient with Severe Signs/Symptoms	• Constricted pupils • Unconsciousness • Seizures • Severe difficulty breathing	Severe breathing difficulty Weakness	1 NA Kit

Used in the Following Protocols
Crashing Adult/Impending Arrest (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Bradycardia (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Pediatric Bradycardia (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)
Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure (Section 10 Special Operations)

Calcium Chloride

Pharmacological Category: Calcium Salt; Electrolyte Supplement, Parenteral

Routes: IV/IO

Indications:
1. Cardiac arrest in the renal failure patient
2. Calcium channel blocker toxicity
3. Crush Injury with suspected hyperkalemia

Precautions:
1. Use with caution in patients on digoxin; hypercalcemia may precipitate cardiac arrhythmias.
2. Calcium chloride is not compatible with sodium bicarbonate, flush IV line between medications.

Expected effects:
1. Increased force of myocardial contraction
2. Rise in arterial pressure

Note: If given in a line that infiltrated, calcium chloride administration may cause skin sloughing.

Dosing: GENERAL CRUSH INJURY

Indication: Suspected hyperkalemia (peaked T waves, widened QRS, hypotension)

Adults administer:
1. Calcium chloride 1 gm slow IVP over 5 minutes

Pediatrics administer:
1. According to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC Cards are not available administer:
    a. Calcium chloride 20 mg/kg slow IVP over 5 minutes. Max dose 1 gm

Dosing: POISONING/OVERDOSE/ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE

Indication: Symptomatic calcium channel blocker overdose

Adults administer:
1. Calcium chloride 1 gm IV

Pediatrics administer:
1. According to MI MEDIC Cards
2. If MI MEDIC Cards are not available administer:
    a. Calcium chloride 20 mg/kg IV. Max dose 1 gm.

Dosing: GENERAL CARDIAC ARREST (Adult)

Indication: known or highly suspected hyperkalemia (e.g., dialysis patient, EKG changes)

Adults administer:
1. Calcium chloride (10%) 1 gm/10 mL IV/IO

Dosing: PEDIATRIC CARDIAC ARREST

Indication: hyperkalemia (renal failure)

Pediatrics administer:
1. According to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer:
    a. Calcium chloride (10%) 20 mg/kg (0.2 mL/kg). Max single dose 1 gm

Used in the Following Protocols
General Crush Injury (Section 2 Trauma and Environmental)
Poisoning/Overdose/Environmental Exposure (Section 2 Trauma and Environmental)
General Cardiac Arrest (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Pediatric Cardiac Arrest – General (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)

Cefazolin

Pharmacological Category: Antibiotic, Cephalosporin (First Generation)

Routes: IV/IO

Indications:
1. **Open fractures**
2. Partial/complete amputations
3. Major soft tissue injures (e.g., mangled extremity)

Contraindications:
1. Infusion <7 years of age (volume for infusion is larger than allowable fluid bolus).

Notes:
Slow IV push dilution of cefazolin
1. Dilute 2 gm cefazolin with 20 mL NS
    a. Inject two 10 mL flushes into one 2 gm vial of cefazolin
    OR
    b. Inject one 10 mL flush into each 1 gm vial of cefazolin.
2. Resulting concentration is 100 mg/mL

Infusion dilution of cefazolin
1. Add cefazolin dosage (slow IV push dilution) to 100 mL bag of NS
    a. Adults: add 20 mL (2 gm diluted) to 100 mL bag of NS
    b. Pediatrics > 7 years of age: volume of diluted cefazolin added to 100 mL of NS will be calculated weight-based dosage.

Dosing: SOFT TISSUE AND ORTHOPEDIC INJURIES
Indication: Partial/complete amputation, major soft tissue injures (e.g., mangled extremity) and open fractures.
Adults administer:
1. Cefazolin 2 gm (slow IV push dilution), slow IVP over 3-5 minutes
    OR
2. Cefazolin Infusion: 2 gm (slow IV push dilution) added to a 100 mL bag of NS. Infuse over 15-30 minutes.

Pediatrics
1. Pediatrics slow IVP cefazolin administer:
    a. Cefazolin (slow IV push dilution) according to MI MEDIC cards.
        i. . If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Cefazolin (slow IV push dilution) 30 mg/kg slow IVP over 3-5 minutes. Maximum dose 2 gm.
        OR
    2. Pediatrics ≥ 7 years of age infusion of cefazolin administer:

a. Cefazolin infusion according to MI MEDIC cards
   a. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer cefazolin (slow IV push dilution) 30 mg/kg added to 100 mL bag of NS. Max dose 2 gms. Infuse over 15-30 minutes.

Used in the Following Protocols
Soft Tissue and Orthopedic Injuries (Section 2 Trauma and Environmental)

Ceftriaxone

Pharmacological Category: Antibiotic, Cephalosporin (Third Generation)

Indications:
1. Open fractures
2. Partial/complete amputations
3. Major soft tissue injuries (e.g., mangled extremity).

Contraindications:
1. Patients ≤ 2 months old (any administration of ceftriaxone)
2. Infusion <7 years of age (volume for infusion is larger than allowable fluid bolus).
3. Allergies to cefepime (Maxipime) or cefotaxime (Claforan)

Side effects:
1. Rapid administration can result in tachycardia, restlessness, diaphoresis, and palpitations, pain at injection site.

Notes:
Slow IV push dilution of ceftriaxone
1. Dilute 2 gm ceftriaxone with 20 mL NS:
    a. Inject two 10 mL flushes into one 2 gm vial of ceftriaxone
    OR
    b. Inject one 10 mL flush into each 1 gm vial of ceftriaxone.
2. Resulting concentration is 100 mg/mL

Infusion dilution of ceftriaxone
1. Add ceftriaxone dosage (slow IV push dilution) to 100 mL bag of NS:
    a. Adults: add 20 mL (2 gm of slow IV push dilution) to 100 mL bag of NS
    b. Pediatrics > 7 years of age: volume of diluted ceftriaxone added to 100 mL bag of NS will be calculated weight-based dosage.

Dosing: SOFT TISSUE AND ORTHOPEDIC INJURIES
Indication: Partial/complete amputations, major soft tissue injuries (e.g., mangled extremity) and open fractures.
Adults administer:
1. Ceftriaxone Slow IVP: 2gm (slow IV push dilution), slow IVP over 3-5 minutes
    OR
2. Ceftriaxone Infusion: 2gm (slow IV push dilution) added to a 100 mL bag of NS. Infuse over 15-30 minutes.

Pediatrics
1. Pediatrics > 2 months old ceftriaxone slow IV push administer:
    a. Ceftriaxone (slow IV push dilution) according to MI MEDIC cards.

ii. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer ceftriaxone (slow IV push dilution) 50 mg/kg slow IVP over 3-5 minutes. Maximum dose 2 gm.

OR

2. Pediatrics ≥ 7 years of age ceftriaxone infusion administer:

a. Ceftriaxone infusion according to MI MEDIC cards

i. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer ceftriaxone (slow IV push dilution) 50 mg/kg added to 100 mL bag of NS. Max dose 2 gm. Infuse over 15-30 minutes.

Used in the Following Protocol(s):

Soft Tissue and Orthopedic Injuries (Section 2 Trauma and Environmental)

Dextrose

Pharmacological Category: Glucose-Elevating Agent

Routes: IV/IO

Indications:
1. Hypoglycemia
2. Altered mental status

Precautions:
1. Ensure patent line, extravasation may cause significant tissue damage.
2. Dextrose should be pushed slowly (e.g., over 1-2 minutes).

Expected effects:
1. Increased blood glucose level
2. Improvement in altered mental status.

Notes:
1. Instructions for diluting dextrose
    a. To obtain dextrose 10%, discard 40 mL out of one amp of D50, then draw up 40 mL of NS into the D50 ampule.
    b. To obtain dextrose 12.5%, discard 37.5 mL out of one amp of D50, then draw 37.5 mL of NS into the D50 ampule
    c. To obtain dextrose 25%, discard 25 mL out of one amp of D50, then draw 25 mL of NS into the D50 ampule
2. May utilize 10% for all ages 5 mL/kg (0.5 gm/kg) up to 250 mL

Dosing: ADULT ALTERED MENTAL STATUS
Indication: Patient is demonstrating signs of hypoglycemia, blood glucose is < 60 mg/dL.
Adults administer:
1. Dextrose 25 gm IV, titrate to fully awake and oriented.

Dosing: ADULT SEIZURES
Indication: Seizure patient with blood glucose < 60 mg/dL
Adults administer:
1. Dextrose 25 gm IV

Dosing: PEDIATRIC ALTERED MENTAL STATUS
Indication: Patient is demonstrating signs of hypoglycemia and blood glucose is <60 mg/dL
Pediatrics administer:
1. Dextrose according to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available use table below:

Dosing: PEDIATRIC SEIZURES

Indication: Pediatric seizure patient and blood glucose is <60 mg/dL:
Pediatrics administer:

1. Dextrose according to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available utilize the tablet below.

Dosing: PEDIATRIC CARDIAC ARREST

Indication: Pediatric patients in cardiac arrest with a blood glucose is less than 60 mg/dL
Pediatrics administer:

1. Dextrose according to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available utilize the table below.
3. If chart is not available administer dextrose 0.5 g/kg

Color	Age	Weight	Dose	Concentration	Volume		Concentration	Volume
Grey	0-2 months	3-5 kg (6-11 lbs.)	2.5g	Dextrose 12.5%	20 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	25 mL
Pink	3-6 months	6-7 kg (13-16 lbs.)	3.25g	Dextrose 25%	13 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	33 mL
Red	7-10 months	8-9 kg (17-20 lbs.)	4.25g	Dextrose 25%	17 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	43 mL
Purple	11-18 months	10-11 kg (21-25 lbs.)	5g	Dextrose 25%	20 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	50 mL
Yellow	19-35 months	12-14 kg (26-31 lbs.)	6.25g	Dextrose 25%	25 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	63 mL
White	3-4 years	15-18 kg (32-40 lbs.)	8g	Dextrose 25%	32 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	80 mL
Blue	5-6 years	19-23 kg (41-50 lbs.)	10g	Dextrose 25%	40 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	100 mL
Orange	7-9 years	24-29 kg (52-64 lbs.)	12.5g	Dextrose 50%	25 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	125 mL
Green	10-14 Years	30-36 kg (65-79 lbs.)	15g	Dextrose 50%	40 mL	**OR**	Dextrose 10%	150 mL

Used in the Following Protocols
Altered Mental Status (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Seizures (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Pediatric Altered Mental Status (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)
Pediatric Seizures (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)
Pediatric Cardiac Arrest – General (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)

Diazepam

Pharmacological Category: Antiseizure Agent, Benzodiazepine

Routes: IV/IO

Indications:
1. Procedural sedation

Precautions:
1. Respiratory depression
2. Hypotension

Expected effects:
1. Skeletal muscle relaxation

Notes:
1. Not used for pediatric procedural sedation

Dosing: PROCEDURAL SEDATION
Indication: Procedural sedation
Adults administer:
1. Diazepam 5-10 mg (0.1 mg/kg) IV/IO titrated slowly. May repeat every 5 minutes to a maximum of 0.3 mg/kg.

Used in the Following Protocols
Patient Procedure Sedation (Section 7 Procedures)

Diltiazem

Pharmacological Category: Antiarrhythmic Agent, Calcium Channel Blocker

Routes: IV/IO

Indications:
1. Symptomatic Tachycardia: Narrow Complex (Regular and Narrow or Irregular and Narrow rhythms)

Contraindications:
1. Patients with diagnosed sinus node dysfunction (e.g., sick sinus syndrome, WPW syndrome) unless pacemaker is present and functioning.
2. Patients with diagnosed or observed high-grade AV block (i.e., 2nd or 3rd degree heart block) unless pacemaker is present and functioning.

Precautions:
1. Be prepared to administer fluid bolus

Expected effects:
1. Resolution of rapid ventricular response or return to NSR

Side effects:
1. Hypotension

Dosing: ADULT TACHYCARDIA
Indication: Regular Narrow Complex Tachycardia (i.e., SVT, A-Flutter) and Irregular Narrow Complex Tachycardia (i.e., A-Fib/A-Flutter)
Adults administer:
1. Diltiazem 15-20 mg (0.25 mg/kg) IV slowly

Used in the Following Protocols
Tachycardia (Section 5 – Adult Cardiac)

Diphenhydramine

Pharmacological Category: Histamine H1 Antagonist

Routes: IV/IO/IM

Indications:
1. Anaphylaxis
2. Mild or moderate allergic reaction
3. Urticaria/hives
4. Nausea and vomiting

Expected effects:
1. Antihistamine, decreased urticarial, decreased itching
2. Drowsiness

Dosing: NAUSEA AND VOMITING
Indications: Nausea and vomiting
Adults administer:
1. Diphenhydramine 12.5-25 mg IV/IM. Maximum dose 25 mg.

Pediatric (>2 years of age AND > 12 kg) administer:
1. Diphenhydramine 1.0 mg/kg IV. Max dose 25 mg

Dosing: ANAPHYLAXIS ALLERGIC REACTION
Indication: Anaphylaxis/allergic reaction
Adults administer:
1. Diphenhydramine 50 mg IM/IV/IO

Pediatrics administer:
1. According to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer:
   a. Diphenhydramine 1 mg/kg IM/IV/IO. Maximum dose 50 mg.

Dosing: POISONING/OVERDOSE/ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE
Indication: extrapyramidal dystonic reactions
Adults administer:
1. Diphenhydramine 50 mg IV.

Pediatrics administer:
1. Diphenhydramine 1 mg/kg IV. Max dose 50 mg.

Used in the Following Protocols
Nausea & Vomiting (Section 1 General Treatment)
Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction (Section 1 General Treatment)
Poisoning/Overdose/Environmental Exposure (Section 2 Trauma and Environmental)

Epinephrine

Pharmacological Category: Sympathomimetic agent

Routes: IV/IO/IM, Nebulized

Indications:
1. Anaphylaxis
2. Bradycardia
3. Respiratory distress
4. Hypotension
5. Cardiac arrest

Expected effects:
1. Decreased wheezing
2. Increased BP
3. Increased HR

Notes:
1. This protocol does NOT apply to Epi Auto Injector (see Epi Auto Injector Protocol)
2. Note that epinephrine is not utilized in the pediatric bradycardia protocol

Preparing PUSH DOSE Epinephrine:
1. Prepare (epinephrine 10 mcg/mL)
    a. Combine 1 mL of 1 mg/10 mL epinephrine in 9mL NS

Dosing: SHOCK
Indication: Hypotension unresponsive to fluid bolus administration
Adults administer:
1. PUSH DOSE epinephrine 10-20 mcg (1-2 mL of 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO. Repeat every 3-5 minutes. Titrate to SBP > 90 mm/Hg.

Pediatrics administer:
1. PUSH DOSE epinephrine utilizing MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer:
    a. PUSH DOSE epinephrine 1 mcg/kg (0.1 mL of epinephrine 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO. Maximum single dose 10 mcg (1 mL). Repeat every 3-5 minutes.

Dosing: ANAPHYLAXIS/ALLERGIC REACTION
Indication: Anaphylaxis/Severe Allergic Reaction
Adults administer:
1. Epinephrine (1mg/mL) 0.3 mg (0.3 mL) IM. May repeat one time after 3-5 minutes if patient remains hypotensive. Maxiumum of 2 doses total of epinephrine (including

epi pen).

Pediatrics administer EPI IM:

1. EPI IM according to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer:
    a. For child weighing ≤ 30 kg or approx. 60 lbs.
        i. Epinephrine (1mg/mL) 0.15 mg (0.15 mL) IM. May repeat one time after 3-5 minutes if patient remains hypotensive. Maxiumum of two IM doses (including epi pen).
    b. For child weighing > 30 kg or approx. 60 lbs.
        i. Epinephrine (1mg/mL) 0.3 mg (0.3 mL) IM. May repeat one time after 3-5 minutes if patient remains hypotensive. Maxiumum of two IM doses total (including epi pen).

Indication: Hypotension not responsive to fluid bolus administration and/or impending arrest

Adults administer:

1. PUSH DOSE epinephrine 10-20 mcg (1-2 mL of 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO. Repeat every 3-5 minutes. Titrate to SBP > 90 mm/Hg.

Pediatrics administer:

1. PUSH DOSE epinephrine utilizing MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer:
    a. PUSH DOSE epinephrine 1 mcg/kg (0.1 mL of epinephrine 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO. Maximum single dose 10 mcg (1 mL). Repeat every 3-5 minutes.

Dosing: ADULT RESPIRATORY DISTRESS

Indication: Impending respiratory failure and unable to tolerate nebulizer therapy

Adults administer EPI IM:

1. Epinephrine (1mg/mL) 0.3 mg (0.3 mL) IM

Dosing: CRASHING ADULT/IMPENDING ARREST

Indication: Patient in whom cardiac or respiratory arrest appears imminent and hypotension is unresponsive to fluid bolus administration

Adults administer:

1. PUSH DOSE epinephrine 10-20 mcg (1-2 mL of 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO. Repeat every 3-5 minutes. Titrate to SBP > 90 mm/Hg.

Dosing: PEDIATRIC RESPIRATORY DISTRESS, FAILURE OR ARREST
Indication: Pediatric patient presents with stridor at rest without suspected airway obstruction.
Pediatrics administer EPI IM:

1. EPI IM according to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer:
    a. Child weighing ≤ 30 kg or approx. 60 lbs.:
        i. Epinephrine (1 mg/mL) 0.15 mg (0.15 mL) IM
    b. Child weighing > 30 kg or approx. 60 lbs.
        i. Epinephrine (1 mg/mL) 0.3 mg (0.3 mL) IM

Indication: Severe respiratory distress
Pediatrics administer NEBULIZED EPI

1. Epinephrine (1 mg/1 mL) 5 mg nebulized

Dosing: ADULT CARDIAC ARREST
Indication: Cardiac arrest
Adults administer:

1. Epinephrine (1 mg/10 mL) 1 mg IV/IO every 3 to 5 minutes

Dosing: PEDIATRIC CARDIAC ARREST
Indication: Cardiac arrest
Pediatrics administer:

1. Epinephrine according to MI MEDIC cards.
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer.
    a. Epinephrine (1 mg/10 ml), 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 ml/kg). Max dose 1 mg (10 mL). Repeat every 3-5 minutes

Dosing: ADULT BRADYCARDIA
Indication: Patients with persistent symptomatic bradycardia
Adults administer:

1. PUSH DOSE epinephrine 10-20 mcg (1-2 mL of 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO. Repeat every 3-5 minutes. Titrate to SBP > 90 mm/Hg.

Dosing: ADULT CHF/CARDIOGENIC SHOCK
Indication: If SBP is below 100 mmHG treat for cardiogenic shock
Adults administer:

1. PUSH DOSE epinephrine 10-20 mcg (1-2 mL of 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO. Repeat every 3-5 minutes. Titrate to SBP > 90 mm/Hg.

Dosing: ADULT ROSC
Indication: Hypotension unresponsive to fluid bolus administration
Adults administer:

1. PUSH DOSE epinephrine 10-20 mcg (1-2 mL of 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO. Repeat every 3-5 minutes. Titrate to SBP > 90 mm/Hg.

Dosing: PEDIATRIC BRADYCARDIA
Indication: If pulse remains < 60, despite oxygenation & ventilation
Pediatrics administer:

1. Epinephrine according to MI MEDIC cards.
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer:
   a. Epinephrine (1 mg/10 mL) 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 mL/kg) IV/IO up to 1 mg (10 mL). Repeat every 3-5 minutes.

Dosing: PEDIATRIC ROSC
Indication: Hypotension unresponsive to fluid bolus administration
Pediatrics administer:

1. PUSH DOSE epinephrine according to MI MEDIC cards, titrating to age appropriate SBP per MI MEDIC cards.
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer:
   a. PUSH DOSE epinephrine 1 mcg/kg (0.1 mL of epinephrine 10 mcg/mL) IV/IO. Maximum single dose 10 mcg (1 mL). Repeat every 3-5 minutes. Titrate to SBP > 70 mmHG + (2 x age in years) up to 100 mmHg.

Used in the Following Protocols
Shock (Section 1 General Treatment)
Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction (Section 1 General Treatment)
Respiratory Distress (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Crashing Adult/Impending Arrest (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Pediatric Respiratory Distress, Failure or Arrest (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)
General Cardiac Arrest (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Pediatric Cardiac Arrest – General (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)
Bradycardia (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Pulmonary Edema/Cardiogenic Shock (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Pediatric Bradycardia (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)
Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)-Adult (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Peds ROSC (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)

Fentanyl

Pharmacological Category: Analgesic, Opioid; General Anesthetic

Routes: IV/IO/IM/IN

Indications:
1. Pain management
2. Patient sedation

Precautions:
1. Pregnant or suspected pregnant patients
    a. Optimize non-pharmacologic interventions as directed in the **Pain Management Protocol**.
    b. For mild to moderate pain, use acetaminophen as directed in the **Pain Management Protocol**.
    c. For severe pain (greater than 7 on the Wong Pain Scale), administer opioid as directed in the **Pain Management Protocol**. Administer IV/IO slowly, titrating to lowest dose needed to reduce pain score to less than 7.
    d. Opioids should not be used for labor pain.

Contraindications:
1. Altered Mental Status
2. Hypotension
3. Respiratory Depression

Expected effects:
1. Decreased pain
2. Decreased agitation

Side effects:
1. Drowsiness
2. Hypotension
3. Respiratory Depression
4. Vomiting

Dosing: CHEST PAIN/ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME
Indication: Chest pain in which nitroglycerin is contraindicated due to erectile dysfunction medication or suspected cardiac chest pain is refractory to nitroglycerin.
Adults administer 1 mcg/kg IV/IO/IM/IN dosage rounded as per below:

1. Up to and including 25 kg - administer 25 mcg
2. 26-50 kg – administer 50 mcg

3. 51-75 kg - administer 75 mcg
4. 76 kg and above – administer 100 mcg
5. IV/IO/IN may repeat one-time, total dose may not exceed 200 mcg
6. If IM administration may NOT repeat

Dosing: PAIN MANAGEMENT
Indication: Patient is unable to tolerate ketamine, or ketamine is not available, and the patient has significant pain (described as 7 or greater on the Wong Pain Scale).

Adults (patients > 14 years of age), administer 1 mcg/kg IV/IO/IM/IN dosage, rounded as per below:

1. Up to and including 25 kg - administer 25 mcg
2. 26-50 kg – administer 50 mcg
3. 51-75 kg - administer 75 mcg
4. 76 kg and above – administer 100 mcg
5. IV/IO/IN may repeat one-time, total dose may not exceed 200 mcg. Interval between doses is minimally 10 minutes.
6. If IM administration may NOT repeat

Pediatrics administer:

1. Fentanyl according to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer:
    a. Fentanyl 1 mcg/kg IV/IO/IM/IN
    b. May repeat IV/IO/IN one time. Interval between doses is minimally 10 minutes.
    c. If IM administration may NOT repeat

Dosing: PATIENT PROCEDURAL SEDATION
Adults administer:

1. Fentanyl 50-100 mcg (1 mcg/kg) IV/IO titrated slowly (IN, if available). May repeat every 4 minutes to a maximum of 3 mcg/kg.
2.

Pediatrics administer:

1. Fentanyl according to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer:
    a. Fentanyl 1 mcg/kg IV/IO titrated slowly (IN, if available). May repeat every 5 minutes to a maximum of 3 mcg/kg.

Used in the Following Protocols
Chest Pain/Acute Coronary Syndrome (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Pain Management (Section 7 Procedures)
Patient Procedure Sedation (Section 7 Procedures)

Glucagon

Pharmacological Category: Antidote; Hypoglycemia

Routes: IM – injectable formulation or IN – intranasal formulation

Indications:
1. Unable to obtain IV access and dextrose is indicated

Contraindications:
1. Adrenal gland tumor

Expected effects:
1. Increased blood glucose

Side effects:
1. Nausea
2. Vomiting

NOTE:
1. Use ONLY intranasal formulation for IN administration
2. Use ONLY injectable formulation for IM administration

Dosing: ADULT ALTERED MENTAL STATUS
Indication: Patient is demonstrating signs of hypoglycemia, blood glucose is < 60 mg/dL and unable to start IV.
Adults administer:
1. Glucagon 1 mg IM (injectable formulation) OR 3 mg IN (intranasal formulation)

Dosing: ADULT SEIZURE
Indication: Seizure patient with blood glucose < 60 mg/dL and unable to start IV.
Adults administer:
1. Glucagon 1 mg IM (injectable formulation) OR 3 mg IN (intranasal formulation)

Dosing: PEDS ALTERED MENTAL STATUS
Indication: Pediatric patient demonstrating signs of hypoglycemia, unable to start IV and blood glucose is <60 mg/dL
Pediatrics administer:
1. Glucagon according to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer:
    a. Pediatrics age 5 or greater:
        i. Glucagon 1 mg IM (injectable formulation)
        ii. Glucagon 3 mg IN (intranasal formulation)

b. Pediatrics less than age 5:
    i. Glucagon 0.5 mg IM (injectable formulation)
    ii. Glucagon IN DO NOT ADMINISTER

Dosing: PEDS SEIZURE
Indication: Pediatric seizure patient, unable to start IV, and blood glucose is <60 mg/dL:
Pediatrics administer:

1. Glucagon according to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer:
    a. Pediatrics age 5 or greater:
        i. Glucagon 1 mg IM (injectable formulation)
        ii. Glucagon 3 mg IN (intranasal formulation)
    b. Pediatrics less than age 5:
        i. Glucagon 0.5 mg IM (injectable formulation)
        ii. Glucagon IN DO NOT ADMINISTER

Used in the Following Protocols
Altered Mental Status (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Seizures (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Pediatric Altered Mental Status (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)
Pediatric Seizures (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)

Hydroxocobalamin

Pharmacological Category: Antidote; Vitamin, Water Soluble

Routes: IV/IO

Indications:
1. Known or suspected cyanide poisoning.
2. Smoke inhalation with altered mental status and/or moderate to severe respiratory distress.

Precautions:
1. Numerous drugs and blood products are not compatible with hydroxocobalamin.
2. Push over 15 minutes
3. Hydroxocobalamin is incompatible with dopamine and fentanyl. Must flush line between medications.

Expected effects:
1. Increased blood glucose

Side effects:
1. Nausea
2. Vomiting
3. Abdominal pain
4. Red colored urine, skin, mucus membranes
5. Rash

Notes:
1. Hydroxocobalamin comes as a powder to be reconstituted prior to administration and is available as Cyanokit®
2. Reconstitute Cyanokit® (5 gm or 2.5 gm vial) for injection using sterile transfer spike with diluent (0.9%NaCl).
    a. The line on each vial label represents the volume of diluent
    b. Repeatedly inverted or rock vial (do not shake) prior to infusion
        i. 5 gm bottle invert/rock for at least 60 seconds
        ii. 2.5 gm bottle invert/rock for at least 30 seconds
    c. Visually inspect solution - should be dark red with no particulates
        i. Discard if visible particulates and/or not dark red

Ibuprofen

Pharmacological Category: Analgesic, Nonopioid; Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug (NSAID)

Routes: PO

Indications:
1. Mild pain
2. Fever

Contraindications:
1. Active bleeding
2. <6 months of age
3. Pregnancy

Precautions:
1. Has received ibuprofen (I.e., Motrin/Advil) or any medication containing ibuprofen (e.g., cold medication) in the last 6 hours and is alert.
2. Patient must be alert enough to take PO medication.

Expected effects:
1. Fever reduction
2. Pain relief

Side effects:
1. Nausea/vomiting
2. Abdominal pain
3. Heartburn

Dosing: ADULT FEVER
Indication: Fever
Adults administer:
1. Ibuprofen 400 mg PO.

Dosing: PEDIATRIC FEVER
Indication: Fever
Pediatrics over 6 months old administer:
1. Ibuprofen according to MI MEDIC
    a. If MI MEDIC is not available administer ibuprofen according to dosing chart below.

Dosing: PAIN MANAGEMENT
Indication: For mild to moderate pain (described as 1-6 on the Wong Pain Scale)
Adults administer:

1. Ibuprofen 400 mg PO.

Pediatrics (patients greater than 6 months of age) administer:

1. Ibuprofen according to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer ibuprofen according to chart below

Children's Ibuprofen Elixir Dosing Table		
Child's Weight	Child's Age	**Ibuprofen** 100 mg/5mL
3-5 kg (6-12 lbs.)	0-2 mos.	DO NOT GIVE
6-7 kg (13-16 lbs.)	3-6 mos.	DO NOT GIVE
8-9 kg (17-20 lbs.)	7-10 mos.	4 mL (80 mg)
10-11 kg (21-25 lbs.)	11-18 mos.	5 mL (100 mg)
12-14 kg (26-31 lbs.)	19 mos.-35 mos.	6 mL (120 mg)
15-18 kg (32-40 lbs.)	3-4 yrs.	7.5 mL (150 mg)
19-23 kg (41-51 lbs.)	5-6 yrs.	9.5 mL (190 mg)
24-29 kg (52-64 lbs.)	7-9 yrs.	13 mL (260 mg)
30-36 kg (65-79 lbs.)	10-14 yrs.	15 mL (300 mg)

Used in the Following Protocols
Adult Fever (Section 2 Adult Treatment)
Pediatric Fever (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)
Pain Management (Section 7 Procedures)

Ipratropium Bromide

Pharmacological Category: Anticholinergic Agent

Routes: Nebulized

Indications:
1. Wheezing
2. Airway Constriction

Contraindications:
1. Hypersensitivity to atropine or its derivatives

Expected effects:
1. Decreased wheezing
2. Decreased respiratory distress

Notes: May be administered in conjunction with albuterol 2.5 mg/3 mL NS as a 'Duoneb'.

Side effects:
1. Palpitations
2. Dry Mouth
3. Anxiety

Dosing: ANAPHYLAXIS ALLERGIC REACTION
Indication: Continued wheezing and/or airway constriction after administration of nebulized albuterol.
Adults and pediatrics administer:
1. Ipratropium 500 mcg/2.5 mL NS nebulized

Dosing: ADULT RESPIRATORY DISTRESS
Indication: Continued wheezing and/or airway constriction after administration of nebulized albuterol.
Adults administer:
1. Ipratropium 500 mcg/2.5 mL NS nebulized

Used in the Following Protocols
Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction (Section 1 General Treatment)
Respiratory Distress (Section 3 Adult Treatment)

Ketamine

Pharmacological Category: Antidepressant; General Anesthetic

Routes: IV/IO/IM/IN

Indications:
1. Pain Management
2. Sedation

Precautions:
1. Administration of Ketamine IV for pain management should be diluted to prevent ketamine dissociation.

Contraindications:
1. Pregnancy
2. Chest Pain/Acute Coronary Syndrome

Expected effects:
1. Sedation
2. Decreased agitation
3. Decreased pain

Side effects:
1. Nausea/vomiting
2. Nystagmus
3. Dysphoria
4. Laryngospasm/Stridor
5. Increased oral secretions
6. Changes to heart rates (tachycardia or bradycardia)

Notes:
1. IM Ketamine has a 3–5-minute onset
2. When diluting Ketamine
    a. Mix the patient specific dose into 100 mL NS and administer slow infusion over 5-10 minutes.
3. Ketamine is an MCA optional medication and may not be available.

Dosing: HYPERACTIVE DELIRIUM SYNDROME WITH SEVERE AGITATION

Indication: Patients demonstrating signs and symptoms of hyperactive delirium syndrome with severe agitation that are in imminent physical threat to themselves and/or personnel.

Adults administer:

1. Ketamine 4 mg/kg IM. Maximum single dose 500 mg

Dosing: PAIN MANAGEMENT

Indication: For patients with severe pain (described as 7 or greater on the Wong Pain Scale)

Adults administer:

1. Ketamine 0.2 mg/kg IV/IO (diluted) slow infusion. Maximum single dose 25 mg.
2. Ketamine 0.5 mg/kg IN (undiluted). Maximum single dose 50 mg.
3. May repeat after 10 minutes.

Pediatrics

1. Ketamine according to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer:
    a. Pediatrics (> 6 years of age and ≤ 14 years of age):
        i. Ketamine 0.2 mg/kg IV/IO (diluted) slow infusion, maximum single dose 25 mg
        ii. Ketamine 0.5 mg/kg IN (undiluted) maximum single dose 50 mg
        iii. May repeat one time after a minimum of 10 minutes.
    b. Pediatrics (> 6 months of age and ≤ 6 years of age)
        i. 0.5 mg/kg IN (undiluted)
        ii. May repeat one time after a minimum of 10 minutes.

Dosing: PATIENT PROCEDURAL SEDATION (Adult and Pediatric)

Indication: For proper sedation of patients requiring a painful medical procedure.

1. Ketamine 1.5 mg/kg (max dose 150 mg) IV/IO/(IN if available) or 4 mg/kg IM (max dose 400 mg) titrated slowly to sedation.
2. NOT for use with CPAP/HFNO sedation.

Used in the Following Protocols

Hyperactive Delirium Syndrome with Severe Agitation (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Pain Management (Section 7 Procedures)
Patient Procedural Sedation (Section 7 Procedures)

Ketorolac

Pharmacological Category: Analgesic, Nonopioid; Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug (NSAID)

Routes: IM/IV

Indications:
1. Pain management

Contraindications:
1. Allergies to NSAIDs
2. Active labor or women who are breastfeeding
3. Renal impairment
4. Bleeding or high risk of bleeding
5. Pregnancy

Expected effects:
1. Pain Relief

Side effects:
1. Nausea/vomiting
2. Bloating

Dosing: PAIN MANAGEMENT
Adults administer:
1. Ketorolac 15 mg IM/IV

Pediatrics (patients over 5 years of age) administer:
1. Ketorolac according to MI MEDIC
2. If MI MEDIC is not available administer:
    a. Ketorolac 0.5 mg/kg IM/IV. Max dose 15 mg.

Used in the Following Protocols
Pain Management (Section 7 Procedures)

Lidocaine

Pharmacological Category: Antiarrhythmic, anesthetic

Routes: IV/IO

Indications:
1. Cardiac arrest from VF/VT
2. Wide complex tachycardia
3. As an anesthetic agent for IO establishment

Contraindications:
1. Bradycardia or heart block

Expected effects:
1. Increased VF threshold
2. Decreased ventricular irritability
3. Decreased pain with infusion

Dosing: ADULT CARDIAC ARREST
Indication: Cardiac arrest V-Fib, pulseless V-Tach, or multiple AED defibrillations
Adults administer:
1. Lidocaine 1 mg/kg IV/IO. May repeat 0.5 mg/kg every 5-10 minutes. Total dose of 3 mg/kg

Dosing: ADULT TACHYCARDIA
Indication: Regular Wide QRS rhythm (i.e., V-Tach, SVT/A-Flutter with aberrancy)
Adults administer:
1. Lidocaine 1 mg/kg IV. Repeat lidocaine 0.5 -1.0 mg/kg IV push every 5 - 10 minutes to a maximum of 3 mg/kg.

Dosing: PEDIATRIC CARDIAC ARREST
Indication: Cardiac arrest V-Fib, pulseless V-Tach, or multiple AED defibrillations
Pediatrics administer:
1. Lidocaine according to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Lidocaine 1 mg/kg IV/IO. May repeat 0.5 mg/kg twice at 5-10 minute intervals. Maximum 3 doses total

Dosing: PEDIATRIC TACHYCARDIA
Indication: For recurrent or refractory wide complex – unstable tachycardia
Pediatrics administer:
1. Lidocaine according to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Lidocaine 1 mg/kg IV/IO. May repeat 0.5 mg/kg twice at 5-10 minute intervals. Maximum 3 doses total

Dosing: VASCULAR ACCESS & IV FLUID THERAPY
Indication: Conscious patients experiencing pain with IO infusion
Adults administer:
1. Lidocaine 2%, 20 mg IO

Pediatrics administer:
1. Lidocaine 0.5 mg/kg, IO maximum dose of 20 mg

Used in the Following Protocols

General Cardiac Arrest (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Tachycardia (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Pediatric Cardiac Arrest – General (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)
Pediatric Tachycardia (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)
Vascular access & IV Fluid Therapy (Section 7 Procedures)

Magnesium Sulfate

Pharmacological Category: Antiseizure Agent, Electrolyte Supplement

Indications:
1. Cardiac: Torsades de Pointes
2. VF/VT in hypomagnesemia
3. Pre-eclampsia
4. Eclamptic seizures
5. Refractory status asthmaticus

Precautions:
1. Magnesium Sulfate is diluted for applications in these protocols

Expected effects:
1. Seizure cessation
2. Decreased respiratory distress

Side effects:
1. Respiratory depression
2. Hypotension
3. Asystole
4. Burning in IV site for conscious patients

Best Practice for Administering Magnesium Sulfate
1. Magnesium Sulfate dose added to 100 to 250 mL of NS and infusing over approximately 10 minutes.

Notes:
1. Magnesium Sulfate for Preeclampsia/Eclampsia can be administered prior, during, or up to 6 weeks post childbirth.
2. The dosing for preeclampsia and eclampsia are both 4 gm (see treatment protocol for pre/post radio requirements).

Dosing: ADULT RESPIRATORY DISTRESS
Indication: Status asthmaticus
Adults administer:
1. Magnesium Sulfate 2 gm slow IV (preferably added to 100-200 mL NS bag over 10 minutes).

Dosing: ADULT SEIZURES
Indication: Eclamptic seizure
Adults administer:

1. Magnesium Sulfate 4 gm over 10 minutes IV/IO until seizure stops (preferably added to 100-200 mL NS bag over 10 minutes).

Dosing: CHILDBIRTH & RELATED OBSTETRICAL EMERGENCIES
Indication: Preeclampsia or Eclamptic Seizure
Adults administer:

1. Magnesium Sulfate 4 gm over 10 minutes IV/IO until seizure stops (preferably added to 100-200 mL NS bag over 10 minutes).

Dosing: ADULT CARDIAC ARREST
Indications: Suspected torsades de pointes
Adults administer:

1. Magnesium Sulfate 2 gm IV/IO

Used in the Following Protocols:
Respiratory Distress (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Seizures (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Childbirth and Obstetrical Emergencies (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)
General Cardiac Arrest (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)

Methylprednisolone

Pharmacological Category: Corticosteroid, Systemic

Routes: IV/IO/IM

Indications:
1. Allergic reactions
2. Airway inflammation
3. Reactive airway disease
4. Acute adrenal insufficiency

Contraindications:
1. Hypersensitivity to methylprednisolone (or similar)

Expected effects:
1. Decreased inflammation

Side effects:
1. Dizziness
2. Nausea/vomiting

Notes:
1. Prednisone PO is preferred over methylprednisolone for respiratory distress however prednisone it is not a required medication, and the PO tablet has restrictions (tablet cannot be cut, cannot be administered to children ≤ 6 years of age, cannot be administered to patient that is unable to safely take PO medication).

Dosing: ANAPHYLAXIS ALLERGIC REACTION
Indication: If patient is symptomatic of an allergic reaction but not in a severe allergic reaction or anaphylaxis OR after epinephrine administration
Adults administer:
1. Methylprednisolone 125 mg IV/IO/IM

Pediatrics administer:
1. Methylprednisolone according to MI MEDIC cards.
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Methylprednisolone 2 mg/kg IV/IO/IM. Maximum dose 125 mg.

Dosing: ADRENAL CRISIS
Indication: Patients with a known history of adrenal insufficiency, experiencing signs of crisis.
Adults administer:

1. Methylprednisolone 125 mg IV/IO/IM

Pediatrics administer:
1. Methylprednisolone according to MI MEDIC cards.

2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Methylprednisolone 2 mg/kg IV/IO/IM. Maximum dose 125 mg

Dosing: ADULT RESPIRAOTRY DISTRESS
Indication: Respiratory distress patients with wheezing or diminished breath sounds due to asthma or COPD.
Adults administer:
1. Methylprednisolone 125 mg IV/IO/IM

Dosing: PEDIATRIC RESPIRATORY DISTRESS, FAILURE OR ARREST
Indication: Pediatric respiratory distress patients with suspected bronchospasm (wheezing)
Pediatrics administer:
1. Methylprednisolone according to MI MEDIC cards.
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Methylprednisolone 2 mg/kg IV/IO/IM. Maximum dose 125 mg

Used in the Following Protocols:
Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction (Section 1 General Treatment)
Adrenal Crisis (Section 1 General Treatment)
Respiratory Distress (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Pediatric Respiratory Distress, Failure or Arrest (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)

Midazolam

Pharmacological Category: Antiseizure Agent, Benzodiazepine; Benzodiazepine

Routes: IV/IO/IM/IN

Indications:
1. Adult or pediatric seizures
2. Procedural Sedation
3. Severe agitation that prohibits essential assessment and/or treatment

Contraindications:
1. Shock

Precautions:
1. Consider lower range of dosing for Geriatric patients

Expected effects:
1. Seizure cessation
2. Sedation

Side effects:
1. Respiratory depression
2. Hypotension

Dosing: ADULT SEIZURES
Indication: Actively seizing adult patient.
Adults administer:
1. Midazolam 10 mg IM prior to IV start
2. If IV established prior to the need for medication administration, midazolam 5 mg IV/IO
3. If seizure persists repeat midazolam 5mg IV/IO/IM/IN

Dosing: HYPERACTIVE DELIRIUM SYNDROME
Indication: Patients who are uncontrollably agitated despite de-escalation techniques
Adults administer:
1. Midazolam 10 mg IM/IN

Dosing: PEDIATRIC SEIZURES
Indication: Actively seizing pediatric patient.
Pediatrics administer:
1. Midazolam according to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer:
    a. Midazolam 0.1 mg/kg IM, maximum individual dose 10 mg.

b. If IV established prior to the need for medication administration, administer midazolam 0.05 mg/kg IV/IO. Maximum single dose of 5 mg.
c. If seizures persisting 10 minutes after initial dose (and correction of low blood glucose if applicable) repeat midazolam one time
    i. Midazolam 0.1 mg/kg IM. Maximum single dose 10 mg
    OR
    ii. If IV available midazolam 0.05 mg/kg IV/IO maximum single dose of 5 mg.

Dosing: PATIENT RESTRAINT
Indication: when soft restraint placement alone would pose a safety risk or is ineffective in calming the patient
Adults administer:
1. Midazolam 0.1 mg/kg IM/IN. Maximum dose of 10 mg

Pediatrics administer:
1. Midazolam according to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Midazolam 0.1 mg/kg IM. Maximum single dose 5mg.

Dosing: PATIENT PROCEDURAL SEDATION
Indication: Sedation titrated to minimum amount necessary for patients requiring a painful medical procedure (i.e., cardioversion, transcutaneous pacing), post intubation sedation, CPAP, or HFNC.
Adults administer:
1. Midazolam 1-5 mg (maximum dose of 0.05 mg/kg) IV/IO titrated slowly or IN. May repeat once in 5 minutes. Maximum total dose 0.1 mg/kg. Titrate to minimum amount necessary.

Pediatrics administer:
1. Midazolam according to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Midazolam 0.05 mg/kg IV/IO titrated slowly or IN. May repeat once in 5 minutes to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg. Titrate to minimum amount necessary.

Used in the Following Protocols:
Seizures (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Hyperactive Delirium Syndrome (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Pediatric Seizures (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)
Patient Restraint (Section 7 Procedures)
Patient Procedure Sedation (Section 7 Procedures)

Morphine

Pharmacological Category: Analgesic, Opioid

Routes: IV/IO/IM

Indications:
1. Pain

Precautions:
1. Pregnant or suspected pregnant patients
    a. Optimize non-pharmacologic interventions as directed in the **Pain Management Protocol**.
    b. For mild to moderate pain, use acetaminophen as directed in the **Pain Management Protocol**.
    c. For severe pain (greater than 7 on the Wong Pain Scale), administer opioid as directed in the **Pain Management Protocol**. Administer IV/IO slowly, titrating to lowest dose needed to reduce pain score to less than 7.
    d. Opioids should not be used for labor pain.

Contraindications:
1. Hypotension
2. Children < 18 months old

Expected effects:
1. Decreased pain

Side effects:
1. Respiratory depression
2. Hypotension

Dosing: PAIN MANAGEMENT
Adults administer:
1. Morphine 0.1 mg/kg IV/IO/IM. Maximum single dose 5 mg.
    a. IV/IO may repeat three times (total of four doses). Total dose may not exceed 20 mg. Interval between doses is minimally 10 minutes.
    b. If IM administration may NOT repeat.

Pediatrics (patients > 18 months of age) administer:
1. Morphine according to MI MEDIC
2. When MI MEDIC is not available administer Morphine 0.1 mg/kg IV/IO/IM. Maximum single dose 5 mg.
    a. IV/IO may repeat three times (total of four doses). Total dose may not exceed 20 mg. Interval between doses is minimally 10 minutes.

b. If IM administration may NOT repeat.
c. Do NOT administer to children < 18 months of age.

Used in the Following Protocol(s):
Pain Management (Section 7 Procedures)

Naloxone

Pharmacological Category: Antidote; Opioid Antagonist

Indications for administration:
1. Known opioid overdose WITH respiratory depression
2. Respiratory depression or arrest of unknown origin (per treatment protocol)

Precautions:
1. Rapid IV push may cause agitation.

Expected effects:
1. Increased mental status
2. Increased respiratory drive

Side effects:
1. Agitation
2. Nausea/vomiting

Dosing: OPIOID OVERDOSE TREATEMENT AND PREVENTION
Indication: Decreased level of consciousness associated with respiratory depression from Opioid Overdose
Adults administer:
1. Narcan® Nasal Spray 4 mg in one nostril. May repeat one time in 3-5 minutes in opposite nostril if effective respirations not restored.
   OR
2. Naloxone prefilled 2 mg/2 mL IN via Atomizer. Half dose in each nostril. May repeat one time in 3-5 minutes if effective respirations not restored.
   OR
3. Naloxone 2 mg IM or slow IV push titrating to improvement in respiratory status. IV naloxone may be repeated as needed every 3-5 minutes.

Pediatrics administer:
1. According to MI MEDIC cards administer naloxone prefilled 2 mg/2 mL IN via atomizer. Half dose each nostril.
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer naloxone prefilled 2 mg/2 mL IN via atomizer. Half dose each nostril.
   a. Age 36 months/3 years of age or older: 2mL (2 mg)
   b. Age 19-35 months old: 1.5 mL (1.5 mg)
   c. Age 3-18 months old: 1 mL (1.0 mg)
   d. Age 0-2 months old: 0.5 mL (0.5 mg)
   OR

3. According to MI MEDIC cards administer naloxone IM or slow IV push titrating to improvement in respiratory status. IV naloxone may be repeated as needed every 3-5 minutes.
4. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Naloxone 0.1 mg/kg IM or slow IV push titrating to improvement in respiratory status. IV naloxone may be repeated as needed every 3-5 minutes

Dosing: ADULT CARDIAC ARREST
Indication: Adult cardiac arrest with known or highly suspected opioid overdose
Adults administer:

1. Naloxone 2 mg IV/IO or 2-4 mg IN

Used in the Following Protocols:
Opioid Overdose Treatment and Prevention (Section 1 General Treatment)
General Cardiac Arrest (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)

Nitroglycerin

Pharmacological Category: Antianginal Agent; Vasodilator

Routes: SL

Indications:
1. Cardiac pain
2. Pulmonary edema

Contraindications:
1. Use of erectile dysfunction medications in previous 48 hours.
2. Use of medication to treat pulmonary hypertension in previous 48 hours
3. BP < 120 mm Hg without IV access
4. BP < 100 mm Hg with IV access

Expected effects:
1. Decreased blood pressure
2. Relief of chest pain

Side effects:
1. Headache
2. Flushing
3. Hypotension

Dosing: PULMONARY EDEMA/CARDIOGENIC SHOCK
Indication: Pulmonary edema
Adults administer:
1. Nitroglycerin 0.4 mg SL (without IV access) maximum of 3 doses.
2. Nitroglycerin 0.4 mg SL (with IV access) every 3-5 minutes

Dosing: CHEST PAINE/ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME
Indication: Cardiac chest pain
Adults administer:
1. Nitroglycerin 0.4 mg SL (without IV access) maximum of 3 doses.
2. Nitroglycerin 0.4 mg SL (with IV access) every 3-5 minutes

Used in the Following Protocols:
Pulmonary Edema/Cardiogenic Shock (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Chest Pain/Acute Coronary Syndrome (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)

Ondansetron

Pharmacological Category: Antiemetic

Indications:

1. Nausea and vomiting

Routes: IV/IM; ODT (for patients ≥ 30 kg)

Contraindications:

1. Patients with Phenylketonuria (PKU)

Precautions:

1. Do not administer ODT to patients that are actively vomiting

Expected effects:

1. Diminished nausea

Side effects:

1. Headache
2. Dry mouth
3. Drowsiness

Notes:

1. Orally Disintegrating Tablet (ODT) is an MCA optional medication and may not be available.

Dosing: NAUSEA & VOMITING

Indication: Nausea & vomiting

Adults > 30 kg administer:
1. Ondansetron ODT 4mg one time if not actively vomiting and ODT is available.

Adults administer:
2. Ondansetron 4mg IV/IM if patient is actively vomiting, vomited post ODT administration, or ODT is not available.

3. May administer a second dose of ondansetron 4 mg IV/IM only, 15 minutes after first dose IV/IM if nausea/vomiting persists. Total dose (including ODT) not to exceed 8 mg.

Pediatrics ≥ 30 kg administer:

1. Ondansetron ODT 4mg one time if not actively vomiting and ODT is available.

Pediatrics administer:

2. Ondansetron 0.1 mg/kg IV/IM (max dose 4 mg) if patient is actively vomiting, vomited post ODT administration, or ODT is not available.
3. May administer a second dose of ondansetron 0.1 mg/kg (max dose 4 mg) IV/IM only, 15 minutes after first dose IV/IM if nausea/vomiting persists. Total dose (including ODT) not to exceed 8 mg.

Used in the Following Protocol(s):
Nausea & Vomiting (Section 1 General Treatment)

Pralidoxime

Pharmacological Category: Cholinesterase reactivator

Routes: IV/IM

Indications:
1. Exposure to organophosphate or nerve agents

Expected effects:
1. Decrease in symptoms

Side effects:
1. Blurred vision
2. Headache
3. Dizziness
4. Nausea

Notes:
1. This medication may be part of a Nerve Agent (NA) Antidote kit.
2. When not part of an NA kit, 600 mg pralidoxime (along with 2 mg Atropine) will be administered in place of each NA kit that was to be administered.

Dosing: NERVE AGENT/ORGANOPHOSPHATE PESTICED ESPOSURE
Indication: Symptomatic nerve agent or organophosphate pesticide exposure when a NA Antidote Kt is not available.
Adults and Pediatrics administer:
1. Pralidoxime 600 mg IV/IM for every one (1) NA Kit as required on Chart below.

	Clinical Findings	Signs/Symptoms	Required Conditions	NA Kits To Be Delivered
SELF-RESCUE	**Threshold Symptoms**	• Dim vision • Increased tearing • Runny nose • Nausea/vomiting • Abdominal cramps • Shortness of breath	Threshold Symptoms *-and-* Positive evidence of nerve agent or OPP on site Medical Control Order	1 NA Kit (self-rescue)
ADULT PATIENT > 8 years of age	**Mild Symptoms and Signs**	• Increased tearing • Increased salivation • Dim Vision • Runny nose • Sweating • Nausea/vomiting • Abdominal cramps • Diarrhea	Medical Control Order	1 NA Kit
	Moderate Symptoms and Signs	• Constricted pupils • Difficulty breathing • Severe vomiting	Constricted Pupils	2 NA Kits
	Severe Signs	• Constricted pupils • Unconsciousness • Seizures • Severe difficulty breathing	Constricted Pupils	3 NA Kits (If 3 NA Kits are used, administer 1st dose of available benzodiazepine)

PEDIATRIC < 8 years of age	**Pediatric Patient with Non-Severe Signs/ Symptoms**	• *Mild or moderate symptoms as above*	Threshold Symptoms *-and-* Positive evidence of nerve agent or OPP on site Medical Control Order	1 NA Kit
	Pediatric Patient with Severe Signs/ Symptoms	• Constricted pupils • Unconsciousness • Seizures • Severe difficulty breathing	Severe breathing difficulty Weakness	1 NA Kit

Used in the Following Protocols
Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure (Section 10 Special Operations)

Prednisone

Pharmacological Category: Corticosteroid, Systemic

Routes: PO

Indications:
1. Allergic Reaction
2. Inflammatory respiratory issues

Contraindications:
1. Hypersensitivity to steroids
2. Known systemic fungal infections
3. Children ≤ 6 years of age
4. Inability to take PO medication

Expected effects:
1. Decreased inflammation

Side effects:
1. Retention of fluids

Notes:
1. Do not cut prednisone tablets

Dosing: ANAPHYLAXIS ALLERGIC REACTION
Indication: If patient is symptomatic of an allergic reaction but not in a severe allergic reaction or anaphylaxis OR after epinephrine administration.
Adults administer:
1. Prednisone tablet 50 mg PO

Pediatrics > 6 years of age administer:
1. Prednisone tablet 50 mg PO

Dosing: ADRENAL CRISIS
Indication: Patients with a known history of adrenal insufficiency, experiencing signs of crisis.
Adults administer:
1. Prednisone tablet 50 mg PO

Pediatrics > 6 years of age administer:
1. Prednisone tablet 50 mg PO

Dosing: ADULT RESPIRATORY DISTRESS
Indication: Respiratory distress patients with wheezing or diminished breath sounds due to asthma or COPD
Adults administer:

1. Prednisone tablet 50 mg PO

Dosing: PEDIATRIC RESPIRATORY DISTRESS, FAILURE, OR ARREST
Indication: Pediatric respiratory distress patients with suspected bronchospasm (wheezing)
Pediatrics > 6 years of age administer:

1. Prednisone tablet 50 mg PO

Used in the Following Protocols
Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction (Section 1 General Treatment)
Adrenal Crisis (Section 1 General Treatment)
Respiratory Distress (Section 3 Adult Treatment)
Pediatric Respiratory Distress, Failure or Arrest (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)

Sodium Bicarbonate

Pharmacological Category: Alkalinizing Agent; Antacid; Electrolyte Supplement,

Indications:
1. Cardiac arrest in dialysis patient with suspected hyperkalemia
2. Symptomatic tricyclic antidepressant overdose
3. Acidosis related to crush injury
4. Hyperkalemia

Contraindications:
1. Severe pulmonary edema
2. Known Alkalosis

Precautions:
1. Must flush IV line between medications
    a. Calcium and epinephrine are not compatible with sodium bicarbonate
2. Administer slowly

Dosing: GENERAL CRUSH INJURY
Indication: If extrication is prolonged, and/or hyperkalemia is suspected.
Adults administer:
1. Sodium bicarbonate 100 mEq IVP prior to extrication. May repeat 50 mEq/hr IVPB or slow IVP

Pediatrics administer:
1. Sodium bicarbonate according to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Sodium bicarbonate 1 mEq/kg (max dose 50 mEq) IVP

Dosing: POSIONING/OVERDOSE/ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE GENERAL CRUSH INJURY
Indication: symptomatic tricyclic antidepressant ingestions (tachycardia, wide complex QRS)
Adults administer:
1. Sodium bicarbonate 50 mEq IV. Repeat as needed

Pediatrics administer:
1. Sodium bicarbonate according to MI MEDIC cards.
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Sodium bicarbonate 1 mEq/kg IV. Repeat as needed

Dosing: ADULT CARDIAC ARREST
Indications: Cardiac arrest with known or highly suspected tricyclic antidepressant overdose or known or highly suspected hyperkalemia (e.g., dialysis patient, EKG changes)
Adults administer:

1. Sodium bicarbonate 1 mEq/kg IV/IO

Dosing: PEDIATRIC CARDIAC ARREST
Indication: Cardiac arrest with hyperkalemia (renal failure)
Pediatrics administer:
1. Sodium bicarbonate according to MI MEDIC cards
2. If MI MEDIC cards are not available administer Sodium bicarbonate 1 mEq/kg IV/IO

Used in the Following Protocols:
General Crush Injury (Section 2 Trauma and Environmental)
Poisoning/Overdose/Environmental Exposure (Section 2 Trauma and Environmental)
General Cardiac Arrest (Section 5 Adult Cardiac)
Pediatric Cardiac Arrest – General (Section 6 Pediatric Cardiac)

Racepinephrine

Pharmacological Category: Adrenergic Agonist Agent; Alpha-/Beta- Agonist; Vasoconstrictor

Routes: Nebulized

Indications:
1. Pediatric patients with stridor at rest without suspected airway obstruction.

Expected effects:
1. Respiratory difficulty and stridor resolves

Dosing: PEDIATRIC RESPIRATORY DISTRESS, FAILURE, OR ARREST
Indication: Pediatric patient presents with stridor at rest without suspected airway obstruction.
Pediatrics administer:
1. Racepinephrine 0.5 mL of 2.25% inhalation solution diluted with 3 mL of NS via nebulizer.

Used in the Following Protocol(s):
Pediatric Respiratory Distress, Failure or Arrest (Section 4 Obstetrics and Pediatrics)

Tetracaine

Pharmacological Category: Local Anesthetic; Local Anesthetic, Ophthalmic

Indications:
1. Eye pain relief related to chemical exposure and subsequent eye irrigation.

Contraindications:
1. Hypersensitivity to anesthetics
2. Large area application
3. Infants < 1 year old

Precautions:
1. Patient should not rub eyes after administration

Expected effects:
1. Numbing of eye

Side effects:
1. Burning
2. Irritation
3. Rash

Notes:
1. Tetracaine is an MCA optional medication and may not be available.

Dosing: POISONING/OVERDOSE/ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE
Adults and Pediatrics administer:
1. Tetracaine, 1-2 drops per eye every 5 minutes, maximum of 5 doses

Dosing: CHEMICAL EXPOSURE
Adults and Pediatrics administer:
1. Tetracaine, 1-2 drops per eye every 5 minutes, maximum of 5 doses

Used in the Following Protocols:
Poisoning/Overdose/Environmental Exposure (Section 2 Trauma and Environmental)
Chemical Exposure (Section 10 Special Operations)

Tranexamic Acid

Pharmacological Category: Hemostatic Agent

Routes: IV/IO

Indications:
1. Massive uncontrolled hemorrhage internal or external

Contraindications:
1. Intracranial bleeding
2. ≤ 18 years of age
3. Injury time greater than 3 hours

Precautions:
1. Transport to hospital that will continue TXA
    a. TXA delivered in the field is FIRST DOSE
    a. NOT effective if a SECOND DOSE is not given at the appropriate time in the hospital
2. Ensure receiving facility is aware of exact time of first dose prior to arrival, upon arrival and that it is documented in the EPCR.
3. Do not delay transport for administration of TXA

Expected effects:
1. Reduction of blood loss

Notes:
1. Draw up and mix 1 gram of TXA into a 100 mL bag of normal saline
    a. Use a filter needle if the medication is supplied in an ampule.
    b. Apply pre-printed “TXA added” fluorescent-colored label to IV bag.
    c. Administer mixed medication via piggyback into IV/IO line over 10 minutes.

Dosing: HEMORRHAGIC SHOCK
Indication: Massive uncontrolled hemorrhage internal or external
Adults > 18 years if age administer:
1. TXA 1 gram diluted in 100 mL NS IV/IO piggyback NS

Used in the Following Protocol(s):
Hemorrhagic Shock (Section 2 Trauma and Environmental)

Verapamil

Pharmacological Category: Antianginal Agent: Antiarrhythmic Agent

Routes: IV

Indications:
1. Symptomatic Tachycardia: Narrow Complex (Regular and Narrow or Irregular and Narrow rhythms)

Contraindications:
1. Hypotension
2. Patient under the age of 1 year.

Expected effects:
1. Slower heart rate
2. Potential conversion to NSR

Side effects:
1. Hypotension
2. Bradycardia

Dosing: TACHYCARDIA (Adult)
Indication: Regular Narrow Complex Tachycardia (i.e., SVT, A-Flutter) and Irregular Narrow Complex Tachycardia (i.e., A-Fib/A-Flutter)
Adults administer:
1. Verapamil 5 mg IV

Used in the Following Protocols
Tachycardia (Section 5 Cardiac)

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services | Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS and Systems of Care

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Protocols

Special Operations

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General CBRNE Identification of Agents

Purpose: This is written to provide general pre-arrival information for suspected HAZMAT and CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive) incidents.

NOTE: This information is an overview of different types of incidents and agents.

Signs of an Incident

1. A chemical or biological incident may not always be obvious.
2. Many of the early signs and symptoms produced by chemical agents may resemble those of a variety of disorders. Biological symptoms are generally delayed.
3. The patient's clinical presentation may offer clues about the type of toxic substance exposure.
    - A. **CHEMICAL INCIDENT**
        - i. Explosions or suspected release of liquids, vapors or gases
        - ii. Mass casualties without obvious trauma
        - iii. Similar presentation and/or symptoms for multiple patients.
    - B. **BIOLOGICAL INCIDENT**
        - i. An unusual increase in the number of individuals seeking care, especially with similar symptoms such as respiratory, neurological, gastrointestinal, or dermatological symptoms.
        - ii. Any clustering of patients in time or location (e.g., persons who attended the same public event).
    - C. **RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT**
        - i. Notification of the detonation of a nuclear device.
        - ii. Dirty bomb
        - iii. Known issues with nuclear power plant or other radioactive source.
    - D. **NUCLEAR INCIDENT**
        - i. Explosion with mushroom cloud and devastation of a large geographical area
    - E. **EXPLOSIVE INCIDENT**
        - i. Responders should be aware of the possibility of secondary incendiary devices and agents.
        - ii. Obvious trauma.

Medical Response

4. First responding units must approach with caution.
5. Approach upwind, uphill and upstream, as appropriate.
6. Utilize resource materials such as the Emergency Response Guidebook, Emergency Care for Hazardous Materials Exposure, or smart phone applications.
7. Utilize appropriate PPE.
8. Be aware of contaminated terrain and contaminated objects.
9. Hazmat response protocols must be initiated, as well as unified incident command.
10. Maintain a safe distance from the exposure area.

11. Attempt to identify the nature of the exposure by looking for placards, mode of dispersal (vehicle explosion, bomb, aerosolized gas, etc.)
12. Victims and potential victims must be evacuated rapidly from the contaminated area and decontaminated as quickly as possible, if appropriate.
13. Treatment may be initiated within the hot and/or warm zones of an incident by properly trained, protected, and equipped personnel.
14. Be alert for secondary devices.

Select Agents

1. **Chemical Agents**
   A. Chemical agents are compounds that may produce damaging or lethal effects.
   B. The potential of the agent to do damage is measured by how readily it disperses. Wind and rain will increase the dispersion rate of a chemical agent.
      i. **Persistent agents** have low volatility, evaporate slowly and are particularly hazardous in liquid form. They stay around for long periods of time (24 hours or longer) and contaminate not only the air but objects and terrain as well. Mustard and the nerve agent VX are examples of persistent agents.
      ii. **Non-persistent agents** are volatile and evaporate quickly, within several hours. Gases, aerosols, and highly volatile liquids tend to disperse rapidly after release. Phosgene, cyanide and certain nerve agents (with the exception of GD-Soman) are non-persistent agents. Because of their volatility, they pose an immediate respiratory hazard but are not particularly hazardous in liquid form.
   C. Chemical agents are classified by their effects:
      i. **Nerve agents**, the most deadly of all chemical agents, disrupt nerve transmission within organs and are quickly fatal in cases of severe exposure.
      ii. **Blood agents** (cyanides) interfere with the blood's ability to transport oxygen throughout the body; often rapidly fatal.
      iii. **Blister agents,** or vesicants, cause a blistering of the skin and mucous membranes, especially the lungs.
      iv. **Choking agents,** or pulmonary agents, irritate the lungs, causing them to fill with fluid.
      v. **Incapacitating agents,** cause an intense (but temporary) irritation of eyes and respiratory tract.
2. **Biological Agents:** Micro-organisms and toxins, generally, of microbial, plant or animal origin to produce disease and/or death in humans, livestock and crops.
   A. Biological agents
      i. Bacterial Agents (e.g. Anthrax, Cholera, Plague, Tularemia, Q-Fever)
      ii. Viral Agents (e.g. Smallpox, Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers)
      iii. Biological Toxins (e.g. Botulinum Toxins, Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B, Ricin, Trichothecene Mycotoxins (T2))

*Biological agents utilized as a CBRNE may not become evident until hours, days, or weeks after the exposure due to the various incubation periods for each pathogen.

3. **Radiological Agents:** Exposure typically has no immediate effect. The sooner the victim has symptoms (example: nausea and vomiting) the more significant the exposure.
4. **Nuclear Agents:** Primary risk is massive trauma and devastation as the result of a large-scale blast.
5. **Explosives:** Threats with explosive devices may be or large or small scale.

Personal Protective Equipment

1. **NIOSH/OSHA/EPA classification system:**
   A. **Level A:** Fully encapsulating, chemical resistant suit, gloves and boots, and a pressure demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a pressure-demand supplied air respirator (air hose) and escape SCBA. (Maximum protection against vapor and liquids)
   B. **Level B:** Non-encapsulating, splash-protective, chemical-resistant suit that provides Level A protection against liquids but is not airtight. (Full respiratory protection is required but danger to skin from vapor is less)
   C. **Level C:** Utilizes chemical resistant clothing along with a full-faced/half mask air purifying respirator or PAPR rather than an SCBA or air-line.
   D. **Level D:** Limited to coveralls or other work clothing, boots, and gloves
2. **Universal Precautions:**
   A. Assume that all patients are potentially contagious and use appropriate barriers to prevent the transmission of pathogenic organisms. PPE include gloves, gowns, HEPA respirators, face shields and appropriate handwashing.
   B. If a chemical exposure is suspected, appropriate protective suits and respirators (PAPR) with Organic Vapor/HEPA cartridges should be donned.

Chemical Exposure

Purpose: To provide guidance for the treatment of chemical exposure patients.

Assessment/Management – Chemical Agents
If there is a confirmation of, or symptoms indicative of, a chemical incident, utilize appropriate protective suits and respirators (PAPR) with Organic Vapor/HEPA cartridges should be donned.

I. Nerve Agents & Cyanide Compounds – refer to **Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure-Special Operations Protocol** and **Cyanide Exposure-Special Operations Protocol.**

II. Choking Agents (e.g., Phosgene, Chlorine, Chloropicrin)
   A. Exposure Route: Inhalation
   B. Signs and symptoms:
      1. Cough, dyspnea, irritation of mucous membranes, pulmonary edema
   C. Patients should be promptly removed from the area to a clean atmosphere.
   D. Treatment
      1. Assist ventilations, as necessary.
      2. Provide 100% oxygen
      3. If wheezing, administer **albuterol** 2.5 mg/3ml **NS** nebulized per **Nebulized Bronchodilators-Medication Protocol** (Per MCA selection may be EMT skill)

Nebulized **albuterol** administration ■ EMT

         a. 4 puffs from patient's own prescribed albuterol metered dose inhaler (with spacer if available)
      3. For severe exposure consider early interventional airway and aggressive ventilatory support (including CPAP per **CPAP-Procedure Protocol**)
      4. If eye exposure,
         a. Eye irrigation
            i. Remove contact lenses
            ii. Flush with 1000cc of **NS** each eye
         b. For eye pain, use **tetracaine hydrochloride** 1-2 drops in each eye, if available.

III. Vesicant Agents (Blister agents)
   A. Examples: Sulfur Mustard (HD), Nitrogen Mustard (HN), Lewisite, Phosgene Oxime (CX) Vesicant agents are named for their tendency to cause blisters.
   B. Exposure Route: Dermal/Inhalation
   C. Decontamination is critical:
      1. Medical providers will require the proper PPE as determined by unified command before decontaminating patient.

2. Remove patient's clothing, if necessary.
3. Patients may begin self-decontamination by removing clothing and using soap (if available) and water.
4. Decontaminate by blotting and cleansing with soap (if available) and water.
5. Remember that time is critical for effective mustard decontamination.

D. Management/Treatment
   1. Immediate attention should be directed toward:
      a. Assisted ventilation
      b. Administration of 100 % oxygen
   2. Symptomatic treatment per protocol.

IV. Lacrimator Agents (Tear Gas)
   A. Information: Lacrimator (tearing) agents are widely used by law enforcement, the military, and widely available to the public.
   B. Exposure Route: Inhalation/Ocular
   C. Signs and Symptoms: The most common effects are nasal and ocular discharges, photophobia, and burning sensations in the mucous membranes.
   D. Decontamination:
      1. Patients should be decontaminated with soap and water.
      2. Medical providers require protective masks and clothing for patient management since lacrimator agents are transmitted by physical contact.
      3. Decontaminate by blotting and cleansing with soap (if available) and water.
   E. Treatment
      1. Symptomatic treatment per protocol (no specific antidote).
      2. Eye irrigation
         a. Remove contact lenses
         b. Flush with 1000cc of **NS** each eye
         c. Use **Tetracaine hydrochloride**, if available, 1-2 drops in each eye.

<u>Medication Protocols</u>
Albuterol
Tetracaine hydrochloride

Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure Treatment

Purpose: This protocol is intended for EMS personnel at all levels that have been trained in the use of these devices and authorized by the medical control authority to assess and treat patients exposed to nerve agents and organophosphate pesticides utilizing the **Duo Dote/Mark I Antidote Kits** and/or a combination of auto injectors and/or nasal sprays. Administration of non-prepackaged kits is restricted to ALS.

The following medications in this protocol are not required to be carried on EMS vehicles and may be available through special response units.

Medications/Definitions:

A. One (1) Nerve Agent (NA) Antidote Kit – for the purpose of this protocol means either one (1) Duodote OR one (1) Mark I
   1. **Duodote** – a single device with 2 chambers. The front chamber contains 2.1 mg atropine, the back chamber contains 600 mg pralidoxime (2-PAM). When activated the device sequentially administers both drugs through a single needle.
   2. **Mark I Antidote kit**– 2 separate injectors. One containing 2mg atropine, the second containing 600 mg of pralidoxime (2-PAM).
B. **Atropine auto injector**- a single auto-injector of atropine that comes in 3 doses: atropine 0.5 mg, atropine 1 mg, atropine 2 mg.
C. **Midazolam auto-injector** – 20 mg midazolam per device
D. **Midazolam nasal spray** – 5 mg per device
E. **Diazepam auto-injector** – 10 mg per device
F. Non prepackaged kit administration: Administer 600 mg **pralidoxime** and 2 mg of **atropine** for every one (1) NA Antidote Kit.(ALS only)

Chemical Agents

1. Agents of Concern
   A. Military Nerve Agents including: Sarin (GB), Soman (GD), Tabun (GA), VX
   B. Organophosphate Pesticides (OPP) including Glutathione, Malathion, Parathion, etc.
2. Detection: The presence of these agents can be detected through a variety of monitoring devices available to most hazardous materials response teams and other public safety agencies.

Patient Assessment

1. **SLUDGEM** Syndrome
   A. **S** Salivation / Sweating / Seizures
   B. **L** Lacrimation (Tearing)
   C. **U** Urination
   D. **D** Defecation / Diarrhea
   E. **G** Gastric Emptying (Vomiting) / GI Upset (Cramps)

F. **E** Emesis
G. **M** Muscle Twitching or Spasm

2. Threshold Symptoms: These are symptoms that may allow rescuers to recognize that they may have been exposed to one of these agents and include:
   A. Dim vision
   B. Increased tearing / drooling
   C. Runny nose
   D. Nausea/vomiting
   E. Abdominal cramps
   F. Shortness of breath

NOTE: Many of the above may also be associated with heat related illness.

1. Mild Symptoms and Signs:
   A. Threshold Symptoms *plus*:
   B. Constricted Pupils*
   C. Muscle Twitching
   D. Increased Tearing, Drooling, Runny Nose
   E. Diaphoresis
2. Moderate Symptoms and Signs
   A. Any or all above *plus:*
   B. Constricted Pupils
   C. Urinary Incontinence
   D. Respiratory Distress with Wheezing
   E. Severe Vomiting
3. Severe Signs
   A. Any or All of Above *plus*
   B. Constricted Pupils*
   C. Unconsciousness
   D. Seizures
   E. Severe Respiratory Distress

***NOTE**: Pupil constriction is a relatively unique finding occurs early and persists after antidote treatment. The presence of constricted pupils with SLUDGEM findings indicates nerve agent / OPP toxicity. Constricted pupils may not be present with localized dermal exposure.

Personal Protection

1. Be Alert for secondary device in potential terrorist incident
2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
   A. Don appropriate PPE as directed by Incident Commander.
   B. Minimum PPE for Non-Hot Zone (i.e., DECON Zone)
      a. Powered Air Purifying Respirator or Air Purifying Respiratory with proper filter
      b. Chemical resistant suit with boots
      c. Double chemical resistant gloves (butyl or nitrile)
      d. Duct tape glove suit interface and other vulnerable areas
3. Assure EMS personnel are operating outside of Hot Zone
4. Avoid contact with vomit if ingestion suspected – off gassing possible

5. Assure patients are adequately decontaminated *prior* to transport
    A. Removal of outer clothing provides significant decontamination
    B. Clothing should be removed before transport
    C. DO NOT transport clothing with patient
6. Alert hospital(s) as early as possible

Patient Management (After Evacuation and Decontamination)

1. Evaluate and maintain the airway, provide oxygenation and support ventilation as needed.
2. NOTE: Anticipate need for extensive suctioning
3. Administer appropriate number of NA Antidote kits (**Duo Dote OR Mark I)** kits per Chart A. below.
    A. NOTE: For NA kit administration only:
        i. Adult is > 8 years of age
        ii. Pediatrics is ≤ 8 years of age
    B. NOTE: Medical Control contact is required prior to administration for:
        i. Patients that meet self-administration criteria
        ii. Patients that meet mild symptoms and signs criteria in chart below:

	Clinical Findings	Signs/Symptoms	Required Conditions	NA Kits To Be Delivered
SELF-RESCUE	**Threshold Symptoms**	• Dim vision • Increased tearing • Runny nose • Nausea/vomiting • Abdominal cramps • Shortness of breath	Threshold Symptoms *-and-* Positive evidence of nerve agent or OPP on site Medical Control Order	1 NA Kit (self-rescue)
ADULT PATIENT > 8 years of age	**Mild Symptoms and Signs**	• Increased tearing • Increased salivation • Dim Vision • Runny nose • Sweating • Nausea/vomiting • Abdominal cramps • Diarrhea	Medical Control Order	1 NA Kit
	Moderate Symptoms and Signs	• Constricted pupils • Difficulty breathing • Severe vomiting	Constricted Pupils	2 NA Kits
	Severe Signs	• Constricted pupils • Unconsciousness • Seizures • Severe difficulty breathing	Constricted Pupils	3 NA Kits (If 3 NA Kits are used, administer 1st dose of available benzodiazepine)

	Clinical Findings	Signs/Symptoms	Required Conditions	NA Kits To Be Delivered
PEDIATRIC <u>< 8 years of age</u>	**Pediatric Patient with Non-Severe Signs/Symptoms**	*Mild or moderate symptoms as above*	Threshold Symptoms *-and-* Positive evidence of nerve agent or OPP on site Medical Control Order	1 NA Kit
	Pediatric Patient with Severe Signs/Symptoms	• Constricted pupils • Unconsciousness • Seizures • Severe difficulty breathing	Severe breathing difficulty Weakness	1 NA Kit

4. Establish vascular access per **Vascular Access and IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol** when feasible, do NOT delay medication administration
5. If NA Antidote kit is not available:
   A. Administer **atropine auto injector** 2 mg IM for every 1 NA Kit- that is required.
   B. Administer atropine 2 mg IV/IM for every 1 NA Kit that is required
   C. Administer 600 mg pralidoxime IV/IM for every 1 NA Kit that is required (when available)
6. Treat seizures
   A. Adult (> 14 years of age)
      a. Administer **midazolam** 10 mg IM or 5 mg IN
         1. If available, midazolam auto-injector or midazolam nasal spray may be utilized, ensure total dose (regardless of dosage per device) equals 10 mg IM or 5 mg IN.

      OR

      b. Administer **Valium (diazepam**) auto-injector.

   B. Pediatrics (<u><</u> 14 years of age)
      a. Administer **midazolam** 0.1 mg/kg IM (maximum individual dose 10 mg) or 5 mg IV/IO/or IN

      OR

         1. If available, **diazepam auto-injector** or **diazepam nasal spray** may be utilized, ensure total dose (regardless of dosage per device) does not exceed 10 mg IM or 5 mg IN.

7. Monitor EKG
8. For continued secretions, contact Medical Control and administer additional **atropine** per orders.
   A. Adults (> 14 years of age) **atropine** 2 mg IV/IM
   B. Pediatrics (< 14 years of age) **atropine** 0.05 mg/kg IV/IM

Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Antidotes/Countermeasures

Weight	Age	Duodote[1] Mod-Severe Sxs	Atropen[2] (1 mg) Mod-Severe Sxs	Atropine Dose (0.1 mg/kg) IM/IV/IO	Atropine Vial[2] (1 mg/mL)	Cardiac Atropine[2,3] (1 mg/10 mL)	Midazolam[4] (10 mg/2 mL) IM/IV/IO
3-5 kg (6-11 lbs)	**0-2 months**	**1**	**1**	0.4 mg	**0.4 mL**	**4 mL**	**0.1 mL**
6-7 kg (13-16 lbs)	**3-6 months**	**1**	**1**	0.7 mg	**0.7 mL**	**7 mL**	**0.2 mL**
8-9 kg (17-20 lbs)	**7-10 months**	**1**	**1**	0.9 mg	**0.9 mL**	**9 mL**	**0.2 mL**
10-11 (21-25 lbs)	**11-18 months**	**1**	**1**	1 mg	**1 mL**	**10 mL**	**0.2 mL**
12-14 kg (26-31 lbs)	**19-35 months**	**1**	**2**	1.3 mg	**1.3 mL**	**13 mL**	**0.25 mL**
15-18 kg (32-40 lbs)	**3-4 years**	**1**	**2**	1.6 mg	**1.6 mL**	**16 mL**	**0.3 mL**
19-23 kg (41-51)	**5-6 years**	**1**	**2**	2 mg	**2 mL**	**20 mL**	**0.4 mL**
24-29 kg (52-64)	**7-9 years**	**2**	**3**	2.6 mg	**2.6 mL**	**26 mL**	**0.5 mL**
30-36 kg (65-79 lbs)	**10-14 years**	**2**	**3**	3.3 mg	**3.3 mL**	**33 mL**	**0.6 mL**
Adult	**>14 years**	**2 to 3**	**4 to 6**	4 to 6 mg	**4 to 6 mL**	**40-60 mL**	**2 mL**

[1]Preferred initial autoinjector, [2]May Repeat atropine every 5 minutes until airway secretions decrease (6 mg maximum), [3]Not available in MEDDRUN, [4]Patients with severe symptoms should receive midazolam even if not obviously seizing

Medication Protocols
Atropine
Midazolam
Nerve Agent Antidote Kit
Pralidoxime

CHEMPACK/MEDDRUN

Purpose: The CHEMPACK Project provided the State of Michigan, in collaboration with the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, with a sustainable, supplemental source of pre-positioned nerve agent/organophosphate antidotes and associated pharmaceuticals. A large-scale event would rapidly overwhelm both the pre-hospital and hospital healthcare systems.

The CHEMPACK project is one component of the Michigan Emergency Preparedness Pharmaceutical Plan (MEPPP), a comprehensive statewide plan for coordinating timely application of pharmaceutical resources in the event of an act of terrorism or large-scale technological emergency/disaster.

The Michigan Emergency Drug Delivery and Resource Utilization Network (MEDDRUN) established standardized caches of medications and supplies strategically located throughout the State of Michigan. In the event of a terrorist incident or other catastrophic event resulting in mass casualties, MEDDRUN is intended to rapidly deliver medications and medical supplies, when local supplies are not adequate or become exhausted. The goal is to deploy MedPack within 15 minutes of the request.

Only authorized agencies and officials can request MEDDRUN. These agencies include any Michigan Hospital, local public health agency, or emergency management program. Authorized officials include designated representatives from the Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS, and Systems of Care (BEPESOC), the Michigan State Police (MSP) and the Regional Bioterrorism Preparedness projects.

Activation

I. Recognition of need can come from EMS personnel, or it may be a hospital, public health, EOC, or Emergency management that identifies the need for activation.
   A. EMS Identifies a need for medication support.
      1. Contact Central Dispatch or a hospital/MCA
      2. Central Dispatch or hospital/MCA contacts MEDDRUN and/or CHEMPACK Communications Agency
   B. Hospital, Public Health, EOC or Emergency Management
      1. Identifies need
      2. Hospital, Public Health, EOC or Emergency Management contacts MEDDRUN and/or CHEMPACK Communications Agency
   C. To activate MEDDRUN and/or CHEMPACK call:
      1. Primary Communication Agency: 877-633-7786
      2. Backup Communication Agency: 616-391-5330

II. CHEMPACK/MEDDRUN Communications Agency:
   A. Conducts analysis & issues deployment orders to selected CHEMPACK/MEDDRUN storage sight, (CSS) Point of Contact (POC).

III. Storage site notifies the transport unit and moves cache to designated loading area.

A. If confirmed, the Agency loads CHEMPACK/MEDDRUN supplies onto transport unit.
B. If deployed, Dispatch notifies the MCA regarding dispatching transport vehicle.

Responsibilities

I. BEPESOC follow-up will include:
   A. Contacting the requesting agency to authenticate the request.
   B. Contacting Communications Agency to provide confirmation or initiate recall. If confirmed, advise if Alert Orders should be initiated.
   C. Contacts Michigan State Police (MSP) East Lansing Operations Center (ELOP)
   D. Coordinates potential Inter-Hospital Formulary Distribution.
   E. Coordinates a MI-HAN Alert.

II. Communications:
   A. Provides Certificate Order/Recall Order.
   B. Notifies storage site Point of Contact of either a Certification Order or Recall Order.
   C. If BEPESOC issues an alert, Communications Agency issues an Alert Order to appropriate CHEMPACK storage site(s) for possible deployment.

III. Storage Site:
   A. Once confirmed, the Agency loads the supplies into the transportation vehicle and transports to the specific location.

IV. Designated Transportation Agency:
   A. Ensure adequate security of the cache materials while being transported to the delivery point.
   B. Maintain communications with the storage site's Point of Contact while en route to the delivery point, providing periodic updates regarding present location/circumstances that may impact time of delivery.
   C. Follow the routes specified by the CSS POC and advise upon arrival to the delivery point.

DELIVERY OF CACHE

I. When the cache arrives at the delivery point, the Incident Command (IC) will take receipt of the cache as the person in charge by completing the Transfer of Custody form that will accompany the cache. The IC will ensure accurate accounting of the antidote supplies in coordination with the senior medical/EMT at the scene.
   A. If additional antidotes are required, the IC will Inform Central Dispatch/911.
   B. If it appears that the amount of antidote needed will be less than anticipated, the transport vehicle will remain in the area to take custody of the unused antidotes to return them to the CSS POC.
   C. Advise the CSS POC when the mission is completed.

POST DEPLOYMENT

I. Within 72 hours of a deployment, the Agencies, BEPESOC and Communications will prepare a Preliminary After Action Report (AAR) using the format prescribed by BEPESOC. (See AAR attachment) BEPESOC will review each AAR with the intent of improving future responses.

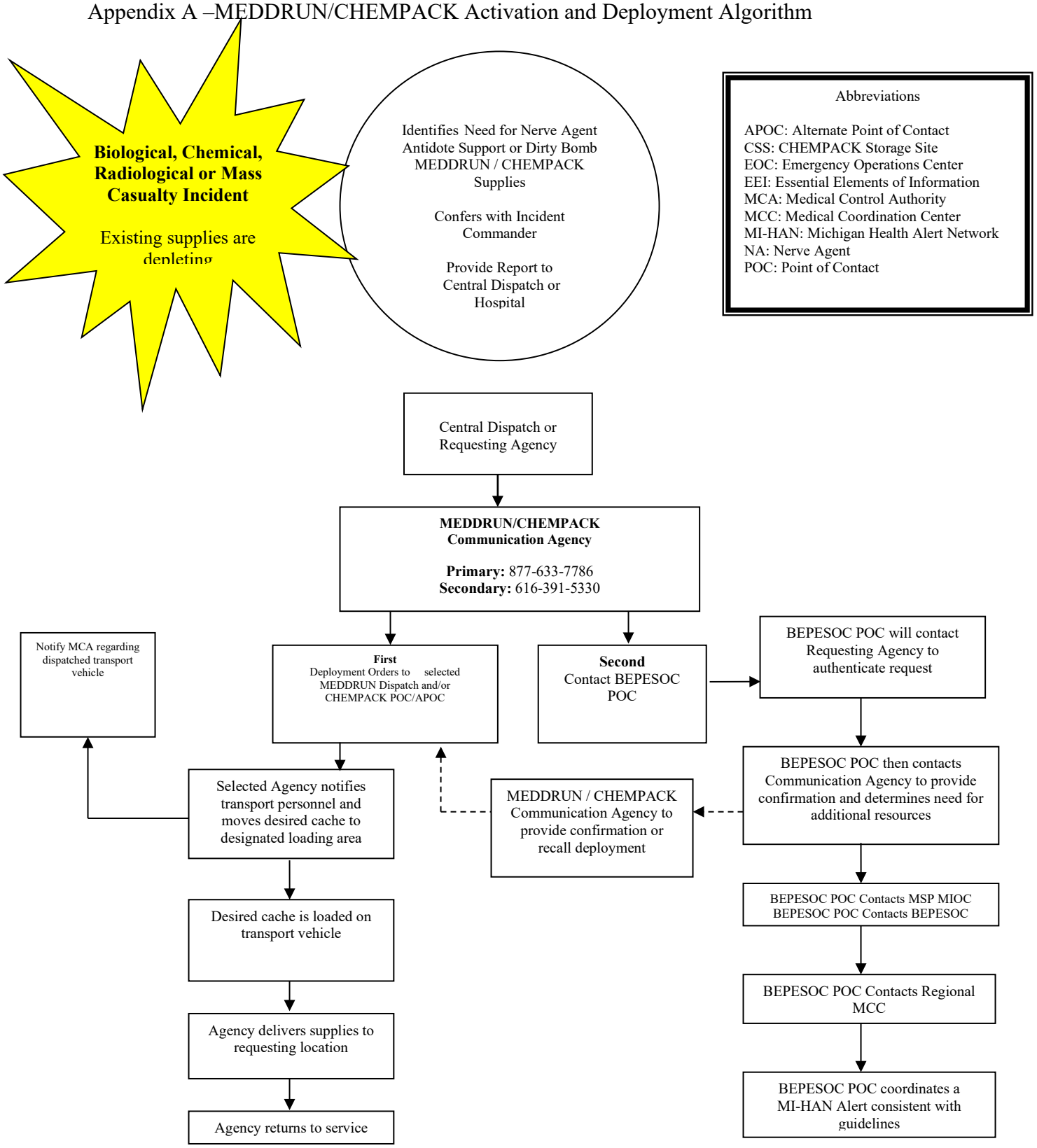
Re-STOCKING MEDPACKS

I. It is important that a packs be restocked and placed back in service as quickly as possible. The Agency may be returned to service on a limited basis with a partially depleted MedPack/Chempack. Depending on the availability of federal funds, the Regional Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, in collaboration with BEPESOC, will be responsible for ordering the supplies to re-stock the MedPack(s)/Chempack(s) used.

II. BEPESOC and Communications will be notified upon the MedPack/Chempack being returned to FULL SERVICE.

**MEDDRUN may also be pre-deployed for special events, designated by the State and Regional Leadership.*

Appendix A –MEDDRUN/CHEMPACK Activation and Deployment Algorithm



Essential Elements of Information (EEI) Report

Essential Elements of Information Report		
1.	**Name, Position, and Contact Information for the Individual Requesting Deployment of CHEMPACK Cache**	**Name:** _____ **Position/Title:** _____ **Telephone/Other Contact:** _____
2.	**Name of Physician/Officer in Charge of Medical Management at the Scene (if different than above)**	**Name:** _____ **Position/Title:** _____ **Employer:** _____ **Telephone/Other Contact:** _____
3.	**Location of Incident**	**Jurisdiction Name:** _____ **Closest Intersection:** _____ OR **Name of Site:** _____
4.	**Estimated Number of Casualties**	**None** **5-10** **100-300** **1** **10-20** **300-500** **2-3** **20-40** **500-1000** **4-5** **40-100** **1000+**
5.	**Symptoms of Casualties**	**Pinpoint Pupils** **Twitching** **Dimness of Vision** **Seizures** **Slurred Speech** **Chest Tightness** **Difficulty Breathing** **Unconsciousness**
6.	**Local Supplies of Antidotes and Pharmaceuticals are Exhausted, multiple lives remain at risk, and CHEMPACK supplies are needed to save lives**	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

Cyanide Exposure

Purpose: This Protocol is intended for EMS personnel at all levels to assess and treat patients exposed to cyanide. Additionally, the protocol allows trained and authorized paramedics to administer antidotes when available.

NOTE: A single medical control order in a mass casualty incident may be applied to all symptomatic patients.

Definitions: For the purposes of this protocol Cyanokit (brand name) refers to **Hydroxocobalamin**

Medications in this protocol are not required to be carried on EMS vehicles and may be available through special response units.

Chemical Agent

1. Agents of Concern: Cyanide
    a. Hydrogen Cyanide
    b. Potassium/Sodium Cyanide
    c. Cyanogen Chloride
2. Detection: The presence of these agents can be detected through specialized environmental monitoring equipment available to hazardous materials response teams.
3. Modes of Exposure
    a. Inhalation (including smoke inhalation)
    b. Ingestion
    c. Skin absorption unlikely
4. Alert receiving hospital ASAP to prepare additional antidotes

Assessment

1. Hypotension
2. Shortness of breath
    a. Possibly accompanied by chest pain
    b. Generally, not associated with cyanosis
    c. Pulse oximetry levels usually normal
    d. Usually associated with increased respiratory rate and depth
    e. Potential for rapid respiratory arrest
3. Confusion, decreased level of consciousness, coma
4. Seizures
5. Headache, dizziness, vertigo (sense of things spinning)
6. Pupils may be normal; dilation is a late sign

Indications for Antidote use in patient with suspected cyanide poisoning:

1. Cardiac or Respiratory Arrest
2. Hypotension SBP<90 mm Hg
3. GCS <= 9

Personal Protection

1. Be Alert for secondary device in potential terrorist incident

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2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as directed by Incident Commander.
3. Assure EMS personnel are operating outside of Hot and Warm Zones, unless appropriately trained and in proper PPE.
4. Avoid contact with vomit if ingestion suspected – off gassing possible
5. Decontamination of victims usually not indicated unless additional unknown chemical(s) suspected

Patient Management (in Cold zone)

1. Administer oxygen 10-15 LPM via non-rebreather mask and support ventilation as needed**.** Per **Oxygen Administration-Procedure Protocol and/or Airway Management-Procedure Protocol**
    a. Note: Patients in respiratory arrest (i.e., not breathing but still having a pulse) have been found to respond to antidote therapy and should receive positive pressure ventilation when operationally feasible.
    b. This is in contrast to most triage systems that would categorize non-breathing patients as non-survivable.
2. Establish vascular access. Refer to **Vascular Access & IV Fluid Therapy-Procedure Protocol**
3. Administer antidote:
    a. **Cyanokit**® (5g. adult IV/IO; 70 mg/kg pediatric IV/IO) per **Hydroxocobalamin (Cyanokit®)-Medication Protocol** (preferred, per MCA Selection)

Cyanokit® Included?	
■ **Yes**	☐ **No**

    b. Each vial of **Cyanokit**® for injection is to be reconstituted with diluent (not provided with **Cyanokit**®) using the supplied sterile transfer spike.
        i. The recommended diluent is **0.9% Sodium Chloride** injection (0.9%NaCl).
        ii. The line on each vial label represents the volume of diluent. Following the addition of diluent to the lyophilized powder, each vial should be repeatedly inverted or rocked, not shaken, for at least 60 seconds for the 5g bottles, 30 seconds for the 2.5g bottles prior to infusion.
        iii. **Cyanokit**® solutions should be visually inspected for particulate matter and color prior to administration.
        iv. If the reconstituted solution is not dark red or if particulate matter is seen after the solution has been appropriately mixed, the solution should not be administered to the patient and should be discarded.
        v. There are a number of drugs and blood products that are incompatible with **Cyanokit**®, thus **Cyanokit**® requires a separate intravenous line for administration.
        vi. Depending upon the severity of the poisoning and the clinical response, a second dose of 5 g may be administered by IV/IO infusion for a total dose of 10g in adults. The rate of infusion for the second dose may range from 15 minutes (for patients in extremis) to two hours, as clinically indicated. Contact medical control for second dose instructions for pediatric patients.

Cyanokit® Administration for Suspected Cyanide Poisoning (including serious smoke inhalation)

Weight	Age	Cyanokit® Dose[1] (~70 mg/kg +/-) IV/IO	Cyanokit® Volume to Administer[2] IV/IO
3-5 kg (6-11 lbs)	**0-2 months**	250 mg	**10 mL[3]**
6-7 kg (13-16 lbs)	**3-6 months**	500 mg	**20 mL[3]**
8-9 kg (17-20 lbs)	**7-10 months**	625 mg	**25 mL[3]**
10-11 (21-25 lbs)	**11-18 months**	750 mg	**30 mL[3]**
12-14 kg (26-31 lbs)	**19-35 months**	900 mg	**36 mL[3]**
15-18 kg (32-40 lbs)	**3-4 years**	1100 mg	**44 mL[3]**
19-23 kg (41-51)	**5-6 years**	1500 mg	**60 mL[3]**
24-29 kg (52-64)	**7-9 years**	1750 mg	**70 mL[3]**
30-36 kg (65-79 lbs)	**10-14 years**	2500 mg	**100 mL[4] (1/2 bottle)**
Adult 37 40 kg (80 88 lbs)	**>14 years**	3000 mg	**120 mL[4]**
Adult 41 49kg (89 108 lbs)	**>14 years**	3500 mg	**140 mL[4]**
Adult > or 50 kg (> or 109 lbs)	**>14 years**	5000 mg	**200 mL[4] (full bottle)**

[1]The safety and efficacy in pediatrics has not been established, [2]Administer slowly over 15 minutes.
[3]Push slowly over 15 minutes, [4]Infuse over 15 minutes

4. Cardiac monitoring
5. Special Considerations for Smoke Inhalation
    a. Smoke inhalation victims may have cyanide poisoning along with burns, trauma, and exposure to other toxic substances making a diagnosis of cyanide poisoning particularly difficult.
    b. Prior to administration of **Cyanokit®**, smoke inhalation victims should be assessed for the following:
        i. Exposure to fire or smoke in an enclosed area
        ii. Presence of soot around the mouth, nose or oropharynx
        iii. Altered mental status
    c. The **Cyanokit®** should be considered for all serious smoke inhalation victims (including cardiac arrest).

<u>Medication Protocols</u>
Hydroxocobalamin (Cyanokit®)

Mass Casualty Incidents

The purpose of this protocol is to provide a uniform initial response to a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI).

I. **Definition of MCI**: For the purpose of this document, an MCI will be defined as any incident, which because of its physical size, the number and criticality of its victims, or its complexity, is likely to overwhelm those local resources, which would typically be available.

II. **Overall MCI Management – DISASTER Paradigm™**
The DISASTER Paradigm™ is part of the National Disaster Life Support (NDLS) Program and provides a framework for management of MCIs. The components may be pursued concurrently.
A. ***D****etection*: Do we have an MCI? If yes, immediately declare to dispatch.
B. ***I****ncident Command*: Establish or interface with the Incident Command System (ICS)
C. ***S****afety and Security*: Immediate action steps to immediately protect responders, casualties, public.
D. ***A****ssess Hazards*: Actively assess (initially and ongoing) for hazards that can harm responders, casualties, public.
E. ***S****upport*: Request resources needed to effectively manage incident
F. ***T****riage and Treatment*: Initiate SALT Triage and provide treatment to casualties
G. ***E****vacuation:* Transport of casualties to appropriate hospitals (avoiding overloading individual hospitals) or alternate treatment centers
H. ***R****ecovery:* Return responders and community to pre-incident status and identify lessons learned.

III. **MCI Detection**
A. Actively assess the scene to determine if MCI is (or maybe) present
B. Alert dispatch and assure hospitals and other stakeholders made aware
C. For major incidents (including incidents involving multiple counties/MCA resources) RMCC should be alerted

IV. **Incident Command System**
A. All incidents shall be managed in accordance with the National Incident Management System and the National Response Framework.
B. If Incident Command (IC) has not been established, the most qualified EMS personnel shall assume the role of IC until command is transferred.
C. The IC is responsible for all functions of the Incident Command System (ICS) until other personnel are assigned those functions**.**
D. Establish EMS Branch Director/EMS Group Supervisor
    1. Established by IC
    2. Responsible for all EMS activities
    3. Reports to IC or Operations Chief
E. Establish functional subordinate EMS ICS positions, as appropriate. Note, positions may be combined (e.g., Treatment/Transport) when appropriate.
    1. Triage Unit Leader Role
        a. Report to EMS Branch Director/Group Supervisor

b. Coordinates rapid triage process
c. Determines number/severity of casualties

2. Treatment Unit Leader Role
   a. Within EMS Branch/Group Operations, establish Casualty Collection Point (CCP)
   b. Assigns personnel to treatment area(s)
   c. Supervise care in treatment areas and/or establish subordinate treatment unit leaders for selected casualty types (e.g., Red, Yellow, Green, etc.).
3. Transportation Unit Leader Role
   a. Prioritize transportation of patients from scene assuring high priority patients transported first and departing ambulances maximally utilized.
   b. With information from coordinating resource, assigns destination hospital or alternate care center
   c. Maintains log and tracking of patients transported

V. **Safety and Security**
   A. Responders should don appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
   B. Identify any immediate threats to responders, patients, or the public

VI. **Assess for Hazards**
   A. Actively assess scene for hazards
   B. Ongoing assessment for new hazards

VII. **Support – Request Additional Resources for Incident**
   A. Ambulances
      1. Request additional ambulances
      2. Ideally, one ambulance for every two Red/Yellow patients
   B. Non-Ambulance Medical Transport
      1. Non-licensed vehicles may be used for emergency transport when licensed ambulances are not readily available.

If an ambulance operation is unable to respond to an emergency patient within a reasonable time, this part does not prohibit the spontaneous use of a vehicle under exceptional circumstances to provide, without charge or fee and as a humane service, transportation for the emergency patient. Emergency medical personnel who transport or who make the decision to transport an emergency patient under this section shall file a written report describing the incident with the medical control authority. MCL 333.20939

      2. Non-Licensed vehicles include (but are not limited to):
         a. Wheelchair vans
         b. Busses
         c. Other public safety vehicles
   C. Request specialized resources, as appropriate
      1. Local/regional mass casualty resources
      2. Decontamination units
      3. Air medical units
      4. Activate MEDDRUN/CHEMPAC per protocol

D. For major incidents, RMCC may be appropriate for coordination of support

VIII. **Triage and Treatment**

A. Initiate SALT Triage - Preferred
   1. Sort – Perform global assorting
   2. Assess – Perform individual assessment
   3. Life Saving Interventions
      a. Control major hemorrhage
      b. Open airway (if child, 2 rescue breaths)
      c. Chest decompression, as needed (Paramedic only)
      d. Auto-injector antidote (e.g., Duodote®)
   4. Treatment and Transport

B. Triage other than SALT must be compliant with the Model Uniform Core Criteria for Mass Casualty Incident Triage (MUCC)[1]

C. Categorize Patients
   1. **Immediate (Red):** Unable to follow commands or make purposeful movements, OR they do not have a peripheral pulse, OR they are in obvious respiratory distress, OR they have a life-threatening external hemorrhage; provided their injuries are likely to be survivable given available resources. Examples include:
      a. Physiologic and anatomic Trauma Triage Criteria
      b. Major burns (>20% BSA)
      c. Moderate to severe respiratory distress
   2. Delayed (Yellow): Able to follow commands or make purposeful movements, AND they have peripheral pulse, AND they are not in respiratory distress, AND they do not have a life-threatening external hemorrhage, AND they have injuries that are not considered minor. Examples include:
      a. Mechanism of injury Trauma Triage Criteria
      b. Isolated fractures/dislocations
      c. Large and/or multiple lacerations with controlled bleeding
      d. Deep burns <20% BSA
   3. **Minimal (Green):** Able to follow commands or make purposeful movements, AND they have peripheral pulse, AND they are not in respiratory distress, AND they do not have a life-threatening external hemorrhage, AND their injuries are considered minor. Examples include:
      a. Minor wounds (abrasions, isolated laceration)
      b. Contusions
      c. Minor head trauma (GCS 15)
   4. Expectant (Gray): unable to follow commands or make purposeful movements OR they do not have a peripheral pulse, OR they are in obvious respiratory distress, OR they have a life-threatening external

[1] Model Uniform Core Criteria for Mass Casualty Triage. Disaster Med Public Health Preparedness.2011;5:125-128, doi: 10.1001/dmp.2011.41.

hemorrhage, AND they are unlikely to survive given the available resources. These patients should receive resuscitation or comfort care when sufficient resources are available. Examples include:

a. Major head trauma (open skull fracture with exposed brain, blown pupil, etc)
b. Major burns (>75% BSA)

5. Dead (Black): No spontaneous breathing after establishing a basic airway (and 2 ventilations in a child). Patients triaged as Dead should be reassessed after initial triage to confirm no signs of life.

D. Establish Casualty Collection Point(s)
1. One or more sites to provide triage and treatment
2. May be subdivided into treatment areas based on triage category
3. Emphasis should be on providing lifesaving treatment and rapid transport
4. Minimal patients can be sequestered in a designated area
5. Perform secondary triage within each treatment area as able

E. Treatment
1. Treatment should be provided in accordance with Michigan EMS State Protocols
2. ALS should be limited to essential medical interventions, including pain relief

IX. Evacuation

A. Transport Unit Leader should assure all departing ambulances and non-licensed transport vehicles depart scene with highest acuity patients
1. Assure distribution of patients to appropriate hospitals (e.g., trauma centers)
2. Maintain a tracking log of patients, acuities, and destinations

B. Non-hospital alternate care centers may be established in major incidents for lower acuity patients

C. Licensed EMS personnel should accompany injured patients when transported in non-licensed vehicles whenever possible

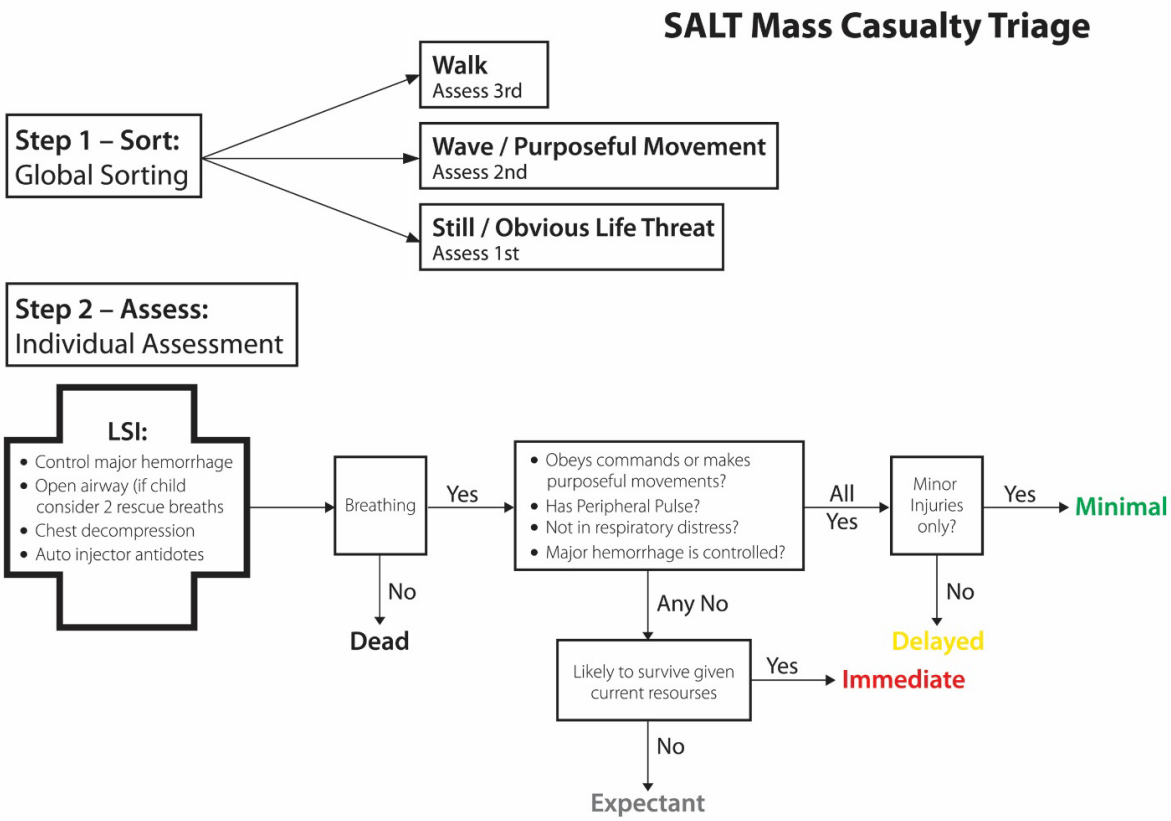
X. Recovery

A. Responder rehabilitation (e.g., hydration, nutrition)

B. Responder recovery (e.g., physical and emotional)

C. Agency recovery (e.g., resupply, workforce recovery) and completion of After Action Review

D. Community recovery



XI. REGIONAL MEDICAL COORDINATION CENTER (RMCC)

The RMCC serves as a regional multi-agency coordination center entity as defined by the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The RMCC serves as a single regional point of contact for the coordination of healthcare resources. The RMCC is intended to optimize resource coordination among hospitals, EMS agencies, medical control authorities and other resources. The RMCC serves as a link to the Community Health Emergency Coordination Center (CHECC).

The RMCC acts as an extension and agent of the Medical Control Authority.

A. RMCC Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
   1. Maintain communications with all involved entities
      a. EMS Branch Directors
      b. EMS Division/Group Supervisors
      c. EMS Unit Leaders
      d. Hospitals
      e. Local EOCs (when activated)
      f. CHECC (when activated)
      g. Alternate care sites (when activated)
      h. Other RMCCs (as appropriate)
   2. Provide initial and update alerts via available communications resources.
   3. Provide frequent updates to on-scene EMS Branch Directors/Group/ Supervisors (or designee) regarding hospital casualty care capacity.
   4. May relay casualty transport information to receiving facilities.
   5. May relay urgent and routine communications to appropriate entities.
   6. May assist in coordination and distribution of resources.
   7. Other appropriate tasks as necessary for an effective regional medical response.

B. RMCC Immunity from Liability

It is the intent of this protocol that the Regional Medical Coordination Center and the personnel staffing the RMCC and performing the functions are afforded immunity from liability whether or not a Mass Casualty Incident has occurred, as provided through MCL 333.20965 of Part 209 of PA 368 of 1978, as amended. This section specifically provides immunity from liability protection to Medical Control Authorities in the development and implementation of department-approved protocols (see language below):

Sec. 20965 (3) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the acts or omissions of any of the persons named below, while participating in the development of protocols under this part, implementation of protocols under this part, or holding a participant in the emergency medical services system accountable for department-approved protocols under this part, does not impose liability in the performance of those functions:

(a) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committees of the medical control authority or employees of the medical control authority.
(b) A participating hospital or freestanding surgical outpatient facility in the medical control authority or an officer, member of the medical staff, or other employee of the hospital or freestanding surgical outpatient facility.
(c) A participating agency in the medical control authority or an officer, member of the medical staff, or other employee of the participating agency.
(d) A nonprofit corporation that performs the functions of a medical control authority.

333.20965 Immunity from liability

XII. STATE COMMUNITY HEALTH EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER (CHECC)
- A. Operated by MDHHS Bureau of EMS, Trauma and Preparedness
- B. EMS Personnel should be aware of the existence of CHECC but are not expected to directly interface with CHECC.

Appendix 1:

Definitions:

Incident Command System: The ICS organizational structure develops in a top-down fashion that is based on the size and complexity of the incident, as well as the specific hazard environment created by the incident.

Unified Command: In incidents involving multiple jurisdictions, a single jurisdiction with multi-agency involvement, or multiple jurisdictions with multi-agency involvement, unified command can be implemented. Unified command allows agencies to work together effectively without affecting individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability

Incident Commander (IC): The IC is the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. EMS will typically fall under the IC through a subordinate Branch, Division or Group.

Section Chief: A Section Chief may be assigned to Operations, Logistics, Planning, or Administration/Finance depending on the size of the incident. Not all incidents will require all 4 sections to be assigned.

Branch Director: A Branch Director may be assigned under the Operations Section Chief. Branch Directors are responsible for managing a specific discipline including Fire, EMS, Law Enforcement, Public Works, Public Health, etc.

Division Supervisor: A Division Supervisor is assigned to an area that is separated by a barrier. Examples of a Division would be a multi-level structure, include separated by a river, etc. Numbers are primarily used to identify divisions.

Group Supervisor: A Group Supervisor functions within the Operation Section and is assigned to a specific group. Letters of the alphabet are primarily used to identify groups.

Unit Leaders: Units can be assigned to the Command and General Staff or within a Group or Division.

Medical Unit Officer: The Medical Unit Officer is the individual responsible for the management of incident responder medical treatment and rehab.

Safety Officer: The IC shall appoint a Safety Officer who will ensure safety of responders and victims during the incident operations. With the concept of Unified Incident Command there is valid reasoning to have Assistant Safety Officers to include all disciplines involved in the operation. The Safety Officer appointed by the IC shall have the authority designed within the Incident Command System with the input and advice of all Assistant Safety Officers.

Deputies: Deputies are used within the Command and General Staff or Sections of the ICS. A Deputy may be a higher-ranking responder that assists the IC or Section Chief however does not assume Command.

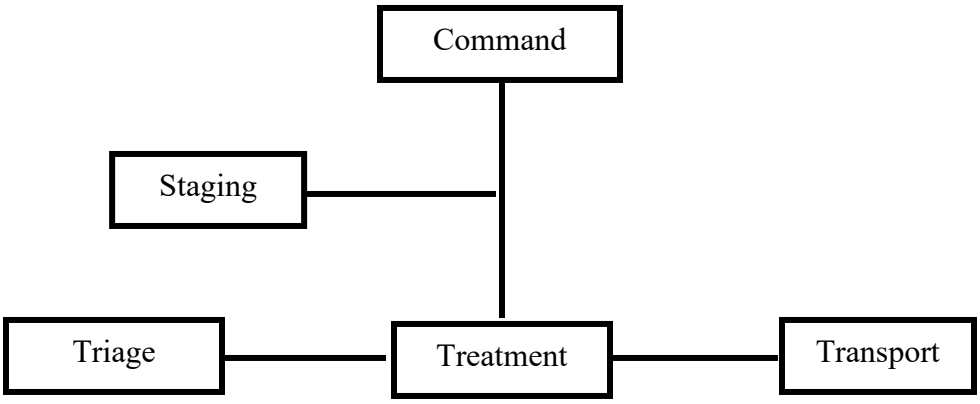
Coordinating Resource: the entity within the local EMS system responsible for the notification and coordination of the mass casualty response. Examples include: medcom, resource hospital, MCA, medical control, dispatch

Regional Medical Coordination Center: The RMCC serves as a regional multi-agency coordination entity as defined by the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The RMCC serves as a single regional point of contact for the coordination of healthcare resources. The RMCC is intended to optimize resource coordination among hospitals, EMS agencies, medical control authorities and other resources. The RMCC serves as a link to the Community Health Emergency Coordination Center (CHECC).

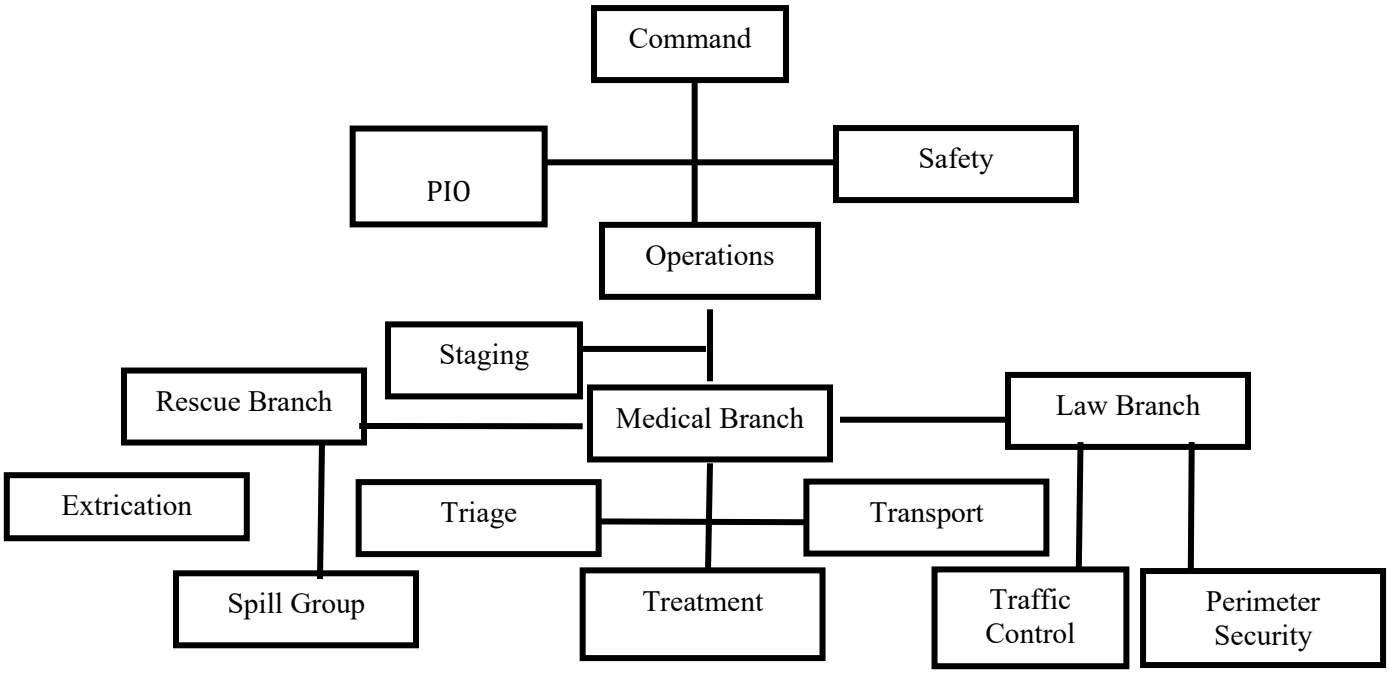
Community Health Emergency Coordination Center: The CHECC serves as a statewide multi-agency coordination entity as defined by NIMS. CHECC is intended to coordinate state-level healthcare and public health resources, to serve as a central point of contact for regional RMCC's, and to serve as a resource to the State EOC. CHECC is expected to be activated following a major disaster or other public health emergency and should be operational within hours of activation.

Appendix 2:

Example ICS Organizational Chart for Simple Incident



Example ICS Chart for Complex Incident



WMRMCC

West Michigan Regional Medical Control Consortium

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
MCI Protocol
Emergency Operations Plan – EMS Annex

2021

MCA Name: Muskegon County MCA
MCA Board Approval Date: 10/4/2023
MCA Implementation Date: 1/4/2024
MDHHS Approval Date: 4/23/2023

This WMRMCC protocol, for state-wide interoperability purposes, contains all the components of the state MCI protocol and expands upon those directives to address regional and local vulnerabilities and mitigation strategies.

DISASTER/MCI PROTOCOL OUTLINE

NOTE: This document defines the structured response for the "EMS BRANCH", within the Incident Command Structure, to be utilized during Disaster/MCI responses. "Medical Branch Director" in this document defines the person responsible for the EMS Branch response.

- **Purpose** **1**
- **Rationale** **1**
- **Educational Requirements** *(See Appendix A*) **1**
- **Incident Command Structure** **1**
- **Indications for Activation of the MCI Protocol** **2**
- **Priorities** **2**
- **Situation Report & DISCOM** **2**
- **EMS Plan Levels** **3**
- **EMResource EVENT Alerts** **4**
- **Responder Roles for Key EMS Personnel** **4**
- **Responder Roles – Optional Roles for Medical Personnel** **5**
- **Responder Roles for Supporting Non-Medical Personnel** **8**
- **Resources (Directory)** **11**
- **Accountability** **16**
- **Triage Process Overview** **17**
- **SALT Triage** **19**
- **Other Considerations** **20**
- **Table 1: ICS Organization (Position Titles)** **22**
- **Table 2: DISASTER Paradigm** **22**
- **Table 3: IDME Categories** **22**
- **Table 4: Sample ICS Flowchart** **23**

Supplemental Documents:

- **Education Requirements**
- **MCI Guidebook**
- **Individual High Risk Target (HRT) Plans**

MCA Name: Muskegon County MCA
MCA Board Approval Date: 10/4/2023
MCA Implementation Date: 1/4/2024
MDHHS Approval Date: 4/23/2023

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Adopting MCAs will have an "X" under their MCA name. If no "X" is present, the MCA has not approved or adopted the protocol.

Allegan	Barry	Clare	Ionia	Isabella	Kent	Mason
			X		*X*	*X*
Montcalm	**Muskegon**	**N. Central**	**Newaygo**	**Oceana**	**Ottawa**	
X	*X*		*X*		*X*	

Mass Casualty Incidents

PURPOSE
The purpose of this protocol is to provide a framework for EMS response to a significant event, which is defined as any incident which, because of its physical size, the number and criticality of its victims, or its complexity, has the potential to require many EMS and system resources, or which takes place over a long period of time, and supplement the State of Michigan **Mass Casualty Incident Protocol**.

RATIONALE
The critical issue in significant event responses is establishment of the organizational structure and the need to ensure that critical functions are accomplished. This protocol details the role of EMS in the Unified Incident Command Structure, advises how to access local resources, describes proper communications methods, and provides specific information on select vulnerabilities. This plan supplements the state MCI protocol.

This protocol focuses on a systems approach to event management and is not limited to EMS. Successful mitigation of events requires both organization and a team-based approach with all other emergency responders, dispatch agencies, hospitals and event stakeholders.

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS
All personnel functioning under this plan are required to possess additional training related to disaster preparedness. Educational requirements are outlined in Appendix "A". These criteria are specific only to disaster preparedness and do not outline all MCA required education for any particular provider level. These educational requirements are the minimum; additional education and training is strongly encouraged.

INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE
Use of the Incident Command Structure is expected for <u>all</u> EMS scene responses. Formally establishing functional positions and using identifiers such as Command, Director, Leader, etc. is expected to take place when an EMS Plan 1 or higher is declared.

Events that are large in scale or in time commitment are also expected to have integration of EMS into Unified Command regardless of the number of EMS response vehicles/personnel.

- In smaller incidents, multiple functions may be filled by only one or two individuals.
- In larger incidents, functions may be assigned as subsequent personnel arrive on scene.
- Administrative functions become necessary as situations grow in time, in size, or in number of ill/injured.
- Functional personnel are coordinators/facilitators and should not routinely be involved in direct patient care.

INDICATIONS FOR ACTIVATION OF THIS PROTOCOL

1. Incidents qualifying as an EMS Plan 1 or higher
2. Medical incidents in which routine transportation procedures are ineffective
3. Non-medical incidents of significance which involve a prolonged EMS presence
4. Incidents spread over a wide geographical area which require more/uncommon resources
5. Non-medical incidents with the need for an EMS Incident Action Plan in the event of a situation change

INCIDENT PLANNING TEAMS

Participating MCA's, EMS agencies, Public Safety agencies, Emergency Management, Hospitals and Public Health are encouraged to form incident planning teams in order to generate event plans for either specific events or known vulnerabilities. These plans should be documented in advance of events utilizing accepted ICS forms.

OVERALL SITUATION MANAGEMENT – Disaster Paradigm™

The ***DISASTER*** Paradigm™ is part of the national Disaster Life Support (NDLS) program and provides a framework for management of significant events. The components may be pursued concurrently.

- **Detection:** Recognize a significant event, provide a situation report and Declare the EMS Plan Level.
- **Incident Command:** Establish or interface with Incident Command/Unified Command.
- **Safety & Security:** Take **i**mmediate action steps to protect responders, casualties and the public.
- **Assess Hazards:** Actively assess for and mitigate (initially and ongoing) hazards which can cause harm.
- **Support:** Call for additional resources, provide a situation update and request a bed poll of the hospitals using EMResource. Write down radio channels to be used.
- **Triage and Treatment:** Assign Triage and Treatment Supervisor roles and set up Casualty Collection Points and Treatment areas. Initiate SALT triage and provide treatment.
- **Evacuation:** Assign the Transportation Supervisor role to make patient destination decisions and to create a check-out point for all patients. Avoid overloading individual hospitals.
- **Recovery:** Return responders and community to pre-incident status and identify lessons learned.

DETECTION, SITUATION REPORT & DISCOM

The first arriving licensed life support agencies (any level), at the scene of an event which appears to meet the activation criteria, **must** actively assess the situation and provide a situation report to their dispatch center, to include:

METHANE+

M – Major Incident – DECLARE PLAN LEVEL
E – EXACT LOCATION, (Including Command Post, and Staging locations)
T – Type of Incident – MVA/HazMat/etc.
H – Hazards present or suspected Cause if known, chemical if known[1]
A – Access - SAFE INGRESS and EGRESS Routes (If unsure, ask dispatch for help)
N – Number, type and severity of patients
E – Emergency services present and additional required, request a bed poll and ask for additional resources
+ – Notify when all ECHO patients are transported
Notify when all patients are transported
Notify when incident has ended

[1] Early notification of HAZMAT events is critical to system integrity. More people report to hospitals on their own than arrive by ambulance in most HAZMAT/MCI events. Failing to report these events as soon as possible increases the odds of hospital contamination and the potential loss of a vital resource. If an event has any component of a chemical exposure, the receiving hospital must be notified as early as possible to allow for decontamination consideration and preparation. Even innocuous exposures may pose a risk to others in the ED (diesel fuel, pepper spray, etc.).

Important note: *any event involving a possible hazardous materials (HAZMAT) situation is an event of significance. These events require specialized response and additional time for preparation to treat patients, for both EMS and hospitals.* ***The earliest possible notice of a possible HAZMAT event is critical for successful management of the situation.***

Dispatch may declare the EMS Plan Level prior to EMS arrival based on situational circumstances or, after EMS unit arrival, dispatch may prompt or declare the plan level if not provided by the on-scene crew. Once notified, the receiving dispatch center will be known as DISCOM. Their role will be to coordinate the EMS/ambulance response to the event and to generate EMResource events, as needed.

In areas where the PSAP and the medical dispatch are separate, if a HAZMAT or MCI situation report is received by the PSAP from first responders or law enforcement, and the report indicates a potential medical component, the PSAP must notify the ambulance having jurisdiction of the situation specifics provided.

DISCOM responsibilities may be passed from the initial dispatch center to another if the capability of the initial center is insufficient to meet the situational demand. Such a transfer of position must be agreed upon by both centers and be captured on a recorded line/channel.

RMCC ACTIVATION
If a significant event crosses an MCA boundary, if there is an expected need for resources outside of the MCA, or if there is a need for utilization of Regional resources or coordination, the Regional Medical Coordination Center (RMCC) should be activated by DISCOM by calling **1-855-734-6622***.*

EMS PLAN LEVELS

The EMS Plan levels are established in order to provide the needed number and type of resources required when specific thresholds are met. The EMS Plan levels are <u>not optional</u> and must be used when the activation criteria are met.

For all EMS Plan Levels, the following are required:

- ICS established
- EMResource event with bed count request by DISCOM (Regional MCI Template)
- Radio channel assignment to the appropriate MCI channel
- Destinations, <u>EXCEPT</u> Hazmat events
    - Attempt to keep families together
    - Rotate transport destinations, as appropriate, and according to the destination and trauma criteria
- Destinations, Hazmat Events
    - Unless otherwise specified under an EMS Plan level, all patients needing decon should go to one hospital

<u>EMS Plan 1:</u> (Approximately 4 to 9 patients)
The following resources will be automatically sent:

- Four (4) total ambulances.
- 1 supervisor/agency leadership – Supervisor/agency leadership will assume the Medical Command/Medical Branch Director Role (or may coach and coordinate with the person in this role).
- Other Resources - Consider additional resources based on situation report

EMS Plan 2: (Approximately 10 - 24 patients)

- Hazmat event only: disperse to two or more hospitals, as needed, and attempt to keep a level I or level II Trauma Center free of Hazmat patients.
- DISCOM and Support Communications Centers begin moving out-of-area resources into area

The following resources will be automatically sent:

- Six (6) additional ambulances (total of 10 assigned units), if more are needed, request by Medical Command
- Agency Leadership (3): one (1) in Command Post, one (1) in Transport, one (1) and Medical Branch Director
- Other resources: Consider additional resources based on situational report including radio cache, disaster trailer(s), MEDDRUN/CHEMPACK, Bus (transportation or shelter), Aeromedical transport, decontamination. If communications issues request RACES and radio cache.
- Consider assigning scribe/assistant to Medical Branch Director and Transportation Supervisor

EMS Plan 3: (Approximately 25+ patients)

- Ensure Emergency management is notified of the event.
- Hazmat event only: disperse to two or more hospitals, as needed, and attempt to keep a level I or level II Trauma Center free of Hazmat patients.
- DISCOM and Support Communications Centers begin moving out-of-area resources into area

The following resources will be automatically sent:

- Six (6) additional ambulances (total of 16 assigned units), if more needed, request by Medical Command
- Agency leadership (5), Managers to Unified Command and EOC
- Consider requesting appropriate alternative means of transportation (bus, wheel-chair vans, etc.) or shelter.
- Consider radio cache, disaster trailers, MEDDRUN, CHEMPACK, aeromedical transport, decon.
- If communications issue, request RACES and radio cache
- MMRS/Disaster Trailer
- Consider assigning scribe/assistant to Medical Branch Director and Transportation Supervisor

EMResource Alerts:
EMResource Event notifications are required when events of significance occur, see the EMResource Policy for a detailed description of how the program is used, who is responsible for using the system and the alert types.

RESPONDER ROLES for KEY EMS PERSONNEL:
The Incident Management Structure BEGINS at the lowest possible level and expands from there. The Incident Commander is the only MANDATORY position in the Incident Command Structure. As such, Incident Commander is the first established position when a Disaster/MCI is detected.

- IN MOST CASES, the Fire Department will establish and maintain Incident Command
- **POSITION NAMES MAY CHANGE AS AN EVENT SCALES UP**
- If Incident Command has not been established prior to EMS arrival, the most qualified EMS provider shall assume the role until command is transferred.

Unified Command

- The first arriving EMS Unit will dedicate the most senior (or most educated in disaster preparedness) provider to become the Medical Representative in the Incident Command post.
- For brevity and consistency, this individual will assume the dual role of the **Medical Command/Medical Branch Director,** under the title **Medical Branch Director**. This person will be the lead operations Director for the Medical Branch until such time as the position is passed to an arriving EMS agency supervisor.
- If the Command Post is established away from the scene, the Medical Branch Director must ensure that they check-in with Incident Command and have a dedicated means of communication with the Incident Command Post. Once complete, the Medical Branch Director may leave the Command Post (CP); the EMS Command Vehicle should be placed with this individual at the scene to allow for communications, administrative and internet capabilities.
- The Medical Representative (Medical Command) to the Unified Command can be a back-filled position staffed with an administrative level EMS manager from the (in order of preference) EMS Agency handling DISCOM, an assisting EMS service, or MCA Representative.
- Incident Command is responsible for all functions of the Incident Command System (ICS) until other personnel are assigned those functions.

Medical Branch Director

- At the onset of a Disaster/MCI, following the establishment of an Incident Command (typically the Fire Department) and a Command Post, the Medical Branch Director is the MOST IMPORTANT and most critical function for the EMS responders to fill. This is a dual position of Medical Command and Medical Branch Director. Where command is broader, the Medical Branch Director role must focus on the establishment of operational functionality. For initial scene management, and for most incidents, this is the most appropriate position. Reports to the IC or Operations Section Chief
- The size of the incident directs the roles that this individual must assume and the objectives which must be accomplished.
- The functions associated with this position are detailed in the Medical Branch Director Taskbook

Medical Group Supervisor (Triage/Treatment/Transportation)

- The Medical Group Supervisors will be titled according to their actual functional role, whether that is Triage, Treatment, Transportation or another ancillary role.
- The role of this level is to coordinate a very specific action or area.
- This individual(s) may function as “doers” within their groups in smaller incidents but will be coordinators in larger events. Report to the Medical Branch Director.
- These individuals may supervise/coordinate Units under them. (Immediate Treatment Unit, etc.)

Triage Group Supervisor or Unit Leader Role

- Report to Medical Branch Director
- Coordinates rapid triage process
- Determines number/severity of casualties
- Establishes Casualty Collection Points with Treatment Supervisor

Treatment Group Supervisor or Unit Leader Role

- Within Medical Branch/Group Operations, establish Casualty Collection Point (CCP) with Triage Supervisor and then establishes Treatment areas, when indicated, and in proximity to Transport.
- Assigns personnel to treatment area(s)
- Supervise care in treatment areas and/or establish subordinate treatment unit leaders for selected casualty types (e.g., Red, Yellow, Green, etc.).

Transportation Group Supervisor or Unit Leader Role

- Prioritize transportation of patients from scene assuring high priority patients transported first and departing ambulances maximally utilized.
- With information from coordinating resource (DISCOM), assigns destination hospital or alternate care center
- Maintains log and tracking of patients transported
- While ambulances are the primary vehicles intended for the transport of patients, medically staffed busses or wheelchair vans, other public safety vehicles or other vehicles may be utilized to transport patients as a situation demands.
    - *MCL 333.20939 If an ambulance operation is unable to respond to an emergency patient within a reasonable time, this part does not prohibit the spontaneous use of a vehicle under exceptional circumstances to provide, without charge or fee and as a humane service, transportation for the emergency patient. Emergency medical personnel who transport or who make the decision to transport an emergency patient under this section shall file a written report describing the incident with the medical control authority.*
- Licensed EMS personnel should accompany patients when being transported in non-licensed vehicles when possible and prudent. Prior to transport, hemorrhage control and airway patency should be performed when licensed personnel are unable to accompany patients.

<u>Agency Supervisors/Managers</u>

- Local EMS Agency Supervisors are required to have training above and beyond that of a street-level ALS provider. As such, they are tasked with roles in a Disaster/MCI that necessitate additional education and experience for the continued planning and coordination of the medical response.
- Agency supervisors will assume the position of the Medical Branch Director when they arrive on scene. When more than one agency supervisor arrives on scene, the agency that is operating DISCOM will assume the Medical Branch Director position. This individual may, at his/her discretion, pass the duty role to another supervisor from their agency or to an agency supervisor from another agency provided the transfer of duty occurs face-to-face and the receiving agency supervisor has agreed to accept the position. Notification of the transfer must be made to the Incident Commander as well as to DISCOM. The individual passing the position must remain with the new Medical Branch Director until a detailed Situation Report (SITREP) has been given and the individual has been released from the scene and check-out through the accountability process or has been reassigned to other duties at the discretion of the current Medical Branch Director.
- Agency supervisors may also be tasked to backfill into Medical positions within a Unified Command Structure.
- An EMS Command Vehicle should remain with the agency supervisor that is tasked with the Medical Branch Director duty.
- Additional EMS Command vehicles may be deployed to the Transportation Supervisor or to the Incident Command Post if it is remote from the actual scene.

<u>Safety and Security</u>

- All responders are responsible for safety and security at the incident and should identify any threats to responders, patients or the public. If you see something unsafe, be active in fixing or reporting the problem.
- Responders should utilize appropriate PPE for their role.
- Actively and continually assess the scene, or your area of operation, for hazards and mitigate or report concerns.

RESPONDER ROLES – OPTIONAL ROLES for MEDICAL PERSONNEL:

Staging – **Separate EMS Staging is Not a common EMS position in ICS**

- Incident Command should identify a staging area for additional EMS personnel and vehicles to report. This should be an area near the scene, but situated so that additional traffic created by reporting vehicles does not interfere with scene operations or transportation from the scene. When a staging area has been established, vehicles are not to report directly to the scene, until so ordered. All vehicles, resources and personnel must report initially to Staging for Check-In. The driver of a responding unit must remain with the vehicle AT ALL TIMES. The passenger should report, in person, to the Staging Group Supervisor and await instructions.
- Staging is typically staffed with non-medically trained personnel.
- Communications must be facilitated between the Transportation Supervisor and Staging in order to procure transporting units. This may be accomplished through use of a U-Tac channel, V-Tac channel or obtaining a Fire portable that has the channel available that has been assigned to Staging.

Assistant

This individual will assist others in lead functional positions. Most commonly, under the Medical Branch, these individuals would be placed with the Medical Branch Director and/or the Transportation Supervisor. The titles would be the Medical Branch Assistant and the Transportation Assistant, respectively.

Scribe

This individual will aid another member of Incident Command with note taking during a Disaster/MCI incident. EMS training is not necessary.

Public Information Officer

The Medical Branch **should not have a PIO separate from the Incident Command designated PIO**. EMS personnel at all levels should refrain from providing any comments to those not either being treated or others working the incident, other than to direct curious individuals to the PIO. The Incident Command designated PIO may need a medical liaison to help detail how a situation is progressing from a medical standpoint, this will be left to the discretion of the Incident Commander and the PIO to seek out or designate a Medical Branch Individual to function in such a capacity.

EMS Assistant Safety Officer/Supervisor – (Assistant to the Safety Officer)

It is the role of Incident Command to establish an Incident Safety Officer. All responders to a scene have a primary duty to guard their own safety but also to advise others of potential safety issues of which they become aware.

It is possible that the Incident Safety Officer may designate an EMS Safety Officer to monitor EMS activities specifically.

It is possible that the Medical Branch Director may appoint an EMS Safety Supervisor in situations where there is a need to monitor and evaluate EMS activities relating to safety. (A reasonable need would be if volunteers were being used to move patients and the Incident Safety Officer were busy with other duties. The EMS Safety Supervisor would then be tasked with ensuring that all aspects of the EMS process were safe and for correcting those found to be risky or unsafe.)

- Environmental safety
- Physical safety
- Structural Safety
- Process safety

RESPONDER ROLES for SUPPORTING or NON-MEDICAL PERSONNEL:

Roles of Police and Fire (Informational purposes)

- Police: Primary responsibility is for crowd control, traffic control, scene security and investigation.
- Fire: Primary responsibility is for incident command, fire suppression, hazard control, search and rescue, field triage, decon and extrication.

Ambulance Dispatch

- Upon Disaster/MCI activation, the lead EMS communication center will assume the role of DISCOM. The DISCOM center will oversee and coordinate all communications related to the Disaster/MCI.
- If an event is of a scope or size which is beyond the operational capability of the dispatch center in which the event is occurring, the function of DISCOM may be passed from one center to another, so long as both centers agree to the transfer. This transfer must take place on a recorded line/channel.
- The DISCOM center will also maintain its own non-disaster related units at all times, as will the unaffected dispatch centers.
- For smaller events, DISCOM may choose to leave ambulance management to the responding unit's dispatch center.
    - The assisting agency tracks their own units and the unit communicates with their dispatch directly except while they are on the scene and on the assigned MCI channel.
- For larger events, prolonged events, etc. DISCOM may choose to have ambulance management transfer to DISCOM for the duration of the event, or until the resource is no longer needed.
    - Units assigned to the event check out with their dispatch, check in with DISCOM and remain under the control of DISCOM for the event or until they are released by DISCOM.
- All EMS communications centers will work in unison to send the closest appropriate units to the Disaster/MCI and non-related Disaster/MCI calls regardless of their geographical service area. The method of ambulance management will be agreed upon between the dispatch centers and crews will be advised of the communication and control structure.
- DISCOM will also be the point of contact for all arriving mutual aid units.
- DISCOM will communicate on the designated medical disaster channel
- Other local EMS Communications Centers will monitor the medical disaster channel and will assist DISCOM as needed.

Dispatched Ambulances Reporting to the Scene

- The first arriving ambulance activates the Disaster/MCI protocol, if not already activated by non-transport EMS, and the ambulance crew members assume the roles of Medical Branch Director and Triage Supervisor unless the Triage Supervisor position is already filled by fire personnel. If the Triage Position is filled, the second crew member becomes the Treatment/Transport Supervisor. Integration with Incident Command must be a primary goal.
- A Situation Report must be called through to DISCOM.
- All vital information regarding the scene, potential hazards and safety should be given to all units by their own dispatch centers while responding. This includes the channel assignment for disaster communications, the location of Staging, and preferred routes for ingress to either the scene or into Staging.
- Ambulances assigned to the MCI event may be directed to switch to the MCI channel and check in with DISCOM prior to arrival at staging. Once such a transition is made, the unit is tracked and accounted for by DISCOM and shall remain an asset of DISCOM until formally released by DISCOM.
    - Once assigned under DISCOM, even if a unit transports, they notify DISCOM of their arrival at the hospital and their availability after. DISCOM will be their dispatch center until they are released.

  - Once released by DISCOM, a unit should notify their agency dispatch that they are released and returning to their service area for regular duty assignments.
- If not assigned to DISCOM prior to arrival at the event, units should initially call out on scene on their normal frequency, then switch to the designated disaster channel and check in with DISCOM for accountability purposes.
- SEE THE GUIDEBOOK FOR SCENE FUNCTIONS
- Arriving vehicles report directly to the Medical Branch Director to receive assignments **until Staging is established.**
- Once Staging is established, **all responding units and assets must physically check-in through Staging**.
- The vehicle driver must remain with the vehicle; the second member of the crew must report in person to the Staging Group Supervisor, or to the Medical Branch Director if a Staging Group Supervisor hasn't yet been established.

Individuals NOT Dispatched to the scene

- **All off duty personnel should report to their own agency for assignment and *NOT* to the scene.**
- If the event is so large as to have individuals from outside the system responding to assist at the scene, these people should be directed to the volunteer check-in area. Establishment of this area will be at the direction of Incident Command and/or the EOC.
- If individuals start to show up prior to the creation of a volunteer area, they should be directed to remain outside of the event perimeter and Incident Command should be advised that volunteers are present and where they will be waiting. It will be up to the discretion of Incident Command where these people should be sent, and if they will be utilized. Volunteers that have been requested by the UICS should be directed to report to Staging.
- In rare instances, at the very onset of an event, bystanders may volunteer to help. The decision to utilize these people will be left to the discretion of the Medical Branch Director and/or Incident Commander.

MCA Staff:

- The Medical Director or designated MCA may respond to any of the following locations
  - On-scene with the Medical Branch Director
  - On scene with Medical Command
  - On scene as a scribe/assistant
  - At the EOC
  - At the Medical Coordination Center (MCC local or regional), if activated
- The role of the MCA representatives will be to assist with and to evaluate the EMS system aspects of the event response. MCA staff will typically not staff ICS positions.
- The Medical Director or his/her designee may assume the Medical Branch Director role, or any other assigned roles, in the Incident Command System.
- MCA administrative staff must meet the educational requirements for administrative and supervisory level system providers.
- The Medical Director and Deputy Medical Director may assume roles in patient care/physical movement. Administrative staff holding current medical licensure may function to their licensure level, if necessary.

RACES – Radio Operators

- Coordination of communications
  - Joining different radio frequencies to permit communications interoperability
  - IT support for radio issues
- Radio operators
  - 800 MHz communications with EOC
  - Communications assistant to Incident Command
- May assign individuals to key areas to facilitate interoperable communications (i.e. Transport to DISCOM if radio problems exist.)

  - These individuals are very adept at solving communications/radio problems, their resources should be considered very early if any communications problems are present.
- RACES may be activated by contacting the County Emergency Manager or the EOC. Scene requests should be directed to the Incident Commander.

Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)

- The Medical Reserve Corps is an active group of volunteers that have undergone background checks and credentialing in order to work as part of this volunteer organization.
- There is a very wide range of skills amongst this group.
- The volunteers are an available resource that can be activated in advance for preplanned events to help staff first-aid areas or treatment areas. When coordinated in advance, individuals suited to the skill set needed to staff the functions can be selected.
- The volunteers are also available to be activated to assist in triage and treatment areas for very large events, or events that last over a long period of time. Again, individuals can be assigned to areas that correspond with their licensed skill set.
- MRC volunteers may also be used to help augment staffing at Acute Care Centers, Neighborhood Emergency Centers or volunteer reception centers
- In order to activate this resource, the Emergency Manager or the EOC must be contacted.

Regional Incident Management Team

- The Regional Incident Management Team (IMT) is a regional resource comprised of experts trained in the operationalization of all aspects of the Incident Command System. They are adept at implementation, evaluation and optimization of ICS. They may be utilized for pre-planned events, prolonged events or large events expected to approach, or exceed a single 8-hour operational period.
- The Regional IMT may be requested by contacting Lake County Central Dispatch at (231) 745-6249.

Air Medical

Air medical resources (e.g. Aero Med and other regional and state air ambulance programs) will be requested to assist with the disaster response as needed for personnel, treatment or transport resources. The request may be initiated by Medical Branch Director, in consultation with the Incident Command, or by Incident Command. The request will be communicated to the Aero Med Communication Center for all Air Medical requests @ 1-800-862-0921 or 616-391-5330.

- Incident Command will identify a properly trained Landing Zone Coordinator (LZC) who will be responsible for establishing the landing zone. A radio frequency will be designated by the Aero Med Communications Center which will allow the aircraft and the Landing Zone Coordinator to communicate. See the Regional Communications plan, ICS-205 for channel/ frequency/talk group assignments.
- Staging and response to the scene for all responding aircraft will be handled by the Aero Med Communications Center.
- LZC will establish a LZ capable of handling rotor aircraft of all sizes.
- The Medical Branch Director will inform the LZC of the purpose of the air medical crew's activities and the location to which they should be sent after landing. The LZC will communicate this information to the air medical crew.
- In the event the air medical crew is the first EMS resource on the scene, the air medical crew will initiate triage and EMS resource organization until additional EMS crews arrive. Once additional EMS resources become available to establish the Medical Branch Director and assume triage functions, the air medical crew may be released for other functions including patient transport.

Other Individuals:

- Many other disciplines may be represented within the Incident Command Structure depending on the type and location of the incident.
    - School or hospital administration
    - Facility management and/or maintenance
    - Public Health
    - Security Company representatives
    - Department of Public Works

RESOURCES:

Acute Care Sites (ACS) or Acute Care Centers (ACC)
The two acronyms are used interchangeably and mean the same thing. These sites are pre-established medical overflow/surge locations which are activated by each hospital at the discretion of the hospital emergency management personnel, in cooperation with the local Emergency Manager (EM) and with approval from the State EOC (SEOC). Requests for ACC activation should route to the R6MCC and the local EM. If an event is of significant scope to open such facilities, direction and communications with EMS agencies will be provided. EMS personnel may be tasked to function within these facilities through the EOC.

EOC – Emergency Operations Center
For the purpose of this plan, the "EOC" refers to a county or local governmental EOC, under the control of the municipal Emergency Manager (EM).

If the event is very large in size, scope or severity, consideration should be given to early activation of the EOC. It takes roughly an hour to get the EOC activated, staffed and operational. Many of the initial functions common to the EOC are handled by the dispatch centers of the respective disciplines initially.

The EOC should be activated very early in an event if:

- Resources from multiple departments within and outside the county are needed
- The event will last for a long time (typically longer than one duty shift)
- Specialized equipment or resources are needed
    - HAZMAT
    - Heavy Equipment
    - Neighborhood Emergency Help Centers (NEHC's) or Acute Care Centers (ACC's) if community immunizations or large numbers of patients are present
- The event is an act of terrorism
- The event covers a large geographical area

The decision to activate the EOC should be made within the Incident Command/Unified Command. Consideration for activation should be done early in the event and, if not activated, should be reconsidered periodically as the event unfolds or develops. See EOC Task Book for roles and responsibilities.

Evacuation Centers/Temporary Sheltering for Uninjured Victims
Evacuation Centers are typically established after the EOC is activated and a request is received for activation from the Incident/Unified/Area Commands for large or very large events. Local events such as an apartment fire, local tornado touch-down, or a multi-car accident on a highway may require an immediate point of evacuation for uninjured victims of the event. The Medical Branch Director must consider the need to address the sheltering of these victims quickly; especially if adverse weather conditions exist, so as to avoid further injury. In cooperation with the Incident Command(er), resources should be requested, or locations identified as primary evacuation points for the uninjured.

- Busses
- School gyms

- Churches
- Nearby buildings or structures that are structurally sound
- Any area where individuals may shelter temporarily where they are protected from further harm and from the elements

In very large events where Evacuation Centers are opened by the EOC or the local Emergency Manager, EMS resources may be tasked with roles in staffing and providing medical treatment at, or evacuation from, these sites. This will be coordinated through the EOC/RMCC. (Acute Care Centers and Neighborhood Emergency Help Centers)

MI-TESA

The Michigan Transportable Emergency Surge Assistance Medical Unit (Mi-TESA Medical Unit) is a State resource which is a scalable, mobile, tent-hospital system with supporting supplies. These interconnecting tents effectively form mobile hospitals. In the event that a Disaster/MCI event has a patient surge that exceeds the ability of the local hospitals to house and treat patients, Mi-TESA may be requested. This resource is requested by the Medical Representative to the EOC via the MCC/RMCC in contact with the State EOC. This resource should be operational following a request in under 24 hours.

Disaster Trailers/MMRS Trailer

Disaster trailers are available within Kent County and Region 6 that can be quickly deployed to a scene to provide administrative supplies, generators, MCI supplies, O_2 supplies, blankets, trauma supplies, lighting, etc.

- See the Trailer Supply list for a complete and detailed list of the supplies available when this resource is requested.
- To utilize this resource, contact DISCOM and request that the Disaster Trailer be sent to the scene. Advise DISCOM where the trailer should be sent and the preferred ingress route. (Reporting to Staging is the most appropriate.)
- The Kent County (MMRS Trailer) trailer must be requested through KCSD Communications Center (911 PSAP) and they will notify the Road Commission to retrieve and deliver the trailer to the scene
- Additional trailers are available if needed. Requesting these resources is also done by contacting DISCOM and requesting Regional Trailers, contact (877) 633-7786. Time to delivery will increase slightly with each request as the trailers will come from points further away.

MEDDRUN

MEDDRUN – Michigan Emergency Drug Delivery and Resource Utilization Network (State Program)
This program provides caches of medications specific to the treatment of nerve agents/organophosphates, cyanide compounds, and general treatment and PPE for some respiratory agents and biologicals. This resource is housed locally and can be accessed by contacting Survival Flight (877) 633-7786. Pickup is expected to be in less than 15 minutes and arrival to scene is expected within 45 minutes. Prolonged times may occur if there is a need to transport these supplies by ground.

ChemPack

ChemPack is a CDC/ASPR program that has placed large caches of nerve agent/organophosphate antidote kits and ancillary supplies throughout Michigan. This resource is housed locally and can be accessed very quickly. To utilize this resource to a scene or emergency treatment site(s), contact (877) 633-7786. Arrival to scene is estimated at approximately 1 hour. Prolonged times may occur if there is a need to transport these supplies by ground.

Strategic National Stockpile

The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is a national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, IV administration supplies, airway maintenance supplies and medical/surgical items. The SNS is designed to supplement and re-supply state and local public health agencies in the event of a national emergency anywhere and at any time within the U.S. or its territories.

The SNS is designed to be flexible and rapidly mobilized with medications and equipment available within 12 hours (of a federal decision to deploy SNS assets) and additional medications and supplies available afterward. Accessing

this resource is done through contact with MCC, hospitals and CHECC. This can be accomplished by contacting the on-site Incident Commander. See the CDC/Strategic National Stockpile document in the supplemental documents section.

Regional Medical Coordination Center (RMCC or R6MCC)
Activation of the RMCC may come at the request of Incident Command, the local Emergency Manager (EM), the medical representative to the EOC, through the Region 6 staff, a hospital EM or hospital leadership, via DISCOM or direct contact with Regional staff. **Activate by calling 1-855-734-6622.**

The RMCC serves as a regional multi-agency coordination center entity as defined by the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The RMCC serves as a single regional point of contact for the coordination of healthcare resources. The RMCC is intended to optimize resource coordination among hospitals, EMS agencies, Medical Control Authorities and other resources. The RMCC serves as a link to the Community Health Emergency Coordination Center (CHECC).

The RMCC acts as an extension and agent of the Medical Control Authority.

- RMCC Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
    - Maintain communications with all involved entities
        - EMS Branch Directors
        - EMS Division/Group Supervisors
        - EMS Unit Leaders
        - Hospitals
        - Local EOCs (when activated)
        - CHECC (when activated)
        - Alternate care sites (when activated)
        - Other RMCCs (as appropriate)
    - Provide initial and update alerts via available communications resources.
    - Provide frequent updates to on-scene EMS Branch Directors/Group/ Supervisors (or designee) regarding hospital casualty care capacity.
    - May relay casualty transport information to receiving facilities.
    - May relay urgent and routine communications to appropriate entities.
    - May assist in coordination and distribution of resources.
    - Other appropriate tasks as necessary for an effective regional medical response.

- RMCC Immunity from Liability
  It is the intent of this protocol that the Regional Medical Coordination Center and the personnel staffing the RMCC and performing the functions are afforded immunity from liability whether or not a Mass Casualty Incident has occurred, as provided through MCL 333.20965 of Part 209 of PA 368 of 1978, as amended. This section specifically provides immunity from liability protection to Medical Control Authorities in the development and implementation of department-approved protocols (see language below):

  Sec. 20965 (3) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the acts or omissions of any of the persons named below, while participating in the development of protocols under this part, implementation of protocols under this part, or holding a participant in the emergency medical services system accountable for department-approved protocols under this part, does not impose liability in the performance of those functions:
  (a)The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committees of the medical control authority or employees of the medical control authority.
  (b)A participating hospital or freestanding surgical outpatient facility in the medical control authority or an officer, member of the medical staff, or other employee of the hospital or freestanding surgical outpatient facility.

(c)A participating agency in the medical control authority or an officer, member of the medical staff, or other employee of the participating agency.
(d)A nonprofit corporation that performs the functions of a medical control authority.

Region 6 Supply Caches
Region 6 has medical equipment and supplies distributed throughout Region 6 that may be accessed/utilized for ACC and NEHC activations. These resources may also be available to augment supplies at Emergency Treatment/Evacuation areas not formally recognized as either an ACC or an NEHC. Requests for equipment should be made through the Incident Commander/Medical Branch Director and should be directed toward the EOC/Medical Representative. Please call 1-855-734-6622 to request these supplies. These supplies include 12-lead monitor defibrillators, AEDs with 3 lead monitoring capability, portable ventilators and Regional Supply Trailers. Delivery time will vary based on the needed equipment; typically this will be around 6 – 12 hours.

Region 6 Medication Supply Caches
Region 6 Partner hospitals/Public Health have medication caches that may be used to augment MEDDRUN and ChemPack supplies. These are Regional assets and may be activated by calling 1-855-734-6622. Requests for these caches should be made via Incident Command to the EOC/Medical Representative.

Stair Chairs
All local EMS agencies were supplied with Stair Chairs through grant dollars to facilitate evacuation of multistory buildings. Local hospitals also received a small number of these chairs as well. In the event of a multistory building evacuation, a request may be made by the Incident Command/Medical Branch Director to request that the Stair Chairs be delivered to a scene for evacuation. Following the event, these resources are of course returned to the agencies. Region 6 maintains Long-Term Care evacuation trailers which have wheelchairs, stair chairs, and other movement devices; these trailers may be requested through the RMCC by calling 1-855-734-6622.

EMResource
EMResource is a web-based application used by all of the local EMS dispatch agencies, local hospitals and PSAPs to track bed availability, Opening and Closing status of hospitals and also functions as an event management system/communications portal that can be monitored by other stakeholders. This resource is active 24/7 and is used daily for hospital Opening and Closing updates. Contact the Region 6 office for assistance or the RMCC for emergent help 1-855-734-6622.

Specialty Fire/Hazmat/Rescue Vehicles and Resources
Specialty HAZMAT and Fire Resources are available through various Kent County Agencies including, but not limited to, HAZMAT Response vehicles, ladder trucks, DECON tents, Urban Search and Rescue Teams, K-9 Units, Confined Space Rescue, High Angle Rescue, Swift Water Rescue, Tactical Teams, etc. These resources should be requested through Incident Command.

Patient Tracking
Patient Tracking within the region is used daily for tracking of patients through the system. In Disaster/MCI response, this application is used to track patients from the scene to various hospitals, ACCs, NEHCs and/or individuals that have been evaluated and released. This resource is available on all transport ambulances. The use of this resource for patient flow is detailed under the Treatment Officer's checklist. Basically, triage tags are applied in the Triage area as patients are sorted into IDME categories. From there, they are moved to the appropriate treatment area where a sticker from the tag is removed and added to the Treatment Area Log; stickers may also be applied to the patient's personal property. The patient is then turned over to a transport vehicle that scans/enters the patient into the system. Prior to leaving the scene, all vehicles must check-out with a Transportation Supervisor (there may be more than one in large events) where the tag will be scanned, a sticker will be added to the Transportation Log and the transporting unit will receive their destination assignment. **NO TRANSPORTING VEHICLE MAY LEAVE THE SCENE WITHOUT CHECKING OUT WITH THE TRANSPORTION SUPERVISOR.**

USDOT – PHMSA Emergency Response Guide (EGR)
The EGR is carried on all ambulances and on the EMS Command Vehicles, as well as many fire apparatuses and in EMS dispatch centers. This Guidebook is a valuable resource in identifying placarded vehicles and containers and identifying the contained substances as well as providing general treatment guidelines.

WebWiser
This is a HAZMAT identification program which is available for local download or web access. A google search for WebWiser will show results for NIH - National Library of Medicine. Select this site. Once on the site, either a chemical can be researched, or symptoms entered to allow for chemical identification. Phone downloads are available for Android and iPhones.

MI-MORT
MI-Mort is a Michigan based mortuary team that can be activated to manage bodies of deceased victims' at large Disaster/MCI events. Activation of this resource is through local Emergency Management via the Incident Commander. See the supplemental documents section for additional information.

DMORT
DMORT is a federal Disaster Mortuary asset that may be requested through the EOC.

DMAT
A Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) is a federal resource through the National Disaster Medical System, under FEMA, and provides a group of medical and support personnel designed to provide emergency medical care during a disaster or other unusual events.

DMATs deploy to disaster sites with adequate supplies and equipment to support themselves for a period of 72 hours while providing medical care at a fixed or temporary medical site. They may provide primary health care and/or augment overloaded local health care staff. DMATs are designed to be a rapid-response element to supplement local medical care until other Federal or contract resources can be mobilized, or the situation resolved. Each DMAT deployable unit consists of approximately 35 individuals; however, teams may consist of more than three times this number to provide some redundancy for each job role. This ensures that an adequate number of personnel are available at the time of deployment. The team is composed of medical professionals and support staff organized, trained, and prepared to activate as a unit. This resource may be requested through the EOC.

Radio Caches
Local MSP, Region 6 and local Emergency Management programs have caches of radios. These may be requested through the Incident Command or through the EOC, if needed.

800 MHz Event Channels
800 MHz event channels may be requested through North Ottawa Dispatch. They may be contacted through 800 MHz, CHREG6 or through a phone call to their dispatch center at 616-847-5333.

REHAB
A medical unit tasked with assessment, recurring evaluation and medical treatment of response personnel may be activated under the Logistics Section. EMS responders, the MRC or mutual aid responders may be assigned to this role. These personnel report to the Logistics Section Chief and are not to be pulled for non-responder treatment or transport of patients without following the proper chain of command. Request is through DISCOM. When not otherwise committed, the Region 6 Command Trailer or the Kent County MMRS Trailer can be assigned to this role.

Requests for the Kent County MMRS trailer are made through the Kent County Sheriff's Department dispatch center and the Regional Command Trailer may be requested through the RMCC by contacting 1-855-734-6622

Tourniquet Cache
Region 6 has a deployable cache of tourniquets which may be requested in advance of an event. Requests may be made through the RMCC activation line at 1-855-734-6622.

CHECC
State Community health Emergency Coordination Center or CHECC is operated by MDHHS Bureau of EMS, Trauma and Preparedness. Contact with the CHECC is through the RMCC.

ACCOUNTABILITY:

- Access to the scene will be restricted to those individuals possessing appropriate identification. **All EMS personnel** should have in their possession approved Identification and should be displayed in a visible area for easy identification. In locations where EMS ID's are not provided, a driver's license or agency ID must be available for review if requested.

- Individuals that are on scene in functional roles must check in and out with the Medical Branch Director.

- Individuals arriving on scene with an ambulance for the purposes of transporting patients, but which will not be staying on scene, must remain at or near their vehicle. An ambulance with two or more dedicated staff is considered one "resource" and will be tracked "IN and OUT" of Staging and "OFF SCENE" by the Transportation Supervisor. Any individual who responds as part of a resource (transport ambulance) and reports in to Staging that is tasked through a directive of the Medical Branch Director into a functional role must first check IN with Accountability before reporting for their assigned task.

- Any individual who arrives as part of a non-transport resource but was requested to report to the scene must check in at Staging and should remain in the immediate vicinity of their vehicle. These individuals must check out of the scene through the Staging Supervisor (not through Transport). This may include wheel-chair vans bringing supplies, etc.

- Any individual or resource that arrives at the request of the Medical Branch Director which will be utilized in a functional level or as an assistant should check in first at Staging and may then be directed to either to Accountability (if established) or to the Medical Branch Director for assignment.

- Any volunteer individual that arrives that was not requested to be there should be directed to report to their own agency (if appropriate), or to report to a volunteer check-in area if one has been established. If a check–in spot has not been established, the individual should be directed to an area outside of the perimeter until a volunteer check-in is established by Incident Command. Command should be notified that volunteers are available.

TRIAGE PROCESS OVERVIEW:
(**See the SALT Diagram)**

- It is the responsibility of the first arriving EMS unit to ensure that the Triage Supervisor position is staffed with either the second EMS crew member or a fire department individual. The Triage Supervisor must initiate/coordinate triage procedures including selecting areas for Casualty Collection Points, Formal Triage and Treatment with advice from Incident Command.

- Unless the incident is quite small, the Triage Supervisor should not be actively triaging patients where they lay.

- There are two distinct phases of triage: **Field Triage**, where the individual patient is triaged in the field where they lay, and **Formal Triage**, where the individual is brought to a designated Triage Area/Casualty Collection Point (CCP)

- The Triage Group Supervisor will form teams of Triage personnel to go into the Field and triage patients using the **SALT** Triage process. Patients are to have color coded tape applied to their body (not to clothing); one piece is attached to the patient and a small piece is torn off and stored in a pocket to help with counting of patients by category. Triage tags may be used in the Field if colored tape is not available.

    - With Field Triage, the **EXPECTANT** Category is not expected to be used as this involves clinical evaluation of survivability. If a patient meets **IMMEDIATE** criteria and can be extricated to the CCP, they may be classified as **IMMEDIATE** even if survival seems unlikely.

    - In Active Shooter Hostile Event Response (ASHER) events, where a Rescue Task Force is implemented and deployed into a warm zone, triage will focus on “dead/not dead”, with a treatment focus on ensuring hemorrhage control and breathing support,with safe evacuation to a CCP where formal triage should be conducted, using SALT triage.

- The Triage Supervisor must ensure that a means of communication with Triage Groups is in place before the triage personnel go into the Field, or ensure that the triage personnel report directly back, in person, to the Triage Supervisor with the numbers and color categories of the victims.

- Patient Removal Teams/Evacuation Teams should follow behind the Triage personnel to remove patients to the CCP or as directed by the Triage Supervisor.

- The Triage Supervisor should set up easily identifiable CCPs where patients are to be brought for Formal Triage. If tape was applied, the triage category should be quickly verified, a triage tag applied, and the patient then sent to the appropriate Treatment Area or directly to transport units. If a tag was already applied, verify that the tag has a barcode. If not, add a tag with a barcode; leave the old tag in place as well. If a bar-coded tag is in place, send the patient to the appropriate Treatment area or directly to a transport unit.

- **Depending on the magnitude of the event, more than one CCP may be necessary.**

- The purpose of triage is to provide for the best available medical care for the largest number of patients based upon available resources. Salvage of life takes precedence over salvage of limb. Viable patients should be treated before those mortally wounded.

- Patients triaged as **EXPECTANT** in the Field should be tagged as **IMMEDIATE** and be brought to the CCP. In formal triage, if the person has signs of life, they should be sent to the **IMMEDIATE** treatment area and an “E” should be written visibly on the triage tag. If the person still exhibits signs of life after all other Immediate patients have been transported from the scene, the expectant patient may be considered for transport to a hospital.

Triage Priorities

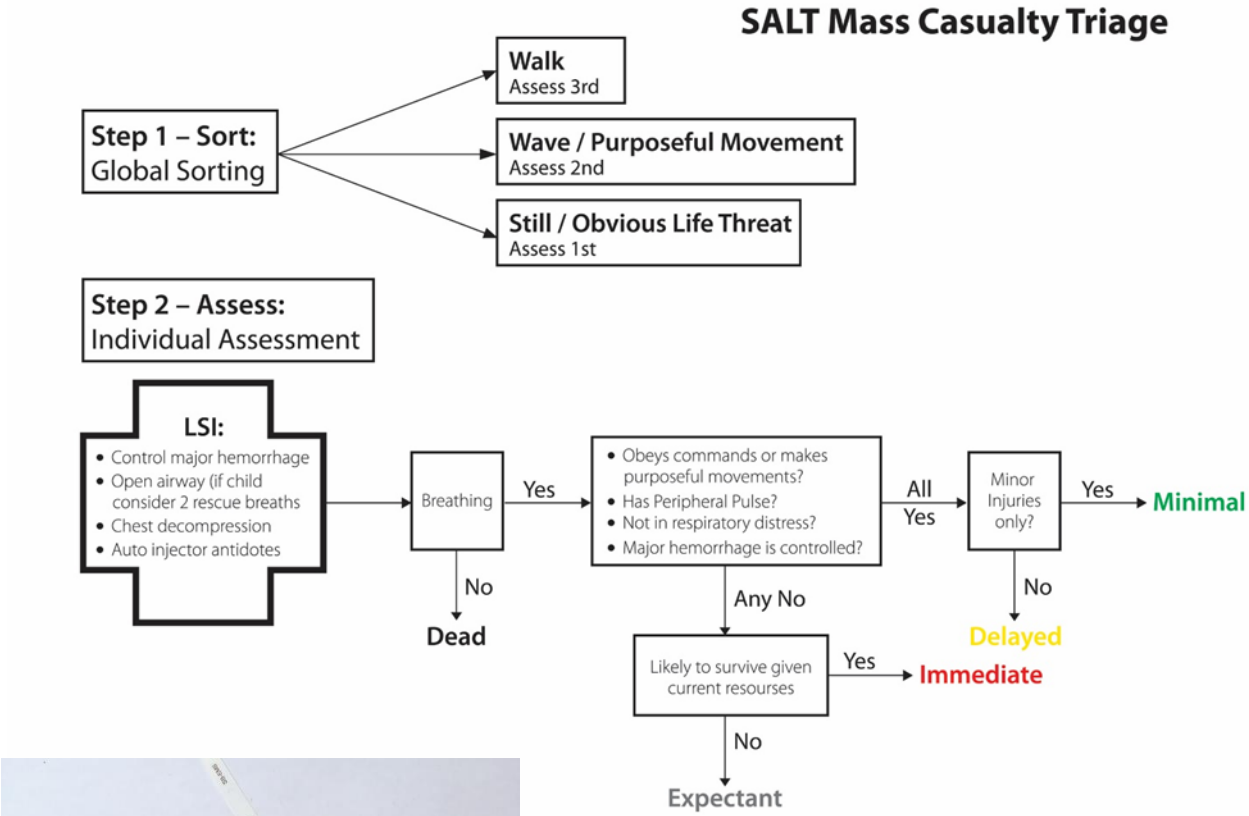
A. Initiate SALT Triage - Preferred
   1. Sort – Perform global assorting
   2. Assess – Perform individual assessment
   3. Life Saving Interventions
      a. Control major hemorrhage
      b. Open airway (if child, 2 rescue breaths)
      c. Chest decompression, as needed (Paramedic only)
      d. Auto-injector antidote (e.g., Duodote®)
   4. Treatment and Transport

B. Categorize Patients
   1. **Immediate (Red):** Unable to follow commands or make purposeful movements, OR they do not have a peripheral pulse, OR they are in obvious respiratory distress, OR they have a life-threatening external hemorrhage; provided their injuries are likely to be survivable given available resources. Examples include:
      a. Physiologic and anatomic Trauma Triage Criteria
      b. Major burns (>20% BSA)
      c. Moderate to severe respiratory distress
   2. Delayed (Yellow): Able to follow commands or make purposeful movements, AND they have peripheral pulse, AND they are not in respiratory distress, AND they do not have a life-threatening external hemorrhage, AND they have injuries that are not considered minor. Examples include:
      a. Mechanism of injury Trauma Triage Criteria
      b. Isolated fractures/dislocations
      c. Large and/or multiple lacerations with controlled bleeding
      d. Deep burns <20% BSA
   3. **Minimal (Green):** Able to follow commands or make purposeful movements, AND they have peripheral pulse, AND they are not in respiratory distress, AND they do not have a life-threatening external hemorrhage, AND their injuries are considered minor. Examples include:
      a. Minor wounds (abrasions, isolated laceration)
      b. Contusions
      c. Minor head trauma (GCS 15)
   4. Expectant (Gray): unable to follow commands or make purposeful movements OR they do not have a peripheral pulse, OR they are in obvious respiratory distress, OR they have a life-threatening external hemorrhage, AND they are unlikely to survive given the available resources. These patients should receive resuscitation or comfort care when sufficient resources are available. Examples include:
      a. Major head trauma (open skull fracture with exposed brain, blown pupil, etc)
      b. Major burns (>75% BSA)
   5. Dead (Black): No spontaneous breathing after establishing a basic airway (and 2 ventilations in a child). Patients triaged as Dead should be reassessed after initial triage to confirm no signs of life.

- Patients are subsequently taken to the Treatment Area corresponding with their IDME-Dead category or are placed directly onto a transporting ambulance (preferred), or, if bleeding is controlled and airway is secured, the patient may be transported by alternate means.

- The triage tag should be attached to the body* and the appropriate section removed to indicate priority by the last remaining section. List any medications given at the scene on the tag. If the receiving hospital decides to re-triage upon arrival, the original tag should be retained, but all priority colors should be removed from the tags. (The barcode should stay with the patient for tracking purposes).
    - *Ambulatory Patients: triage tag on LUE or RUE (order of preference)
    - *Non-ambulatory patients: triage tag on LLE or RLE (order of preference)

- A separate category of triage should be noted in a hazardous materials situation and/or a WMD event, as it supersedes all others. Victims who have experienced hazardous materials or radiation contamination and are suspected of being contaminated must be identified with an orange ribbon or triage tag and decontaminated as an initial step. Hazmat and radiation victims that die, and their personal effects, must also be decontaminated. Orange ribbon or an orange line across the triage tag will **NOT** indicate that the patient has been completely decontaminated.



Other Considerations:

Withdrawal from scene
When all patients have been removed from the scene, the Medical Branch Director will report "All clear" and order the Triage, Treatment and Transportation areas to gather equipment and check out. The Command Structure, including DISCOM, may continue based on the needs of the incident. In those cases, the communications system may continue to function, including routine updates to hospitals. All personnel that were assigned on-scene duties must check out through the defined accountability process.

Bioterrorism Events/Pandemic Events
Such an event will activate additional preparedness plans within the Region/State. These plans call for atypical uses of EMS personnel, atypical methods of public notification, and checklists for allocation of resources and equipment and mutual aid agreements specific to the event. The activation of these plans/protocols will be accompanied with direction to key individuals in leadership roles for dissemination and application. Examples include smallpox, influenza, anthrax, and COVID, etc. Given that these vary so widely in presentation, incubation period and modality of mitigation, specific instructions will be provided at the time of the event.

Post Event Documentation – After Action Reports
Following any activation of the Disaster/MCI plan at an EMS Plan II or higher, all individuals tasked with functional roles according to this policy, as well as DISCOM, RMCC and the EMS Representative to the EOC, must complete an After Action Report that outlines the flow of the incident from their perspective, along with areas where they feel improvement to the plan should be made and copies of all Task books with accompanying notes/logs. EMS agencies transporting patients from a Disaster/MCI incident must submit copies of all patient care reports from the incident.

The agency that has been tasked with the Transportation Supervisor role must also submit an electronic or paper copy of the Transport Log and the patient tracking application log for the incident. These documents must be sent to the MCA within 24 hours of the incident. For prolonged incidents, reports are due daily.

DISCOM must also provide recordings of all Disaster/MCI traffic to the MCA within 2 business days.

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Table 1: ICS Organization

Organizational Element	Leadership Position
Incident Command	Incident Commander (IC)
Command Staff	Officer
Section	Section Chief
Branch	Branch Director
Divisions and Groups*	Supervisors
Unit**	Unit Leader

* The hierarchical term *supervisor* is only used in the Operations Section.
** Unit Leader designations apply to the subunits of the Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections.

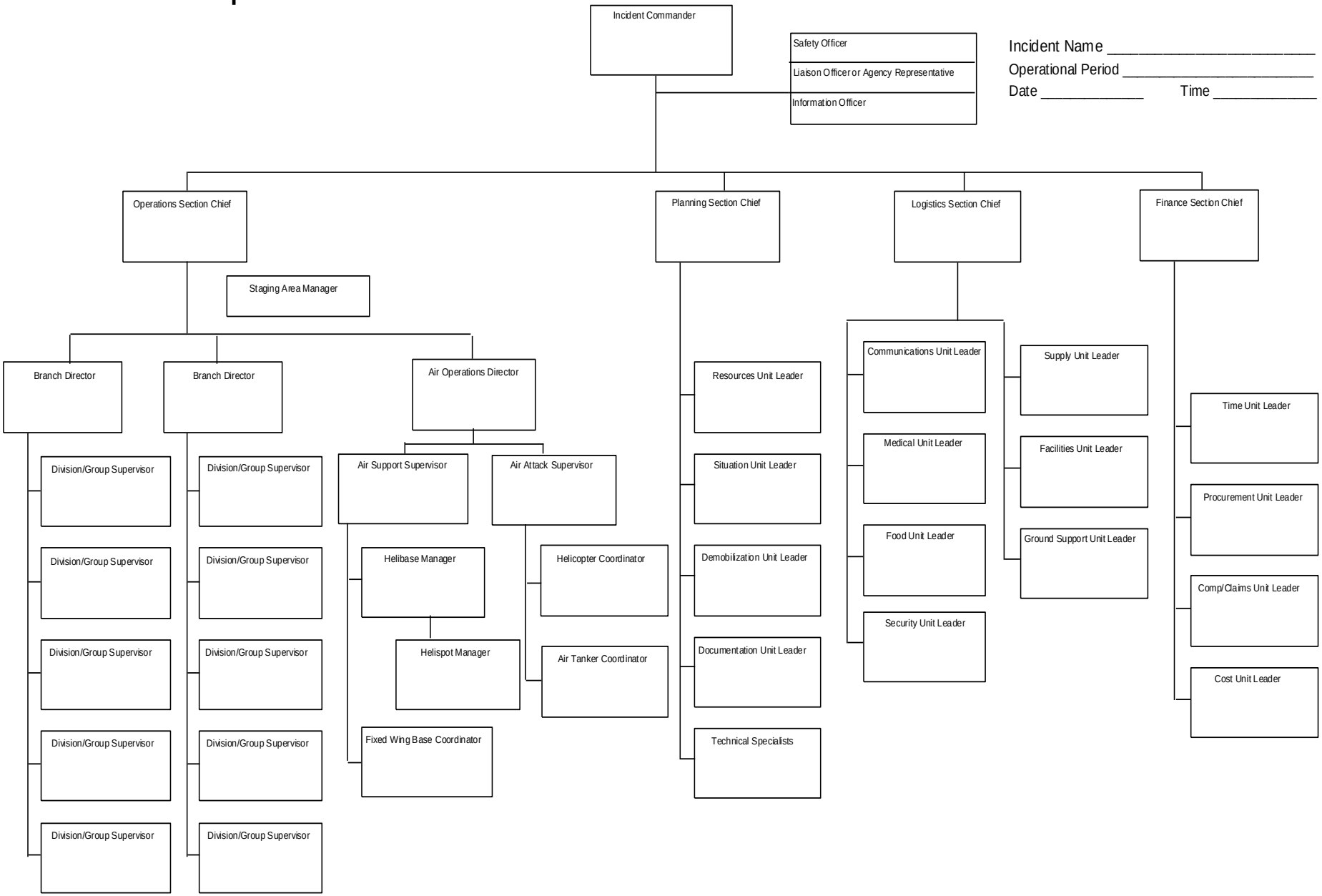
Table 2: DISASTER Paradigm

D	Detect	What caused this?
I	Incident Command	Do we need Incident Command?
S	Safety and Security	Is a Safety or Security issue present?
A	Assess Hazards	Are there any hazards?
S	Support	What support, people or supplies are needed?
T	Triage & Treatment	Do we need triage, how much treatment?
E	Evacuation	Can we evacuate/transport the victims?
R	Recovery	What Recovery issues are present?

Table 3: IDME Categories

I	**Immediate**	Life or limb threatening. Often with ABC problems.
D	**Delayed**	Need Definitive medical care, but should not worsen rapidly if initial care is delayed.
M	**Minimal**	Walking wounded. Treated and released. Source of volunteer help.
E	**Expectant**	Severely injured with little or no chance of survival.

Table 5: Sample ICS Structure



ICS 207

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Appendix A – Education Requirements

This document is cited in the MCI protocol as a reference document; it exists as a separate document in order to allow for rapid changes, when needed, so as not to be hampered by the time requirements of the protocol review and adoption process. In this way, when classes change or become outdated, this document may change and the integrity of the protocol remains intact. This is very similar to protocol references to AHA protocols, the NIOSH guidebook, etc.

- All MCA approved agencies functioning under this plan are required to adhere to these guidelines regardless of their participation or non-participation in grant programs
- All providers must be trained on, and competent in, the application of the MCI protocol.
- All providers must be trained on, and competent in application of all protocols relating to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive events, relative to their level of function.

Class	MFR	EMT	Specialist	Paramedic	Dispatcher	Supervisor	Manager
IS 100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IS 200	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IS 300						X	X
IS 400							X
IS 700				X	X	X	X
IS 800				X		X	X
BDLS[2]			X	X		X	X
ADLS[3]						X	X
800 MHz[4]					X	X	X
DuoDotes[5]	X	X	X	X		X	X
Cyanokit				X		X	X
MEDDRUN/CHEMPAK						X	X
Disaster Trailers				X		X	X
SALT Triage[6]	X	X	X	X		X	X
EOC Operations							X
EMResource					X		X
EMTrack				X		X	X
Web – EOC (MI-CIMS)							X

[2] Basic Disaster Life Support, or another equivalent MCA approved course, is required of all personnel

[3] Advanced Disaster Life Support is required of all supervisory level personnel who may assume the Medical Branch Director/Medical Command roles – this applies to transport services only

[4] 800 MHz is used as a primary mode of communication is some EMS Systems, mutual aid agencies operating on UHF or VHF should receive training on 800 MHz radio use. 800MHz is also used as a state-wide administrative platform, those who will be operating in dispatch, the EOC or who may request the radio cache should be trained in their use.

[5] All personnel should have training in the use of Duo-Dotes for self-administration.

[6] Training in use of EMTrack is required of all personnel that work for transporting services.

Pre-hospital (EMS) MCA Mutual Aid During Disaster

Purpose: Establish a mechanism allowing EMS agencies/Medical Control Authorities (MCA) to give prehospital care across MCA boundaries during "disaster" conditions.

1. This agreement between the MCAs demonstrates the intention to assist and support each other during a disaster situation. It provides an approved/authorized process allowing EMS agencies to function within a MCA under their originating MCAs protocols, during a disaster.

2. During "disaster" conditions, whether natural or otherwise, MCAs may need assistance from other MCAs. For the purpose of this agreement, a "disaster" is considered to be an emergency event where a "declared" emergency and/or disaster condition as defined by local, state, or federal statutory laws, exists in which the responding MCA and EMS resources may be unable to handle the patient care needs without additional resources from outside its own Medical Control area.

3. Requests for support may be made to any MCA or any EMS agency. It is agreed that mutual aid response is dependent on the availability of equipment and personnel.

4. It is in the best interests of MCAs to include each other in disaster planning efforts. It is expected that upon request, participating MCAs will extend any relevant information on emergency planning to other MCAs as deemed reasonably appropriate by the MCA distributing the information.

5. Participating MCAs agree to adopt, as a minimum, the State Protocols for responding to a disaster event, and those agencies/EMS personnel will follow these when responding outside their own MCA, unless prior arrangements with that MCA.

Hazard Contaminated Patient

I. Identification of the Contaminated Patient
   a. Use all your senses. Suspect hazardous material situation if you:
      i. **See** containers, labels or placards, or a location suggesting a hazardous substance
      ii. **Hear** explosions, or reports of possible contamination, pre-arrival or on scene
      iii. **Smell** unusual odors – be suspicious

II. If contamination of a patient is suspected, the local fire or public safety department must be informed of the hazardous material situation.

III. The responding EMS agencies must prevent further contamination to themselves or others. Determine if any contaminated patients have already left the scene and promptly notify the hospital(s).

IV. The responding EMS agency must not spread any contamination outside the response area until the responding fire or public safety department incident commander, or appropriate designee, has confirmed that decontamination is complete. Contaminated patients will not be transported out of the decontamination area until field decontamination is complete.

V. EMS responders will not enter a known contaminated area without proper personal protective equipment, training, and direction by incident command.

VI. Invasive patient care procedures (IV/IO, OPA, NPA, ET, and Emergency Airway Devices) should not begin until decontamination of the patient is confirmed or until personal protective equipment is in place.

VII. Prior to transport of a decontaminated patient, on-line medical control will be contacted to assure the patient is transported to a facility equipped to handle the specific needs of the patient.

VIII. Once the scene Incident Commander, or the appropriate designee, has confirmed that the patient is decontaminated, the responding EMS agency may transport the patient to the designated facility.

Suspected Pandemic

Purpose: To have a standard approach to patients during a period of a declared pandemic or state of Public Health Emergency. This approach should increase awareness and protection of first responders and prehospital care while maximizing supplies that may become limited.

Criteria:

1. This protocol will apply to patients encountered by all levels of EMS, during an infectious disease epidemic/pandemic. All agencies should frequently check the CDC.gov website for the latest recommendations with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and treatment. These recommendations may change frequently during an evolving and ongoing epidemic/pandemic as regulatory standards are influenced by CDC recommendations.
2. The center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has declared that an epidemic and/or the Michigan Department of Public Health has declared a statewide or local public health emergency.
3. "Acute Febrile Respiratory Illness" (AFRI) is defined as fever and at least one of the following (cough, nasal congestion/runny nose, or sore throat).

EMS System / Medical Control Authority (MCA) Recommendations:

1. Encourage all EMS personnel to receive seasonal and disease specific vaccinations.
2. Each life support agency shall maintain a supply of fit tested N-95 respirators and eye protection (e.g., goggles, eye shield), disposable non-sterile gloves, and gowns.
3. Each life support agency shall provide approved pathogen neutralizing hand sanitizer to staff.
4. Each life support agency should instruct their personnel to stay home and not report for duty if they have signs or symptoms of acute febrile respiratory illness. A staff member that develops these symptoms during a shift must inform the agency supervisor for appropriate follow up procedures.
5. Dispatch centers should be encouraged to screen callers to determine if the patient may have an AFRI. Information should be provided to EMS personnel prior to arriving on the scene if suspected AFRI.
6. If it is determined by EMS that the patient may have an AFRI, early notification to the receiving facility should be done so that appropriate infection control may be taken prior to patient arrival.

Procedure and Patient Categorizations/Situations

1. **Limiting Personnel Exposure:**
   A. If the patient has symptoms of an "Acute Febrile Respiratory Illness" (AFRI) based upon the dispatch information the responding agency should consider limiting the initial number of personnel that approach or enter a residence.

2. **Patients with a medical condition that requires immediate care (e.g., cardiac arrest) and have a recent history of AFRI will be assessed and treated after:**
   A. EMS Personnel don appropriate PPE prior to proceeding with assessment and treatment.

3. **Patient Assessment:**
   A. Begin patient assessment while maintaining a 6-foot distance from the patient exercising appropriate routine respiratory droplet precautions (hand hygiene, cough etiquette, and distance) while assessing patient .
   B. Assess patient for “Acute Febrile Respiratory Illness” which is fever and at least one of the following (cough, nasal congestion/ runny nose, or sore throat).
   C. If **patient does not have an Acute Febrile Respiratory Illness (AFRI)** proceed to appropriate treatment protocol.

4. If **patient has an AFRI,** EMS personnel with direct patient care shall:
   A. Don appropriate PPE.
   B. Place a surgical mask on the patient if tolerated.
   C. Treat patient according to appropriate protocol.
   D. Notify Medical Control of assessment findings.
   E. Encourage good patient compartment vehicle airflow/ventilation to reduce the concentration of aerosol accumulation when possible.

5. **Post Exposure**
   A. Health care personnel, who have had a recognized unprotected close contact exposure to a person with AFRI can be considered for treatment according to current post-exposure guidelines.
   B. Clean EMS Transport Vehicles after Transporting a Suspected AFRI.

Transportation and Destination Guidelines

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol. This protocol will only be used by SPRN trained individuals.

Purpose:

This protocol is to assist inter-facility transport of patients believed to be infected with a "*special pathogen*" to a hospital that may be outside of the local Medical Control Authority.

Definition:

"*Special pathogen*" refers to highly infectious diseases, including hemorrhagic viral diseases (HVDs) such as Ebola and similar infections.

Transport Destination Decision

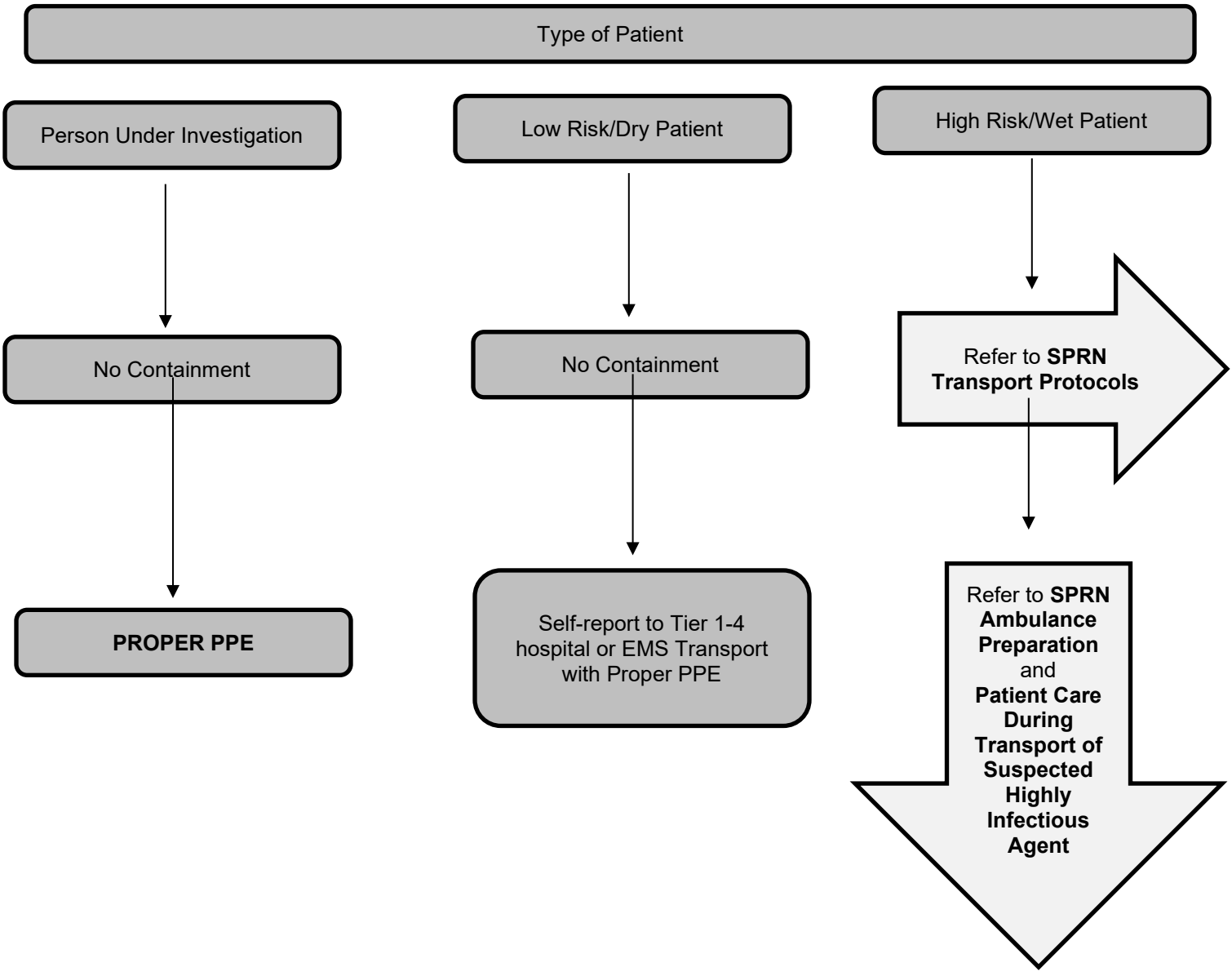
1. The patient will be transported to the closest appropriate hospital capable of providing the services needed. *The closest appropriate hospital may be outside of an agency's primary service area.*
2. Inter-facility transport of patients is permitted by pre-identified transport teams to hospitals that may originate and end outside of the transporting agency's Medical Control Authority when no local pre-identified specialty transport team is available.

Michigan
SPECIAL OPERATIONS
SPECIAL PATHOGEN RESPONSE NETWORK (SPRN)
PATIENT CONTAINMENT ALGORITHM
(MCA Optional Protocol)

Initial Date: 04/28/17
Revised Date: 12/27/2022

Section 10-11

☐ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol. This protocol will only be used by SPRN trained individuals.



MCA Name: Muskegon County MCA
MCA Board Approval Date: 10/4/2023
MCA Implementation Date: 1/4/2024
MDHHS Approval: 12/27/22

MDHHS Reviewed 2023

Michigan
SPECIAL OPERATIONS
SPECIAL PATHOGEN RESPONSE NETWORK (SPRN)
TRANSPORT SUPPLIES
(MCA Optional Protocol)

Initial Date: 04/28/17
Revised Date: 12/27/2022 Section 10-12

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol. This protocol will only be used by SPRN trained individuals.

Transport Supplies

Suggested Supplies to be Immediately Available:

- ☐ Manual Suction
- ☐ BP cuff (manual, disposable)
- ☐ Pulse Ox (disposable)
- ☐ Emesis containers (sealable)
- ☐ Absorbent paper towels
- ☐ Sharps Container (small)
- ☐ Nitrile gloves box (Small, Medium, Large, Extra-large)
- ☐ Small trash bags
- ☐ Disinfectant wipes for surfaces
- ☐ Disinfectant wipes for skin
- ☐ Portable 02 tank (15 LPM capable)
- ☐ Nasal Cannula/NRB
- ☐ Cooler/ice packs
- ☐ Blankets (Space)
- ☐ Pillow
- ☐ Trauma Shears
- ☐ 2 Buckets (for bodily fluids, hold trash bags, use for cleaning)
- ☐ Time Keeping Device
- ☐ Sedation and/or pain control guidelines as applicable
- ☐ Medications, needleless delivery system

Suggested Supplies to be in accompanying vehicle or with driver:

- ☐ IV Kit/Fluid/Saline Lock
- ☐ 4X4 and/or Abdominal Pads
- ☐ Tape
- ☐ Rolled Gauze
- ☐ Body bag
- ☐ Cleaning / decontamination equipment
- ☐ Solidifier for liquids
- ☐ Donning/doffing protocols and checklists

Cleaning and Decontamination supplies (in accompanying vehicle or with driver):

- ☐ Towels & Cleaning Rags (disposable)
- ☐ Solidifier
- ☐ Bucket for cleaning
- ☐ EPA registered cleaning product with instructions for use
- ☐ Biohazard bags (~20)
- ☐ Box for Biocell / Visquine disposal
- ☐ Zip ties for trash
- ☐ Bleach wipes for outside of Biohazard bags
- ☐ Procedure for cleaning/disinfection
- ☐ Procedure for waste handling

Suggested PPE per team members:
(PPE should cover all skin, mucous membranes and protect against inhalation of aerosolized particles)

☐ Fluid-resistant or impermeable coveralls (appropriate sized suits)	2
☐ Fluid-resistant or impermeable boot covers	2
☐ Powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR)	1
☐ PAPR batteries	2
☐ PAPR filters	1 set
☐ PAPR hoods	1
☐ PAPR hose and clamp	1
OR	
☐ Full-face respirators with appropriate cartridges for protection	2
☐ Surgical Cap/Hair Cover (2)	2
☐ N-95 Respirator	1
☐ Biohazard bags (Large)	30
☐ Biohazard Receptacles (1 small for sharps)	
☐ Nitrile gloves box (1 each of Small, Medium, Large, Extra-large)	1EA
☐ Hand sanitizer (1 bottle)	10
☐ Absorbent rags (package)	
☐ Caution tape (yellow 200' roll)	
☐ Duct tape (roll)	
☐ Buckets (2)	2
☐ Healthcare bleach (wipes) or other EPA-registered hospital disinfectant wipes	
☐ Trauma Shears (for Biocell/Visquine removal)	2
☐ Doffing Pad (Large Fluid Absorbent Fabric) (2)	2

Protocol Source/References:
January 28, 2016 Guidance for developing a plan for interfacility transport of persons under investigation or confirmed patients with Ebola virus disease in the United States
Nebraska Biocontainment Unit and Healthcare and Emergency Responder Organization Education through Simulation (HEROES)

Michigan
SPECIAL OPERATIONS
SPECIAL PATHOGEN RESPONSE NETWORK (SPRN)
TRANSPORT PROCEDURE
(MCA Optional Protocol)

Initial Date: 04/28/17
Revised Date: 12/27/2022 Section 10-13

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol.

Transport Procedure

Purpose: The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidance for transport of a patient with a known or suspected highly infectious disease including pathogens referred to as "Category A" agents.

1. Patient belongings
   A. All patient belongings shall be kept in transport vehicle and only be removed at the final destination.
   B. Belongings shall be placed in a biohazard bag if possible and sealed in a manner that will prevent any further contamination to its surroundings.
   C. Belongings will be labeled with the patient name and identification.

2. Documentation
   A. Pt documentation may be performed in a normal manner as outlined by the transporting agencies guidelines. A note pad may be used to document vital signs and times during transport.
   B. All documentation should be performed after the transport is complete as to avoid contamination of equipment and materials. Any materials used for documentation in the patient environment (such as Toughbook, tablets, clipboards etc.) shall be cleaned, disinfected, and decommissioned for the same duration as the transport vehicle and equipment involved in transport.

3. Travel plans
   A. The MDHHS will be the central coordinating agency for the patient transport. Local and state authorities will assist in planning the path of travel so as to assist in the event of an emergency.
   B. A predetermined route will be planned in conjunction with the sending facility, transport agency, receiving facility or airport, and any facilities in between sending facility and receiving facility that are willing to participate and accommodate transport crews for crew changes or emergency procedures.
      a. Path of travel should be planned out in a way that will keep transport crews on as many major roads as possible to ease the ability of possible responding EMS agencies to locate them in the event of an emergency or accident.
      b. Consider communication to potential Medical Control Authority along the path of travel in the event that assistance is required.

c. Transport team shall attempt to solve any in transport emergencies without involving any outside responding agencies whenever possible.
d. During transport, hospitals located along an extended route (over 2 hours) may act as Patient Transfer Points (PTP). PTP will be identified and notified prior to patient transport. Although the patient will not leave the transport vehicle, PTP may be used to allow EMS personnel to change staff.

4. Destination arrival

A. The patient will be accepted by healthcare workers at the hospital or airport directly from the EMS transport rig. EMS team should not leave the designated "hot zone" or "dirty area" until PPE is doffed per protocol. If there is not an appropriate area for complete decontamination at the receiving facility (such as an airport), decontamination should occur at the closest appropriate doffing area. This will prevent the transmission of the pathogen via accidental contamination to the environment.
B. After proper doffing of PPE, the safety officer, receiving facility or other team members will evaluate and care for crew members involved in transport.
   a. Post vital signs should be recorded.
   b. Evaluation for any exposure to the pathogen.
   c. Food, fluids and lodging may be provided until the receiving facility feels the personnel are fit and able to make the return trip home.
C. To minimize further contamination of "clean personnel", only those involved in actual patient transport may operate the transport vehicle during the return trip. It is anticipated that the person will drive the return trip.
D. Follow cleaning and disinfection of the Ambulance procedure prior to leaving receiving hospital. After airport transfer, the ambulance will go to the designated PTP to doff PPE and follow cleaning and disinfection procedures prior to resuming the return trip to the agency.
E. The receiving facility or PTP shall accept and properly dispose of any PPE and other material(s) used in the transport vehicle.
F. Upon arrival back to the home agency, the vehicle and equipment may be sequestered for a predetermined amount of time to allow for full decontamination.
G. This time will be dependent on the pathogen and current guidelines.
H. No vehicles or equipment shall be placed back into general service prior to completion of the vehicle quarantine.
I. If the vehicle is needed prior to completion of quarantine for transport of like case, guidance will be sought from the MDHHS and CDC.

Protocol Source/References:

Guidance for Developing A Plan for Interfacility Transport of Persons Under investigation or Confirmed Patients with Ebola Virus Disease in the United States: http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola

Bratt, J., Robinson, A., and Alcorta, R. (n.d.). Strategies and Considerations for the Deployment of EMS Personal Protective Equipment in Response to an Ebola Outbreak. (Accessed 8/1/2016.) Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Service Systems.

Lowe et al: *Considerations for Safe EMS Transport of Patients Infected with Ebola Virus. Prehospital Emergency Care* October

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol. This protocol will only be used by SPRN trained individuals.

Patient Care During Transport of Suspected Highly Infectious Agent

Purpose: The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidance for transport of a patient with a known or suspected highly infectious disease including pathogens referred to as "Category A" agents from a health care facility to another, more specialized health care facility.

The EMS Agency Will

A. Prior to transport, the transporting agency will communicate with the sending (departing) and receiving (arriving) hospital facility to coordinate existing and anticipated patient care needs.
    a. Determine the medical authority for the patient while in transit. Refer to the state protocol.
    b. Determine the number and mix of staff needed to provide care during transport.
    c. Assure that equipment, devices, and crew can fit into the load-carrying dimensions of all planned transport vehicles.
    d. Determine if the patient has proper identification for transport.
    e. Determine method for patient tracking.
    f. Determine method to document patient care while preventing contamination.

B. Assess and develop plans for:
    a. Physical needs of the patient: baseline vital signs via non-invasive method. Use blue tooth technology, disposable O2 saturation monitor.
    b. Assess ability to provide for physical comfort of patient:
        i. Heat
        ii. Air flow
    c. Plans for failure of equipment.
    d. Identified pre-existing conditions that will require medication or other means of support (such as diabetes, oxygen therapy, etc.). Identify method to support these conditions if necessary.
    e. Avoid use of sharps (needles, lancets) unless necessary. Dispose in sharps container.
    f. Identify current life support status and identify procedures that will or will not be performed during transport.
    g. Identify medications necessary for patient comfort during transport: sedation, pain, nausea.

h. Identify method to handle fluid loss (vomiting, diarrhea, urine) during transport.
    i. Patient wipes absorbent pads, solidifier, trash bags, duct tape.
    ii. Wipes for cleaning and disinfection of spills. Minimize the use of bleach wipes during transit to prevent overpowering fumes.

C. Provide for crew safety during transport:
    a. Assess how communication will occur among all crew.
    b. If PPE is breached, crew should wipe affected area with bleach and communicate breach immediately to supervisor.
    c. Plans should include area for emergency doffing of PPE for crew safety.
    d. Identify nearest Patient Transfer Point (PTP) to provide relief of staff.

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Ambulance Cleaning and Disinfection

Purpose:
Proper cleaning and disinfection of an ambulance and equipment are necessary to reduce the bioburden of disease and prevent secondary transmission of a known or unknown highly contagious disease. The process describes the measures needed to clean and disinfect an ambulance prior to its return to service following the transport of a patient with a known or suspected Category A disease.

Note: *All disinfection should use a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered hospital disinfectant with a label claim for a non-enveloped virus (norovirus, rotavirus, adenovirus, poliovirus) to disinfect environmental surfaces at appropriate concentration and contact time.*

1. This process is to be done after the Biocell or visquine (see procedure) has been removed.
2. Site Set Up
   A. Select an appropriate site for ambulance decontamination that protects the vehicle and the decontamination team from weather elements, preferably a well-ventilated large, enclosed structure.
   B. Establish a secure perimeter for safety of the public and decontamination personnel.
   C. Include considerations for waste management, security plan, public perception, and media visibility when selecting decontamination site.
   D. Depending on the location, the ability for climate control is beneficial.
   E. Define and mark hot, warm, and cold zones of contamination[1] around the ambulance that require PPE to enter.

[1] The hot zone is considered an area that is known or suspected to be contaminated and has a high risk of exposure. It should only be entered with full PPE. In ambulance decontamination, this would be the vehicle and an area about a meter beyond the ambulance.
The warm zone can be considered a transitional area between the hot and cold zones that has no known contamination but has a moderate risk of exposure. It should only be entered when wearing full PPE. This is also the area where one begins the initial portion of the doffing process (following a full suit wipe down within the hot zone) when leaving the hot zone. For ambulance decontamination, the warm zone can also be the place where waste barrels are pre-positioned so that the waste bags can be placed directly into the containers without entering the hot zone.

3. Prior to cleaning
   A. The patient care provider (while wearing "dirty PPE") will remove all equipment, supplies, linen, waste PRIOR to leaving the vehicle and before Biocell/Visquine liners are removed from inside the ambulance. Equipment will be placed in the warm zone.
   B. All waste, including PPE, drapes, and wipes, should be considered Category "A" infectious substance, and should be packaged appropriately for disposal.
   C. The driver or other personnel will be responsible for cleaning and disinfection of the transport unit. One to two people will clean and disinfect; a third in PPE will observe and be available to assist as necessary
   D. The cleaning teams will don CLEAN PPE per protocol.
   E. Any areas that are visibly contaminated with the patient's body fluids should be decontaminated first with an approved EPA-registered disinfectant for the appropriate contact time before soaking up the fluid with absorbent materials.
   F. Place biohazard bag in container close to exit for used cleaning cloths.

4. Cleaning and decontamination
   A. Cleaning will be done beginning at an entrance to the ambulance and moving towards the dirty area. This way, the clean personnel will remain clean as they enter the vehicle and stay in a "clean" area until they exit at the opposite end of the ambulance.
   B. Mix EPA registered cleaning disinfectant per manufacturers' guidelines. All products will have instructions for cleaning and disinfection. Note the manufacturers' "dwell time" or the amount of time a surface must stay wet AFTER cleaning to achieve disinfection.
   C. Using disposable cloths begin cleaning all surfaces as the vehicle is entered.
   D. Remove visible soiling of all surfaces.
   E. Allow surface to stay wet during dwell time. Reapply cleaner if necessary.
   F. Change cloths frequently during cleaning process. Place cloths in biohazard bag.
   G. Manually wipe down the ambulance's exterior patient loading doors and handles, and any areas that may have been contaminated, with disinfectant. The exterior of the ambulance does not require a full disinfectant wipe down.
   H. After ambulance is cleaned, clean re-usable medical equipment.
      a. Using the above process, clean then disinfect the outside of any prepositioned but unused medical equipment (still inside the protective bags they were placed in).

The cold zone is considered an area that has no contamination and no potential risk for exposure. The individuals in this area are not required to wear PPE, although the cold zone will often also serve as the PPE donning area.

b. If the equipment was removed from a protective bag in transit, assess the equipment to determine if it can be properly cleaned and disinfected, or disposed of.

I. Once cleaning and disinfection has been completed, collect and package all waste as Category "A" waste. Dispose of all waste according to organization protocols as well as local and federal regulations for Category "A" infectious substances.

J. Remove PPE per checklist. A third person who has been in the cold zone should supervise doffing, which should be performed according to organization doffing protocols.

5. Further options for decontamination

A. Additional cleaning methods can also be used. While not required, this may provide additional assurance to personnel and public prior returning the vehicle to service.

B. Ultraviolet germicidal irradiation, chlorine dioxide vapor, or hydrogen peroxide vapor can be used for an additional decontamination step. However, these should not replace the manual cleaning and disinfection, as their efficacy against organisms in body fluids has not been fully established and these methods may require specialized equipment and PPE.

C. The ambulance can then be returned to service.

Materials and equipment needed to decontaminate an ambulance (items listed are per person decontaminating)

	Fluid-resistant or impermeable coveralls (appropriate sized suits)	2
	Fluid-resistant or impermeable boot covers	2
	Powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR)	1
	PAPR batteries	2
	PAPR filters	1 set
	PAPR hoods	1
	PAPR hose and clamp	1

OR

	Full-face respirators with appropriate cartridges for protection	2

	Surgical Cap/Hair Cover	2
	N-95 Respirator	1
	Biohazard bags (Large)	30
	Biohazard Receptacles (1 small for sharps)	
	Nitrile gloves box (Small, Medium, Large, Extra-large)	1 EA
	Hand sanitizer (1 bottle)	10

	Absorbent rags (package)	
	Caution tape (yellow 200' roll)	
	Duct tape (roll)	
	Buckets	2
	Healthcare bleach (wipes) or other EPA-registered hospital disinfectant wipes	
	Trauma Shears (for Biocell/Visquine removal)	2
	Doffing Pad (Large Fluid Absorbent Fabric)	2

Protocol Source/References:

1. Isakov, A., Jamison, A., Miles, W., & Ribner, B. Safe management of patients with serious communicable diseases: recent experience with Ebola virus. Annals of internal medicine. 161(11): 829-830.
2. Isakov A, Miles W, Gibbs S, Lowe J, Jamison A, Swansiger R. Transport and management of patients with confirmed or suspected Ebola virus disease. Ann of Emerg Med. 2015; 66(3):297-305.
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Michigan
SPECIAL OPERATIONS
SPECIAL PATHOGEN RESPONSE NETWORK (SPRN)
MEDICAL ISOLATION TRANSPORT DEVICE
(MCA OPTIONAL PROTOCOL)

Initial Date: 10/25/2017
Revised Date: 12/27/2022 Section 10-16

■ Medical Control Authorities choosing to adopt this supplement may do so by selecting this check box. Adopting this supplement changes or clarifies the referenced protocol or procedure in some way. This supplement supersedes, clarifies, or has authority over the referenced protocol. This protocol will only be used by SPRN trained individuals.

Medical Isolation Transport Device

Definition: A Medical Isolation Transport Device is a vinyl enclosed patient containment device. It creates a negative air environment when closed. It is used for the transport of highly infectious disease patients either internally at a facility or from one facility to another.

1. Patient will be transported in impervious suit if ambulatory, in impervious suit and sheets (as tolerated) if stretcher bound or in isolation pod, as indicated. All transferred patient belongings are considered contaminated and are typically bagged, labeled, and transferred with patient.
2. Any patient care documents should be free of contamination. When in doubt, consider them contaminated and package as appropriate for transport with patient. It may be desirable to store and transmit patient care records electronically if feasible.

Indications for use:
1. A known or suspected case of highly infectious disease that may have been acquired via travel, health care provider, or lab.
2. Drug resistant organism
3. Some Medical Isolation Transport Devices may be used as a positive air environment to transport a patient with known immune deficiency or burns.

Things to know regarding use of Medical Isolation Transport Device:
1. Assess if MEDICAL ISOLATION TRANSPORT DEVICE outside straps are approved for transportation. General rule: vinyl straps are not tested and approved, but some material straps (such as those used in seat belts) may have been tested and approved.
2. The head of the Medical Isolation Transport Device should be placed at the head of the gurney or cart, so the patient is always moving feet first.
3. The white noise created by the blower motor will reduce patient and staff level of hearing.
4. Be careful that wind may catch and move the Medical Isolation Transport Device, especially when unsecured.
5. As the outside temperature increases, the temperature inside the Medical Isolation Transport Device will also increase.
6. After using the Medical Isolation Transport Device during a drill, it may be cleaned and disinfected for future use. Some disinfectants may leave a residue that can be wiped off with a clean towel.

7. In some cases where the disease is treatable, the Medical Isolation Transport Device can be cleaned, disinfected, and readied for re-use as per direction of MDHHS, Subject Matter Experts (SME), and in consultation with manufacture.

Readying for use and patient placement:

1. Consider equipment that will be used for the patient and how it will be placed into the Medical Isolation Transport Device.
   a. Blankets and pillows will not fit through the access ports.
   b. IV's, defibrillator, and pulse oximetry will remain outside the Medical Isolation Transport Device with the wires and tubes snorkeled through the ports.
   c. Keep the snorkel port closed tightly with Velcro to minimize the potential for contamination outside the Medical Isolation Transport Device.
   d. Keep the access ports closed.
   e. Wear exam gloves when using the glove ports.
   f. If the gloves inside the Medical Isolation Transport Device become damaged, gently twist the glove at the port, and secure with tape to maintain air pressure and prevent contamination outside the Medical Isolation Transport Device.
2. Roll the Medical Isolation Transport Device on the gurney. Use Belts to attach to the gurney. Assure that the belts do not interfere with any moving parts of the gurney.
   a. Restraints within the Medical Isolation Transport Device may only be used per order of a physician.
3. Connect the blower motor, inlet, and outlet filters as per manufacturer's recommendations. Turn on blower.
   a. Assure the motor remains unobstructed.
   b. Assure that the battery is charged and know how long the charge will last.
4. Place patient in the Medical Isolation Transport Device. Patient may be wearing gown, gloves, and mask to minimize contamination of the outside of the Medical Isolation Transport Device.
5. Place ribs/spine of the Medical Isolation Transport Device per manufacturer's instructions. Close zipper. Patient should remove mask while in Medical Isolation Transport Device.
6. Wearing clean PPE, clean and disinfect the outside of the Medical Isolation Transport Device before transport. Follow dwell times for disinfectant.
7. Transport patient.

Patient Handoff:

1. EMS removes Medical Isolation Transport Device from rig into designated "dirty" area outside the rig.
2. Hospital personnel in PPE will clean and disinfect the outside of the Medical Isolation Transport Device. Gurney will be placed so as to straddle dirty and clean area. Patient bed will be placed in clean area. Staff who have cleaned the Medical Isolation Transport Device will remain on dirty side of gurney and will assist 2nd team of PPE donned staff on clean side to move Medical Isolation Transport Device onto patient bed.

3. "Soiled" Hospital personnel (who cleaned the Medical Isolation Transport Device) will assist EMS to doff in designated "dirty area". After doffing, these hospital personnel will doff PPE per protocols.
4. EMS will use 2nd team to clean and disinfect rig before leaving. Waste will be contained at the receiving hospital. Gurney will be cleaned and disinfected.
5. 2nd team of Hospital personnel in clean PPE will move patient to care area.
6. Medical Isolation Transport Device may be disposed of per manufacturer's instructions or consultation with SME.

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Team Selection Procedure

Purpose
The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidance in selecting qualified and support training of EMS personnel willing to transport a patient with known or suspected highly infectious disease including pathogens referred to as “Category A” agents.

1. The selected team members will be chosen according to
   A. Previous physical and mental health history
   B. Ability to be in service and away from home for an extended period of time
   C. Knowledge of the potentially hazardous situation to which they may be placed
   D. Additional assets of team members may include:
      a. Able to work in a restrictive environment
      b. Critical thinking skills
      c. Participation in education sessions, exercises and drills
      d. Able to follow strict guidelines to ensure the safety of the entire unit

2. It is recommended that each team member may have on file with their agency
   A. Two or more emergency contacts
   B. Hospital or Health care system of preference
   C. Blood type
   D. Religious preference
   E. Advanced directives (if applicable)

3. Team member health status
   A. Each team member shall be compliant with and have documentation they have passed the medical screening requirements of the agencies Respiratory Protection Program. This includes acknowledging a new history of respiratory diseases (i.e. asthma, chronic lung disease, or upper respiratory infection) that would interfere with wearing a fully enclosed respiratory device, such as a PAPR or would involve removal of the PAPR hood for medication administration.
   B. Consideration should be given to any team member having a condition that affects them while being in an enclosed environment.
   C. Each team member shall be free of any medical conditions that require medication administration in any less than 6 hour increments.

4. Prior to transport:
   A. Team members providing care in patient compartment shall have vital signs assessed prior to transport.
      a. Vital signs must fall with preset parameters (suggestions e.g.: systolic blood pressure less than 150; diastolic blood pressure less than 90; resting heart rate less than 100).
   B. The name of each team member who has direct contact with the patient or the patient environment will be recorded.
5. Post-transport:
   A. Team members will receive a medical evaluation to include
      a. Blood pressure
      b. Heart rate
   B. May include
      a. Blood glucose
      b. Assessment for dehydration
   C. Information will be kept in the employee health file

6. Team member roles and responsibilities: The number and make up of healthcare providers needed during the transport may be based on the patient's condition and length of the transport. Below are suggestions that define roles and responsibilities of team members.
   A. One or more **direct care providers** will remain with the patient in the back of the transport vehicle to provide care and comfort. This area is considered "contaminated" or "soiled". Team members should attempt to limit their time in full PPE to two (2) hours.
   B. The **driver of the transport vehicle** will remain in the front cab. This area is considered "clean". Although the driver may wear PPE, the driver is considered "clean".
   C. The **chase team** may consist of enough personnel (up to 6 to 7 employees) to accommodate crew changes, to take place at designated site and at designated intervals. The purpose of the chase team is to ensure personnel do not become fatigued or in danger of dehydration or malnourishment. The chase team may be members of another transport agency.
   D. The chase team may consist of a **medical officer** who will not be involved in the actual transport and care of a patient; his or her sole responsibility will be to attend to any personnel that fall ill or succumb to any injury during transport.
   E. The chase vehicle shall carry enough Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to cover each team member on the transport team. Extra PPE shall also be carried in chase vehicle in the event of rips or tears in PPE gowns or malfunctions in PAPR operation.
   F. It is recommended that an operations supervisor or special operation supervisor be included in the transport chase team and act as **safety officer**.

G. A second ambulance may follow transport vehicle and supervisor vehicle in the event of a mechanical failure during transport.

7. Post trip monitoring
   A. Any crew member that had any duration of time spent in the transport vehicle with the patient may be placed on a paid leave for a duration determined by his or her employer.
   B. Any crew member that had any duration of time spent in the transport vehicle with the patient will be appropriately monitored according to their employer procedure.

8. Public information
   A. Any communication with the public, media or other EMS, fire or police agencies shall be handled by a designated person, as outlined in transport agency or sending facilities policies.
   B. At no time shall any transport team member be subject to inquiries from outside agencies, media, or family members.
   C. Team members shall follow the State of Michigan Communicable disease rules when divulging any details of patient transport.

Protocol Source/References:

Guidance for Developing A Plan for Interfacility Transport of Persons Under investigation or Confirmed Patients with Ebola Virus Disease in the United States: http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola
Bratt, J., Robinson, A., and Alcorta, R. (n.d.). Strategies and Considerations for the Deployment of EMS Personal Protective Equipment in Response to an Ebola Outbreak. (Accessed 8/1/2016.) Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Service Systems.
Lowe et al: *Considerations for Safe EMS Transport of Patients Infected with Ebola Virus. Prehospital Emergency Care* October/December 2014

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Death During Transport

Purpose
To provide guidance for special pathogen crews when a patient suffers cardiac arrest during transport to a special pathogen treatment facility.

I. This protocol is only for use by trained crews during the transport of a patient being handled for treatment of a special pathogen.
II. If a patient experiences cardiac arrest during transport,
    a. No interventions will be performed
    b. Immediately discontinue transport
    c. Contact Community Health Emergency Coordination Center for destination determination
        i. Crematorium
        ii. ME needed?
        iii. Receiving or sending hospital
        iv. What about when it's a county in between sending & receiving
III. MDHHS SPRN subject matter expert will provide technical assistance in the event of a patient death using Bio Seal and body bags to complete safe and respectful handling of the decedent.
IV. The Community Health Coordination Center (CHECC) has identified a list of crematoriums to receive the body.

Initial Date: 5/4/2022
Revised Date: 9/13/2023 Section: 10-19

Active Shooter/Hostile Event Response – Rescue Task Force (RTF) Policy

The purpose of this protocol is to provide guidance for triage, treatment and transport of injured individuals during active assailant incidents.

Definitions

1. CASULTY COLLECTION POINT: A location designated for the holding, further assessment and treatment of casualties. A secure area within the warm zone. An ideal CCP has cover and concealment.
2. COLD ZONE: An area that is considered safe and secure by Incident Command.
3. HOT ZONE: An area that contains an immediate threat to life safety.
4. LINK UP LOCATION: A location where the Rescue Element and the Protection Element meet up and form a Rescue Task Force.
5. PRIMARY ENTRY POINT: Path from COLD ZONE to WARM ZONE that is utilized to move to and from site with the injured.
6. RESCUE TASK FORCE (RTF): A minimum of two (2) Law Enforcement, and two (2) *Fire/EMS*) is recommended. The *RTF* enters the *WARM ZONE* to execute life-saving interventions and to rapidly extricate the wounded. Although operating as one unit, the RTF may simultaneously communicate on two radio channels.
7. TREATMENT AREA: an external location that is located in the COLD ZONE to provide secondary triage and treatment prior to transportation off scene.
8. WARM ZONE: An area that is *clear, but not fully secure*. This area is where the RTF will normally operate.

Responsibility

1. Unified Command shall determine, in advance when possible, the structure and design of teams intended to function as a RESCUE TASK FORCE (RTF) for the purposes of providing lifesaving intervention and extraction for patients within a warm zone.
2. Ambulance personnel are responsible for the transportation and accountability of injured individuals. Unlike other mass casualty incidents, ambulance personnel should work to remain intact and ready to transport rather than leave their vehicle.
3. Life Support Agencies must provide the MCA with a copy of their approved Active Assailant Standard Operating Guideline/Procedure as part of their annual license renewal.

Triage

1. Primary Triage will generally be conducted by the RTF team at the point of injury.
2. Rapid measures to control major hemorrhage should be conducted in conjunction with SALT Triage.
3. RTF teams encountering an isolated, not-dead patient, should either transfer that person to a CCP, if established, or evacuate them out to the TREATMENT AREA.
4. RTF teams encountering a group of patients, should perform a rapid walk thorough of the group with the intent of recognizing and managing uncontrolled hemorrhage.
5. Once all hemorrhage control is completed, the RTF then triages the most severely injured and elects to transfer to a CCP, if established, or evacuates those patients to the TREATMENT AREA.

6. **All BLACK triaged victims are to be placed in the FALLEN ANGEL position by the RTF team to reduce additional triaging by other responders**.
7. A re-stocking area, or process, should be established to allow RTF units to quickly turn around and prepare to re-enter the area without having to return to their apparatus/vehicles.

Treatment

1. It is likely that during an active assailant incident, the sheer number of patients may require the TREATMENT AREA be managed by Fire Department staff. The primary goal in the TREATMENT AREA is to, as quickly as possible, facilitate preparation for patient transport to the hospital. If patients are ready to go, and a resource is available, efforts should be made to transport without delay. If there are delays in having available ambulances for transport, the sending of patients should be tiered based upon the triage category.
2. When possible and prudent, the highest priority patients should be transported first.
3. Treatment management should be aimed at minimal level care unless there is no other care or transport preparation to be done. ALS level care should be minimal, if any.

Transportation

1. Patients should be sent by ambulance when possible and prudent.
2. Spontaneous use of other vehicles is permissible under exceptional circumstances per MCL §333.20939.
3. If patients are transported by vehicles other than an ambulance, or without medical personnel, efforts should be made to provide critical emergency care prior to departure (hemorrhage control, chest seals, etc.).

Equipment

1. All licensed life support vehicles must, at a minimum, carry go bags each containing:
    a. 2 – Hemostatic gauze (min. 3” x 48”)
    b. 2 – Rolled gauze
    c. 2 – Pressure dressings, combination (Israeli) type dressings are preferred
    d. 2 – Chest seal – combo pack or two individual seals
    e. 2 – Tourniquets – CAT, SAM XT, or Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care (CoTCCC) approved device(s).
    f. 1 – Adult NPA (32 F) and
    g. 1 – Pediatric NPA (24 F)
    h. 2 – SALT Triage cards, may use MCI Guidebooks
    i. 1 – Black permanent marker
2. Premade kits that are slingable and allow for hands free use are encouraged but not required.
3. All members of the RTF are required to wear either a high visibility or tactical vests for easy identification as members of the RTF.