

## 2017 Collaborative Protocol BLS Protocol Changes

Presented By: Leslie Myers AEMT-P CIC Faxton -St. Luke's EMS Education



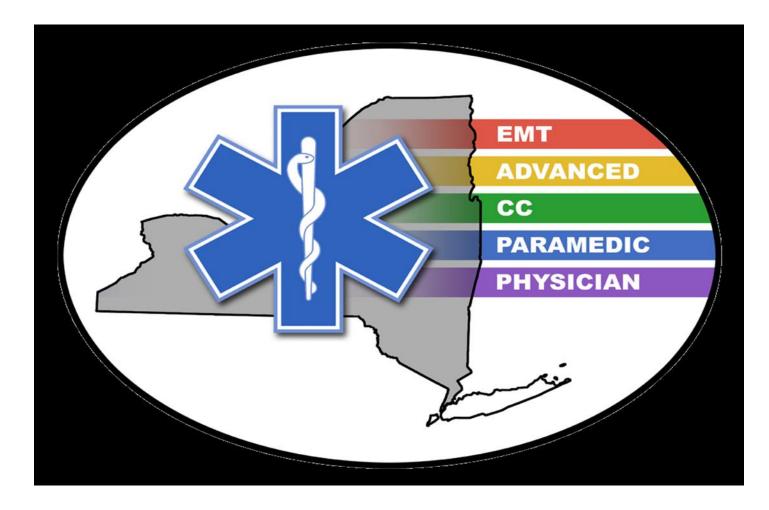


## AN OVER VIEW OF THE COLLABRATIVE PROTOCOLS FOR THE BASIC EMT





## Collaborative Protocols <u>www.midstateems.org</u>







• Links can be found at <u>www.midstateems.org</u>

• Under the title Protocol Rollout 2017

Protocol roll out overview.





- Cardiac Arrest Determination of Obvious Death
  - Addresses the criteria when you would **not** begin resuscitative measures
  - Online: End of Life Issues
  - Also see: Protocol 2 -3: Advanced Directives.







• General: Acute Asthma

- Medical Control
- Agencies with regional approval:
  - CPAP
  - Epinephrine.





- Airway Management & Oxygen Delivery
  - Oxygen therapy via non-rebreather mask (NRB) 10-15
    LPM, or nasal cannula (NC) 2-6 LPM, to maintain oxygen saturation ≥ 92%
  - Remember: Visual assessment of your patient's airway and breathing status.





Avulsed Tooth

Addresses criteria to replace tooth

– Online material: Avulsed Tooth.





• Carbon Monoxide Exposure \_ Suspected

 For patients with smoke inhalation, patients for whom a CO alarm has gone off in the residence, or any other potential exposure to CO.





– Breech Delivery

- Online material:
  - OB Field Delivery
  - Complications of Delivery simulation video
- Additional online material: Neonatal Resuscitation simulation video.





## COPD Exacerbation/Bronchospasm

- CPAP
- Albuterol





Hemorrhage Control

- This protocol authorizes the use of hemostatic dressings and commercially manufactured tourniquets
- Online material: Massive Bleeding simulation video.





Patella Dislocation

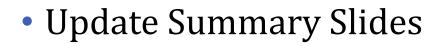
- For isolated, clinically obvious, medial or lateral dislocation of the patella
- Online material: Patella reduction simulation video.





- Prescribed Medication Assistance
  - For patients or caregivers of patients who require assistance with medication that they, or people in their care, are prescribed
  - Sublingual nitroglycerin for patients with chest pain
  - Inhalers (albuterol\* or other beta-agonists) for patients with asthma or COPD
  - Rectal diazepam (Diastat) for children or adults with special needs
  - Epinephrine autoinjectors for treatment of anaphylaxis
  - Naloxone (Narcan) via autoinjector or intranasal device.





Introduction Video

Double Sequential Defibrillation

Transport Ventilator

• Podcast Episode 38 and 39.







• Please take time to review all the protocols.

New Format







• Any questions please direct to the presenters at this roll out.

• Thank you

