

## ADULT - Iowa Out of Hospital Trauma Triage Destination Decision Protocol

IF the patient meets the criteria for transport to a Level I or II Trauma Care Facility, enter in Pulsara as a TRAUMA patient type, if not, enter in Pulsara as a GENERAL patient type.

For all Transported Trauma Patients:

1. Patient report to include MOI, Injuries, Vital Signs & GCS, Treatment, Age, Gender, and ETA
2. Obtain further orders from medical control as needed.

\*\*\*If ground transport time to a Level I or II Trauma Care Facility is LESS than 30 minutes, transport to the nearest Level I or II facility.

If ground transport time is GREATER than 30 minutes to Level I or II Trauma Care Facility, transport to the nearest appropriate TCF.

\*\*If time can be saved or level of care needs exist, tier with ground or air ALS service program\*\*

### STEP 1 - Time Critical Injuries: LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS & VITAL SIGNS

- ☐ Glasgow Coma Score  $\leq 13$
- ☐ Respiratory rate  $< 10$  or  $> 29$  breaths per minute, or need for ventilatory support.
- ☐ Systolic B/P (mmHg) less than  $< 90$  mmHg

If STEP 1 does NOT apply, Move on to STEP 2.

### STEP 2 - ANATOMY OF INJURY

- ☐ All penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso and extremities proximal to elbow or knee
- ☐ Chest wall instability or deformity (e.g., flail chest)
- ☐ Suspected two or more proximal long-bone fractures
- ☐ Suspected pelvic fractures Crushed, degloved, mangled, or pulseless extremity
- ☐ Amputation proximal to wrist or ankle
- ☐ Partial or full thickness burns  $> 10\%$  TBSA or involving face/airway
- ☐ Open or depressed skull fracture
- ☐ Paralysis or Paraesthesia

If STEP 2 does NOT apply, move on to STEP 3.

### STEP 3 - MECHANISM OF INJURY & HIGH ENERGY TRANSFER

Falls

- ☐ —Adult:  $> 20$  ft. (one story is equal to 10 feet)

High-risk auto crash

— Interior compartment intrusion, including roof:

- ☐  $> 12$  inches occupant site
- ☐  $> 18$  inches any site
- ☐ — Ejection (partial or complete) from automobile
- ☐ — Death in same passenger compartment
- ☐ — Vehicle telemetry data consistent with high risk of injury
- ☐ Auto vs. pedestrian/bicyclist thrown, run over, or with significant ( $> 20$  mph) impact

( ) Motorcycle crash >20 mph

\*\*\*Transport to the nearest appropriate Trauma Care Facility, need not be the highest level trauma care facility.

If STEP 3 does NOT apply, move on to STEP 4.

#### STEP 4 - RISK FACTORS:

Older adults

( ) — Risk of injury/death increases after age 55 years

( ) — SBP<110 might represent shock after age 65 years

( ) — Low impact mechanisms (e.g. ground level falls) might result in severe injury

Anticoagulants and bleeding disorders

( ) — Patients with head injury are at high risk for rapid deterioration

( ) Pregnancy > 20 weeks

( ) EMS provider judgment

( ) ETOH/Drug use

\*\*\*Transport to the nearest appropriate Trauma Care Facility, need not be the highest level trauma care facility.

If none of the criteria in the above 4 steps are met, follow local protocol for patient disposition.

\*\*\*WHEN IN DOUBT, TRANSPORT TO NEAREST TRAUMA CARE FACILITY FOR EVALUATION.\*\*\*

