

## Western Regional Emergency Medical Advisory Committee

<b>Title: Trauma Transport Policy</b>	<b>Effective Date: March 1993</b> <b>Page: 1 of 3</b>
<b>Policy #1993-1</b>	<b>Revised: May 2004</b>

<b>Policy:</b>	<p>It is the policy of the WREMAC that trauma patients be triaged in an appropriate manner following the attached guidelines.</p> <p>Time and distance are extremely important variables to consider when triaging injured patients to local hospitals or trauma centers. Patients who meet the following guidelines and are within 30 minutes transport time to a trauma center (&gt;16 years old, including pregnant females, to an adult trauma center; &lt;16 years old, including pregnant females, to a pediatric trauma center) should be transported directly to that center. Patients with an unstable airway, or in cardiopulmonary arrest, or when transport time exceeds 30 minutes should be initially treated at the closest NYS Public Health Law Article 28 emergency facility.</p>
<b>Procedure:</b>	See attached
<b>Reference:</b>	NYS DOH EMT Basic Life Support Protocols 2003 Edition and Western Regional EMS ALS Protocols

# **Adult Major Trauma**

*(Including Traumatic Cardiac Arrest)*

Note:

Request Advanced Life Support if available.  
Consider Air Medical Transport per regional protocol.  
Do not delay transport to the appropriate hospital.

Note:

For the purpose of this protocol, major trauma is present if the mechanism of injury or patient's physical findings meets **any one** of the following criteria. All patients meeting either the mechanism of injury requirements or physical finding requirements should be transported to a trauma center. Contact MC enroute when possible.

## **PHYSICAL FINDINGS**

1. Loss of consciousness at any time > 5 minutes or alternation in LOC at any time during exam or thereafter
2. Pulse less than 50/min or greater than 120/min
3. Systolic blood pressure of 90 mm Hg or less
4. Respiratory rate less than 10/min or greater than 28/min
5. Glasgow coma scale less than 13
6. Penetrating injuries of the trunk, head, neck, chest, abdomen or groin
7. Two or more proximal long bone fractures
8. Flail chest
9. Burns that involve 10% or more of the body surface *or* facial/airway burns
10. Combined system trauma that involves two or more body systems
11. Spinal cord injury or limb paralysis
12. Amputation (except digits)
13. Degloving injury
14. Suspected pelvic fractures
15. Significant facial injuries

## **MECHANISM OF INJURY**

1. Death in the same passenger compartment
2. Fall more than 20 feet
3. Vehicle-pedestrian collision (any speed)
4. Patient ejected from the vehicle
5. Vehicle collision >20 MPH resulting in 12 inches of deformity to the vehicle
6. Vehicle rollover
7. Motorcycle crash
8. Vehicle vs. bicycle collision >5 MPH
9. Prolonged extrication of > 30 minutes

# **Pediatric Major Trauma**

*(Including Traumatic Cardiac Arrest)*

Note:

Request Advanced Life Support if available.  
Consider Air Medical Transport per regional protocol.  
Do not delay transport to the appropriate hospital.

Note:

For the purpose of this protocol, major trauma is present if the mechanism of injury or patient's physical findings meets **any one** of the following criteria. All patients meeting either the mechanism of injury requirements or physical finding requirements should be transported to a trauma center. Contact MC enroute when possible.

## **PHYSICAL FINDINGS**

1. Loss of consciousness at any time > 5 minutes or alternation in LOC at any time during exam or thereafter
2. Pulse outside of normal range for patient's age
3. Systolic blood pressure outside of normal range for patient's age
4. Respiratory status inadequate (central cyanosis, rate outside normal range for patient's age, capillary refill time greater than 2 seconds)
5. Glasgow coma scale less than 13
6. Penetrating injuries of the trunk, head, neck, chest, abdomen or groin
7. Two or more proximal long bone fractures
8. Flail chest
9. Burns that involve 10% or more of the body surface *or* facial/airway burns
10. Combined system trauma that involves two or more body systems
11. Spinal cord injury or limb paralysis
12. Amputation (except digits)
13. Degloving injury
14. Suspected pelvic fractures
15. Significant facial injuries

## **MECHANISM OF INJURY**

1. Death in the same passenger compartment
2. Fall more than 10 feet
3. Vehicle-pedestrian collision (any speed)
4. Patient ejected from the vehicle
5. Vehicle collision >20 MPH resulting in 12 inches of deformity to the vehicle
6. Vehicle rollover
7. Motorcycle crash
8. Vehicle vs. bicycle collision >5 MPH
9. Prolonged extrication of > 30 minutes