EMT and Paramedic

I. Scene Size-up.
   A. Review of Dispatch Information.
   B. Assess Need for Body Substance Isolation.
   C. Assessment of Scene Safety.
   D. Determine Mechanism of Injury.
   E. Determine Number and Location of Patients.
   F. Determine Need for Additional Resources.

II. Initial Assessment.
   A. General Impression of Patient.
   B. Assess Mental Status (AVPU) – Maintain Spinal Immobilization PRN.
   C. Assess Airway.
   D. Assess Breathing.
   E. Assess Circulation – Pulse, Major Bleeding, Skin Color and Temperature.
   G. Expose and Examine Head, Neck, Chest, Abdomen, and Pelvis (check back when patient is rolled on side).
   H. Identify Priority Patients.
III. Initial Management

(See Medical Supportive Care or Trauma Supportive Care).

IV. Secondary Assessment.

A. Conduct a Head-to-Toe Survey.

B. Neurological Assessment.
   1. Pupillary Response.
   2. Glasgow Coma Score.

C. Assess Vital Signs.
   1. Respirations.
   2. Pulse.
   5. Skin Condition.
      a. Color.
      b. Temperature.
      c. Moisture.

D. Obtain a Medical History.
      a. O – Onset and Location.
b. P – Provocation.
c. Q – Quality.
d. R – Radiation.
e. R – Referred.
f. R – Relief.
g. S – Severity.
h. T – Time.

3. A - Allergies.


5. P - Past Medical History.


6. E - Events Leading to Illness or Injury.

V. Other Assessment Techniques.

A. Cardiac Monitoring.

B. Pulse Oximetry.

C. Glucose Determination.

D. Monitor Core Temperature.

E. Capnography.