SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

Escambia County, Florida - ALS/BLS Medical Protocol

Sickle cell anemia is a chronic hemolytic anemia occurring almost exclusively in blacks and is characterized by sickle-shaped red blood cells.

Sickle cell crisis results from the occlusion of a blood vessel by masses of sickle-shaped red blood cells.

Pain is the principle manifestation, and this represents the most common type of crisis. Typical pain occurs in the joints and back. Hepatic, pulmonary, or central nervous system involvement can occur, each with its own group of symptoms.

Keep in mind that patients with sickle cell disorder have a high incidence of life-threatening disorder at a very early age.

Supportive Care

1. Medical Supportive Care Protocol.
2. Provide emotional support.
3. Administer 100% oxygen via non rebreather @ 15 lpm.

ALS Level 1

1. Establish IV of Normal Saline with regular infusion set and administer fluid challenge of 500 ml.

ALS Level 2 *(Physician Authorization Required)*

1. Morphine Sulfate may be administered by slow IV in 2mg increments every 3 – 5 minutes, titrate to pain and BP ≥ 90 mmHg, up to a maximum of 10 mg.