



EXPOSURE - CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



Escambia County, Florida - ALS/BLS Medical Protocol

This protocol is to be used for those patients suspected of exposure to hazardous materials via any route of exposure (e.g. inhalation, absorption, etc.).

Scene safety should be of primary concern, with attention to the need for personal protective equipment.

Additional assistance may be necessary in certain cases (e.g. hazardous materials team for toxic exposure, police for scene control, fire department, etc).

A history of the events leading to the illness or injury should be obtained from the patient and bystanders, to include:

1. What poison or other substances was the patient exposed to?
2. When and how much?
3. Duration of symptoms?
4. Is there any pertinent medical history?
5. Accidental? Nature of accident?
6. Duration of exposure? (if applicable)

All patients who have been exposed to hazardous materials must be properly decontaminated prior to initiation of extensive medical treatment and transportation to the hospital.

THE USE OF AEROMEDICAL TRANSPORT IS CONTRAINDICATED FOR ANY POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED PATIENT.

It is imperative that the emergency department is made aware early that a contaminated patient is being transported in order for proper preparations to be made to receive the patient.



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Approved by:


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Treatment Level 1

1. [Medical Supportive Care Protocol.](#)

or

[Trauma Supportive Care Protocol.](#)

ALS Level 2

2. Either, contact the Poison Information Center (1-800-222-1222)

or

contact the receiving emergency department for consultation regarding specific therapy.

Crew Medical Follow –Up:

All public safety personnel who come into close contact with hazardous materials should receive an appropriate medical examination, post-incident, based on information from the designated poison control center, receiving emergency room physician or EMS medical Director.

This should be completed within the shift of the incident and prior to returning to normal duty or returning home.

Personnel should be advised of possible latent symptoms at the time of their exams.



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