

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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POLICY: 555.31

TITLE: Pediatric Altered Level of Consciousness

EFFECTIVE: 6/10/20 REVIEW: 6/2025

SUPERCEDES:

APPROVAL SIGNATURES ON FILE IN EMS OFFICE

PEDIATRIC ALTERED LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS

I. AUTHORITY: Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9

II. PURPOSE: To serve as the treatment standard for EMRs, EMTs and Paramedics within their scope of practice.

III. PROTOCOL: Characterize by a Glasgow Coma Score less than 15, mental confusion, unconsciousness, or a

change from baseline.

EMR Standing Orders

Patient Assessment Circulation, Airway and Breathing, assess vitals q 5 minutes and

consider trauma mechanism

Oxygen Administration Provide oxygen if appropriate

Bleeding control Direct pressure with appropriate bandage

EMT Standing Orders

Note Must perform items in EMR standing orders as appropriate

<u>Glucometer</u> Check blood sugar

<u>Pulse oximetry</u> Report initial reading to paramedic if applicable

Glucose if patient can protect airway and has a gag reflex and

blood sugar <60mg/dl with signs of hypoglycemia

Naloxone 0.1mg/kg IN/IM if mental status and respiratory effort are depressed

and the child is not a newborn. There MUST be a strong suspicion of opiate overdose. Max. single dose of 2 mg, may repeat once in 3

minutes if there was response to initial dose

Paramedic Standing Orders

Note Must perform items in EMR and EMT standing orders as appropriate

Monitor Treat heart rhythm as appropriate

<u>Temp</u> Consider sepsis for any altered pediatric with a fever

IV/IO Access	Fluid as appropriate using Micro-Drip (60gtts/min) set. Use Broselow tape for reference
<u>Dextrose</u>	For blood sugar <60mg/dl: D50W 1mg/kg IV/IO for patients over 2 years of age or D25W2mg/kg IV/IO for patients under 2 years of age. May repeat once
Glucagon	0.05 mg/kg IM if blood glucose <60mg/dl and IV/IO access is not immediately available. May repeat once. Recheck blood glucose in 5 minutes.
<u>Naloxone</u>	0.1mg/kg IV/IO/IN/IM if mental status and respiratory effort are depressed and the child is not a newborn. There MUST be a strong suspicion of opiate overdose. Max. single dose of 2 mg, may repeat once in 3 minutes if there was response to initial dose

Clinical PEARLS

- High index of suspicion of sepsis in a non-traumatic altered pediatric
- Intravenous access is preferred over Intraosseous unless patient is unstable
- Move patient to a safe area if the situation warrants
- Consider D-10W 4-6ml/kg drip if D25w and D50w is unavailable
- Secure airway with simplest technique, i.e. BLS airway unless unable to manage