Pediatric EMS Triage and Destination Plan

Pediatric Patient

Any patient less than 16 years of age with a life-threatening illness (Not Trauma)

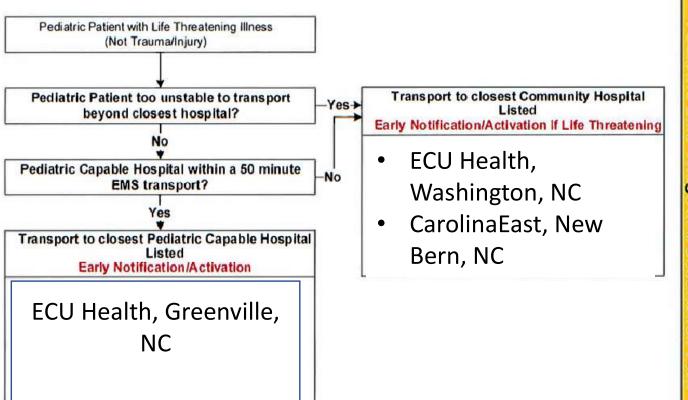
Life Threatening Illness

- Decreased Mental Status (GCS <13)
- Non-Responsive Respiratory Distress
- In tubation
- Post Cardiac Arrest
- Non-Responsive Hypotension (shock)
- Severe Hypothermia or Hyperthermia Status Epilepticus

- Potential Dangerous Envenomation Life Threatening Ingestion/Chemical Exposure
- Children with Special Healthcare Needs (and destination choice based on parental request)

The Purpose of this plan is to:

- * Rapidly identify pediatric patients who call 911 or present to EMS with a life-threatening illness
- * Minimize the time from EMS contact to definitive care
- * Quickly diagnose patients with pediatric life-threatening illness for EMS treatment and stabilization
- * Rapidly identify the best hospital destination based on symptom onset time, vital signs, response to treatment, and predicted transport time
- * Early activation/notification to the hospital prior to patient arrival
- * Minimize scene time with a "load and go" approach
- * Provide quality EMS service and patient care to the EMS community
- * Continuously evaluate the EMS System based on North Carolina's EMS performance measures



Pearls and Definitions

- All Pediatric Patients with a life-threatening illness must be triaged and transported using this plan. This plan is in effect 24/7/365.
- The Trauma and Burn Triage and Destination Plan should be used for all injured patients regardless of age.
- All Patient Care is based on the EMS Pediatric Protocol
- Pediatric Capable Hospital = a hospital with an emergency and pediatric intensive care capability including but not limited to:
 - Emergency Department staffed 24 hours per day with board certified Emergency Physicians
 - An inpatient Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (with a physician pediatric intensivist available in-house or on call 24/7/365)
 - Accepts all EMS patients regardless of bed availability
 - Provides outcome and performance measure feedback to EMS including case review
- Community Hospital = a local hospital within the EMS System's service area which provides emergency care but does not meet the criteria of a Pediatric Capable Hospital
- Pediatric Specialty Care Transport Program = an air or ground based specialty care transport program that has specific pediatric training and equipment addressing the needs of a pediatric patient that can assume care of a pediatric patient from EMS or a Community Hospital and transport the patient to a Pediatric Capable Hospital.

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