

## 4.05 EXTREMITY TRAUMA

BLS Treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apply tourniquet proximal to the injury when:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Direct pressure does not control bleeding.</li><li>○ Amputation or near amputation of the limb.</li><li>○ Severe bleeding from a site which is not accessible (example: entrapment).</li><li>○ Severe bleeding from an impaled object.</li><li>○ During a mass casualty.</li><li>○ Limb with the tourniquet should remain exposed.</li></ul></li><li>• Splint injured extremities. Elevate the limb and apply cold packs. Cover open wounds with sterile dressing. Re-check neurological function/circulation every 5 minutes.</li><li>• Place amputated extremity in dry sterile dressing. Place in a plastic bag and on top of an ice/cold pack.</li><li>• If deformed extremity is pulseless, use gentle in line traction to restore anatomical position.</li><li>• <b>Oxygen</b> as indicated.</li><li>• Provide <b>Spinal Motion Restriction</b> as indicated or position of comfort as indicated.</li><li>• Appropriately splint suspected fractures/instability as indicated.</li><li>• Bandage wounds/control bleeding as indicated.</li></ul>
ALS Treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hemostatic dressings, as indicated.</li><li>• IV/ IO <b>Normal Saline</b> at TKO.</li><li>• If SBP &lt;90, administer <b>Normal Saline</b> fluid bolus.</li><li>• For pain, if no evidence of head injury, or signs of hypoperfusion, and SBP &gt; 90: may administer <b>Morphine Sulfate</b>.</li><li>• For nausea/vomiting: may administer <b>Ondansetron</b>.</li></ul>
Comments
Must communicate time when tourniquet was applied to receiving hospital staff.
Base Hospital Contact Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If there is any question with the hemodynamic status of the patient following administration of pain or nausea medications.</li></ul>