

**Treatment Protocols**

**Date: 02/01/2021**

***Respiratory Distress or Failure - Adult***

**Policy #9170A**

<b>Stable</b> Blood pressure >90 mmHg	<b>Unstable</b> Systolic blood pressure <90 mmHg, and/or signs of poor perfusion
<b>Adult BLS Standing Orders</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Universal Patient Protocol</b></li> <li>• Ensure patent airway, give oxygen and/or ventilate PRN per <b>Airway Policy</b></li> <li>• Maintain O2 saturation &gt; 95%</li> <li>• Monitor O2 saturation, ECG, blood pressure, and capnography (if ALS present) continuously PRN</li> <li>• Suction aggressively as needed</li> </ul> <p><b><u>RESPIRATORY DISTRESS WITH SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May assist patient with prescribed albuterol inhaler</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSPECTED ACUTE STRESSOR/HYPERVENTILATION SYNDROME</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove from any causative environment</li> <li>• Coaching / reassurance</li> <li>• Do not utilize paper bag or mask rebreathing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Universal Patient Protocol</b></li> <li>• Ensure patent airway, give oxygen and/or ventilate PRN per <b>Airway Policy</b></li> <li>• Maintain O2 saturation &gt; 95%</li> <li>• Monitor O2 saturation, ECG, blood pressure, and capnography (if ALS present) continuously PRN</li> <li>• Suction aggressively as needed</li> </ul> <p><b><u>RESPIRATORY DISTRESS WITH SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May assist patient with prescribed albuterol inhaler</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSPECTED ACUTE STRESSOR/HYPERVENTILATION SYNDROME</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove from any causative environment</li> <li>• Coaching / reassurance</li> <li>• Do not utilize paper bag or mask rebreathing</li> </ul>
<b>Adult LALS Standing Order Protocol</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish IV access PRN</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM</u></b> (Suspected asthma or COPD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albuterol – 2.5 mg nebulized (give 5 mg if in severe distress)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSPECTED CARDIAC ETIOLOGY (CHF)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nitroglycerin – 0.4 mg SL q 5 min up to three (3) doses for severe distress (BP &gt;100 mmHg systolic)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish IV access</li> <li>• Provide 500-1,000 ml IV bolus for hypotension if cardiac cause not suspected</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM</u></b> (Suspected Asthma, COPD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albuterol – 2.5 - 5 mg nebulized</li> </ul>
<b>Adult ALS Standing Order Protocol</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insert ETT airway – PRN per <b>Airway Policy</b></li> <li>• Establish IO PRN</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM</u></b> (Suspected asthma, COPD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ipratropium (Atrovent) – 2.5 mL added to first dose of albuterol via nebulizer</li> <li>• Consider NIPPV – See <b>NIPPV Procedure</b></li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSPECTED CARDIAC ETIOLOGY (CHF)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeat nitroglycerin- 0.4 mg SL q 5 min up to three (3) doses (BP &gt;100 mmHg systolic)</li> <li>• Consider NIPPV – See <b>NIPPV Procedure</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insert ETT airway – PRN per <b>Airway Policy</b></li> <li>• Establish IO PRN</li> <li>• Provide 500-1,000 ml IO bolus for hypotension if cardiac cause not suspected</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM</u></b> (Suspected asthma, COPD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ipratropium (Atrovent) – 2.5 mL added to first dose of albuterol via nebulizer</li> <li>• Consider NIPPV – See <b>NIPPV Procedure</b></li> </ul> <p><b>NIPPV can increase intrathoracic pressure and drop a patient’s blood pressure. Perform frequent BP rechecks, and do not use in profound or refractory hypotension.</b></p>

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	<p><b><u>SUSPECTED CARDIAC ETIOLOGY (CHF)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider NIPPV – See <b>NIPPV Procedure</b></li> </ul>
<b>Adult Base Hospital Orders</b>	
<p><b><u>SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM</u></b> (Suspected Asthma, COPD) <b><u>Asthma only: Patients without improvement with nebulizer</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BH – Epinephrine – 1:1,000 – 0.3 mg IM (Use with caution in patients over 40 yrs, heart disease, or BP &gt; 150 systolic)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSPECTED CARDIAC ETIOLOGY (CHF)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BH – Nitroglycerin – 0.4 mg SL q 5min if BP &gt;100 mmHg</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM</u></b> (Suspected Asthma, COPD) <b><u>Asthma only: Patients without improvement with nebulizer</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BH – Epinephrine – 1:1,000 – 0.3 mg IM (Use with caution in patients over 40 yrs, heart disease, or BP &gt; 150 systolic)</li> <li>• BHP – Push dose epinephrine for hypotension</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSPECTED CARDIAC ETIOLOGY (CHF)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BH – Dopamine – 400mg/ 250mL NS - 10-20 mcg/kg/min indicate by BP &lt;90 mmHg systolic. Titrate to BP of 90-100 mmHg systolic</li> </ul>
<b>Notes:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Not all wheezing is from bronchospasm. A cardiac wheeze can occur from heart failure. If a patient does not have known COPD or asthma, albuterol may not help the patient and may be harmful. If they have pedal edema, and/or heart disease without COPD or asthma, and new wheezing, consider NIPPV in these patients</b></li> <li>• <b>If a pediatric or elderly demented patient presents with stridor or significant upper airway noise, consider foreign body ingestion/aspiration as source of distress</b></li> </ul>	

APPROVED:

Signature on File

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