

**Critical Trauma Patient Criteria**

If any of the following apply, take to the highest level trauma center available, as per Trauma Patient Destination

**Physiologic:**

- Glasgow Coma Scale – Adults  $\leq 11$ , Children  $\leq 10$
- Systolic Blood Pressure < 90 mm Hg, 80 age 7-14, 70 age < 7
- Respiratory Rate < 10 or > 29

**Anatomic:**

- Penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso, and extremities proximal to elbow and knee
- Amputation proximal to wrist or ankle
- Spinal Injury with limb paralysis
- Flail chest
- Two or more obvious proximal fractures of femur or humerus

**Non Critical Trauma Patient**

Paramedic judgment should always be considered in identifying the traumatically injured patient. Utilize Base Medical direction whenever necessary.

If any of the following mechanisms or co-morbid factors exist consider transport to the nearest available trauma center or hospital if no trauma center within 30 minutes.

**Mechanism of Injury**

- Fall > 20 feet
- Pedestrian hit at 20 mph or thrown 15 ft.
- Death of same car occupant
- Unrestrained roll over
- Heavy extrication time > 20 minutes
- MC, ATV, Bicycle Crash
- Passenger compartment intrusion
- Patient ejected from enclosed vehicle

**Co-morbid Factors**

- Age < 5 or > 60
- Medical Illness: Cardiac or Respiratory Disease, Morbid obesity  
Diabetic, cirrhosis, immunosuppressed, anticoagulants
- Hostile environment (heat or cold)
- Pregnancy
- Presence of intoxicants

TRAUMA SYSTEM

**Prehospital Trauma Triage Criteria**

**POLICY #8800**

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APPROVAL



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