



PEDIATRIC TRAUMA ALERT CRITERIA (AGE 15 or YOUNGER) **APPENDIX 4**



	ANY 1 IN THIS CATEGORY (RED)
Airway/Breathing	-Active airway assistance ¹ or need for respiratory support beyond supplemental O ₂ * -Respiratory rate: Age 0-1: less than 20 breaths per min; Age 1-15: less than 10 breaths per min -Oxygen saturation less than 90% room air*
Motor Response/Neuro	-Unable to follow commands or BMR less than 6* -Altered mental status or suspected spinal cord injury, loss of sensation or paralysis* -GCS less than 15 in patients with head trauma taking anticoagulants (not including Aspirin)*
Circulation	-Faint or non-palpable carotid or femoral pulse - Age 0-9: SBP less than 70; Age 10-15: SBP less than 90
Fracture	-Skull deformity, suspected skull fracture, severe facial fracture/injury* -Fracture of 2 or more long bones (humerus, radius/ulna, femur, tibia/fibula)* -Open long bone fracture, severely angulated fracture, multiple fractures/multiple dislocations* -Suspected pelvic fractures* -Chest wall instability or deformed chest (flail chest)*
Cutaneous	-Any penetrating injury to head, neck, torso, or proximal extremities ² * -GSW to the extremities at or above the wrist or ankle* -Active bleeding that required a tourniquet or wound packing with continuous pressure* -Amputation proximal to the wrist or ankle; Crushed, degloved, mangled, or pulseless extremity* -Flap avulsion greater than 5 inches or other major soft tissue loss* -2 nd or 3 rd degree burns to 10% or greater of TBSA* -2 nd or 3 rd degree circumferential burns, burns to hands, feet, perineum, or groin*
Mechanism of Injury	-Partial or complete ejection from enclosed motor vehicle* -Electrocution or lightning injury with loss of consciousness or visible signs of injury*
Paramedic Judgment³	-See footnote below and document appropriately*

	ANY 2 IN THIS CATEGORY (BLUE)
Age/ Weight	- Age: 5 or younger Weight: 20 kg or less
Medications	- Anticoagulant use associated with significant head trauma (not including Aspirin)*
Motor Response/Neuro	-Head injury with loss of consciousness; amnesia*
Circulation	-Carotid or femoral palpable, but the radial or pedal not palpable OR SBP less than 90
Fracture	-Single long bone fracture sustained in MVC or from a fall greater than 10 feet*
Cutaneous	-Burns in conjunction with trauma*
Mechanism of Injury	-Rider separated from open cab vehicle, motorcycle, golf cart, watercraft, horse, etc.* -Auto vs pedestrian/bicyclist thrown, run over, or with significant impact* -Fall from a height of greater than 10 feet; or 2-3 times the height of child -Bruising to the neck, chest, and abdomen post MVC in the pattern of the seat belt (Seat Belt Sign)* -Low level fall in children 5 years old or younger with significant head impact -Suspicion of child abuse -Perineal Hydrostatic Jetstream Injury from jet-powered watercraft ⁴ * - High Risk Auto Crash: 1. Significant intrusion (including roof) - over 12 inches on occupant side or 18 inches any other site; need for extrication for entrapped patient; steering wheel deformity* 2. Death in same passenger compartment* 3. Vehicle telemetry data consistent with significant impact ⁵ * 4. Child (age 0-9) unrestrained or in unsecured child safety seat

¹ Airway assistance includes manual jaw thrust, continuous suctioning, or use of other adjuncts to assist ventilatory efforts.

² This excludes superficial wounds where the depth of the wound can be determined. Proximal extremities are considered at or above the elbow or knee.

³ In the event that a patient does not meet either 1 Red or 2 Blue criteria during the assessment, the paramedic can call a trauma alert, if in his/her judgment, the patient's condition **AND/OR** mechanism of injury warrants such action.

⁴ Perineal Hydrostatic Jetstream Injury is caused by the jetstream of a watercraft while a person is in the water, not from an ejection from the watercraft. Trauma related to this injury is associated with abdominal pain **AND/OR** vaginal/rectal bleeding.

⁵ Vehicle Telemetry Data when available can be relayed to dispatch; the data can assist in predicting potential serious injuries.

***Any of the above criteria that has an (*) represents it is the same for both Adult and Pediatrics.**

