

# MULTIPLE TRAUMA VICTIM

## AIRWAY

### ASSESS

#### Obstructed

- Jaw thrust/chin lift
- Remove debris (suction)
- NO hyperextension
- Oral/nasal airway
- Intubation or Cricothyrotomy

#### Patent

- Stabilize cervical spine
- Rigid collar, head support, tape

## CIRCULATION

### ASSESS

#### Present

- Control bleeding
- 2 large bore IVs
- Fluid infusion (warmed crystalloids)
- Bloods for CBC, type & cross match
- Consider transfusion after initial crystalloids, autotransfusion
- PASG
- ECG monitoring

## NEUROLOGIC

### ASSESS

Pupil size and reaction,  
Level of consciousness

#### Responsive

- Alert
- Responds to verbal stimuli

#### Unresponsive

(or responsive only to painful stimuli)

GLASGOW COMA SCALE

## ADDITIONAL PRIMARY SURVEY INTERVENTIONS

- Insert Urinary Catheter
- Nasogastric tube
- CVP line

Naloxone (Narcan)  
Thiamine  
50% Dextrose/water

#### Absent

- Basic Life Support (BLS)
- Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS)
- Consider PASG to control bleeding

### ASSESS

EMD  
Hypoxemia  
Acidosis

Hypovolemia

Consider open thoracotomy

Pericardial Tamponade

Pericardiocentesis

Tension Pneumothorax

Needle thoracostomy and chest tube

## SECONDARY SURVEY

Head, Neck, Chest  
Abdomen,  
Extremities, Back

TRAUMA SCORE

# BREATHING

## ASSESS

For spontaneous respirations

Present

Absent

-Support with high flow oxygen

-Bag valve device with high flow oxygen  
-Intubation  
-Positive pressure ventilation  
-ABG analysis

## ASSESS

Decreased level of consciousness, Cyanosis, Diminished or asymmetrical chest expansion, Distended neck veins, Tracheal deviation, Use of accessory muscles, Sucking chest wounds

Tension Pneumothorax

Needle thorocostomy and chest tube

Sucking chest wound

3-sided non-porous dressing

Flail Chest

Prepare for assisted ventilation

Hemothorax

Insert chest tube