2018 Protocol Update: Summary of Primary Changes

NOTE: This is an OVERVIEW of some key changes and is NOT meant to be a comprehensive representation of all protocol changes/updates.

- 10 Sections
 - General Treatment
 - Trauma and Environmental Emergencies
 - Adult Treatment
 - Obstetrics and Pediatrics
 - Adult Cardiac
 - Pediatric Cardiac
 - Procedures
 - System
 - Medications
 - Special Operations (MCI/CBRNE/SPRN)
- Intervention Level Icons



EMT-Basic



EMT-Specialist



Paramedic



Pediatric



Medical Control

- Significant Changes/Updates
 - Nausea/Vomiting
 - Add Zofran ODT
 - Excited Delirium
 - Midazolam v. Ketamine: KEEP MIDIZOLAM
 - Blood Glucose Testing
 - Add to MFR/EMT (optional)
 - Peds Respiratory Distress
 - Add Racemic Epi (nebulized)
 - Safe Transport of Children
 - Provides guidance for how to immobilize infants/children during transport
 - Cardiac Arrest/Tachycardia
 - Keep Amiodarone (v. Lidocaine)
 - Chest Pain / ACS
 - Add MFR/EMT to assist patient with own aspirin
 - Emergency Airway
 - Add i-Gel (optional for paramedic)

2018 Protocol Update: Summary of Primary Changes

- Pain Management
 - Minor to moderate pain: Acetaminophen and Toradol
 - Significant Pain (>4 on Wong Pain Scale)
 - Consider Ketamine
 - Significant Pain (>8 on Wong Pain Scale or can't tolerate Ketamine)
 - Morphine or Fentanyl (pre-radio)
- Patient Restraint (chemical)
 - Midazolam-Fentanyl-Ketamine (Midazolam primary)
- Refusal of Care
 - Changes the mandated on-line medical control requirement (radio call) for the competent patient to "For individuals with signs or symptoms of serious or potentially fatal illness or injury, consider contacting medical control."
- Inter-Health Facility and SCT Transport
 - Redefines what an ALS ambulance may transport (vents, certain pumped meds)
 - Changes UMBC CCT Paramedic Certification to "CCT paramedic education programs approved by the MCA Medical Director
 - Will use existing programs (UMBC, etc.) as the benchmark