



Burns Resources and Considerations



Interfacility Transport Guidelines

History:

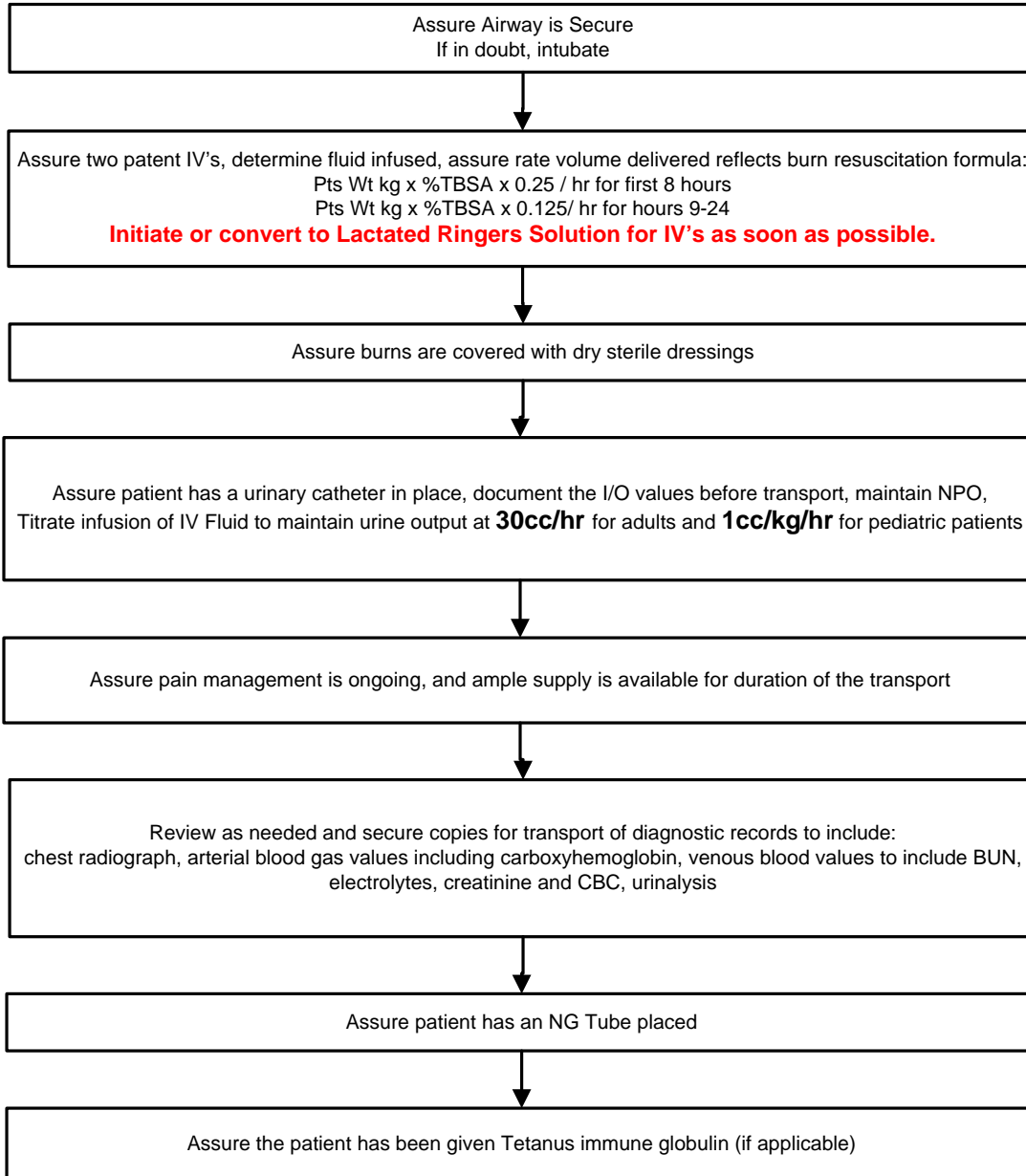
- Type of exposure (heat, gas, chemical)
- Inhalation injury
- Time of Injury
- Past medical history and Medications
- Other trauma
- Loss of Consciousness
- Tetanus/Immunization status

Signs and Symptoms:

- Burns, pain, swelling
- Dizziness
- Loss of consciousness
- Hypotension/shock
- Airway compromise/distress
- singed facial or nasal hair
- Hoarseness / wheezing

Differential:

- **Superficial (1st Degree)** red and painful
- **Partial Thickness (2nd Degree)** blistering
- **Full Thickness (3rd Degree)** painless/charred or leathery skin
- **Thermal**
- **Chemical**
- **Electrical**
- **Radiation**



Legend

	MR	
B	EMT	B
I	EMT-I	I
P	EMT-P	P
M	Medical Control	M

Needed Equipment:

- Ventilator
- Cardiac Monitor
- ETCO2
- O2 Sat
- NIBPM
- IV Pumps

Recommended Equipment:

- 12 Lead Cardiac Monitor
- I-Stat

Burn Considerations – EMS Interfacility Transport/Transfer – Ver. 2.1 Draft - 10/3/08 Page 304

Pearls: Interfacility Transport Considerations

- Be certain you have sufficient types and quantities of pain medications for the duration of the transport.
- Be certain you have a secure airway as well as appropriate ventilatory equipment, to include medications necessary to keep patient sedated during transport
- Transport by the most effective and efficient means are indicated, this may include air transport but certainly includes the patient being accompanied by both the needed equipment and the appropriately trained personnel.
- As with all interfacility transfers that must comply with the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA), interfacility transfer paperwork must accompany the patient to include at a minimum a referring physician, a receiving physician, a hospital acceptance and a risk/benefit statement from the referring physician.