### CRITERIA FOR Level 1
- BP ≤ 90 systolic x2, 5 min. apart – Adults
  ≤ 80 systolic x2, 5 min. apart – Pediatrics
- GCS 10 or less
- Respirations < 10 or > 29
- Flail chest
- Amputation above ankle or wrist
- Arm/Leg paralysis and/or sensory deficit and/or concern for spinal cord injury
- Suspected Pelvic Fracture with hypotension
- 2 or more proximal long bone fractures
- 2 or more body regions with potential life or limb threat
- Transfer from another hospital receiving blood to maintain vital signs
- Penetrating injury of head, neck, torso, groin, other

### BURNS:
1. > 10% TBSA (2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} degree) in patient < 10 years old or > 50 years old
2. > 20% TBSA (2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} degree) in all other patients
3. Burns involving chemical or electrical injury (includes lightning strike)
4. Any airway involvement

### Criteria For Level 2
- Ejection
- Fall > 20 feet – Adult, 3 X’s their height – Pediatric
- Death in the same compartment
- Pregnancy ≥ 20 weeks with traumatic mechanism of injury
- Major deformity, intrusion of vehicle with injuries
- Rollover MVC with injuries
- MCC > 20 mph or with separation of bike and rider
- Car VS. Pedestrian with > 5 mph impact
- Pedestrian thrown or run over
- Burns > 5% TBSA in patient < 10 years of age or > 50 years of age or > 10% TBSA in all other patients

Any Patients who fall into either of these two categories must have medical control consent for refusal.

### Scene Assessment:
- Hazards
- Number of patients
- Mechanism of injury
- Additional resources

### CHEST:
1. DCAP-BLS-TIC (tenderness, instability, crepitus)
2. Breath sounds
3. Cover open sucking chest wound with an occlusive dressing.
4. Flail chest-stabilize segment.
5. Tension Pneumothorax- you may need to assist ventilations.

### Abdomen/ Pelvis Extremities:
1. Palpate abdomen
2. Look for DCAP-BLS-TIC
3. Press down on the pelvis, stabilize if unstable. Try not to move the pelvis again
4. Palpate and assess all extremities, check for DCAP-BLS-TIC, check for pulses, motor function, and sensation

### Primary Survey (initial assessment):
1. General Impression of the patient; skin color, work of breathing.
2. Maintain C-spine manually
3. Assess, secure an open airway, if pt. is not breathing, insert a BIAD and ventilate the patient at a rate of 5-6 breath per minute. If pt. is able to maintain their own airway, apply O2 15 L/min via non-rebreather.
4. Control any external exsanguinating bleeding
5. Check for radial and or carotid pulse, (rate and quality).
6. Identify and treat any life threats.
7. Full body assessment.

### NECK:
1. DCAP-BLS
2. JVD (jugular vein distension)
3. Tracheal deviation
4. Tenderness

### Posterior:
1. Log roll the patient with a minimum of two responders.
2. DCAP-BLS step offs, pain.
3. Fully Immobilize patient.