# **Crush Injury/Syndrome**

ADULT PEDIATRIC

## **BLS Procedures**

Perform spinal precautions as indicated Determine Potential vs. Actual Crush Syndrome Administer oxygen as indicated

# **ALS Prior to Base Hospital Contact**

Potential for Crush Syndrome

- IV/IO access
- Maintain body heat
- Release compression
- Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias

## **Communication Failure Protocol**

#### Crush Syndrome

- Initiate 2<sup>nd</sup> IV/IO access
- Normal Saline
  - IV bolus 1 Liter
    - Caution with cardiac and/or renal history
- Sodium Bicarbonate
  - IV mix 1 mEq/kg
    - Added to 1<sup>st</sup> Liter of Normal Saline
- Albuterol
  - Nebulizer 5 mg/6 mL
    - Repeat x 2
- Morphine Per Policy 705 Pain Control
- Maintain body heat
- Release compression
- Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias
- For cardiac dysrhythmias:
  - Calcium Chloride
    - IV 1 g over 1 min

## Crush Syndrome

- Initiate 2<sup>nd</sup> IV/IO access if possible or establish IO
- Normal Saline
  - IV/IO bolus 20 mL/kg
    - Caution with cardiac and/or renal history
- Sodium Bicarbonate
  - IV mix– 1 mEq/kg
    - Added to 1st Liter of Normal Saline
- Albuterol
  - Less than 2 years old
    - Nebulizer 2.5 mg/3 mL
      - o Repeat x 2
  - 2 years old and greater
    - Nebulizer 5 mg/6 mL
      - o Repeat x 2
- Maintain body heat
- Release compression
- Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias
- For cardiac dysrhythmias:
  - Calcium Chloride
    - IV/IO 20 mg/kg over 1 min

### For continued shock

- Repeat Normal Saline
  - o IV bolus 1 Liter

#### For continued shock

- Repeat Normal Saline
  - o IV/IO bolus 20 mL/kg

## **Base Hospital Orders only**

For persistent hypotension after fluid bolus:

- Epinephrine 0.1 mg/mL
  - Slow IV/IOP 0.1 mg (1 mL) increments over 1-2 minutes

Consult with ED Physician for further treatment measures

 Repeat every 3-5 min Max 0.3 mg (3 mL) For persistent hypotension after fluid bolus:

- Epinephrine 0.1mg/mL
  - Slow IV/IOP 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 mL/kg) over 1-2 min
- Repeat every 3-5 min Max 0.3 mg (3 mL)

Consult with ED Physician for further treatment measures

#### Additional Information:

- Potential Crush Syndrome Continuous crush injury to torso or extremity above wrist or ankle for 2 hours or less.
- Crush Syndrome Continuous crush injury to torso or extremity above wrist or ankle for greater than 2 hours.
- If elderly or cardiac history is present, use caution with fluid administration. Reassess and treat accordingly.
- Dysrhythmias are usually secondary to Hyperkalemia. ECG monitor may show: Peaked T-waves, Absent P-waves, widened QRS complexes, bradycardia
- Calcium Chloride and Sodium Bicarbonate precipitate when mixed. Strongly consider starting a second IV (if feasible) for administration of Calcium Chloride

Effective Date: July 1, 2018 Date Revised: June 14, 2018
Next Review Date: June 30, 2020 Last Reviewed: June 14, 2018

VCEMS Medical Director