

Southern Illinois Regional EMS System

DD-4 RAPID TRANSPORT LOAD AND GO SITUATIONS

ALS/ILS/BLS

If circumstances demand hospital care to stabilize a patient, minimum scene time is essential. Each case will be unique and compelling reasons must be documented when care is abbreviated or aborted in favor of rapid transport. Emphasis is placed on rapid scene stabilization and transportation as soon as possible to the hospital.

- Notify Medical Control and/or receiving hospital ASAP of:
 - Scene situation
 - Patient's condition
 - ETA
- Life saving procedures and interventions should be done during transport if possible.
- Non life saving procedures (splinting, bandaging) must not hold up transport.

- Situations that require rapid transport (Load and Go)
 - Poor general impression
 - Unresponsive patient
 - Responsive but not following commands
 - Airway obstruction that cannot be quickly relieved by mechanical methods.
 - Conditions resulting in possible inadequate breathing.
 - Open chest wound (sucking chest wound)
 - Flail chest
 - Major blunt chest trauma
 - Signs and symptoms of shock:
 - Hypovolemic
 - Neurogenic
 - Obstructive
 - Tension pneumothorax
 - Pericardial tamponade
 - Pulmonary embolism
 - Anaphylactic
 - Head injury with decreased level of consciousness.
 - Unstable pelvis
 - Bilateral femur fractures
 - Uncontrolled bleeding
 - Severe pain anywhere

- Rapid Transport/Load and Go Situations are not limited to only the above listed criteria.