

Appendix E: Trauma Center Transport Criteria (Adult)

- An **ADULT** patient is considered to have major trauma that requires transport to a Trauma Center if the patient has ANY of the following criteria:
 - Physical findings
 - Glasgow Coma Scale \leq 13
 - Respiratory rate $<$ 10 breaths/min OR respiratory rate $>$ 29 breaths/min
 - Heart rate $<$ 50 beats/min OR Heart rate $>$ 120 beats/min
 - Systolic blood pressure $<$ 90 mmHg
 - Penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso or proximal extremities
 - Two or more suspected proximal long bone fractures
 - Suspected flail chest
 - Suspected spinal cord injury or limb paralysis
 - Amputation (except digits)
 - Suspected pelvic fracture
 - Open or depressed skull fracture
 - Mechanism of injury
 - Ejection or partial ejection from an automobile
 - Death in the same passenger compartment
 - Extrication time $>$ 20 minutes
 - Vehicle collision with 12 inches of intrusion to the passenger compartment
 - Motorcycle crash $>$ 20 MPH OR separation of rider from motorcycle
 - Falls $>$ 20 feet
 - Vehicle rollover ($\geq 90^\circ$ vehicle rotation) with unrestrained passenger
 - Vehicle vs. pedestrian or bicycle collision $>$ 5 MPH
- Patients are considered high risk if they have ANY of the following conditions:
 - Bleeding disorders or patients who are on anticoagulant medications
 - Cardiac disease and/or respiratory disease
 - Insulin-dependent diabetes, cirrhosis, or morbid obesity
 - Immunosuppressed patients (HIV disease, transplant patients, and patients on chemotherapy treatment)
 - Age $>$ 55 years
- Consider transporting high risk patients to a trauma center
- Consider contacting online medical control for further guidance as needed