

## Smoke Inhalation (Adult and Pediatric)

### CFR and All Provider Levels

1. ABCs and vital signs
2. Airway management
3. Administer oxygen via non-rebreather
4. Assess for shock and treat as needed
5. Treat any burns as needed

### CFR STOP

### EMT

9. Obtain patient's carbon monoxide level (SpCO) if available
10. Request ALS assistance
11. Transport

### EMT STOP

### Paramedic

12. Perform advanced airway management as needed
13. Begin cardiac monitoring
14. Obtain intravascular access
15. Treat for cyanide poisoning as needed for patients with ANY of the following conditions:
  - Cardiac arrest
  - Respiratory arrest
  - Altered mental status
  - Seizures
  - Hypotension not attributable to obvious causes

### Paramedic STOP

### Medical Control Options

### Key Points / Considerations

- Cyanide poisoning should be considered for patients who have been exposed to smoke from a burning substance in an enclosed space
- Patients shall be transported with continuous high concentration oxygen even if signs and symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning resolve