

Carbon Monoxide (Adult and Pediatric)

CFR AND ALL PROVIDER LEVELS

1. Ensure that the scene is safe to enter.
2. Remove the patient from the contaminated environment.
3. ABCs and vital signs.
4. Airway management.
5. Administer oxygen via non-rebreather.
6. Assess for shock and treat, if appropriate (see the Shock / Sepsis (Adult), or Shock / Sepsis (Pediatric) protocol).

● CFR STOP

EMT

7. Obtain patient's carbon monoxide level (SpCO) if available and trained to do so.
8. Transport.

● EMT STOP

Paramedic

● Paramedic STOP

Key Points / Considerations

1. Patients who are pregnant, symptomatic, or have a SpCO level > 25% are considered high risk and must be taken to the hospital for evaluation.
2. Symptoms of Carbon Monoxide poisoning include:
 - a. Syncope
 - b. Headache
 - c. Chest pain
 - d. Nausea / vomiting