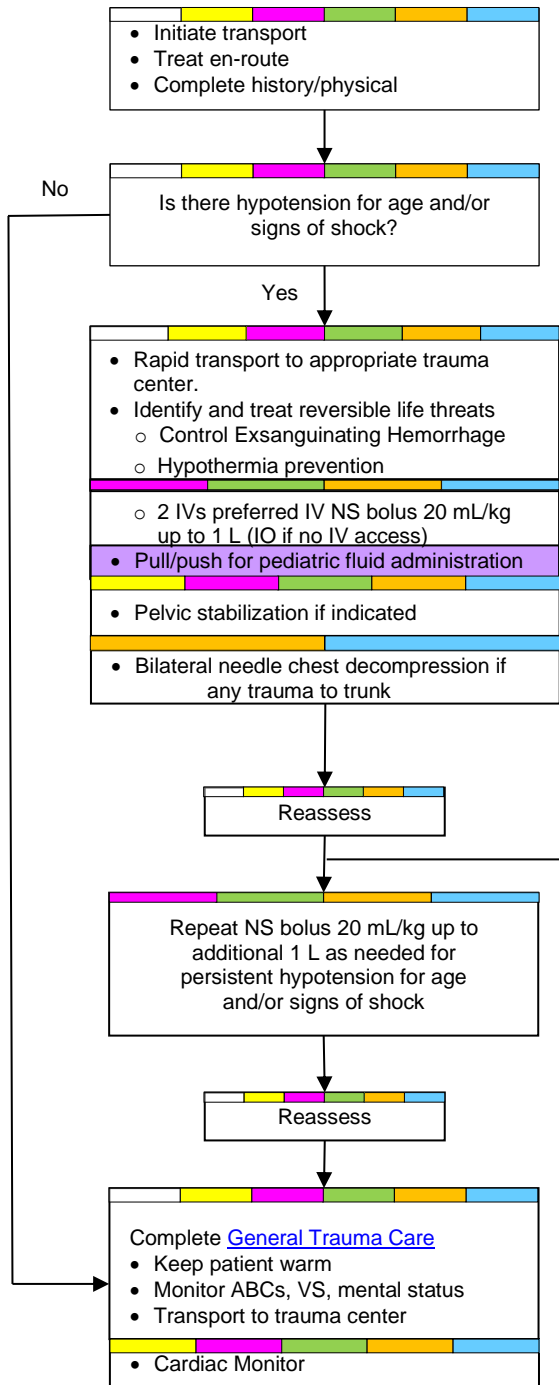


8040 TRAUMATIC SHOCK



Hypotension for Age	
Age	Blood Pressure
<1 year	<70 mmHg
1-10 years	<70 + (2 x age in years)
>10 years	<90 mmHg

Tachycardia for Age	
Age	Heart Rate
<1 year	>160 bpm
1-2 years	>150 bpm
2-5 years	>140 bpm
5-12 years	>120 bpm
>12 years	>100 bpm

Administer 1 gram tranexamic acid bolus over 15 minutes if the patient meets criteria for a full trauma alert and blunt/penetrating trauma and high risk mechanism with one of the following:

- Hypotension <90mmHg systolic OR <110mmHg above age 65
- Ongoing massive blood loss failing to improve with direct pressure, tourniquet, wound packing, pelvic binder, etc with suspected blood loss >500mL
- Sustained tachycardia (>115) related to traumatic hemorrhage causing signs of shock
- Amputation proximal to the ankle or wrist
- Shock index above 1

Exclusions: Age <18, pregnancy, >3 hours since injury, isolated drowning/hanging, alternate for hypotension cause more likely

Pediatric Fluid Administration

- For children <40 kg or not longer than length based tape, hand pull/push fluid with a 60 mL syringe utilizing a 3 way stop cock
- Hypotension is a late sign in pediatric shock patients

Pediatric Shock

Signs of Compensated Shock	Signs of Decompensated Shock
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal mental status • Normal systolic blood pressure • Tachycardia • Prolonged (>2 seconds) capillary refill • Tachypnea • Cool and pale distal extremities • Weak peripheral pulse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease mental status • Weak central pulses • Poor color • Hypotension for age