

EIGHTH EDITION

PHTLS

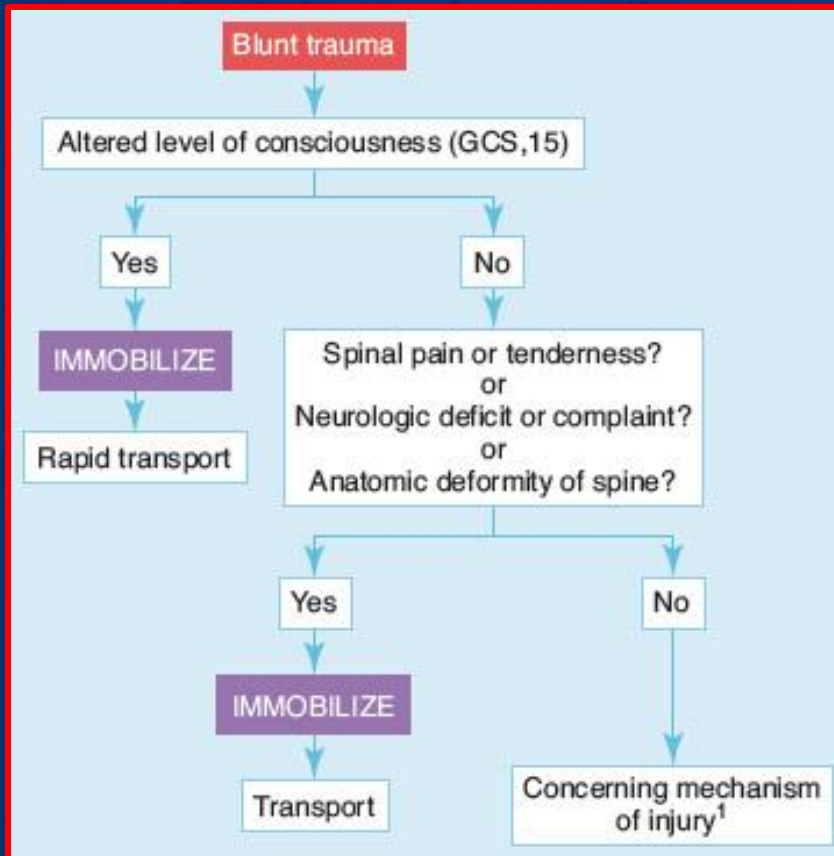
Prehospital Trauma Life Support



Skader på rygsøjle/rygmarv



Spinal Immobilisation Algorithme: Stumpft Trauma



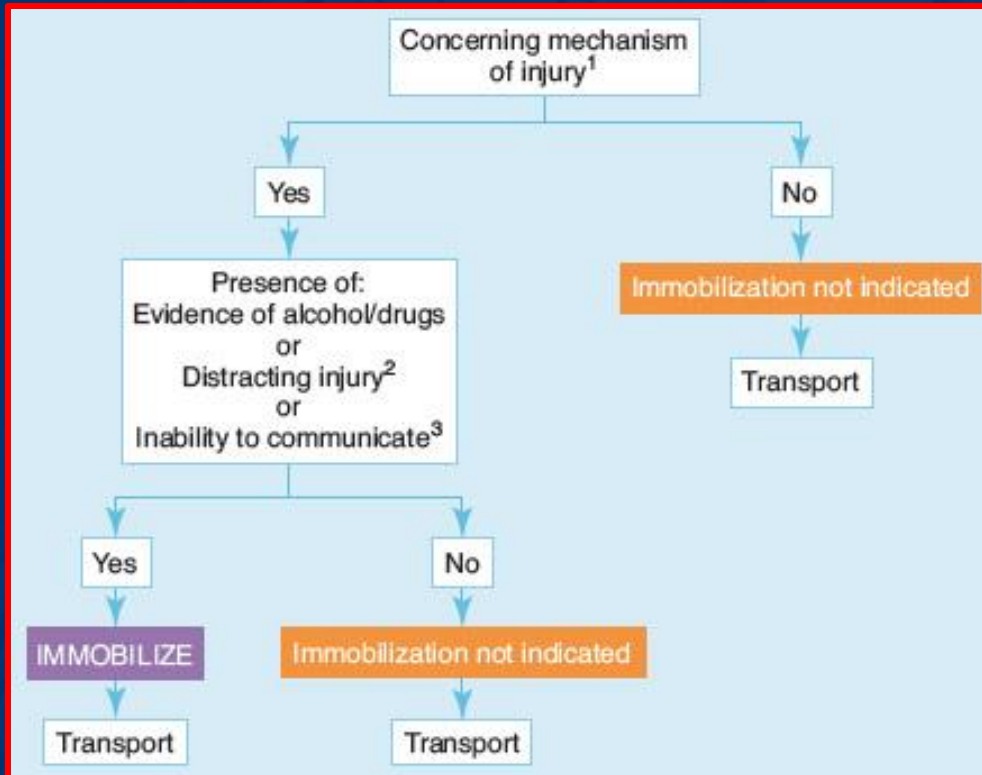
Notes:

¹Concerning mechanisms of injury

- Any mechanism that produced a violent impact to the head, neck, torso, or pelvis (e.g., assault, entrapment in structural collapse, etc.)
- Incidents producing sudden acceleration, deceleration, or lateral bending forces to the neck or torso (e.g., moderate- to high-speed MVC, pedestrian struck, involvement in an explosion, etc.)
- Any fall, especially in elderly persons
- Ejection or fall from any motorized or otherwise-powered transportation device (e.g., scooters, skateboards, bicycles, motor vehicles, motorcycles, or recreational vehicles)
- Victim of shallow-water diving incident



Spinal Immobilisation Algorithme: Stumpft Trauma



Notes:

¹Concerning mechanisms of injury

- Any mechanism that produced a violent impact to the head, neck, torso, or pelvis (e.g., assault, entrapment in structural collapse, etc.)
- Incidents producing sudden acceleration, deceleration, or lateral bending forces to the neck or torso (e.g., moderate- to high-speed MVC, pedestrian struck, involvement in an explosion, etc.)
- Any fall, especially in elderly persons
- Ejection or fall from any motorized or otherwise-powered transportation device (e.g., scooters, skateboards, bicycles, motor vehicles, motorcycles, or recreational vehicles)
- Victim of shallow-water diving incident

²Distracting injury

Any injury that may have the potential to impair the patient's ability to appreciate other injuries. Examples of distracting injuries include a) long bone fracture, b) a visceral injury requiring surgical consultation, c) a large laceration, degloving injury, or crush injury, d) large burns, or e) any other injury producing acute functional impairment.

(Adapted from Hoffman JR, Wolfson AB, Todd K, Mower WR: Selective cervical spine radiography in blunt trauma: methodology of the National Emergency X-Radiography Utilization Study [NEXUS], *Ann Emerg Med* 461, 1998.)

³Inability to communicate.

Any patient who, for reasons not specified above, cannot clearly communicate so as to actively participate in their assessment. Examples: speech or hearing impaired, those who only speak a foreign language, and small children.



Spinal Immobilisierungs algorithm: Penetrerende Traume

