IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PATIENTS

ALL PROVIDERS

- Focused history and physical exam
  - Blood glucose, temperature and oxygen saturation assessment.
  - Assess for reasons why they may have a weak immune system such as congenital syndromes, chemotherapy, transplant surgery, autoimmune disorder, or steroid usage.
- Cardiac monitor, ETCO₂, and pulse oximetry monitoring, when available.
- Treatment Plan
  - Assess and treat airway compromised, respiratory distress, altered mental status, etc
  - Assess for overwhelming sepsis or shock and treat per the Shock and Fluid Therapy Guideline.
  - If febrile (temperature >100.4°F or 38.0°C) and has no signs of altered mental status, give acetaminophen orally.
- Key Considerations
  - Family members are often the best resource for patient care information.
  - Due to patient's inability to fight infection, patient may become very ill in a short period of time. These patients may present in overwhelming shock or sepsis, or respiratory distress.
  - Protect patients from infectious exposure during transport.
  - All EMS providers should use universal precautions (strict hand washing, gloves) and masks should be worn by ill providers.
  - These patients are at risk for low platelets and anemia, bleeding is a risk.
  - No rectal medications for treatment.
  - Avoid Ibuprofen with these patients.

ADULT

ADULT EMT
- For Fever:
  - Acetaminophen (Tylenol) 1000 mg by mouth.

ADULT AEMT
- Advanced airway, vascular access and fluid therapy per IV/IO Access and Fluid Therapy Guideline

ADULT PARAMEDIC

PEDIATRIC (<15 years of Age)

NOTE: Pediatric weight based dosing should not exceed Adult dosing.

PEDIATRIC EMT
- For Fever:
  - Acetaminophen (Tylenol) 15mg/kg by mouth or rectum – Recognize that Acetaminophen comes in various concentrations:
    - Children’s Liquid: 160mg/5mL
    - Chewable Tablets: 80mg or 160mg
    - Junior Strength caplets: 160mg

PEDIATRIC AEMT
- Advanced airway, vascular access and fluid therapy per IV/IO Access and Fluid Therapy Guideline

PEDIATRIC PARAMEDIC