ALTERED MENTAL STATUS

UPDATED 4/2025

ALL PROVIDERS

Focused history and physical exam	TILL I NO V	
 □ Key Consider ations Consider non-accidental trauma, especially in pediatric and elderly patients Pediatric lowest acceptable systolic blood pressures Birth to 1 month = 60mmHg 1 month to 1 year = 70mmHg 1 year to 10 years = 70mmHg + (age x 2) over 10 years = 90mmHg. If poisoning suspected, Contact Utah Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222 for guidance. When evaluating pediatric level of consciousness use A.V.P.U. Alert, Verbal, Pain, Unresponsive AEIOUTIPPS: Possible causes of Altered Mental Status A - Alcohol	 Blood glucose, oxygen saturation and temperature Continuous cardiac, ETCo2, blood pressure, and pulse obtain a 12 Lead EKG when available Treatment Plan Assess for trauma. Assess for stroke and score per the Suspected Stroke Assessment for possible overdose, substance abuse for supportive evidence. Gather and collect any evidence on scene that may bottles, pills, notes, etc.) Consider physical or chemical restraints as needed 	ke Guideline. e or other potential toxin exposure. Evaluate the scene assist in the treatment of the patient (medication
Pediatric weight-based dosing should not exceed Adult dosing. EMT EMT Apply supplemental oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation of 90-94% prior to administering Naloxone. Apply warming or cooling techniques as indicated Apply warming or cooling techniques as □ Apply warming or cooling techniques as	 Key Consider ations Consider non-accidental trauma, especially in pediatric and elderly patients Pediatric lowest acceptable systolic blood pressures Birth to 1 month = 60mmHg 1 month to 1 year = 70mmHg 1 year to 10 years = 70mmHg + (age x 2) over 10 years = 90mmHg. If poisoning suspected, Contact Utah Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222 for guidance. When evaluating pediatric level of consciousness use A.V.P.U. Alert, Verbal, Pain, Unresponsive AEIOUTIPPS: Possible causes of Altered Mental Status A - Alcohol T - Trauma/Temp E - Electrolytes I - Infection I - Insulin P - Psychogenic O - Opiates P - Poison 	
 □ Apply supplemental oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation of 90-94% prior to administering Naloxone. □ Apply warming or cooling techniques as indicated □ Apply warming or cooling techniques as □ Apply warming or cooling techniques as 		Pediatric weight-based dosing should not exceed Adult dosing.
□ Naloxone 2-4 mg (per dose) IM/IN (intranasal) for suspected narcotic overdose. Repeat as needed for adequate respirations. Indicated Naloxone 0.1 mg/kg (max 2mg per dose) IM/IN (intranasal) for suspected narcotic overdose. Repeat	 □ Apply supplemental oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation of 90-94% prior to administering Naloxone. □ Apply warming or cooling techniques as indicated □ Naloxone 2-4 mg (per dose) IM/IN (intranasal) for suspected narcotic overdose. Repeat as needed for adequate 	 □ Apply supplemental oxygen as needed to maintain oxygen saturation of 90-94% prior to administering Naloxone. □ Apply warming or cooling techniques as indicated □ Naloxone 0.1 mg/kg (max 2mg per dose) IM/IN (intranasal) for

AEMT AEMT ☐ Advanced airway, vascular access and fluid ☐ Advanced airway, vascular access and therapy fluid therapy ☐ If evidence of poor perfusion, give NS or ☐ If evidence of poor perfusion, give NS or LR 20mL/kg IV (max 500mL) LR 500ml IV to maintain SBP >90mmHg or MAP of 65 If patient is hypoglycemic, reference to Glucose Emergencies protocol ☐ If patient is hypoglycemic, refer to Glucose Emergencies protocol PARAMEDIC PARAMEDIC ☐ Consider chemical restraint as per the Consider chemical restraint as per the BEHAVIORAL EMERGENCIES BEHAVIORAL EMERGENCIES guidelines, as needed, to protect the patient guidelines, as needed, to protect the patient

and/or rescue personnel.

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