

GENERAL PAIN MANAGEMENT

EMR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Routine Medical Assessment and Intervention. ❑ Oxygen as appropriate. ❑ Position of comfort. 	EMR
EMT		EMT
AEMT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Initiate vascular access ❑ May consider Nitrous Oxide if available and self administered (if no abdominal pain and no pneumothorax). 	AEMT
EMT-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ May consider Fentanyl 50 mcg IV/IO/IM/IN, titrated to reduction in pain. ❑ May consider Morphine 2-4 mg slow IV/IO or 3-5 mg IM. May repeat every 10 minutes. Titrate to pain, maintain BP>100 systolic. Max dose 10 mg. Contact OLMC if additional doses are required. ❑ May consider Toradol, 15-30mg IV/IO or 30-60mg IM. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contact OLMC prior to administering Toradol in the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The patient is likely to undergo immediate surgery ▪ Open fractures. ❑ Consider Zofran 4mg IV/IO/IM for associated nausea. Repeat x1 in 15 minutes. 	EMT-I
PARAMEDIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ May consider Promethazine 12.5mg IM/IO/IV (be sure to dilute if administered IV/IO) for associated nausea. May repeat x 1 in 15 minutes ❑ May consider Versed 1-5 mg IV/IO/IM/IN for added sedation and to potentiate effects of pain medications. ❑ May consider Dilaudid, 1-2 mg IV//IO/IM, then 1 mg every 20-30 min as needed, until max of 5mg. 	PARAMEDIC

Clinical Care Pearls

- ❑ Obtain level of pain via 1-10 scale.
- ❑ Administration of narcotic analgesia should be completed in an incremental manner - Providers have the discretion to administer a lower starting dose if desired.
- ❑ Providers must ensure adequate time between administrations of narcotic analgesia to allow for onset of action/effect. Administrations spaced too closely may result in over sedation.
- ❑ In most situations, the use of narcotic analgesia should be reserved for those patients with moderate to severe pain. Mild pain may be managed by restrictions of movement/immobilization or the use of Nitrous Oxide where available.
- ❑ Nausea/vomiting associated with the administration of narcotic analgesia are frequently the result of rapid administration of the medication. Individual doses of narcotic analgesia should be administered over 1 to 2 minutes.
- ❑ Toradol is an effective pain management adjunct in the presence of back and /or flank pain.