SAEMS
Standing Order Training Module

DATE: Feb, 2008 **STANDING ORDER: Hypothermia**

PURPOSE

This Standing Order Training Module has been developed to serve as a template for EMS provider training. The intent is to provide consistent and concise information to all providers practicing under a Hospital Base. The content of the Training Module has been developed by your Base Hospital. One hour of SAEMS continuing education credit may be issued following successful completion of the module.

OBJECTIVES: Upon completion of this learning module the participant will be able to:

1. Discuss the role of medical direction related to the use of Standing Orders.
2. List three benefits of Standing Orders.
3. Outline inclusion and exclusion criteria for this Standing Order.
4. Describe the communication process between the field and the receiving facility when a Standing Order is implemented.
5. List the elements of the dispatch radio relay.
6. List two reasons for direct facility (on-line) contact following implementation of a Standing Order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the accompanying information, Standing Order, and any additional reference material as necessary.
2. Complete the attached Posttest and return to:

   Your Prehospital Manager

3. A SAEMS CE Form will be issued to providers scoring greater than **85%** on the Posttest.
4. Please contact your Prehospital Manager for questions, suggestions, concerns.

SAEMS

Hypothermia Test

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Contact phone number: _____ **Agency:** _____
Mailing address: _____

1. T or F: Homeostasis requires stable temperature of 98.6 F, the balance between heat production and heat loss.

2. Severe Hypothermia has a temp between:
   a. 96.8-93
   b. 86-93
   c. 90-96
   d. 86 and below

3. On your arrival you find a child that has fallen into a pool during the winter time and was pulled out by his mother. She states he was crying and did not go under the water. You would initiate immediate supportive care for this patient by:
   a. Removing all wet garments
   b. Obtain Vital Signs and Blood Sugar
   c. Initiate IV and intubate to protect airway
   d. Obtain temperature and cardiac monitor (if available)
   e. Move patient to warm/dry environment and protect from heat loss
      i. ABCE
      ii. ABDE
      iii. ACD

4. List four mechanisms of heat loss:
   A. B. C. D.

5. T or F: Shivering is one way the body temperature is regulated .

6. List five medical causes or examples of Hypothermia:
   A. B. C. D. E.

7. Four factors that predispose people to hypothermia are:
   A. B. C. D.

8. T or F: Measuring core temperature can be obtained accurately with tympanic or rectal thermometer.

9. Which of the following s/s of hypothermia would be accurate for moderate hypothermia
   a. Alter CNS
   b. Loss of shivering with cold diuresis
   c. Osburn (J) Waves seen on cardiac monitor
   d. Increased metabolic rate with increased pulse and pressure
   e. Comatose

10. List five prehospital pearls:
    A. B. C. D. E.