

RESPIRATORY DISTRESS – PULMONARY EDEMA	
ADULT	PEDIATRIC (≤34 KG)
BLS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Protocol #601 	Same as Adult
BLS Optional	
Pulse Oximetry – O ₂ administration per Airway Management Protocol #602	
ALS Standing Orders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitroglycerin 0.4 mg SL tablet or spray. May repeat every 5 min <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Do not administer if SBP < 100 mmHg • With CPAP administer first dose of Nitroglycerin SL then apply 2% topical Nitroglycerin patch 1 GM – pre-packaged single dose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Base Hospital Orders Only	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitroglycerin with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant decrease in SBP ○ Patients taking erectile dysfunction medications ○ Signs and symptoms of non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema ○ Atrial Fibrillation with RVR • As needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As needed
Notes	
<p>Pulmonary Edema – fluid accumulation in tissues and air spaces of the lungs associated with rales/crackles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiogenic causes may include: acute CHF, MI, hypertension • Non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema causes may include: toxic inhalation, high-altitude sickness, kidney/liver failure, decompression, drowning • Pulmonary edema not commonly found in children – consult Base Hospital for specific treatments <p>Atrial fibrillation with RVR is atrial fibrillation with ventricular rate >100</p>	