

RESPIRATORY DISTRESS – PULMONARY EDEMA	
ADULT	PEDIATRIC (≤34 KG)
BLS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Protocol #601 • Pulse Oximetry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ O₂ administration per Airway Management Protocol #602 	Same as Adult
BLS Elective Skills	
CPAP per Airway Management Protocol #602	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
ALS Standing Orders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitroglycerin 0.4 mg SL tablet or spray <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ May repeat every 5 min ○ Do not administer if SBP < 100 mmHg • Nitroglycerin Paste 1 inch (1 Gm) may be considered after initial dose(s) of SL Nitroglycerin • HOLD NITROGLYCERIN and consult base if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SBP is trending towards or drops <100 mmHg <u>or</u> in the presence of other signs/symptoms of hemodynamic instability 	<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>	