


INHALATION INJURY

Inhalation injury may be caused by toxins or thermal burns. In either case, the patient should be removed from the environment. **NEVER ATTEMPT TO REMOVE PATIENT FROM AN IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE AND HEALTH (IDLH) ENVIRONMENT UNLESS TRAINED, CERTIFIED, AND PROPERLY EQUIPPED. NEVER PLACE YOURSELF OR YOUR CREW IN DANGER.** Decontamination, if necessary, should be done by appropriate certified personnel.

Note: Obtain **Data Sheets** for inhalant and/or refer to **DOT Emergency Response Guide** for direction. Contact **Medical Command** which may consult with WV Poison Control Center.

- A. Perform **Initial Treatment / Universal Patient Care Protocol** and follow the proper protocol for medical management based on clinical presentation.
- B. Specific history and physical exam:
 - 1. Type and amount of toxin, if known.
 - 2. Duration of exposure.
 - 3. History of loss of consciousness.
 - 4. If thermal injury, assess nares and oropharynx for singeing and soot.
 - 5. Assess lung sounds; if wheezing, refer to **Bronchospasm Protocol 6302**.
 - 6. If burns are present, treat per **Burn Protocol 6110**.
- C. Transport.
- D. Notify **Medical Command**. 
- E. Consider ALS Backup without delaying transport and meet en route.