County of San Luis Obispo Public Health Department Division: Emergency Medical Services Agency

PAIN MANAGEMENT	
ADULT	PEDIATRIC ( <u>&lt;</u> 34 kg)
BLS	
Universal Protocol #601	Universal Protocol #601
Pulse Oximetry	All causes of pain - consider age/situation
<ul> <li>O<sub>2</sub> administration per Airway</li> </ul>	appropriate distraction techniques
Management Protocol #602	<ul> <li>Video Viewing</li> </ul>
Medical (non-cardiac)	<ul> <li>Calm environment</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Position of comfort</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Caregiver support</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Nothing by mouth</li> </ul>	Medical
• Cardiac chest pain – Chest Pain/Acute	<ul> <li>Position of comfort</li> </ul>
Coronary Syndrome Protocol #640	<ul> <li>Nothing by mouth</li> </ul>
Trauma – General Trauma Protocol #660	Otherwise, same as adult
<ul> <li>Splint, ice, elevate as indicated</li> </ul>	
ALS Standing Orders	
MODERATE or SEVERE PAIN	MODERATE or SEVERE PAIN
Acute Pain – SBP ≥ 90 mmHg, unimpaired	(use age appropriate indicators)
respirations, GCS normal for baseline	Acute Pain – BP > age-based min., unimpaired
• Fentanyl 50-100 mcg SLOW IV (over 1 min.),	respirations, GCS normal for age
may repeat after 5 min. if needed (not to exceed 200 mcg total)	Fentanyl 1.5 mcg/kg IN (split between nares)
exceed 200 mcg total)	Fentanyl 1 mcg/kg 1M
IF DIFFICULTY OBTAINING IV	(IN and 1M routes) may repeat after 15 min.
• Fentanyl 50-100 mcg IM/IN (use 1 mcg/kg as	if needed (not to exceed 4 doses)
guideline), may repeat after 15 min. if	
needed (not to exceed 200 mcg total)	IF IV ALREADY ESTABLISHED
	• Fentanyl 1 mcg/kg SLOW IV (over 1 min), may
	repeat after 5 min. if needed (not to exceed 4
	doses)
Base Hospital Orders Only	
Fentanyl administration with	Same as adult
o ALOC	As needed
o SBP ≥ 90 mmHg	
<ul> <li>Chronic pain</li> </ul>	
Additional doses of Fentanyl	
As needed	
Notes	

Protocol #603

Effective Date: 03/01/2022

- Request orders, as appropriate, for obviously painful conditions not covered by standing orders

Consider doses of Fentanyl 25 mcg for initial dose in elderly (>65 y/o) and for maintenance doses

- Use clinical judgement if patient has difficulty using pain scale, or their reported pain is inconsistent with clinical impression
  - Consider using FACES scale in adults with barriers to communication (below)
- Non-pharmacologic interventions should be provided concurrently or prior to medication administration
- Do not withhold appropriate pain medication due to short transport times
- Strongly consider initiating pain management on scene if movement is expected to be painful for patient (unless unstable condition requires rapid transport)

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