



# EMT-Basic Treatment Protocol 6304

## Inhalation Injury

Page 1 of 1

Inhalation injury may be caused by toxins or thermal burns. In either case, the patient should be removed from the environment. **NEVER ATTEMPT, UNLESS TRAINED AND PROPERLY EQUIPPED. NEVER PLACE YOURSELF OR YOUR CREW IN DANGER.** Decontamination, if necessary, should be done by appropriate personnel.

Obtain **MSDS Sheet** 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 **MAMP Protocol 6201**.
- B. Specific history and physical exam:
  1. Type and amount of toxin, if known.
  2. Time and 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 appropriate protocol:
    - a. **Thermal Burns Protocol 6506**.
    - b. **Chemical Burns Protocol 6507**.
    - c. **Electrical/Lightning Burns Protocol 6508**.
- C. Transport. Continue treatment en route.
- D. Notify Medical Command.
- E. Consider ALS back-up. Do not delay transport – meet en route.