



# EMT-Basic Treatment Protocol 6402

## Pediatric Emergencies Hypoperfusion (Shock)

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Shock, or hypoperfusion, is decreased effective circulation causing inadequate delivery of oxygen to tissues. Shock may be a result of several mechanisms, including internal or external bleeding or fluid loss from burns, vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, severe infection and other non-traumatic causes. Signs include low blood pressure, tachypnea, cool/clammy skin, agitation, and altered mental status.

- A. Perform **Peds MAMP Protocol 6101**.
- B. Administer oxygen 12 LPM via non-rebreathing mask.
- C. Maintain body heat.
- D. If trauma:
  - 1. Control bleeding.
  - 2. Immobilize as appropriate.
- E. If due to allergic reaction, treat per **Anaphylaxis Protocol 6501**.
- F. Transport – continue treatment en route.
- G. **Contact Medical Command.**



- H. Request ALS backup – do not delay transport – meet en route.