



Suspected Moderate/Severe Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

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Prehospital identification of moderate or severe TBI

- Any pt with a mechanism of injury consistent with a potential for a brain injury, and one or more of the following:
 - <65 years of age with a GCS \leq 13, or \geq 65 years of age with a GCS <15 (or decrease from baseline)
 - Post-traumatic seizures
 - Multi-system trauma requiring advanced airway placement

For any patient with a suspected moderate/severe TBI, avoid/treat the three TBI “H-Bombs”:

- 1) Hyperventilation, 2) Hypoxia, 3) Hypotension

BLS

- Assess V/S, including continuous SpO₂ monitoring: Reassess V/S every 3-5 min if possible
- High-flow O₂ (regardless of SpO₂ reading): If continued hypoxia (SpO₂ <94%) or inadequate ventilatory effort, reposition airway &/or initiate BVM ventilations with appropriate airway adjunct if necessary (use of a pressure-controlled BVM &/or ventilation rate timer is recommended if available)
- Maintain normothermia
- Consider the concurrent need for appropriate immobilization/spinal motion restriction

LALS

- Continuous cardiac & ETCO₂ monitoring (**AEMT II**)
- IV NS TKO: For SBP <90 (or SBP <100 in pts \geq 65 years of age), bolus 1000 mL N/S, then titrate additional fluids to maintain SBP \geq 90 (or SBP \geq 100 in pts \geq 65 years of age)
- Check blood glucose

Blood glucose
 \leq 60 mg/dl?

YES

- Dextrose 50%**
 - 25 gm (50 mL) IV
- OR**
- Glucagon**
 - 1 mg (1 unit) IM

NO

For persistent hypoxia &/or inadequate ventilatory effort:

- Consider advanced airway
- Avoid hyperventilation: target ETCO₂ = 40 mmHg (**AEMT II**)
 - Ventilate at a rate of 10 breaths/min

- Transport to appropriate destination & notify receiving facility of a “Trauma Alert” as soon as possible (if applicable)
- Monitor & reassess