

TRAUMA TRIAGE CRITERIA

Adult

Mechanism of injury	Physical Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death in the same passenger compartment • Fall of more than 20 feet • Vehicle-pedestrian collision • Patient ejected from the vehicle • Vehicle collision > 20 MPH resulting in 12 inches of deformity to the vehicle • Vehicle rollover • Motorcycle crash > 20 MPH with separation of rider from motorcycle • Vehicle vs. bicycle collision > 5 MPH • Extrication time in excess of 20 minutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulse < 50 or > 120 • Systolic BP less than 90 • Respiration < 10 or > 29 • Glasgow Coma Score < 13 • Penetrating injuries of the trunk, head, neck, chest, abdomen, groin • 2 or more proximal long bone fractures • Open or depressed skull fracture • Flail Chest • Suspected pelvis fracture • Spinal cord injury or limb paralysis • Amputation (except digits) • 2nd / 3rd° Burns > 15% BSA Or facial / airway burns

Pediatric

Mechanism of injury	Physical Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death in the same passenger compartment • Fall of more than 10 feet • Vehicle-pedestrian collision of “any” speed • Patient ejected from the vehicle • Vehicle collision > 20 MPH resulting in 12 inches of deformity to the vehicle • Vehicle rollover • Motorcycle crash > 20 MPH with separation of rider from motorcycle • Vehicle vs. bicycle collision > 5 MPH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal vital signs (refer to page 15) • Glasgow Coma Score < 13 • Penetrating injuries of the trunk, head, neck, chest, abdomen, groin • 2 or more proximal long bone fractures • Burns involving > 15% BSA, Or facial/airway burns (10% < 5 or other injuries involved) • Flail Chest • Trauma to 2 or more body systems • Spinal cord injury or limb paralysis • Amputation (except digits)

High Risk Patients

If a patient does not meet the above criteria for Major Trauma, but has sustained an injury and has one or more of the following criteria, they are considered a ‘High Risk Patient’. Consider transportation to a Trauma Center. Consider contacting Medical Control.

1. Bleeding disorders or patients who are on anticoagulant medications
2. Cardiac disease and/or respiratory disease
3. Insulin dependent diabetes, cirrhosis, or morbid obesity
4. Immunosuppressed patients (HIV disease, transplant patients and patients on chemotherapy treatment)
5. Age > 55