

**SAGINAW VALLEY
MEDICAL CONTROL AUTHORITY
PRACTICE PARAMETER**

ABDOMINAL PROBLEMS

FIRST RESPONDER

I. Management

- A. Evaluate and maintain airway, provide oxygenation and support ventilation as needed.
- B. Position patient in a position of comfort if pain is **non-traumatic**¹. If trauma related, refer to **Trauma protocol**.
- C. Do not allow patient to take anything by mouth.
- D. Obtain vital signs(blood pressure, pulse and respiratory rate).

BASIC LIFE SUPPORT

- E. Non-acute non-severe abdominal pain²
 1. Transport, if transporting unit.

NOTIFY RECEIVING FACILITY

ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT

- F. Acute abdominal pain³
 1. Establish **IV TKO**
 2. Monitor **EKG**. Obtain 12-lead if age over 40 or hx of CAD.
 3. **If symptoms of hypovolemic shock develop**⁴, see Non-Cardiogenic Shock Protocol.

CONTACT MEDICAL CONTROL

- G. Consider medication for pain management. Refer to Pain Management Parameter.
- H. Consider IV fluid hydration boluses.


¹ Injury has not occurred by an external force to impact the body and cause structural or physiologic alterations or "injuries".

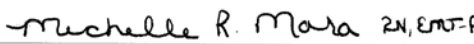
² Non-Acute non-severe abdominal pain is defined as patients who have stable vital signs, no trauma and mild pain.

³ Acute abdominal pain is defined as patients who are symptomatic to include unstable vital signs and/or severe pain.

⁴ Symptoms of hypovolemic shock=tachycardia, hypotension, agitation, anxiety, skin pale, ashen, cool and moist, shortness of breath.

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Medical Director


Michelle R. Mara RN, EMT-P
EMS Manager