

CCEMSA CRITICAL CARE PARAMEDIC TRANSFER ORDERS
(To be completed by transferring physician)

Patient Information

Patient Name: _____ DOB: _____

Patient Weight: _____

Transfer Information

Sending Facility: _____ Receiving Facility: _____

Sending MD: _____ Receiving MD: _____

Vital Signs Measurement

Vital signs (BP, HR, RR, GCS) will be measured and recorded every _____ minutes (minimum every 15 minutes).

Waveform capnography will be monitored throughout transport if patient is intubated or receiving a morphine infusion, fentanyl push dose, or midazolam infusion.

Temperature will be measured and recorded every 15 minutes if blood products are infusing.

Amiodarone Hydrochloride Infusion

Pediatric:

Maintain infusion rate at _____ mcg/kg/min (5 - 15 mcg/kg/min; 2 mg/min maximum).

*Optional: Pediatric: Reduce infusion rate to _____ mcg/kg/min (5 - 15 mcg/kg/min; 2 mg/min maximum) at _____ hours (0000 - 2400 military time).

Adult:

Maintain infusion rate at _____ mg/min (2 mg/min maximum).

Optional: Adult: Reduce infusion rate to _____ mg/min (2 mg/min maximum) at _____ hours (0000 - 2400 military time).

Blood/Blood Products Infusion (wide open (w/o) is acceptable for emergency situations)

Pediatric: (1 unit ≈ 300 ml)

pRBC: Transfuse _____ ml (10 - 40 ml/kg) packed red blood cells at an infusion rate of _____ ml/hour (5 ml/kg/hr - w/o).

Cryoprecipitate: Transfuse 0.1 - 0.2 units/kg; 10 units maximum.

FFP: Transfuse _____ ml (10 - 40 ml/kg) fresh frozen plasma at an infusion rate of _____ ml/hour (5 ml/kg/hr - w/o).

Platelets: Transfuse _____ ml (10 - 40 ml/kg) platelets at an infusion rate of _____ ml/hour (10 ml/kg/hr - w/o).

TXA: Infuse _____ mg (15 mg/kg) TXA over 10 minutes. Maintenance infusion of _____ mg/kg/hr (2 mg/kg/hr) for the next _____ hours.

Adult:

pRBC: Transfuse _____ unit(s) (1 - 2 units) packed red blood cells at an infusion rate of _____ ml/hr (0.5 units/hr - w/o).

Cryoprecipitate: Transfuse 0.2 units/kg; 10 units maximum.

FFP: Transfuse _____ unit(s) (1 - 2 units) fresh frozen plasma at an infusion rate of _____ ml/hr (0.5 units/hr - w/o).

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Platelets: Transfuse _____ unit(s) (1 – 2 units) platelets at an infusion rate of _____ ml/hr.

TXA: Infuse _____ mg (15 mg/kg) TXA over 10 minutes. Maintenance infusion of _____ mg/kg/hr (2 mg/kg/hr) for the next _____ hours.

[] **Calcium Channel Blocker Infusion**

Diltiazem: Maintain infusion rate at _____ mg/hr. (2-15 mg/hr) and titrate every 15 minutes by increments of 2.5 mg/hr to maintain heart rate between _____ and _____ beats per minute.

Nicardipine: Maintain infusion rate at _____ mg/hr. (15 mg/hr maximum) and titrate every 15 minutes by increments of 2.5 mg/hr to maintain systolic between _____ and _____ mm Hg (160-180 mm Hg).

[] **Dopamine Hydrochloride**

Begin infusion rate at _____ mcg/kg/min (5-20 mcg/kg/min). Titrate infusion to maintain systolic blood pressure between _____ and _____ mm Hg (above 90 mm Hg recommended).

[] **Fentanyl (Sublimaze)**

Pediatric:

Slow IV push dose of _____ mcg/kg (1-3mcg/kg). Inject slowly over 1-2 min. Titrate to maintain comfort (verbally or visually).

Can repeat dose _____ times.

Adult:

Slow IV push dose of _____ mcg (25 – 100 mcg) Inject slowly over 1-2 min. Titrate to maintain comfort (verbally or visually).

Can repeat dose _____ times.

[] **Fentanyl Infusion (Sublimaze)**

Adult:

Begin infusion rate at _____ mcg/hr (25-300 mcg/hr). Titrate infusion to desired response.

[] **Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa Receptor Inhibitors Infusion**

Adult:

Abciximab (Reopro): Maintain infusion rate at _____ mcg/kg/min (0.125 mcg/kg/min; 10 mcg/min maximum).

Eptifibatide (Integrilin): Maintain infusion rate at _____ mcg/kg/min (2 mcg/kg/min; 15 mg/hr maximum).

Tirofiban (Aggrastat): Maintain infusion rate at _____ mcg/kg/min (0.15 mcg/kg/min maximum).

[] **Heparin Infusion**

Pediatric:

Maintain infusion rate at _____ units/kg/hour (15 – 30 units/kg/hour; maximum 1,500 units/hr).

Adult:

Maintain infusion rate at _____ units/kg/hour (maximum 1,500 units/hour).

[] **High Flow Nasal Cannula**

Oxygen flow rate: _____ liters per minute.

FiO₂: _____ %

Maintain O₂ saturation between: _____ and _____ %

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[] **Lidocaine Infusion**

Pediatric:

Maintain infusion rate at _____ mcg/kg/min (20 – 50 mcg/kg/min; 4 mg/min maximum).

Adult:

Maintain infusion rate at _____ mg/min (1 – 4 mg/min; 4 mg/min maximum).

[] **Magnesium Sulfate Infusion**

Maintain infusion rate at _____ g/hr (2-4 g/hr, 4 g/hr maximum).

Note:

Discontinue infusion if somnolence, muscular paralysis, or respiratory depression is noted and contact the Base Hospital Physician. Antidote for Magnesium Sulfate Infusion toxicity is Calcium Chloride (1 g over 1-2 minutes IV push).

[] **Midazolam Infusion for Sedation of Intubated Patients**

Pediatric:

Begin infusion rate at _____ mg/hr (0.05 – 0.6 mg/kg/hr; maximum 6 mg). Titrate infusion to ventilator compliance

Adult:

Begin infusion rate at _____ mg/hr (1 – 10 mg/hr). Titrate infusion to ventilator compliance

[] **Morphine Sulfate Infusion**

Pediatric:

Begin infusion rate at _____ mg/hr (0.1 – 0.4 mg/kg/hr). Titrate infusion to maintain comfort (verbally or visually).

Adult:

Begin infusion at _____ mg/hr (2 – 10 mg/hr). Titrate infusion to maintain comfort (verbally or visually).

[] **Nitroglycerine Infusion**

Pediatric:

Begin infusion rate at _____ mcg/kg/min (1 – 5 mcg/kg/min; 20 mcg/kg/min maximum). Titrate to maintain systolic blood pressure between _____ mm Hg and _____ mm Hg.

Adult:

Begin infusion rate at _____ mcg/min (200 µg/min maximum). Titrate infusion to maintain systolic blood pressure between _____ mm Hg and _____ mm Hg.

[] **Norepinephrine Infusion**

Pediatric:

Begin infusion rate at _____ mcg/kg/min (0.05 – 2.0 mcg/kg/min; 2.0 mcg/kg/min maximum). Titrate to maintain systolic blood pressure between _____ mm Hg and _____ mm Hg.

Adult:

Begin infusion rate at _____ mcg/min (1 - 30 mcg/min). Titrate to maintain systolic blood pressure between _____ mm Hg and _____ mm Hg.

[] **Potassium Chloride Infusion**

Maintain infusion rate at _____ mEq/hr potassium component (10 mEq/hr maximum).

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Sedation using Midazolam

Pediatric:

Begin IV slow push at _____ mg (0.05 – 0.1 mg/kg; maximum 2 mg). Titrate to maintain LOS noted below.

Adult:

Begin IV slow push at _____ mg (1 – 10 mg). Titrate to maintain LOC noted below.

Level of Sedation: Awakens to voice
 Awakens to light touch
 Awakens to painful stimuli

Sodium Bicarbonate Infusion

Maintain infusion rate at _____ mEq/hr (1 mEq ≈ 84 mg).

Thoracostomy Tubes

Maintain suction on the collection container at _____ cm H₂O (20 cm H₂O maximum).

If patient decompensates, apply suction to collection container at 20 cm H₂O and check tubing for leaks, blood clots, or disconnection.

Total Parenteral Nutrition

Maintain infusion rate at _____ ml/hr.

If TPN infusion cannot be maintained, check blood glucose every hour or if there is a change in the patient's mental status.

Ventilators

Mode: Assist Control (AC)
 Bi-level Positive Airway Pressure (BiPAP)
 Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP)
 Controlled Mechanical Ventilation (CMV)
 Pressure Control Ventilation (PC)
 Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation (SIMV)

Invasive Ventilation Settings

Tidal Volume: _____ (5 – 15 cc/kg)

Pressure: _____ (10 to 60 cm H₂O)

Pressure Support _____ (0 to 60 cm H₂O)

Rate: _____ bpm (8 – 20 bpm)

Oxygen: _____ % (21 - 100%)

PEEP: _____ cm H₂O (5 – 30 cm H₂O)

I:E Ratio _____ (Inverse I:E available)

Non-Invasive Ventilation Settings

BiPAP: _____

IPAP: _____ (6 to 60 cm H₂O)

EPAP: _____ (3 to 30 cm H₂O)

CPAP Pressure: _____ (3 to 30 cm H₂O)

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Titrate oxygen concentration to maintain an oxygen saturation of \geq _____ % (\geq 88%).

Titrate tidal volume and rate to maintain an end tidal CO₂ between _____ mm Hg (\geq 20 mm Hg) and _____ mm Hg (\leq 80 mm Hg).

Physician Signature: _____

Date: _____

Physician Printed Name: _____

Time: _____