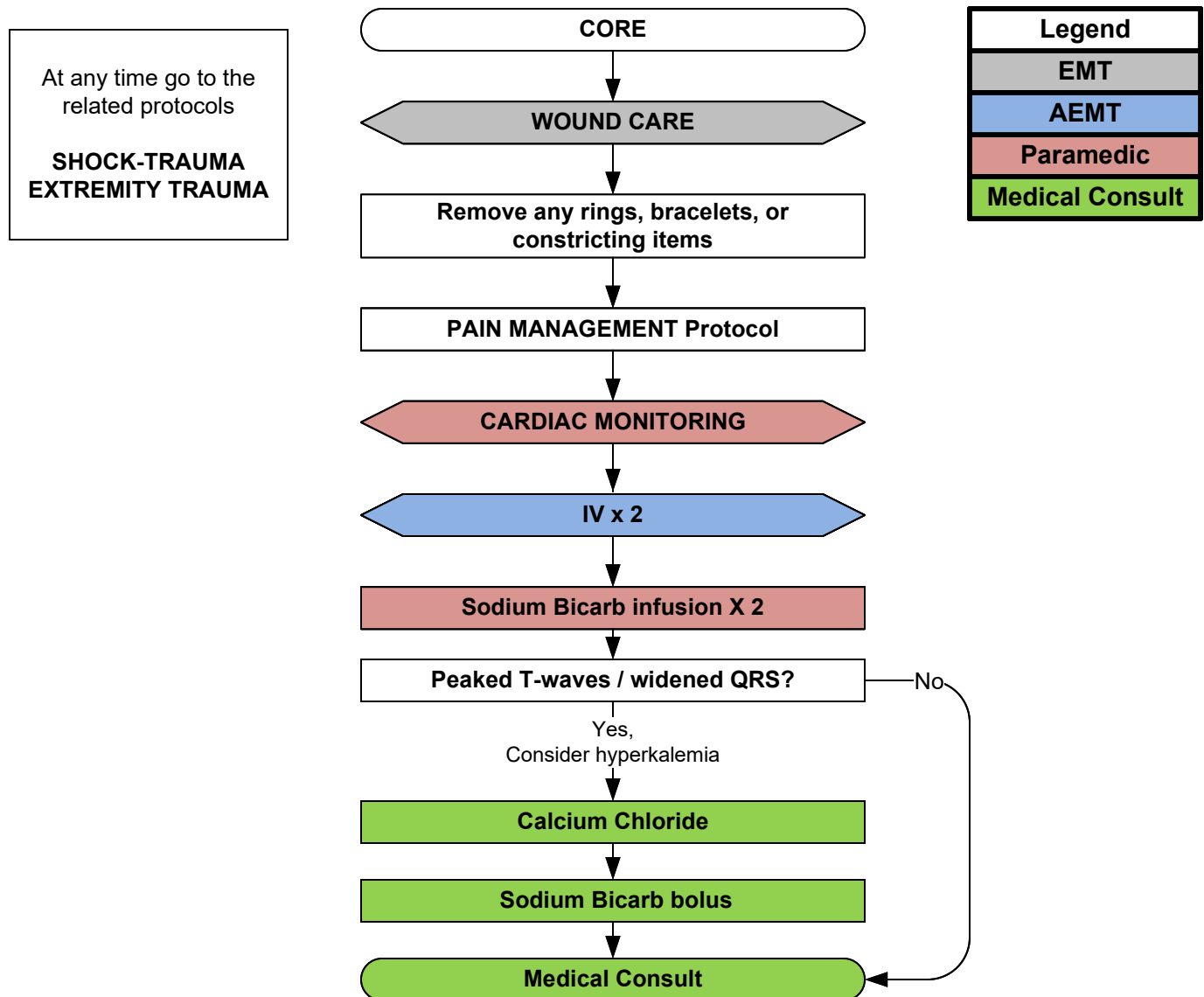


CRUSH INJURY / SYNDROME (>2 HOURS)

History: - Type of injury - Mechanism: crush / penetrating / amputation / blunt - Time of injury - Open vs. closed wound / fracture - Wound contamination - SAMPLE	Signs and Symptoms: - Pain, swelling - Parasthesias - Pallor - Paralysis - Pulelessness	Differential: - Abrasion - Contusion - Laceration - Sprain - Dislocation - Fracture - Amputation
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Pearls:

- Crush Injury is compression of extremities or other major muscle groups causing swelling and/or neurological impairment.
- Crush Syndrome is systemic manifestation of crush injury due to traumatic rhabdomyolysis & the release of potentially toxic cell components and electrolytes. This may lead to lethal dysthymias, hyperkalemia, hypocalcemia, renal failure, local tissue injury or death. More likely with crushed limbs. Crush syndrome may also lead to altered mental status and hypotension.
- Urgently transport any injury with vascular compromise.
- Assess color, pulse, motor/sensory function before splinting, after splinting, and upon arrival at ED.
- Blood loss may be concealed or not apparent with extremity injuries.
- Contact Medical Control for sodium bicarb dosage for pediatric.