

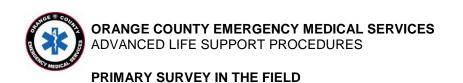
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## PRIMARY SURVEY IN THE FIELD

The primary survey is a rapid assessment performed within 60 seconds on every patient to determine any immediate threats to the patient's life. The primary survey includes evaluation of airway, breathing, circulation, level of consciousness/presence of neurologic dysfunction, as well as scene safety. Intervention becomes part of the primary survey if abnormalities and/or potential problems are detected.

A primary survey assessment should be performed periodically throughout the care of the patient, particularly after any major intervention or when a change in the patient's condition is detected.

<u>ASSESSMENT</u>	TREATMENT OPTIONS
Airway: Patency Adequate air movement Obstruction • Tongue • Blood, vomitus • Foreign body Trauma	<ul> <li>Suction</li> <li>Reposition</li> <li>Spinal stabilization for trauma</li> <li>Remove foreign body</li> <li>Airway adjuncts</li> <li>Intubation</li> </ul>
Breathing:  Air movement at nose/mouth Respiratory rate and volume Adequacy of chest excursion Presence of respiratory distress  • Apnea • Asymmetrical chest	<ul> <li>Suction</li> <li>Oxygen</li> <li>Airway adjuncts</li> <li>Bag Valve Mask (BVM) Positive pressure ventilation</li> <li>Intubation (adult/adolescent)</li> <li>Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP)</li> </ul>
Circulation:  Pulse rate/quality  Hemorrhage  Skin color, temperature, moisture  Capillary refill  Dysrhythmias	<ul> <li>Oxygen</li> <li>Position</li> <li>CPR</li> <li>Bleeding control</li> <li>Stat transport/treatment en route when appropriate</li> <li>IV volume replacement</li> <li>Cardioversion</li> <li>Defibrillation</li> <li>Drug therapy</li> <li>Transcutaneous Pacing (TCP)</li> </ul>



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ASSESSMENT	TREATMENT OPTIONS
Disability/CNS:	
Level of Consciousness  •A = Alert •V = responds to Verbal stimuli •P = responds to Painful stimuli •U = Unresponsive  Movement of extremities	<ul> <li>Oxygen</li> <li>Ventilation</li> <li>Position</li> <li>Spinal stabilization</li> </ul>
Scene Safety:  Potential hazards Location and number of patients Mechanism of injury	Secure scene     Protective equipment

## NOTES:

The Pediatric Assessment Triangle (PAT) may be useful in the primary survey of children, especially those under the age of 5. Using only visual and auditory clues, the PAT reflects the child's overall physiologic status.

- 1. Appearance
- 2. Work of breathing
- 3. Circulation to skin/skin color

The mnemonic "TICLS" summarizes the characteristics of appearance:

- T Muscle tone
- I Interaction
- C Consolability
- L Look / Gaze
- S Speech / Cry