

CARBON MONOXIDE/SMOKE INHALATION

HPI	Signs & Symptoms	Differential Diagnosis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of exposure Duration of exposure Associated airway injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dizziness Loss of consciousness Nausea/vomiting Confusion Burns Hoarseness, wheezing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thermal burns Cyanide poisoning Altered mental status

	EMR	EMT	PM
1. Provide Adult Routine Medical Care - treat life threatening problems with airway, breathing circulation and disability	•	•	•
2. Remove from hazardous environment. Evaluate exposure.	•	•	•
3. Obtain ECG and/or 12 lead, monitor Capnography		•	•
4. Administer OXYGEN : 100% by NRB or support respirations with a BVM as indicated	•	•	•
5. Nausea/vomiting precautions		•	•

PEARLS:

- Pulse oximetry may give falsely elevated readings in patients with methemoglobin or CO / CN exposure.
- Have a high index of suspicion and a low intubation threshold when treating burn patients with possible airway involvement.
- Consider cyanide poisoning in presence of smoke/fire situations.

NON-INVASIVE CO MEASUREMENT:

MEASUREMENT:

- < 5%
- 5 - 9%
- 10 - 19%
- 20 - 29%
- 30 - 39%
- 40 - 49%
- 50 - 59%
- > 59%

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS:

- None (Normal for non-smoker)
- Minor headache (May be normal for smoker)
- Headache, shortness of breath
- Headache, nausea, dizziness, fatigue
- Severe headache, vomiting, vertigo, altered LOC
- Confusion, syncope, tachycardia
- Seizures, shock, apnea
- Coma, death, cardiac dysrhythmias