

# PEDIATRIC DROWNING

HPI	Signs & Symptoms	Differential Diagnosis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submersion in water</li> <li>• Possibility of trauma</li> <li>• Duration of submersion</li> <li>• Temperature of water</li> <li>• Depth achieved</li> <li>• Type of water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMS, unresponsive</li> <li>• Vomiting</li> <li>• Coughing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-existing medical</li> <li>• Trauma</li> </ul>

	EMR	EMT	PM
1. Provide <a href="#">Pediatric Routine Trauma Care</a> - treat life threatening problems with airway, breathing circulation and disability.	•	•	•
2. Obtain ECG, monitor Capnography.		•	•
3. <a href="#">Spinal Motion Restriction</a> as indicated	•	•	•

**UNSTABLE:** Altered Mental Status, abnormal respirations

4. Evaluate for gag reflex	•	•	•
5. Ventilate with BVM on 100% <b>OXYGEN</b> with airway adjuncts, 1 breath every 2-3 sec.	•	•	•
6. Refer to <a href="#">Pediatric Airway Management</a>	•	•	•
7. Consider <a href="#">Hypothermia</a>	•	•	•
8. If normothermic, treat dysrhythmias per protocol			•

**STABLE:** GCS 15, MAP >65, normal respirations

4. Consider Hypothermia	•	•	•
5. Contact <b>OLMC</b> to consider CPAP		•	•

**NOTE:**

1. Contact **OLMC** to consider CPAP in awake patients in respiratory distress.
2. If no pulse present, follow appropriate [cardiac protocol](#).