

# SEVERE FEBRILE RESPIRATORY ILLNESS

HPI	Signs & Symptoms	Differential Diagnosis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cough</li> <li>Fever</li> <li>Contact</li> <li>Associated high risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fever &gt; 100.4 F</li> <li>Cough, shortness of breath or hypoxia</li> <li>Contact with confirmed/suspected ≤10 days</li> <li>Occupation with risk</li> <li>Travel history</li> <li>Atypical pneumonia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Asthma/COPD</a></li> </ul>

	EMR	EMT	PM
1. Provide <a href="#">Adult Routine Medical Care</a> - treat life threatening problems with airway, breathing circulation and disability.	•	•	•
2. Patient to don surgical mask, hand hygiene with waterless soap, instruct on tissue use	•	•	•
3. Obtain ECG and/or 12 lead, monitor Capnography.		•	•
4. Notify receiving facility of precautions in place	•	•	•
5. Consider initial facility evaluation of patient in back of ambulance to determine isolation needs			•
6. Leave equipment in patient room until appropriately cleaned	•	•	•
7. Document exposure to possible communicable disease	•	•	•

## PEARLS:

1. Refer to agency policy on decontamination of ambulance and equipment.
2. Limit number of personnel exposed. Provider to don N95 mask, gloves, gown, and eye protection. Avoid touching outside of N95 mask.