

 <b>COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO</b> EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	TREATMENT PROTOCOL		<b>S-101</b>
	<b>GLOSSARY OF TERMS</b>		
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**BE-FAST** - Prehospital Stroke Screening Scale in assessment of possible TIA or stroke patients and **FAST-ED**, Prehospital Stroke Severity Scale, for patients with a positive BE-FAST.

**B** = Balance: Unsteadiness, ataxia  
**E** = Eyes: Blurred/double or loss of vision  
**F** = Face: Unilateral face droop  
**A** = Arms and/or legs: Unilateral weakness exhibited by a drift or drop  
**S** = Speech: Slurred, inability to find words, absent  
**T** = Time: Accurate last known well time

**F** = Facial Palsy  
**A** = Arm Weakness  
**S** = Speech Changes  
**T** = Time  
**E** = Eye Deviation  
**D** = Denial/Neglect

**Brief, Resolved, Unexplained Event (BRUE):** An episode involving an infant younger than 12 months where an observer reports a sudden, brief, yet resolved episode of one or more of the following:

- 1) Absent, decreased, or irregular breathing
- 2) Color change (cyanosis or pallor)
- 3) Marked change in muscle tone (hypertonia or hypotonia)
- 4) Altered level of responsiveness

**Definitive Therapy:** Immediate or anticipated immediate need for administration of a fluid bolus or medications.

**End-Tidal CO<sub>2</sub> (EtCO<sub>2</sub>) (quantitative capnography):** Quantitative capnometer to continuously monitor end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> is mandatory for use in the intubated patient. See Skills List (S-104) for exceptions.

**LEADSD:** Acronym for the steps to be performed in the assessment and documentation of endotracheal intubation attempts:

1. Lung Sounds
2. End-Tidal CO<sub>2</sub> Detection Device
3. Absence of Abdominal Sounds
4. Depth
5. Size
6. Documentation

**Nebulizer:** O<sub>2</sub>-powered delivery system for administration of normal saline or medications.

**Opioid:** Any derivative, natural or synthetic, of opium, morphine or any substance that has effects on opioid receptors (e.g., analgesia, somnolence, respiratory depression).

## San Diego County Emergency Medical Services Office

### Policy / Procedure / Protocol

**Opioid-Dependent Pain Management Patient:** An individual who is taking prescribed opioids for chronic pain management, particularly those with opioid infusion devices.

**Opioid Overdose (Symptomatic):** Decreased level of consciousness and/or respiratory depression (e.g., respiratory rate of <12 or EtCO<sub>2</sub> ≥40 mmHg).

**Pediatric Patient:** Children known or appearing to be 14 years or younger.  
A pediatric trauma patient is determined by age, regardless of weight.

**Neonate:** From birth to 30 days.

**Infant:** One month to one year.

### Perilaryngeal Airway Adjunct (PAA) Options

1. **Supraglottic airway (SGA):** The “i-gel” is the only such airway approved for prehospital use in San Diego County.
2. **Retroglottic airway:** The “King Airway” is the only such airway approved for prehospital use in San Diego County.

### Unstable

A patient who meets the following criteria:

1. 15 years or older (known or apparent age)  
SBP <90 mmHg and exhibiting any of the following signs/symptoms of inadequate perfusion, e.g.,
  - Altered mental status (decreased LOC, confusion, agitation)
  - Pallor
  - Diaphoresis
  - Significant chest pain of suspected cardiac origin
  - Severe dyspnea
2. 14 years or younger (known or apparent age)  
Exhibiting any of the following signs/symptoms of inadequate perfusion, e.g.,
  - Altered mental status (decreased LOC, confusion, agitation)
  - Pallor, mottling, or cyanosis
  - Diaphoresis
  - Difference in peripheral vs. central pulses
  - Delayed capillary refill
  - Hypotension by age
    - <1 month: SBP <60 mmHg
    - 1 month – 1 year: SBP <70 mmHg
    - 1 year – 10 years: SBP <70mm Hg + (2x age in years)
    - ≥10 years: SBP <90 mmHg