Under Pressure:

Crush Injuries in Technical Rescue



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Disclosures

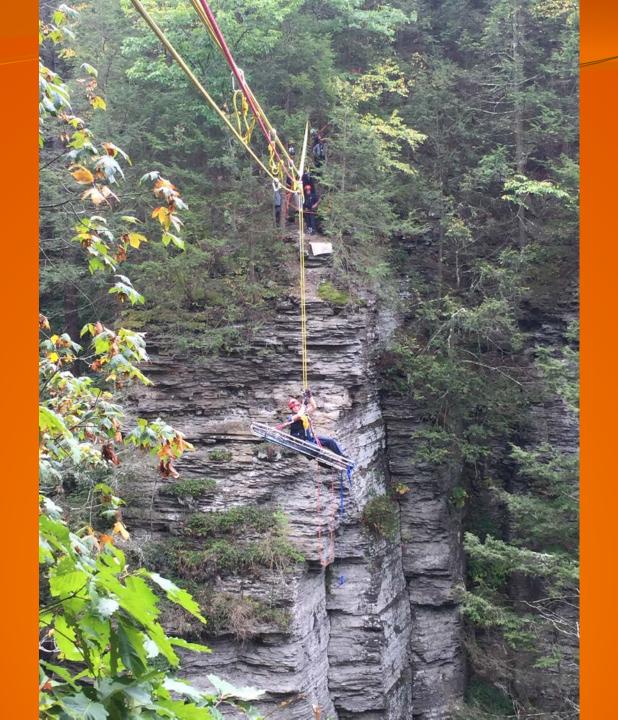


What is "technical rescue"?

The application of special skills, knowledge, and equipment to resolve unique and/or complex rescue situations.





































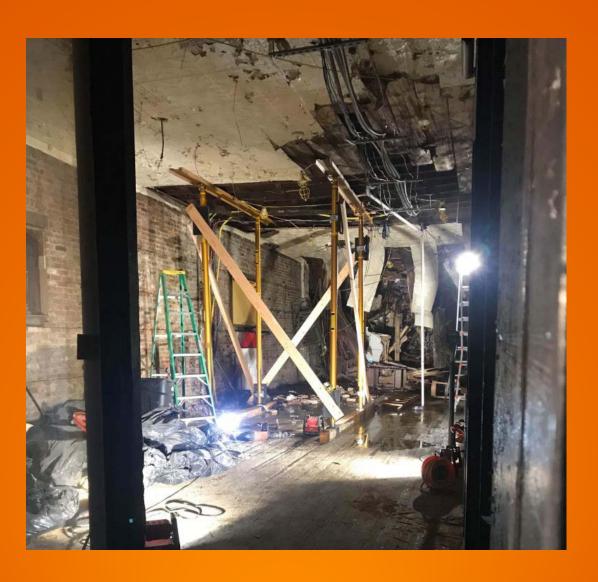




Vehicle



Structural Collapse



Trench



Machinery



$$= e^{x} \cdot \sin x; \quad -\frac{1}{5} = \frac{32}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{33}{8} = 6,9 \quad \cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}; \quad y = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos x - \sin x; \quad y = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos x - \sin x; \quad y = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos x - \sin x; \quad y = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos x - \sin x; \quad y = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos x - \sin x; \quad y = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos x - \sin x; \quad y = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos x - \sin x; \quad y = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos \alpha = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos \alpha = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos \alpha = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos \alpha = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos \alpha = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos \alpha = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}\alpha} \quad e^{x} \cos \alpha = x^{4} \ln x; \sin \alpha = x^{4} \ln x;$$

Car Crash

- 2,000lb. Vehicle
- 6omph
- ~490kN of force



FEMA 329: Field Debris Estimating Guide

• ~1,000-2,000lbs./cubic yard building

material



- Dry topsoil: ~75lbs/cubic foot
- Saturated topsoil: ~110lbs/ cubic foot





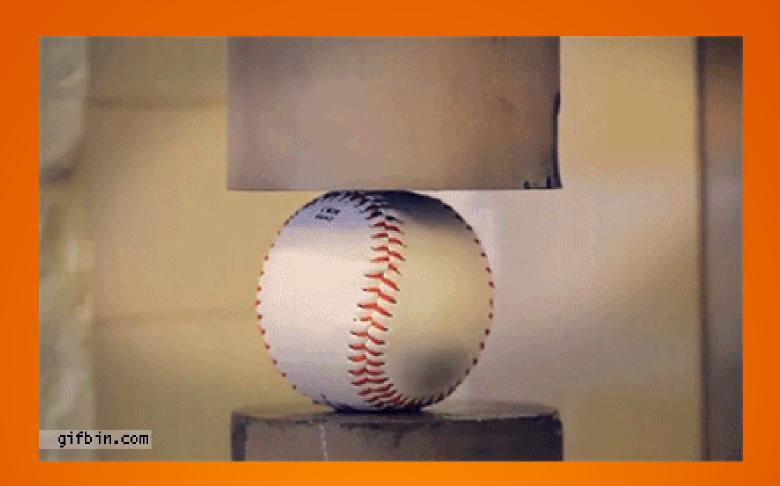
2 cubic yards = 4,000-6,000 lbs

• Shear wall collapse speed:



• 1 cubic yard of soil: 18kN

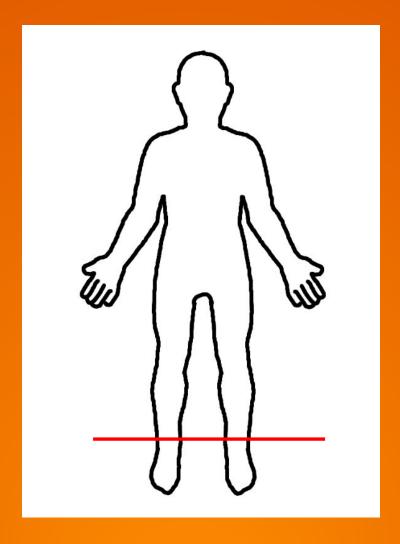




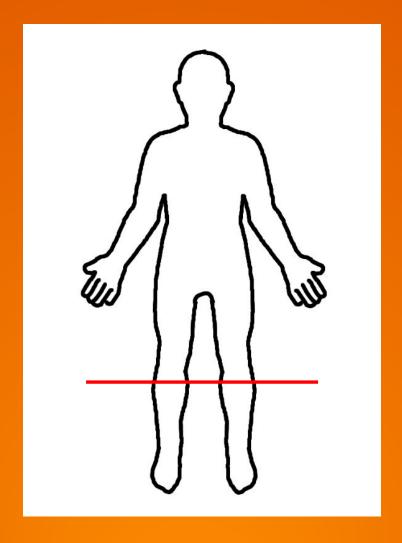
Kinematics?

- 3.3kN to break ribs
- 4kN to break femur

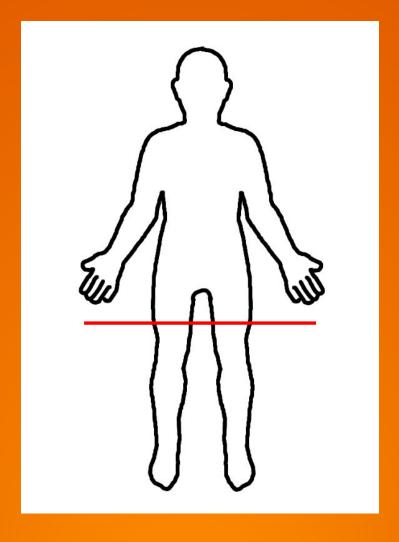
Don't have to be buried to die!



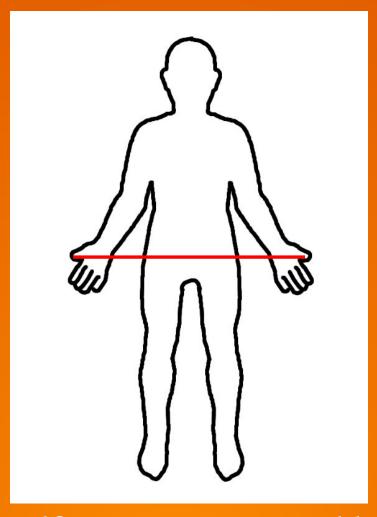
Can self-extricate



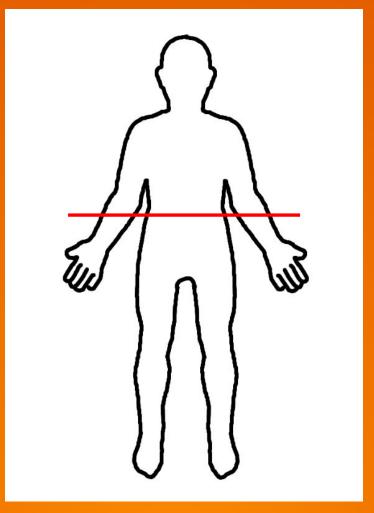
May self-extricate (with tools)



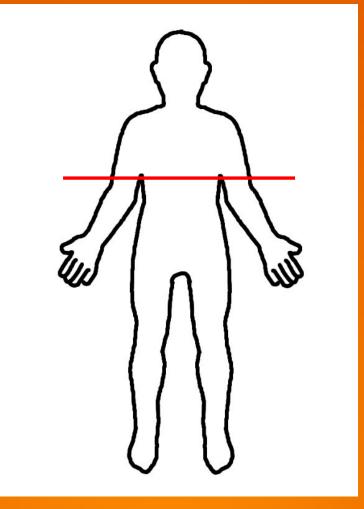
Self-extrication unlikely



Self-extrication impossible Significant medical concerns



Self-extrication impossible Urgent medical concerns



Self-extrication impossible Likely fatal



Crush Injuries



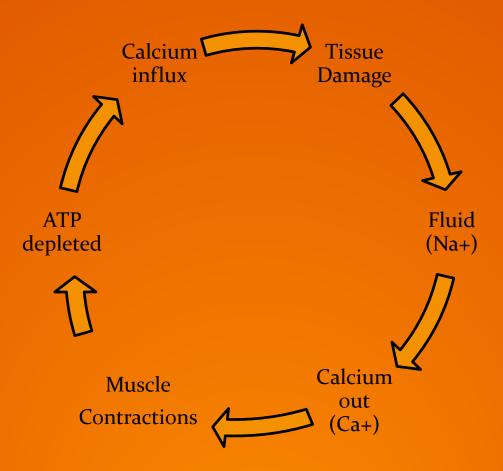






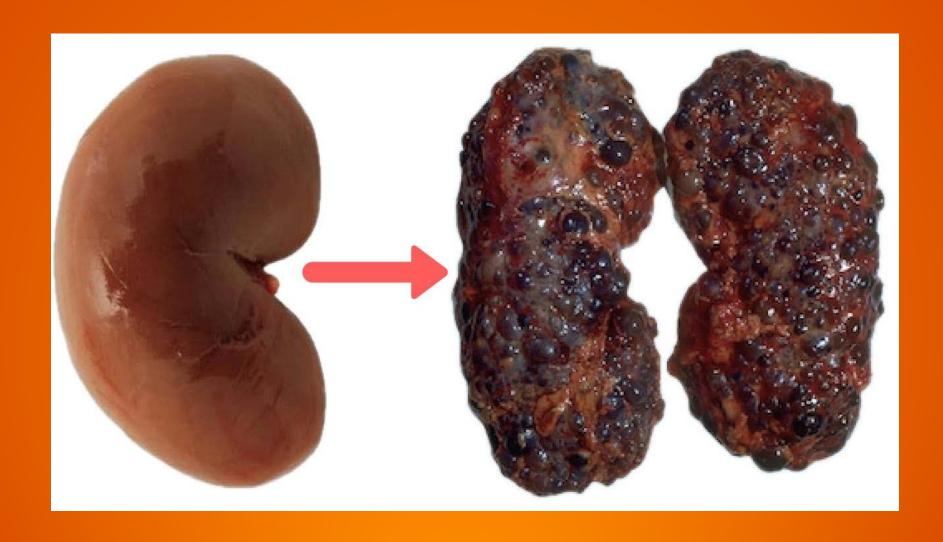
Gross Fitness

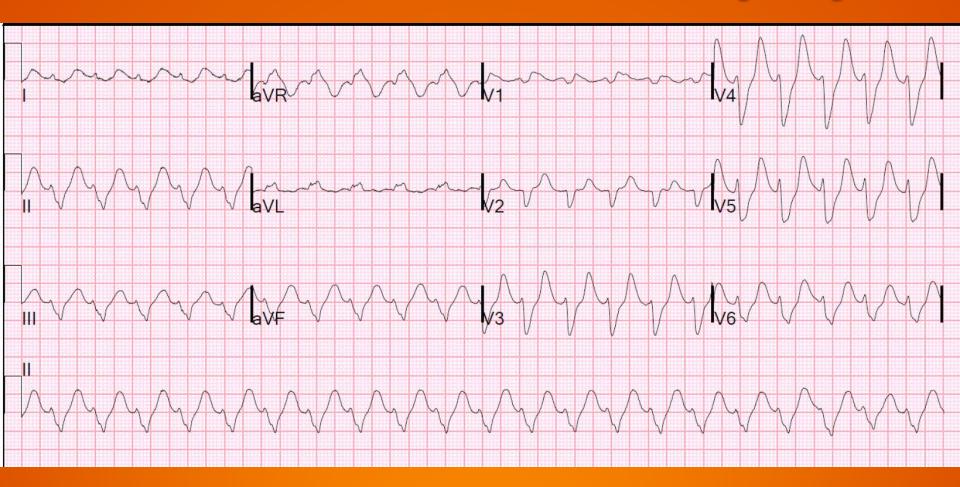
- Tissue damage
- Tissue hypoxia
- Reperfusion



- Potassium (K+)
- Myoglobin
- Phosphate
- Thromboplastin
- Creatine
- Creatine Kinase

• Acute tubular necrosis







(2-16) General: Crush Injuries

EMT

- · ABCs and vital signs every 5 minutes, if practical
- Airway management and appropriate oxygen therapy
- Consider EMS physician response, if available, or early physician consultation for prolonged entrapment



ADVANCED

- Vascular access, ideally at 2 sites (no more than one IO)
- Normal saline 1 liter IV bolus
- · Refer to the "General: Pain Management" protocol, as indicated



CC

· Cardiac monitor, if possible, with 12-lead ECG repeated at 30 minute intervals



CC STOP

PARAMEDIC

- If one complete extremity is crushed > 2 hours, or 2 extremities are crushed > 1 hour:
 - Sodium bicarbonate 50 mEq IV slow push every 30 minutes
 - . In addition, one minute prior to extrication: Sodium bicarbonate 50 mEq IV

PARAMEDIC STOP

MEDICAL CONTROL CONSIDERATIONS

- If hyperkalemia is suspected and ECG changes, calcium chloride 1 gram IV (over 5 minutes). Repeat in 10 minutes, if there is no resolution of the ECG changes of hyperkalemia
- Albuterol via nebulizer
- Consider application of a tourniquet for prolonged entrapment placed as close as possible to the crush injury prior to the release of the extremity

Key Points/Considerations

- · Consider EMS physician response to the scene, if prolonged extrication is anticipated
- A minimum of 50 mL of normal saline should be given between the bolus of calcium chloride and the bolus of sodium bicarbonate
- · Hyperkalemia is indicated by PVCs, peaked T-waves, or widened QRS complexes
- After extrication, immobilize the extremity and apply cold therapy, do not elevate the
 extremity

















Questions

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