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Executive Director

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Medical Director

EFFECTIVE DATE: 01/01/2004
SUPERSEDES: _____
REVISED: _____
REVIEW DATE: 01/01/2009
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PEDATRIC CAUSTICS -& CORROSIVES - PETROLEUM EXPOSURE POISONING

- I. AUTHORITY: Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9
- II. PURPOSE: To serve as the treatment standard for EMT-Is and EMT-Ps in treating patients.
- III. PROTOCOL:

Alkalis: ~~(sodium hydroxide hydroxide)(caustic soda)~~, drain cleaners, potassium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide (fertilizers), lithium hydroxide (photographic chemicals, alkaline batteries), calcium hydroxide (lime).

Acids: hydrofluoric acid (which may have a delayed onset of symptoms); sulfuric acid (battery acid) and hydrochloric acid.

Oxidizers: bleach, potassium permanganate.

Petroleum Substances: typically have an order similar to gasoline, may cause alteration of mental status, pulmonary edema, vomiting, lung injury. Generally more viscous agents (motor oil) are less toxic.

STANDING ORDERS

ABC's

REMOVE AGENT

Remove contaminated clothing.
If agent is dry, brush off, ~~then flush with copious amounts of water.~~ If agent is liquid, flush with copious amounts of water.
If the eyes are contaminated flush with water for at least 20 minutes.

IF INGESTED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING OR GIVE ACTIVATED CHARCOAL!

OXYGEN

MONITOR

Treat rhythm as appropriate.

TRANSPORT

IV/IO ACCESS

With microdrip tubing and volume control chamber.

NOTE

Avoid the use of epinephrine in petroleum distillate ingestions unless indicated for life-threatening cardiac dysrhythmias.