

EMT Basic Scenario – Diabetic Emergencies – Scenario 2

Dispatch: You are called to an apartment complex for an unconscious subject lying on the steps.

Takes, or verbalizes, body substance isolation precautions	Scene is Safe
Determines the mechanism of injury/nature of illness	Unknown at this time
Determines the number of patients	1
Requests additional help if necessary	Yes
Considers stabilization of spine	None
Verbalizes general impression of the patient	25- to 30-year-old man lying supine on the steps; unknown problem. A friend is with him and she can answer some questions.
Determines responsiveness/level of consciousness	Responsive to painful stimuli only
Determines chief complaint/apparent life threats	Unknown
Assesses airway and breathing Indicates appropriate oxygen therapy Assures adequate ventilation	Airway is Open 12 breaths/min Symmetrical rise and fall of the chest (Oxygen via blow-by NRB mask at 15 L/min)
Assesses circulation Assesses/controls major bleeding Assesses pulse Assesses skin (color, temperature, and condition)	Bleeding – none 108 beats/min strong Cool, pale, and clammy
Identifies priority patients/makes transport decisions	High Priority
OPQRST	O—Approximately 7 minutes prior to your arrival P—Not applicable Q—Not applicable R—Not applicable S—Not applicable T—Unknown
SAMPLE history	A—Unknown M—Insulin P—Diabetes (per friend) L—Dinner, 7 hours ago E— Friend states they had been out to dinner and then went clubbing. She states that the patient has been drinking heavily, and she thinks he took extra insulin before they went out. He appeared to be acting “drunk” all night and passed out as she tried to help him upstairs.

Performs Secondary Assessment (assesses affected body part/system)	Equal respirations; lungs are clear and equal; no evidence of trauma
Vitals (obtains baseline vital signs)	Blood pressure—118/90 mm Hg Pulse—108 beats/min Respirations—12 breaths/min SaO2—97% on room air
Field Impression	(Student should provide appropriate Field Impression from info above) – Patient having a diabetic emergency perhaps Hypoglycemia
Interventions (obtains medical direction or verbalizes standing order for medication interventions and verbalizes proper additional intervention/treatment)	Move the patient to the floor. Maintain the airway and provide oxygen. Keep the patient warm and Monitor for signs of shock.
Transport (re-evaluates the transport decision)	Still high priority
Ongoing assessment	No change noted while awaiting ALS arrival. Blood pressure—120/72 mm Hg Pulse—110 beats/min Respirations—12 breaths/min SaO2—99% on 15 L/min via NRB mask
Hand off Report	(Student should provide appropriate hand off report from info above)