	Department Name Address	BLS	ЕМТ
		Revision #	
		Implementation Date	
Protocol	4.1.4 Congestive Heart Failure  – Pulmonary Edema	Last Reviewed/Update Date	
Author / Owner		Medical Director	

Pulmonary edema occurs when fluid from the blood plasma backs up in the lungs due to left sided heart failure (CHF) resulting from a left sided MI. Signs and symptoms include: dyspnea, orthopnea, rales and/or wheezing, and dependent pitting edema. Treating the underlying causes for pulmonary edema/CHF should be considered: SVT, MI, or cardiogenic shock. A patient with a history of CHF and wheezing should not be assumed to be an "asthma patient" unless there is a history of asthma or allergic reaction.

Treatment goals include: ensuring adequate oxygenation and ventilation, advacaced life support, and safe timely transport to an appropriate facility.

- 1. Baseline care standards.
- 2. Place patient on cot in fowler's position (head elevated 60 90 degrees) unless hypotensive.
- 3. Airway management per protocol.
- 4. Administer CPAP with 10 cm H<sub>2</sub>O PEEP.
- 5. If systolic blood pressure is greater than 100 mmHg, administer:
  - *Nitroglycerine 0.4 mg SL* every 5 minutes for 3 doses or until blood pressure drops to <100 mm/hg.
- 6. Call for ALS intercept.
- 7. Transport to nearest appropriate facility.

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DATE APPROVED
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Medical Director's Signature	Date	

## Disclaimer:

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