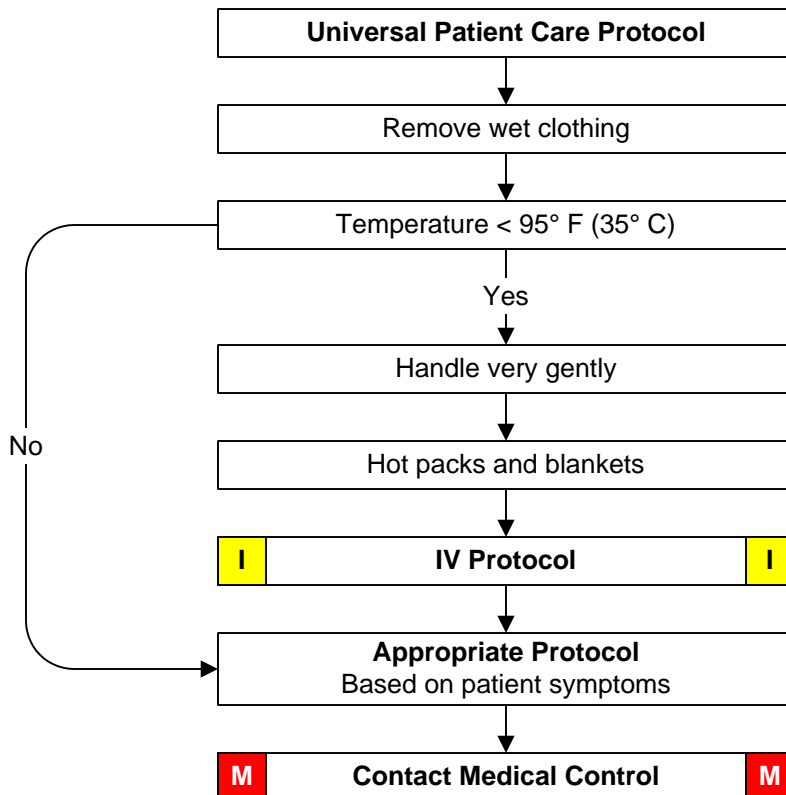


History: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past medical history Medications Exposure to environment even in normal temperatures Exposure to extreme cold Extremes of age Drug use: Alcohol, barbituates Infections / Sepsis Length of exposure / Wetness 	Signs and Symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold, clammy Shivering Mental status changes Extremity pain or sensory abnormality Bradycardia Hypotension or shock 	Differential: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sepsis Environmental exposure Hypoglycemia CNS dysfunction Stroke Head injury Spinal cord injury
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Legend		
	EMT	
I	EMT- I	I
P	EMT- P	P
M	MC Order	M

Pearls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exam: Mental Status, Heart, Lungs, Abdomen, Extremities, Neuro NO PATIENT IS DEAD UNTIL WARM AND DEAD. Defined as core temperature < 35° C (95° F). Extremes of age are more susceptible (i.e. young and old). With temperature less than 31° C (88° F) ventricular fibrillation is common cause of death. Handling patients gently may prevent this. (rarely responds to defibrillation). If the temperature is unable to be measured, treat the patient based on the suspected temperature. Hypothermia may produce severe bradycardia. Shivering stops below 32° C (90° F). Hot packs can be activated and placed in the armpit and groin area if available. Care should be taken not to place the packs directly against the patient's skin. Consider withholding CPR if patient has organized rhythm. Discuss with medical control.
