1. Assess airway and initiate basic and/or advanced airway maneuvers prn (MCG 1302)

2. Administer Oxygen prn (MCG 1302)

3. Initiate cardiac monitoring (MCG 1308)
   For patients with dysrhythmias, treat in conjunction with TP 1212-P, Cardiac Dysrhythmia-Bradycardia or TP 1213-P, Cardiac Dysrhythmia-Tachycardia

4. Provide warming measures ❶ ❷

5. For frostbite:
   Handle affected area gently, remove jewelry, cover and protect the area ❸

6. Establish vascular access prn (MCG 1375)

7. For altered level of consciousness, treat in conjunction with TP 1229-P, ALOC

8. For poor perfusion:
   Normal Saline 20mL/kg IV rapid infusion per MCG 1309; use warm saline if available
   For persistent poor perfusion, treat in conjunction with TP 1207-P, Shock/Hypotension

9. For cardiac arrest, treat in conjunction with TP 1210-P, Cardiac Arrest
   Initiate rewarming while resuscitation is ongoing ❹
SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Warming measures should include moving the patient to a warm environment as quickly as possible, removing wet clothing/items, covering with an emergency/rescue blanket or blanket/sheets, and using warm normal saline if available.

2. Infants and small children are at high risk for hypothermia due to their large surface area to body mass ratio, reduced ability to shiver, and limited body fat.

3. Do not allow an area of frostbite to thaw and then refreeze as this causes more tissue damage.

4. Follow usual protocols for resuscitation of patients with hypothermic cardiac arrest while rewarming. Patients with hypothermia may have good neurologic outcome despite prolonged resuscitation; resuscitative efforts should continue until the patient is rewarmed. Consultation with the Base Physician is required before consideration of termination of resuscitation.