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Instruction ASI-002

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To: The Medical Office

Subj: Provide guidelines in the medical office for Emergency Medications and Equipment

The medical community is held to the highest standards in patient care. Most medical offices are not attached to medical centers, such as hospitals, and urgent care clinics. For this reason, the staff must be prepared to handle medical emergencies in the office and ensure that their patients are transported to a definitive level of care.

This instruction provides guidelines for the basic medical emergencies in the medical office. Some possible medical emergencies are as follows: Allergic reactions, Anaphylactic shock, Heart Attack, Stroke, Respiratory emergencies, Opioid Overdoses, Diabetic and Bleeding Emergencies. These medical emergencies require the entire staff to learn basic CPR, First Aid, AED, Tourniquets, as well as use of basic First Aid Medications.

All Medical Offices, regardless of the level of care, should maintain a minimum of the following medications and equipment.

The Medical Office, Emergency Medications

01. Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride (Benadryl)

- a. (1) 50 mg Vial w/1cc 20 g syringes IM and/or
- b. (1) OTC Liquid Benadryl PO Note: Liquid is advised (not a pill) to ensure a patient will be able to swallow.
- c. Note: It is not necessary to have more than one dose or type of this medication

02. Epinephrin

- a. (4) IM Epinephrin type Injectors i.e. EPIPEN, AUVI-Q, Etc.
(2) 0.15mg (Pediatric) (2) 0.30mg (Adult) and/or
- b. (2) Epinephrin/Adrenalin (1mg in 1cc) 1cc 20g syringes and/or
- c. (2) Epinephrin type Nasal Spray i.e. Neffy
Note: It is not necessary to have more than two does or types of this medication

03. (ASA) Aspirin

- a. 81mg chewable tablets (chewable is recommended)

04. Nitroglycerin

- a. (1) Nitroglycerin Spay (0.4 mg spray) and/or
- b. (1) Nitroglycerin pills (0.4 mg)
- c. Note: May need to ensure Pt. pallet is wet prior to administering Nitroglycerin pills

05. Narcan

- a. (2) Naloxone 2mg in 2cc) IV or IN and/or
- b. (2) Naloxone 4mg Nasal Spray

06. Albuterol

- a. MDI

07. Glucose Gel

- a. (1) Glucose 15 (Oral) and/or
- b. (1) Glucose Tabs (Oral) and/or
- c. Fruit Juice

Office Emergency 1st Aid Equipment

01. AED Automated External Defibrillator

- a. Adult and Pediatric Pads recommended
- b. Note: It is possible to provide initial treatment of cardiac arrest (ACLS) Advanced Cardiac Life Support with an AED. This would exclude the requirement / need for an ALS monitor.

02. CPR pocket mask

- a. It is recommended to use a full-face CPR mask with a one-way valve
Note: A flexible pocket mask (i.e. MDI) may be modified for use of pediatric patients

03. BVM/S

- a. It is recommended to have pediatric a BVM, if this is your patient population. Pediatric BVM provides a smaller gas volume as well as incorporating a “pop-off” valve to prevent barrel trauma
- b. An adult BVM will also accommodate various sizes of masks for adult, child, and infant patients.

04. Tourniquet

- a. Ensure training is conducted on specific tourniquet

05. Portable Oxygen Source

Note: Most dental oxygen sources in the treatment rooms do not have attachments for the following emergency oxygen equipment.

- a. Aluminum Oxygen Cylinders. The “D” size cylinder with manifold is recommended.
- b. Manifolds with gas regulators, i.e. 2-15 LPM recommended
- c. Nasal Cannula 2-4 Lpm
- d. Simple Mask 6 Lpm
- e. O2 Non-Rebreather 10-15 Lpm
- f. BVM/s Adult/Child 15 Lpm

06. Basic portable First Aid Kit

Note: Training should be conducted for ALL staff members