

Spinal Precautions Procedure - Techniques

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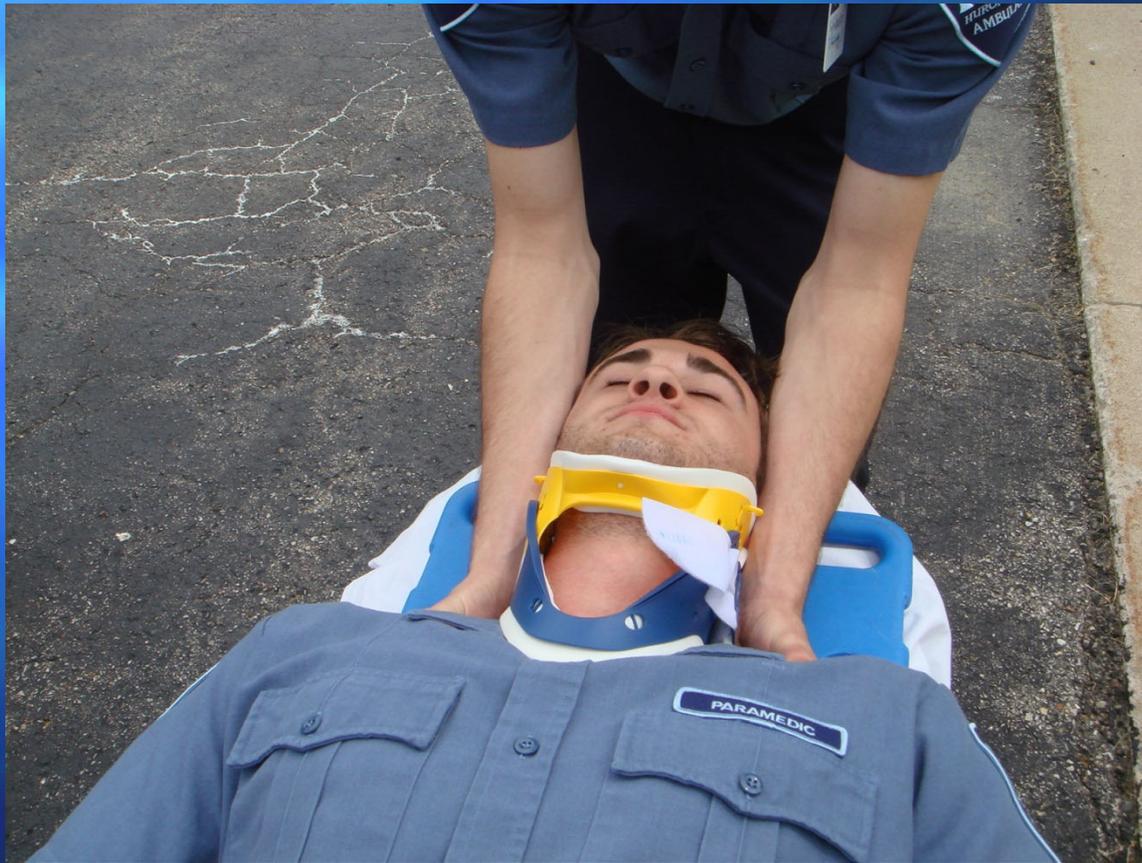
Cervical Spine Stabilization Techniques – 2 hand manual



Cervical Spine Stabilization Techniques – 2 arm squeeze



Cervical Spine Stabilization Techniques – 2 arm squeeze



Alert Patient - Self Extrication

- Start with normal cervical stabilization with manual techniques and collar.



Alert Patient - Self Extrication



- If the patient is comfortable with self extrication, assist the patient with the process as needed.

Alert Patient - Self Extrication

- Assist the patient as needed to exit the crash setting.
- The patient's effort and collar are used for cervical stabilization.
- Additional manual stabilization is not needed.



Alert Patient - Self Extrication



- Move the patient to the ambulance cot.



Alert Patient - Self Extrication

- Place the patient in a position of comfort on the ambulance cot.



Unconscious Rapid Extrication



Unconscious Rapid Extrication



- Stabilize the patient's head

Unconscious Rapid Extrication



- Move patient to neutral position
- Apply a cervical collar

Unconscious Rapid Extrication

- Extricate to an extrication device



Unconscious Rapid Extrication

- Extricate to an extrication device



Unconscious Rapid Extrication

- If time & patient condition do not permit a log roll onto the ambulance cot, secure the patient as done previously, except do not tape the head to the board.
- Head bed, towels or similar are acceptable head stabilizers provided the head is not taped to a board or ambulance cot.
- Log roll off the board may be quicker than securing with straps.



Moving the Patient – Using an extrication device

- Use log roll or multi-person lift to place the patient on the extrication device.



Moving an extricated patient over rough terrain to the cot

- Extricate the patient to a backboard or other extrication device.



Moving an extricated patient over rough terrain to the cot



- Use rescuer arms to maintain the patient's body on the backboard in a neutral position.
- Use manual cervical stabilization in addition to the collar.

Moving an extricated patient over rough terrain to the cot



- Alternative technique
- Use rescuer arms to maintain the patient's body on the backboard in a neutral position.
- Use collar & bulky cervical stabilization in addition to arm stabilization.

Moving an extricated patient over rough terrain to the cot



Moving an extricated patient over rough terrain to the cot

- Move the patient to the ambulance cot.



Moving an extricated patient over rough terrain to the cot



- Alternative Technique
 - Once the patient is extricated strap to the backboard

Moving an extricated patient over rough terrain to the cot



- Use head bed, towel rolls or equivalent to stabilize the head if needed.
- Do not tape the head to the backboard.

Moving an extricated patient over rough terrain to the cot

- Move the patient to the ambulance cot



Moving the Patient – Awake patient strapped to device to cot in ambulance

- The awake patient may have the cervical spine stabilized with a collar only during movement to the ambulance.



Moving the Patient – Multi-person lift technique

- Using multiple rescuers, position the rescuer arms under the patient.



Moving the Patient – Multi-person lift technique



- Lift the patient on command and position the cot under the patient.

Moving the Patient – Multi-person lift technique

- On command place the patient on the cot and remove the rescuer arms.
- This technique may also be used to place the patient on an extrication device for movement across terrain.



Log Roll Techniques – Removing the board, 2 person



Log Roll Techniques – Removing the board, 2 person



Log Roll Techniques – 2 person



Log Roll Techniques – Removing the board, multi-person



Log Roll Techniques – Multi-person



Log Roll Techniques – Removing the board, multi-person



Log Roll Techniques – Removing the board in the ambulance



- If time & patient condition permit remove the patient from the extrication device.
- Remove any straps used for patient movement to the ambulance.

Log Roll Techniques – Removing the board in the ambulance

- Use a two or more person log roll technique to remove the backboard.



Spinal Precautions used for Patient Transport

- Secure the patient to the ambulance cot using standard techniques.
- For intact patients a collar alone is adequate.



Spinal Precautions used for Patient Transport

- If additional support is needed use a head bed or towel rolls or equivalent.
- Do not tape the head to the cot or extrication device.



Alternate Extrication Devices



- Pole stretcher, scoop stretcher or other extrication device may be used to move the patient.
- Log roll or multi-person lift onto the extrication device.

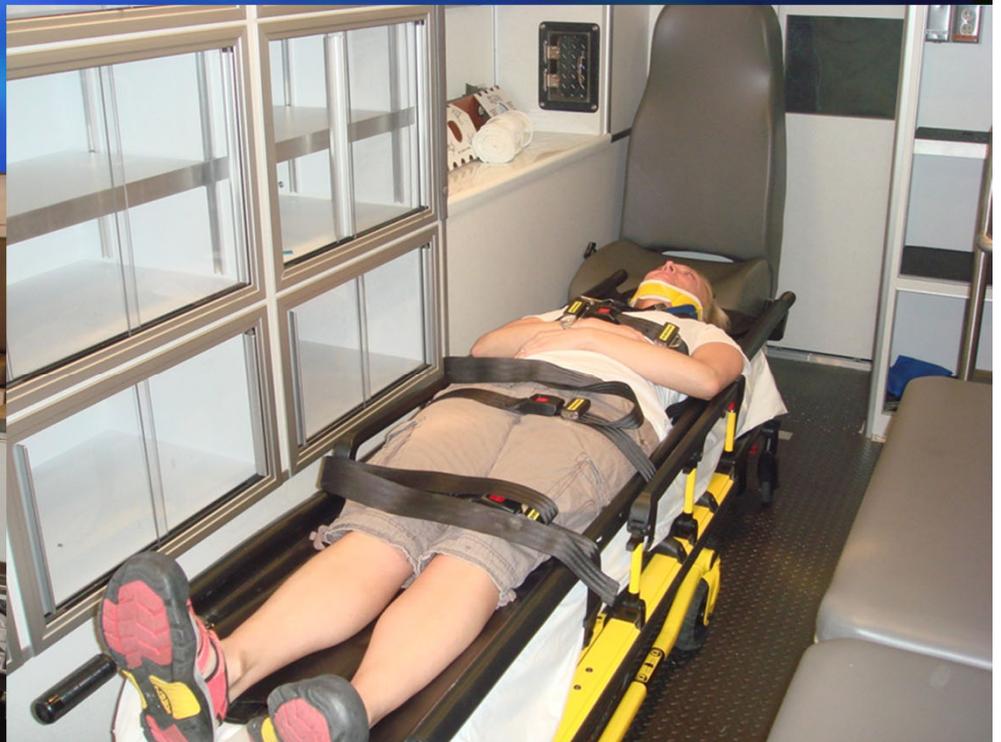
Alternate Extrication Device

- Move the patient to the ambulance cot using the extrication device.



Alternate Extrication Device

- If a non-rigid device it may be left in place during loading and transport.



Alternate Extrication Device

- Devices may be used to move the patient to the hospital stretcher.



Alternate Extrication Device



Final Words

- Do not transport on a backboard unless time & patient condition do not permit a log roll off the board.
- No backboard for ambulatory patients.
- No backboard for penetrating trauma.
- Self extrication may be performed when indicated.
- No backboard for interfacility transports.

Final Words

- Log roll or multi-person lift techniques useful for placing a patient on an extrication device or ambulance cot.
- Transport patients in a position of comfort as needed.
- Do not tape the patient's head to the extrication device or ambulance cot.
- Minimize rigid extrication device use for transport.