ACUTE ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY PROTOCOL 02/04/2015

Follow Assessment, General Procedures Protocol

- Acute adrenal insufficiency (crisis) can occur in the following settings:
 - During neonatal period (undiagnosed adrenal insufficiency)
 - In patients with known, pre-existing adrenal insufficiency (eg, Addison's disease)
 - In patients who are chronically steroid dependent (ie, taking steroids daily, long-term, for any number of medical conditions)
 - Adrenal crisis can be triggered by any acute stressor (eg, trauma or illness), as well as by abrupt cessation of steroid use (for any reason).
- Signs/symptoms of adrenal crisis: Altered mental status, seizures; generalized weakness, hypotension, hypoglycemia, hyperkalemia.
- Notify hospital you are transporting known/suspected adrenal crisis patient
- Emergency transport for: ALOC, hypotension, hypoglycemia, suspected hyperkalemia.

Acute adrenal crisis is an immediately *life-threatening* emergency, and must be treated aggressively

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EMR	Take thorough history of patient's steroid use/dependence, PMH
	Assess and support ABC's
	Oxygen therapy, as needed
	Monitor vitals
EMT	Check blood glucose
	If blood glucose is <60: administer glucose solution orally if the
	patient is awake and able to protect own airway
	Obtain 12 lead ECG; if time permitted. – See ECG/12-Lead
A-EMT	If blood glucose < 60 and the patient is unable to protect own
	airway :
	Initiate IV
	Dextrose
	Fluid Bolus 500 cc NS (or 20cc/kg for peds); repeat if hypotensive
	with standard tubing
	Do Not Delay Transport
EMT-I	IO as indicated for patient condition – See EZ-IO/IO Infusion
	Monitor cardiac rhythm - See ECG/12-Lead
PARAMEDIC	In patients with known/suspected adrenal crisis:
	Consider Solu-medrol 125 mg IV/IO, after MD Consult.
	May administer patient's own steroid medicine if available MD
	Consult Treat ECC findings of hyperkolomia. See Hyperkolomia Protocol
	Treat ECG findings of hyperkalemia - See Hyperkalemia Protocol.

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