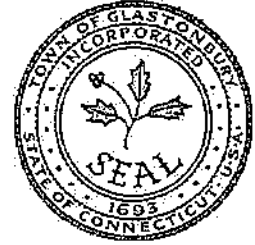




GLASTONBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT  
STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES



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SOG NUMBER: EMS-003

ISSUED DATE: 12-14-11

EFFECTIVE DATE: 01-15-12

REVISION #: 1

REVISED DATE: 01-11-16

EFFECTIVE DATE: 01-11-16

CATEGORY: EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

SUB-CATEGORY: EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE – OPERATIONAL

SUBJECT: PROTOCOL FOR REQUESTING LIFE STAR

RELATED GUIDELINES: EMS-004

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Section I – Introduction

A. Objective

To provide a common operating guideline that is to be used when requesting an emergency air ambulance.

B. Applicability

This applies to any incident in which an emergency air ambulance has been requested to the scene of an emergency incident and a victim needs to be rapidly transported to a local level one trauma center.

C. References

Hartford Hospital – Life Star

Section II – General

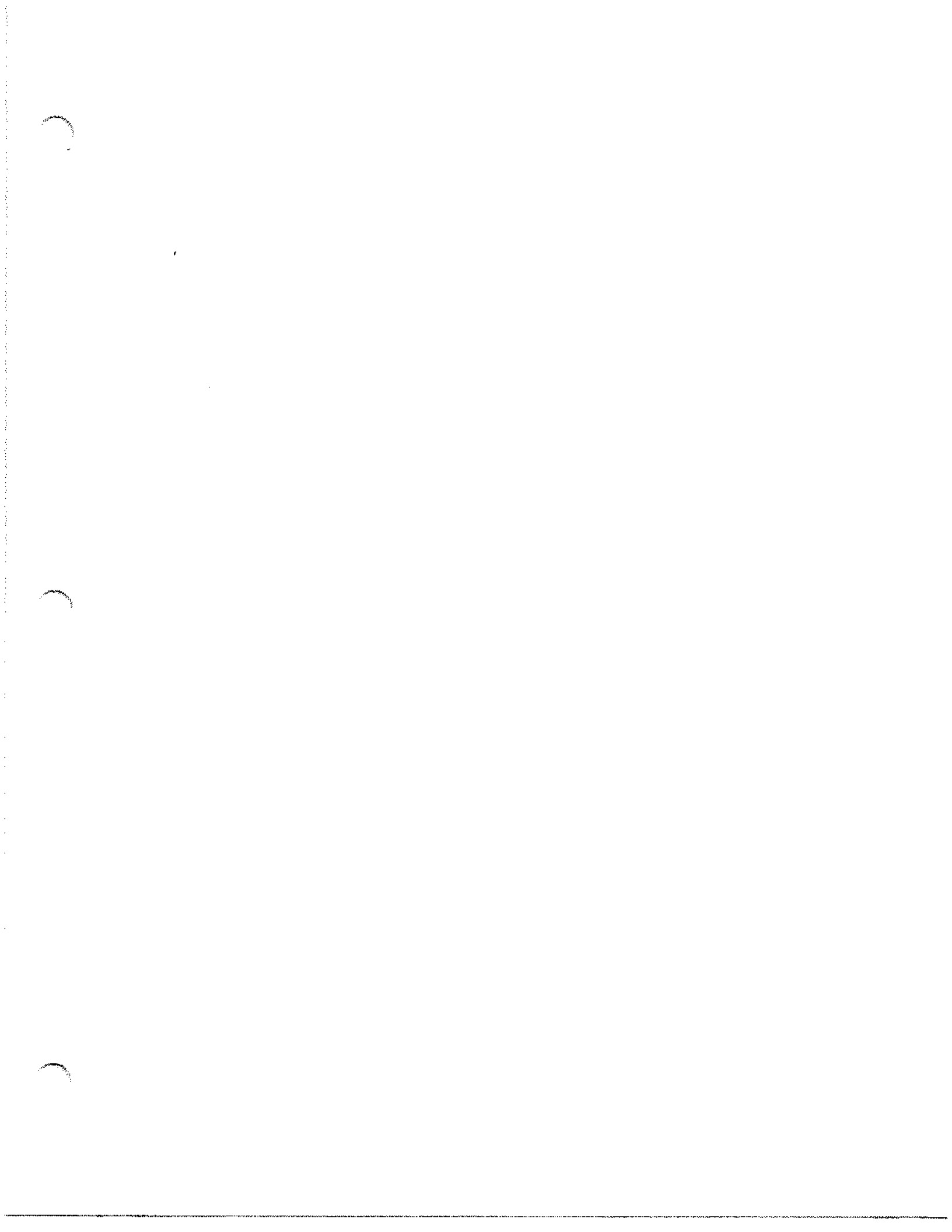
Life Star, an emergency air ambulance, can be requested by any EMS person who is responding to the scene and is certified by OEMS:

- Police
- Fire Personal
- EMR, EMT all levels
- Nurse or Physician

Section III – Guidelines for Requesting Life Star

1. Mechanism of Injury

- a. Fall from over 20 feet
- b. Apparent high speed impact
- c. Ejection from vehicle
- d. Death of another passenger



- e. Passenger with multiple injuries
  - f. Major vehicle deformity – outside/inside
  - g. Vehicle rollover
  - h. Pedestrian struck at speed > 20 MPH
2. Situational Factors
- a. Prolonged extrication
  - b. Increased travel time
  - c. Rural or isolated area
  - d. Medical or community disaster
3. Physiologic Factors
- a. Systolic Blood Pressure < 90 mmHG
  - b. Respiratory Rate < 10 > 29
  - c. Respiratory distress (drowning, fire)
  - d. Pulse < 60 > 110
  - e. Cardiac event with unstable vital signs
  - f. Hypothermia / Hyperthermia
  - g. Anaphylaxis
  - h. High risk pregnancy/complications
  - i. Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) < 12
4. Anatomic Factors
- a. Gun Shot Wound (GSW) to head, neck, chest, abdomen, or groin
  - b. Penetrating injury to above
  - c. Severe burns >15% of Body Surface Area (BSA)
  - d. Burns to face and neck
  - e. Possible spinal cord injury
  - f. Amputation
  - g. Fracture of two or more long bones

Section IV – When to Request Life Star

- 1. Request should be made as soon as possible
- 2. When the patient looks critical or the source of the injury is impressive
- 3. The aircraft can always turn around

Section V – Approval:

Fire Chief Michael P. King

Date of Approval: 1/11/16