

History

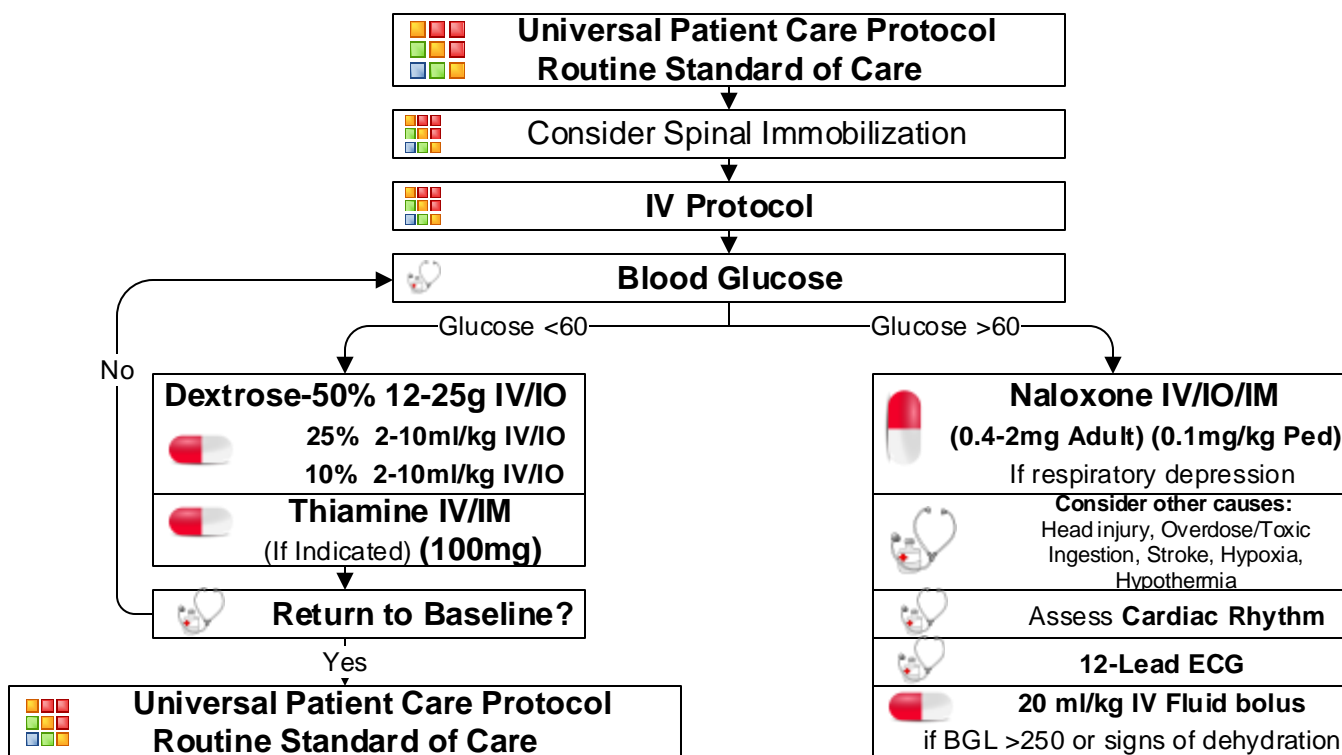
- Known diabetic, medic alert tag
- Drugs, drug paraphernalia
- Report of illicit drug/alcohol use or toxic ingestion
- **SAMPLE**
- Medications
- History of trauma
- Change in condition
- Changes in feeding or sleep habits
- Time of onset
- Psychiatric History

Signs and Symptoms

- Decreased mental status or lethargy
- Change in baseline mental status
- Bizarre behavior
- Hypoglycemia (cool, diaphoretic skin)
- Hyperglycemia (warm, dry skin; fruity breath; Kussmaul resps; signs of dehydration)
- Irritability
- Seizures
- Headache

Differential

- Head trauma
- CNS (stroke, tumor, seizure, infection)
- Cardiac (MI, CHF)
- Hypothermia
- Thyroid (hyper / hypo)
- Shock (septic, metabolic, traumatic)
- Diabetes (hyper / hypoglycemia)
- Toxicologic or Ingestion
- Acidosis / Alkalosis
- Environmental exposure
- Pulmonary (Hypoxia)
- Electrolyte abnormality
- Psychiatric disorder



Pearls

- **Recommended Exam: Mental Status, HEENT, Skin, Heart, Lungs, Abdomen, Back, Extremities, Neuro. Pay careful attention to the head exam for signs of bruising or other injury as well as Stroke evaluation.**
- Be aware of AMS as presenting sign of an environmental toxin or Haz-Mat exposure and protect personal safety.
- It is safer to assume hypoglycemia than hyperglycemia if doubt exists. Recheck blood glucose after Dextrose
- Do not let alcohol confuse the clinical picture. Alcoholics frequently develop hypoglycemia and may have unrecognized injuries.
- Low glucose (< 60), normal glucose (60 - 120), high glucose (> 250).
- Consider Restraints if necessary for patient's and/or personnel's protection per the restraint procedure. Sedative medications and physical restraints should be readily accessible or in place prior to flight.
- **AIRCRAFT AND CREW SAFETY ALWAYS COMES FIRST.**