### Special Operations Medical Association



# Pain Management in Prehospital Setting 2023

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#### **DISCLAIMER**

- The opinions and/or assertions contained herein are the private views of the author and are not to be construed as official or as reflecting the view of the US Army, United States Special Operations Command (SOCOM), the Department of Defense (DoD), or the Special Operations Medical Association (SOMA).
- Current President of The SOMA.
- Financial Disclosures: North American Rescue as part of their innovation team focusing on functional and psychological application of pre-hospital practices.



# **Overview**

- Mitigating Expectations
- U.S. Pain Guidelines
- Do No Harm Know your Limit of Advance

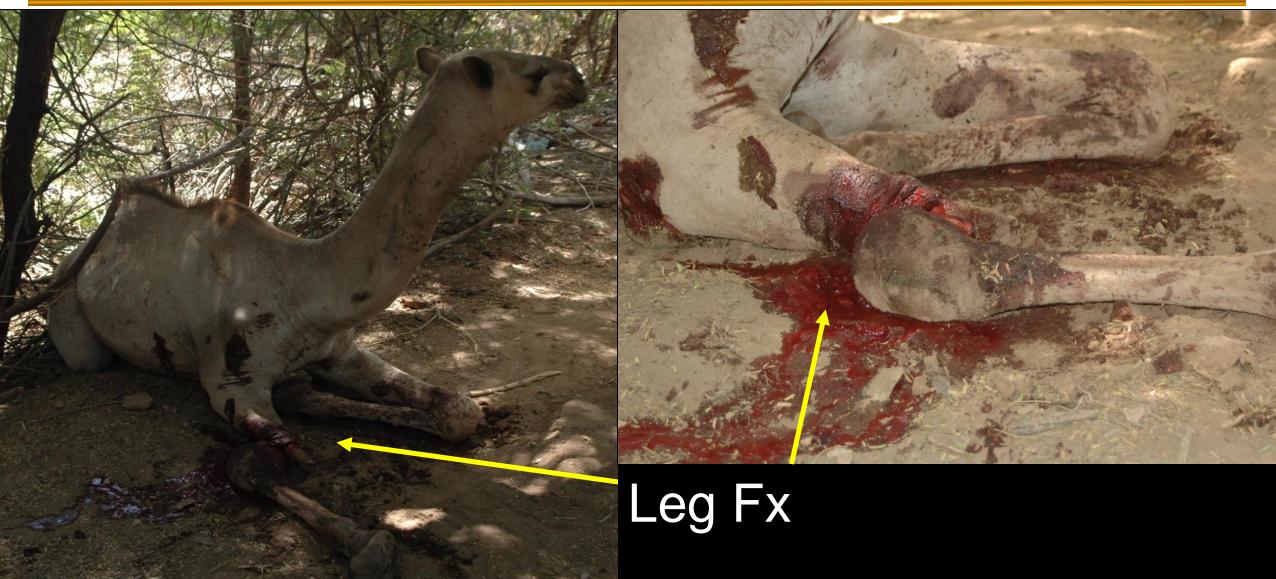


# Mitigating Expectations & Outcomes





# **Mitigating Expectations & Outcomes**





#### **Know your Limit of Advance!**

Keep Patient Alive

Sustain Physiology

Analgesia

Patient Safety

Deep Sedation



### **U.S. Military Basic Guidelines**

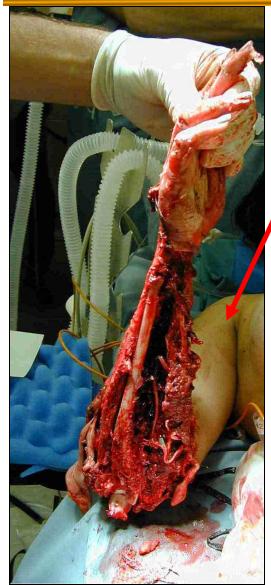
- TCCC Non-Medical First Responders should provide analgesia on the battlefield achieved by using:
  - Mild to Moderate Pain
  - Casualty is still able to fight
    - TCCC Combat Wound Medication Pack (CWMP)
      - Acetaminophen 500 mg tablet, 2 PO every 8 hours
      - Meloxicam 15 mg PO once a day

#### TCCC Medical Personnel

- Option 1:
  - Mild to Moderate Pain
  - Casualty is still able to fight
    - TCCC Combat Wound Medication Pack (CWMP)
      - Acetaminophen 500 mg tablet, 2 PO every 8 hours
      - Meloxicam 15 mg PO once a day
- Option 2:
  - Mild to Moderate Pain
  - Casualty IS NOT in shock or respiratory distress <u>AND</u> Casualty IS NOT at significant risk of developing either condition.
    - Oral transmucosal fentanyl citrate (OTFC) 800 μg
      - May repeat once more after 15 minutes if pain uncontrolled by first.



#### **Combat Pill Pack?**

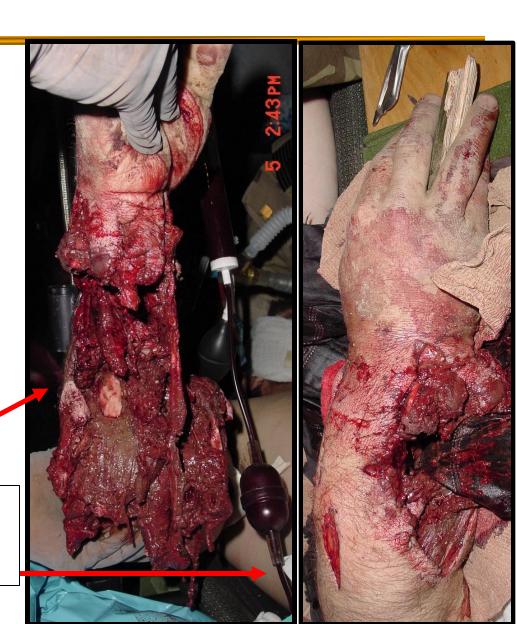


#### Ben Taub Jan 2000

16 y/o Female –R above the knee near amputation, R forearm near amputation

#### Afghanistan Dec 5, 2001

Mike M. – L chest/mandible/neck shrapnel, L open humerus fracture, L leg shrapnel, R forearm near amputation





# **Mike 2021**

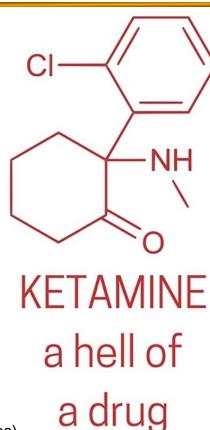




### **U.S. Military Basic Guidelines**

#### TCCC Combat Paramedics or Providers:

- Option 2:
  - Mild to Moderate
    - Fentanyl 50 mcg IV/IO (0.5-1 mcg/kg)
      - May repeat q 30 min
    - Fentanyl 100 mcg IN
      - May repeat q 30 min
- Option 3:
  - Moderate to Severe Pain
  - Casualty IS in hemorrhagic shock or respiratory distress OR
  - Casualty IS at significant risk of developing either condition:
    - Ketamine 20-30 mg (or 0.2 0.3 mg/kg) slow IV or IO push
      - Repeat doses q 20min prn for IV or IO
      - End points: Control of pain or development of nystagmus (rhythmic back-and-forth movement of the eyes).
    - Ketamine 50-100 mg (or 0.5-1 mg/kg) IM or IN
      - Repeat doses q20-30 min prn for IM or IN





### **U.S. Military Basic Guidelines**

#### TCCC Combat Paramedics or Providers:

- Option 4:
  - Sedation required: significant severe injuries requiring dissociation for patient safety or mission success or when a

casualty requires an invasive procedure; must be prepared to secure the airway:

- Ketamine 1-2 mg/kg slow IV/IO push initial dose
  - Endpoints: procedural (dissociative) anesthesia
- Ketamine 300 mg IM (or 2-3 mg/kg IM) initial dose
  - Endpoints: procedural (dissociative) anesthesia

If an emergence phenomenon occurs, consider giving 0.5-2 mg IV/IO midazolam.

\*If continued dissociation is required, move to the Prolonged Casualty Care (PCC) analgesia and sedation guidelines.

- If longer duration analgesia is required:
  - **Ketamine** slow IV/IO infusion 0.3 mg/kg in 100 ml 0.9% sodium chloride over 5-15 minutes.
    - Repeat doses q45min prn for IV or IO
    - End points: Control of pain or development of nystagmus (rhythmic back-and-forth movement of the eyes).





### Types of Pre-Hospital Medication Box/ Cases





• Customizable bungee panel

• Internal organization pockets

Size: L8.5" x W1.25" x H5.5"



- Lid retention for syringes
- Hard case design with tether attachment point
- Velcro dots for vial retention
- · Loop field for vial placement
- External hook tape for kit integration

Size: L8.5" x W1.5" x H3"









## Types of Pre-Hospital Medication Box/ Cases

#### **SPECS**

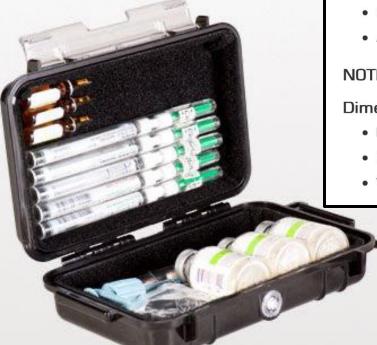
- SEL#: 09ME-01-BAGM
- Water resistant (3 meters) and crush proof
- Stainless steel (non-rusting) hardware
- Automatic Pressure Equalization Valve
- Dual lockable tabs measuring 0.165 in. diameter by each latch to securely lock contents of case
- Inside top, bottom and sides lined with loop (MILSPEC AA55126A Type II)
- Hook discs (0.5 in.) 100 ea per sheet (MILSPEC AA55126A Type II)
- Additional Hook Discs can be purchased

NOTE: Medications are not included

#### Dimensions:

- Exterior: L 7.95 in. x W 5.1 in. x D 2.14 in.
- Interior: L 6.45 in. x W 3.87 in. x D 1.75 in.
- Weight: 10.5 oz







# **Philippines 2007**

Three weeks post injury



<18 hours post injury







Blast injury, fell off two story roof.

Dive injury – boat propeller.

TQ placed prior to recovery into boat.





#### **Questions**

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