

# INFANTS & CHILDREN

BLS ACADEMY

33<sup>rd</sup> Annual Virginia EMS Symposium

S. Heather Phillips, NREMT-P, VaAEM

Nancy S. Burrows, M.S., NREMT-P



# CLASSIFICATION OF CHILDREN

## \*Newborns/infants

- Birth to 1 year

## \*Toddlers

- 1–3 years

## \*Preschool

- 2–6 years

## \*School-aged

- 6–12 years

## \*Adolescents

- 12–18 years

# What are some of the behavioral differences?

Newborn who is less than 3 weeks old

Toddler who is 2 years old

Preschooler who is 5 years old

Child who is 10 years old

How about a 16 year old girl

# What are some of the anatomical differences?

Newborn who is less than 3 weeks old

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Preschooler who is 5 years old

Child who is 10 years old

How about a 16 year old girl



**9-pound newborn:**  
Blood volume equals less than a 12-oz (335 ml) can of a soft drink

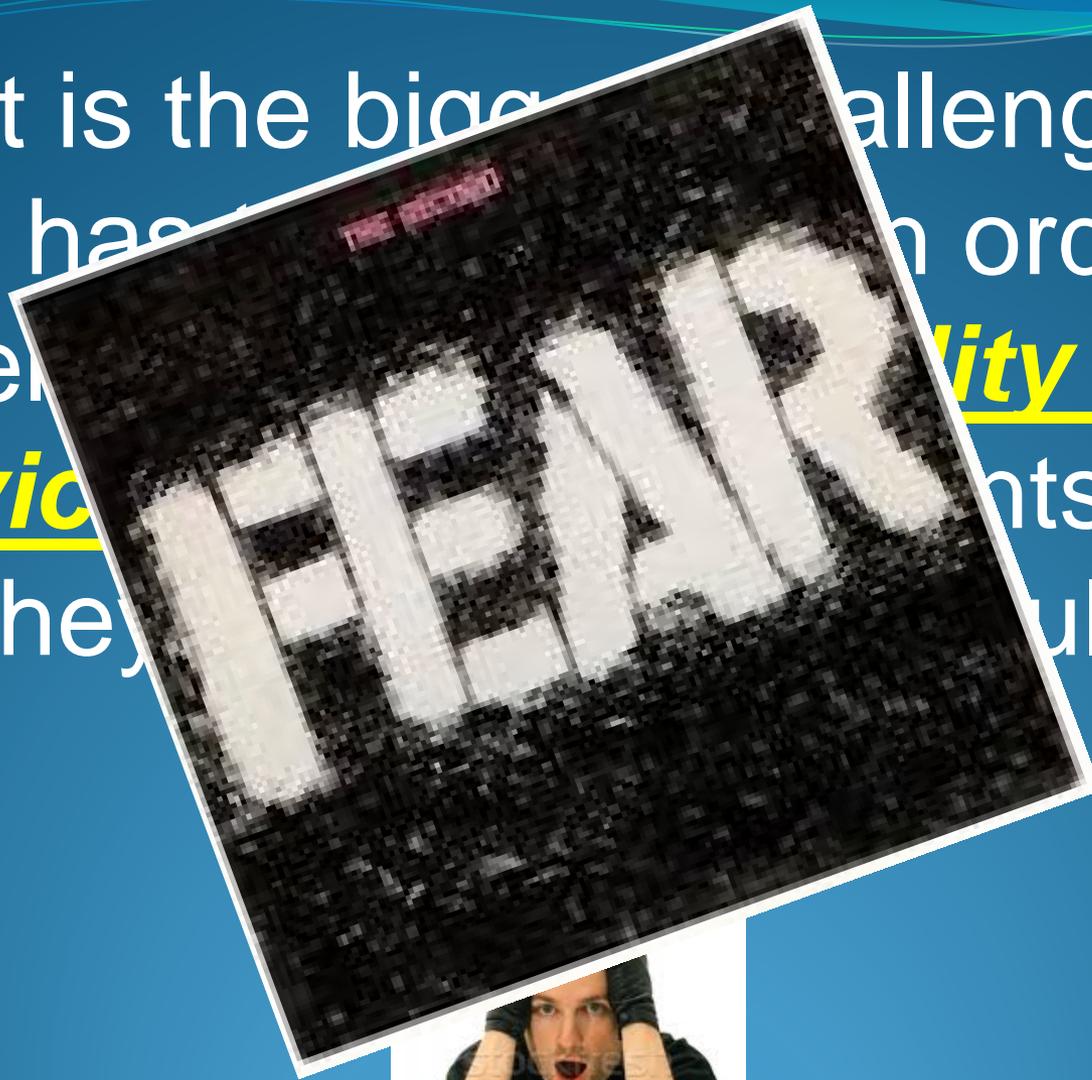


**60-pound child:**  
Blood volume equals about a 2-liter bottle of a soft drink



**125-pound adult:**  
Blood volume equals about two 2-liter bottles of a soft drink

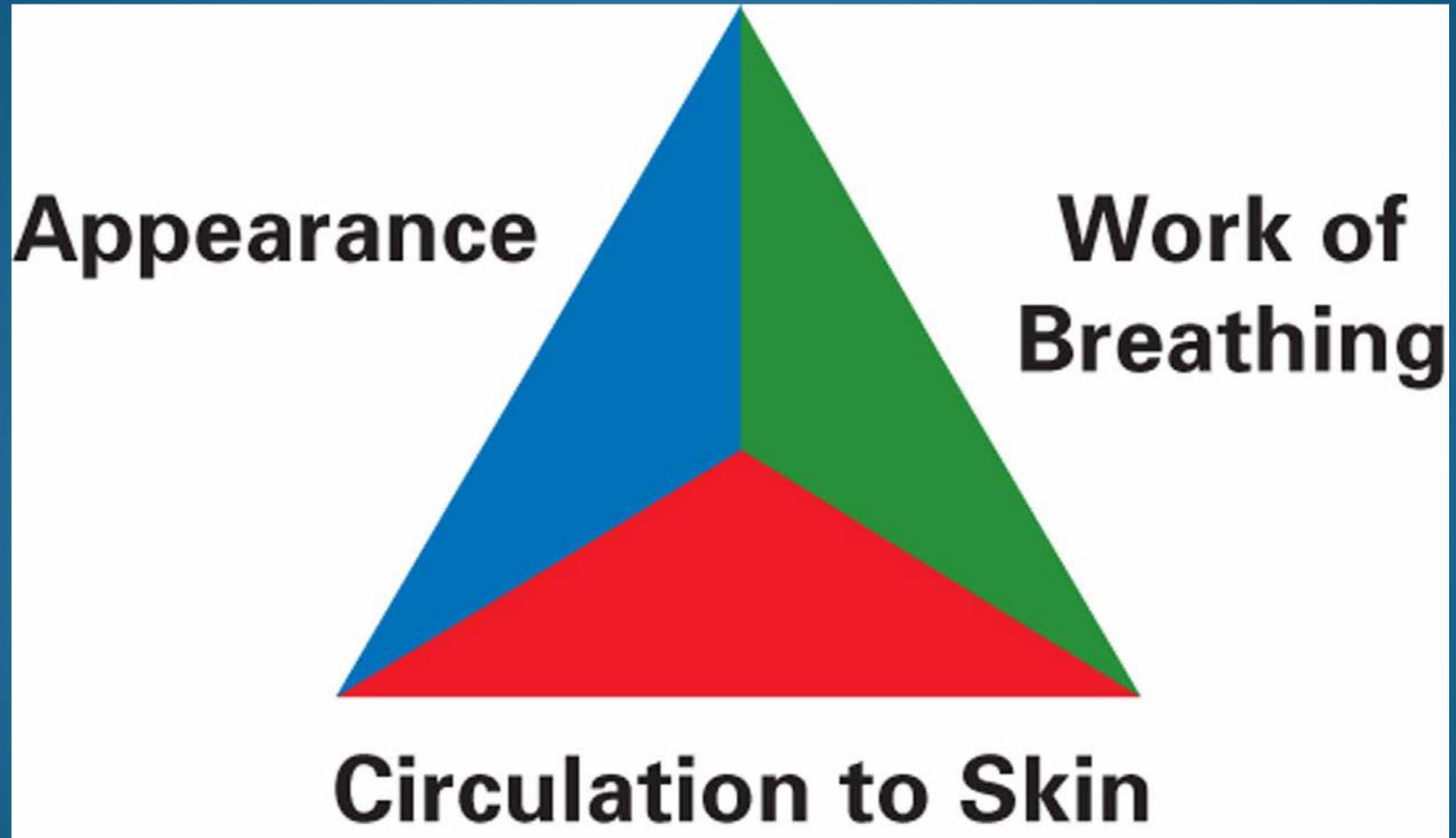
What is the biggest challenge an EMT has in order to deliver quality of service to patients that they can't



**How do we  
overcome fear?**

**ASSESSMENT**

# Pediatric Assessment Triangle



# “FROM THE DOORWAY”

- \* **Observe appearance:**
  - **Mental status**
  - **Body position/muscle tone**
- \* **Observe breathing effort.**
- \* **Observe circulation (skin color).**

**\* Assess and treat based on doorway assessment.**

**\* Provide interventions and assess for any further concerns.**

# SOME COMMON PEDIATRIC PROBLEMS ?

MEDICAL ?

TRAUMA ?

# PEDIATRIC TREATMENT CONSIDERATIONS ?

# In the end, what we really want as EMT's?



All our patients to have a good outcomes and to be happy with the service that we provided to them.

NOW THAT  
WASN'T SO  
BAD, WAS  
IT?