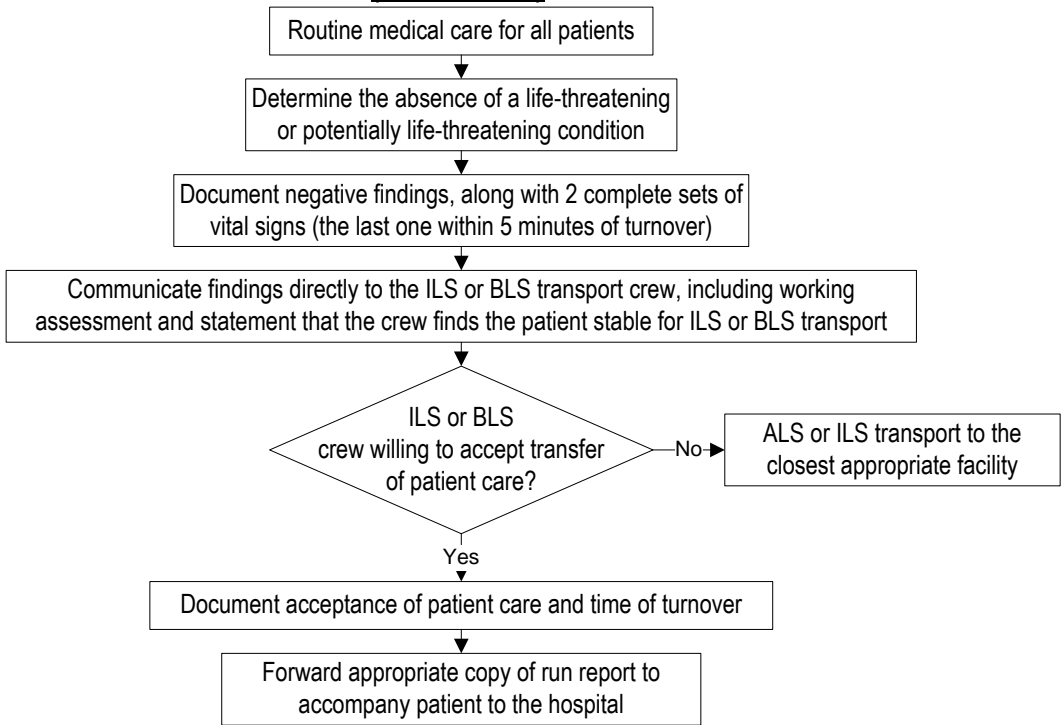


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Revision: 8

**MILWAUKEE COUNTY EMS  
STANDARD OF CARE  
TRANSFER OF CARE  
(TURNDOWN)**

Approved by: Ronald Pirrallo, MD, MHSA
Page 1 of 1



**NOTES:**

- The decision to turn the patient over for BLS or ILS transport *must be unanimous* among the paramedic or ILS team.
- Patients who may not be turned over for BLS transport include, but are not limited to:
  - Patients who meet the major/multiple trauma criteria;
  - Patients with a complaint that includes chest pain or difficulty breathing, have a cardiac history who are taking 2 or more cardiac medications or have had an invasive cardiac procedure within the past 6 weeks;
  - Adults complaining of difficulty breathing with a history of cardiac or respiratory disease and/or sustained respiratory rate <8>28 with signs/symptoms of respiratory distress (poor aeration, inability to speak in full sentences, retractions, accessory muscle use, etc.);
  - Tricyclic overdoses;
  - Patients with abnormal vital signs and with associated symptoms;
  - Patients whose history or physical indicates a potentially life-threatening condition;
  - Patients with blood glucose levels >400 mg% and/or with signs/symptoms associated with diabetic ketoacidosis. \*\*\*BLS providers must request ALS for known blood sugar <70 mg/dl. ILS may treat blood sugar <70mg/dl.\*\*\*
  - Any patient in the care of a medical professional who requests ALS transport;
  - Any patient assessed by a BLS unit who is unwilling to accept responsibility for transport;
  - Any patient in which EMT-Basic advanced skills were initiated; these patients require ALS transport:
    - Administration of albuterol **without** complete relief of symptoms (examples: wheezing, dyspnea)
    - Administration of aspirin
    - Administration of epinephrine **without** complete relief of symptoms (examples: wheezing, dyspnea, hypotension)
    - Assistance of self-administration of nitroglycerin
    - Administration of dextrose **without** complete relief of symptoms (example: altered level of consciousness after second dose of dextrose)
  - Any patient experiencing complications of pregnancy or childbirth.
  - Any infant with a reported incident of an Apparent Life Threatening Event (ALTE), regardless of the infant's current status.