### History
- Age
- Past medical history
- Medications
- Onset of pain/injury
- Trauma with “knocked out” tooth
- Location of tooth
- Whole vs. partial tooth injury

### Signs and Symptoms
- Bleeding
- Pain
- Fever
- Swelling
- Tooth missing or fractured

### Differential
- Tooth decay
- Infection
- Fracture
- Avulsion
- Abscess
- Facial cellulitis
- Impacted tooth (wisdom)
- TMJ Syndrome
- Myocardial infarction

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#### E: Control bleeding with direct pressure
- Fashion gauze into a small square and place into socket with patient closing teeth to exert pressure
- For avulsed tooth, place tooth in dairy milk or normal saline
- May rinse gross contamination
- Do not rub or scrub tooth

#### P: Cardiac monitor
- Consider, IV
- If dental or jaw pain or suspicious for cardiac
- Perform 12-Lead ECG

For pain consider, Fentanyl

Notify receiving facility.
Consider Base Hospital for medical direction

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### Pearls
- Significant soft tissue swelling to the face or oral cavity can represent a cellulitis or abscess.
- Scene and transport times should be minimized in complete tooth avulsions. Reimplantation is possible within 4 hours if the tooth is properly cared for.
- Occasionally, cardiac chest pain can radiate to the jaw.
- All pain associated with teeth should be associated with a tooth which is tender to tapping or touch, or sensitivity to hot or cold.