Pearls
- Pediatric systolic hypotension is defined as:
  - Neonate: < 60mmHg or weak pulses
  - Infant: < 70mmHg or weak pulses
  - 1-10 years: < 70mmHg + (age in years x2)
  - Over 10 years: < 90mmHg

History
- Volume loss (vomiting, diarrhea or blood)
- Infection (e.g., UTI, pneumonia, etc.)
- Poor oral intake
- Allergic reaction
- Access to medications (e.g., diuretics, beta blockers)
- History of congenital heart defects

Signs and Symptoms
- Pale, cool skin
- Mottling
- Tachycardia
- Weak, rapid pulse
- Delayed capillary refill
- Wounds/bruising/active bleeding
- Shortness of breath

Differential
- Shock (neurogenic vs. hemorrhagic vs. obstructive (tension pneumothorax))
- Sepsis
- Medication
- Hypovolemia
- Anaphylaxis
- Vasovagal event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>Blood glucose analysis</th>
<th>Hypoglycemia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Cardiac monitor</td>
<td>Hyperglycemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider</td>
<td>12-Lead ECG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blood pressure normal?
- Yes: Notify receiving facility. Consider Base Hospital for medical direction
- No: Consider hypovolemic (dehydration or GI bleed), cardiogenic, distributive (sepsis or anaphylaxis), and obstructive (PE, cardiac tamponade or tension pneumothorax) shock

Field Procedure
- Traumatic Injury
- Overdose/Poisoning/Ingestion
- Shock
- Tension Pneumothorax

Effective April 2022