

Respiratory Distress/CHF/Pulmonary Edema

For congestive heart failure exacerbation

History

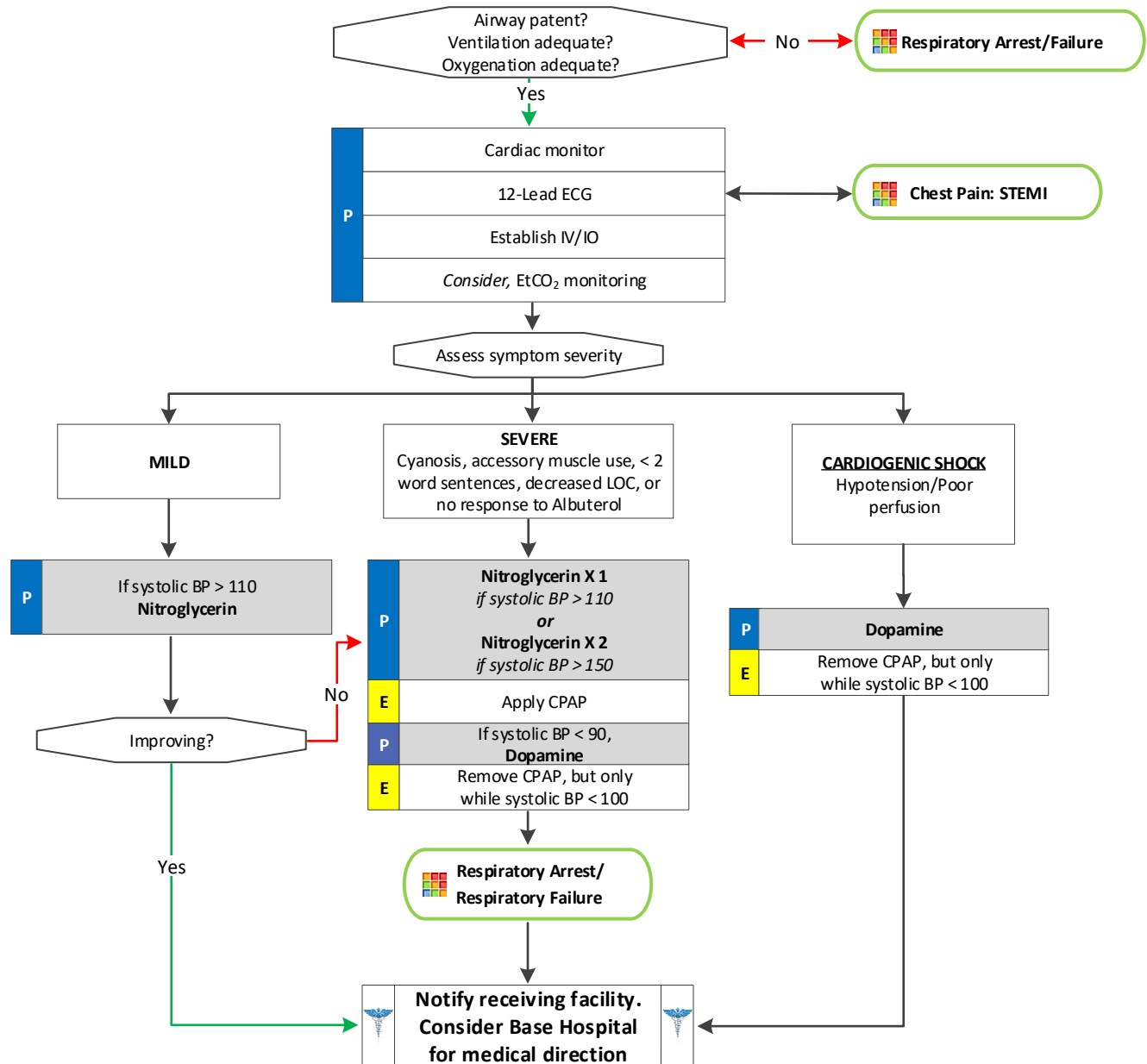
- Congestive heart failure
- Past medical history
- Medications (e.g., Digoxin, Lasix, erectile dysfunction medications)
- Cardiac history including past MI

Signs and Symptoms

- Hypotension/shock
- Bilateral rales/crackles
- Anxiety
- Orthopnea
- Jugular vein distention
- Pink, frothy sputum
- Peripheral edema
- Diaphoresis
- Chest pain
- Hypertensive
- Wheezing

Differential

- Myocardial infarction
- Congestive heart failure
- Asthma
- Anaphylaxis
- Aspiration
- COPD
- Pleural effusion
- Pneumonia
- Pulmonary embolus
- Pericardial tamponade
- Toxic exposure



Adult Respiratory Distress Treatment Protocols

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Pearls

- Opioids have NOT been shown to improve the outcomes of EMS patients with pulmonary edema. Even though this has historically been a mainstay of EMS treatment, it is no longer recommended.
- Avoid Nitroglycerin in any patient who has used Erectile Dysfunction Medications Viagra/Revatio (Sildenafil) or Levitra (Vardenafil) in the past 24 hours or Cialis (Tadalafil) in the past 36 hours due to potential for severe hypotension.
- Carefully monitor the patient's level of consciousness, chest pain, and respiratory status with the above interventions.
- Consider MI in all of these patients.
- A trial of Albuterol can be considered in the undifferentiated patient.

