

Spinal Motion Restriction Worksheet

1. Studies do not	support the use of "Spinal Motion Restriction".
=	from "backboarding" includes:
• A1	rway
• _	aspiration
•	intracranial pressure
• Pro	essure
•	pain
• Pa	tient or resistance
• Mi	following constitutes the need for spinal motion restriction. dline bony spinal on exam.
	gh energy mechanism plus any ONE or more of the following:
• H1	LOC.
	o Drug or Alcohol
	o Inability to (including language barrier)
	o Presence of a distracting
	o Patients less than years of age.
•	tion Restriction procedure: patient in the
• If the patie	ent is ambulatory on scene, or if the patient can safely self-extricate:
0	to the EMS stretcher.

tolerated. If the patient is not ambulatory or if extrication is required: O Use a	o Tran	isport the patient in a po	osition of	if the supine position i	III IIOt
o Use a	toler	rated.			
patient to the EMS stretcher. If possible	If the patien	t is not ambulatory or	if extrication is required:		
once the patient is on the EMS stretcher. The head may be supported with to prevent rotation of the patient's head. Make sure to pad elderly patients appropriately. Especially those with a noted Secure the patient with if the supine cannot be tolerated. Be sure to have enough or to ensure the patient is secured to the EMS stretcher. ients who do not require spinal motion restriction MUST have ALL the following: Glasgow coma score of No spine or anatomic	o Use	a		as neede	d to move th
	patie	ent to the EMS stretcher	:		
The head may be supported with	o If po	ossible			
			once the pa	atient is on the EMS stretche	r.
O Make sure to pad elderly patients appropriately. Especially those with a noted	The head m	ay be supported with			
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or a position of if the supine cannot be tolerated. Be sure to have enough or to ensure the patient is secured to the EMS stretcher. ients who do not require spinal motion restriction MUST have ALL the following: Glasgow coma score of No spine or anatomic No acute		·			
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Solve to the second score of No spine or anatomic No acute					
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No spine or anatomic No acute	or a positio	n of	_ if the supine cannot be	tolerated. Be sure to have	enough or
No acute	or a position	n of	_ if the supine cannot be to ensure the	tolerated. Be sure to have patient is secured to the EM	enough or
	or a position	n ofnot require spinal motion ma score of	if the supine cannot be to ensure the to ensure the on restriction MUST have A	tolerated. Be sure to have e patient is secured to the EMALL the following:	enough or
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	ents who do not glasgow co No spine No acute	n ofnot require spinal motio	if the supine cannot be to ensure the on restriction MUST have or anatomic	tolerated. Be sure to have e patient is secured to the EMALL the following:	enough or

6.	If the patient has a negative spinal assessment:			
	• Place an C-c	collar on patients v	who are	years of age or
	older. (because of a higher incidence of hidder	n injury.)		
	Transport in a			<u>_</u> .
7.	NOTES			
	No patient shall be transported on a rigid extricati	on device unless i	removing the patient fr	om the device
	interferes with treatments	or interventions.	The patient may need	to remain on a
	backboard for			
	Patients may be transported on	boards or	stretchers	if available.
	• Upon arrival at the receiving hospital, the patient		be transferred to the	hospital
	gurney via a sliding board.			
	• C-collars may be removed if they interfere with _		, or	if it is causing
	the patient	.		
	• Examples of a painful distracting injury includes		_/1	ong bone
	fractures.			