

**PILOT PROGRAM
PELVIC STABILIZATION BINDER DEVICE FOR
SUSPECTED PELVIC FRACTURE PROCEDURE**

N3. PELVIC STABILIZATION BINDER DEVICE

All levels of EMS providers if appropriately trained in the device

1. INDICATIONS

All of the following blunt trauma patients with physical findings indicative of pelvic fracture should have an application of a Pelvic Stabilization Binder Device.

- a) Evidence of pelvic instability on examination of the pelvis
- b) Patients complaining of pelvic pain on examination of the pelvis
- c) Pain on iliac compression
- d) Pain on compression of the pubic symphysis
- e) Blood at the urethral meatus
- f) Vaginal bleeding
- g) Perineal or scrotal hematoma
- h) All blunt trauma patients with an unreliable physical exam and significant mechanism of injury may be considered for application of a Pelvic Stabilization Binder Device.



PREGNANCY IS NOT A CONTRAINDICATION TO THE APPLICATION OF THE PELVIC STABILIZATION BINDER DEVICE WHEN INDICATED.

2. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Children who have not reached their 15th birthday

3. PROCEDURE

- a) Assess for pelvic instability.
In order to not increase bleeding, only one exam should be performed to evaluate for pelvic fracture. Multiple exams will disrupt clot formation.
- b) Identify the greater trochanter of each femur.
The greater trochanter is the bony prominence of the lateral upper thigh.
- c) The patient should be placed in a supine position prior to application of the pelvic stabilization binder device.
- d) Place pelvic binder around the patient, centered at the level of the greater trochanter.
- e) It may be advisable to place the binder on the backboard prior to placing the patient onto the backboard so that it is already prepared for placement.
- f) Ensure patient has been undressed and provides adequate exposure.
- g) Tighten the binder as directed by the manufacturer's instructions for the specific stabilization binder.
- h) Once pelvic stabilization binder device is applied, do not remove until directed to do so by physician.

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4. PRECAUTIONS

- a) Incorrectly placing the pelvic stabilization binder device at the level of the iliac wing could cause harm by widening the pelvic fracture.
Assessment after application of the pelvic stabilization binder device
- b) Continue with patient care
- c) EMS providers should also assess distal pulses before and after the application of the pelvic stabilization binder device.
- d) For EMS units with long transport times and with patients requiring large volumes of fluid resuscitation, the patient will need to be periodically monitored to make sure that the device is not becoming too tight due to expansion of the pelvic area from accumulation of fluids that have third spaced to the pelvic area.
- e) If providers feel the device is becoming too tight it should be slowly loosened and then reapplied.