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Date	January, 2019
Purpose	To ensure a consistent procedural approach to determining perfusion status.
Scope	Applies to Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) clinical staff.
Health care setting	Pre-hospital assessment and treatment.
Population	Applies to all ages unless specifically mentioned.
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Perfusion status

January, 2019

Perfusion is the ability of the cardiovascular system to supply the body Early vital signs assessment is crucial within the systematic tissues with an adequate blood supply to meet their functional demands. approach to patient care, which considers perfusion as a time critical determinant of management. With inadequate systemic perfusion there is usually an initial loss of blood flow and pressure to less crucial organs (e.g. skin and gastro intestinal system) in order to maintain flow to more vital organs (e.g. brain and heart). • All patients who raise a suspicion of haemodynamic compromise, Conscious either clinically, in history, or by state mechanism of injury • Nil in this setting Blood Skin pressure • Nil in this setting Pulse rate

ADULT – Perfusion Status Assessment

	Skin	Pulse	BP	Consciousness
Adequate perfusion	Warm, pink, dry	60 – 100 bpm	> 100 mmHg systolic	Alert and orientated in time and place
Borderline perfusion	Cool, pale, clammy	50 – 100 bpm	80 – 100 mmHg systolic	Alert and orientated in time and place
Inadequate perfusion	Cool, pale, clammy	< 50 bpm or > 120 bpm	60 – 80 mmHg systolic	Either alert or altered in their orientation to time and place
Grossly inadequate perfusion	Cool, pale, clammy	< 50 bpm or > 120 bpm	< 60 mmHg systolic or unrecordable	Altered state of consciousness or unconscious
No perfusion	Cool, pale, clammy	Absence of palpable pulses	Unrecordable	Unconscious

PAEDIATRIC – Perfusion Status Assessment

	Skin	Pulse	вр	Consciousness
Adequate perfusion	Warm, pink, dry	80 – 160 bpm	> 70 mmHg systolic	Alert and interacting normally for age
Borderline perfusion	Cool, pale, clammy	50 – 180 bpm	50 – 70 mmHg systolic	Alert and interacting normally for age
Inadequate perfusion	Cool, pale, clammy	< 75 bpm or > 130 bpm	40 – 50 mmHg systolic	Alert and interacting normally for age
Grossly inadequate perfusion	Cool, pale, clammy	< 50 bpm or > 140 bpm	< 40 mmHg systolic or unrecordable	Altered state of consciousness or unconscious
No perfusion	Cool, pale, clammy	Absence of palpable pulses	Unrecordable	Unconscious