



中華民國100年4月19日創刊
出版者：臺中市政府消防局
發行人：曾進財
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TCGPN：1002205009

42 大臺中消防 Taichung City Fire Quarterly

到院前 COVID-19 緊急醫療救護操作指引

Guidelines of emergency medical rescue operations for COVID-19 before arriving hospital

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壹、前言 1.Introduction

COVID-19疫情再度侵襲臺灣，中央流行疫情指揮中心於110年5月11日表示，因應國內出現感染源不明之本土病例導致社區感染風險增加，為防範社區感染...

貳、本局因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎防疫部署措施

2. Epidemic Prevention Deployment for severe and special infectious pneumonia in Fire Bureau of Taichung City Government

一、動防護裝備 2.1 The protecting equipment for attending personnel

依據消防署委託「台灣緊急救護醫療指導醫師學會」執行「109年到院前緊急救護COVID-19感染管制及相關應變措施委託評估案」，載運COVID-19疑似或確診病患之個人防護裝備建議如下：

- (一) 佩戴N95或相當等級(含)以上口罩，且在每次使用前須執行密合度檢點(fit check)。
2.1.1 Wear N95 or a mask of equivalent level and above, and perform fit check before each use.
(二) 穿著連身防護衣或拋棄式防水隔離衣。
2.1.2 Wear one-piece protective clothing or disposable waterproof isolation clothing.
(三) 需戴2層大小合適的拋棄式外科手套(第二層建議連長手套)。
2.1.3 Two layers of disposable surgical gloves of appropriate size are required (the second layer is recommended to be long gloves).
(四) 主手應在接觸病人前戴上全罩式面罩；副手(駕駛)得視現場狀況，決定是否戴上全罩式面罩。
2.1.4 The main operator should wear a full-face mask before touching the patient; the assistant (driver) can decide whether to wear a full-face mask or not depending on the situation.
(五) 建議配置全身鏡供出動人員檢視穿戴是否確實，裝備是否有破損或空隙或旁人協助檢視確實。
2.1.5 It is recommended to set up a full-length mirror for attending personnel to check whether the wear is correct, whether the equipment is damaged or gaps exist, or others can assist in checking whether it is correct.
(六) 救護人員若必須執行如BVM人工呼吸、進階呼吸道置入(如iGel)、抽吸的處置等會引發飛沫微粒(aerosol)產生的處置時，建議穿戴高效過濾口罩(N95或相當等級(含)以上口罩)、戴手套、防水隔離衣及護目裝備(全面罩或護目鏡)，且最好在換氣良好的場所執行，並於進階呼吸道與袋瓣罩雙球球接上HEPA(高效能過濾器)。
2.1.6 If ambulance personnel must perform treatments like BVM artificial respiration, advanced airway insertion (such as iGel), and suction that will cause the generation of aerosol, it is recommended to wear high-efficiency filter masks (N95 or a mask of equivalent level and above), gloves, waterproof isolation clothing and eye protection equipment (full face mask or goggles), and it is best to perform in a well-ventilated place, and connect HEPA(High-Efficiency Particulate Air) to advanced respiratory tract and Bag Valve Mask.
(七) 在穿脫個人防護裝備前後，請務必執行手部衛生。
2.1.7 Be sure to perform hand hygiene before and after putting on and taking off personal protective equipment.

二、風險評估 2.2 Risk evaluation

疫情期間，救災救護指揮中心派遣防疫專責分隊或一般分隊前往時，若為OHCA應先執行DACPR外，派遣員在接獲報案後開始蒐集COVID-19所有可能之感染風險，同時進行TOCC的查詢與詢問，將所有資訊提供前往救護單位，也將所有傷病患區分為「高風險」、「低風險」以作為救護派遣與出動防護的依據，可參考備註1(臺中市政府消防局派遣嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎病人轉/運送勤務考量原則)。

上述TOCC的查詢與詢問內容包括：The above-mentioned TOCC include:

- (一) 傷病患最近14天內是否從國外回來，可結合健保資訊網，查詢相關旅遊史，CDC公告足跡熱區旅遊史。
2.2.1 Whether the patient has returned from abroad within the last 14 days, check related travel history, CDC announcement footprints and hot areas travel history combined with the health insurance information network.
(二) 傷病患是否有高風險接觸史，自己、家人、朋友是否正在居家隔離、居家檢疫、自主健康管理，CDC公告特定接觸史。
2.2.2 Whether the patient have a history of high-risk exposure, whether themselves, their family members, and friends are in home isolation, home quarantine, independent health management, and the specific exposure history announced by CDC.
(三) 傷病患發燒超過38度或出現疑似感染症狀(如呼吸道症狀、嗅覺、味覺異常、不明原因腹瀉)，詢問職業別。
2.2.3 Ask about the occupation if patient with a fever of over 38 degrees or have symptoms of suspected infection (such as respiratory symptoms, abnormal smell and taste, or unexplained diarrhea).
(四) 周遭人員最近是否出現類似症狀或群聚史。
2.2.4 Whether people nearby have recently experienced similar symptoms or a history of clustering.

(五) COVID-19感染高風險之傷病患：2.2.5 Patients at high risk of COVID-19 infection:

- 1、有零星本土個案或群聚事件：中央疫情指揮中心防疫層級二級、最近14天(含)內有疫區之國外旅遊史、高風險接觸史及發燒或出現疑似感染症狀，且有列任一項：高風險職業別、疾管署公告之特定接觸史、周遭人員最近出現類似症狀、有疾管署公告之群聚、TOCC病史不明確者。
2.2.5.1 There are sparse local cases or cluster incidents: Level two epidemic prevention level of the Central Epidemic Command Center, history of foreign travel to the epidemic area within the last 14 days, history of high-risk contact, and fever or symptoms of suspected infection with any of the following: High-risk occupations, specific contact history announced by the CDC, people around experienced similar symptoms recently, clusters announced by the CDC, and unclear TOCC medical history.
2、已發生社區感染：中央疫情指揮中心防疫層級三級(含)以上、有發燒或出現疑似感染症狀(如呼吸道症狀、嗅覺或味覺異常、不明原因腹瀉)、有其他TOCC者(旅遊史、職業史、接觸史、群聚史)、TOCC病史不明確者、OHCA患者(OHCA案件因有急迫性，難以在派遣端判斷感染風險，可考慮視為高風險患者)。
2.2.5.2 Community infections have occurred: Level three and above epidemic prevention level of the Central Epidemic Command Center, fever or symptoms of suspected infection (such as respiratory symptoms, abnormal smell or taste, unexplained diarrhea), and other TOCC (travel history, occupation history, contact history, cluster history), unclear TOCC history patients, OHCA patients (OHCA cases are urgent, so it is difficult to determine the risk of infection on the dispatch side, and can be considered as high-risk patients).

三、出動注意事項 2.3 Guidelines for attending personnel

由本局防疫專責分隊或一般分隊處理此類個案，必要時應先使用膠帶將救護車駕駛艙與醫療艙密封隔離，取消三人出動，不以救護志工或替代役男協助此類勤務，若防疫專責分隊之擴編即將超過半數分隊或影響一般緊急醫療救護量時，就應取消防疫專責隊設置，所有分隊均須整備參與疑似或確診病患之救護。

四、送醫及到院後注意事項 2.4 Guidelines for pre-hospital and post-hospital

- (一) 傷病患屬於危急個案(或到院前五級檢傷1-2級)，救護人員必須近身處置，評估時應以適當距離為主；若傷病患為非危急個案(到院前五級檢傷3-5級)，救護人員以坐在前車廂為原則，儘量減少與傷病患近距離接觸，不須常規測量血壓及血氧，也無需測量血糖及靜脈注射。
2.4.1 When the patients are critical cases (or the pre-hospital level five inspection level 1-2), and the ambulance personnel must handle them closely, the assessment should focus on keeping a proper distance. If the patients are non-critical cases (pre-hospital level five inspection level 3-5), ambulance personnel must stick to the principle of sitting in the front compartment to minimize close contact with the patient. It is not necessary to measure blood pressure and blood oxygen routinely, nor does it need to measure blood sugar and intravenous injection.
(二) 應打開後車廂之車窗並請傷病患配戴口罩，若有操作氧氣治療時，請在給氧器材外戴上口罩，避免傷病患咳嗽引發飛沫微粒散播至空氣中。
2.4.2 The windows of the compartment should be opened and the patient should wear a mask. If oxygen treatment is performed, please wear a mask outside the oxygen supply equipment to prevent the patient from spreading droplets into the air due to coughing.
(三) 應於抵達前通知收治醫療機構傷病患狀況，提醒採取適當的防護措施。
2.4.3 Inform the assigned hospitals of the patient's situation, and remind to take appropriate protective measures.
(四) 執行高風險案件，到院後救護紀錄表不必請傷病患及醫護人員簽名，可於返隊後卸除防護裝備後再填寫，避免染污。
2.4.4 It is not necessary to ask the patient and medical personnel to sign the ambulance record form after arriving in the hospital while performing high-risk cases. The form can be filled out after removing the protective equipment after returning to the team to avoid contamination.

五、救護人員健康監測與管理 2.5 Health monitoring and management of ambulance personnel

- (一) 曾在有適當防護下救護COVID-19確診病例的人員，於出動返隊後14日內應由單位列冊追蹤管理；若出現任何急性呼吸道症狀或癆候，應主動通報單位主管及緊急救護科，俾適時提供必要協助。
2.5.1 Ambulance personnel who have dealt with a confirmed case of COVID-19 under proper protection should be listed and managed by the unit within 14 days after returning to the team; if any acute respiratory symptoms occur, they should notify the unit supervisor and the emergency rescue department actively, for necessary assistance can be provided timely.
(二) 曾在無適當防護下救護COVID-19確診病例的人員，於出動該病例後14日內居家隔離，留在家中(或衛生局指定範圍內)，不外出，亦不得出境或出國；若有發燒和出現任何急性呼吸道症狀或癆候時，除應主動通報單位主管及緊急救護科外，並依指示接受所需之醫療協助。
2.5.2 Ambulance personnel who have dealt with a confirmed case of COVID-19 without proper protection should be isolated at home within 14 days after attendance, staying at home (or within the designated area of the Health Bureau), not going out or going abroad; if fever or any acute respiratory symptoms occur, besides notifying the unit supervisor and the emergency rescue department actively, medical assistance should be taken according to the instruction.

六、救護車輛清洗及消毒 2.6 Ambulance cleaning and sanitization

- (一) 傷病患下車後，應於戶外且非人員出入頻繁區域執行救護車內消毒工作。
2.6.1 The ambulance should be cleaned and sanitized at outdoor and avoid frequent personnel entry and exit areas after the patient get off.
(二) 在消毒前應先打開艙門及艙窗，讓艙內空氣流通，艙內消毒完成後，艙體外部只需依一般程序清潔即可。
2.6.2 Open the door and window to let the air circulate in the cabin before cleaning and sanitization. After the cleaning and sanitization in the cabin is completed, the exterior of the cabin can be cleaned according to general procedures.
(三) 於進行消毒時，應佩戴N95等級(含)以上口罩、拋棄式手套及連身防護衣及護目裝備(全面罩)，並於卸除防護裝備後立即洗手。
2.6.3 Wear N95 or a mask of equivalent level and above, disposable gloves, one-piece protective clothing and eye protection equipment (full-face mask) while cleaning and sanitization, and wash hands immediately after taking off protective equipment.
(四) 廢棄物應丟至醫院污染性垃圾桶，可重複使用之防護裝備(如護目鏡、全罩式面罩、雨鞋)則在醫院進行初步消毒後，帶回分隊進行再次消毒。
2.6.4 Medical waste should be thrown into the hospital's contaminated trash can. Reusable protective equipment (such as goggles, full face masks, rain boots) will be initially cleaned up and sanitization in the hospital and then brought back to the team for another clean up and sanitization.
(五) 執行消毒工作時，應先以清潔劑或肥皂和清水清除髒污與有機物質，再使用拋棄式擦拭布及合適的消毒劑執行有效的環境消毒，若非使用拋棄式清潔用具於使用完畢後應消毒；另應注意避免採用會產生霧狀物、懸浮物與灰塵散播的方法清潔。
2.6.5 When performing cleaning and sanitization, first use detergent or soap and water to remove dirt and organic matter, and then use disposable wipes and suitable disinfectants to perform effective environmental cleaning. If non-disposable cleaning appliances were used while cleaning, then they should be cleaned up afterwards. In addition, avoid cleaning by methods that will produce mist, suspended matter and dust should be noticed.
(六) 執行救護車內消毒工作時，應使用合適的消毒劑，如1000ppm漂白水(以100c.c.漂白水加入5公升的自來水中，即1:50稀釋)，漂白水應新鮮泡製，於24小時內使用完畢。
2.6.6 When performing cleaning and sanitization in the ambulance, suitable disinfectant should be used, such as 1000ppm bleach (add 5 liters of tap water with 100c.c. bleach, that is, 1:50 dilution). The bleach should be freshly made, and use it within 24 hours.

參、結語 3.Conclusion

嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎疫情嚴峻，造成民眾生活許多不便，甚至北部地區已有消防隊傳出確診個案，影響社區公共安全，面對疫情唯有做好個人防護裝備，落實手部清潔消毒，疫苗盡早施打，每趟救護案件均詳實詢問TOCC，疫視視同作戰，以最高規格超前部署，才能維持消防救災救護能量，守護市民生命安全。

臺中市政府消防局派遣嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎病人轉/運送勤務考量原則







