Collapse/TLOC/Presyncope/syncope

Observations/NEWS on TRAK

Read patient alerts



Temperature

M Pulse

Blood pressure

Respiratory rate

Oxygen saturations (on air or O2 %)

Blood Glucose

AVPU

Pupil size

Erect & supine blood pressure

M Consider alcometer

Investigations

Discuss with senior staff; not all patients will require all investigations.

Consider:

- Admission bloods (as per order set): FBC, U&E, LFTs (if melena add G&S, Venous gas and Coag)
- Consider IV access
- · Venous blood gas
- ECG as per guidance

Post medical review, consider:

If BP low and associated abdominal pain – bedside USS (Unless normal calibre AAA in last 5 years)

If trauma or sudden onset - CT brain

Treatments

Consider:

Analgesia Antiemetic if required IV fluids

Red Flags

- Aortic chest pain: Sternum radiating to shoulder blade.
- Aortic abdominal pain: Central radiating to the back.
- · Palpitations followed by syncope
- New abnormal pulse: A bradycardia (less than 60/min in adults), a tachycardia (more than 100/min in adults) or an irregular rhythm.
- Purpura: A rash on any part of the body that is caused by small haemorrhages under the skin. A purpuric rash does not blanch (go white) when pressure is applied to it.
- Non-blanching rash: A rash that does not blanch when pressure is applied to it.
- Significant history of allergy: A known sensitivity with severe reaction (e.g. to nuts
 or bee sting) is significant.
- · Symptomatic arrhythmia: e.g. Heart block, bradycardia, atrial fibrillation
- No preceding warning

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Document: PPC's	Published Date: 07/08/2025	Review Date: 07/02/2026	Author: Dr G Pickering, H Godfrey, C Hughes		Lothian	INFOIC ON