INTRODUCTION
Suspension trauma, or orthostatic shock, has been reported to affect victims who are suspended within a body harness for a prolonged period of time (5 to 30 minutes).\textsuperscript{1,2} It presents with the development of a range of symptoms which may result in unconsciousness or death, and is thought to occur as a result of low blood pressure secondary to blood pooling in the legs, pelvis and abdomen of victims who are suspended and motionless.

RECOGNITION
The signs and symptoms of suspension trauma are the same to those of shock. Suspension trauma should be considered where the victim has been suspended by a harness for a prolonged period, and are exhibiting any of the following:\textsuperscript{3}

- faintness
- breathlessness
- sweating
- paleness
- nausea
- dizziness
- low blood pressure
- unconsciousness

MANAGEMENT
- Call for an ambulance (Dial Triple Zero - 000)
- If unconscious, manage as per ARC Basic Life Support flow chart (Guideline 8)
- Rest the conscious victim in a position of comfort, ideally lying down, and provide reassurance
- Loosen or remove harness
- Administer oxygen if available
- Look for and manage associated injuries in all victims, but particularly victims who may have fallen or been electrocuted.
- Monitor the signs of life at frequent intervals
Some agencies recommend that rescuers maintain victims in a sitting position and avoid lying them flat for 30 minutes. There is no evidence to support this practice as a treatment of suspension trauma and it may be harmful. Care of the airway takes precedence over any injury.

LEVEL OF EVIDENCE
Consensus Expert Opinion

CLASS OF RECOMMENDATION
Class A - Recommended

REFERENCE

FURTHER READING
ARC Guideline 3 Unconsciousness
ARC Guideline 4 Airway
ARC Guideline 8 Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
ARC Guideline 9.1.6 Management of Suspected Spinal Injury
ARC Guideline 9.2.3 Shock