

Rescue



LAST

- Locate
- Access
- Stabilize
- Transport





Access/Stabilize/Transport

- May be easy, subject may be able to walk out.
- May require lots of people for a litter carry out.
- May require technical rescue resources.
- Decisions to be made.
- The Golden Hour is a concern.

What is the first priority here?



Risk Management Process

- Situational Awareness
- Hazard Assessment
- Hazard Control
- Decision Point: Go or No go.
- Evaluation
 - Individual: experience, distractions, fatigue, attitude
 - Everyone: Changing Situation

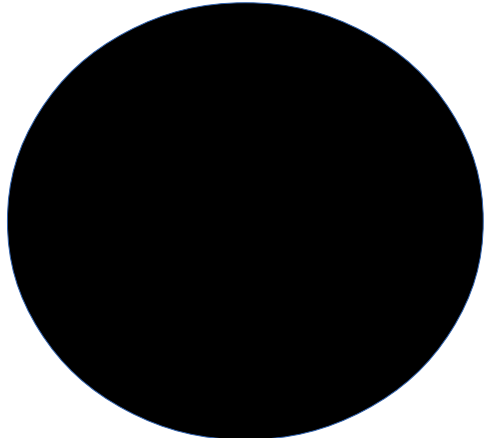
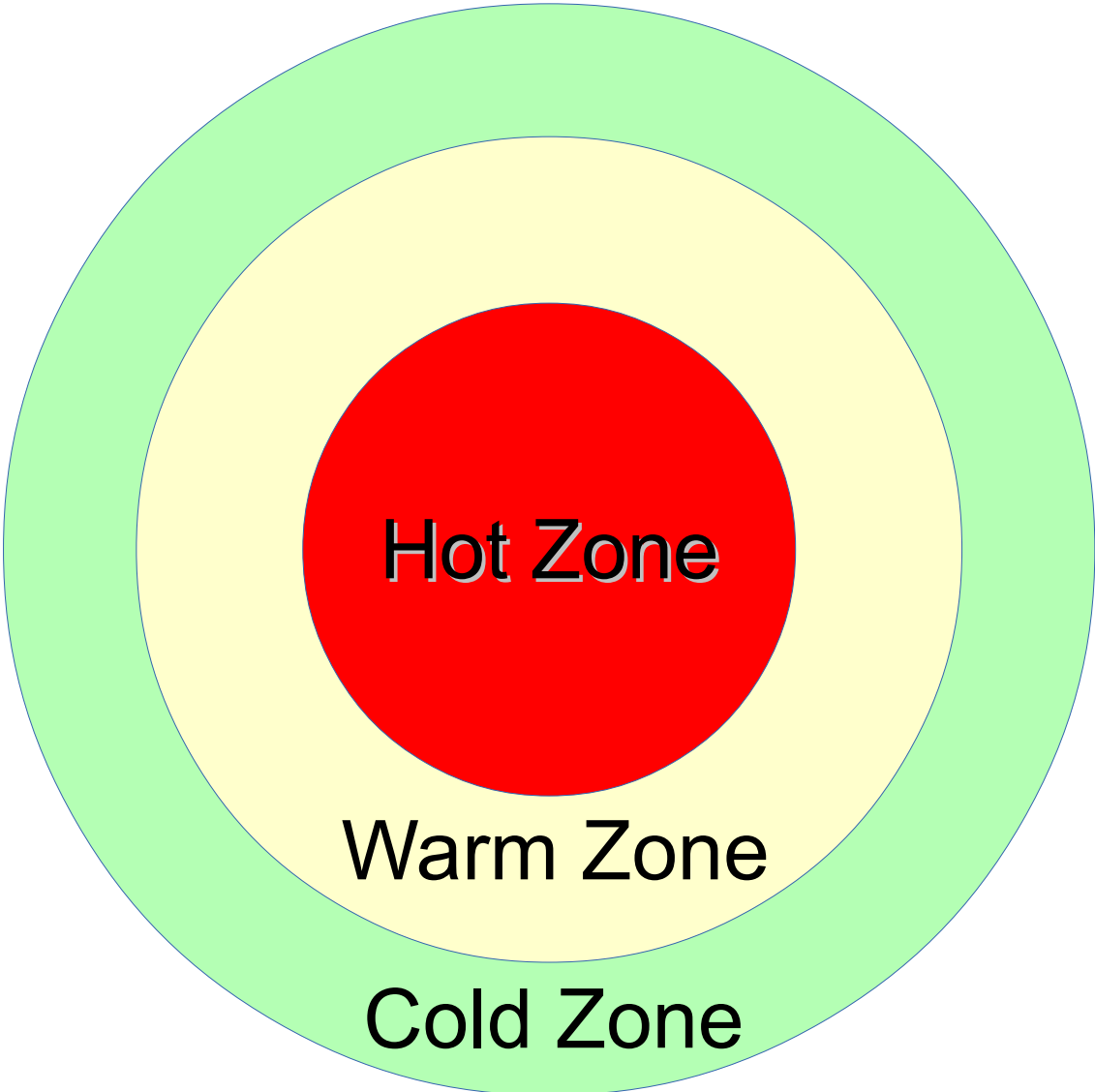


Talk it through

- Out loud
- GAR (Green/Amber/Red Risk Assessment)



Control Zones



Exclusion Zone
Nobody Enters

Risk Management Process

- Situational Awareness
- Hazard Assessment
- Hazard Control
- Decision Point: Go or No go.
- **Evaluate/Monitor**

- **Individual: experience, distractions, fatigue, attitude**
- **Everyone: Changing Situation**





Equipment seldom fails

- Most accidents in technical rescue operations are due to *human error*.
- Maintain situational awareness.

FAILURE

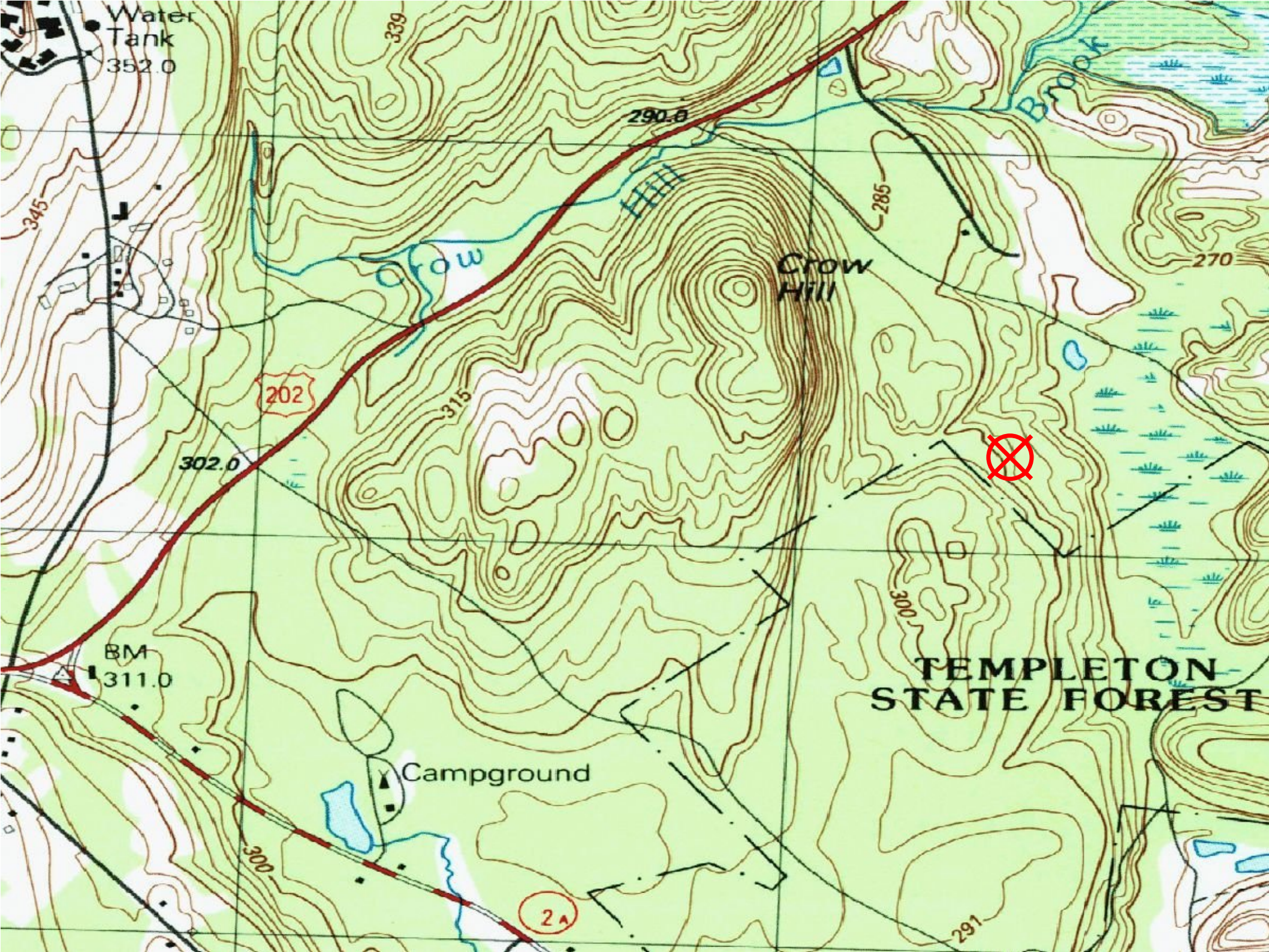
- F – Failure to understand the environment
- A – Additional medical implications not considered
- I – Inadequate rescue skills
- L – Lack of teamwork and experience
- U – Underestimating the logistical requirements
- R – Rescue versus recovery mode not considered
- E – Equipment not mastered

FAILURE

- F – Failure to understand the environment
- A – Additional medical implications not considered
- **I – Inadequate rescue skills**
- L – Lack of teamwork and **experience**
- U – Underestimating the logistical requirements
- R – Rescue versus recovery mode not considered
- **E – Equipment not mastered**

Additional Help Needed How is it going to get to you?





Water Tank
352.0

202

302.0

290.0

Crow Hill

TEMPLETON
STATE FOREST

Campground

BM
311.0

2A

291

345

339

315

285

270

300

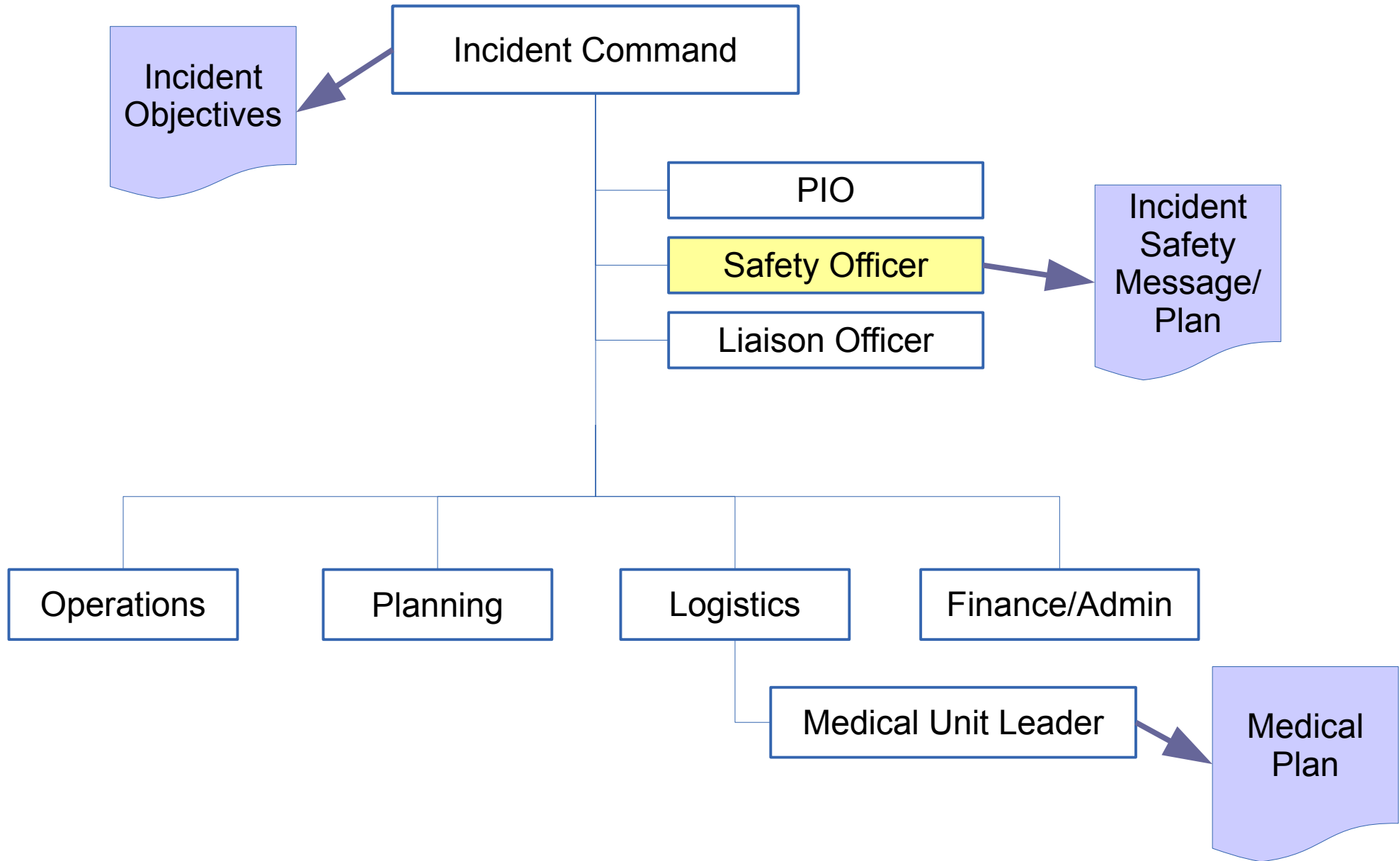
Establish a common set of signals

- Example: SUDOT whistle signals
 - One: Stop
 - Two: Up
 - Three: Down
 - Four: Off Rope
 - Long Blast: Trouble.
- Example: OATH whistle signals
 - one: OK
 - two: Advance
 - three: Take Up
 - four: Help

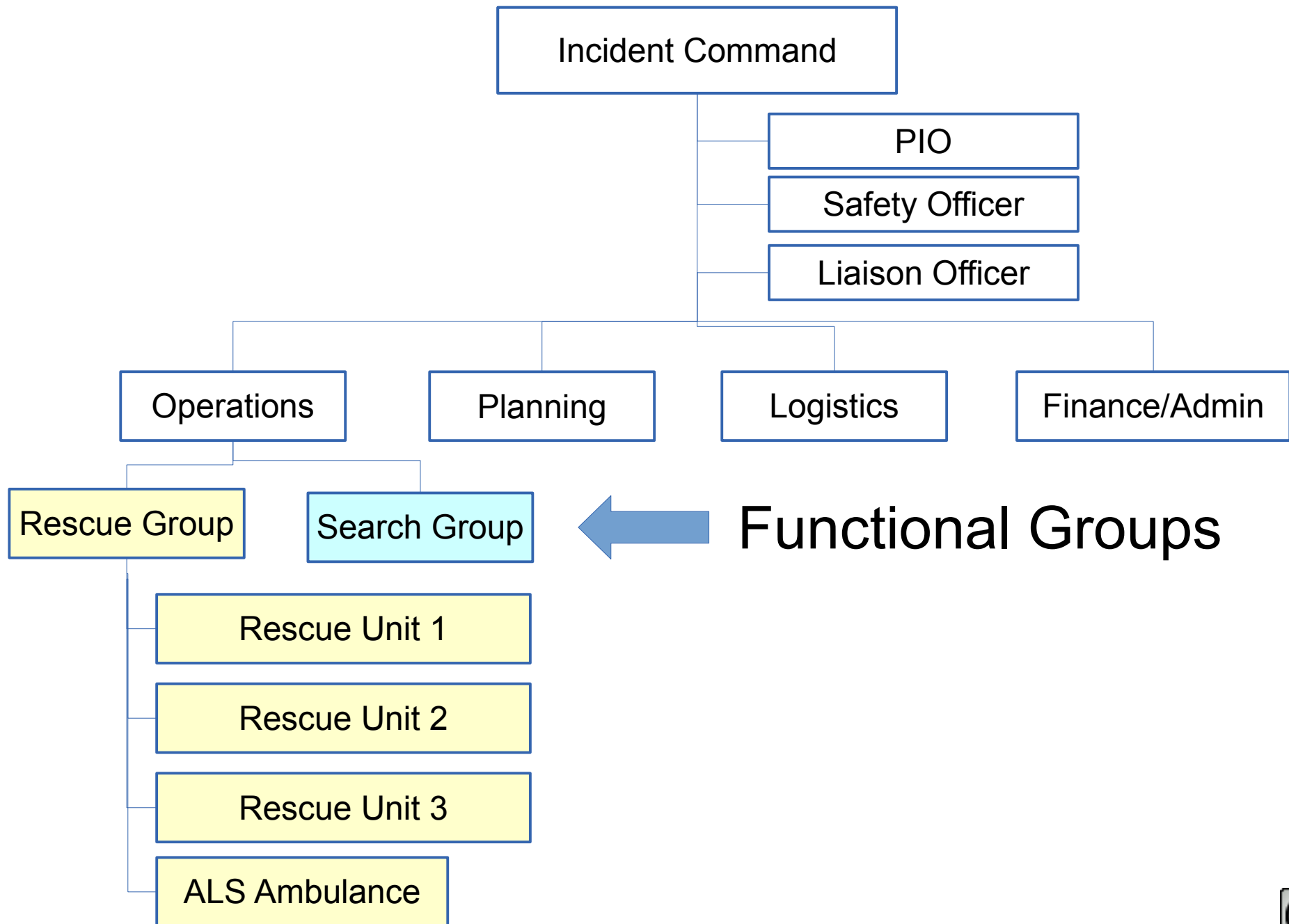
Communicate for Safety

- Be direct – don't worry about seeming rude.
 - *“Lieutenant – Get away from that edge.”*
- Communicate safety concerns by being direct
 - Address relevant person by name (or title)
 - Say: “I” (think/feel/believe)
 - Clear message
 - Demand a response: “What do you think?”
 - *“Nancy: I think that compartment has a low oxygen atmosphere. Responders need SCBA. Don't you agree?”*

Anyone can call **Stop** at any time



Possible ICS Organization



Stabilization

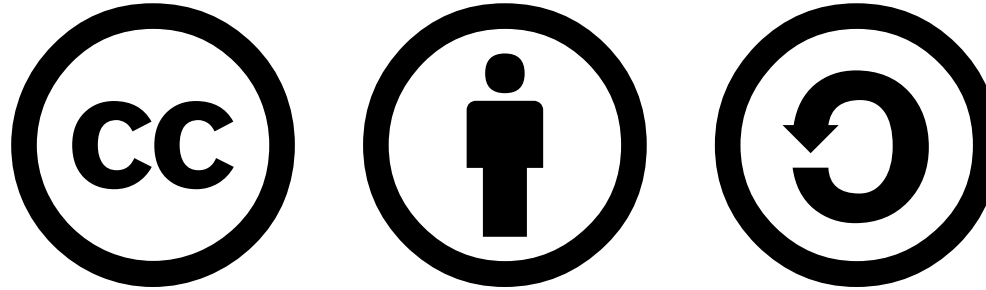
- Physical
- Medical
- Emotional

Approaching the Subject

- **Is the scene Safe?**
- Subject may have a catastrophic reaction
 - Particularly autistic and dementia
- Simplify the environment
 - Reduce noise, turn down radios, etc.
- Approach from the front
- Identify yourself
- Make eye contact
- Ask simple direct questions

Stabilization

- F – Failure to understand the environment
- **A – Additional medical implications not considered**
- I – Inadequate rescue skills
- L – Lack of teamwork and experience
- U – Underestimating the logistical requirements
- R – Rescue versus recovery mode not considered
- E – Equipment not mastered



This presentation Copyright © 2017 Paul J. Morris Some Rights Reserved.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. This material may be freely reproduced and used under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License.

This presentation includes images that have been made available under CC-BY and CC-BY-SA licenses, and material from the public domain. Attributions are noted on individual slides. These contributions to the commons are very gratefully acknowledged.