

DISASTER PLAN

AT

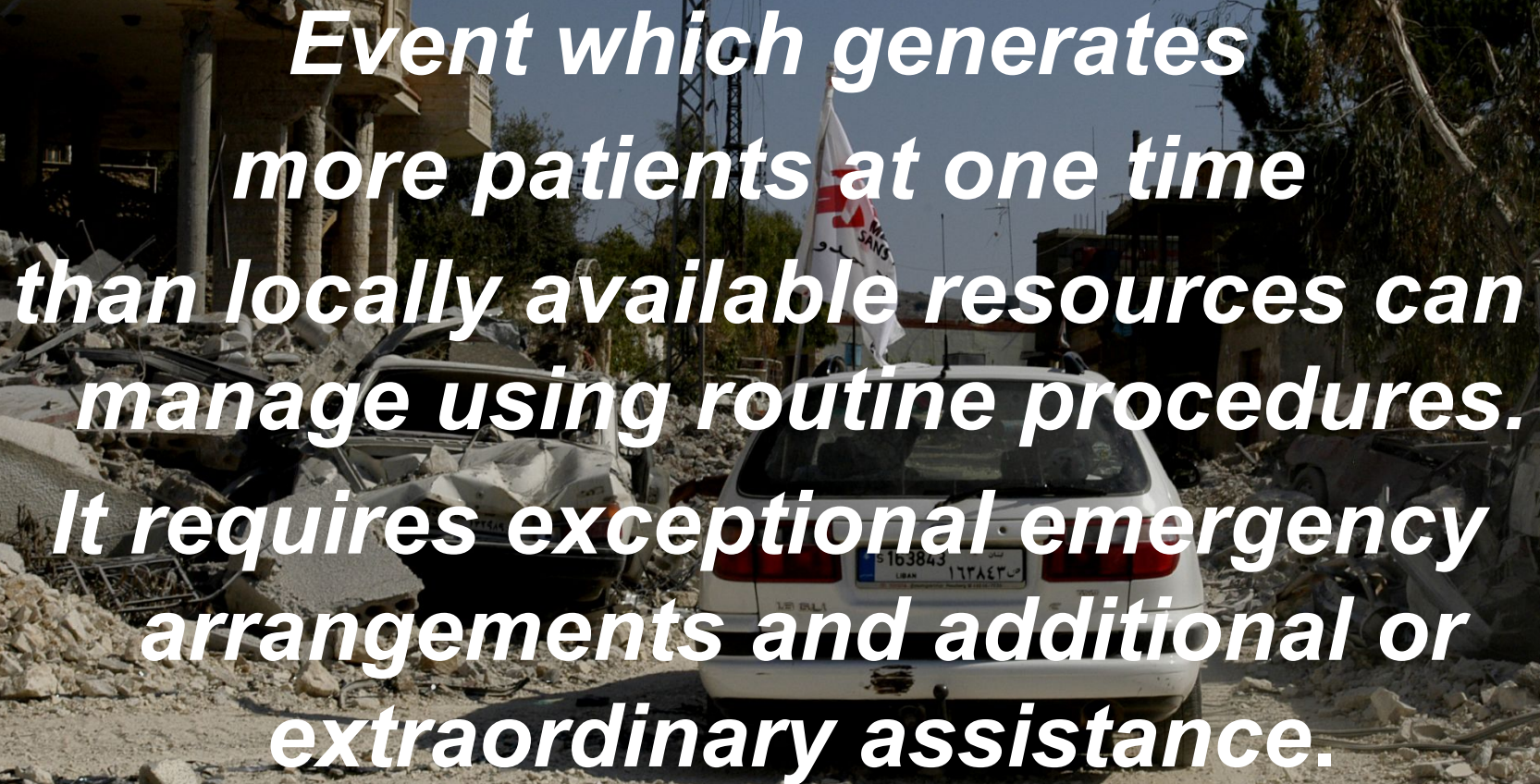
THE FIELD LEVEL

Martial Ledecq



DISASTER

Event which generates more patients at one time than locally available resources can manage using routine procedures. It requires exceptional emergency arrangements and additional or extraordinary assistance.

A photograph of a disaster scene. On the left, a multi-story building has been severely damaged, with its upper floors partially collapsed and debris scattered around. In the center, a white ambulance is parked on a dirt road, facing away from the camera. The ambulance has a Red Crescent flag on its roof and a license plate that reads 'LIBAN 163843'. To the right of the ambulance, there is a damaged car and a white truck. In the background, there are trees and a tall utility pole with several cross-arms. The sky is clear and blue.

Examples

Plane crash

Traffic accident

Flooding

Forest fire

Armed conflict

Civil war

Bomb attack

Earthquake



THE CHAIN OF CASUALTY CARE

The path followed by a casualty
from the point of injury
all the way
to specialized care
as his condition dictates:

THE CHAIN OF CASUALTY CARE

1. on the scene
2. collecting point
3. surgical hospital
4. specialized centre (including rehabilitation)
5. a transport system (e.g. ambulances) for evacuation from one level to another.
6. A coordination centre

Chain of casualty care at the field level

CHAIN OF CASUALTY CARE	On the scene	Collecting point
Who?	Friends & relatives The community First Aiders	First Aiders Health professionals Stretcher-bearers
Where?	At the front lines At the epicentre	Spontaneously chosen: A school A factory The shade of a tree
What?	Life-saving measures Extraction of the wounded	Collection of casualties Triage Complementary health care Stabilization Evacuation planning Ambulatory care



On the spot



Transportation



The collecting point

The collecting point



?



Transportation



The hospital

FIRST STEP

- Get an overview of the scene:
 - Security conditions
 - Potential number of patients
 - Severity of the injuries
- Initial report:
 - Location, type of incident, approx number of victims
 - Type of assistance required

2ND STEP: TRIAGE

- Definition

A process of **prioritizing patients** based on the severity of their condition to treat as many as possible when **resources are insufficient** for all to be treated immediately

CLASSIFICATION

Severe

Life-threatening condition, treatable and that can be stabilized by means of immediate and simple measures

Moderate

Major but non immediately life-threatening conditions where some delay is acceptable

Minor

Minor injuries requiring minimal care

Supportive

No hope of recovery

RED 10%

Priority 1 □ Good chance of survival if immediate surgical intervention

- * Thoracic trauma and respiratory distress**
- * Abdominal trauma and shock**
- * Open fracture with active bleeding**
- * Incomplete amputation, vascular damage with ischemia**
- * Burns 2nd - 3 degree 15 to 50% TBS**

RED 10%



YELLOW 30%

Priority 2 □ Surgical intervention required but non urgent

- * Stable abdominal trauma (open or blunt)**
- * War wound requiring debridement**
- * Maxillo-facial wound without respiratory trouble**
- * Open fracture without ischemia – without haemorrhage**
- * Spinal trauma with or without paralysis**

YELLOW 30%



GREEN 60%

No surgical intervention required

- * Superficial or minor wound
- * Burns < 15% TBS
- * Sprains,...
- * Psychological trauma

GREEN (60%)



GREEN (60%)



TRIAGE

1. Initial examination
2. Live-saving technique
3. Classification
4. Regular reassessment

What's your call

- Triage Assessment Exercise
- A plane has crashed at BEIRUT Airport. There are many casualties. A call has been made for an MCI alert.
- You are asked to assist with triage

What's your call?

- A 32 y/o man is found lying on the runway 10 m from the plane.
- R- 10/min
- P- Good distal pulse
- M- Groans to painful stimuli

What's your call?

- A 42 y/o female is bleeding quite a lot from a neck injury..
- R >30
- P- Radial pulse +
- M- Obeys commands

What's your call?

- A screaming woman is found in the grass at the side of the runway.
- R-28
- P- Good distal pulse
- M- Asks you to help her
- Has a partial amputation of the foot without active bleeding.

What's your call?

- An adult male lies inside the plane.
- R- none -apneic
- Remains apneic after lifting the chin

What's your call?

- An older man found sitting outside the plane .
- R: 28
- P: Good distal pulse
- M: Groggy but will slowly follow commands but won't get up and walk.

What's your call?

- An adult male lies on the ground
- R 20
- P Good distal pulse
- M Obeys commands but cries that he can't move his legs

What's your call?

- A young woman has a large head wound with brain matter showing
 - R absent
 - P absent
 - M unconscious

What's your call?

- An adult kneels at the side of the road, shaking his head. He says he's too dizzy to walk.
- R 20
- P CRT 2 sec
- M Obeys commands

What's your call?

- 30 y/o male with shrapnel in chest, short of breath, dusky and can't walk
- R 36
- P radial pulse present
- capillary refill < 2 sec
- M confused

What's your call?

- 28 y/o with foreign body protruding from thigh
- R 28
- P present
- M follow commands

Initial examination

- A.B.C.D.E.
 - Long lasting process
 - Supposed a broad experience
 - Inappropriate for multiple victims
- S.T.A.R.T.
 - Takes less than 30 seconds
 - Every rescuer can do it

S.T.A.R.T.

- Clear the walking wounded
 - Use verbal instructions
 - Direct them to the treatment areas for detailed assessment and treatment
 - Tag These as **MINOR**
- Now check **RPMs**

S.T.A.R.T.

■ Respiration's

- None?

Open the Airway

- Still None? —————▶ **DECEASED**

- Restored? —————▶ **IMMEDIATE**

- Present?

- Above 30 (or < 10) —————▶ **IMMEDIATE**

- Below 30



■ **CHECK PERFUSION**

S.T.A.R.T.

■ Perfusion

- Radial Pulse Absent
- Capillary Refill time > 2 secs

IMMEDIATE



- Radial Pulse Present
- Capillary Refill time < 2 secs

■ CHECK MENTAL STATUS

S.T.A.R.T.

- **Mental Status**

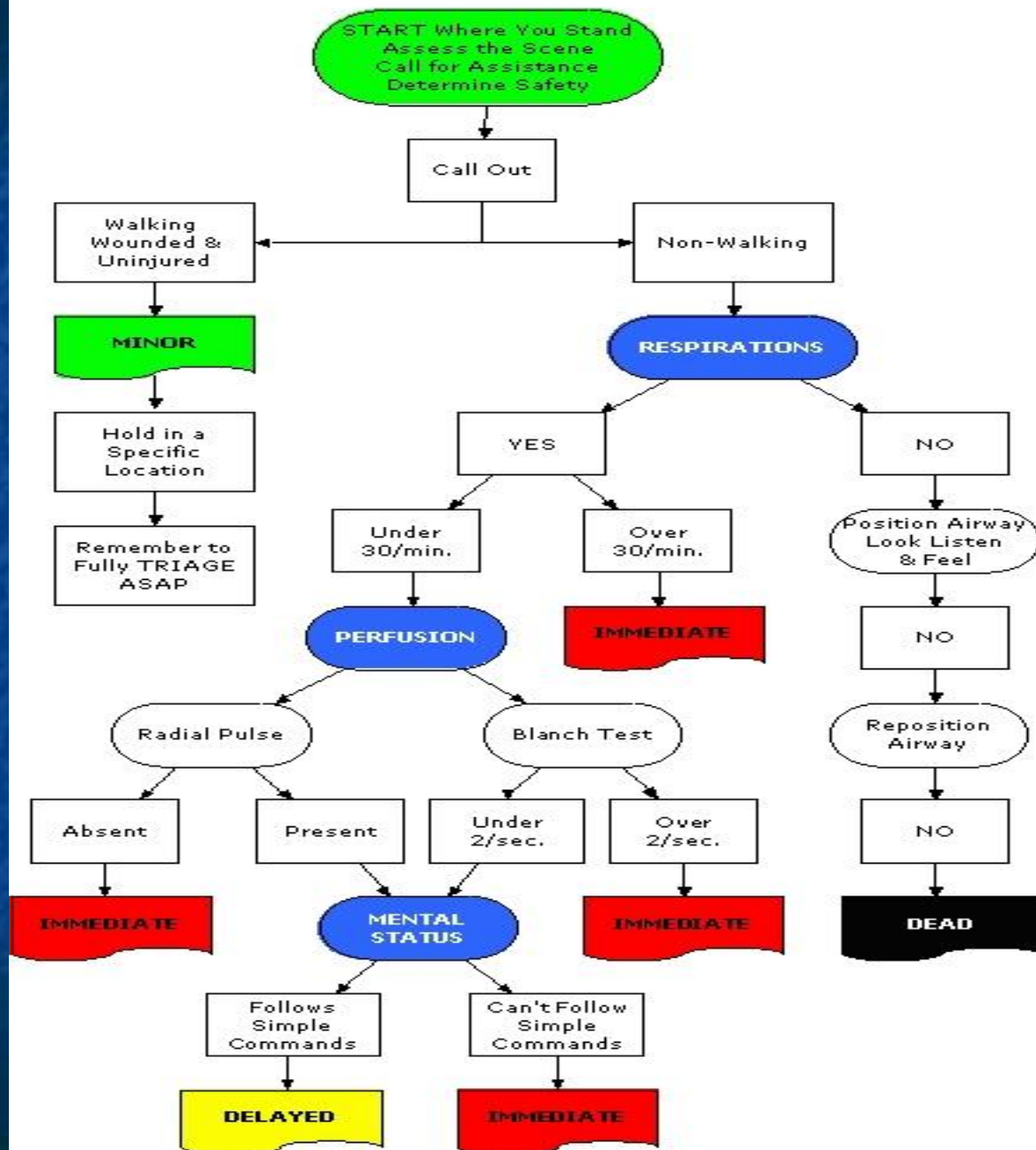
- **Can Not Follow Simple Commands**
(Unconscious or Altered LOC)

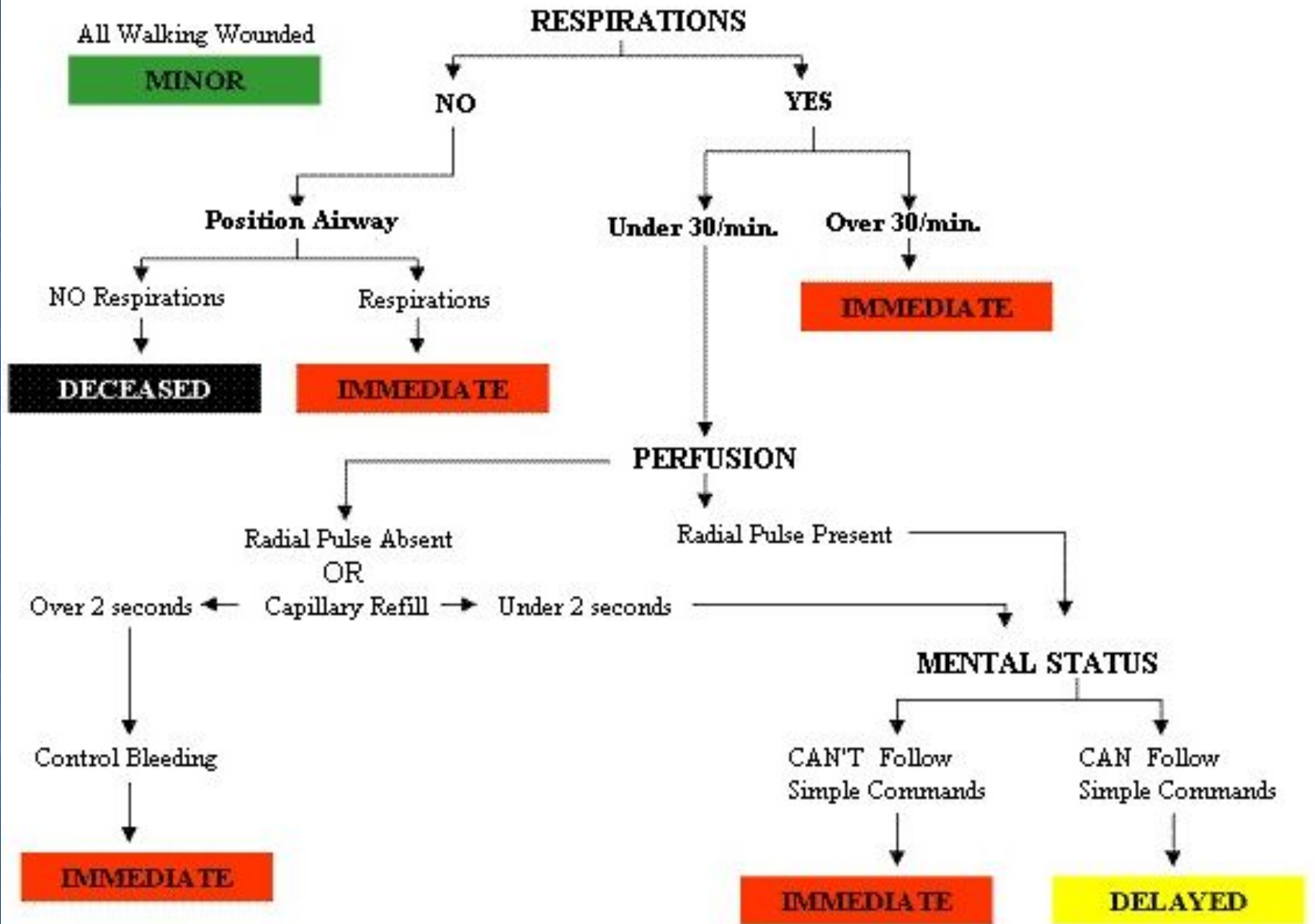
IMMEDIATE

- **Can Follow Simple Commands**

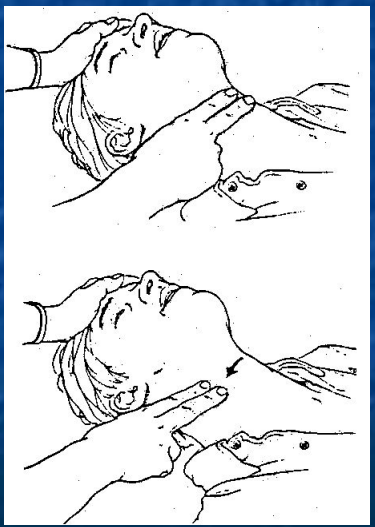
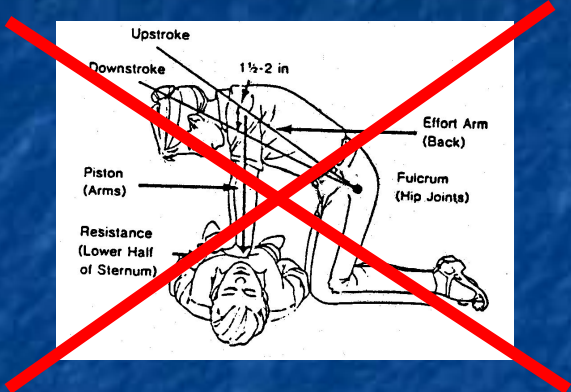
DELAYED

START - Simple Triage And Rapid Treatment





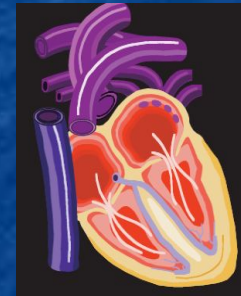
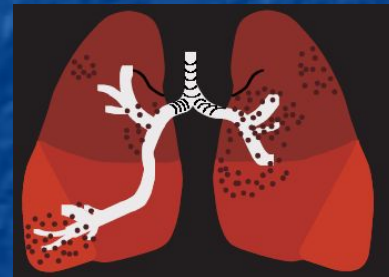
LIFE-SAVING TECHNIQUE



LIFE-SAVING TECHNIQUE

If patient is immediate upon initial assessment,
only attempt to correct

- airway blockage
- uncontrolled bleeding

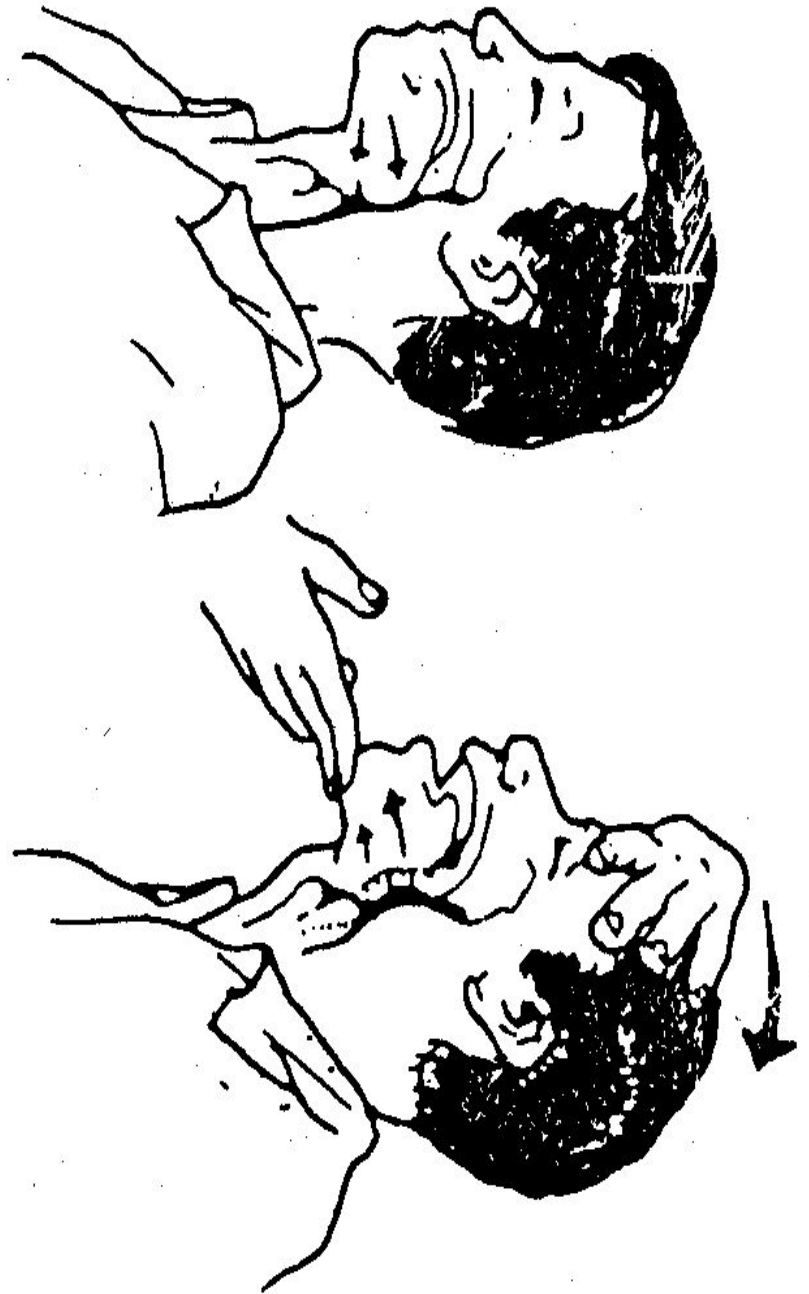


before moving on to next patient.

Airway

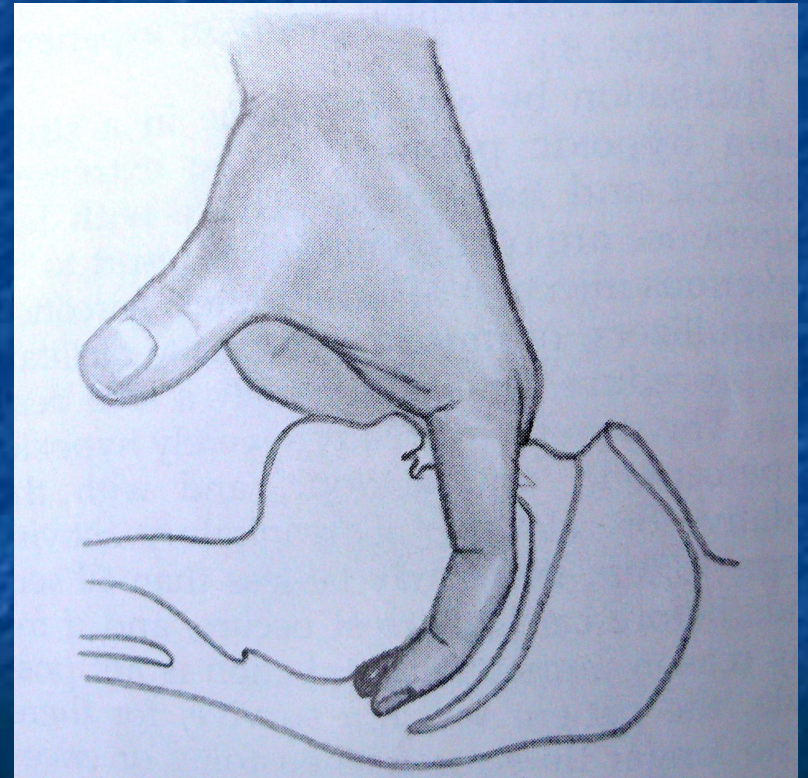
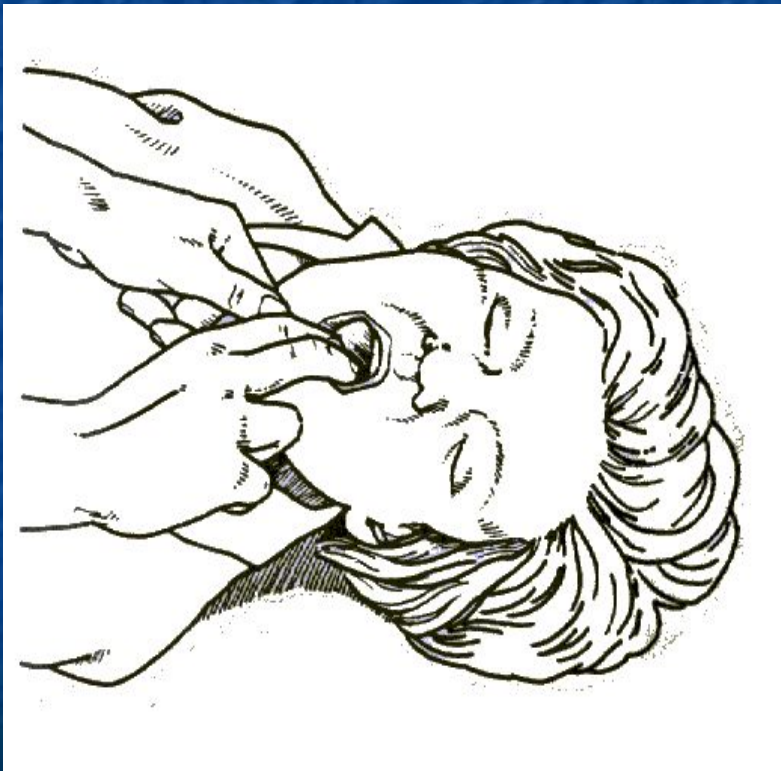
Open the airway

- ☞ *Tilt the forehead back*
- ☞ *Lift the chin forward*
- ☞ *Be careful in case of cervical spine injury*



Airway

2. Remove all objects/obstructions from the mouth



Breathing

You can
Hear it
See it
Feel it



Uncontrolled bleeding

✓ Control Haemorrhage :

✎ ***Compressive Dressing*** : Large volume of material /gauze placed over or in the wound and held in place securely by a bandage

✎ ***Elevated position***

✎ ***Tourniquet***

Mamadou

O
K

> 30/min

> > 2/sec



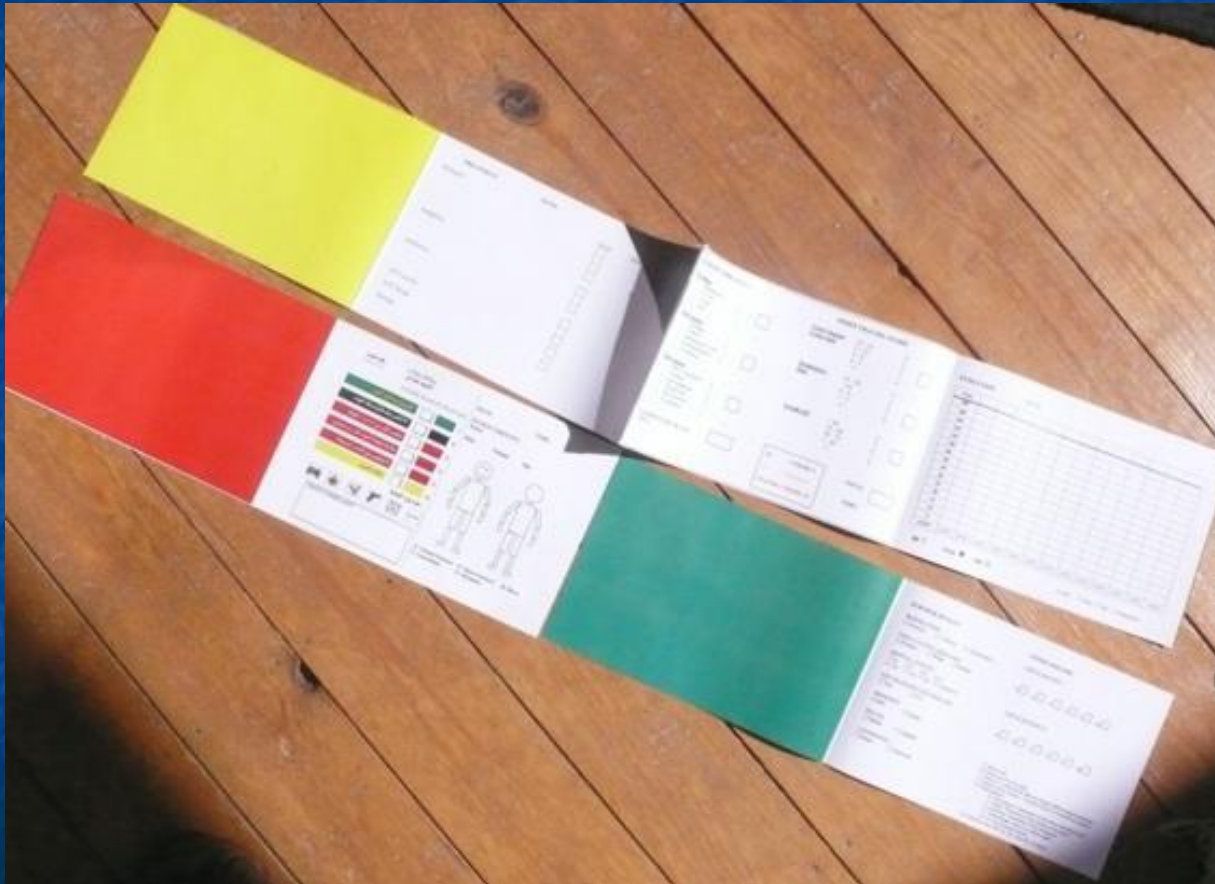
X

O
K

14h30

Blunt abdominal trauma
Retroperitoneal haematoma?
Shock

The triage card

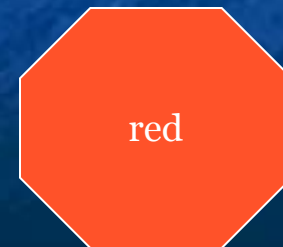


Respiration restored?
Haemorrhage controlled?
Patient is tagged?

Dispatch immediately to the
appropriate zone

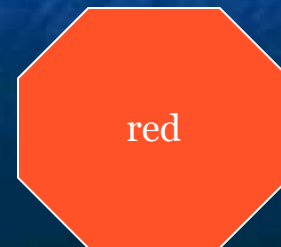
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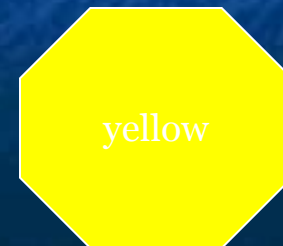
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black

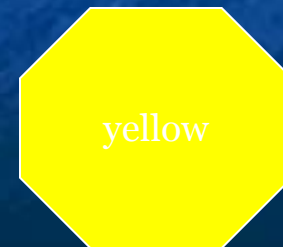
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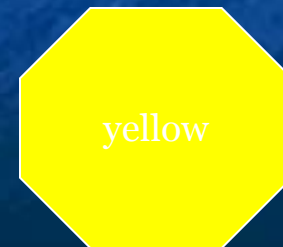
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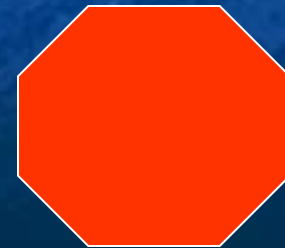
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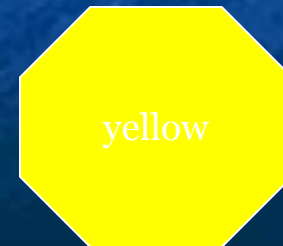
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Questions

True or False

- 1. A large majority of injuries are minor
- 2. Minor injuries will often arrive at the hospital first
- 3. The goal of mass casualty triage is to the best for the most
- 4. The most commonly used form of triage allows only 2 interventions- reposition airway and pressure to external hemorrhage
- 5. Triage is a dynamic process and is usually done more than once.

Answers

- Check your answers regarding “ What’s your call?” You should be able to triage a patient within 15 seconds.
- If you answered TRUE to the previous questions, you are correct
- Congratulations !