

CHAPTER 26 STUDY GUIDE

SOP'S : STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

RISK VS BENEFIT ANALYSIS: A fine line between aggressiveness & recklessness. Some risks as an EMS professional you can avoid, you can pass on to another agency and some **RISKS YOU HAVE TO FACE**. Look up, down and around when approaching a scene.

SIX PHASES OF AN EMERGENCY CALL: **Preparation** (You & your rig), **Dispatch**, **En route** to the scene (exercise due regard while driving), **At the scene**, **Transfer of care** and **Post call preparation**.

DUE REGARD: Not all jurisdictions require lights & sirens when responding to a call

POSITION OF VEHICLE & WARNING DEVICES: Position your vehicle about 50' before the scene. If possible park in front of a heavy fire truck. Warning devices, on high speed roadways (interstates) place warning devices at least 250' from the scene, on low speed roads (county graveled roads) place warning devices at least 100' from the scene, on a curved roadway at least 25' from the scene. If at all possible have a person flag for you especially on a curved roadway.

UPRIGHT VEHICLE

SIMPLE ACCESS

COMPLEX ACCESS

EXTRICATION

WINDSHIELDS: Made of **laminated safety glass**, when shattered the glass will cling to an inner plastic layer. A rigid steel windshield saw is used to saw around the edges for quick removal. Rear & side windows are made of **tempered glass**. When shattered into small pieces they usually drop straight down into the vehicle. A spring loaded center punch is used for rear & side windows. Punch the window on one of the four corners, not in the middle.

OVER TURNED VEHICLE: Do not try to right the vehicle especially if it is still occupied.

VEHICLE ON ITS SIDE: Stabilize it.

PATIENT PINNED BENEATH VEHICLE: Cribbing, inflatable air bags

PATIENT TRAPPED IN VEHICLE: Wait for extrication, you may need to extricate the patient(s) from the roof, front windshield, doors or back window. Cover exit route with blankets to avoid glass cuts to yourself or your patient(s).

BUILDING ACCESS: Call for resources who are trained in force able entry techniques or low volume explosive training.

HAZARDS: Fire, Natural Gas, Propane Tanks, Electrical Wires. Call for **HELP** immediately. Let trained personnel handle these situations.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: 4 colored parts of the label

MSDS SHEETS: (material safety data sheets). The manufacturer's information about the chemicals contained in a product.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK

HAZWOPER: Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response.

OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration

PLACARD

HOT ZONE : CONTAMINATED STAY AWAY!!!!

WARM ZONE : CONTAMINATION REDUCTION ZONE, STILL STAY AWAY !!!!

COLD ZONE : TRIAGE, TREATMENT, TRANSPORT PATIENTS

RADATION INCIDENTS: Don't end up **GLOWING**

5 LEVELS OF HAZMAT TRAINING: Awareness, Operational, Technician, Specialist and Commander

HAZMAT LABELS

BLUE – HEALTH HAZARD

RED – FIRE HAZARD

WHITE – A SPECIFIC HAZARD

YELLOW – INSTABILITY

25 feet the distance warning devices to be placed on a curve for accidents

Five levels of Hazmat training: AWARENESS, OPERATIONAL, TECHNICIAN, SPECIALIST AND COMMANDER

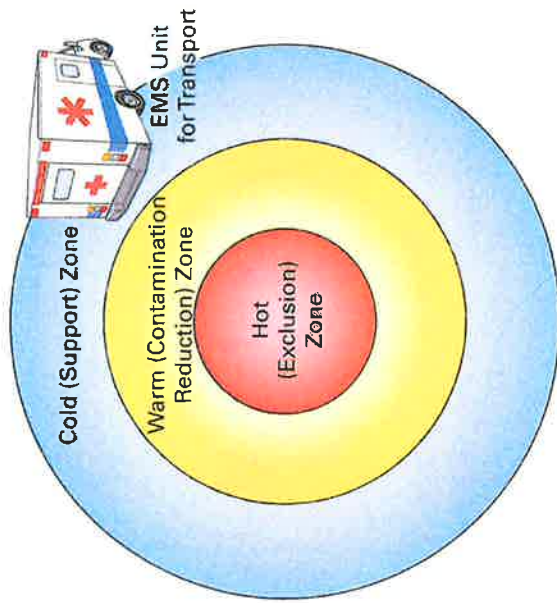
250 FEET WARNING DEVICES PLACED ON A HIGH SPEED INTERSTATE FOR ACCIDENTS

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK

Position your ambulance at least 50' before the scene with lights on on a MVC

High visibility safety vests on the scene of an accident

Figure 26.8 Examples of the safety zones at a hazardous materials incident.



Hot (Exclusion) Zone

Contamination is actually present.
Personnel must wear appropriate protective gear.
Number of rescuers limited to those absolutely necessary.
Bystanders never allowed.

Warm (Contamination Reduction) Zone

Area surrounding the contamination zone.
Vital to preventing spread of contamination.
Personnel must wear appropriate protective gear.
Lifesaving emergency care is performed.

Cold (Support) Zone

Normal triage, stabilization, and treatment performed.
Rescuers must shed contaminated gear before entering the cold zone.

