















Scene Size Up

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Topics

- 1 Body Substance Isolation
- 2 Determine Scene Safety
- 3 Determine the Number of the Problem
- **4** Determine the Number of Patients
- **5** Additional Resources

Body Substance Isolation(BSI)

Body Substance Isolation (BSI)

- Body fluids are hazardous ("If it's wet and it's not yours...don't touch it")
 - · Gloves are standard for all calls.
 - Have other BSI equipment available:
 - Gowns
 - Mask
 - Eye protection

Body Substance Isolation (BSI)





- Dynamic process
 - Characteristics may change
- You must take control of the scene
 - Leadership is your responsibility



- Obtaining dispatch information
 - Scene safety starts here:
 - Multiple patients?
 - Need for law enforcement?
 - Need for the Fire Department or other services?
 - Dispatchers may have incomplete or wrong information from the caller.
 - The scene dynamics may also have changed

Consider Scene Characteristics

- Study the scene quickly
- Hazards present?
 - Do not enter the scene until it is safe
- If a scene becomes hazardous after you enter, quickly retreat to safety



Consider Scene Characteristics



Consider Scene Characteristics



Danger Zone

- Protect Patient
- Protect Bystanders
- No apparent Hazards
 - Minimum 15 meters
- Apparent Hazards
 - Minimum 33 meters



- Control the scene:
 - Make the scene as safe as possible:
 - Adequate lighting
 - Moving furniture for access and exiting
 - Maintain an escape route
 - Stay calm
 - Remain diplomatic with actions and words
 - Be flexible.

Determine the Number of the Problem

Determine Nature of the Problem

- Mechanism of Injury (MOI)
 - The process by which the patient was injured
- Nature of Illness (NOI):
 - The patient's chief medical complaint

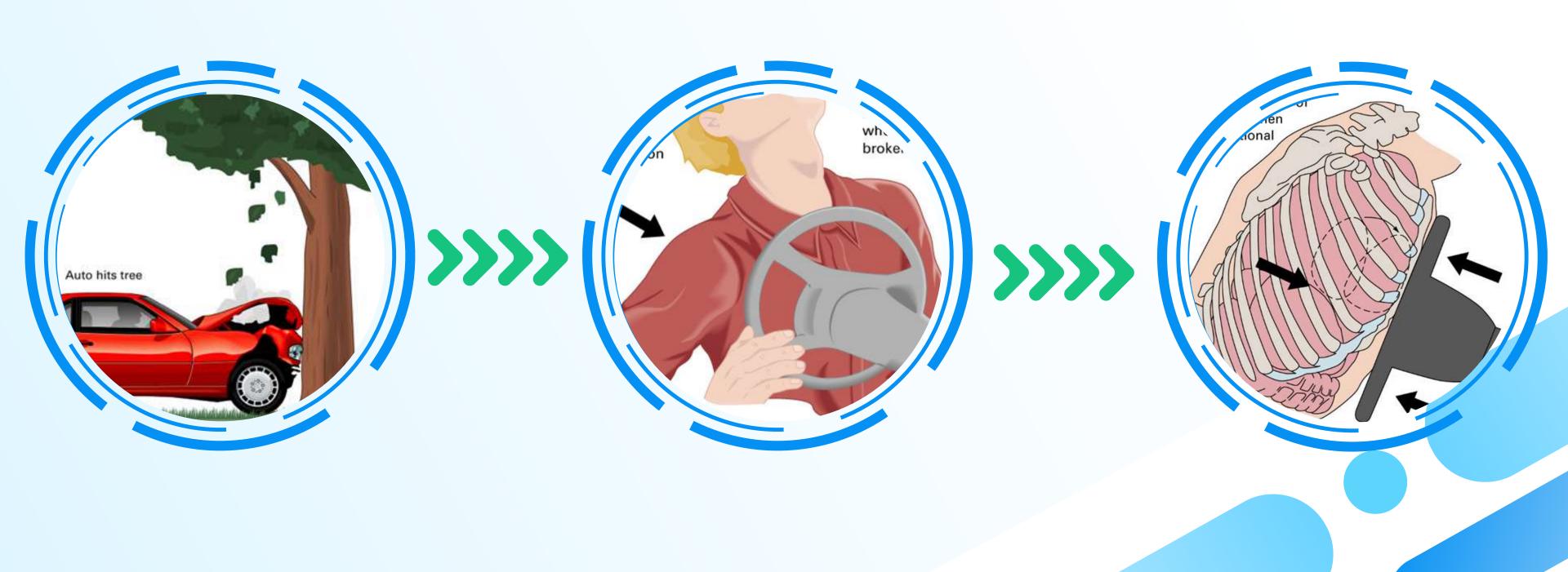
- Maintain a high index of suspicion with:
 - Death of another occupant of the vehicle
 - An unresponsive Patient
 - A Patient with an altered mental status







The Kinetics of Trauma



Motor Vehicle Collision



Side Impact



Rear End









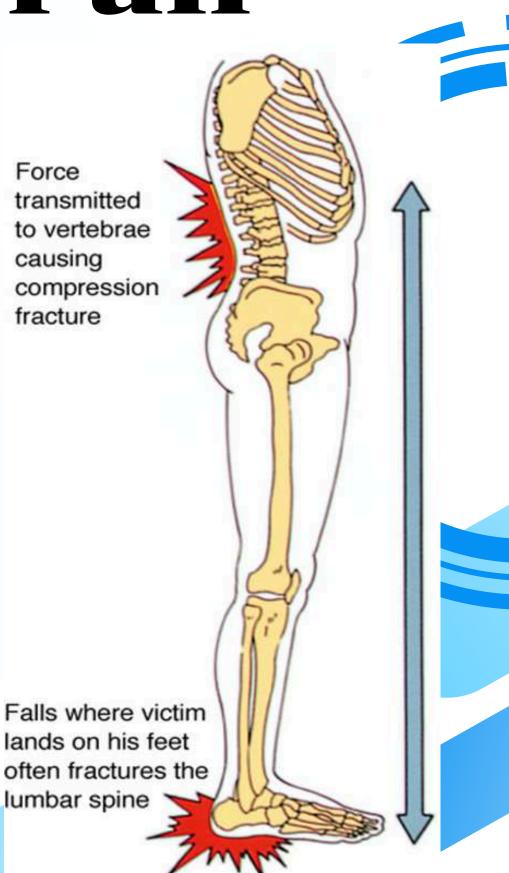
- Most common MOI
- Injuries depend upon:
- "Significant" height of fall
 - >5 meters for adult
 - >3 meters for children
- Surface landed on:
 - Concrete
 - Grass
 - o Dirt
- Region of body landed on first
- Age and general condition of the patient

Fall



- Feet first landings:
 - Fractures of the heels
 - Ankle injuries
 - Knee joint injuries
 - Possible vertebral injuries

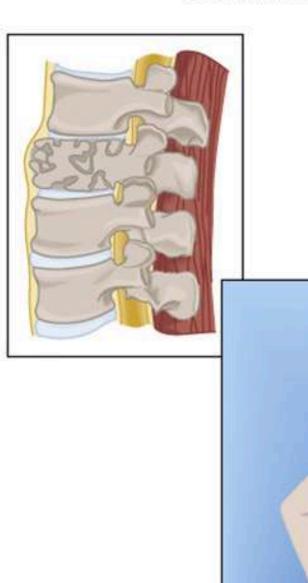




- Head first falls may fracture:
 - Arms and shoulders
 - Outstretched arms
 - Neck
 - Hyperextended
 - Hyperflexed
- Compression fractures to the cervical spine.

Fall

COMPRESSION INJURY



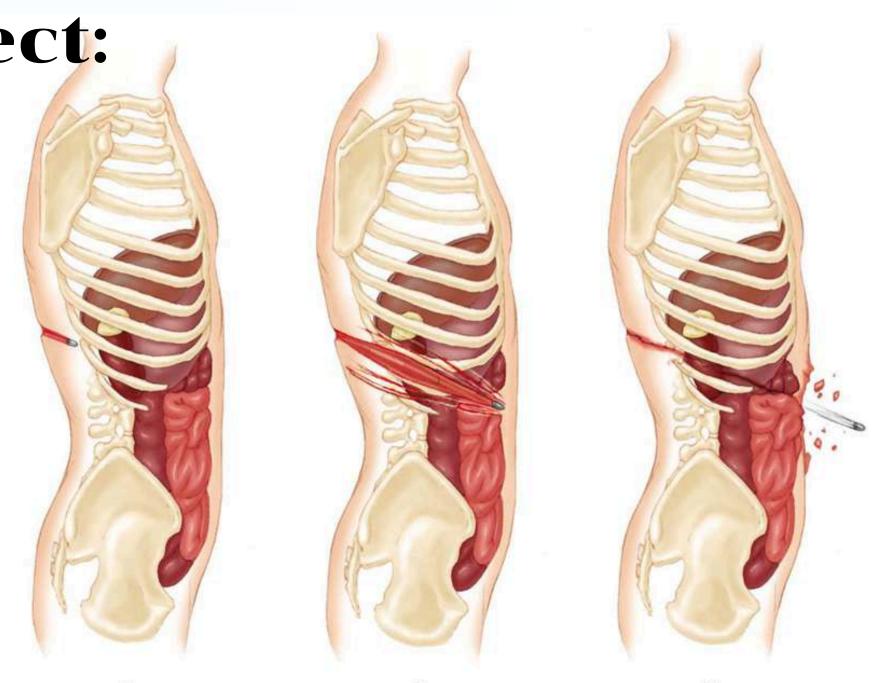


Mechanism of injury Penetrating

• Injuries depend on:

Type of tissue the object:

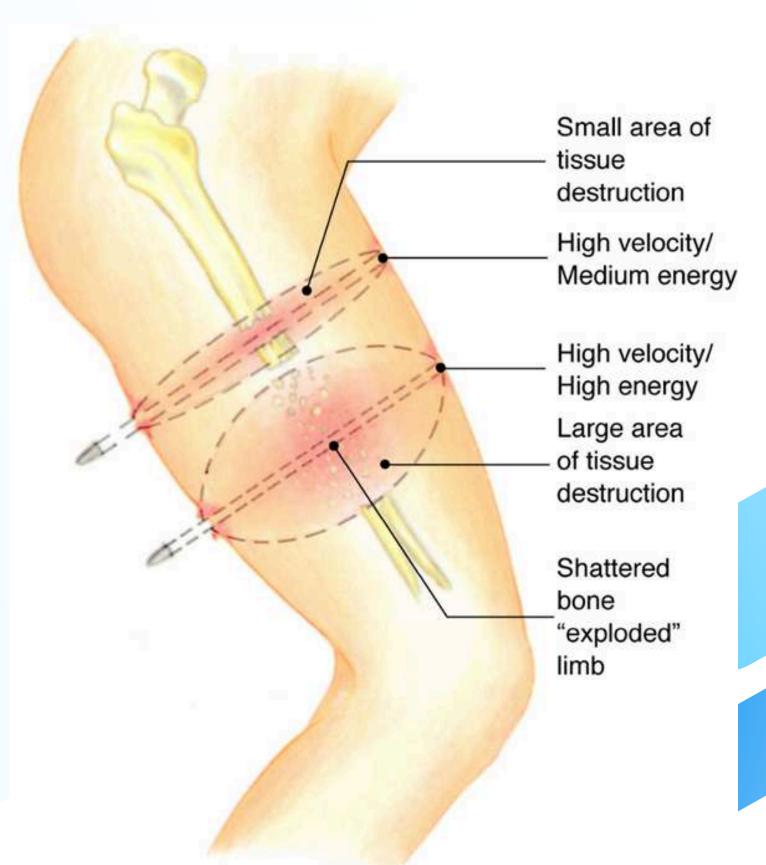
- Bullets
- Darts
- Nails
- Knives



Injuries

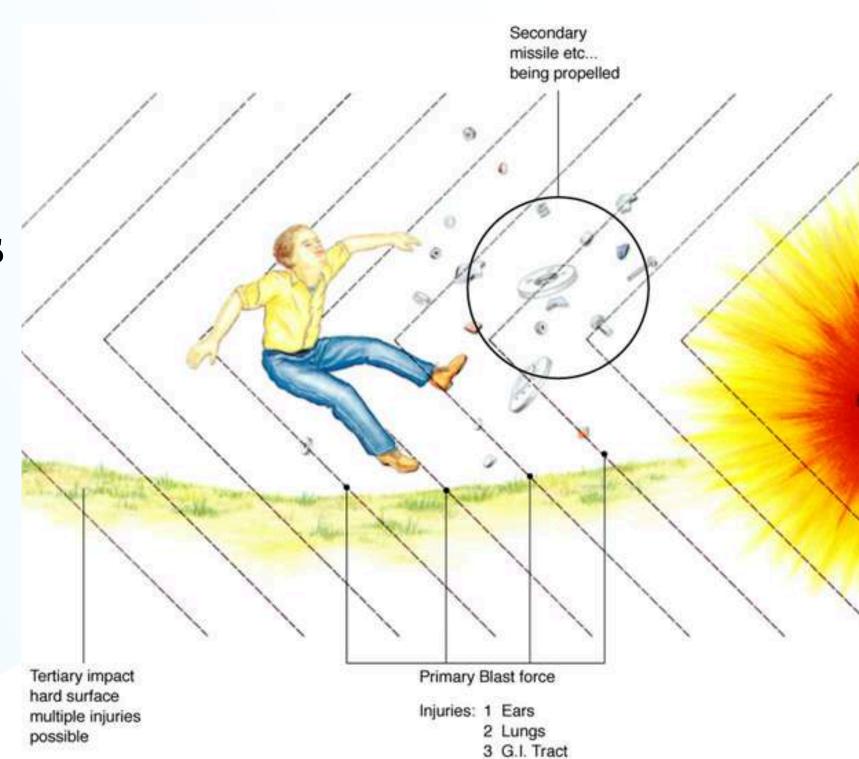
- Penetrating Injuries
- Penetrating injuries
 are classified as:
 - Low velocity
 - Medium velocity
 - High velocity

Velocity



Mechanism of injury Blast Injuries

- Every explosion has three distinct phases:
 - Primary Phase
 - Pressure wave injuries
 - Secondary Phase
 - Injuries from flying debris
 - Tertiary Phase
 - Injuries from being
 - thrown by the blast and
 - landing against something.

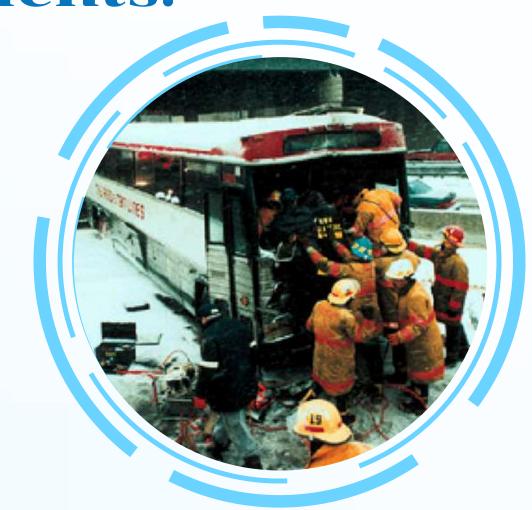


Number of Patients



Determine Number of Patients

- Always call early for more help than you think you may need.
- Be alert for mass casualty incidents.
 - How many cars?
 - How many in the car?
 - Bystanders
 - Explosions
 - Building Collapse



Additional Resources





Adequacy of Resources

- Call for resources
 EARLY
- Use Triage procedures
 when needed

Adequacy of Resources

- Number of Patient's?
 - More ambulances?
- Hazardous Materials?
 - Haz-Mat Unit
- Fire, Rescue, Police?
- Unusual situations?
 - Advanced Life Support personnel?

Adequacy of Resources

















Use BSI Assess scene safety Determine MOI Determine number of patients Obtain additional help if needed



THANK YOU