

Module

2

transambulance

Assurance working environment for patient and care team in emergency



Module ② Assurance working environment for patient and care team in emergency

01

02 03 03. Special situations

06 07 07. Helicopters

04 05 05. Accidents with dangerous goods

08 09

10

00 Click the page you want to view



5. Special situations

Successful intervention is based on the good work and the optimal resolution for both victims and responders teams in a fast time in a safe environment. To achieve success in an intervention is essential the coordination between the teams, whether they are of the same service as if different institutions interact. Each service must know its way of acting by tracking procedures for action. So, as a technician you are ready to intervene in complex situations when they arise.

When the intervention requires the performance of different institutions, as in traffic accidents and major incidentes, they must interact coordinately, knowing each of the other major functions and specific in the joint action. **Figures 1 and 2.**



Figures 1 and 2. Collaboration between firefighter and EMT in extrication.

Module ② Assurance working environment for patient and care team in emergency

As we see previously, the responsibilities and functions of each response team are:

Bodies and security forces: security environment and the participants. Regulate movement and signal the accident to ensure the safety of equipment involved.

Rescue and firefighting: security in the area of the incident. Conditioning of the work area and rescue those trapped.

Emergency Medical Services: health care for victims and responders.



Figures 1 and 2. Collaboration between firefighter and EMT in extrication.

Module ② Assurance working environment for patient and care team in emergency

5.1. Accidents with dangerous goods

In case of accident with dangerous goods, try to identify the risk. We will:

- Settling down wind anyway. This increases our security because, in case of leakage, the product away from us instead of coming to us.
- We will maintain the necessary safety distance according to each case.
- Check the existence of a fire or leakage of any such risk from a safe area.

At first we can establish safe distances, always downwind, until the arrival of the firefighting services, that will adjust it. These are:

- Spill liquid from a tank: distance of 100 meters.
- Gas leak: distance of 300 meters.
- Fire chemical tanker: 600 meters.
- Risk of explosion: 1,000 meters.

Module ② Assurance working environment for patient and care team in emergency

Having established a security zone, the orange plates and plate labels seek to identify the product in order to obtain further information about the accident and its risks. Immediately call to the central coordination to report it if you have not done before. The orange panel is a rectangle that is in the front and rear of the truck and that is divided into two parts (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Transport of dangerous goods.

5.2. Helicopters

Air ambulances are used to evacuate medical and trauma patients. There are two basic types of air medical units: fixed-wing and rotary-wing, otherwise known as helicopters.

If an helicopter approaches to the medical zone attendance, we will provide a safe landing zone. **An helicopter precises an area between 25 and 30 meters without any obstacle to be able to land safely.** It is normal, before doing it, overflying the area to assess the risks, once valued, the pilot decided to land in another place more appropriated.

If we work with the pilot, we can inform him of different aspects that it will be useful:

- The most dangerous element for helicopter are high voltage cables and telephone ones which are hard visibility. We can mark them for visualize and dodge them. The landing area should not have anyone close in 30 meters, preferably.
- Another dangerous element are drafts. To signal we wind direction we will stand his back and we will signal his address with a tissue or similar in our hand, so the pilot can see how hard it blows.
- If you are not expert in maneuvers signalling helicopter do not try to make more signs.
- The following dangerous element are ourselves. We will ensure all that the air flow generated by the rotor can move. For example, tying the sheet and blanket stretcher with the straps to not go flying and can endanger it.

Module ② Assurance working environment for patient and care team in emergency

Approaching the helicopter always following the pilot instructions. For this, we should be on the front and we will approach when he indicate it. Never access by the back of the helicopter because the tail rotor is in it and the pilot cannot visualize us (Figures 4-5).

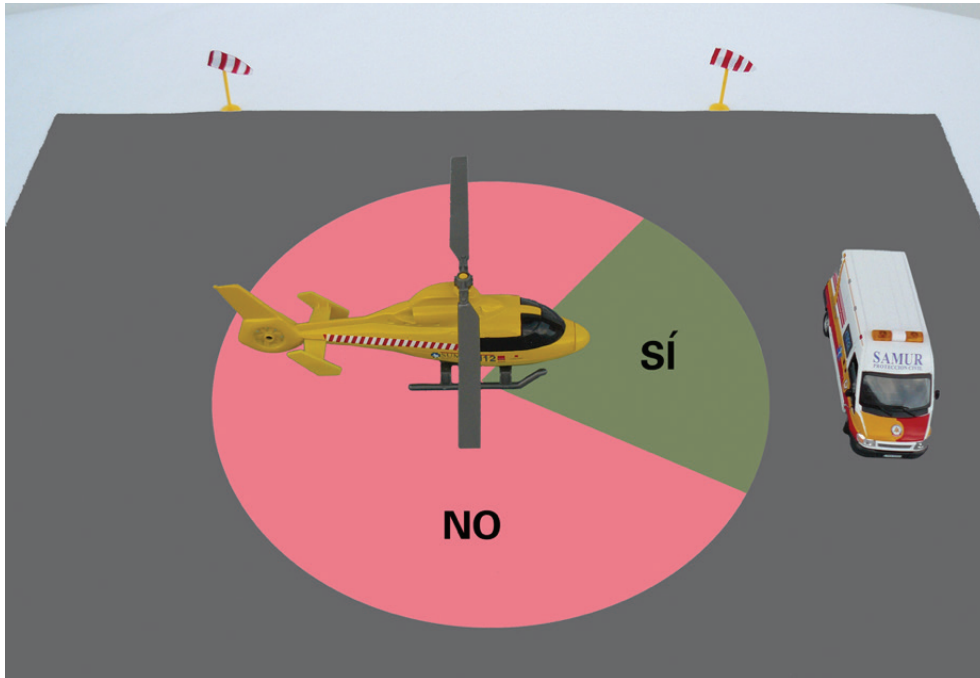


Figure 4. Parking area and optimal approach. Always within view of the pilot and attentive to his instructions.

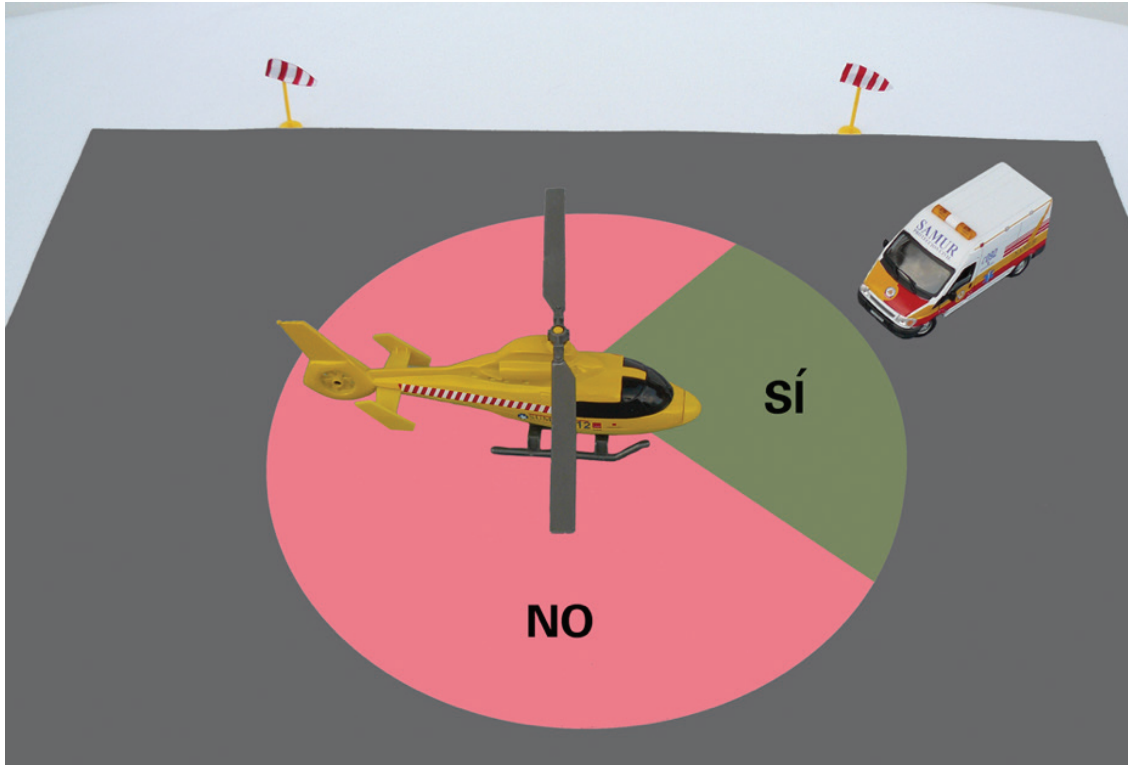


Figure 5. The exit with the ambulance must be performed within the visual field of pilot safe area.

Module ② Assurance working environment for patient and care team in emergency

In case of assaults with firearms, knives or simply aggression, we will have to **wait until the scene is secure**. This does not imply the presence of security forces or their presence ensures the area.

There will be cases where it can be accessed because the coordination central knows that the scene is secured because it is talking with the applicant patient. Others, despite the presence of security corps, the scene will not be ensured because there is a confrontation with them, such a shooting. The coordination central is who knows if the place is safe to enter or not and we will follow their instructions.

Do not forget that we are in some cases the responsible for the security of the scene, as in the cases of defibrillation, which we must be away to staff who may be in danger or infectious or contagious diseases.