

Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training

Basic Curriculum Lesson Plan

LESSON TITLE: FIRST AID - SCENE ASSESSMENT 8.1

SUBJECT:	First Aid (Scene Assessment)
AZ POST DESIGNATION:	8.1.7, 8.1.18 and 8.1.21
HOURS:	1
COURSE CONTENT:	Identification of potential personal safety problems during scene assessment. Methods for moving injured persons and steps to take during a focused history (secondary survey).
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:	<p>Upon completion of this course of instruction, students using notes, handouts and other support materials as references, within the allotted time, will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">8.1.7 Identify potential personal safety problems during scene assessment to include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Injured and/or violent patient(s).B. Altered levels of consciousness.C. Bystanders/family members.D. Hazardous materials.E. Hazardous scene conditions.8.1.18 Identify the methods and appropriate circumstances for moving an injured person in an emergency situation.8.1.21 Identify the steps to be taken in a focused history (secondary survey), to include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Head-to-toe examination for injuries.B. Checking for medical alert tags and/or Do Not Resuscitate orders (DNR's).C. Mechanism of injury.D. Air vs. ground transport.

DATE FIRST PREPARED: January 199

PREPARED BY: Allen Weston

REVIEWED – **REVISED**: David Kleinman DATE: November 2000

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REVIEWED – **REVISED**: DATE:

REVIEWED – **REVISED**: DATE:

AZ POST – APPROVAL: Richard Watling DATE: June 2006

AZ POST – APPROVAL: Lori Wait DATE: March 2022

INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

CLASS LEVEL: Student

TRAINING AIDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY: Interactive lecture and class discussion.

SUCCESS CRITERIA: 70% or higher on a written, multiple-choice examination.

COMPUTER FILE NAME: Scene Assessment

DATE RELEASED TO THE SHARE FILE: August 2023

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Instructor – (self) introduction.
- B. Preview of performance objectives.

II. PERSONAL SAFETY

- A. **Your personal safety is always your primary concern.**

III. POTENTIAL PERSONAL SAFETY PROBLEMS

- A. Injured and/or violent patient(s).
- B. Altered levels of consciousness.
- C. Bystanders and family members.
- D. Hazardous materials.

IV. INJURED AND/OR VIOLENT PATIENT(S)

P. O. 8.1.7

- A. Scene assessment. **P. O. 8.1.7A**
 - 1. Weapons and sharp objects can be used against you or others.
 - 2. Household items (e.g., hot coffee, window cleaner, liquid cleaners, etc.).
- B. Unpredictability of a patient: Mood swings – Dr. Jekyll/Mr. Hyde.
- C. Physical causes are still present.

V. ALTERED LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS

- A. Conscious and unconsciousness. **P. O. 8.1.7B**
 - 1. Appears normal.
 - 2. Rational.
 - 3. Irrational.
 - 4. Violent.
- B. The potential for sudden aggressive/violent behavior.

- C. A danger to himself/herself or others: The ability to hurt themselves is the same as the ability to hurt you or others.
- D. Causes:
 - 1. Medical.
 - 2. Drugs/alcohol.
 - 3. Trauma.

VI. BYSTANDERS AND FAMILY MEMBERS

P. O. 8.1.7C

- A. Family members may be emotionally upset.
- B. Family members can become physically aggressive.
- C. Bystanders/friends may attempt to incite others to become active or aggressive toward officers or others.
- D. A person may have a medical reaction due to the stress of the situation.
- E. A known suspect could return to the scene, causing:
 - 1. A threat to the injured.
 - 2. A threat to officers.
 - 3. A threat to bystanders.

VII. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

P. O. 8.1.7D

- A. Unknown chemicals/materials present at the scene.
- B. Known chemicals/materials present at the scene. Chemical transportation emergency center 1 (800) 424-9300.
- C. Time could be an issue with how materials react to their environment.
- D. Two (2) or more chemicals could cause a toxic reaction.
- E. Biohazards are covered in the separate outline on blood borne.

VIII. RESPONSE

- A. Scene assessment.
 - 1. Treat all scenes as a potential hazard. **P. O. 8.1.7E**
 - 2. Remember that you may think you are there as a first responder, but the public still sees you as a police officer.
- B. Officer's safety.
- C. Wear protective equipment.
- D. Clean up after.
 - 1. What is on your uniform; do you want to wash it with your kids' clothes?
 - 2. What is on the bottom of your shoes; do you want it on your carpet at home?

IX. MOVING PATIENTS

P. O. 8.1.18

- A. When is it necessary?
 - 1. Hazardous scenes: Scenes containing electrical hazards, fire risks, toxic areas, gunfire and uncontrollable traffic, etc.
 - 2. Reposition required for care: For example, the patient is on a poor surface for CPR or you cannot provide treatment to a certain area on the victim without him/her being moved.
 - 3. The patient may also need to be moved due to environmental injuries or to gain access to a more seriously injured patient.
- B. Methods of moving:
 - 1. **One rescuer drag:** Approach the victim from behind and cup the neck.
 - a. Slide your hands around the bottom of the patient's arms, supporting the head, neck and back with your elbows.
 - b. Walk backwards, lifting slightly to drag the victim's legs.
 - c. This method is for when you need to move the patient but it is not a matter of seconds to accomplish it.
 - 2. **POPAT drag:** The method that you learn for the POPAT will work well for those situations

when you must move the patient immediately.

- a. Remember you will not be able to ensure C-spine precautions using this move.

X. SCENE RESOURCES

- A. **Bystanders:** Can be used for non-major tasks such as: Retrieving equipment, scene control and minor medical tasks such as applying direct pressure, etc.
- B. However, if bystanders are impeding your ability to provide care, they must be moved.
 1. Refer to A.R.S. §28-622 – obedience to police officers.
 2. Refer to A.R.S. §13-2402 – obstructing governmental operations.
 3. Refer to A.R.S. §13-2509 – resisting an order directing, regulating or controlling a motor vehicle.
- C. **Family:** Can be used just as bystanders, but are also useful in talking to and calming the patient and providing patient history.
 1. Family members can also assist in CPR ventilation.
 2. Obtain the same identification as bystanders.
- D. **Equipment:** Be aware of items around the scene that can assist you (e.g., blankets, towels, etc.).

XI. MEDICAL RESPONSE

P. O. 8.1.21D

- A. Types of service:
 1. Fire/rescue.
 2. Ambulance.
 3. Helicopter.
 - a. You need to make the decision to call early on into the call.
 - i. Do not wait for EMS to arrive.
 - ii. You can always cancel the helicopter.
 - b. Types of patients to fly:

- i. Rollovers.
 - ii. Head on's.
 - iii. High speed.
 - iv. Gun shots.
 - v. Significant trauma.
 - vi. Any long transport where a patient may be compromised.
 4. Mobile CCU.
 - B. Levels of response:
 1. First responder.
 - a. Not recognized in Arizona.
 - b. About 40 hours of training.
 2. Basic life support (BLS).
 - a. EMT'S.
 - b. Immobilization skills, MAST pants, oxygen therapy, bandaging, etc.
 3. Intermediate EMT.
 - a. Usually in rural areas.
 - b. IV's, some drugs, advanced airway skills, etc.
 4. Paramedic.
 - a. Everything an I-EMT can do plus all of the cardiac as well.
 5. Registered nurse.
 - a. Usually only on the helicopters and mobile CCU's.
 - C. Mental exercise:

1. You are working a public relations day at the park. Someone comes up to you and says a man is drowning in the pool. You go to the pool and see a very fat man lying at the bottom of the deep end of the pool.
2. What do you do first? (Call EMS)
3. What is your first intervention? (Get the victim to the surface.)
4. What help could you ask for? (Ask bystanders, lifeguards, etc.)
5. What is your biggest hazard? (Getting tired and drowning yourself.)

XII. CONCLUSION

- A. Review of performance objectives.
- B. Final questions and answers.
- C. Instructor closing comment(s).