

DATE: 28Jul 2005

(b) 6 & 7(c)

SCENARIO: #1 hose man collapses from heat exhaustion while fighting fire in MDE #2.

TRAINING MODE: **TRAINING**

OBJECTIVES:

- 1001.13 Provide first Aid to a casualty with a heat stress injury.
- 1001.9 Transport a personnel casualty.

TIME	LOCATION/ W/S POSITION	TYPE INJURY (CATEGORY)	ITT MEMBER EVALUAT ING	METHOD OF DISCLOSURE	TRAINING/EVAL OBJECTIVE	REMARKS IF CORRECT ACTIONS TAKEN RTD	EFFECTIVENESS		
							Watch standers	Training team	Objective met
T+ 25	#1 Hose Man MDE #2	Heat Stress Injury	HSC <b>XXX</b>	MOULAGE	EO 1001.13		Y	Y	Y
							N	N	N
TBD	Passageway/ forward to mess deck	Transport Personnel Casualty	HSC <b>XXX</b>	Verbal	EO: 1001.9				

SAFETY

GAR Eval/SAFETY: Green

- Transportation will be simulated unless ships MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE is present to supervise AND a minimum of 4 stretcher-bearers is present. Under no circumstances will a patient be carried up or down ladders.
- In the event of an actual personal casualty that is beyond the scope of the immediate watchstanders, the medical portion of the drill will be suspended and the HS will be dispatched to the scene.

0- No Risk

10- Max Risk

Planning (Definition, Scope):

Supervision (Direct, Level):

Crew Selection (Quals):

Crew Fitness (Fatigue, Ect.):

Environment (Night/Day, Weather, Conflicts):

Evolution Complexity (Location, Length):

Equipment:

Total:

HSCXXX  
MDR/MTT

CDR XXX  
Executive Officer

Capt XXX  
Commanding Officer

	<b>Enabling Objectives and Measures of Performance</b>	<b>Objectives Met?</b>
	<b>MUST ACHIEVE 100% OF CRITICAL STEPS AND 70% OF NON-CRITICAL</b>	
	<b>1001.13 Provide First Aid to a casualty with a heat stress injury</b>	
1001.13.1	1001.13.1 Was prompt self-aid/buddy-aid started?	Yes No N/A
1001.13.2	1001.13.2 Was the casualty reported? If so, a complete and accurate plot of the casualty must be maintained on the bridge, in repair lockers, DCC, and BDS's.	Yes No N/A
1001.13.3	1001.13.3 Did watchstanders obtain any needed assistance from other watchstanders or request stretcher bearers if on-scene personnel can not adequately handle the casualty?	Yes No N/A
1001.13.4	1001.13.4 Were watchstanders familiar with the location and contents of the closest first aid supplies in their area?	Yes No N/A
1001.13.5	1001.13.5 Were watchstanders able to recognize the type and extent of the heat injury?	Yes No N/A
	a. In heat stroke, the casualty's body temperature rises so high that brain damage and death will result if the person is not cooled quickly. The primary signs of heat stroke are red or flushed skin; hot, dry skin, although the person may have been sweating earlier; and extremely high body temperature. There may also be dizziness, nausea, headache, rapid pulse and unconsciousness.	Yes No N/A
	b. The major signs of heat exhaustion are pale, clammy skin, profuse sweating, large pupils, extreme rapid and shallow breathing, headache, nausea, and possibly extreme tiredness and weakness. Skin temperature can be normal.	Yes No N/A
1001.13.6	1001.13.6 Was the casualty removed from the hot environment?	Yes No N/A
1001.13.7	1001.13.7 If the casualty is showing signs of heat stroke, did watchstanders recognize the need to vigorously cool the body by pouring water over the casualty and fanning him? Were ABC's monitored? Was shock treatment initiated? If the casualty is conscious and can drink fluids, he may be given a one-half glassful of water every 15 minutes. If the casualty vomits, stop giving water.	Yes No N/A
1001.13.8	1001.13.8 If the casualty is showing signs of heat exhaustion, did watchstanders recognize the need to cool the casualty, but not allow him to become chilled. Was shock treatment initiated? If the casualty is conscious and can drink fluids, he may be given a one-half glassful of water every 15 minutes. If the casualty vomits, stop giving water.	Yes No N/A
1001.13.9	1001.13.9 Was a head to toe check for further injuries conducted?	Yes No N/A

	<b>Enabling Objectives and Measures of Performance</b>	<b>Objectives Met?</b>
	<b>MUST ACHIEVE 100% OF CRITICAL STEPS AND 70% OF NON-CRITICAL</b>	
1001.9	<b>Transport a personnel casualty</b>	
1001.9.1	Was the appropriate stretcher used and was it in good condition?	Yes No N/A
1001.9.2	Did stretcher bearers arrive in a timely manner with their litter, first aid kit, and in proper battle dress?	Yes No N/A
1001.9.3	Did stretcher bearers report their arrival on scene?	Yes No N/A
1001.9.4	Did stretcher bearers assess, and if necessary reinforce buddy aid already rendered and was the casualty checked for further injuries?	Yes No N/A

1001.9.5	Was the casualty placed and secured on the litter properly with appropriate measures taken to prevent further injury? The casualty's shoulders should be aligned with the top of the litter with the head secured. The chest strap should be placed under the armpits. All straps should be secured snugly.	Yes No N/A
1001.9.6	Once the casualty is ready for transport, was a safe route obtained from DCC/CCS to the designated BDS?	Yes No N/A
1001.9.7	Did stretcher bearers report they were in route to the designated BDS?	Yes No N/A
1001.9.8	Was the casualty transported by at least four personnel in a safe and appropriate manner at all times?	Yes No N/A
1001.9.9	Was the casualty transported feet first, except when going up ladders? This is to allow the person at the head to continuously monitor the casualty.	Yes No N/A
1001.9.10	Were proper handling techniques demonstrated while transporting the casualty? If the situation calls for extraction of a casualty up or down ladders, a detachable safety or belaying line must be attached to the head of the litter. This safety line shall be rigged with at least three turns around a pipe or stanchion to prevent dropping the casualty. The safety line must be secured so that it won't be dragged while transporting the casualty.	Yes No N/A
1001.9.11	Was arrival of the stretcher bearers and casualty reported by the BDS?	Yes No N/A