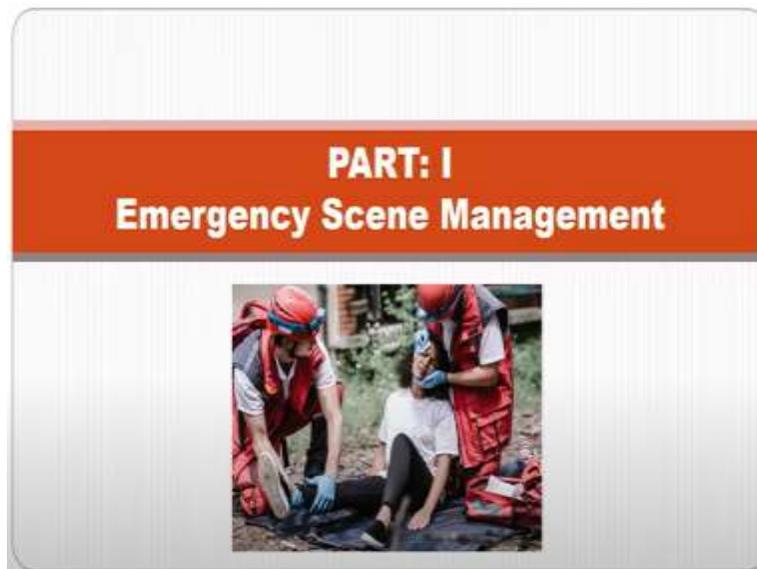


**Certificate in Integrative Palliative Care – 3**  
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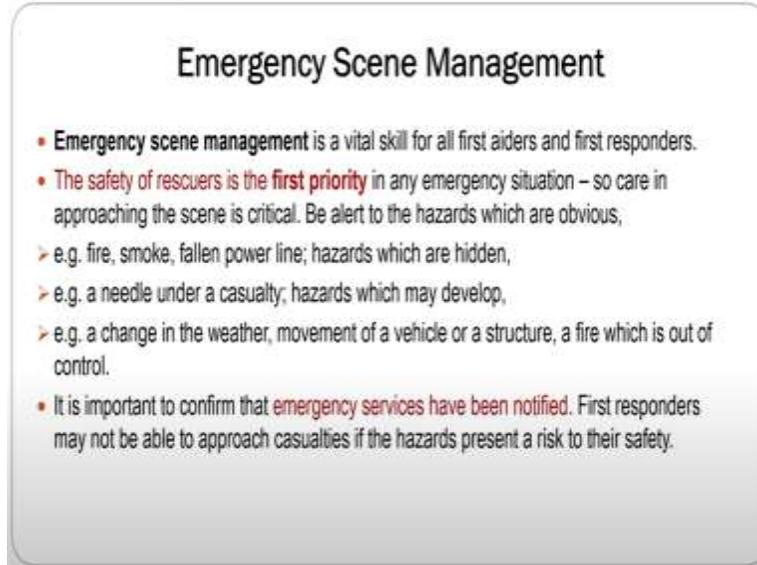
**Week-12**  
**Lecture 93: Emergency Scene Management (ESM)**

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Hello everyone. So this is also again a part of first aid training where you have to manage the emergency scene. The emergency may have been caused by a vehicular accident or a natural calamity or any other dangerous situation might have arised.

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### Emergency Scene Management

- **Emergency scene management** is a vital skill for all first aiders and first responders.
- **The safety of rescuers is the first priority** in any emergency situation – so care in approaching the scene is critical. Be alert to the hazards which are obvious,
  - e.g. fire, smoke, fallen power line; hazards which are hidden,
  - e.g. a needle under a casualty; hazards which may develop,
  - e.g. a change in the weather, movement of a vehicle or a structure, a fire which is out of control.
- It is important to confirm that **emergency services have been notified**. First responders may not be able to approach casualties if the hazards present a risk to their safety.

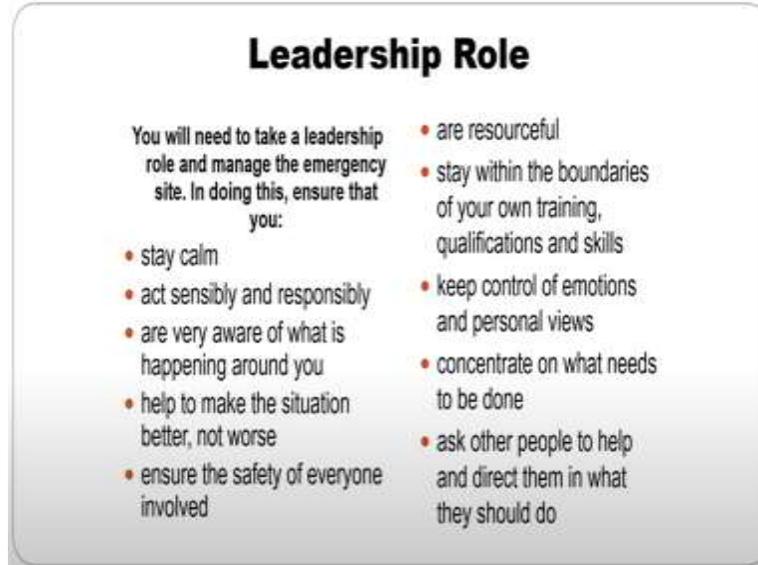
Emergency scene management is a vital skill for all first aiders and first responders. So, the person first aid volunteer who reaches there first time, he is the person who can manage the emergency scene properly. The safety of rescuer is the first priority.

First of all, you see your safety. Don't jump into the fire or jump into the gas leaking scenario or jump into the mob, people who are aggressive and throwing stones or hurting each other in any emergency situation. So care in approaching the scene is critical. Be alert to the hazards which are obvious.

Next example is fire, smoke, fallen power line, hazards which are hidden. Here it smoke which may not be visible or electrical power line which has fallen you may not be able to see the current inside, but this you should be able to judge that this is a situation and I should avoid going inside that situation. A needle under a casualty or hazards which may develop. A change in the weather, movement of a vehicle or a structure, a fire which is out of control. So these are the situation first you have to see your own safety.

It is important to confirm that emergency services has been notified. First of all inform the emergency services and first responders may not be able to approach casualties, if the hazards are very very dangerous and it is not safe for you. Then you may not able to reach the emergency scene. So, in that case you inform the emergency services and try to do whatever best possible.

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**Leadership Role**

You will need to take a leadership role and manage the emergency site. In doing this, ensure that you:

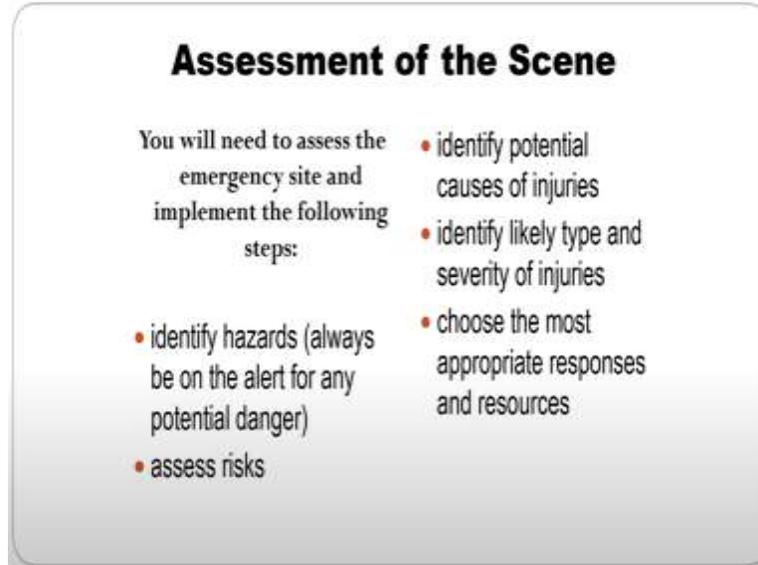
- stay calm
- act sensibly and responsibly
- are very aware of what is happening around you
- help to make the situation better, not worse
- ensure the safety of everyone involved
- are resourceful
- stay within the boundaries of your own training, qualifications and skills
- keep control of emotions and personal views
- concentrate on what needs to be done
- ask other people to help and direct them in what they should do

You will need to take a leadership role in case of emergency services because you are a trained volunteer.

So first of all stay calm. Act sensibly and responsibly. It is your responsibility. You just cannot take random decision and do whatever you want. You are very aware of what is happening around you help to make the situation better and not worse and ensure the safety of everyone involved, not only you but suppose other people also getting trying to get into that fire or a smoke prevent them and tell them to be away from the situation.

You are a resourceful by the time you reach there you prepare your team. Stay within the boundaries of your own training qualification and skill whatever knowledge you have that only you exercise not beyond that and keep control of emotions and personal views. Concentrate on what needs to be done so your focus should be what you can do to improve the situation and not to worsen the situation. Ask other people to help and direct them in what they can do for you.

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**Assessment of the Scene**

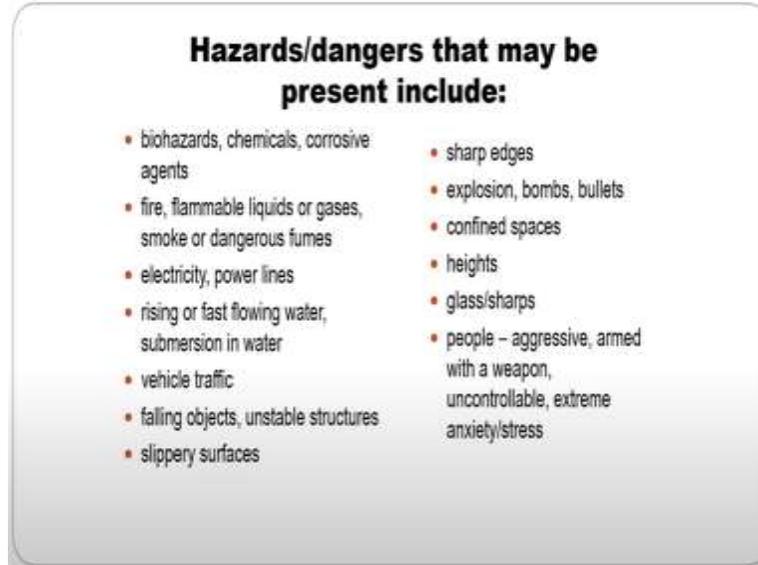
You will need to assess the emergency site and implement the following steps:

- identify hazards (always be on the alert for any potential danger)
- assess risks
- identify potential causes of injuries
- identify likely type and severity of injuries
- choose the most appropriate responses and resources

So, first and foremost is assessment of the scene identify the hazard what is causing hazard like fire smoke or electric current or a mob or a burn into the vehicle vehicle which has caught fire because of accident.

Assess the risk, identify potential causes of injury in such situation what injury could have happen. Suppose in presence of smoke people are likely to get asphyxiated so the first and foremost problem you will find is patient people are not able to breathe. identify likely type and severity of injury and choose the most appropriate responses and resources then you accordingly you can decide how you are going to help them.

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Hazards and dangers that may be present include bio hazards leakage of the gas from a chemical factory, chemicals, corrosive agent, spilling of the corrosive agent, usually happens in lab. Fire, inflammable liquids or gases, smoke or dangerous fumes, electricity and power lines, rising or fast flowing water, submersion in the water like flood, tsunami, vehicle traffic, many vehicles collided with each other and causing block of the traffic as well as injured people inside the vehicle.

Falling objects, unstable structure, usually this happens in earthquake. Slippery surfaces, sharp edges, explosion because of bomb or any other fire or anything, bullets. Confined spaces, sometimes everything happen inside a closed room or a closed boundary of a space. Heights, people something happen at the height. Glass shops, people aggressive mob armed with weapon, uncontrollable extreme anxiety and stress.

So, first of all try these are the dangers where you have to judge the situation and then decide your action

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This is the picture of the road accident where a car has been collided with another vehicle.

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**Road Accident**

**IN THE CASE OF A ROAD ACCIDENT, ENSURE THAT:**

- the ignition switches of all vehicles involved are turned off
- all casualties are moved to safety when/if practical and possible
- if there is any indication of spillage of dangerous substances (including petrol), emergency services must be notified.
- Try to keep yourself and all bystanders upwind of any potentially hazardous vapours or other emissions or releases
- if a vehicle is upright, try to immobilise it using the hand brake, and place blocks under the wheels.
- If a vehicle is on its side, do not attempt to right it.

In the case of a road accident ensure that the ignition switches of all vehicles involved are turned off. So, first of all whichever vehicles have collided the ignition switches are turned off all casualties are moved to the safe when if practical and possible when if you are able to open the door of the car then it should the victim should be moved to the safer place, but many a times you are not able to open the door in this automatic cars and all. Then in that case you have to get the help of to cut the car doors and bring out the

casualties. If there is any indication of spillage of dangerous substances including petrol then emergency services must be notified.

Try to keep yourself and all bystander upwind of any potentially hazardous vapors or other emissions or release in suppose in case of smokes and all you keep the bystander as away as possible, because they may not be knowing that this is dangerous or potentially dangerous to their health. If a vehicle is upright try to immobilize it using handbrake and place blocks under the vehicle wheels. If a vehicle is on its side do not attempt to right bring it upright it is not your job and it is not possible to do it also sometimes. Emergency action steps in first aid the following are the first aid steps to take in case of an emergency. Ensure that both you first of all your safety then your victim safety so as far as possible you ensure that you entering into the emergency scene is a safe.

Secondly whoever victims you see try to move them out from that unsafe environment of emergency scene Check for any response from the victim shake them and shout to determine whether they are responsive or unconscious. First of all shake and shout whether they are responsive or unconscious. So if unconscious only give recovery position if not responsive and check the pulse and breathing, if there is no pulse and breathing then give CPR. But never leave the victim alone. Call for help or assistant.

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**Emergency Action Steps in First Aid?**

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FIRST AID STEPS TO TAKE IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY:

- Ensure that both you and the victim are safe and not in any danger.
- Check for any response from the victim. Shake them and shout to determine whether they are unresponsive or conscious.
- Never leave the victim alone. Call for help or assistance if you're the only person with the victim.

If you are the only person with the victim, then you prepare somebody from the crowd or somebody you know to come and help you out.

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### **Emergency Action Steps in First Aid?**

- Quickly assess the condition of the victim. Check their breathing and if they are conscious. Check if they are bleeding or if there is the presence of a life-threatening condition.
- Begin chest compressions if the person isn't breathing.
- Place them in a side recovery position if they are breathing but unconscious.
- If they are bleeding, apply direct pressure to control or stop the bleeding.

Quickly assess the condition of the victim check their breathing and if they are conscious. Check if they are bleeding or if there is a presence of life threatening condition, suppose they are breathing from somewhere very massive blood loss then you should act accordingly and this can be life threatening. Begin chest compression if person is not breathing. Place them inside recovery position if they are breathing but unconscious and if they are bleeding apply direct first of all try to apply direct pressure or control and stop the bleeding.

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### **Emergency Action Steps in First Aid?**

- Don't allow people to crowd around the victim.
- Don't move them unless you absolutely have to, such as if the area becomes unsafe.
- Assess the area and the victim's condition and try to stabilize the victim with the resources and services present in the area.

So three things unresponsive and breathing recovery position, unresponsive and not breathing CPR and unresponsive and bleeding then give pressure on the bleeding site and try to stop the bleeding. Don't allow people to crowd around the victim. Keep everybody away so victim can have a fresh air. You have enough space to deal with the victim. Don't move them unless you absolutely have to such as if the area becomes unsafe.

Assess the area and the victim's condition and try to stabilize the victim with the resources and services present in the area. So whatever is available with you or in that area you try to stabilize them.

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Frequently asked questions in emergency scene management.

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**FAQs in ESM**

**1. What do you do in an emergency first aid?**

- Some of the things to do in an emergency first aid are keep the victim still and warm, keep assisting and reassuring the victim, check their breathing, and provide them with rescue breaths if needed.

**2. What are the three Cs in a first-aid emergency situation?**

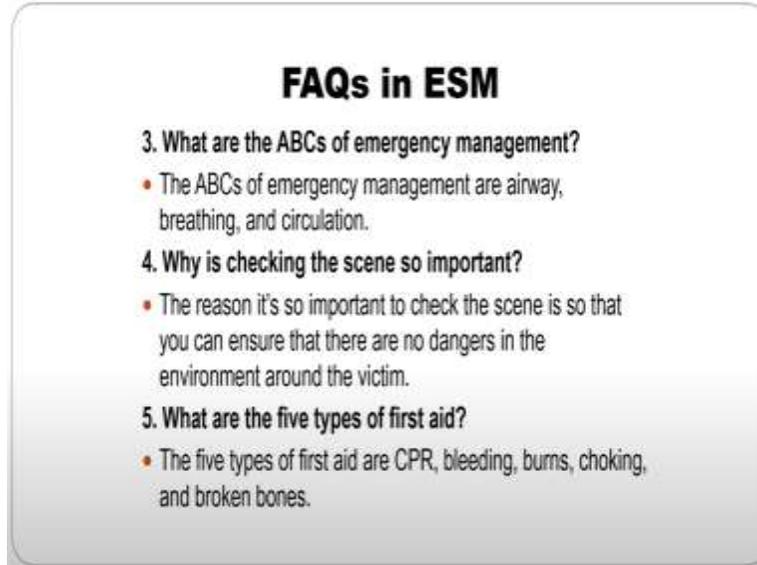
- The three Cs in a first aid emergency situation are **check, call, and care.**

What do you do in an emergency first aid Some of the things to do in emergency first aid are keep the victim still and warm. First of all, make him comfortable.

Keep him warm. Keep assisting and reassuring if patient is, victim is conscious. Talk to him. Reassure him that now everything is available. I am here. Some people are there to help you.

Medical help is arriving. So assurance. Check their breathing and provide them with rescue breaths if needed. What are the three Cs in the first aid emergency situation? The three Cs in first aid emergency situation is check, call and care. First of all, check the victim for unconsciousness, unresponsiveness, for breathing, etc. then call the emergency team and then start caring to the victim by giving recovery position or by giving CPR or by giving pressure on the bleeding site.

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**FAQs in ESM**

**3. What are the ABCs of emergency management?**

- The ABCs of emergency management are airway, breathing, and circulation.

**4. Why is checking the scene so important?**

- The reason it's so important to check the scene is so that you can ensure that there are no dangers in the environment around the victim.

**5. What are the five types of first aid?**

- The five types of first aid are CPR, bleeding, burns, choking, and broken bones.

What are the ABC of the emergency management but we have learnt now it is CAB. So first is compression, then airway and then rescue breath. So this is the way to the unresponsive victim who is not breathing. Why is checking the scene so important? The reason is not so important to check the scene is so that you can ensure that there are no dangers in the environment around the victim. First you check everything that what has happened, what has caused this victim to become unconscious. So by checking this you can make yourself safe as well as victim safe in the environment.

What are the five types of first aid? Five types of first aids are CPR. Bleeding, burns, choking, and broken bones. So the for each and every scenario we have learnt in our lectures how to give first aid.

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## CONCLUSION

- Whenever there is an emergency, be it on the road or even within someone's home, it's important to **act immediately** as one doesn't have the time to research the next steps to take.
- This is why it's so vital to learn about the emergency first aid steps so as to keep your loved ones safe and help strangers if needed. By doing your research in advance, you can know how to respond effectively and come to the aid of the victim in question.
- Just stay calm and collected and don't let your emotions get in the way of helping those around you. No matter what the emergency is, simply keep your cool and let your critical thinking skills guide you towards the next step.

Whenever there is an emergency be it on the road or even within someone's home it is important to act immediately we just cannot just delay your getting into the scene and assessing the scene, as one does not have the time to research the next step to take. This is why it's so vital to learn about the emergency first aid steps so as to keep your loved ones safe and help strangers if needed and by doing your research in advance.

So in advance only you should you should know that if it is a smoke these are the steps i will take, if patient is a victim is unconscious this is the way i will react, if there is a fire these are the steps i need to take so keep everything your kit and your thinking process in place before you enter into emergency scene management. First of all stay calm and collected and do not let your emotion get in the way of help. Sometimes you may become very much frightened by seeing the scene and sometimes dead bodies and lots of blood coming out of a victim and also. In this case you do not get emotional you have to stabilize yourself and act. No matter what the emergency is, simply keep your cool and let your critical thinking skills guide you towards the next step to be taken.

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What are the steps needs to be taken for emergency scene management?

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### INTRODUCTION

- In any emergency, including a medical emergency, the best response is to be prepared with emergency scene management steps. In organisations, management needs to make sure that in case of a medical emergency the first aiders are trained through an accredited training provider which will enable them to confidently manage first aid emergencies at work. Emergency management is the organisation and management of the resources and people responsible for dealing with most humanitarian aspects of emergencies (prevention, preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery).
- In any emergency situation, the first thing you need to do is assess the scene and identify any potential hazards.

Any emergency including a medical emergency the best response is to prepare with the emergency scene management steps. In organizations management needs to make sure that in case of medical emergency the first aid, aiders are trained through an accredited training provider which will enable them to confidence confidently manage first. So this, in any organization if there are, if staff is given first aid they should be trained by a accredited training provider. So they have confidence and they learn exact steps and very

right steps. In any emergency situation first thing you need to do is the assess, first is assessment of the scene.

What is the problem? How it has happened? How many victims are involved? What is the status of the victim? And all such things.

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### **1. Remain calm and assess the scene**

For first aiders responding to a medical emergency at work, they must remain calm so that they are able to assess the scene, what type of assistance will be required and how many casualties there are, including the priorities if there is more than one casualty. Emergency care is immediate medical care that is available, reserved for severe illnesses or injuries, or any medical need that is life-threatening.

Remain calm and assess the scene again and again. We are stressing on this point that don't get your emotion in the way of your services and remain calm.

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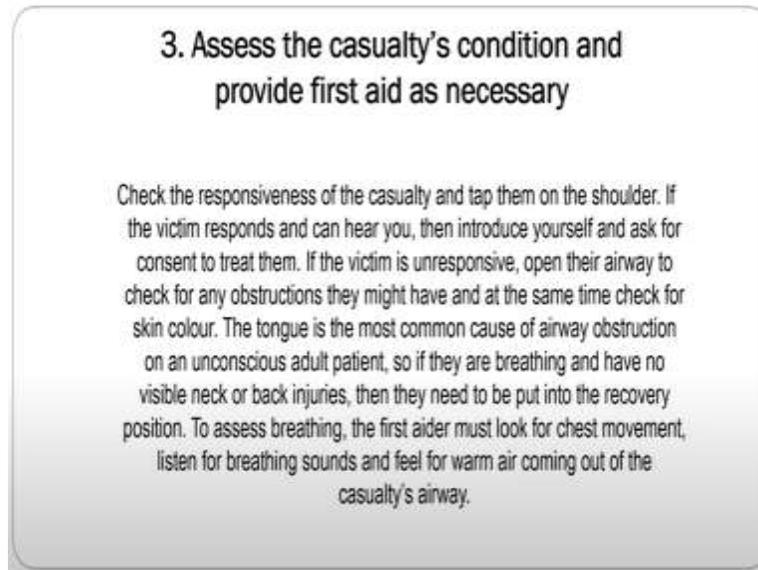
### **2. Check for hazards and provide a safe environment**

Firstly, the safety of the first aider is important, so the responding first aiders must always make sure that they are safe before attempting to assist the casualties. Secondly, the scene or the area where the casualty is situated must also be safe, thirdly the bystanders who might not be aware of dangers that could harm them on the scene, and lastly, we now concentrate on the casualty's safety. When all aspects of danger have been checked and when it is safe to do so, then the treatment of the casualties according to the seriousness of their injuries can commence.

Check for hazards and provide a safe. Second step is Check if there is any hazard because of fire, stroke, because of fire, because of smoke or because of any other like tsunami or flood like situation.

So check the hazard and first of all keep the environment safe by shifting the victim and shifting yourself away from it.

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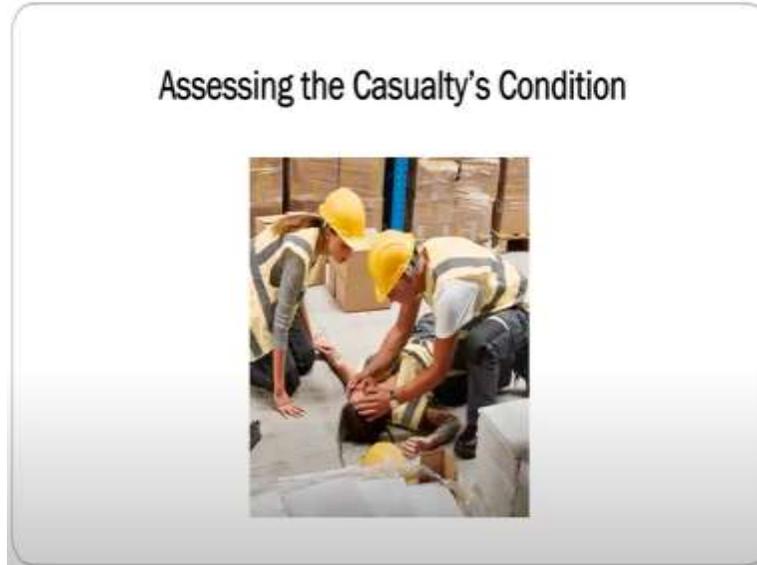
**3. Assess the casualty's condition and provide first aid as necessary**

Check the responsiveness of the casualty and tap them on the shoulder. If the victim responds and can hear you, then introduce yourself and ask for consent to treat them. If the victim is unresponsive, open their airway to check for any obstructions they might have and at the same time check for skin colour. The tongue is the most common cause of airway obstruction on an unconscious adult patient, so if they are breathing and have no visible neck or back injuries, then they need to be put into the recovery position. To assess breathing, the first aider must look for chest movement, listen for breathing sounds and feel for warm air coming out of the casualty's airway.

Third is, then you assess the casualties condition and provide first aid as necessary. Then you assess the victim. Shout, shake, and check for breathing, right. So, if pressure whether patient is responsive, unresponsive, conscious, unconscious or whether patient is breathe victim is breathing or not breathing whether victim is bleeding.

These are the things you have to check first because these are the emergencies which has to be managed first.

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Here, they are trying to check the casualties condition by shaking, trying to check whether the victim is responsive or not.

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**4. Contact emergency services and provide information**

When the first aider checks for breathing and responsiveness and there is none, the emergency services must be contacted, and CPR commenced as soon as possible. If a bystander is available, ask them to assist by calling the emergency services and give them as much information as possible regarding the condition of the casualty. It is very important for the bystander to report back to the first aider and confirm that medical assistance is on its way, and what the estimated time of arrival of the emergency medical team is. They can also assist in bringing an AED to the first aider if one is available.

At the same time, you call the emergency services and provide the information. You may take help of a other bystander or a properly educated or some volunteer who is trained volunteer and tell them to inform the emergency services and give them proper information, that what is the situation this emergency scenario has happened because of what, because of the injury, accident, because of some natural calamity, because of some dangerous gas leaking and whatever. So, it is important for the bystander to report back

to the first aider and confirm that medical assistant and confirm that the emergency assistant, medical assistant you have called has likely to come as early as possible.

And by providing all information, the medical team will decide what are the equipments they have to bring along and whether to bring AED automated electrical defibrillator or other first aid related equipment. Stay with casualty until medical help arrives. Your duty is to stay with casualty victims and make them as comfortable as possible and help them.

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**5. Stay with casualty until professional medical help arrives**

- The first aider must monitor the casualty until the emergency services arrive. Keep on checking their vital signs every 5 to 10 minutes and record any change that you notice.
- You must also be prepared to start CPR while you wait for the paramedics.
- If time allows you need to get the casualty's **SAMPLE history (Signs and symptoms, Allergies, Medications, Past medical history, Last meal, Events leading up to injury/illness)** so that when you hand them over, you are able to give that information to paramedics or emergency personnel for continued emergency medical care.
- Absolute Health Services is an accredited first aid training provider. At Absolute Health Services we don't just offer first aid training, we can train all emergency team members in first aid, firefighting and evacuation planning. We also provide health and safety work-related advice and training, and can also supply all your first aid related equipment, including first aid boxes and refills of first aid box stock.

The first aider must monitor so in even if the casualties breathing conscious but still you have to keep monitoring every 5 minutes and keep the record if possible. You must also be prepared to start CPR while you wait for the paramedics.

So sometimes initially victim may be breathing may be conscious but after 5 to 10 minutes his condition may worsen because of some bleeding inside the body or sometimes some foreign body getting stuck into the airway or sometimes because of vomiting following the injury and also thing. Then condition of the victim may worsen. So, you keep monitoring them and keep checking them every five minutes. If time allows you you take the sample history. Sample is sign and symptoms what, what has happened to them, allergies, medication they are taking, past medical history, last meal they had this is very important because if they had meal recent immediately in recent past then they are likely to vomit.

In this case you have to be prepared for the if any vomiting or anything happens and events leading up to the injury or what exactly happened so that such a emergency

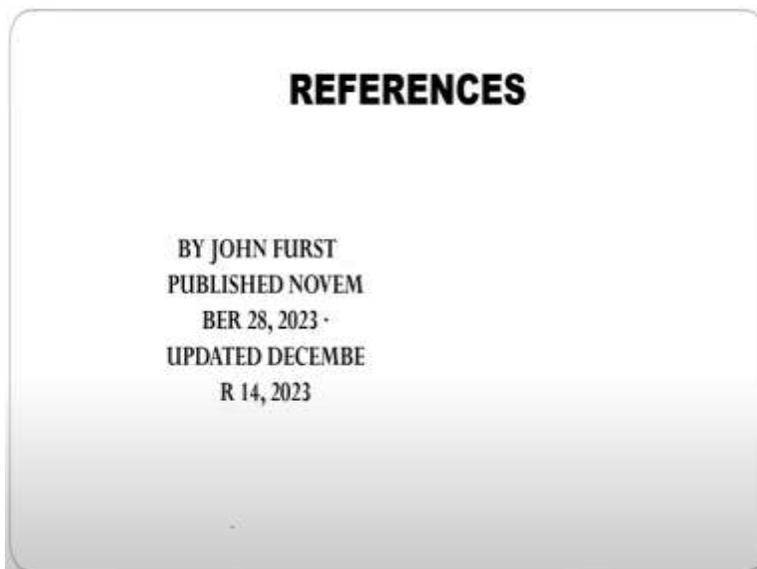
situation arose. So in absolute health services, we don't just offer first aid training. We can train all emergency team members in first aid, firefighting, evacuation planning. And this is higher type of training where first aid providers are also trained in firefighting and evacuation planning.

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So here stay with the casualty, monitor the casualty.

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This is the reference from which this presentation is prepared. And so emergency scene management, first of all assess the scene, second is safety, your safety and victim safety. Then assess the victim's condition whether responsive, not responsive, whether breathing, not breathing or whether there is any bleeding. This is, these are the three very emergency things where you have to react very fast and help the victim to recover and minimize the time till the first medical professionals arrive for the help. So, in short this was a emergency scene management.

Hope you have learned something very basic about it but for further service providing as a volunteer you need to take undergo a training or a proper course of emergency scene management. Thank you very much.