



Medical Service in Disaster Response

Structured Approach to major incidents

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- Aims
- Structured Approach
- Organization
- Preparation
- Questions

Major Incident

Learning Objectives

- What is a major incident?
- How do you prepare for a major incident?
- What are the priorities at the scene of a major incident?
- What knowledge and skills do you need to effectively manage the scene of a major incident?

Preparation

Learning Objectives

- How do we make a plan of response?
- What kind of equipment do we need?
- How can we train ourselves?

Medical Response

Learning Objectives

- What are the responsibilities of different agencies involved at scene of a major incident across the spectrum of operational environment?

Major Incident & MASCAL

Major Incident:
An incident where the location, number, severity and type of live casualties requires extraordinary resources.

MASCAL:
Major incident in which there is excessive disparity between the number of casualties and the locally available medical capacity (STANAG 2879)

All Hazard Approach

Command & Control

Safety

Communication

Assessment

Triage

Treatment

Transport



All Hazard Approach

- Command, Control, Coordination
- Safety
- Communication
- Assessment
- Triage
- Treatment
- Transport

MIMMS, ALSG



Command & Control

- Command: Vertically
- Control: Horizontally

Control is facilitated by cordons (Tiers of command- Bronze, Silver, Gold)

- Confirm
- Clear
- Cordon
- Control

4 C's



Safety

- Self
- Scene
- Survivors



Communication

- Poor communication
- Liaison
- Radio



METHANE

- M** My call sign/ name/ appointment (Major Incident STANDBY or DECLARED)
- E** Exact location (grid reference)
- T** Type of incident
- H** Hazards, present and potential
- A** Access and egress
- N** Number and severity of casualties
- E** Emergency services, present & required

Treatment

- "Do the most for the most".
- The actual treatment delivered will reflect the skills of the providers, the severity of injuries and the time patient spends at scene.
- The nature of the environment and the casualty load may restrict a provider's ability to perform to best practice standards.



Transport

- Right patient
- Right mean
- Right place
- Right time





Agencies

- Police
- Fire Service
- Medical Service



Level of Care

First Person On Scene

Medical Service

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Levels of Care

- Prehospital Care (BLS)
- Prehospital Care (ALS)
- Hospital Care

Conflict Environment

Conflict Environment

- Care Under Fire
- Tactical Field Care
- Field Resuscitation
- Advanced Resuscitation



Immediate Actions

- Command
 - Take role of Medical Commander
- Safety
 - 1. Self, 2. Scene, 3. Survivors
- Communication
 - "METHANE"
- Assessment

In general a first crew should not undertake TTT...

... but if you are isolated, you will need to progress

If isolated...

- Triage
 - Only Triage Sieve
- Treatment
 - Keep simple. You may be the only medic at scene. Use personnel from other services.
- Transport
 - Request SH CASEVAC using 9 liner (and MIST fro clinical information)

Actions in Detail

Assistant

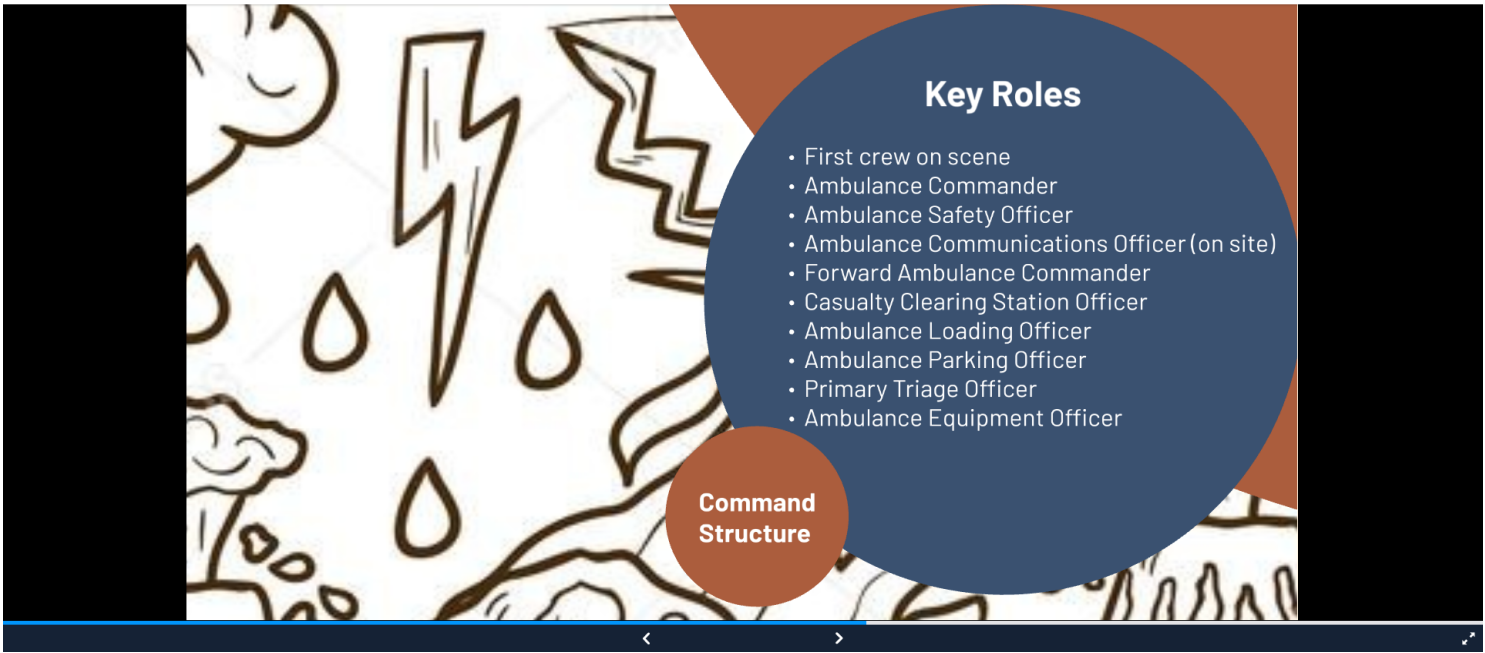
- Park as near to the scene as safety permits
- Leave the blue lights on (indicating the vehicle is acting as the ACP)
- Confirm arrival at scene with Ambulance Control and provide initial, brief situation report
- Maintain communications with the attendant/Ambulance Commander
- Stay with the vehicle until instructed by the Ambulance Commander
- Leave the ignition keys in the vehicle

Attendant

- Undertake the role of Ambulance Commander
- Wear appropriate Ambulance Commander identification, e.g. tabard
- Commence a record of actions taken (incident log)
- Carry out a scene assessment (including a dynamic risk assessment)
- Give substantial reports to Ambulance Control (METHANE message)
- Declare a major incident/standby
- Identify the need for additional ambulance resources, medical teams, or specialist/support equipment
- Identify key areas, e.g. Ambulance Parking Point, Casualty Clearing Station
- Liaise with other emergency services at scene

Responsibilities

- Establishing a forward control
- Saving life
- Preventing further injury
- Relieving suffering
- Liaising with other emergency services
- Determining the receiving hospitals
- Mobilising necessary additional medical resources
- Providing communications for Health Service resources at the scene
- Providing a Casualty Clearing Station
- Providing the Ambulance Parking and Loading Points
- Determining priorities for treatment and evacuation using triage
- Arranging means of transporting the injured
- Documenting the movement of casualties

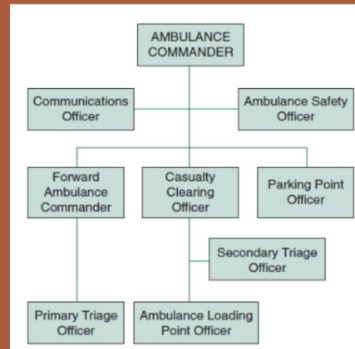


Key Roles

- First crew on scene
- Ambulance Commander
- Ambulance Safety Officer
- Ambulance Communications Officer (on site)
- Forward Ambulance Commander
- Casualty Clearing Station Officer
- Ambulance Loading Officer
- Ambulance Parking Officer
- Primary Triage Officer
- Ambulance Equipment Officer

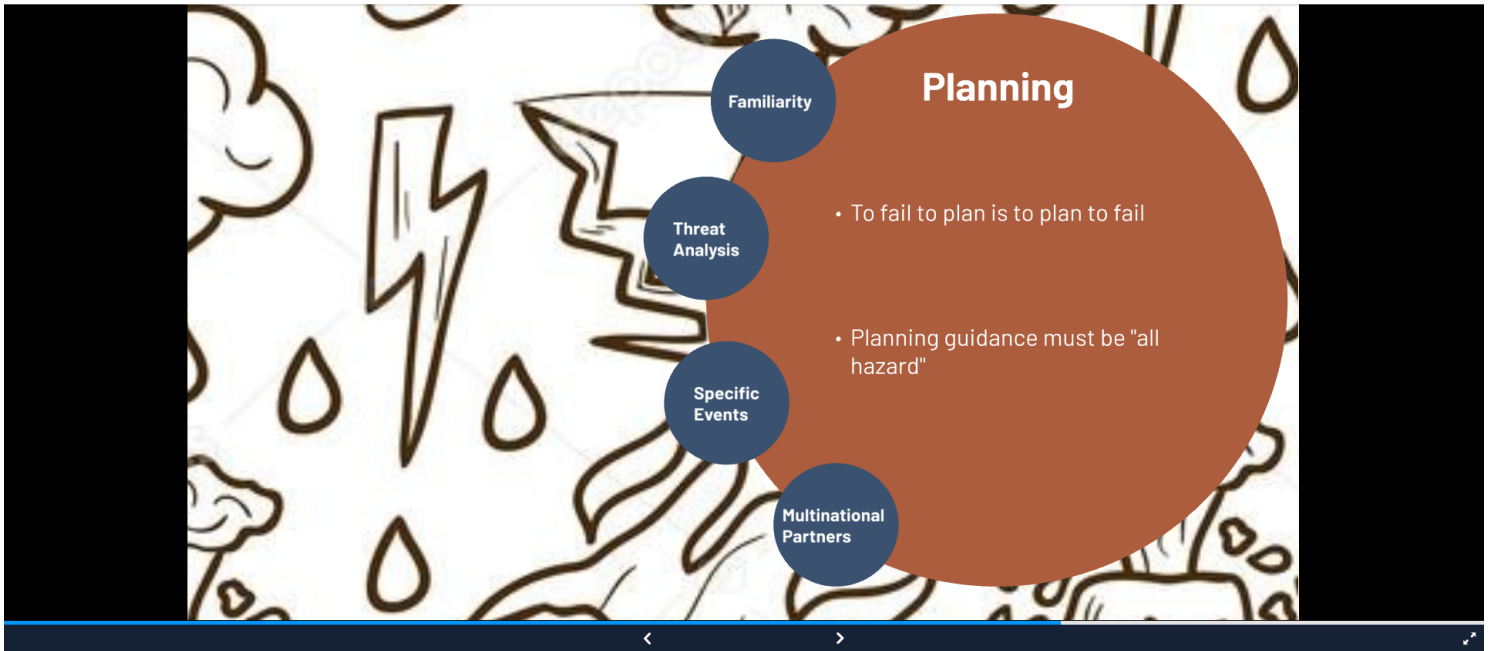
Command Structure

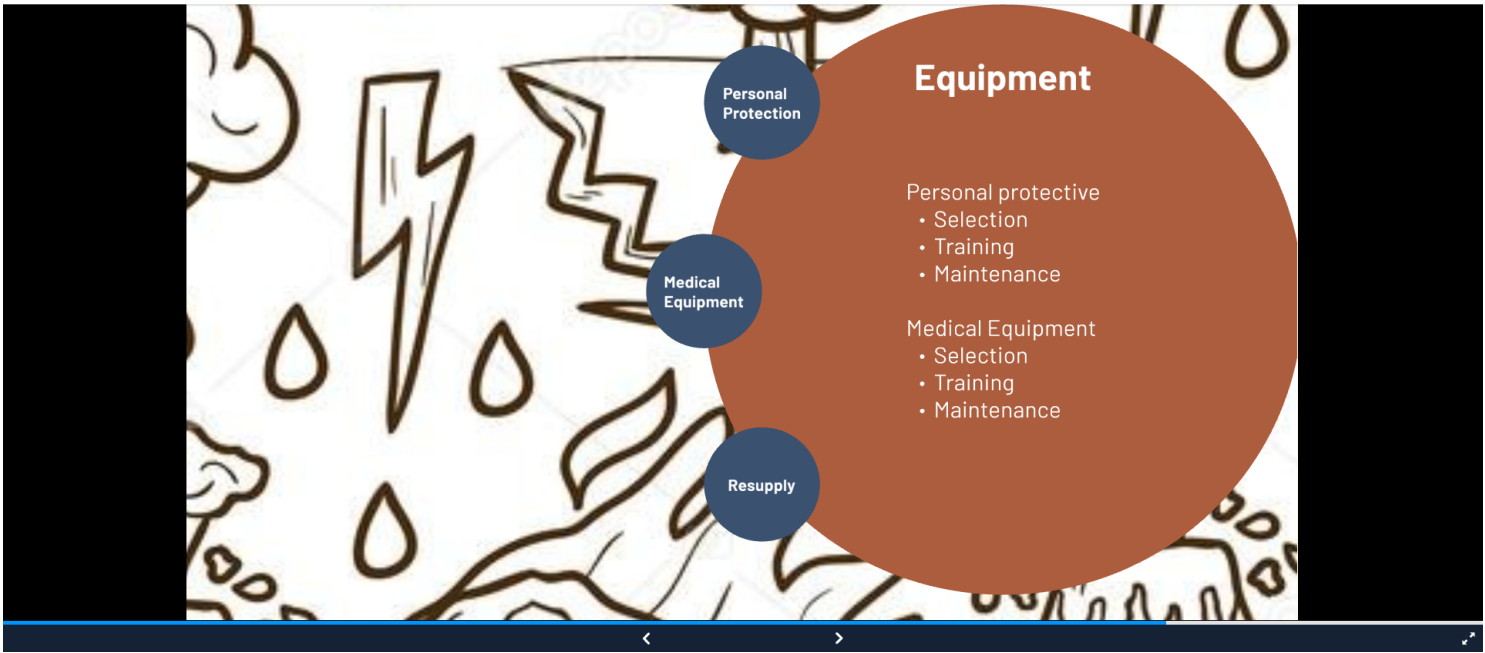
Command Structure



Familiarity

- Familiarity with existing plans
 - Pre-hospital (Role 1, Role 2LM)
 - Hospital (Role 2E, Role 3)
 - Special Incident
- Familiarity with multinational partner's plans and local civilian plans.
- Familiarity with local high risks sites
- Involvement in planning





Personal Protection

Protective Clothing

- Safety
- Function
- Durability
- Comfort
- [Visibility]



Additional Items

Commanders must take responsibility for ensuring personnel are wearing appropriate protective equipment



Protective Clothing

Hazard	Protective clothing solution
Emergency vehicles	High visibility jacket or tabard
Elements (rain, wind, snow)	Waterproof and insulated full body protection
Injury to head	Hard hat with three-point chinstrap
Injury to eyes	Safety glasses or goggles, or visor
Injury to face	Visor
Noise	Ear defenders
Injury to hands	Heavy duty gloves (debris gloves)
Blood and body fluid exposure	Standard clinical precaution and equipment
Injury to feet	Heavy duty oil- and acid-resistant boots with protective toecaps

Additional Items

- Personal Identification
- Mobile Telephone
- Notebook
- Dictatphone
- Aide Memoire
- Camera
- Torch
- Whistle
- Money
- Incident Management System
- Computer

Medical Equipment

1. Triage
2. Life- saving first aid
3. Advanced Life Support
4. Specialist Medical Support
5. Packaging for transport

Resupply

Predetermined System of:

1. Requests
2. Delivery

Procedure

- Medical vehicles moving forwards will carry supplies.
- Each Role will re-supply equipment and personal to its forward Role



Training Principles

MULTIAGENCY + CASUALTIES

HEALTH SERVICE EXERCISE

MILITARY MIMMS COURSE

TABLE TOP

PEWC

RADIO

TRIAGE

DECON

CSCATTT PRINCIPLES



Questions

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