Chapter 38 Incident Management and Triage

Incident Command System (1 of 2)
- ICS = An organized approach for dealing with __________________________ operations.
- ICS is used to help control, direct, and coordinate resources.
- It ensures clear lines of ___________________________ and authority.
- Incident ___________________________ has overall responsibility for the scene.
- Safety officer is designated to circulate among responders.
- Based on “one chief and a lot of Indians”

Incident Command System (2 of 2)
- Used Nationwide by fire departments and EMS services
- Divides workers into “__________________________” according to task
- The larger the situation, the more sectors
- Each sector has one person in charge called “__________________________” or “commander”
- Maintains an effective span of control of __________ to __________ workers

National Incident Management System (NIMS) (1 of 3)
- Promotes efficient __________________________ of emergency incidents at the regional, state, and national levels
- Spearheaded by __________________________
- Unifies training, terminology, and structure __________________________

NIMS (2 of 3)
- Provides standardization in:
  - __________________________
- Resource classification
- Personnel __________________________
- __________________________

NIMS (3 of 3)
- Major NIMS components:
  - __________________________
- Command and management
  - __________________________
- Resource management
- __________________________ and information management

Structure of an Incident Command System

Incident Command (1 of 2)
- Every incident __________________________ have a commander
- Highest certified person on first arriving unit assumes IC
- Sets up command __________________________
- Usually relinquishes command to a designated __________________________ upon his/her arrival
9 Incident Command (2 of 2)
• Command structure must be established _______________________ and expanded as needed.
• Incident command may _______________________ in different communities.
• An EMT must not _______________________ from the directions and orders given by command.

10 Finance and Logistics
• _______________________
  • Responsible for documenting all expenditures at an incident for reimbursement
• _______________________
  • Responsible for communications equipment, facilities, food and water, fuel, lighting, and medical equipment/supplies

11 Planning and Operations
• Planning
  • Solves _______________________ as they arise
  • Develops an incident action _______________________ 
• Operations
  • At a very large incident, responsible for managing the tactical operations usually handled by the IC
  • Supervise the people working at the scene
  • “_____________________ On” field operations

12 Command Staff
• The _______________________ officer monitors the scene for conditions or operations that may present a hazard.
• The public information officer (PIO) provides the _______________________ with clear information.
• The _______________________ officer relays information and concerns among command and the staff.

13 Communications and Information Management
• Communication has historically been the _______________________ point at most major incidents.
• It is recommended that communications be _______________________ .
  • All agencies should be able to communicate quickly via radios.
  • Communications allow for accountability and instant communication.

14 Typical Medical ICS Chart
15 Extrication
• In charge of extrication only
• Usually _______________________ in charge if equipment needed
• Usually has _______________________ who help extricate then turn patient over to another sector
• Extrication officer reports to IC or medical command

16 Triage
• Responsible for _______________________ of all patients
• Treats only easily _______________________ problems with ABC’s
• Triage officer reports to IC or medical commander

17 Treatment
• Responsible for _______________________ of all patients
• Sets up treatment _______________________ if needed
• Treatment officer reports to IC or medical commander

18 Transportation
• Responsible for _______________________ of all patients
• Responsible for notification of _______________________ 
• Decides which patient goes to which hospital
• Transportation officer reports to IC
• _______________________ all patients transported

19 Staging
• Responsible to coordinate with all _______________________ arriving to help
• Sets up a “staging” area for all incoming resources to _______________________ until needed.
• Staging officer reports to IC or medical command

20 Supply
• Responsible for securing _______________________ and resources that may be needed.
• Coordinates tracking and _______________________ of supplies.
• Assures borrowed equipment is tracked.
• Supply officer reports to IC or medical command

21 Task Forces
• A combination of _______________________ resources with common communications operating under the direct supervision of a leader
• Example: 2 EMTs, 2 firefighters, and 1 search and rescue specialist

22 Strike Teams
• A set number of resources of the _______________________ kind and type with common communications operating under the direct supervision of a leader
• Example 6 EMTs performing initial search and rescue

23 Physicians on Scene
• Make difficult _______________________ decisions
• Provide secondary triage decisions in the treatment sector
• Provide on-scene medical direction for EMTs
• Provide care in the _______________________ sector as appropriate

24 Rehabilitation
• Establishes an area that provides _______________________ from the elements and situation
• Monitors responders for signs of _______________________
• Rehabilitation is where a responder’s needs for ________________________, fluids, food, and protection from the elements are met.

25 Mass Casualty Incident
• MCI=Any incident which _______________________ the capabilities of the local EMS
• Number of patients may vary (___________ is the minimum)
• Examples:
  • bus accidents - explosions
  • airplane crashes - chemical _______________________
  • major MVCs - industrial accidents
  • numerous other incidents

26 Mass Casualty Incident
• Cardinal rule of an MCI is “to do the greatest _______________________ for the greatest number”
• Some people may ______________________ because there is not enough rescuers
• Try to salvage only those who are salvageable without costing other lives
• ______________________ and planning are the keys

27 Triage (1 of 2)
• Essential at all mass-casualty incidents
• Triage is the _______________________ or two or more patients based on the severity of their conditions
• Patients are _______________________ in the order of the severity of their conditions.
• Treatment priority is determined by rank.

28 Triage (2 of 2)
• Triage=To _______________________
• Triage is the organized approach to determine:
  • Is patient to be ________________________ ?
  • In which order is each patient to be treated and transported
• Triage officer/sector members are _______________________ to be involved in in-depth patient care.

29 Triage Categories
• Four common categories give the order of treatment and transport.
  • _______________________ (red)
  • Delayed (_______________________ )
- Minor or minimal (green; hold)
- Expectant (_______________________ ; likely to die or dead)

30. **START Triage**
- Simple Triage And _______________________ Treatment
- Call out to patients and direct them to an easily identifiable landmark.
- Injured persons are the _______________________ wounded.
- Assess the _______________________ , hemodynamic, and neurologic status of the nonambulatory patients.

31. **START System**

32. **Triage Procedure**
- Triage officer or designate checks _______________________ of every patient
- Label or _______________________ each patient as to their treatment priority
- Reassess patients
- After all patients triaged and reassessed, triage sector members can join another sector so long as sufficient manpower remains until patients are moved to _______________________ area.

33. **Triage Special Considerations**
- Patients who are _______________________ and disruptive to rescue efforts may need to be made an immediate priority.
- A _______________________ who becomes sick or injured during the rescue effort should be handled as an immediate priority.
- Identify patients as contaminated or decontaminated in HazMat incidents.

34. **Triage Tags**

35. **Triage Priorities**
- Patients with problems involving ABC’s have highest priority
- Not all patients should be _______________________ 
- Avoid assigning personnel to unsalvageable patients
- Patients should be color coded early.
- Patients in dangerous areas should be removed to a non-hazardous environment _______________________ to triage.
  - “Do the greatest good for the greatest _______________________ ”

36. **Triage Priorities**

37. **Highest Priority (Immediate or Red)**
- Pts who will _______________________ without immediate treatment
- Airway and/or breathing problems
- Uncontrolled or major _______________________ 
- Decreased LOC
- Severe _______________________ complications
  - diabetes, MI, heat stroke, etc
- Hypovolemic Shock
- Severe _______________________
38 **Second Priority (Secondary or Yellow)**
- Pts whose treatment and transport can be ___________________ temporarily without serious adverse effects on the patient.
- Minor to moderate burns without airway compromise.
- Major or multiple ___________________ injuries.
- Back or neck injuries with or without ___________________ cord damage.

39 **Third Priority (Delayed or Green)**
- Patients whose treatment can be delayed until ___________________.
- Minor fractures
- Minor ___________________ tissue injuries

40 **Last Priority (Dead or Black)**
- Those who are already dead or have little chance of ___________________.
- Obviously dead
- Obviously dying
- Cardiac ___________________.
- Condition where manpower is not available to properly deal with this patient

41 **Transportation Considerations**
- ___________________ hospital destinations.
- ___________________ center should receive the most critical patients.
- Utilize a transport officer to ___________________ distribute patients.

42 **Disaster Management**
- The role of the EMT is to respond when requested and report to incident ___________________.
- A casualty collection area may be set up and staffed by ___________________ and medical staff with equipment.
- You may have to bring patients to this area.

43 **Key Points in an MCI (1 of 2)**
- Maintain an organized ICS
  - No “Free ___________________”
- Call for help early
- Assign personnel according to their abilities and knowledge
  - Assignments should not be based solely on rank or position
- If MCI is long term, create a ___________________ area
  - Rotate personnel

44 **Key Points in an MCI (2 of 2)**
- Have a ___________________.
- Food and ___________________ are very important for all workers
- Watch each other for psychological signs of breakdown
- Ask for and use counseling or CISD
• Have common _______________________ capabilities
• “Do the greatest good for the greatest number”