



Information for First Aid Judges

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The following is a guide to assist you when judging Standard level First Aid for a Mine Rescue Team. *All demerits must be fully explained and legible or they will be removed by the chief judge.*

Pulse and breathing rates/characteristic are as found unless indicated otherwise by a judge. Rate and characteristic for both must be recorded on the casualty card. Rates are determined by checking the pulse for 30 seconds and multiplying that number by two, giving you beats per minute. Characteristics can be recorded as, (S) strong, (W) weak and/or (R) regular.

Examination Gloves are required for all skin-to-skin physical contact with casualties, and/or contact with contaminated items. Once initial contact with the casualty has been made and no bodily fluids are present, medical gloves are not required for additional contact (i.e. manual pulse check, checking a facemask seal, etc.) Unsoiled Examination gloves may be donned under work gloves. Damaged gloves must be replaced prior to making any further patient contact. A suitable area for any soiled material must be determined by the captain as they will be considered a biohazard. When dealing with multiple patients ensure soiled gloves are not used between casualties.

Pulse Oximeter is to be used once the Pre-Care vitals have been taken manually and recorded. Manual pulse and pulse oximeter must be compared to confirm accuracy. The pulse rate measured by the Pulse Oximeter is then to be monitored and recorded during Post-Care and Continual-Care stages of the casualty treatment.

Treatment for shock is treating according to signs, symptoms and environment.

Casualty cards are not required for uninjured persons. However, a casualty card is required for anyone that a mine rescue team has applied breathing protection. I.e. Self rescuer etc.

Treatment demerits will not be applied if the injury is not found however they will receive the demerits for failure to identify.

Identified injuries must be exposed unless doing so could worsen the injury.

Primary Survey

	Unconscious casualty	Conscious casualty
Circulation	Pulse Check (10 seconds)	Verbal Response
Airway	Position airway, look for obstruction	Verbal Response
Breathing	Look, listen, or feel (3-5 seconds)	Verbal Response
Circulation	Rapid Body Survey for gross bleeds & life-threatening injuries	Rapid Body Survey (visually)



Secondary Survey – Unconscious Casualty

Pulse & breathing rate/characteristic.

Head-to-toe physical examination for injuries not identified during the primary. Only if the mechanism of injury indicates it is necessary.

Secondary Survey – Conscious Casualty

SAMPLE

Pulse & breathing rate/characteristic. Physical examination is required only if SAMPLE or the mechanism of injury indicates they are necessary.

Applying First Aid Demerits

- No demerit will be applied if the team completes the required step in an acceptable manner.
- The full demerit value (number in brackets) will be applied if the required step is not completed.

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Rough Handling

There will be a maximum of 5 demerits per incident and no more than 10 per casualty. Discretion must be used when issuing demerits for rough handling. (Example: 5 demerits would be issued only when a team has done the worst thing possible to the casualty and from there the demerits must come down accordingly) Any rough handling demerits must be written clearly and approved by the Chief Judge.

Load and Go Injuries

Definition:

"Load and Go" defines a casualty's increased priority for the rapid evacuation to the next level of care. Treatment shall be limited to the injuries that if left untreated would potentially deteriorate the casualty's base vitals. Treatment of non-life-threatening injuries can be performed, provided these treatments do not impede the urgency in transportation to the next level of care.



Load and Go Does Not Mean Do NOTHING!

- Attempt to treat or correct the life-threatening problems.
- Load and go should be initiated and communicated as soon as possible.
- Document all actions including the decision to initiate load and go on casualty card.

If there is an evident delay in transport to the next level of care due to treatment of non-life-threatening injuries, demerits will be applied.

Examples of Load And Go Situations (this list is not all-inclusive)

Any airway problem in which there is a risk of loss of the airway
Cardiac / respiratory arrest or chest pain
Any head injury no matter the level of consciousness
Altered level of consciousness
Anaphylaxis
Abdominal evisceration
Major fractures, such as a fractured femur, pelvis or humerus
Multiple fractures excluding fingers or toes
Uncontrolled hemorrhage
Partial or complete loss of a limb
Critical burns
Spinal injuries
Deteriorating vital signs