

**Northern Invitational Mine Rescue Contest
Rochester, NY – August 23, 2007
First Aid Discount Guide for #3 Judge**

All of the checks below must be made in the order indicated by the numbers. If any mistakes are made in either the primary or secondary survey, the team will be assessed a 4 point discount for failure to adequately examine and assess patient.

Primary Survey

NON-Responsive Patients:

- ____ 1. Establish responsiveness.
- ____ 2. Establish an open airway. Then LOOK, LISTEN, and FEEL for breathing.
- ____ 3. Check for a carotid pulse.

At this point, with the two “dead miners” (Sonny Bono and Al Capone) give team the appropriate “body” placard and tell them that the patient is dead (maximum 4 discounts for each body if first 4 steps of primary assessment are not completed).

Note: If the team makes a ventilation change which sends air with contaminants (elevated carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide and low oxygen) over Don Vito, patient behind the “barricade”, the miner will be dead. At this point, hand the team the alternate “body” placard. If they do not, then the miner will be alive but unconscious. So, allow the team to continue with the rest of the primary and secondary survey steps.

- ____ 4. Look for control of all major bleeding.

Secondary Survey

- ____ 1. Neck - gently feel and look for any abnormalities.
Check for medical alert necklace.
- ____ 2. Head - without moving the head, check for blood in the hair, scalp lacerations, and contusions (bruises). Gently feel for possible bone fragments or depressions in the skull.
- ____ 3. Chest - check the chest for cuts, impaled objects, fractures, and penetrating (sucking) wounds by observing chest movement.
- ____ 4. Abdomen - gently feel the abdominal area for cuts, penetrations, and impaled objects, observing for spasms and tenderness.
- ____ 5. Lower back - feel for deformity and tenderness.
- ____ 6. Pelvis - check for grating, tenderness, bony protrusions, and depressions in the pelvic area.
- ____ 7. Genital region - check for any obvious injury.
- ____ 8. Lower extremities - check for discoloration, swelling, tenderness and deformities which are sometimes present with fractures and dislocations.

- Stroke soles of feet to check for paralysis.
- ____ 9. Upper extremities - check for discoloration, swelling, tenderness and deformities which are sometimes present with fractures and dislocations. Stroke palms to check for paralysis. Check for medical alert bracelet.
- ____ 10. Back surfaces - injuries underneath the victim are often overlooked. Examine for bony protrusions, bleeding, and obvious injuries.
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At this point, with Don Vito, patient behind the “barricade”, give team the placard containing the following information:

“The miner is alive, but he is unconscious. There are no apparent injuries.”

To avoid 4 discounts for failure to properly treat injury:

With the described symptoms (unconscious), the team must follow the prescribed treatment for preventing shock **(listed in Brady’s pg. 312 – 313 see attached)**.
