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Medical emergency management will always have two components:

- Actual medical care for the patient and
- Coordination tasks (e.g. coordination with fire service regarding rescue, taking part in a joint command post, notification of EMS and

Medical personnel has to notified ("alerted") without any delay whether an emergency is confirmed or only suspected.

 $(\mbox{Pre-}) \mbox{Notification of public emergency medical service (EMS) should be}$ given by the switchboard, as soon it is expected, that injured persons will require transport to the hospital.

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Response by Medical Personnel -Requirements

The following needs to be provided:

- ► Communication means
- Transport means
- Clear guidance (decision criteria), when to move to the incident site
- Access to all locations (accompanied, if necessary)
- Appropriate maps of all working places and access ways
- Appropriate PPE (personal protective equipment)
- ▶ Portable medical emergency equipment







As soon as medical personnel arrives at the scene, the following issues will have to be addressed:

- Coordination with Fire/Rescue Service
- ▶ Task allocation within the medical team

As soon as medical personnel gains access to the patient, the following priorities arise:

- ► Initial assessment (like a "5-second round")
- ▶ Life support / resucitation (using a structured approach like "ABCDE")
- Continuing monitoring and medical care
- ► Hand-over to EMS

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Response by Medical Personnel -How long?

Primary survey and emergency medical care have the goal to

- > stabilize the patient and
- ▶ prepare the handover to the "regular" Ambulance Service or EMS, which usually will take over the responsibility for the patient as soon as

If the patient cannot be handed over to EMS in due time, he/she must be continually monitored and observed, until he/she can be transferred to EMS or another medical care facility.

Contemporary recommendations in trauma care advocate, that the patient should be in a trauma center within the hour! ("Golden Hour" of Trauma Care)

"Stabilisation" bei OMV medical staff should remain an exception for remote locations and should never last longer than several hours

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Response by Medical Personnel -If there are many patients

When medical staff is confronted with a large number of patients, the coordination tasks take precedence over the actual medical care efforts. The priorities will now comprise:

- ► Scene safety
- ▶ Initial scene assessment (1-2 minutes) and initial report
- ► Coordination with Fire/Rescue Service
- ► Scene organisation including
 - ▶ "Hot Line" (= border of the hazard area, no access for med. staff)
 - Casualty collection point(s)
 - Access roads (for a one-way route for ambulance cars)
- ► Finding the most urgent "critical" casualties ("Triage")

The Medical Emergency Response Plan shall provide all relevant information for such initial steps as well as for the arriving EMS units.

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