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| **Name:** | **EMS in the Warm Zone Operations** |
| **Course Description:** | This program is a 2-part follow up to the EMS in the Warm Zone Awareness program. Successful completion requires completion of the online EMS Warm Zone Operations module and approximately 4 hours of practical training. It is intended to provide participants with knowledge and skills necessary to improve survivability of those injured during an active shooter event. The program will reinforce the necessity of integrating Fire, EMS, and Law Enforcement responses to these types of incidents. |
| **Prerequisites:** | EMS in the Warm Zone Awareness (NHOODLE) EMS in the Warm Zone Operations (NHOODLE) |
| **Participants** | Minimum of 12 students, at least 3 students must be Law Enforcement. Maximum of 16 students (13 Fire / EMS 3 Law Enforcement) |
| **Instructors Needed** | Minimum of 3 Fire/EMS instructors and 2 Law Enforcement instructors that have completed the Train-the-Trainer. 1 Lead Instructor. |
| **Terminal Objective:** | At the end of the course the student will understand the importance of a unified response to hostile events, be able to move as part of a Rescue Task Force, provide immediate assessment and lifesaving care to casualties. |
| **Successful Completion:** | Students who complete both the EMS in the Warm Zone Operations (NHOODLE) and the practical skills training will be issued a certificate of completion. |
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| **Host Logistics** | See Host Requirements |
| **Student dress and meals** | Duty Uniform or comfortable street clothing that can be exposed to simulated blood and other staining materials. Students should bring a bag lunch to eat on site. |
| **SAFETY NOTE:** | **NO LIVE FIRE WEAPONS WILL BE ALLOWED ON THE TRAINING SITE.** |
| **Course Evaluation** | A written evaluation will be conducted at the conclusion of the program. It will focus on the relevance and effectiveness of the program, materials and the instructional staff. |
| **Point of Contact:** | Scott Doherty, Bureau Chief New Hampshire Department of Safety Division of Fire Standards and Training & Emergency Medical Services603-223-4258 scott.doherty@dos.nh.gov |
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| **Hour** | **Group 2** |
| **0730 – 0800** | **Registration and Safety Briefing** |
| **0800 - 0900** | **Introductions and Incident Command System (ICS) review, Active Shooter Incident Management Checklist,** |
| **Group** | **Bleeding****(30 minutes)** | **Airway Management, Chest Injuries Tourniquets****(30 minutes)** | **BATH Assessment, Lifting & Moving****(30 minutes)** | **Cover Concealment, Rescue Task Force, Team Movements****(30 MINS)** |
| **0900 - 0930** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** |
| **0930-1000** | **B** | **A** | **D** |  **C** |
| **1000-1030** | **C** | **D** | **A** | **B** |
| **1030-1100** | **D** | **C** | **B** | **A** |
| **1100-1200** | **SCENARIOS** |
| **1200-1230** | **DEBRIEF** |

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| **Lecture** |
| Instructor: 1 EMS, Fire, or LE | Duration: 1 Hour  |
| **Module Description:** This module will review the National Incident Management System, review common components of an Incident Command Organizational Chart for active shooter events, and introduce the concept of Active Shooter Incident Management Checklists. |
| **Terminal Objective:** Establish an understanding of the importance of utilizing the incident command system and active shooter checklist at an active shooter incident. |
| **Enabling Objectives:*** 1. Identify the person(s) responsible for the command role at an active shooter event
	2. Explain the responsibilities of the first arriving Fire or EMS supervisor\
	3. Identify the responsibilities of the Medical Branch Manager
	4. Identify the responsibilities of the Triage Group Leader
	5. Identify the responsibilities of the Transport Group Leader
	6. Describe the importance of establishing a Staging Officer early in an incident
	7. Prepare a staging log
	8. Demonstrate the use of an Active Shooter Incident Management Checklist
 |
| **Station Resources:*** PowerPoint Presentation
* PowerPoint Projector / Screen
* Active Shooter Incident Management Checklists (one for each student)
* “Post-It” Style 25X30 inch adhesive easel pads
* Assorted Color Markers
* Portable Two-Way Radio’s w/ chargers and speaker microphones
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| **Instructor to Student Ratio: N/A** |

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| **BATH Assessment, Lifting & Moving** |
| Instructor: 1 Medical Instructor | Duration: 0.5 Hrs  |
| **Module Description:** This module will introduce participants to assessment and treatment of life threatening injuries in the Indirect Threat Zone. |
| **Terminal Objective:** On completion of this module, students will be able to perform a rapid casualty assessment and provide lifesaving treatments for severe bleeding, open and closed chest injuries, and manage an airway in the Indirect Threat Zone. |
| **Enabling Objectives:*** 1. Describe direct and indirect threat zones
	2. Describe “Tactical” Triage
	3. Explain the difference between life threatening and non-life threatening injuries
	4. Demonstrate a BATH Assessment on a simulated casualty
	5. Demonstrate moving a casualty using a quiklitter (or equivalent)
	6. Demonstrate moving a casualty using a clothing drag
	7. Demonstrate moving a casualty using a two-person carry
	8. Demonstrate moving a casualty using a one-person drag
	9. Identify improvised movement methods (sheet, chair, webbing, curtains, etc.)
	10. Define a casualty collection point (CCP)
	11. Identify characteristics of a casualty collection point (CCP)
	12. Define an Ambulance Exchange Point (AEP)
	13. Identify characteristics of an acceptable (AEP)
 |
| **Station Resources:*** Four (4) EMS Blankets
* Adult airway manikin capable of NPA insertion
* Twenty-Four (24) 4 Inch Emergency Bandages (Israeli bandage)
* Twenty-Four (24) Rolls of gauze
* TrueClot® Wound Packing Task Trainer
* Twenty-Four (24) TrueClot® Hemostatic Z-Fold Gauze
* One (1) SOFT-T Tourniquet (demonstration only)
* Ten (10) Combat Application Tourniquet (C-A-T) - Trainer Blue

**Instructor to Student Ratio:** 1:6 |

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| **Airway Management, Chest Injuries** |
| Instructor: 1 Medical Instructor | Duration: 0.5 Hrs  |
| **Module Description:** This module will introduce participants to assessment and treatment of life threatening injuries in the Indirect Threat Zone. |
| **Terminal Objective:** On completion of this module, students will be able to perform a rapid casualty assessment, provide lifesaving treatments for open and closed chest injuries, and manage an airway in the Indirect Threat Zone. |
| **Enabling Objectives:*** 1. Describe direct and indirect threat zones
	2. Describe “Tactical” Triage
	3. Explain the difference between life threatening and non-life threatening injuries
	4. Demonstrate insertion of a Nasal Airway (EMT, AEMT, Paramedic only)
	5. Demonstrate application of an occlusive dressing / chest seal
	6. Identify signs and symptoms of tension pneumothorax
	7. Explain the proper use of a tourniquet
	8. Demonstrate one and two-handed application of a tourniquet
 |
| **Station Resources:*** Four (4) EMS Blankets
* Adult airway manikin capable of NPA insertion
* Six (6) 28 French NPA’s
* One (1) SOFT-T Tourniquet (demonstration only)
* Ten (10) Combat Application Tourniquet (C-A-T) - Trainer Blue

 **Instructor to Student Ratio:** 1:6 |

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| **Wound Packing, Pressure Points, Tourniquets** |
| Instructor: 1 Medical Instructor | Duration: 0.5 Hrs  |
| **Module Description:** This module will introduce the participant to wound packing, the use of pressure points to control bleeding, and the application of a tourniquet. |
| **Terminal Objective:** Participants will be able to provide lifesaving treatments for severe bleeding. |
| **Enabling Objectives:*** 1. Demonstrate the recovery position and explain the uses for it
	2. Demonstrate direct pressure on a bleeding wound
	3. Demonstrate application of an ‘emergency bandage’
	4. Demonstrate application of pressure at pressure points
	5. Demonstrate wound packing techniques
	6. Describe the benefits of using hemostatic agents
 |
| **Station Resources:*** Twenty-Four (24) 4 Inch Emergency Bandages
* Twenty-Four (24) Rolls of gauze
* TrueClot® Wound Packing Task Trainer
* Twenty-Four (24) TrueClot® Hemostatic Z-Fold Gauze
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| **Instructor to Student Ratio:** 1:6 |

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| **Cover Concealment, Rescue Task Force, Team Movements** |
| Instructor: 2 LE (preferably)  | Duration: 0.5 Hrs  |
| **Module Description:** This module will introduce the participant to cover and concealment, the Rescue Task Force concept, and moving as part of a Rescue Task Force. |
| **Terminal Objective:** Participants will be able to move as a member of the Rescue Task Force and identify appropriate methods to move victims. |
| **Enabling Objectives:*** 1. Explain the difference between cover and concealment
	2. Define Rescue Task Force (RTF)
	3. Explain the difference between a Contact Team and a Rescue Task Force (RTF)
	4. Explain the composition of a Rescue Task Force
	5. Describe protective equipment specific to the EMS component of an RTF
	6. Demonstrate moving as part of a Rescue Task Force
	7. Explain common hand signals used to coordinate Rescue Task Force Movement
	8. Demonstrate moving a casualty using a quik-litter (or equivalent)
	9. Demonstrate moving a casualty using a clothing drag
	10. Demonstrate moving a casualty using a two-person carry
	11. Demonstrate moving a casualty using a one-person drag
	12. Identify improvised movement methods (sheet, chair, webbing, curtains, etc)
	13. Define a casualty collection point (CCP)
	14. Identify characteristics of a casualty collection point (CCP)
	15. Define an Ambulance Exchange Point (AEP)
	16. Identify characteristics of an acceptable AEP
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| **Station Resources:*** Tactical Safety Glasses (8)
* Ballistic Helmet (8)
* Ballistic Vest w/ Equipment (8)
* Knee Pads (8 pair)
* Three (3) NAR Quik-litter devices
* Three (3) Blankets or Sheets
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| **Instructor to Student Ratio:** 1:6 |

**Course Outline:**

I. What is the problem we are trying to solve?

 a. People dying because patients are not getting care soon enough post injury.

II. Use of Incident Management

 a. Staging

 b. Triage and transport officer review

 c. Communication issues

 d. Incident Management Checklist

III. Integration of Public Safety Entities

IV. What are the care zones?

 a. Direct Threat Care Zone

 b. Indirect Threat Care Zone

 c. Evacuation Zone

V. Introduction of the Rescue Task Force

 a. Definition of a task force

 b. What makes up a rescue task force

VI. Team Equipment Needs

VII. Tactical Movement with Law Enforcement

VIII. Crime Scene and Evidence Issues

IX. Patient care areas

 a. Casualty Collection Point

X. Direct Threat Care (Hot Zone)

 a. WE DO NOT CONDUCT DIRECT THREAT CARE OPERATIONS

 b. What is direct threat care?

 c. Who performs direct threat care?

 a. Tactical Medics and Physicians

 b. Combat Medics in military environment

 c. Law Enforcement

 d. What care should be considered for direct threat care

 a. Assessment

 b. Airway management

 c. Bleeding control

XI. Indirect Threat Care (Warm Zone)

 a. Who performs indirect threat care operations?

 i. A trained and properly equipped rescue task force (RTF)

 b. What care should be considered for indirect threat care environments

 i. Assessment

 1. BATH

 ii. Airway management

 iii. Bleeding control

 1. Tourniquet

 a. Traditional

 i. Commercial

 ii. Improvised

 b. Junctional

 2. Wound packing

 3. Intubation

 4. Cricothryotomy

XII. Lifting, Moving and Dragging techniques

XIII. Evacuation Care (Cold Zone)

 a. Goal is to move to the hospital not collect patients at the scene

 b. Ideal to use non-transport fire and ems staff for movement of patients to leave transport staff with their vehicles.

XIV. Care in the Casualty Collection Point (Warm or Cold Zone)

1. Must maintain a security perimeter at all times

XV. Best Practice and Operation Planning