

Example: Medical Data Process

The Einsteinville Hospital is participating in the exercise. It is a critical-care facility and has requested to receive at least three Victims. The Hospital expects to use its medical evacuation helicopter to transport at least one Victim. Einsteinville Hospital has the ability to treat radiologically- and chemically-contaminated Patients. The Einsteinville Coroner is not participating in the exercise. The Einsteinville Plant can treat noncritical injured and noncritical contaminated Patients. The Plant is expecting three to five Patients. The Plant's medical procedures state that critical Patients will bypass its medical facility and be transported directly to Einsteinville Hospital.

The minimum requirement is three critical Patients with at least one having life-threatening conditions requiring the helicopter transport. At least one critically injured person must be contaminated. You need a minimum of three noncritical Patients with at least one who is contaminated. **Caution:** Check with the hospital/organization providing the helicopter; there may be restrictions in transporting contaminated Victims.

Once you have the requirements identified, begin to document the extent of injuries and contamination on body maps. (See **Example:** [Body Map](#))

First, determine the type and location of the injuries. These are placed on the body map. The placement and the description are used to apply the moulage (makeup) to the Actor just prior to the exercise.

Next, develop the vital signs that the Victim would demonstrate based on the injury. If the Victim is expected to participate throughout the exercise, provide a series of "what-ifs" to the vital signs. For example, if no care is given to the Patient within the first 10 minutes of arrival at the scene, the acting instructions would tell the Actor to go into convulsions or 'die.' If care is given, the vital signs may become less critical as the Patient stabilizes.

Next, if the Patient is contaminated, mark the location of the contamination on the body map. The Actor uses these locations to provide data to Responders (Players) as they survey his or her body. Next, build the contamination table that includes a reading for each contaminated area from initial survey through the decontamination process. Consider contaminating the injured areas.

Next, follow the protocol for identifying the Patient. Some sites do not allow the use of the Actor's name and badge number in an exercise. If this is the case, develop an employee record (for Human Resources use) and medical record. Many sites now allow use of actual names and badge numbers. The Actors are instructed to tell their spouses or significant others that they will be acting in the exercise and that they are simulating an injured person. This ensures that if a call is accidentally made to the spouse or significant other, he/she is aware it is part of the exercise.

The final step is providing the Actor a 'history' of what he/she was doing and how he/she was injured in the initiating event. Responders (Players) are trained to gather this information and need to ensure that it is congruent with the scenario.

Helpful Hint: If there are multiple Victims, it may be better to identify them differently from how the EMS Responders (Players) would number them. For example, use A–X instead of 1–9. If the same identifying method is used, it can get confusing if the site's Victim 1 is identified as Victim 3 in the EMS log. If allowed by the exercise site, use actual names and badge numbers of the Actors simulating the injured personnel. If allowed, the Actors should be instructed to let their next-of-kin know that they are playing injured persons in an exercise.