

BMW Club
Motorcycle Owners
of Cleveland



The *First Responder* Class for the BMW Motorcycle Owners of Cleveland is scheduled on:

Thursday June 9th, 2022

Time 6 PM 1800 hrs
Location Hudson Fire Department, 40 S. Oviatt St. Hudson
Parking Barlow Community Center, 41 S. Oviatt St, Hudson (Directly across from FD)
Fee: **None** Hudson EMT/FD will use expired supplies that would otherwise be disposed of.



Carl West, NR-P, EMSI-T

- ▶ Carl West is the Clinical Education Coordinator for Lakeland Community College's EMS Program. Instructor West is well versed in EMS education at the community college level as he has served as the Lead Instructor of the Emergency Medical Technician Program at Lorain County Community College since 2018 where he has achieved an 89% first time pass rate for the NREMT certification exam which is well above the national average of 68%.
- ▶ Rounding out his current employment, Instructor West is a Career Lieutenant/Paramedic for the City of Hudson where he began as an EMS Volunteer in 2001.
- ▶ Instructor West began his Public Safety career in 1996 at Southeast Ohio EMS District. During his career, Instructor West has held field, educational and leadership positions in both Public and Private; career, combination and volunteer Public Safety Organizations.
- ▶ In addition to his Career position, Instructor West most notably was a part-time Captain for Lafayette Township Fire Department, where he spent 14 years serving his community and an Investigator for the Medina County Arson Task Force.
- ▶ Instructor West is a graduate of Ohio University; earned his Paramedic certification from Parma Community General Hospital; Firefighter certification from Buckeye Hills JVS; Fire Investigator certification from BGSU and is credentialed with ODPS as a Fire/EMS Instructor Trainer.
- ▶ cwest15@lakelandcc.edu

First Responder Syllabus

Accident Victim & Site Assessment Actions

Scene Size-up

- Secure the scene **(Call 911)**
- Assign personnel to traffic control until Law Enforcement arrives
- Identify hazards to self, other rescuers, bystanders, those injured.
- Fuel leaks?
- Determine if Med Specialists are in group
- Determine mechanism of injury.
- Form a general impression of seriousness.
- Determine the number of patients.
- Follow-up 911 Call(?)
- Protect yourself with body substance isolation (e.g., wear gloves).

Initial Assessment

Obtain **consent**, assess for responsiveness, and protect the spine.

A – Airway: Open the airway; look in the mouth and clear obvious obstructions.

B – Breathing: Look, listen and feel.

C – Circulation: Check pulse at the neck; look and sweep body for severe bleeding.

For severe bleeding, take these first-aid steps and reassure the injured person.

- 1. Remove any clothing or debris on the wound.** Don't remove large or deeply embedded objects. Don't probe the wound or attempt to clean it yet. Your first job is to stop the bleeding. Wear disposable protective gloves if available.
- 2. Stop the bleeding.** Place a sterile bandage or **clean cloth** on the wound. Press the bandage firmly with your palm to control bleeding. Apply constant pressure until the bleeding stops. Maintain pressure by binding the wound with a thick bandage or a piece of clean cloth. Don't put direct pressure on an eye injury or embedded object. Secure the bandage with adhesive tape or continue to maintain pressure with your hands. If possible, raise an injured limb above the level of the heart.
- 3. Help the injured person lie down.** Calmly reassure the injured person.
- 4. Don't remove the gauze or bandage.** If the bleeding seeps through the gauze or other cloth on the wound, add another bandage on top of it. And keep pressing firmly on the area.
- 5. Tourniquets:** A tourniquet is effective in controlling life-threatening bleeding from a limb. **Apply a tourniquet if you're trained in how to do so.** When emergency help arrives, explain how long the tourniquet has been in place.

6. Immobilize the injured body part as much as possible. Leave the bandages in place and get the injured person to an emergency room as soon as possible.

D. Shock: Identify & Treat

Shock is a critical condition brought on by the sudden drop in blood flow through the body. Shock may result from trauma, heatstroke, blood loss, an allergic reaction, severe infection, poisoning, severe burns or other causes. When a person is in shock, his or her organs aren't getting enough blood or oxygen. If untreated, this can lead to permanent organ damage or even death.

Signs and symptoms of shock vary depending on circumstances and may include:

- Cool, clammy skin
- Pale or ashen skin
- Bluish tinge to lips or fingernails (or gray in the case of dark complexions)
- Rapid pulse
- Rapid breathing
- Nausea or vomiting
- Enlarged pupils
- Weakness or fatigue
- Dizziness or fainting
- Changes in mental status or behavior, such as anxiousness or agitation
 - Lay the person down and elevate the legs and feet slightly, unless you think this may cause pain or further injury.
 - Keep the person still and don't move him or her unless necessary.
 - Begin CPR (If Qualified) if the person shows no signs of life, such as breathing, coughing or moving.
 - Loosen tight clothing and, if needed, cover the person with a blanket to prevent chilling.
 - Don't let the person eat or drink anything.
 - If the person is bleeding, hold pressure over the bleeding area, using a towel or sheet.
 - If the person vomits or begins bleeding from the mouth, and no spinal injury is suspected, turn him or her onto a side to prevent choking.

Helmet Issues (Open or closed faced?)

How to check for breathing obstructions

Head-to-toe examination (look, listen, feel, smell, ask)