

CERT Training

- Treatment for life-threatening conditions
 - Airway obstruction, bleeding, shock
- Treatment for other, less urgent conditions

*Provide greatest good for greatest number
by conducting simple triage
and rapid treatment*

STaRT Triage

- Simple Triage and Rapid Transport
- (R) espirations
- (P) erfusion
- (M) entation

Three “Killers”

- Emergency medicine “killers”
 - Airway obstruction
 - Bleeding
 - Shock
- First priority of medical operations:
 - Open airway
 - Control excessive bleeding
 - Treat for shock

What Is Triage?

- Process for managing mass casualty event
 1. Victims are evaluated
 2. Victims are sorted by urgency of treatment needed
 3. Victims are set up for immediate or delayed treatment



Triage

- Immediate (R): Victim has life-threatening injuries (airway, bleeding, or shock)
- Delayed (Y): Injuries do not jeopardize victim's life; treatment can be delayed
- Minor (G): Walking wounded and generally ambulatory
- Black Tag (B): No respiration after two attempts to open airway



Triage Process

- Step 1: Stop, Look, Listen, and Think
- Step 2: Conduct voice triage
- Step 3: Start where you stand; follow systematic route
- Step 4: Evaluate each victim and tag
- Step 5: Treat “Red” victims immediately
- Step 6: Document triage results

START Triage

Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment

All Walking Wounded
MINOR

RESPIRATIONS

YES

Control Hemorrhage

NO

Over 30/min
IMMEDIATE

Under 30/min
PERFUSION

Position Airway

YES

NO

IMMEDIATE

DECEASED

Radial Pulse
Absent Present

Capillary Refill
> 2 sec < 2 sec

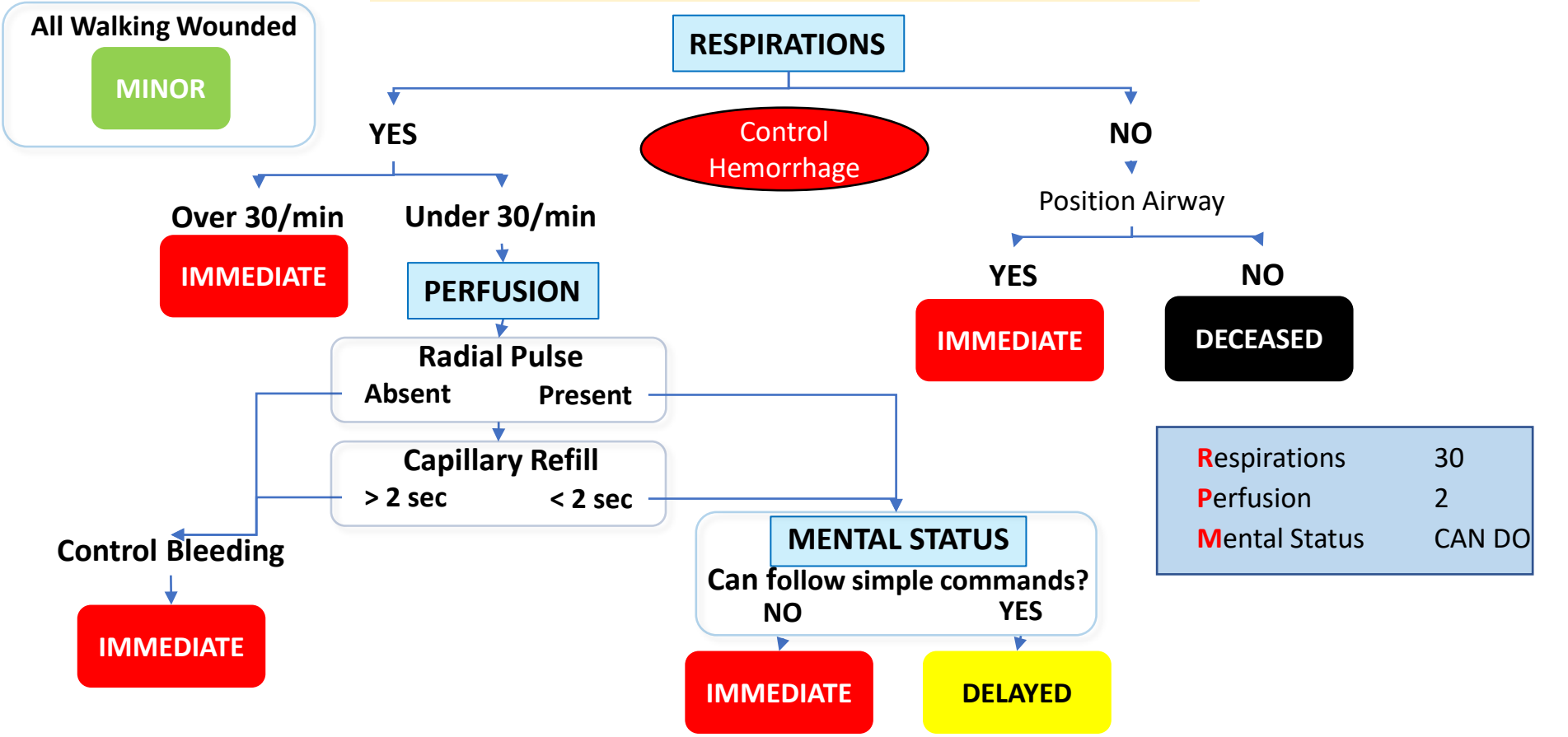
MENTAL STATUS
Can follow simple commands?
NO YES

IMMEDIATE

DELAYED

Control Bleeding
IMMEDIATE

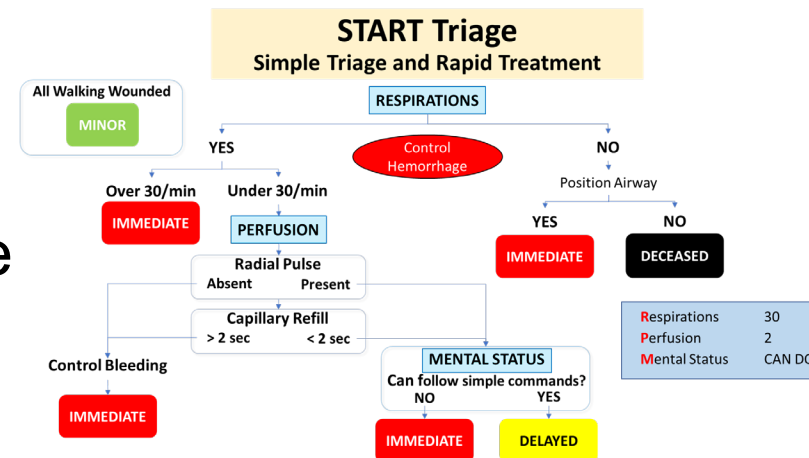
R espirations	30
P erfusion	2
M ental Status	CAN DO



Triage Practice

Patient #1

- Suspected lower left leg fracture
- Cannot walk
- No other visible injuries
- Breathing at 20 breaths per minute (RR)
- Radial pulse present
- Can follow commands

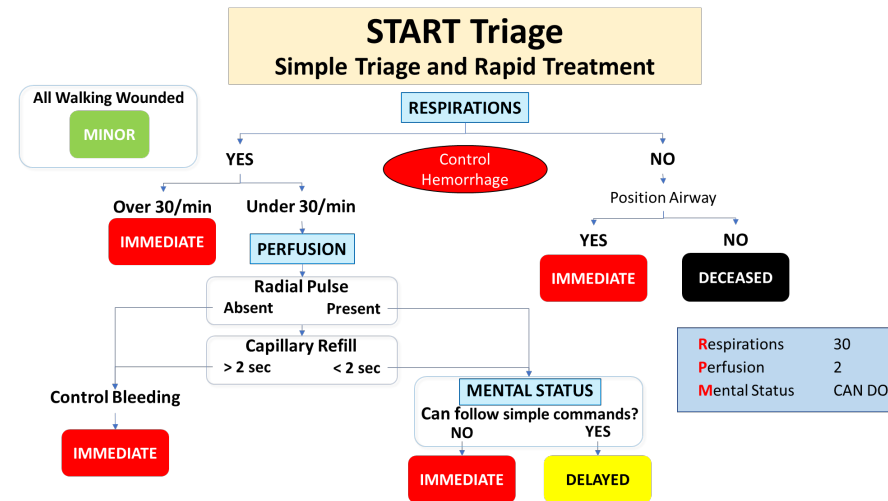


YELLOW - DELAYED

Triage Practice

Patient #2

- Spurting laceration left arm
- No other visible injuries
- RR 36

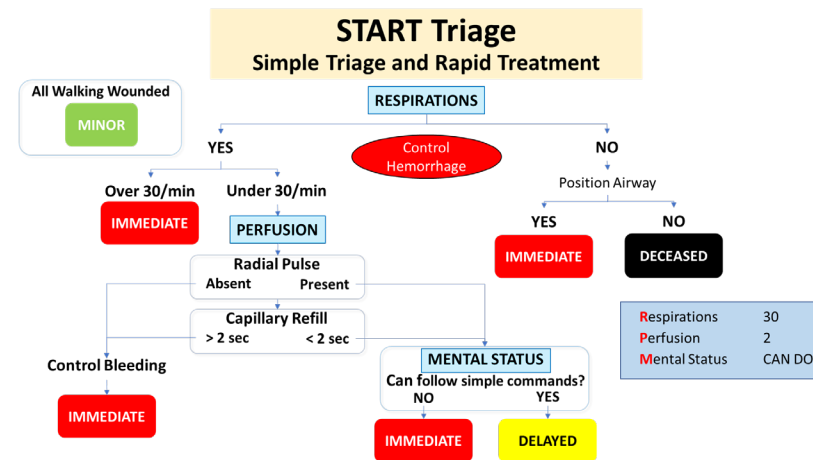


RED - IMMEDIATE

Triage Practice

Patient #3

- 2nd degree burns over upper body
- No other visible injuries
- RR 24
- Radial pulse present
- Can follow commands

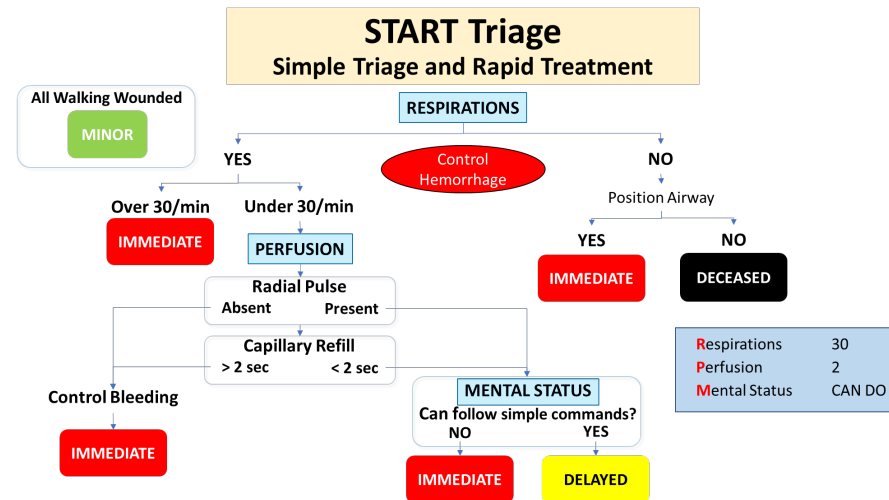


YELLOW - DELAYED

Triage Practice

Patient #4

- Chest pain, SOB
- No visible injuries
- RR 24
- Radial pulse present
- Follows simple commands

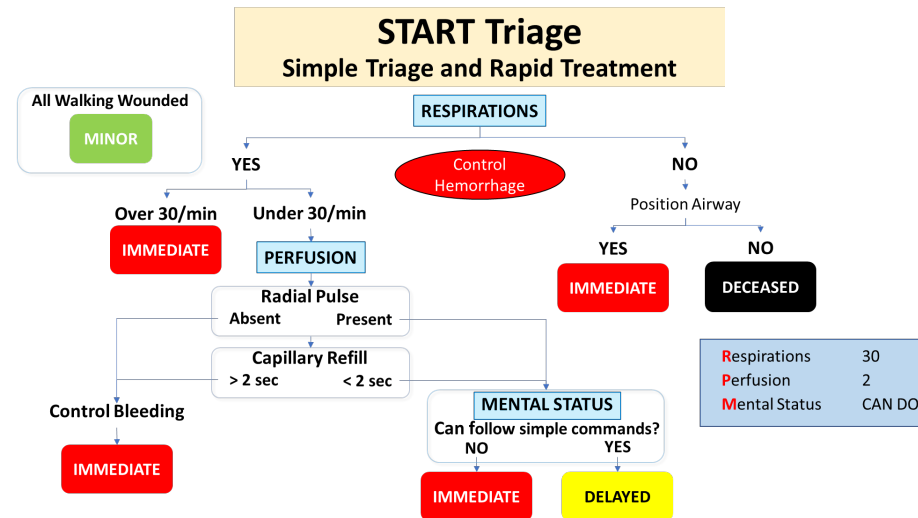


YELLOW - DELAYED

Triage Practice

Patient #5

- Unresponsive
- No visible injuries
- RR 12

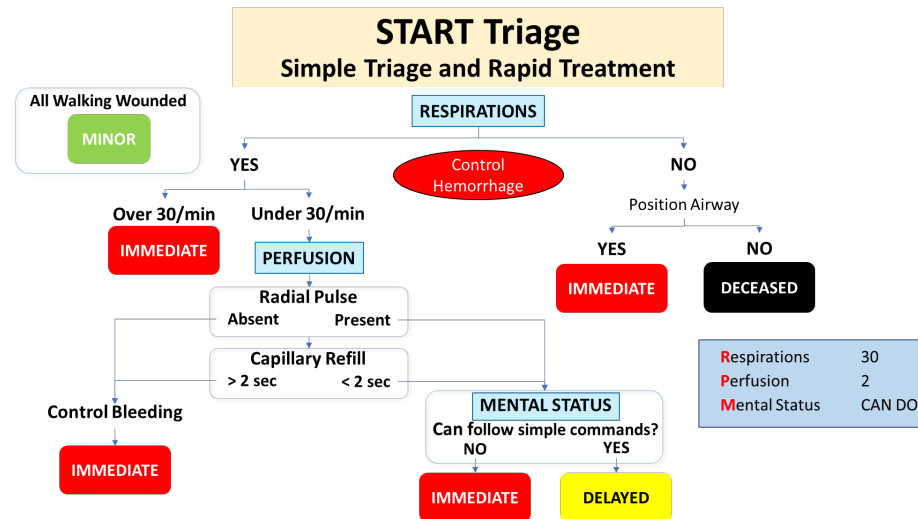


RED - IMMEDIATE

Triage Practice

Patient #6

- Not breathing, unresponsive
- Begins breathing after opening airway



RED - IMMEDIATE



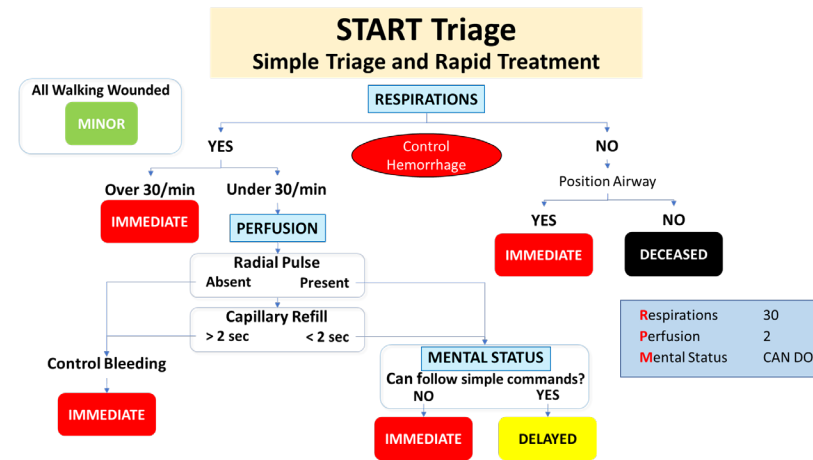
FEMA



Triage Practice

Patient #7

- Not breathing, unresponsive
- Does not begin breathing after opening airway



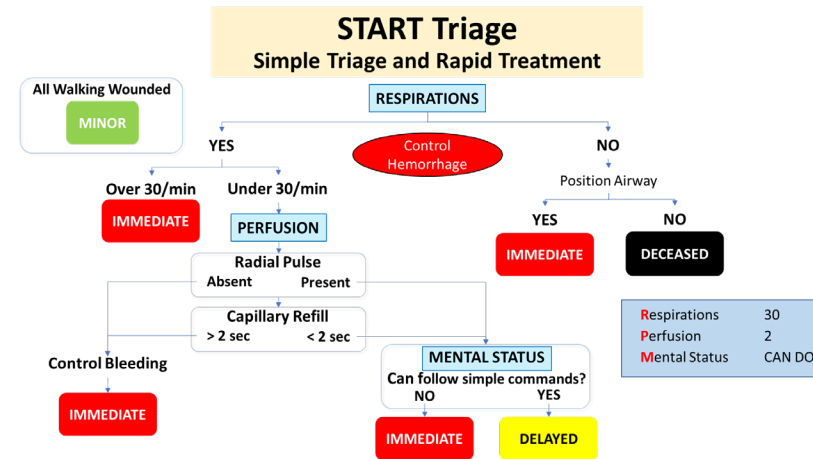
BLACK - DECEASED

Triage Practice

Patient #8

- RR 16
- Visible head wound, not bleeding
- No other apparent wounds
- Radial pulse present
- Unable to follow commands

RED - IMMEDIATE



Triage Pitfalls

- No team plan, organization, or goal
- Indecisive leadership
- Too much focus on one injury
- Treatment (rather than triage) performed

