

Sample Senior Level Scenario Outdoor Emergency Care

Degree of Difficulty = 6

Injury	Environment	Personnel
Patient 1 - Unresponsive patient (4) Patient 2 - Lower leg soreness (0)	More difficult slope (0) (converging trails, if available)	Multiple patients (1) Obstructive patient (1)

Note: numbers given in () indicate point values from Scenario Scoring Matrix

GENERAL SCENARIO DESCRIPTION:

Two skiers collide at a high rate of speed. One skier is unresponsive; the other skier is yelling that his leg hurts. He claims the other skier was at fault and he is going to sue.

INFORMATION GIVEN TO TRAINEE:

Dispatch: received a call to respond to injured skiers on a more difficult hill.

Equipment and available personnel to be sent upon request of the patroller on the scene.

PATIENT SUMMARY:

Patient #1: Is unresponsive through the early stages of the problem, and slowly begins to respond after help arrives with the toboggan. Patient is stable throughout and has no other injuries.

Patient #2: Has general soreness of the lower leg, but can walk if encouraged. Patient is a distraction to the Trainee by threatening to sue the other skier and being a general nuisance. Patient will calm down if reasoned with, or directed to a calming influence, such as another patroller or management personnel.

Vital Signs

Time in Minutes	Pt #1 Pulse/Respirations	Pt #2 Pulse/Respirations
Initial	P = 100 R = 22	As found
5 mins	P = 92 R = 22	
10 mins	P = 80 R = 16	
15 mins	P = 80 R = 16	

SCENARIO OBJECTIVES:

Leadership:

Communication- direct helpers appropriately and with clear instructions, maintain communication between all helpers and patients. Confidence- Ensure correct OEC skills by rechecking your helpers' work; know what to do and how to do it. Attitude & Ability to Direct- maintain calming but assertive demeanor.

Decision Making:

Verify scene safety, obtain permission to assist, BSI; Patient Assessment – correctly identify patients' conditions; request proper equipment and assistance, call EMS for ALS transport; notify management for risk management concerns (collision, threats to sue); determine method to handle obstructive patient; determine method to monitor unresponsive patient while waiting for help.

Problem Management:

Resources (People and Equipment) - Appropriate use of rescuers and equipment; appropriate treatment and transport plan; Plan of action and OEC Skills – Spinal Motion Restriction with C-collar; monitor vital signs and CMS; Shock Management; Use of Oxygen and Airway Adjuncts; locate all witnesses and obtain statements

ample Senior Level Scenario

INFORMATION FOR SCENARIO PLANNING AND OEC INSTRUCTORS

Location/Terrain: Can be positioned anywhere on a more difficult hill. If it can be positioned where two trails converge, add that element to the “Events Leading” explanation.

Equipment: Toboggan with standard pack; oxygen and airway adjuncts; backboard and c-collar

Moulage: None.

Weather: Same as the day of the scenario.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PATIENT:

PATIENT #1

Position: You are lying in the recovery position, both skis are off.

Behavior: You are unresponsive through the early part of the scenario, and slowly begin to respond after help arrives with the toboggan.

Signs/Symptoms:	Everything hurts
Allergies:	None
Medications:	None
Past History:	None
Last Meal:	Report actual
Events Leading:	You were skiing pretty fast, and then it seemed that the other guy was “just there” and you ran into each other

PATIENT #2:

Position: You are sitting on the snow a short distance away from patient #1, rubbing your leg.

SAMPLE:

Signs/Symptoms:	Has general soreness of the lower leg, no point tenderness
Allergies:	None
Medications:	If male patient, taking Hytrin (for enlarged prostate)
Past History:	If male patient, has enlarged prostate
Last Meal:	Report actual
Events Leading:	You were skiing and the other patient ran into him

OPQRST: N/A

Behavior: You are sitting, rubbing your lower leg. When the Trainee arrives, immediately begin blaming the accident on the other skier, saying your leg is sore, it was all his fault, and you intend to sue. When the Trainee leaves you to check the other patient, you get up and walk over to try and grab the Trainee’s attention further with your complaints. If presented with an assertive, reasonable request to voice his complaints at a later time, you do comply. If turned over to another patroller or management personnel, you then focus your attention there and are out of the loop with the Trainee.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS FOR EVALUATORS:

If a witness is available, should come forward early in the problem, and then be available to the Trainee as a bystander. The witness should respond appropriately to any request to fill out a report or accompany the Trainee to the patrol room, office, etc.