



# Trauma, multiple casualties

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# Multiple casualties

 **several casualties at the same time.**

**1. Alarm ER services**

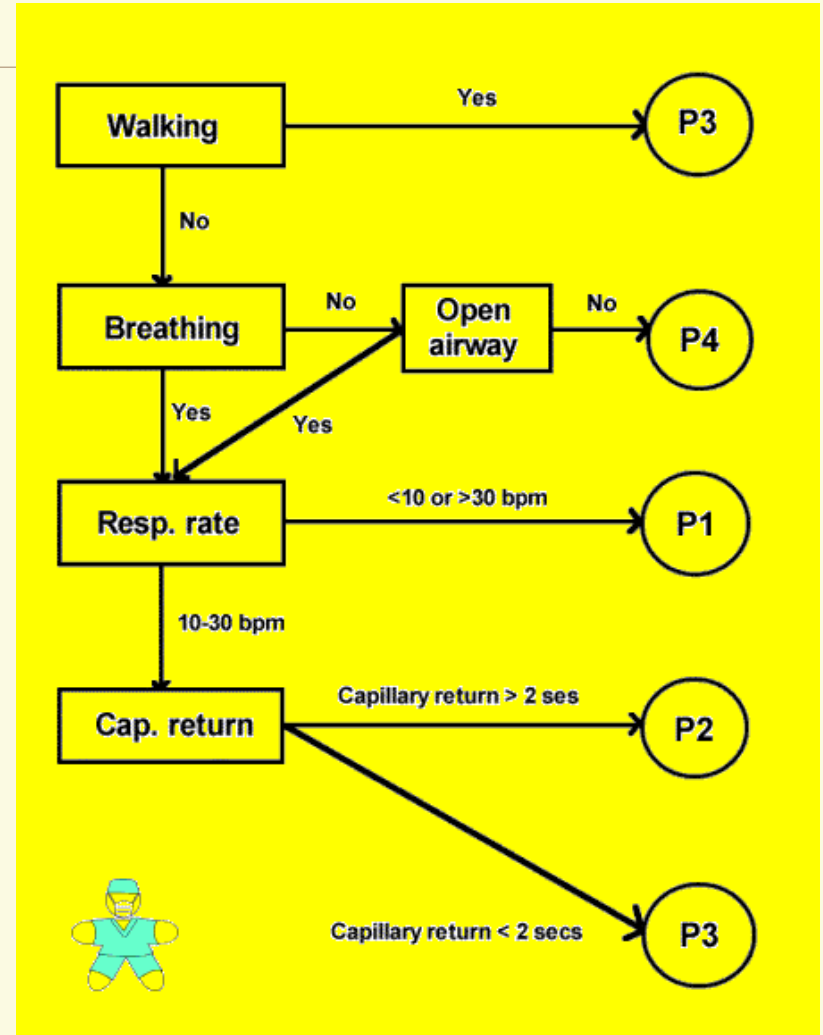
**2. Assess the scene** - without putting your safety at risk.

**3. Triage**

'do the most for the most'

# Triage

- Ability to walk
- Airway
- Respiratory rate
- Pulse rate or capillary return



## **Triage categories**

<b>Cat</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Colour</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>P1</b>	Life-threatening	Red	Immediate	Tension pneumothorax
<b>P2</b>	Urgent	Yellow	Urgent	Fractured femur
<b>P3</b>	Minor	Green	Delayed	Sprain ankle
<b>P4</b>	Dead	White		

# Road accidents

- 📄 fall from a bicycle ... major incident with many casualties.
- 📄 serious risks to safety - traffic




# 1. Make the area safe

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 protect yourself, the casualty and other road users.

- Park your car safely, turn lights on, set hazard lights flashing.
- Do not cross a busy motorway to reach other side
- Set others to warn other coming drivers
- Set up warning triangles or lights 200 metres in each direction.

 **Switch off ignition** of any damaged vehicle.

 Is anyone smoking?

## 2. Check **all** caulsalties

📄 quick assess

📄 no moving

📄 apply life-saving treatment



# 3. Treat

📄 in the position found

📄 first life-threatening or potentially serious injuries





# 4. search all area

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 Shocked victims

# How to move unconscious casualty

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- 📄 **do not move** the casualty unless it is absolutely necessary
- 📄 assume **neck injury** until proved otherwise
  - support head and neck with your hands, so he can breathe freely  
Apply a collar, if possible
  - There should be only **1 axis** (head, neck, thorax) no moving to sides, no flexion, no extension.
  - with other 3-4 people  
1 support head (he is directing others), other one shoulders and chest, other one hips and abdomen, last one - legs.

