

Stand Alone 6 – First Aid

Session 1 – Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Services

LD 34 – First Aid

Date Revised: 11/19/19

Course Goal: To teach recruit officers how to provide first aid and CPR. Utilize CAPRA

Session Goal: To teach recruit officers how to provide emergency medical services as a first responder.

Learning Objectives:

- Discuss the components of the EMS system to include: [34.I.A]
 - EMS access [34.I.A.1]
 - Interaction with other EMS personnel [34.I.A.2]
 - Local EMS trauma systems [34.I.A.3]
- Identify the primary responsibilities of peace officers as EMS First Responders at an emergency including: [34.I.B]
 - Safety [34.I.B.1]
 - Exposure to chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) substances and scene safety[34.I.B.1.a]
 - Scene Size-up [34.I.B.2]
 - Law enforcement actions [34.I.B.3]
 - Assessment and care of victims [34.I.B.4]
- Identify conditions under which a peace officer is protected from liability when providing emergency medical services [34.I.E]

Session Time: 1 hour

| Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classroom with tables• White board• Dry-erase markers | |
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| Session Summary: The instructor will lead an overhead facilitated discussion with the whole class. | |
| Outline | Instructor Notes |
| I. Law enforcement and emergency medical services [34.I.A] A. Components of the EMS system [1] 1. EMS access [34.I.A.1] a. The public access the EMS system by calling 9-1-1 b. The components of the EMS system include: | Facilitated discussion: [1] Ask – How are peace officers part of the EMS system? |

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Dispatcher: Coordinates type and level of EMS response and dispatches the appropriate agencies. An Emergency Medical Dispatcher (EMD) may give medical instructions to the public. [2]2) First Responder: Entry level medically trained person3) Emergency Medical Technician (EMT): Provides basic life support (BLS)4) Paramedic: Provides advanced life support (ALS)5) Receiving facility: The medical treatment facility that provides emergency care <p>2. Interaction with other EMS personnel [34.I.A.2]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. As first responders, peace officers are part of the EMS system and should provide information to other responders.b. Sharing information, aiding, and team work are essential to the EMS system <p>3. Local EMS and trauma systems [34.I.A.3]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Ill or injured individuals may be transported to a receiving facility.b. Some facilities are designated to specialize in the provision of emergency, stroke, trauma, or cardiac care <p>B. Peace officer roles and responsibilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Primary responsibilities [3] [34.I.B]<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Ensure peace officer safety as well as the safety of ill or injured individuals and the publicb. Evaluate the emergencyc. Take necessary enforcement actionsd. Initiate actions regarding the well-being and care of ill or injured persons2. Enroute to the scene [4]<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Quicklyb. Safely3. Scene size-up [5,6][34.I.B.2]<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Location<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Exact address2) Conditions present at the scene<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Large numbers of bystandersb) Vehicle trafficc) Remote location | <p>[2] Ask – What is first aid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why is it important for peace officers to learn first aid? <p>[3] Ask – What are 4 primary responsibilities of peace officers as first responders?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why is it important to prioritize the primary responsibilities?• Under what circumstances would the priority of these responsibilities change? <p>[4] Ask – What is a police officer’s primary objective while enroute to an emergency call?</p> <p>[5] Ask – Name 5 factors to consider when sizing up the scene of an emergency. Seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location• Type of emergency• Nature of ill/injured person• Need for additional resources• Urgent enforcement actions required <p>[6] Ask – In what ways does the scene size-</p> |
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| <p>3) Potential exposure hazards [34.I.B.1.a] a) Fire b) Gas/chemical leak c) Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN)</p> <p>b. Type of emergency 1) Vehicle collision 2) Victim with severe chest pain 3) Shooting</p> <p>c. Nature of ill/injured persons 1) Number of victims 2) Apparent age 3) Conscious or unconscious 4) Appearance of injury a) Heavy bleeding b) Exposed bone c) Location of wound</p> <p>d. Additional resources [7] 1) Fire department 2) Additional units 3) Rescue ambulance 4) Public utility services 5) Specialized units a) HAZMAT b) SWAT c) Search and rescue</p> <p>4. Safety [8] a. Exposure to biological hazards 1) Blood 2) Saliva 3) Other body fluids b. Armed suspects c. Unsafe scene conditions 1) Unstable buildings 2) Vehicle traffic d. Environmental hazards 1) Fire 2) Exposure to dangerous chemicals 3) Chance of explosion e. Animals 1) Pets 2) Wild animals</p> <p>5. Assessment and care of victim [34.I.B.4] a. Peace officers may be required to provide basic care b. Until relieved of responsibility by other</p> | <p>up /scene safety begin before arriving at the scene? Seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suspects fleeing the location• Environmental hazards• Unsafe conditions <p>[7] Ask – What are some of the resources that you have available to you as a first responder?</p> <p>[8] Ask – How do the safety precautions at the scene of a medical emergency differ from safety precautions at any other law enforcement call we respond to?</p> |
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| <p>personnel with equal or higher levels of training</p> <p>6. Law enforcement actions [9] [34.I.B.3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Document initial observationsb. Protect evidencec. Identify and isolate witnesses and involved partiesd. Record statements and informatione. Note whether items were moved to render EMS<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Record what was touched2) By whomf. Any other investigation actions required <p>C. Legal protections regarding EMS [10] [34.I.E]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Responsibility to act<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Assess emergency situationsb. Initiate appropriate EMS within the scope of the officer's training and agency policyc. Not required to render care when reasonable danger exists<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) While under fire2) Exposure to hazardous materials2. Immunity from liability [11]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Emergency rescue personnel qualify for immunity from liability from civil damagesb. To be protected from liability, personnel must:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Act within the scope of their employment2) Act in good faith3) Provide a standard of care that is within the scope of their training and agency policy3. Negligence<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Peace officers can be held liable if they:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Provide care beyond the scope of their training2) Act in a grossly negligent mannerb. Failure to provide care may also lead to liability4. Expressed consent [12]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Peace officers should clearly identify themselves and ask for consent to administer EMSb. Consent must be obtained before providing care [13]c. To give lawful consent, the ill or injured | <p>[9] Ask – What actions should an officer take when arriving on the scene of a medical emergency?</p> <p>[10] Ask – How does an officer protect themselves from liability when responding to a medical emergency?</p> <p>[11] Ask – When is a peace officer immune from liability?</p> <p>[12] Discuss – the differences between expressed and implied consent.</p> <p>[13] Ask – Why would anyone refuse medical care?</p> <p>[14] Ask – Give an example when you may</p> |
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