



**Survival Factors Attachment 6 – Odessa Fire Department MCI Standard
Operating Guidelines**

Penwell, Texas

HWY15MH004

(03 pages)



Fire Department Standard Operating Guidelines

NAME / SUBJECT OF GUIDELINE
Multiple Casualty Incident

GUIDELINE NUMBER
600.06

REVISED ON

10/05/2010

SECTION
0600 - EMERGENCY MEDICAL

PURPOSE:

To identify the roles and responsibilities of each member of the Odessa Fire Department at the scene of a Multiple Casualty Incident. Multiple Casualty Incident (M.C.I.) shall be defined as an incident with three (3) or more critical patients.

NOTE:

Critical Patients will refer to those who are, hemodynamically unstable, airway obstruction not easily corrected, severe respiratory distress, life threatening cardiac dysrhythmias.

E.M.S:

(A) The first arriving Rescue/Squad will assess the incident and determine the number of critical patients involved. If there are three (3) or more critical patients, an M.C.I. should be declared. To declare an M.C.I., the first arriving unit will notify dispatch of the situation, request additional Rescue/Squads, rescue/fire equipment, law enforcement, or any agency needed to manage the incident. The dispatcher will then dispatch all requested equipment, notify the Battalion Chief, the E.M.S. Chief, and Medical Center Hospital.

NOTE:

Medical Center Hospital should be notified of the number of patients to expect and the extent of injuries as soon as possible.

(B) The first Rescue/Squad will become the command post and equipment unit. This unit will be the last Rescue/Squad to leave the scene and transport the least critical patient.

(C) The driver will be the triage officer, who will determine the most critical, to the least critical patient. The driver's partner will be the transport officer. Patients will be triaged where they lie, unless the patient and/or rescuer are in danger from an unstable situation.

(D) Additional arriving units will report to the command post where the transport officer will direct them to their patients, beginning with the most critical, unless that patient is pinned in. If the most critical patient is pinned in, the next arriving Rescue/Squads should be directed to the next critical patients, until the most critical patient is removed from the vehicle and is capable of being transported.

(E) Initial patient treatment shall consist of: opening airways, assisting ventilations, controlling hemorrhaging, taking spinal precautions.

(F) Equipment or supplies which may be needed at the scene (such as splints, backboards, etc.) should be removed from each Rescue/Squad before they transport their patient, if such equipment may be needed for the remaining patients.

ENGINE / TRUCK COMPANY:

(A) The Captain of the first engine on the scene will assume command of the scene and the command post. The Incident Commander will request all responding units to report to him for assignments, request additional staff or equipment as needed, notify Medical Center of the number of patients and the extent of injuries. Command all on scene operations.

(B) In the event the Battalion Chief assumes command of the scene, the Captain will assist the transport officer in directing in coming medics to the appropriate patients.

(C) The Captain will assist in keeping track of the patients and their destinations, and communicate to the receiving hospital the number of patients currently in route to them.

(D) The Incident commander shall be responsible for scene safety.

(E) Engineer from the engine will assist the Captain and the firefighter in the event of fire, or the threat of a fire due to fuel leaking, downed power lines, etc. If no fire or fire threat, the engineer will assist triage officer in patient care and/or loading of patients.

(F) Firefighter's may advance a charged line to protect the scene.

(G) In the event of a pin-in, all personnel from the Engine/Truck Co. should be involved with the rescue.

(H) If no rescue is required, the Engine/Truck Co. will assist the operation, as directed by the incident commander.

Battalion Chief:

The Battalion Chief will assume overall command of the incident.

E.M.S. Chief:

The E.M.S. Chief may assume command of the incident, or assist with patient care.

Last reviewed 10/2010