



# **HANDLING MEDICAL SITUATIONS/EMERGENCIES ABOARD**

**CIV-TAC FIRST AID TRAINING**

**Rob Sullivan**

The Telegraph



**WARNING**  
**SOME PICTURES AND**  
**VIDEOS ARE GRAPHIC IN**  
**NATURE**

**OH SH\*T WHAT DO WE DO.....**



# MASSIVE BLEEDING

- #1 Most important medical emergency to treat
  - Why?

# MASSIVE BLEEDING

## Superficial VS Arterial



**How do we treat this type of injury?**

# MASSIVE BLEEDING

Massive Bleeding can occur many different ways.....

- Slip and fall with bait knife in hand
- Being impaled



The list is endless!

- Shark bite



# TREATING MASSIVE BLEEDING

- Direct Pressure
- Tourniquet
- Gauze and Pressure Dressing
  
- Notify Coast Guard on Channel 16 A.S.A.P



# WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON INJURIES?



# IMPALED HOOK TO THE EYE



- DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE HOOK!!!
- Cover both eyes to reduce sympathetic eye movement
- Terminate trip and head to port....(YES even if the bite is hot!!)
- Notify Coast Guard on Channel 16 A.S.A.P





# IMPALED HOOK



- Assess for any Massive Bleeding
- Can hook be removed?
- Are there heavy duty wire cutters on board?
- How to remove hook

# REMOVING A SINGLE BARB OR BARBLESS HOOK





# IMPALED OBJECTS



- NEVER REMOVE AN IMPALED OBJECT!!!
- Stabilize object in place
- Terminate trip and head to port
- Minimize jarring and movement of the patient
- Notify Coast Guard on Channel 16 A.S.A.P

# FISH HANDLERS DISEASE

<https://www.webmd.com/first-aid/wilderness-fish-handlers-disease>

Fish-handler's disease occurs when cuts or scrapes in the skin become infected with the bacteria *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*. Handling and preparing fish and shellfish can create small cuts and scrapes in the skin where bacteria may enter. Developing fish-handler's disease requires deliberate contact with fish, particularly lobster and other shellfish. Fish-handler's disease occurs worldwide wherever fish and shellfish are handled.



# Fish-Handler's Disease Symptoms

- The disease generally develops 2-7 days after injury to the skin and subsequent bacterial infection.
- A sharply defined, red-purple circular area appears and surrounds the puncture.
- The area of injury increases in diameter by about one-half inch per day.
- Pain, burning, itching, and swelling at the infection site; joint stiffness; and lymph node swelling accompany the infection. All wounds require immediate cleansing with fresh tap water. Gently scrub the wound with soap and water to remove any foreign material.

# TREATMENT

After cleansing, a topical antibiotic ointment (for example, bacitracin) should be applied 3-4 times per day.

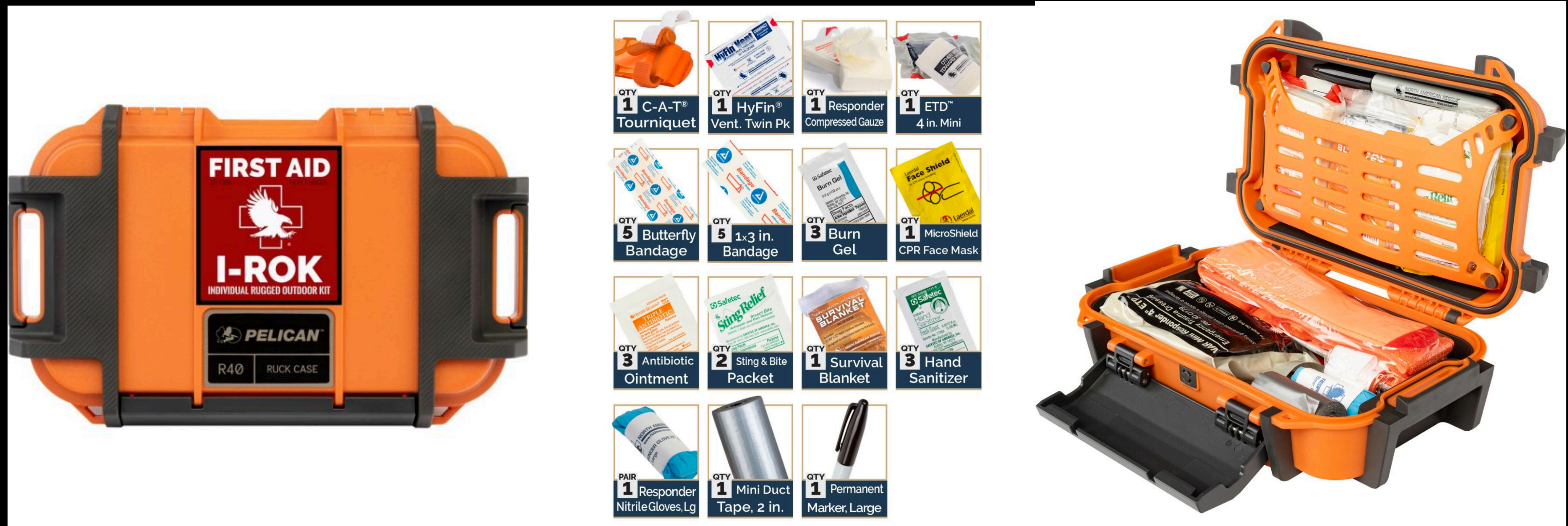
Monitor site and notify your Doctor if conditions worsen.

Oral antibiotics are often prescribed to treat the infection. Prior to starting an antibiotic, be sure to tell the doctor about any drug allergies. Continue antibiotics for at least 5 days after all signs of infection have cleared. Use sunscreen and wear protective clothing, such as a long-sleeved shirt, pants, and a wide-brimmed hat, while taking these antibiotics because certain antibiotics may cause sensitivity to the sun.



# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FIRST AID EQUIPMENT

## I-ROK KIT



# CAT TOURNIQUET



# CHEST SEAL



# COMPRESSED GAUZE



# TRAUMA DRESSING



# EXTRAS

- Assorted Band-aids
- Topical Antibiotic Ointment
- Soap
- Ibuprofen/Tylenol
- Extra dose of any prescription medications you may be taking

# QUESTIONS

