



Emergency Action Plan (EAP)

The EAP should be activated immediately if the injured person:

- Is not breathing
- Does not have a pulse
- Is bleeding profusely
- Has impaired consciousness
- Has injured the back, neck, or head
- Has a visible major trauma to a limb

Roles and Responsibilities

Lead Person

- Reduce the risk of further harm to the injured person by securing the area and sheltering the injured person from the elements
- Designate who is in charge of the other athletes. If nobody is available for this task, cease all activities and ensure that athletes are in a safe area.
- Protect yourself (wear gloves if in contact with body fluids such as blood)
- Assess ABCs (check that the airway is clear, breathing is present, a pulse is present, and there is no major bleeding)
- Wait by the injured person until EMS arrives and the injured person is transported
- Fill in an accident report form

Call Person

- Call for emergency help
- Provide all necessary information to dispatch (e.g. facility location, nature of injury, description of first aid that has been done, allergies and other medical problems for that athlete)
- Clear any traffic from the entrance/access road before ambulance arrives
- Wait by the driveway entrance to the facility to direct the ambulance when it arrives
- Call the emergency contact person listed on the injured person's medical profile

Steps to Follow When an Injury Occurs

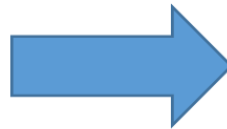
Step 1: Control the environment so that no further harm occurs

- Stop all athletes
- Protect yourself if you suspect bleeding (put on gloves)
- If outdoors, shelter the injured athlete from the elements and from any traffic



Step 2: Do an initial assessment of the situation. If the athlete:

- Is not breathing
- Does not have a pulse
- Is bleeding profusely
- Has impaired consciousness
- Has injured the back, neck, or head
- Has a visible major trauma to a limb
- Cannot move his or her arms or legs or has lost feeling in them



**Activate
EAP**

Then Activate EAP

If the athlete does not show the signs above, proceed to Step 3

Step 3: Do a second assessment of the situation

- Gather the facts by talking to the injured athlete as well as anyone who witnessed the incident.
- Stay with the injured athlete and try to calm him or her; your tone of voice and body language are critical
- If possible, have the athlete move himself or herself to a safe place; do not attempt to move an injured athlete.

Step 4: Assess the injury

- Have someone with first-aid training complete an assessment of the injury and decide how to proceed.
- If the person trained in first aid is not sure of the severity of the injury or no one present has first-aid training, activate EAP.
- If the assessor is sure the injury is minor, proceed to Step 5.



**Activate
EAP**

Step 5: Control the return to activity.

Allow an athlete to return to activity after a minor injury only if there is no:

- Swelling
- Deformity
- Continued bleeding
- Reduced range of motion
- Pain when using the injured part

Step 6:

Record the injury on an accident report form and inform the parents/legal guardian if junior athlete was involved.