CHECK
Scene

Are daylight, environmental or weather conditions that may impact your evacuation safe? Are there any other environmental dangers you should know about? If the scene is unsafe, can I do something to make it safe?

Are there unique requirements that need to be considered for this evacuation? For example, are any injuries, illnesses or medical conditions present that would require special action?

Are there any hazards, such as fire, flammable materials or chemicals, that need to be considered?

Are there any special instructions or requirements for this evacuation?

Call

What supplies and materials do I have to help keep me safe?

How far away is additional help?

Do I have the resources to safely move this person and/or provide care immediately and/or long term?

If additional help is needed, who do I contact and how?

Who will assemble resources? Continue care as trained throughout the evacuation until the injury or illness is resolved or other help arrives.

Care

In the critical few moments, assess the threat of the environment before giving specific care for an injury or illness.

If you find a life-threatening condition during the primary assessment, call for help if possible and give care for the condition found. The person may need to be moved if evacuation is necessary. After the primary assessment, assess the person and perform any first aid that is needed to stabilize the person. Continue care as directed until other resources are available.

The Person

A = Allergies
B = Breathing
C = Circulation
D = Disability
E = Events leading up to the injury or illness
P = Pertinent past medical history
M = Medications
S = Signs and symptoms

A+O = Verbal
A+V = Verbal
P = Perception
R = Reaction
V = Vital signs

A = Alert
1: Awake
2: No response to voice
3: No response to pain

A+O = Verbal
A+V = Verbal

P = Perceptual
1: Knows who, where and when
2: Knows only who
3: Knows only where
4: Knows only when
5: Knows nothing

V = Vital signs
1: Blood pressure: 80 to 120 mm Hg; regular and unlabored pace
2: Blood pressure: 60 to 80 mm Hg; rapid and labored pace
3: Hypotensive: Blood pressure: 50 mm Hg or less; rapid and labored pace
4: Shock: Blood pressure: 50 mm Hg or less; rapid and labored pace

R = Respiration
1: Respiratory rate (breath): 12 to 20 breaths per minute; regular and unlabored pace
2: Respiratory rate (breath): 20 to 30 breaths per minute; rapid or labored pace
3: Apnea: No breathing

V = Vital signs
1: Pink, warm and dry
2: Pale, cool and moist
3: Blue, cold and moist

R = Respiration
1: Face-down: head down and slightly tilted back
2: Face-up: head up and on a level plane

E = Events leading up to the injury or illness
1: Accident
2: Fall
3: Seizure
4: Assault
5: Suicide
6: Other

P = Pertinent past medical history
1: Are you currently under a health care provider’s care for any condition?
2: Are you allergic to anything, such as for a cardiac or respiratory condition? Have you recently had surgery?
3: Are you under any prescription or over-the-counter medication? When was it last taken? Where is the medication so we can request refills or other assistance?
4: Have you experienced any previous injuries or illnesses that may need additional care or attention?

M = Medications
1: When did you last eat or drink? How much?
2: Are you currently under a health care provider’s care for any nursing care needs?
3: Do you have any medical information that needs to be known by the evacuation personnel?

S = Signs and symptoms
1: Are there any open injuries or swelling? Injuries that are very tender should be evaluated by medical personnel. Open injuries should be considered to be at risk for contamination of the action by bacteria and any further movement of the person may lead to additional infection.
2: Do I know that the person is hypothermic? Do I know that the person is hyperthermic? Do I know that the person is hypoglycemic? Do I know that the person has any conditions that might diminish the ability to move or think normally?

D = Disability
1: When you check the head, neck and spine, manually support the head in the position found. If you suspect a head, neck or spinal injury and the person is unconscious, do not move the person.
2: If the person’s skin is cool, check for severe hypothermia. If the person’s skin is warm, check for severe hyperthermia. If the person has a skin that feels like wood, check for severe hyperthermia. If the person’s skin feels like tissue paper, check for severe hypothermia.

C = Circulation
1: When you check a limb, do not move the person except to check the person’s pulse. If you suspect a severe vascular injury, do not move the person. Do not move the person if the person is hypovolemic. Do not move the person if the person has any conditions that might diminish the ability to move or think normally.

B = Breathing
1: If you find a conscious person who is speaking or breathing has an open airway. Suspect a spinal injury, minimize movement of the head, neck and spine. Manually support the head in the position found. Look for any disability and spine assessment. If you answer “yes” to all of these questions, discontinue spinal immobilization:

(a) the person is conscious and alert
(b) the person can move the arms and legs
(c) the person can breathe
(d) the person can talk
2: If you find an unconscious adult is not breathing, assume a cardiac emergency. Give 2 rescue breaths before starting CPR.

A = Allergies
1: Do I have the resources to give care immediately and/or long term?
2: Do I have the resources to safely move this person and/or provide care immediately and/or long term?
3: What supplies and materials do I have to help keep me safe?
Do Not Remove the tourniquet unless advised to do so by a health care provider (by phone or radio while awaiting help).