

Dislocation Review



Date: _____ Reviewed Staff: _____ ERT Facilitator: _____
Other ERT Members: _____

Situation: *A student dislocates their finger.*

Victim (ERT member): Remain standing while holding on to your finger in pain.

Witness (another ERT member): Run to staff member and explain that your friend dislocated their finger.

Checklist (Facilitator/victim will verbalize bold words in parenthesis):

- ___ Grab AED, first aid kit, radio and cell phone OR radio staff to bring these items to scene using correct radio language*
- ___ Check the scene (***The scene is safe***)
- ___ Check the victim and ask “Are you okay?” (“**My finger hurts a lot**”)
- ___ Tell the injured person that you are first aid certified and want to help; obtain consent*
- ___ Interview the injured person. Ask the victim: What happened? Where does it hurt? Do you hurt anywhere else? Has this ever happened to you before? Did you hear or feel anything? Make sure to ask and record SAM (signs & symptoms, allergies, medications & medical conditions)*
- ___ Do a focused check based on what the person told you, how they are acting and what you see. Tell the victim not to move the injured finger.
- ___ Move victim to a comfortable position (sitting/lying down)
- ___ Monitor student and watch for signs of shock
- ___ Stay with victim and try to keep calm until they feel like they are ready to leave
- ___ Fill out an Injury/ Illness Report*
- ___ Explain that they should seek additional medical attention. Provide and go over the Injury Transportation Handout.*
- ___ Make sure they have a ride to a medical facility*

Questions

- ___ What is the difference between a medical emergency and a medical incident?*
- Medical Emergency: A life-threatening medical emergency involves an injury or illness that if left untreated or not identified quickly, could lead to a life-changing condition, or someone’s death. These types of emergencies result in the need for advanced medical attention or the calling of an ambulance transport.
- Medical Incident: A non-life-threatening medical incident involves an injury or illness that is less severe and does not typically need more advanced medical attention. With the exception of medical needs due to a pre-existing injury or injuries that occur when a Rec Sports Athletic Trainer is on-site, all injuries, no matter their severity, must be reported when care or resources (ice, bandages, etc.) is provided via an Accident Report.

- ___ What would you do if this was a shoulder dislocation?*
- Consider it a Medical Emergency
- Call EMS and University Police
- Notify the Chain of Command (Jeff and/or Neil)

- ___ What are signs and symptoms of shock?
- Confusion, altered level of consciousness, pale/ashen appearance, cool/moist skin, rapid breathing, excessive thirst, nausea and/or vomiting

___ What are the six steps of the Rec Sports Incident Response Plan?

- CHECK, CALL, CARE, DOCUMENT, CHAIN OF COMMAND, CLEANUP & NEXT STEPS

Write any comments below

If 3 () missed, staff automatically does not meet requirements*

Met Requirements Did not meet requirements (Facilitator: **Kylie will contact you**)

Signature of Facilitator: _____ Signature of Reviewee: _____

1/22/2024