

Event 5: Bombed Building Rescue Triage Answers

In WWII, air raids and blitzkriegs would result in damaged and destroyed buildings, often with civilians inside. Workers and soldiers had to effectively assess the situations to rescue the most people.

Scouts will quickly and safely remove debris from a bombing raid and use triage to assess which wounds are most important for the limited supplies given. Victims will be dolls with cards describing their condition. Scouts will be given several black, red, yellow, and green index cards. After uncovering and assessing each victim, they will assign a color coded card to the victim. Scouts will work as a team for this project, earning points for safety and speed, as well as effective triage.

What is triage and why is it needed?

Ideally, the first people to need medical care receive it. In less than ideal conditions, somebody has to decide who receives care first. Natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes) or other events (e.g., train crash or bombing) can result in a large number of injured or sick people at one time. When this happens, decisions must be made about how to best allocate care when resources are insufficient for all those who need care. This process is called *triage*.

The purpose of triage is to save as many lives as possible. When done properly, triage results in the best outcome for the greatest number of people. *Without a triage plan in place, resources are likely to be wasted—and more people are likely to die.*

START Triage

Simple Triage And Rapid Treatment (**START**) is currently the most widely used triage system in the United States for mass casualty incidents. It was developed for rescuers with basic first-aid skills. First responders delegate the movement of injured victims to a designated collection point as directed by using four main categories based on injury severity:

- **BLACK:** (Deceased/expectant) injuries incompatible with life or without spontaneous respiration; should not be moved forward to the collection point
- **RED:** (Immediate) severe injuries but high potential for survival with treatment; taken to collection point first
- **YELLOW:** (Delayed) serious injuries but not immediately life-threatening
- **GREEN:** (Walking wounded) minor injuries

The triage colors may be assigned by giving triage tags to patients or simply by physically sorting patients into different designated areas. "Green" patients are assigned by asking all victims who can walk to a designated area. All non-ambulatory patients are then assessed. Black tags are assigned to victims who are not breathing even after attempts are made to open airway. Red tags are assigned to any victim with the following:

- Respiratory rate greater than 30
- Absent radial pulse
- Unable to follow simple commands

Yellow tags are then assigned to all others.

Triage Answers

Patient 1	Green
Patient 2	Red
Patient 3	Yellow
Patient 4	Yellow
Patient 5	Red
Patient 6	Red
Patient 7	Black
Patient 8	Yellow
Patient 9	Red
Patient 10	Black
Patient 11	Green
Patient 12	Red