OUCH!

First Aid & Trauma Care for The Land Surveyor

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Trauma Services



Disclosures

- No conflicts of interest
- No financial disclosures

Trauma: The Basics

Trauma Facts & Figures

- The leading cause of death for all humans, age 0 45 years
- Fourth leading cause of death overall for all ages
 - Estimated 79,000 deaths annually in the U.S. from trauma
 - An American dies every 3 ½ minutes from traumatic injury
- 41 million Emergency Department visits each year in the U.S.

Injuries in Pennsylvania

2021 Data:

- Published November 2023
 - Injury_County_Profiles_2021.pdf (pa.gov)
- Total Injured: 137,492
 - Males (all ages): 67,548
 - Females (all ages): 69,927
- Mechanism
 - Falls: 79,482
 - Motor Vehicle Collisions: 6,350
 - Firearm: 2,326



Surveyors' Injuries – The DATA



Two Types of Trauma:

Blunt & Penetrating

Types of Trauma: Blunt & Penetrating

Blunt:

- "An injury to the body caused by forceful impact, injury, or physical attack with a dull object or surface"
 - Ex: Fall out a second story window, landing on sidewalk below.
 - Ex: Motor vehicle collision, head on driver hits the steering wheel

Penetrating:

- "Occurs when a foreign object pierces the skin and enters the body, creating a wound."
 - Ex: Fall out a second story window, impaled by iron fence on way down
 - Ex: Stabbed with a steak knife

Blunt Trauma







Penetrating Trauma



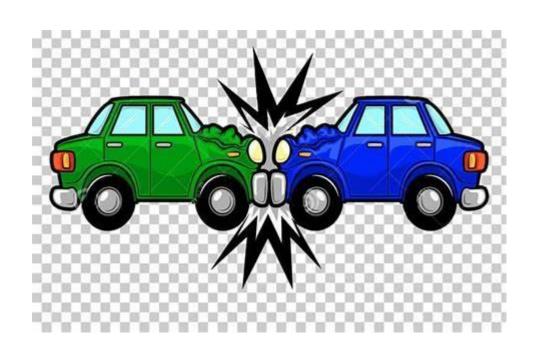




How do Surveyors Get Hurt?

Motor Vehicle Crashes & Pedestrians

- Motor Vehicle Collisions to and from the Site
- Surveyor struck by a vehicle while working
- Distracted Driving/ Distracted "Pedestrian-ing"





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Construction Sites

- Falls
 - Off of structures
 - Ground level falls
 - Uneven terrain
- Struck by Equipment
 - Construction vehicles
 - Many moving "parts and pieces" on a site





Animals, Critters, and "Nope Ropes"



Snakes

Critters



Exposure to Cold Environments

- Frostbite
 - Freezing of the skin and underlying tissues
- Hypothermia
 - Medical emergency, body temp less than 95 degrees
- Trench Foot
 - Occurs when feet are wet and cold for prolonged period of time



Heat Related Illnesses

Heat Rash

 Tiny, itchy bumps that develop on your body, when sweat gets trapped beneath your skin

Heat Cramps

 Warning Sign!! – Your body is telling you that you need to cool down before you develop heat exhaustion / heat stroke

Heat Exhaustion

- Body temperature is elevated, but below 104 degrees
- Happens when you lose too much water or sodium, usually from exertion in the heat
- Symptoms: nausea, dizziness, vomiting, headache

Heat Stroke

- Life-Threatening heat illness
- Internal body temperature is above 104 degrees
- Symptoms: confusion, behavior changes, slurred speech

How Do I Treat the Injuries?

First Things First...

- Don't panic...
 - take a deep breath
- Scene Safety
- Call for Help









Trauma Basics

- MARCH
 - Massive Hemorrhage
 - Airway
 - Respiratory
 - Circulation
 - **H**ypothermia



M – Massive Bleeding

- Find the bleeding site
- Apply pressure, if able
 - Don't let up until relieved by a first responder
- Pack the wound if larger, then hold pressure
- If on an arm or leg, consider a tourniquet
 - Not a homemade one!!!
 - Holding pressure is much more effective than an improvised tourniquet...unless you've practiced repeatedly with this skill





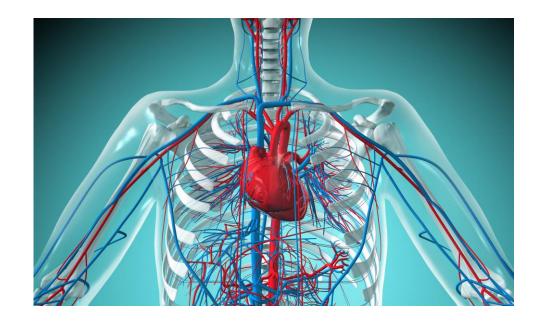
Airway/ Respiratory

- Is the injured person talking to you?
 - If yes, they have an "airway"...
- Visible injuries in the mouth?
- How is he / she breathing?
 - Fast? Slow?
 - Able to talk and breathe at the same time?



Circulation

- Color?
 - Pale? Ashen?
 - Gums white instead of pink?
- Skin temperature?
 - Cool to touch?
- Moisture?
 - Sweaty?
 - Clammy?



Hypothermia (prevention)

- Can an in person become "hypothermic" in July in PA, when it's 106 degrees outside?
 - Let's discuss....







Preventing Hypothermia

- Get them out of the elements
 - If raining/ snowing: seek cover
- Remove wet clothing
- Dry them off
- Cover them up with blankets, coats, etc
- If possible, put something between the ground and them (blanket, coats, etc)

Spine Immobilization





Twists, Sprains, & Fractures

- Look for Bleeding
 - Address any bleeding first
- Immobilization
 - First Aid Kits?
 - Ace wraps
 - Improvise...
- Splinting







Animal Bites

Snake Bites

- Seek medical attention immediately (anti-venom is primary treatment)
- Move away from snake to prevent additional bites
- Move slowly
- Clean bite with soap and water
- Apply a clean, dry bandage
- Remove constricting clothing and jewelry
- Keep bite below heart if possible

Animal Bites

- Control bleeding
- If not bleeding badly, wash wound with soap and water
- Rinse wound for at least 3-5 minutes
- Apply an antibiotic cream
- Seek medical care if:
 - Deep puncture wound
 - Skin is badly torn or bleeding badly
 - You aren't sure if the animal has had rabies shots

Bee Stings

- Move to a safe area to avoid additional stings
- Remove any stingers
- Wash with soap and water
- Apply cold ice or colt, wet washcloth 10 to 20 minutes
- Treat any swelling:
 - Pain: ibuprofen (motrin) or acetaminophen (Tylenol)
 - Swelling: antihistamine (Benadryl, etc)
 - Remember: Benadryl will make you drowsy!!

Known Bee Sting Allergy

- Have your EpiPen with you!
- Know how to use it...



Exposure to Cold

- Early signs of hypothermia:
 - Shivering, fatigue, loss of coordination, confusion, disorientation
- Late signs of hypothermia:
 - No shivering, blue skin, dilated pupils, slowed pulse, slowed breathing, loss of consciousness
 - CALL FOR HELP IMMEDIATELY
- In the meantime:
 - Move the worker to a warm environment (warmed vehicle, warm room)
 - Remove any wet clothing & replace with warm, dry clothing or blankets
 - If victim is conscious, provide warm non-alcoholic fluid

Exposure to Heat

- Symptoms:
 - Abnormal thinking
 - Abnormal behavior
 - Slurred speech
 - Seizures
 - Fainting
 - Heavy sweating/ hot dry skin
- Treatment:
 - Call 911 immediately
 - Cool worker with ice/ water
 - Move victim to shade if possible

Symptoms:

- Headache, nausea
- Weakness
- Dizziness
- Thirst
- Decreased urine output

Treatment:

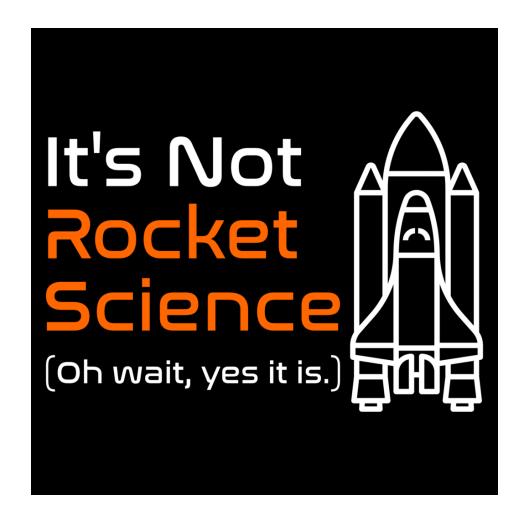
- Give cool water to drink
- Stay with the person
- Remove layers of clothes
- Cool with water, ice, fan
- Consider seeking medical care

How Can I Prevent The Injuries In The First Place??

Are Most Injuries Preventable?

• Let's discuss...

Preventing Injuries on the Job



Plan Ahead!

- Know your role & responsibilities
- Your own health condition
 - May want to share it with your manager, coworker
 - Ex: allergic to bee stings, EpiPen
- Plan before you go Safety Plan
 - "Worst Case Scenario"
 - Emergency action plan
 - Nearest hospital to you
 - Communication plan
 - Especially when working in a remote location!



Clothing

- Wear the appropriate clothing for the job
 - Safety boots
 - Long pants/ shirts
 - Protect your HEAD!!
 - Gloves
 - Weather appropriate
 - Personal Protective Equipment
 - Eyes and Ears
 - Safety Vest/ High Vis Vest



What About your Equipment?

- Safety always comes first
 - Inspect equipment before use... every time
 - Follow the instruction manual
 - If it's broken, don't use it!
- Sharp tools
 - Gloves



Motor Vehicle Crashes

- SLOW DOWN & CHILL OUT!!
- Put. The. Phone. Down.
- Park vehicle off the road Exit on the non-traffic side
- Do not assume that other drivers see you!
- Wear your seatbelt... EVERY TIME
 - Airbags are only ½ of the solution





Impaired Driving...

- What makes a person "impaired" behind the wheel?
 - Sleep deprivation
 - Alcohol
 - Drugs recreational and prescription
 - Recreational
 - Marijuana even if you have a medical marijuana card
 - Prescription
 - Pain meds
 - Sleep aids
 - Antihistamines / Allergy Medications
 - Anxiety meds
 - If you have concerns, call your doctor and ask

Pedestrian vs Car Crashes

- Don't assume that cars are watching for you
- Put your phone down so you can keep an eye on the other drivers
- Always wear your high visibility PPE

Signage – do you post big signs that surveyors are in the

area?



Preventing Falls

- What kinds of falls are we talking about?
 - Sides/ edges of any surface
 - High ground to lower ground
 - Through the roof
 - Through the floor to another surface below
 - On the same level
 - Uneven terrain
 - Slippery surfaces

Preventing Falls on the Job

- Wear proper footwear
- Know the terrain as best as you can
 - Did you do a risk assessment prior to this job?
- Slow down Use caution
 - "Complacency Kills"



Cold Exposure – Preventing Cold Related Illness

- Dress properly for the cold
 - Inner layer, mid-layer, outer layer wool, thermal wear
 - Hat (that covers ears), gloves, knit face covering over mouth/ nose
 - Insulated, water proof boots
- Stay dry
 - Bring extra clothes to replace wet clothes, if needed
- Schedule repair jobs/ non essential jobs for warmer months
- Limit time spent outside on extremely cold days
- Have a way to communicate, especially in remote areas

Heat Exposure – Preventing Heat Related Illnesses

- Know Your Risk Factors
 - Medications
 - Antihistamines, diuretics, blood pressure meds
 - Health Factors
 - Diabetes, obesity, high blood pressure, heart disease
 - Physical Conditions
 - Older age, lower fitness ability, pregnancy, acclimatization concerns
 - Behaviors
 - Recent alcohol use, illicit drug use, cocaine, low intake of water

Heat Exposure – Preventing Problems

- Have a heat plan
 - Monitoring, acclimatization, work and rest, buddy system, protocols for first aid
- Provide training on heat illnesses
- Modify working hours to reduce heat exposure
 - Rotate workers, modify work hours
- Allow frequent rest breaks
 - Long enough to recover from environment, shade, cooler areas, tents/ canopies
- Encourage hydration
 - Balance between adequate hydration and overhydration
 - Caution with electrolyte replacements
- Be prepared for an emergency

Know safety, no injury. No safety, know injury.

(Anonymous)

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Thank You!



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