OEC Module of the Senior Program

Northern Division Candidate Training Packet

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# Introduction

## Mission Statement

The OEC Module of the Senior Program (OEC-MSP) component is a national education program that encourages members to participate in field relevant exercises to help them develop skills in decision making, problem management, and leadership as it relates to the treatment of patients.

In addition, the practical exercises that are conducted enhance the ability of the patrollers to handle serious patients in an austere environment.

## Goal

The OEC-MSP has been established to expand and improve the knowledge and skills of NSP members relating to handling complex situations involving decision making, problem management, and leadership. This program is designed for Patrollers, Alpine Patrollers, and Nordic Patrollers (variations in requirements are noted). The program also prepares patrollers for leadership roles within the NSP.

## Scope

The purpose of this document is to provide a candidate overview of the OEC Module of the Senior program. This document will cover the requirements for training, perquisites for the final evaluation, and overview of the final evaluations. The contents of this document come from the OEC-MSP Senior Training Coordinators Guideline and the NSP Ski Patrollers manual.

## Document Maintenance

The Northern Division OEC Supervisor or their designee will maintain this document to ensure that the contents are in sync with National Guidelines for the OEC Module of the Senior Program. A document maintenance section at the end of the document will track versions and updates. A copy of this document and referred documents will be posted to the Northern Division website.

# Program Overview

## Overview

The OEC–MSP is a national training program; the National Board retains control over Senior Program policies and guidelines. The established program outline and policies must be followed without local modification. The program maintains consistency and quality assurance across the NSP. The goal of the program is to maintain the same consistency and quality for all OEC–MSP candidates throughout the NSP. The OEC–MSP is supervised by Northern Division’s OEC Supervisor.

## Program components

The OEC-MSP is a three (3) part program: Commitment, Training, and Evaluation. This program represents a significant commitment on the part of all Candidates and OEC Trainer/Evaluators in the senior program

1. The Commitment: OEC–MSP Candidates are required to obtain a copy of the current edition of the Ski Patroller’s Manual, the current Outdoor Emergency Care textbook, and make a serious commitment to the program in the fall or at the latest early in the season. By the end of December, or earlier if required by the Division, candidate applications should be approved by their respective Patrol Director/NSP Rep. and should be forwarded to the Division OEC Supervisor or designee.
2. The Training: OEC–MSP training is designed to be conducted at the region, or patrol level under the direction of the Senior Training Coordinator (STC). For the Northern Division, the training will be directed by the Division OEC Supervisor or their designee. Training at the patrol level will be done by a Senior Trainer Evaluator, using the requirements of the program.
3. The Evaluation: OEC–MSP Candidates must attend and satisfactorily complete a formal evaluation, which serves as the final evaluation and validation step in the OEC-MSP.

## Roles and Responsibilities

For purposes of this document, the positions listed below are job responsibilities and can be assumed by one or more individuals or combined as determined by the needs of the Division.

1. **Senior Training Coordinator for the OEC–MSP (STC):** The STC works under the guidance of the Division OEC Supervisor or designee assigned to that area. It is the responsibility of the STC to manage the program for the Division. This includes planning and scheduling the training sessions and final evaluations, calibration of the Training/Evaluators each season or prior to clinics, coordination with local patrols, executing the program, completing all documentation requirements and ensuring the program meets the requirements of the National standards. For the final evaluation the STC will be appointed by the Division OEC Supervisor.
2. **Trainer/Evaluator:** T/Es serve dual roles; during training sessions their role is one as a Trainer for the candidates where they review the scenario results with the candidates and provide constructive feedback on execution issues. When performing the formal evaluation, the trainers become evaluators and evaluate the capability of the candidate to meet the standards defined by the National Ski Patrol to meet senior status. T/Es must have passed the OEC-MSP and be an OEC instructor in good standing.
3. **Division OEC Supervisor/Designee:** The representative provides evaluation quality control by reviewing the evaluation plan created by the STC prior to the evaluation and attending the evaluation to ensure that it meets the standards of the Division and the National Ski Patrol. This individual is also a key participant along with the STC in resolving pass/fail issues.
4. **Candidate for the OEC-MSP:** The candidates must meet the requirements stated in the Ski Patroller’s Manual. In order to be an effective candidate, they must have strong medical skills; the stronger the skills the more likely that they will be successful in the program. Although first aid isn’t the final determination that the candidate is senior material, it is the application of those skills as they apply to the scenario that enables the decision-making, leadership and the problem management skills necessary to complete the evaluation successfully.

## Organization

For any issues involving the OEC-MSP, the STC interfaces with the Division OEC Supervisor.

## References

Outdoor Emergency Care Manual, Fifth Edition, Brady/Pearson

Ski Patroller’s Manual

National Ski Patrol Policy and Procedures

Instructors Manual for Outdoor Emergency Care

# Prerequisites and Requirements

The Senior OEC component is a national education opportunity that allows members to participate in ski patrol-relevant exercises. These exercises are designed to develop and enhance decision making, problem management, and leadership as applied to the management of emergency care situations in a typical ski patrol environment. Their purpose is to build on but not duplicate the Outdoor Emergency Care Program.

Senior OEC training provides an opportunity for senior candidates to gain new and different perspectives on their own style or leadership in emergency medical situations. Division senior staffs provide scenarios for written and on-snow practice exercises. These scenarios emphasize leadership, triage, and managing multiple-injury problems.

Local training for the senior OEC program may be accomplished at the patrol, section, or region level, depending on geography, instructor availability, and other considerations. Training of senior OEC candidates should be done under conditions and on terrain similar to that which will be used for the clinic evaluations. It is recommended that training be done on snow for the benefit of the candidate.

During the clinic evaluations, the senior OEC candidates will be assigned a designated Training/Evaluator whose primary responsibility is to observe the candidates throughout the clinic, be a mentor for the candidates, and be another set of eyes for the examiners in support of the candidates' actions.

## Prerequisites

In order to attend the final evaluation, the OEC Senior Candidate must complete the following prerequisites:

1. Review basic OEC Skills – These skills are listed in the Appendix A on the Basic Completion Log for OEC Skills Performance Check-off. These skills can be checked off by any OEC Instructor.
2. Submit written answers to two open ended scenarios from Appendix G of the Ski Patrol Manual. A copy of that appendix can be found at the NSP Website under the Senior Program or on the NSP North Website along with this document. See Appendix B of this document for example of what is required for written scenarios and a blank form.
3. Create one new senior level training scenario.
4. Participate as a leader in a minimum of 4 practice scenarios (level 5/6). Two of the scenarios can be completed at the Northern Division OEC Senior Training Clinic
5. Participate in the Northern Division OEC Senior Training Clinic

## Terrain Requirements

(From the Ski Patrol Manual)

On-hill scenarios (typical patrol emergency care situations) must be scheduled during the ski season, on the snow, and comply with requirements described in the scenario. There must be sufficient snow to accomplish all evaluation criteria. Other scenario types, i.e., non-ski run emergencies, such as those that occur in the patrol room, cafeteria, or base area facility, must also be in their realistic settings. The evaluation clinic must be held at a ski area although the ski area does not need to be open at the time of the evaluation. Under exceptional circumstances, an alternative, location (not a ski area) may be used, but only if the division OEC supervisor has approved the location in advance. The location must meet all the requirements for a senior OEC clinic/evaluation, including terrain, skiing capabilities, scenarios, emergency care equipment, patrol toboggans, etc. If there is no snow at the time of the evaluation, the clinic/evaluation must be canceled or rescheduled.

National senior-rated scenarios will be used in all warm-up and evaluation rounds. No props, other than moulage, may be used to simulate conditions specified in a scenario. For example, a bamboo pole may not be substituted for a tree. Alpine and Nordic candidates may be evaluated as a leader in no more than one non-ski run problem (e.g., incident in a patrol room, cafeteria, or base-area facility). If the scenario specifies a snow environment, the candidate being evaluated as the leader must be able to ski up to the "incident."

Reasonable accommodations must be made for non-skiing senior auxiliary candidates to access all scenarios, e.g., snowmobile transport. Any equipment or helpers that are part of the scenario should be waiting out of sight of the scenario and the helpers should be able to ski up when responding to the leader's request for assistance.

Senior auxiliary (Patroller) candidates must be evaluated as a leader in one non-ski run problem.

## Performance Objectives

(From the Ski Patrol Manual)

At each scenario, candidates are evaluated on their ability to meet the standardized performance objectives for decision making, problem management, and leadership. Each objective carries equal weight. What follows is an explanation of how the terms "decision making, problem management, and leadership" relate to expected performance.

**Decision Making**

* Problem assessment: The candidate approaches the incident appropriately, evaluates the situation, and determines all essential issues and safety needs.
* Patient assessment: The candidate conducts a primary survey and secondary survey, and during a "patient" interview considers the trauma and likely medical outcome.
* Appropriate prioritizing: The candidate addresses a single patient and determines whether the patient is a priority case. The candidate also assigns priority status to multiple patients and conducts triage.
* Overall safety: The candidate takes all appropriate actions to identify, protect, mark, and move patients.

**Problem Management**

* People resources: The candidate requests, uses, and directs available resources appropriately; keeping people involved without allowing independent actions.
* Equipment resources: The candidate requests and uses equipment appropriately and ensures that other patrollers also use equipment appropriately.
* Plan of action: The candidate manages the problem, avoids repeating actions, directs logical follow through given the patient's condition, and allots the appropriate amount of time for action points.
* Anticipation: The candidate plans for what may happen next, avoids common problems and duplication of services, and unnecessary movement of the patient.
* OEC skills: The candidate directs or applies appropriate OEC skills according to patient need and in accordance with OEC skill performance guidelines.
* Transportation: The candidate uses planned, supportive, and appropriate means to arrange transportation for priority cases and for others, securing an adequate number of helpers.

**Leadership**

* Communication with the patient, helpers, bystanders: The candidate informs the patient of what is happening, gives appropriate instructions to helpers, and directs bystanders without introducing confusion.
* Attitude: The candidate is positive, reassuring, and outgoing.
* Ability to direct: The candidate is assertive, makes independent decisions, and demonstrates an ability to use resources and provide clear direction to helpers.
* Confidence: candidate demonstrates that he or she knows what to do and how to do it.
* Delegating: The candidate builds and uses a controlled team approach and doesn't try to do everything alone.

## Objectives – Final Evaluation

(From the Ski Patrol Manual)

The senior OEC candidate will demonstrate the following knowledge and abilities as they pertain to various elements of Outdoor Emergency Care.

At the end of every scenario, each evaluator will independently complete an evaluation sheet. The advisor for the senior and the two station evaluators must reach a consensus evaluation regarding the senior candidate's performance on that scenario. The point of striving for consensus is to have a well-reasoned decision to share with the candidate. Station evaluators should defer noncritical performance issues to the advisor. Since advisors have observed candidate performance throughout the entire day of warm ups and evaluations, they must be allowed to overrule decisions concerning the candidate's minor errors if they believe the error was misunderstood by the examiners.

If the basic skill review and practice scenarios have been administered correctly during senior OEC training, the candidate should be able to meet all of the program objectives.

**Warm-Up Round**

Senior OEC candidates will participate in group exercises at three stations of about 20 minutes each. These exercises are designed to help the senior candidates—who have been randomly assigned to the various stations—team advisors, and station instructors begin the process of building a team.

The instructor of record should allot time for positive learning opportunities, critique, feedback, and rotation to the next station. Constructive feedback should include discussion of expectations, suggestions for improvement, procedural issues, and alternative strategies for the incident. The

warm up/socialization rotations are designed to help senior candidates decrease jitters and to give each person at least one opportunity to be the primary caregiver at an incident before the evaluation rotations begin. Under no circumstances are these warm-ups to be used for evaluation purposes. Warm-ups must be done the day of the evaluation.

**Evaluation Rounds**

Candidates are evaluated on their ability to perform as the leader in a senior-level OEC scenario. One evaluation consists of being the leader in a multiple-injury scenario. The second evaluation as the leader in multiple patient (triage) scenario.

**Candidate Team Format (OES-MSP Guidelines)**

There are two options for candidate team format. It is at the discretion of the region STC to determine which format is suitable for the resources available. The evaluation format must be established prior to the start of the season and communicated to the candidates planning to take the evaluation.

**Single Candidate Team Format:** The single candidate team consists of a single candidate accompanied by the assigned evaluator. This team will travel together through the warm-up scenario and the two evaluation scenarios. The helpers or bystanders at each scenario will be staffed by the region and will remain at the scenario.

**Multiple Candidate Team Format:** This team consists of three candidates and an assigned evaluator. The team will work together through the warm-up and evaluation scenarios. The candidates in the team will participate both as lead patrollers and helpers. The candidates participating as helpers at the scenario are not evaluated, only the candidate participating as the lead patroller is evaluated.

Each candidate in the team will be a lead patroller on one warm-up scenario and evaluated as the lead patroller in two test scenarios.

## Evaluation Definitions

(From the Ski Patrol Manual)

The following is a general definition for evaluating (grading) OEC scenarios in each of the categories on the score card. See Appendix D

**Above Senior Level (+)**

The senior candidate demonstrates outstanding decision making, problem management, and leadership abilities (as measured by the program's performance objectives, using the applied criteria). The senior candidate consistently demonstrates exceptional problem assessment, resource management, communication, and team interaction in every scenario. The patroller does an exceptional job of identifying and coordinating all actions necessary to manage the helper(s), bystander(s), and the scene to satisfy OEC skill performance objectives while ensuring the safety of the patient(s).

**At Senior level (=)**

The senior candidate demonstrates above-average decision-making, problem management, and leadership abilities (as measured by the program's performance objectives, using the applicable criteria). The senior candidate demonstrates above-average problem assessment, resource management, communication, and team interaction in every scenario. The patroller identifies and coordinates all actions necessary to manage the helper(s), bystander(s), and the scene to satisfy OEC skill performance objectives while ensuring the safety of the patient(s).

**Below Senior Level (-)**

The senior candidate is inconsistent in meeting the minimal decision- making, problem

management, and leadership abilities (as measured by the program’s performance objectives, using the applicable criteria). The candidate makes critical or frequent errors in problem assessment, resource managements OEC Skill performance, communication, and team interaction. The senior candidate identifies and coordinates actions necessary to manage the helper(s), bystander(s), the scene, and the Patient(s) at a level below that expected of a senior patroller.

## Division Provided Equipment

The following is a list of the equipment that will be available for the training clinic and final event.

Toboggan Pack

* Canvas Tarp
* Two Blankets
* C-Collars adjustable one each Adult and Pediatric
* Backboard Spider
* Six Towel Rolls
* Quick Splint
* Backboard
* SAM Splint

Tramua/O2 Pack

* O2 bottle
* Non-rebreather one each Adult and Pediatric
* Nasal canula
* Regulator with wrench
* One set oral airways
* One set nasal airways
* Suction device
* Pelvic SAM Splint
* Slishman’s (STS) traction device

# Document Control Information

## Document Information

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## Document Review/Approval History

| Date | Name | Organization/Title | Comments |
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| 01/14/2020 | Karl Uhlig, Dan Schaefer, Mike Marlow | Northern Division Senior Program Steering Committee |  |

## Distribution of Final Document

The following people are designated recipients of the final version of this document:

| Name | Organization/Title |
| --- | --- |
| Karl Uhlig | Northern Division Director |
| Dan Schaefer | Northern Division Assistant Director |
| Mike Marlow | Northern Division OET Supervisor |

# Appendix A - Basic Completion Log for OEC Skills Performance Check-off

**NATIONAL SKI PATROL – OEC-MSP**

**Basic Completion Log for OEC Skills Performance Check-off**

Senior Candidate

The following OEC skills have been demonstrated to an OEC Instructor and have been performed correctly, confidently, and in accordance with the appropriate skill performance guidelines. **Note:** an OEC instructoris required to observe the candidate’s performance and testify to the satisfactorycompletion.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Skill Performance Required | OEC InstructorName and Signature | DateCompleted |
| Patient Assessment and Vital Signs |  |  |
| Oxygen Administration, AirwayAdjunct Use and Suctioning |  |  |
| Bleeding control and Bandaging |  |  |
| Fracture Management skills1. Management near a joint
2. Alignment of angulated fractures
3. Open fracture management
4. Long bone management
5. Traction splinting
 |  |  |
| Spinal Immobilization |  |  |
| Lifting Techniques |  |  |
| Medical Emergencies |  |  |

This patroller has adequately demonstrated to me the skills of decision making, problem management and leadership in “on snow” OEC –MSP practical scenarios. These scenarios must be signed off by an OEC – MSP Trainer Evaluator.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Practical OEC–MSPScenario | OEC–MSP Trainer Evaluator Name and Signature | Date Completed |
| Scenario 1 ID # |  |  |
| Scenario 2 ID # |  |  |
| Scenario 3 ID # |  |  |
| Scenario 4 ID # |  |  |

# Appendix B – Written Scenario Material

**NATIONAL SKI PATROL – SCENARIO SCORING MATRIX**

Directions: Assign points in three categories (injury/illness, environment, and personnel) where appropriate to determine the degree of difficulty for the scenario.

**Injury or Illness**

|  |
| --- |
| 0 points* medical condition (no influence on situation)
* medications (no influence)
* minor soft tissue (closed)
* burn (superficial)
* frostbite (superficial)
 |
| 1 point* eye injury (minor)
* moderate bleeding
* minor sprain/strain/contusion
* medical condition (minor influence)
* contusion of head without loss of responsiveness
* frostbite (moderate to severe)
* burn (partial- or full-thickness) – small or to non-critical areas
* mild altered mental state
 |
| 2 points* eye injury (severe)
* minor fracture, e.g., finger, clavicle
* closed extremity fracture or dislocation
* severe sprain/strain that limits mobility
* major bleeding, e.g., arterial/large vein
* amputation
* burn (partial or full-thickness – extensive or to critical areas)
* medical condition (major influence, e.g., hypoglycemia, seizures, pregnancy, hypothermia)
* head injury with loss of responsiveness or altered mental status less than 1 minute
* behavioral crisis
 |
| 3 points* shock (hypotensive)
* open or severely angulated extremity fractures
* femur fracture (traction splint)
* neck, back, pelvis fractures (backboard immobilization)
* fracture or dislocation with circulatory, motor, or sensory deficit
 |
| 4 points* unresponsive patient
* any life-threatening situation, e.g., stroke, heart attack, severe respiratory distress,acute abdomen, etc.
 |

**Environment**

|  |
| --- |
| 0 points* site does not add difficulty
 |
| 1 point* difficult extrication or rescue
* disentanglement
* extreme slope or off trail
* rescuer/bystanders in danger
 |
| 2 points* combination of any of the above
 |

**Personnel**

|  |
| --- |
| 0 points* single patient
* trained help
 |
| 1 point* more than one patient
* untrained assistants
* obnoxious or hysterical patient/bystander
* disoriented patient (non-medical issue)
* language/communication barrier
 |
| 2 points* physical danger to self/others
 |

**NATIONAL SKI PATROL – WORKSHEET FOR OEC–MSPSCENARIO**

**OUTDOOR EMERGENCY CARE**

**Scenario # (Difficulty 5 and above)**

**Degree of Difficulty =**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **INJURY** | **ENVIRONMENT** | **PERSONNEL** |
|  |  |  |

**GENERAL SCENARIO DESCRIPTION**

**INFORMATION GIVEN TO TRAINEE**

**PATIENT SUMMARY**

**VITAL SIGNS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Time in minutes | Pulse and respirations |
|  |  |

**SCENARIO OBJECTIVES**

Decision Making

Problem Management

Leadership

**Scenario #**

**INFORMATION FOR SCENARIO PLANNING AND OEC INSTRUCTORS**

Location/terrain:

Moulage:

Weather: Must be the same as the day of scenario use

**SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR INJURED PATIENT**

Position:

Answers to SAMPLE

Signs and symptoms: Allergies: Medications:

Past history: Last meal: Events leading:

Behaviors:

**SPECIFIC COMMENTS FOR EVALUATORS**

Note: for each situation complete this worksheet by identifying all actions you would perform for the situation and listing them in the objective category areas.

# Appendix C – Sample Written Exercise

**Decision Making, Problem Management, and Leadership Expectations**

One of the goals of the senior OEC component is to motivate, challenge, and facilitate a senior candidate's growth and/or experience level. Everyone involved in ski patrolling has been in a leadership position at one time or another. It may have been at the scene of an accident, while teaching one of NSP's many courses, or while serving as hill leader for the day. When you assume a leadership role, you are expected to fulfill certain responsibilities or duties, either by performing the task personally or by delegating it to another qualified individual.

Some patrollers are very comfortable in a leadership role while others tend to shy away from taking charge. Several factors may help determine whether someone is a better leader or follower, including personality, education, profession, age, and level of ski patrol experience. Each of these factors can affect a person's decision- making abilities in various situations. How do people make sound decisions and apply them to a leadership role? The following steps trace that process.

**Decision-making Process**

*These steps enable a good leader to gain control of the situation.*

* 1. Gather all the information about the problem or situation. Understand the information, and process it rapidly and efficiently.
	2. Assess the seriousness of the situation. Set priorities based on the facts.

**Communication**

* 1. Instruct and delegate tasks to the people involved at the scene. Be calm, confident, and competent, and give concise orders or commands to anyone who is available to assist you, including other patrollers, area personnel, and bystanders. Everyone involved must clearly understand the course of action and the tasks that are expected of them. (Other patrollers should be able to work under minimal supervision and attend to the details while you address the broader picture.)

**Anticipation and Flexibility**

* 1. Anticipate the needs of the injured, the needs of the patrollers tending to the situation, and the problems that may arise. Be ready to initiate a change of plan. (You may decide to change the plan of action suddenly, depending on the time it takes to evacuate the injured, the role the weather may play, what equipment is needed, whether equipment fails or is unavailable, etc.)
	2. Evaluate the on-the-scene plan of action. How effectively is the plan working? Remain flexible.

**Follow-up**

* 1. Review the events that occurred during the situation (both your actions and the actions of those you directed). In a non-judgmental, positive manner, give constructive feedback to all involved. (You might decide what was done well or what could have been handled better, more efficiently, etc. Alternatively, everyone involved in the situation could discuss these issues.)

**Effective Team Characteristics**

* Mutually set goals
* Understanding and commitment to goals
* Atmosphere that encourages development
* Efficient, task-oriented meetings that focus on improvement
* Members listening and showing respect for each other
* Pride and spirit
* Cooperation and support of members
* Clearly defined, non-overlapping roles
* Discussions that involve all members
* Problem solving versus blaming
* Decisions based on facts, not emotions or personalities
* Tolerance for conflict with emphasis on resolution
	+ Informed members
	+ Free expression of feelings and ideas

Sample Written Exercise

The following section contains a ***sample essay*** response to a scenario. This exercise illustrates the knowledge components to be included in any OEC exercise designed by the OEC Test Bank Committee. *The Italicized text represents the candidates’ answer.*

**General Problem Description**

A 60-year-old male (Patient A) is sitting on the snow after climbing uphill to help his wife (Patient B), who fell on a more difficult slope and is complaining of severe lower leg pain. Patient A is short of breath and complaining of chest pain, and he has a history of angina.

**Patient Information**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Patient A -** Signs & Symptoms | **Patient B -** Signs & Symptoms |
| Complains of severe chest pain, substernal radiating to the left arm. The patient has taken a nitroglycerin tablet but has not felt any relief. The patient also complains of shortness of breath, is anxious, and is concerned for his wife, who is perspiring heavily.**Vital Signs***Pulse Respirations*Initial 118 325 min. 110 3010 min. 106 2815 min 110 30 | Complains of severe pain and tenderness at the top of her left boot. The patient's circulation, motor functions, and sensation are within normal limits. (She can wiggle her toes, is not bleeding, and has no open fracture.)**Vital Signs***Pulse Respirations*Initial 110 205 min. 112 2210 min. 100 2215 min 104 24 |

**Scenario Objective**s – Describe your actions as the leader in this situation.

**Equipment**: *Call for two toboggans equipped with hill packs, as well as blankets, a quick splint, and oxygen.*

**Decision-making:** *Ensure the overall safety of the people at the accident site by identifying any immediate hazards, marking the site clearly, and protecting the patients from further possible harm. Assess the problem. Determine the priority for treatment by performing primary surveys on each patient followed by secondary surveys to determine appropriate medical care for each patient. With the possibility of a heart attack for Patient A, alert the base that this is a hurry case.*

**Problem management:** *Utilize the available people to assist with the patients and the equipment. Assign people according to their skill and experience. Direct bystanders to help secure the site, and assist with splinting and lifting if patrollers are not immediately available. Request the appropriate equipment. Have a Plan of action based on the patients' conditions and the circumstances of the accident and the environment. The main concern is the need to get Patient A to advanced life support as quickly as possible while still properly handling Patient B. Patient A should be positioned so that he is comfortable. He should be transported with his head uphill, while having oxygen administered to him. Transport Patient A in a sitting position unless the patient is more comfortable lying down. Patroller assistance also will dictate this transportation decision. Patient B should be transported with the injury uphill. It is essential that the necessary OEC skills are performed on both patients according to OEC performance guidelines. It is the leader's responsibility to ensure proper skill application by all helpers*

**Leadership**: *Communication with both patients and available helpers is crucial. Patient A needs to be reassured about his wife's condition. Patient B needs to be reassured about her husband and treated quickly to avoid further complications with shock.The leader must direct with confidence and a positive attitude. Utilize all available helpers aggressively and effectively. Use a team approach and control the situation at all times. Give clear, simple directions.*

# Appendix D – Evaluation Card

**NATIONAL SKI PATROL -- OEC–MSP SCENARIO EVALUATION**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Leader | Inst/Evaluator |
| Helper #1 | Date |
| Helper #2 | Start Time |
| Scenario # Station # | End Time Total Time |

NOTE: A “-“ in any section must be fully documented::

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DECISION MAKING**Problem Assessment Patient Assessment Appropriate Prioritizing Insures Overall Safety | **+ = -*****Choose One!*** |
| **PROBLEM MANAGEMENT**Plan of Action AnticipationResource management – People & Equipment OEC Skill PerformanceTransportation | **+ = -*****Choose One!*** |
| **LEADERSHIP**Communication with Patient, Helpers, Bystanders AttitudeAbility to Direct Confidence Team Interaction | **+ = -*****Choose One!*** |
| **OVERALL** | **+ = -** |

***MAKE A DECISION***

* ***USE THE REVERSE SIDE FOR A TIME LINE, ACTION SEQUENCE, DETAILED NOTES, ETC.***
* ***ALL SUBSTANDARD PERFORMANCES MUST BE COMPLETELY DOCUMENTED!!***