

Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Basic Curriculum Lesson Plan

LESSON TITLE: FIRST AID - TRIAGE 8.1

SUBJECT:	First Aid (Triage)
AZ POST DESIGNATION:	8.1.20
HOURS:	1
COURSE CONTENT:	Students will learn how to sort patients by injury utilizing the Simple Triage And Rapid Treatment (S.T.A.R.T.) method.
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:	Upon completion of this course of instruction, students using notes, handouts and other support materials as references, within the allotted time, will: 8.1.20 Identify the procedure for doing triage.

DATE FIRST PREPARED: January 1998

PREPARED BY: David Kleinman

REVIEWED – **REVISED**: David Kleinman DATE: December 1998
REVIEWED – **REVISED**: AZ POST (Word) DATE: June 2003
REVIEWED – REVISED: SME Committee DATE: October 2003
REVIEWED – **REVISED**: Officer Tim Taylor, SME Chairman DATE: February 2004
REVIEWED – **REVISED**: AZPOST (DocX) DATE: March 2022
REVIEWED – **REVISED**: AZPOST (DPS Air Rescue) DATE: September 2023
AZ POST – APPROVAL: Richard Watling DATE: April 2004
AZ POST – APPROVAL: Lori Wait DATE: March 2022
AZ POST – APPROVAL: Lori Wait DATE: September 2023

INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

CLASS LEVEL: Student

TRAINING AIDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY: Interactive lecture and class discussion.

SUCCESS CRITERIA: 70% or higher on a written, multiple-choice examination.

COMPUTER FILE NAME: 8.1.20 Triage

DATE RELEASED TO THE SHARE FILE: September, 2023

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Instructor – (self) introduction.
- B. Preview of performance objectives.

II. TRIAGE

P. O. 8.1.20

- A. Definition – the act of sorting patients by the severity of their injuries.
- B. S.T.A.R.T. method.
 - 1. Developed in Newport Beach, California, in the 1980's.
 - 2. Can be done by persons of limited medical training; should be done by the first rescuer on the scene. (Such as officers.)
 - 3. Should take less than 60 seconds to do per patient.
- C. Definitions used in S.T.A.R.T:
 - 1. Dead/non-salvageable. (Black/Expectant.)
 - a. Used to describe patients who are obviously dead or who have mortal wounds.
 - 2. Critical/immediate. (Red/Priority 1.)
 - a. Used to describe patients who are in need of immediate medical attention and transportation.
 - 3. Delayed. (Yellow/Priority 2.)
 - a. Used to describe injured patients who do not have life threatening injuries and who can wait for transportation.
 - 4. Walking wounded.
 - a. Patients who require minimal to no treatment and transport can be delayed until last. (Green/Priority 3)
- D. Areas of examination:
 - 1. Ventilation.

- a. No respiration – dead/non-salvageable.
 - b. Adult Respirations above 30 per minute or slower than 10 per minute - immediate.
 - c. Pediatric respirations above 45 or slower than 15 per minute - immediate.
INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Pediatric is less than 8 years old or less than 100 pounds.)
2. Check for bilateral radial pulse. An absent pulse implies hypotension - tag as immediate. (Adult or pediatric)
 3. Neurological.
 - a. Unconscious – critical/immediate.
 - b. Altered level of consciousness – critical/ immediate.
 - c. Altered mental status – critical/immediate.
 - d. Normal – delayed.
 - e. Infants or children not able to walk (including children with special needs) need to be taken for immediate secondary triage.
- E. Labeling patients.
1. The rescuer puts patients into a category, but must re-evaluate every five (5) minutes.
 2. A first assessment into critical/immediate, stops triage of this patient.
 3. Someone must correct life threatening injuries before moving on to the next triage. (Unless you are the only rescuer.)

III. CONCLUSION

- A. Review of performance objectives.
- B. Final questions and answers.
- C. Instructor closing comment(s).