

Sheriff

San Diego County



Detention Services Bureau, Detention In-Service Training Unit GC 7922.000 - Work Phone

LINE-UP TRAINING

Response to Life-Threatening and Medical Emergencies Topic #22

After discussing/reviewing the below training material in line-up (briefing), sworn staff shall sign off as completed in LMS. In the event a staff member is not present when this topic is discussed in line-up, they shall independently read, review, and complete the training.

By clicking "Yes" to "Have you completed this activity?" in LMS, you are attesting that you have viewed, read, and completed the training activity.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this training is to provide sworn staff with the policies and procedures for responding to a life-threatening medical emergency involving incarcerated persons, staff, and visitors.

II. POLICY

This training is conducted in adherence to DSB P&P Section M.5 - Medical Emergencies, DSB P&P Section M.6 - Life Threatening Emergencies: Code Blue, Title 15, Article 11 Medical / Mental Health Services, and California Penal Code Section 13518.1.

III. DISCUSSION

Staff shall review and discuss the following topics and procedures related to responding to life threatening and medical emergencies as described in <u>DSB P&P Section M.5 - Medical Emergencies</u> and <u>DSB P&P Section M.6 - Life Threatening Emergencies: Code Blue</u> and related facility specific green sheets.

A. RESPONDING WITH URGENCY

- Sworn and health staff are responsible for taking appropriate URGENT action in recognizing and responding to an incarcerated person's emergency medical needs.
- Staff shall discuss what "responding with urgency" means and give facility specific examples of observable sense of urgency (i.e., quickly responding to a partner's request for assistance, immediately assessing an unresponsive victim and beginning life saving measures, etc.)

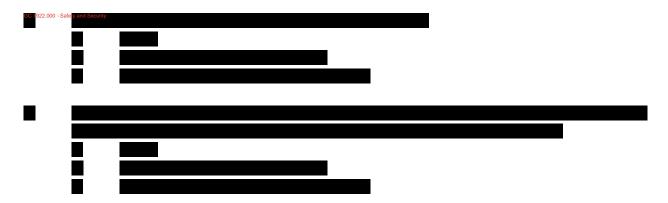
Review Date: 04-15-2024

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B. RESPONDING TO LIFE-THREATENING EMERGENCIES

- 1. Define "Code Blue" A code blue is generally used to indicate the need for resuscitation or *IMMEDIATE* medical attention. This includes, but is not limited to cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, drug overdose, and trauma emergencies.
- 2. Upon the discovery of a "Code Blue," the first on scene shall assess the victim's conditions.
 - a. Check victim's circulation, airway, and breathing (CABs). <u>If the victim is not breathing and does not have a pulse</u>, initiate cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) using a barrier device (refer to last page for ratios).
 - b. To facilitate CPR, lay victim flat on their back on a sturdy surface.
 - c. Without leaving the victim, call/radio for activation of emergency medical services (911), additional sworn staff, and health staff.
 - d. If opioid overdose is suspected, initiate naloxone administration.
 - e. Direct someone to retrieve an automated external defibrillator (AED) and bag valve mask.
 - f. Use the AED and bag valve mask as soon as they become available.
 - g. Switch to two-person CPR if additional help has arrived.
 - h. Continue CPR until relieved by health staff or the paramedic emergency response team.

C. BASIC MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

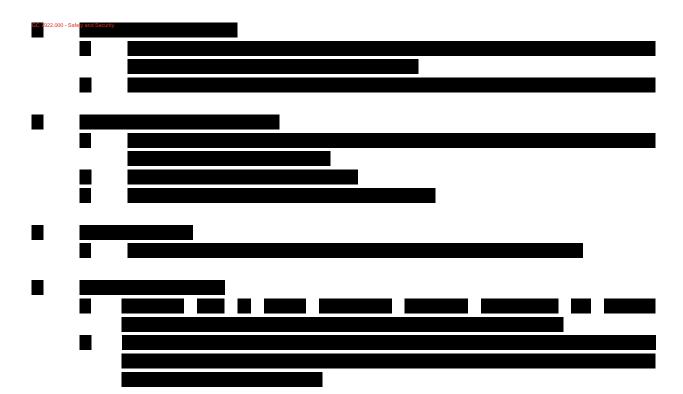


- 3. The Watch commander and/or area supervisor shall be notified as soon as possible.
- 4. Health staff will respond immediately when called and respond to a medical emergency involving an employee or visitor.
- 5. Health staff will conduct a medical evaluation and provide first aid and basic life support.
- 6. 911 services will be called, or the person will be referred to their own health care provider or physician.

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D. STAFF RESPONSIBILTIES

Staff shall review and discuss the following facility specific position post orders and responsibilities in a medical emergency:



SINGLE RESCUER COMPRESSIONS: 5 cycles or 2 minutes before reassessing

Adult: 30:2 | 2" deep | 100-120 per minute | 2 hand **Child:** 30:2 | 2" deep | 100-120 per minute | 2 or 1 hand

Infant: 30:2 | 1.5" " deep | 100-120 per minute | 2 finger | "puff" of air

TWO RESCUER COMPRESSIONS: 5 cycles or 2 minutes before reassessing

Adult: 30:2 | 2" deep | 100-120 per minute | 2 hand

Child: 15:2 | 2" " deep | 100-120 per minute | 2 or 1 hand

Infant: 15:2 | 1.5" deep | 100-120 per minute | 2 finger | "puff" of air

If the victim is not breathing but has a pulse, initiate rescue breathing: Check Airway

Adult: 1 breaths every 5-6 seconds 10-12 breaths/min
Child: 1 breaths every 3-5 seconds 12-20 breaths/min
1 breaths every 3-5 seconds 12-20 breaths/min
1 breaths every 3-5 seconds 12-20 breaths/min