## Scenario 4-B: Powder at a celebrity house

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| **Scenario 4-B: Powder at a celebrity house** | |
| **Complexity of the scenario: moderate** | |
| **Possible application of the scenario: Topics 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.6 and 6.1** | |
| **Scenario description:** | |
| A birthday party in the house of a TV celebrity gathered approximately 40 people. Three of the guests brought their pet dogs, while the TV star owns 7 cats, two parrots that are allowed to fly freely in the house, an iguana and a python.  While opening the ribbon of one of the gift boxes, the lid of the box jumped in the air with a small explosion releasing confetti and a cloud of dust that floods the room and reaches everybody standing nearby.  No one has been hit or wounded by the small explosion, however some of the people on the scene were shocked and are in panic.  After a first moment of confusion, the celebrity noticed writing on the bottom of the box that says: “you all deserve to die”.  Alarmed by the event, the celebrity’s staff make an emergency call.  Upon arrival, at a first look, the first responders spot some fixed cameras used to film the party.  The following piece of information should not be shared with the trainees, but the discussion should lead to figuring this detail out by asking the right questions:  The first responders arrived on the scene executed rapid CBRN tests and the quick immunochromatographic test turned positive for anthrax.  **Things to consider:**  The provided scenario discussion is probable, and it should be carefully discussed with the trainees. The aim of this scenario is to familiarize the trainees with the scene concerning both people and pet animals. As there is no available information concerning this issue especially in the pet animal context, it should be carefully discussed.  People isolation on the scene is necessary until the laboratory results are known and the causative agent is discovered. In this scenario, all countermeasure activities should be performed (decontamination, pre-medical segregation etc.). The following activities are described in other topics of the Melody curriculum. In this scenario, we are focusing on the necessity of isolation of people and pet animals on the scene of the incident.  The key point here is that preliminary results of tested samples discovered the presence of anthrax. However, it should be emphasised that the results obtained by immunochromatographic methods is quick but needs to be confirmed due to the false positive results often obtained by this technique.  Therefore, it is necessary to isolate people until the causative agent is confirmed. This issue should be addressed and discussed with the trainees. Anthrax is not a communicable disease, so direct contact with persons with anthrax will not cause disease. So, once the laboratory confirms that the agent is in fact anthrax, the necessity of isolation on the scene is no longer necessary.  Concerning pet animals, it should be taken into account that often a pet animal is treated as a member of the family, so it should be carefully considered how to properly manage the animal. The topic should be carefully discussed with trainees. In many cases, people refuse to go anywhere without their animal (especially the small ones, sometimes carried in dedicated bags). The decontamination process of the pet animal in this situation should be carried out together with their owner. Pet decontamination can be performed through shaving, washing, etc. However, there could be risks that decontamination with the owner may expose the owner to Anthrax spores that are trapped in the animal’s fur/feathers. Discuss this issue with the trainees. In other situations, the decontamination process should be carried out later, after all countermeasure activities performed with people will be completed and the management of the animal will no longer pose a risk. Sometimes, veterinary assistance is required in order to sedate the animal. The detailed instructions on how to perform this operation should be clearly stated to the owner and the process of decontamination should be supervised.  In case of pet isolation on the scene, there is no need for such activity. The animal should be placed in an animal cage and transported to a veterinary clinic. The question, which may be raised by the trainees may concern problems with fur and decontamination. It should be pointed out that animal fur or hair in case of decontamination should be managed the same as people's hair, especially in the case of long hair.  The box, the ribbon, the confetti, the writing at the bottom of the box, the box itself, are all relevant evidence.  The cameras are important elements to get images of the event (although they may not have evidential value in the absence of georeferencing and if the format is not a raw format). | |
| **Application: First alarm (Topic 4.1)**  **Target audience: DO, FB, (M)P, AS** | **Learning objective:** To recognize signs of a potential CBRN release and (initiate first) respond(ers).  **Aim:** The dispatch officer interacts with the caller to identify the likelihood of a possible CBRN release and to know which information should be shared with the chain of command. Use of METHANE and Four W’s protocols. |
| Example: |  |
| **Application: Arrival on scene (Topic 5.1)**  **Target audience: FB, (M)P, AS** | **Learning objective:** To recognize how to carry out an on-site risk assessment, zoning of the area, and isolation and registration of victims.  **Aim:** The first responders arrive on scene, perform a risk assessment, talk with the caller, perform a reconnaissance of the incident scene and discuss actions. They apply METHANE, establish zoning, isolate people and pet animals, initiate evacuation, register persons. |
| **Example:** |  |
| **Application: Forensic awareness (topic 5.2)**  **Target audience: FB, (M)P, AS, EMS, GP** | **Learning objective:** To recognize how to carry out your work without forensic disruption of the scene.  **Aim**: The responders discuss the possible forensic value of the materials found on the scene and preserve the evidence. |
| **Example:** |  |
| **Application: medical treatment and triage (topic 5.6)**  **Target audience: FB, (M)P, AS, EMS, GP** | **Learning objective:** To recognize how to apply appropriate medical care towards patients involved in a CBRN incident.  **Aim:** The responders assess the medical conditions of the victims, perform triage on the victims and recommend possible treatment. |
| **Example:** |  |
| **Application: Alarm Protocol (topic 6.1)**  **Target audience: DO** | **Learning objective:** To differentiate a possible CBRN incident (from normal incident) and to carry out appropriate procedures & protocols.  **Aim:** The dispatch officer interacts with the caller and relays necessary information to the responders moving towards the scene. |
| **Example:** |  |