## Scenario C12: Chemical suicide in car

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| **Scenario C12: Chemical suicide in car** | |
| **Complexity of the scenario: easy** | |
| **Possible application of the scenario: Topics 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.6 and 6.1** | |
| **Scenario description:** | |
| At around 14:30 am, the dispatch office of the ambulance receives a report from a panicked family member who says her father is sitting in a car and is unconscious. She pulled him out of the car and a foul egg smell came out when she opened the door.  In the car is the father, a suicide note, a bucket in which a chemical reaction has taken place and a warning on the window.  The person in the car committed suicide by mixing two chemicals (toilet cleaner and lime sulfur) in a bucket resulting in hydrogen sulfide  **Things to consider:** The closed environment of the car might result in high concentrations still being present inside the car. Participants in the discussion should be aware that removal of the victim can only be done in protective equipment. Off-gassing from the victim once removed from the vehicle is of limited risk to responders  The trainer could consider adapting the scenario in such a way that the victims are self-referring to the GP office or EMS to allow trainees from these target audiences to perform a risk assessment.  Sources:  https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6035a1.htm  https://www.fireengineering.com/firefighting/chemical-suicide-awareness/#gref  https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/1745-6673-5-28 | |
| **Application: First alarm (Topic 4.1)**  **Target audience: DO, (M)P, AS, FB** | **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: First responders on scene ((M)P, AS, FB, (EMS and GP if victims are self-referring)** | **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: First responders on scene (AS, FB, (M)P), (GP and EMS if victims are self-referring)** | **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: First responders on scene (FB, (M)P, AS (GP and EMS if victims are self-referring)** | **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:** |  |