

T – Treat the casualties

C – Communicate information

A – Assess the scene

## Scene Management

- Do not move an injured motorcyclist unless they are in immediate danger – they may have neck or back injuries
- Only remove a helmet if the casualty has difficulty in breathing, is not breathing or is vomiting
- Two people are needed to remove a full-face helmet safely. One is required to support the head and neck at all times, the other to lift and ease off the helmet.
- Tilt the helmet backwards and lift it until it is free of the chin. Lateral pressure on the helmet itself may be required to ease the helmet over the ears. Move the helmet forward, so that it clears the base of the skull, and then lift straight off.
- 'Practice makes perfect'. Make sure that the first time you remove a rider's helmet it is not at the scene of an accident. Try to practice this regularly.

### Removing a Helmet

- Do not do too much. You cannot effectively treat all the casualties at once
- Assess the needs of the casualties. A Top to Toe survey will create your priorities – such as a casualty needing immediate resuscitation.
- Use plastic gloves if you have them. They will protect you and your casualty from infection.
- Only move casualties if they are in immediate danger as a result of their current position i.e. in the middle of the road, near a fire or chemical hazard
- When moving casualties be aware of possible neck or back injuries
- If it is necessary to remove a helmet always follow the prescribed method. Remember it takes 2 people to correctly remove a full-face helmet.

### If there are Casualties involved

- When informing the Emergency Services you should inform them of the following details of the accident
  - the location of the accident
  - the type and seriousness of the incident
  - number and type of casualties
  - any specific hazards which may be present at the scene
  - consider the route – is it blocked. Local knowledge may be of benefit here.

