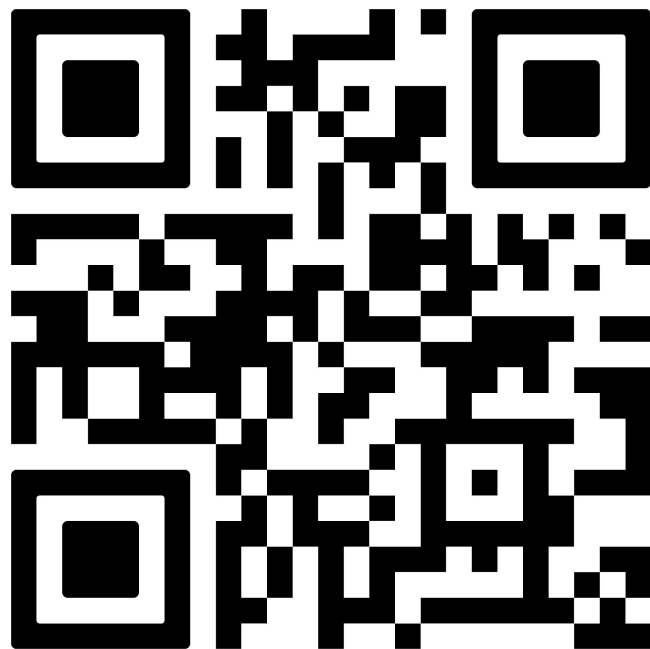




Middlebury College Snow Bowl Ski Patrol

Outdoor Emergency Care Class 2023



Please **SCAN THIS QR CODE** to sign in!

WELCOME !



Snowsquall:

<https://vimeo.com/335449705>

At Your Own Risk:

<https://vimeo.com/794724313>

What We Do:

- **One full, one half day patrolling the Bowl and Rikert a week (12 hours)**
 - **Opportunity for paid patrol over breaks**
- **Medical response**
- **Opening and closing trails, marking hazards, and sweeping trails**
- **Lift evacuation (as needed)**
- **Other operational duties across the mountain**
- **General ambassadors for the Bowl and Rikert**
- **Teach subsequent OEC class**
- **On hill trainings, CPR, lift evacuation trainings**
- **Hot dogs**





Perks:

- Free Bowl/Rikert pass
- Pro deals
- Locker at the Bowl
- Fun peeps to shred with
- Hours fulfill EMT CE reqs
- Assorted outdoor adventures
- Sam Marquis' style
- PE Credit
- Chats w/ Lachlan and Sloane
- Snowfas
- Hot dogs
- Coco!



Requirements Breakdown

1. **Take fall OEC class and pass National Ski Patrol Exam and all practicals**
 - a. **Weekly Class**
 - b. **Middlebury Specific Midterm/Final**
 - c. **OEC Practicals**
 - d. **OEC Final Exam**
2. **Achieve a combined score of 75% and pass all practicals within 2 attempt**

OEC Practicals	40%
Midterm Middlebury Exam	10%
Final OEC Exam (80% or above required)	30%
Final Middlebury Exam	10%
Participation	10%

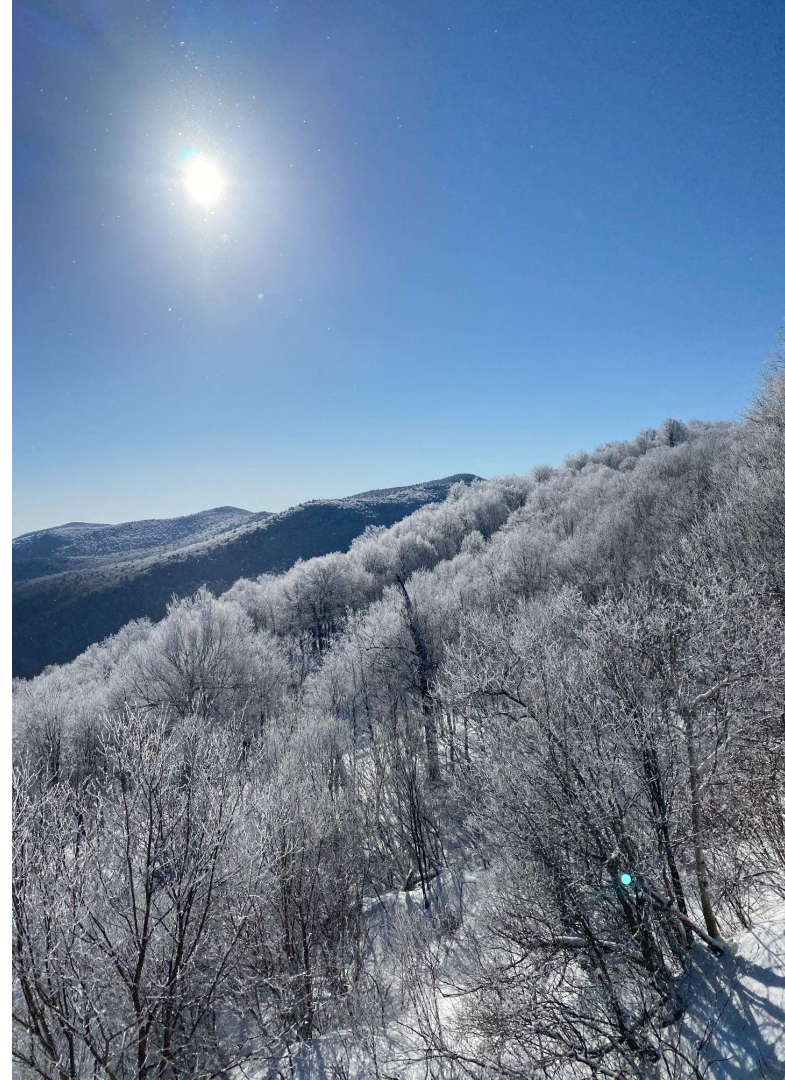


Requirements Breakdown (cont'd)

J-Term Ski Test

- 2 days, first week of j-term
- Skiing and skills test
- Looking for **EXPERT** skiers/riders that are comfortable, in-control, and confident on **ANY/ALL** terrain

Class of 12-15 “rookies” is selected unanimously in a deliberation directly after the second day of the ski test. Medical factors including a student’s combined OEC class score may be considered.



Course Costs

NSP Membership Fee – \$80.00

OEC Course Fee – \$80.00

*** PLEASE talk with us if these costs are prohibitive and we will find a solution.**



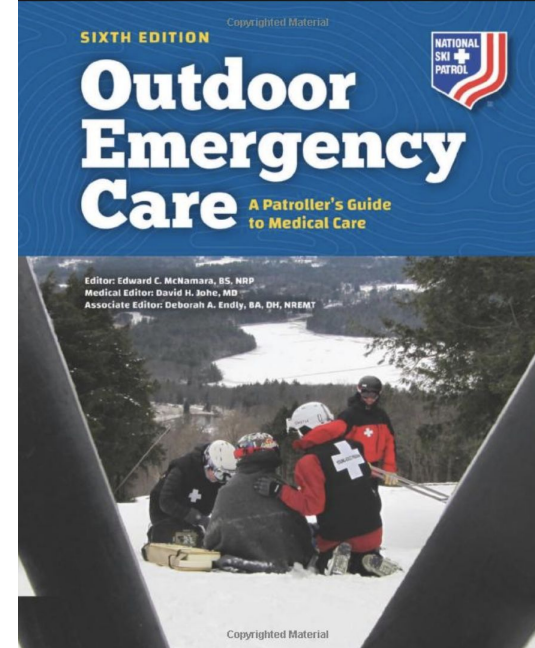
Course Expectations and Logistics



- Everything you need to know is on our [SYLLABUS](#)
- Attend class weekly
- Complete assigned online material and readings before lecture
- Ask questions, collaborate, and make mistakes
- HAVE FUN!

RESOURCES

- OEC 6th ed
 - Copies are on reserve at Davis and Armstrong Libraries
- Website: <http://middpatrol.squarespace.com/>
 - Where to find online chapter materials (under OEC tab)
- Instagram: @Midd_SkiPatrol



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO OUTDOOR EMERGENCY CARE



HISTORY OF THE OEC

- Started in Stowe, VT by Charles “Minnie” Dole
- In 1938, he organized a the first ever volunteer ski patrol
- Since developed into the largest non-urban medical rescue organization.
- In the early 1980s created the first care guideline textbook titled *Winter Emergency Care*, which was shortly after renamed *Outdoor Emergency Care*
 - OEC technicians would begin care of a patient in a wilderness situation, would continue care during transport, and would further continue care in a first-aid room or ski-area clinic.



OEC TODAY

- OEC text is primarily focused on skiing, but also carries over to rafting, mountain biking, and other backcountry activities
- Course covers, human anatomy and physiology, patient assessment, medical and trauma intervention
- Practical trainings reinforce textbook material



OEC
OUTDOOR
EMERGENCY
CARE

OEC CERTIFICATION

- 8 skills scenarios for practical exam
- 100 multiple choice test for written exam

- If passed, receive a three year certification
- Annual refresher course to keep up to date
- CPR is also required



ETHICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES

- Responsibilities as a patroller:
 - Respect autonomy (independence)
 - Do no harm (nonmaleficence)
 - Benefit others (beneficence)
 - Be just (justice)
 - Be faithful (fidelity)
- Good Samaritan Laws
 - Laws protecting voluntary first aid caregivers
 - So long as their actions are not one of **gross negligence** (reckless disregard for the consequences of their actions)
- Duty to rescue, or duty to act
 - General citizen has no duty to rescue another individual
 - In uniform, on or off duty, you have a reasonable expectation to provide care to an injured person
 - i.e. the **doctrine of public reliance**



ETHICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES (CONT'D)

- Inappropriate termination of first-aid care once begun is **abandonment**
 - Only ever transfer care to an individual of equal or higher training (higher scope of care)
- **Negligence** occurs when an caregiver harms an individual by not performing up to the standard of their training
- Patrollers are often protect by **assumption of risk**, whereby members of the public assume the inherent risk of skiing or riding



PATIENT CONSENT

- Before providing first-aid care, permission/consent is required
- Must be **informed consent**, meaning the injured person must understand what actions the responder plans to take
- If someone is incapable of providing expressed consent then but would if they could this is **implied consent**
- The consent of a minor must be obtained from a parent or legal guardian
 - If not found implied consent typically allows first aid



PATIENT REFUSAL

- A patient may refuse first aid care, we must abide by their request but carefully document their refusal
 - Touching someone who does not want to be touched is **battery**
 - Placing a person in the situation where they fear battery will occur is **assault**
- Finally all patrollers must abide by the guidelines of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
 - Patrollers should protect the privacy of an individual and their medical information.



CHAPTER 2

EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE SYSTEMS



LEVELS OF EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

- Prehospital providers: on scene medical care
- **EMR**: Emergency Medical Responder
- **EMT**: Emergency Medical Technician
- **AEMT**: Advanced Emergency Medical Technician
- **Paramedic**

* All have different levels of **training**, **recert requirements** and **scopes of practice***

CONTINUITY OF CARE

- Seamless transfer of care from initial contact through definitive treatment
- Complicated by outdoor setting
- **Commonality** becomes increasingly important as a system grows
 - Common goals, language and practices

COMMUNICATION AND DOCUMENTATION

- **Communication Systems** = the connection between levels of the Emergency Care System
- Effective communication directly improves patient outcomes
- **Medical Oversight**
 - Direct
 - Indirect: **Written Protocols** - local standards of care
- **Documentation** creates a record of events
 - Important clinical information that aids in continuity of care
 - research/ learning tool
 - Legally important

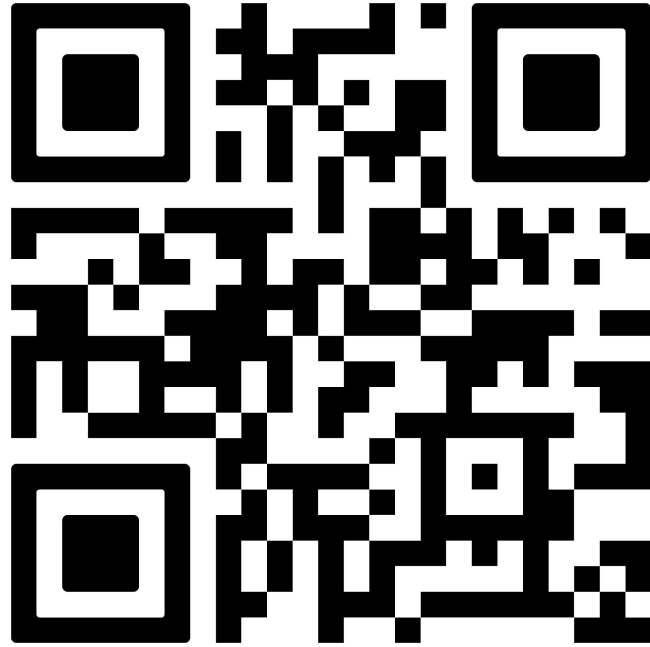
CONTINUING EDUCATION

- Essential requirement
- Ensures responders' ability to perform their job



LET'S MOVE AND LIFT !!!





See you next week! Don't forget to sign in!