

### Medical, First Aid, Medical Considerations

Paramedical Services provides comprehensive event medical management for a wide range of sporting events, dance festivals and mass crowd gatherings. Our event medical management team has the expertise to focus on medical services for all participants, team officials, technical officials and crowds. We are prepared to organize the event, manage personnel, and develop a scope of service in accordance with the **“Guidelines for Music Festival Event Organisers: Music Festival Harm Reduction” August 2019.**

### Scope of Service

Our Event Medical Coordinator will establish a scope of service for the event. The scope of service is a mission statement that will drive our goals for the event. Some details in the scope of service are:

- The nature of the event
- Number of participants and officials
- Number of training and competition days
- Indoor and outdoor venue and season of the year
- Personnel availability and skills represented
- Physical space available
- Budget
- Event specific guidelines that might mandate certain medical services (drug screening, pharmaceuticals)

### Functional Support

Functional areas that Paramedical Services must be aware of, and develop a working relationship with for the efficient and effective management of the event, might include any or all of the following:

- Competition Manager
- Staffing and Volunteer Services
- Event and Venue Management
- Law Enforcement, Security, and Site Control
- Transportation
- Food and Beverage
- Logistics and Equipment Personnel

### Personnel

Personnel selection begins with defining roles and medical needs working within the event. Certified Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics have proven to be the most appropriate fundamental health care providers in the short term event environment. Medical Teams may consist of a number of different members for the event and include:

- Physicians
- Intensive Care Paramedic
- Paramedics
- Emergency Medical Technician
- Registered Nurses
- First Aiders
- Support personnel

### Injury Profile

1) Minor injuries or event-specific conditions. For example:

- sunburn blisters
- minor cuts and abrasions bee stings
- dehydration heat exhaustion
- drug and alcohol abuse minor assaults
- bone fractures
- piercing tears

These injuries usually make up the bulk of medical presentations and most can be dealt with by first aid level personnel. However, some of the injured may deteriorate and re-present with worsening symptoms, or may not respond to simple first aid measures. Qualified medical or paramedic personnel may be required to assess and treat these patients and some may require referral to their own GP or an Emergency Department offering GP services. A small number may require transport to hospital.

### Event-specific serious presentations.

For example:

- drug and alcohol overdose
- serious assaults
- vehicle related trauma (motorsport)
- crush injuries
- high-impact / high-risk sports injuries falls

These patients usually need a higher level of care and may require urgent medical attention and ambulance transport to hospital.

### Medical Risk Classification

To assist Paramedical Services to determine the medical resources required for an event, the Medical Risk Classification tool has been developed. This tool identifies the resources that may be required, and the external agencies that require prior notification to an event.

The **Medical Risk Classification (MRC)** tool addresses the specific medical risks, the location and medical resources available to the public, and determines the level of medical planning required for an event.

The key component of the MRC assessment is to determine how well any casualties can be managed once an incident occurs, as well as any ongoing medical treatment. The goal is to reduce the severity of injuries that do occur, and to achieve the best possible medical outcome.

### Medical Intervention Plan

Once the MRC score has been determined a medical intervention plan for the event can be finalised. The medical intervention plan is largely determined by the response time to transfer a patient from the event to tertiary medical care, and has a direct relationship between the time to reach a hospital, and the time to reach a tertiary hospital facility.

### Guidelines for Paramedical Services on the Medical Risk Classification

To address the key medical and first aid concerns at an event, the following issues need to be addressed in conjunction with the event organiser.

These include:

1. Paramedical Services will for all large and high risk events develop a medical plan based on risks identified utilising the process outlined in AS4360:2004 Risk Management. These risks should also be incorporated into the Event Risk Management Plan.
2. Paramedical Services will align all event medical management strategies to the “Guidelines for Music Festival Event Organisers: Music Festival Harm Reduction” August 2019.
3. Use the Medical Risk Classification assessment tool to determine the event’s overall level of risk
4. Ensure that the appropriate level of input and pre-planning required for the medical and first aid response is carried out
5. Paramedical Services needs to be fully conversant with event designs and not presume that conditions will be the same as previous events
6. Event organiser’s reputations will be dependent upon the skills of their planning team and Paramedical Services as the event medical response. Event organisers should ensure that they understand and are fully satisfied with the level of care being provided
7. The number of First Aiders, Emergency Medical Technicians, Paramedic, Intensive Care Paramedic, Registered Nurses and Doctors and First Aid or Medical Centres will vary with the type of event

8. First Aid / Medical Centres should be conspicuous and identified by an illuminated sign at night. Ideal locations are near the main entry or command post. For high risk concerts, a post should also be located behind the stage barrier in a location where patrons extracted from the mosh pit can be observed prior to rejoining the concert site.
9. At all events, Paramedical Services will have as a minimum oxygen equipment, semi-automatic defibrillator and basic first aid supplies
10. Paramedical Services will have the appropriate professional indemnity insurance for their personnel and will hold current First Aid, Certificate IV, Paramedic or Nursing qualifications from an accredited training provider
11. All Paramedics, Nurses and Medical Officers will hold registration with AHPRA
12. First aid personnel must be appropriately trained and routinely requalified

It is **not acceptable** for staff to have dual roles e.g. a crowd controller with a first aid qualification is first and foremost a crowd controller.

#### Medical Risk Classification Tool

The primary purpose of this tool is to determine the specific medical risks, the location and medical resources available to the public, and determines the level of medical planning required for an event, and the need for a medical intervention plan for an event.

# Event Management Medical Risk Classification

## The Drop – Manly 2020

### Medical Risk Classification Tool

Category	Grouping	Allocation	Event Score
Event Description	Cat 1 – e.g. Classic Music / Children's concert / Youth camps	1	
	Cat 2 – e.g. Family events and shows / local sporting events	2	
	Cat 3 – e.g. Festivals/ Major sporting event / Schoolies	4	4
	Cat 4 – e.g. Rock Concert / Extreme Sporting events	8	
Number of People	<2000	1	
	2001-5000	2	
	5001-10,000	4	4
	10,001 - 50,000	8	
	50,001 - 100,000	16	
	>100,000	32	
Type of People Attending	Families	1	1
	Fan clubs / support groups	2	
	International stars / competitors / visitors	3	
	VIPs	4	
Age Group	30-65 including family	1	1
	>65 / 0 - 12	2	
	12 - 16	3	
	16-30	4	
Event Location Confinement	Outside - open area	1	
	Outside - confined area	2	2
	Inside - space	3	
	Inside - crowded	4	
Available Health Resources	Tertiary Hospitals	1	1
	Regional / General Hospitals	2	
	District Health Services	3	
	Small hospital	4	
	General Practices / Multipurpose centre	5	
Distance to Health Resources	< 10 kms	1	
	10 - 50 kms	2	2
	50 - 100 kms	4	
	> 100 kms	8	

## Event Management Medical Risk Classification

### The Drop – Manly 2020

Category	Grouping	Allocation	Event Score
Time to Tertiary Health Resources	< 30 minutes	1	1
	31 – 60 minutes	2	
	61 - 90 minutes	4	
	91 – 120 minutes	8	
	121 - 152 minutes	16	
	> 153 minutes	32	
Duration of Event	<1 hour	1	
	2 - 4 hours	2	
	4 – 8 hours	3	
	8 - 12 hours	4	4
	12 – 24 hours	5	
	24 + hours	6	
Alcohol	None	1	
	Restricted	2	2
	Readily available	4	
	No controls	8	
Probability of Drugs	None	1	
	Possible	2	
	Probable	4	4
Time of Event	Morning	1	
	afternoon	2	
	Evening	3	3
	all day	4	
Season of Event	Spring - Autumn	1	
	Summer - Winter	2	2
Aggregate Score	Minimum 13 / Maximum 121	This Event	31

# Event Management Medical Risk Classification

## The Drop – Manly 2020

### Medical Risk Categories

Based on the 'Event Scoring' column total in the Medical Risk Classification Tool

<b>Low</b>	<b>&lt; 13</b>
<b>Medium</b>	<b>14 – 49</b>
<b>High</b>	<b>50 - 85</b>
<b>Extreme</b>	<b>86 +</b>

### Action for Paramedical Services to Consider Based on the Medical Risk Score

Planning required	Level of Risk			
	Low	Medium	High	Extreme
Notify Jurisdictional Ambulance of event	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Notify local hospital / health care provider	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Notify Jurisdictional Police Law Enforcement	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minimal notification period to all agencies	4 weeks	10 weeks	20 weeks	28 weeks
Provision of transport arrangement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provision of Emergency Medical Technicians / First Aiders	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provision of First Aid Centres	Yes	Yes	No	No
Provision of qualified Paramedics	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provision of qualified Intensive Care Paramedics	No	No	Yes	Yes
Provision of adequately equipped medical centres	No	No	Yes	Yes
Provision of onsite medical teams	No	No	No	Yes
Public information and health notices	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Medical Plan required	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Health risks included in Risk Management Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes