

## Air Medical Transport Criteria

- ◆ Lengthy extrication of the patient from the accident site; severity of injury requires delivery of critical care team to accident site.
- ◆ Death of occupant in same vehicle.
- ◆ Structural intrusion of patient's space in the vehicle.
- ◆ Patient ejected from vehicle.
- ◆ Pedestrian struck at >20 mph.
- ◆ Unrestrained occupant of a vehicle rollover.
- ◆ Motorcycle accident >20 mph.
- ◆ Front bumper of the vehicle displaced >30 inches to the rear, or rearward displacement of the front axle.
- ◆ Fall from a height >20 ft.
- ◆ Penetrating injury proximal to the knee or elbow.
- ◆ Amputation or near amputation.
- ◆ Scalping or degloving injury.
- ◆ Severe loss of blood and/or hypotension.
- ◆ Burns >15% BSA, or burns that may compromise respiration.
- ◆ Injury with neurological deficits.
- ◆ Unstable or potentially unstable airway (Potential for rapid sequence intubation or surgical airway).
- ◆ GCS 10 or less (or RTS <10).
- ◆ Age 55 or older with multiple trauma.
- ◆ Adult with respiratory rate 30 or greater, and/or HR 120 or greater.
- ◆ Obstetrical emergencies including trauma, delivery complications, bleeding complications, or delivery of a pre-term infant.
- ◆ Terrain or road conditions restrict ground transportation.



## HELICOPTER LANDING ZONE SAFETY AND PROCEDURES



Utah/Arizona Critical Care Transport  
1-800-444-9223 1-928-645-2042

### Helicopter Request Procedure

- ◆ **LZ Command.** Designate only one person to coordinate, set up, communicate, and ensure landing zone safety. Call for helicopter through appropriate agency with the following information:
- ◆ **Location.** Cross streets, Lat/Long coordinates, prominent features.
- ◆ **Communication.** Call back number, radio frequency (Statewide, 800 Mhz) and call sign of LZ Command.
- ◆ **Weather.** Notify Dispatch of low ceilings, poor visibility, icing, high wind.
- ◆ **Patient status.** Number of patients, condition, age, mechanism, hazards.
- ◆ **HAZ-MAT.** Always inform pilot and medical crew of HAZ-MAT.

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## Loading Zone Set-up

- ◆ 100 feet by 100 feet.
- ◆ Level as possible. Minimal slope—less than 8 degrees.
- ◆ Hard surface; grassy; hard-packed snow. Avoid loose dirt, dust, powder snow.
- ◆ Free of overhead obstructions; wires, antennas, poles. Clear of debris and other hazards.
- ◆ Clearly marked LZ using five weighted cones, flares, or beacons as shown in diagram. Smoke helpful if remote.
- ◆ Plan for alternate LZs (pilot may determine LZ to be unsuitable).
- ◆ HAZ-MAT. Find a site at least 1/4 to 1 mile upwind from the accident if hazardous materials are present. Avoid low areas where vapors may collect. Patient must be decontaminated prior to flight.



## Landing Zone Safety

- ◆ Night LZs require increased situational awareness.
- ◆ Classic Lifeguard will establish radio contact on the assigned frequency with LZ Command. Describe LZ location, lighting, hazards, overhead wires, obstructions, slope, surface condition, wind direction and speed.
- ◆ Maintain radio contact at all times until helicopter has landed, loaded and departed the area.
- ◆ **Always avoid tail rotor.** Do not approach from upslope. Approach helicopter from the front and only when directed by Classic Lifeguard crew.
- ◆ **Alert pilot of any hazards at any time.**

