



Case Study 1

The advanced guidelines do not apply because of the rapid response and transport time by a professional ski patrol who is familiar with the area. Ideally, the patrollers will use a full-body vacuum splint or heavily pad the toboggan with sleeping pads and bags; and, slightly flex the patient's upper legs if it increases his comfort during the evacuation.

Case Study 2

The advanced guidelines apply due to the extreme length and difficulty of the evacuation. Begin a self-evacuation to the nearest medical facility for definitive assessment. Apply a padded or soft cervical collar only if it increases her comfort during the evacuation.

Case Study 3

The advanced guidelines do not apply because he exhibits neurological deficit. Initiate a evacuation using a commercial toboggan or litter equipped with a full-body vacuum splint. If a professional response is delayed due to weather or terrain, improvise a spine stable litter and transport the patient to a safe camp to await the rescue team.

Case Study 4

The advanced guidelines apply due to the length and difficulty of the evacuation. Begin a self-evacuation-on horseback if possible-to the nearest medical facility for definitive assessment. Use a padded or soft cervical collar only if it increases his comfort during the evacuation.

Case Study 5

The advanced guidelines apply to get her to the base of the climb. At that point re-evaluate her status, mobility, and daylight with the length and difficulty of the evacuation and the impending weather. If her status and mobility permit safe movement in the current environment and terrain, continue your self-evacuation to the nearest medical facility for definitive assessment; keep the improvised cervical collar on during the evacuation. Alternately, consider leaving her at the base of the climb with as much insulation as possible, going to and returning from your vehicle for bivy supplies, and then, conditions permitting, leaving to get help.

Case Study 6

The advanced guidelines apply due to the length and difficulty of the evacuation. Begin a self-evacuation-by kayak to the nearest medical facility for definitive assessment; carry her kayak and assist her during the portage. Apply a padded or soft cervical collar only if it increases her comfort during the evacuation.

Case Study 7

The advanced guidelines do not apply because the patient is voice responsive with a severe traumatic injury. Improvise a cervical collar and carefully extract him from the situation maintaining spine stability as best as possible. Align his leg and, if possible, apply a sandwich splint. Place him in a hypothermia package and await the rescue team. Use a soft cervical collar to help reduce the development of increased ICP during the evacuation.