



## EMS Knowledge Relay

### Objective:

This event allows teams to test their knowledge of EMS equipment based on a provided reference list.

### Requirements:

- Each Post can enter a maximum of three teams consisting of four Cadets/Explorers.
- No Cadet/Explorer can participate in this event twice.
- No PPE requirement for this event.

### Rules:

Teams of four (4) will enter the staging area and draw a color for the event. The color will indicate which set of description cards they will be answering during the relay. The judging table will have eight description cards, numbered (1-8) laying face down. Upon the “GO” command, the first member will leave the staging area, go around the barrier, and look at any description card. After reading the description, the member will go to the answer (picture) card storage area and pick up the correct answer card that matches the description. The answer card is then placed in the corresponding judge’s area and the team member will go back around the barrier and physically tag the next member in line. As soon as the next member is tagged, they will repeat the above procedure, looking at any unanswered description card, and then getting back in line at the staging area. Each team member must go two times. Time will stop when the last team member completes their task and crosses the finish line. There will be two of each possible answer card in the storage area in case one member picks wrong answer card.

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### **Penalties:**

- A team member can only answer the description card he/she picks up upon arrival at the table (no looking at a card and then picking up another one) (10 second penalty each infraction).
- If the team member doesn't read the description, pick correct answer card, and leave the description card face down on the table before crossing the barrier line (10 second penalty each infraction).
- If any team member is not physically tagged before leaving the staging area (10 second penalty for each infraction).
- A member can change his mind or make changes to the answer card as long as they have not crossed the barrier line. Once a member crosses the barrier line, no answer card changes can be made (10 second penalty for each infraction).

### **Disqualifications:**

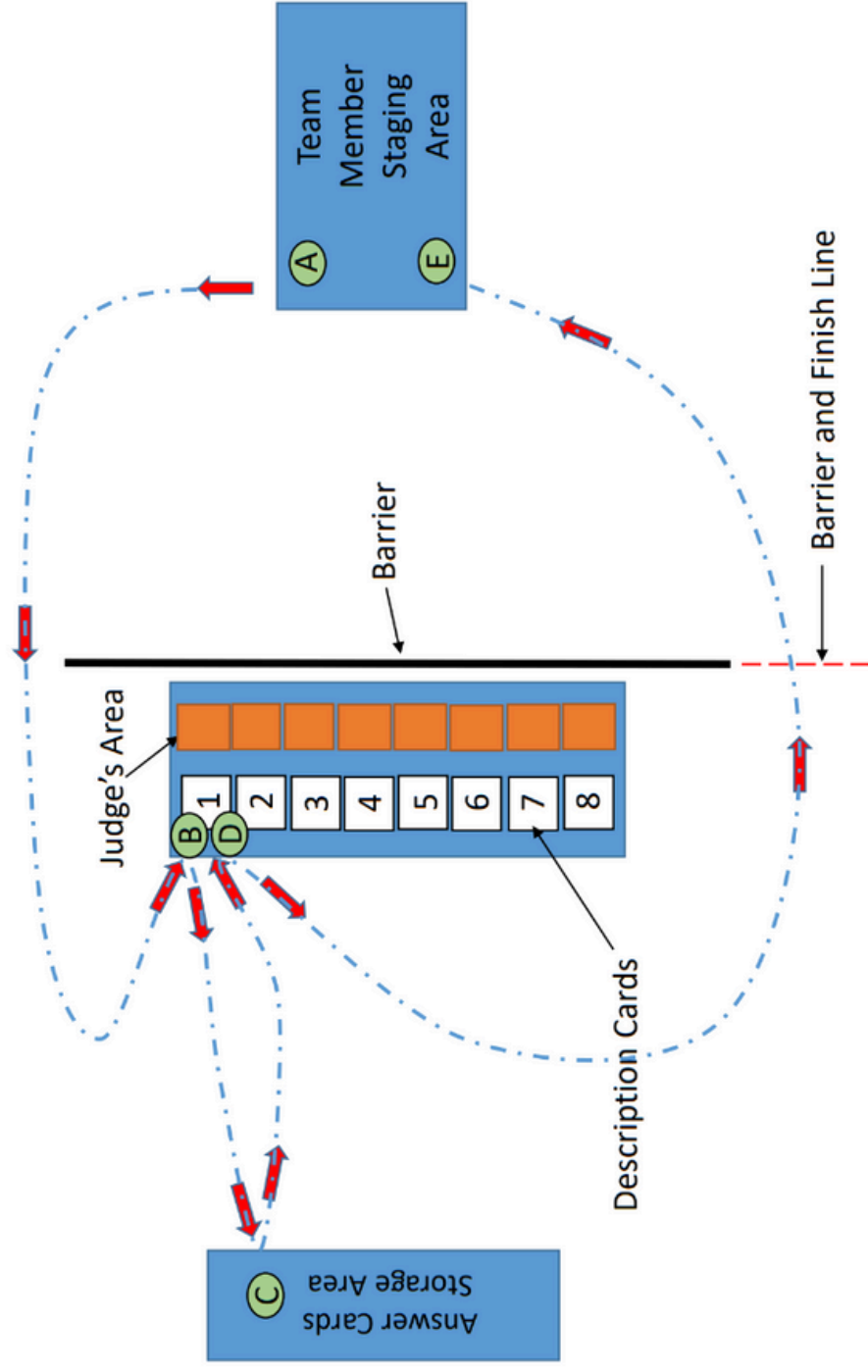
- Any act considered unsafe or disrespectful will result in disqualification.

### **Scoring:**

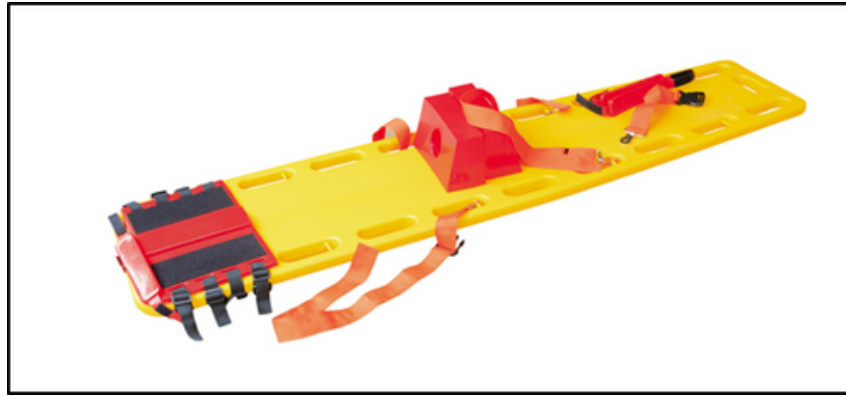
- 1 point for each correct response (8 points max).
- All ties in points will be decided by the fastest times plus any penalties.



- Quick Reference**
- A** – Member starts relay
  - B** – Member looks at description card.
  - C** – Member picks up answer card (picture).
  - D** – Member places answer card in judge's area (orange area behind question card)
  - E** – Member tags next member in staging area.



### Long board



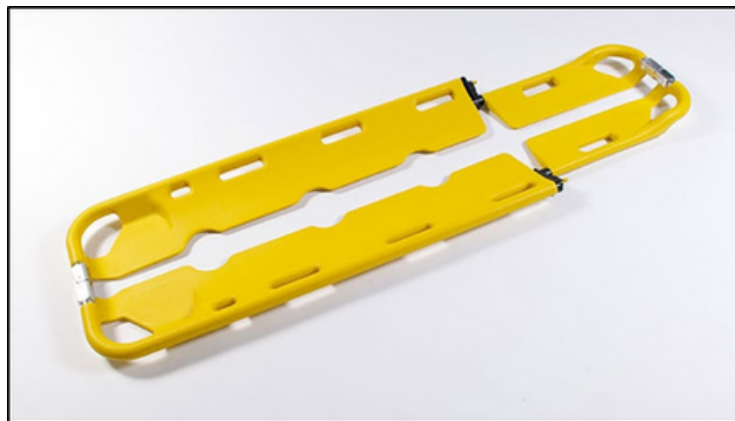
A rigid carrying device for an injured person, designed to prevent the movement of the spine during transportation in order to prevent further damage to it.

### Stair chair



A device that folds into a chair position rather than a flat bed position. It is used to transport patients in a seated position through narrow halls or up and down stairs.

### Scoop stretcher



A device used for moving injured people. It is ideal for carrying patients with possible spinal injuries. It has a structure that can be split vertically into two parts, which can be brought together underneath a patient.

## [Wheeled stretcher/cot](#)



A transportation device used to transport a person from one place to another in the safest and most efficient way possible for both the patient and the medical personnel involved. These devices are secured in the ambulance during transport.

## [Kendrick Extrication Device \(KED\)](#)



An immobilization device ideal for extricating patients from auto accidents or confined spaces where a long backboard would be impractical or impossible.

## [LUCAS- chest compression device](#)



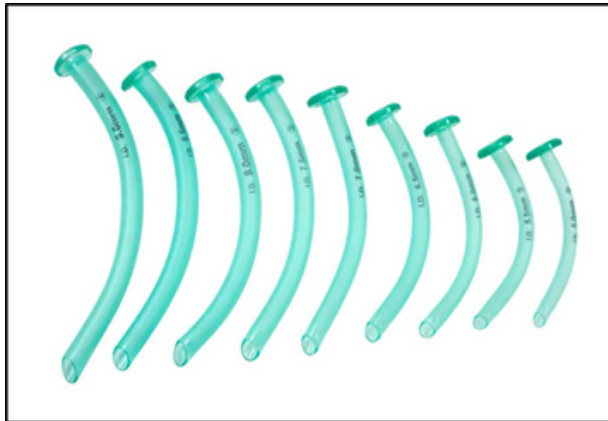
An automatic compression device that improves the quality and consistency of CPR.

## Oropharyngeal airway (OPA)



An airway adjunct used to maintain or open the airway by stopping the tongue from covering the epiglottis.

## Nasopharyngeal airway (NPA)



A hollow plastic or soft rubber tube that can improve oxygenation and ventilation. These are inserted into the nose and through the posterior pharynx, clearing the airway by displacing the posterior tongue.

## Laryngoscope



A device that has a handle, blade, and light that helps EMTs visualize an upper airway obstruction.

## MaGill Forceps



Device used to grasp objects under direct vision. Best used with a laryngoscope to remove foreign body obstructions from the airway.

## Portable suction (battery operated)



A hand-held device that is primarily used for removing obstructions – like mucus, saliva, blood, or secretions – from a person's airway.

## Bag Valve Mask (BVM)



A handheld tool that is used to deliver positive pressure ventilation to any subject with insufficient or ineffective breaths.

## Pocket Mask



A device used to safely deliver mouth-to-mask rescue breaths during a cardiac arrest or respiratory arrest.

## iGel supraglottic airway device



An airway device used when a patient is in cardiac or respiratory arrest. It has a non-inflating cuff, an integrated bite block and a gastric channel.

## King supraglottic airway device



This device is placed in the esophagus and serves as a mechanical airway when ventilation is needed for patients who are in cardiac or respiratory arrest.

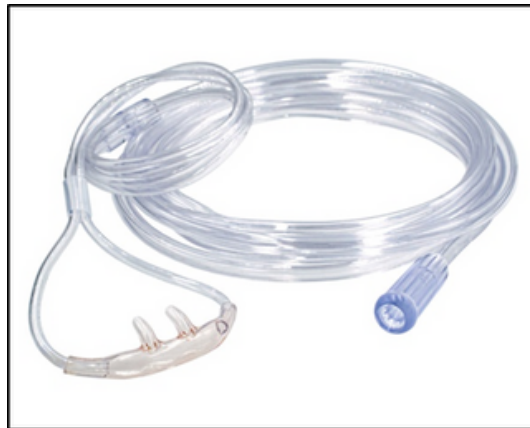


### Non-rebreather mask



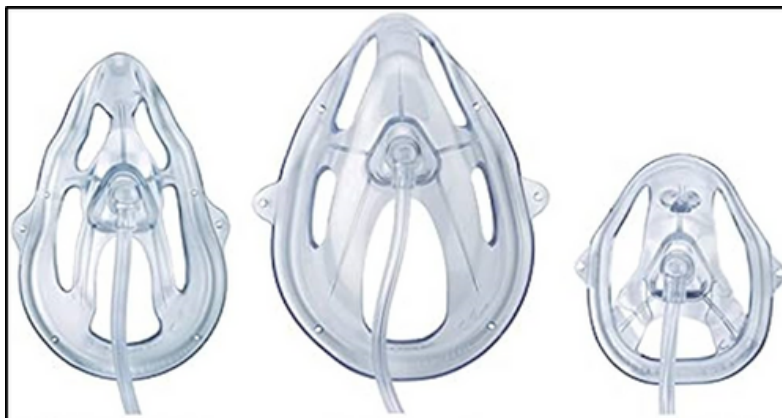
An oxygen delivery device that delivers high concentrations of oxygen to patients in moderate to severe respiratory distress.

### Nasal canula



An oxygen delivery device that delivers lower concentrations of oxygen to patients in mild to moderate respiratory distress.

### Oxy mask



An oxygen delivery device that delivers oxygen from the lowest to the highest flows. It also provides access for fluids and oral medication.

## Sphygmomanometer



An instrument used to manually measure an important vital sign. This device has an inflatable cuff and comes in many different sizes.

## Cervical collar



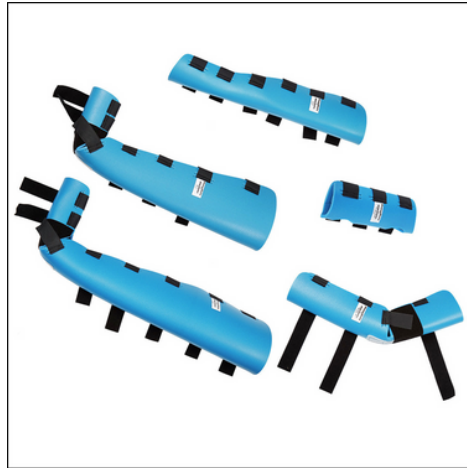
A device used to support the neck and spine and limit head movement after an injury.

## Board splints



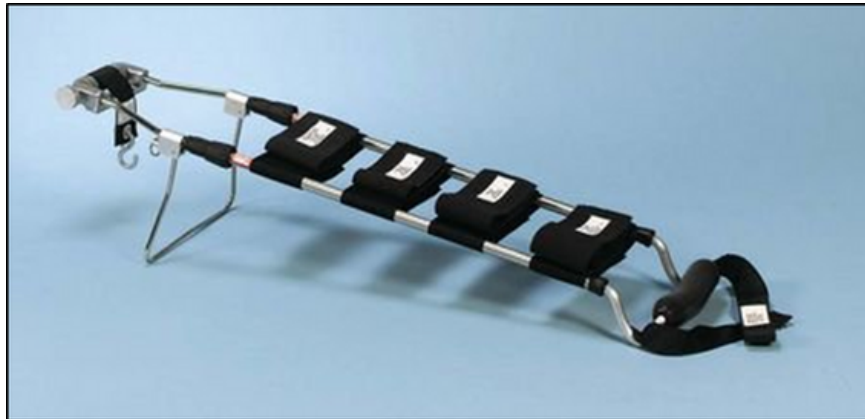
A rigid splint, with padding on one side, to stabilize and support an extremity after an injury.

## Pro-splints



Splints that are very versatile with hook-and-loop closures, making them quick to apply. They can be used for multiple injuries and formed around the patient's extremity.

## Hare traction splint



A traction splint used to reduce patient pain, secure the leg in an appropriate position, and restore length to the femur. This splint is placed under the leg and secured with Velcro straps.

## Kendrick traction splint



A compact traction splint unique in its condensed size and weight. Used for femur fractures to help with pain and restore length. This device is placed on the lateral aspect of the injured leg.