CRISIS COORDINATOR COMMUNIQUE

May 2021
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TRAINING DATES

- CPR for CC's . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (Class full) May 6th at 1pm
- Crisis Coordinator Symposium . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . May 18th at 1pm
- CPR for CC's . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . May 20th at 1pm
- Stop the Bleed Day on the Green . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . May 20th at 10am
- Safety and Security While Traveling . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . May 25th at 2pm

Campus Safety Days are back!

Save the dates for:
October 5th on the Kennesaw Campus
October 14th on the Marietta Campus
Thunderstorms and Lightning
(www.gema.georgia.gov)

With all the thunder storms popping up lately I thought I would share safety tips courtesy of GEMA.

All thunderstorms are dangerous because they can produce strong winds, lightning, tornadoes, hail and flash flooding. The typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts an average of 30 minutes.

Georgia’s greatest threats from severe thunderstorms are damaging straight-line winds and large hail. Straight-line winds can reach speeds in excess of 58 mph and produce damage similar to a tornado. These winds occur about 75 days per year in Georgia and are most common in the spring and summer months, peaking in July.

Before A Thunderstorm

Familiarize yourself with the terms that are used to identify a thunderstorm hazard, including understanding the difference between a severe thunderstorm watch and a severe thunderstorm warning.

- A severe thunderstorm watch means there is the potential for severe thunderstorms (damaging winds/large hail) to impact your area within the next 6 hours.
- A severe thunderstorm warning means a severe thunderstorm is occurring or will likely occur soon. If you are advised to take shelter, do so immediately.
- Note, a severe thunderstorm refers to a thunderstorm producing winds of 58 mph or greater, 1-inch (quarter) sized hail or larger, and/or a tornado. Although lightning can be deadly, severe thunderstorm watches and warnings are not issued specifically for lightning.
- Remove dead or rotting trees and branches that could fall and cause injury or damage during a thunderstorm.
- Know your lightning safety rules. For example, if you hear thunder or see lightning, go indoors. Stay indoors for at least 30 minutes after hearing the last clap of thunder.
- If thunderstorms are expected in your area, postpone outdoor activities.
- Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage.
- Shutter windows and secure outside doors. If shutters are not available, close window blinds, shades, or curtains.
During A Thunderstorm

- If there is a thunderstorm in the area, go quickly inside a home, building, or hard top automobile, if possible.
- If shelter is not available, go to the lowest area nearby.
- If on open water, get to land and shelter immediately.
- Listen to a battery-operated NOAA Weather Radio or radio for the latest updates.
- Avoid taking a shower or a bath during a thunderstorm. Plumbing and bathroom fixtures can conduct electricity.
- Do not use electrical items such as computers or television sets as power surges from lightning can cause serious damage.
- A corded telephone should only be used in an emergency, but cordless phones and cell phones are safe to use.

Things to avoid include:

- Tall or isolated trees or other tall objects
- Hilltops, open fields, the beach, a pool, a boat on the water, isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas.
- Anything metal — wires, metal fences, tractors, farm equipment, motorcycles, golf carts, golf clubs, and bicycles.

After A Thunderstorm

After the storm passes remember to:

- Never drive through a flooded roadway. Turn around, don’t drown!
- Stay away from storm-damaged areas to keep from putting yourself at risk from the effects of thunderstorms.
- Stay away from downed power lines and report them immediately to your local power company.
Our Story

STOP THE BLEED® is the result of a collaborative effort led by the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma (ACS COT) to bring knowledge of bleeding control to the public. The ACS COT, and specifically the EMS subcommittee with its many collaborative relationships, provided the perfect environment for this program to grow into the critical success that it is today.

Lessons learned from the military

There are multiple ways to control bleeding in an emergency, including applying direct pressure, packing the wound with bleeding control (hemostatic) gauze, and applying a tourniquet. However, it is only recently that tourniquets have been re-embraced for their lifesaving potential. After tourniquets and tourniquet training were widely adopted by the military, their use during the Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts was reviewed in 2012 and a clear survival benefit was identified. Under the leadership of Retired U.S. Navy Captain Frank K. Butler, Jr., MD, FAAO, FUHM, this data was carefully evaluated and then included in the Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) standards for training and military field care. A follow-up study in 2014, led by the ACS COT EMS subcommittee, showed similar benefits related to tourniquet use amongst civilians and further introduced direct pressure and wound packing to the list of simple but effective skills that could be used to control active bleeding in an emergency situation.

When these efforts were looked at collectively, the life-saving potential of early bleeding control became clear. It also became clear that time was a critical factor and outcomes were directly related to how quickly bleeding control was achieved. These findings would ultimately help establish the bystander as playing a critical role in saving lives due to severe bleeding. Efforts to train bystanders soon began in earnest.

Developing a bleeding control curriculum

Peter T. Pons, MD, FACEP, an emergency physician in Denver, CO, and a member of the Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS) committee of the National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians (NAEMT), is credited with the initial idea to develop
a curriculum focused on bleeding control that was similar to how cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) prepared bystanders for a cardiac emergency. Working with Norman E. McSwain, Jr., MD, FACS, medical director of PHTLS and a liaison to the ACS-COT at the time, they developed a course that addressed this need. Early versions were targeted toward non-medically trained law enforcement officers, but it soon became apparent that this content could also be made available to the general public. These ideas were the genesis of what became known as the Bleeding Control Basic (B-CON) course, which was released to the public in 2014 and forms the foundation of today’s STOP THE BLEED® course.

Out of great tragedy, comes a life-saving response

The evolution of the STOP THE BLEED® program was also influenced by world events. In 2012, 20 children and eight adults were casualties from a tragic mass shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, CT. A concerned local trauma surgeon who was the Chair of the Connecticut State Committee on Trauma and an ACS Regent, Lenworth M. Jacobs, Jr., MD, FACS, convened a panel of national experts to evaluate the response to such emergencies.

The group met several times and developed expert recommendations on how to improve survival for people with severe bleeding. Because two of these early meetings were held in Hartford, their recommendations became known as the Hartford Consensus (pictured below).

Establishing STOP THE BLEED® as a national public awareness campaign

From the Hartford Consensus, a national emergency response goal emerged to improve victim survival following mass shootings and other intentional acts of mass violence by empowering trained bystanders to take life-saving action if quickly needed—regardless of the situation or cause of severe bleeding. STOP THE BLEED®, a national public awareness campaign, was launched shortly thereafter, in October of 2015 by the White House, with a call to action to begin training more people to become immediate responders until professional help arrives. *

Since then, the STOP THE BLEED® program has continued to grow as we continue to
witness or experience unexpected violence and injuries in our daily lives—on the highway, in the workplace, at schools, and in other public places where we should be able to gather with an expectation of safety. The ACS Committee on Trauma first publicly introduced bleeding control training courses for its members in October 2016, and since then thousands of other medical professionals have trained to become course instructors. Today, those instructors are focused on training people in all walks of life to become immediate responders through the STOP THE BLEED® course.

If you'd like to learn more about the origins of STOP THE BLEED®, read the proceedings document of the Hartford Consensus online. It is called Strategies to Enhance Survival in Active Shooter and Intentional Mass Casualty Events: A Compendium.

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What is the difference between a Tornado Watch and a Tornado Warning issued by the National Weather Service?

- **Tornado Watch**: Be Prepared! Tornadoes are possible in and near the watch area. Review and discuss your emergency plans and check supplies and your safe room. Be ready to act quickly if a warning is issued or you suspect a tornado is approaching. Acting early helps to save lives! Watches are issued by the Storm Prediction Center for counties where tornadoes may occur. The watch area is typically large, covering numerous counties or even states.

- **Tornado Warning**: Take Action! A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. There is imminent danger to life and property. Move to an interior room on the lowest floor of a sturdy building. Avoid windows. If in a mobile home, a vehicle, or outdoors, move to the closest substantial shelter and protect yourself from flying debris. Warnings are issued by your local forecast office. Warnings typically encompass a much smaller area (around the size of a city or small county) that may be impacted by a tornado identified by a forecaster on radar or by a trained spotter/law enforcement who is watching the storm.
20 YEAR REMEMBRANCE OF 9/11

SEPTEMBER 10, 2021 | Noon
KSU CAMPUS GREEN

Please save the date.
Congratulations to our graduating student assistants Havan Temesghen and Kenneth Jones! They will be extremely missed but we know they are headed for great things and we wish them all the success.

In addition, Havan won the Student Affairs Civic Engagement Award! This award acknowledges one student who models extraordinary commitment to voluntary service in the campus community. Havan was nominated because of her work with the Student Health Ambassador Program! Congrats, Havan!
STOP THE BLEED

When
May 20th, 2021
10am-12pm

Where
KSU Campus Green

www.stopthebleed.org
FOR MORE INFO
To learn more about the Office of Emergency Management, please visit https://oem.kennesaw.edu/

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