

ITEM 12D/13A LIFEGUARD SITUATIONS: SINGLE GUARD AND 9D – MANAGEMENT OF AN INJURED VICTIM (WATERFRONT OPTION AND SURF ADAPTATION)

Victim 1	
Victim (8 years old)	An 8-year-old was carried away by a stronger wave than expected, leading to drowning. Unconscious, with no movement, and no breathing.
Bystander	The bystander saw the child being pulled out into the open by the return current of the big wave.
Group feedback	When an 8-year-old is overtaken by a powerful wave, the rescuer must act quickly. The EMS is called first, followed by a water withdrawal if possible. As soon as the water is released, start recovery care, including CPR if necessary. Although generally quiet, lakes can be hazardous in harsh weather conditions or because of their configuration. It is important to supervise children's activities on, in, and around the water. Message adapted to the ocean situation: The importance of ocean conditions must be stressed, with an awareness of the risks associated with strong waves and sudden changes in the sea. Prevention includes the constant monitoring of children near water and encouraging them to learn how to swim in adapted environments.
Victim 2	
Victim (40 years old)	You came to practice in open water with your triathlon club. You are known to have asthma, but you forgot to take your pump before your workout this morning. After about 100 m of swimming, you start to have difficulty breathing to the point where you have to stop in the middle of your trajectory.
Bystander	You train with your parent for a triathlon. You know their medical history and where to find your parent's medication.
Group feedback	Before advising the victim to take their medication, it is important to ensure that it is the right prescription, the right dose, for the right person, at the right time, and with the right method. If medication does not improve the victim's condition, call the EMS. *Reminder: the victim must be able to take their own medications. However, you can help open the container or pick it up and support the victim.
Victim 3	
Victim (23 years old)	The victim was in contact with a leech during a swim session. The victim has redness, itching, and a mild rash. She is a little panicked since it's the first time this has happened to her. Adaptation in an oceanic situation: The victim is in contact with a jellyfish.

Group feedback	When a leech is attached to the skin of a victim, do not try to pull it, as it may break. Remove the head from the leech by scraping with a nail and then detach the tail. There will be minor bleeding due to anticoagulant effects. Then, clean the area with saline or water. It is appropriate to suggest that the victim consult a doctor if there are signs of infection. *Reference: p.73 Canadian First Aid Manual Ocean adaptation: As a lifeguard, encourage the victim to get out of the water immediately. Rinse the affected area with sea water, use vinegar to neutralize the stinging cells, and apply moderate heat to relieve pain. Reassure the victim, especially if it is their first time, and monitor for symptoms. Consult a health care professional if pain persists or severe symptoms occur.
Victim 4	
Victim (25 years old)	A 25-year-old adult was injured while diving. He hit a rock. The victim has obvious signs of trauma, including head injury, bleeding, and confusion.
Bystander	The bystander saw the victim dive from a rock into the water at low tide. He clearly did not see that the bottom was rocky, and he hit his head.
Group feedback	As a lifeguard, it is imperative to call the EMS immediately. Make sure you keep the victim as still as possible while providing necessary first aid, especially to control bleeding. Constant monitoring of breathing and consciousness is essential while waiting for health professionals to arrive.
Victim 5	
Victim (30 years old)	The victim has alarming signs following a bee sting. Signs and symptoms include sudden swelling of the face, difficulty breathing, and a local rash.
Bystander	1 minute after the situation starts, the witness goes to the lifeguard and tells them that the victim is known to be allergic to bee stings. The victim's auto-injector is in his bag.
Group feedback	The auto-injector can be administered by the victim or the rescuer in both situations (inclusion criteria): 1- Suspected contact with the known allergen within the last 4 hours; 2- Major respiratory difficulty Or 2 - Presence of 2 of the following symptoms: - Difficulty breathing; - Gastrointestinal symptoms; - Urticaria or angioedema; - Circulatory failure (Ex.: great weakness). Symptoms of anaphylactic shock are more than respiratory distress, so be aware of these less frequently presented symptoms.

Victim 6	
Victim (22 years old)	The victim is a 22-year-old young adult. She comes to the lifeguard and mentions an eye irritation after getting sand in her eyes while she was making sandcastles with her children. Visible signs include eye irritation, redness, and excessive tear production.
Bystander	The victim's young son mentions that he accidentally dropped a sand pail in his father's face. Ocean adaptation: The witness is the surf coach. He saw the victim fall from his surfboard and come up to the surface with a lot of sand on his head.
Group feedback	As a lifeguard, it is recommended that the victim not rub his eyes and have them rinsed thoroughly with clean water. Make sure the victim blinks during rinsing to help remove sand. If irritation persists or becomes worse, it is advisable to consult a health care professional.
Victim 7	
Victim (17 years old)	The victim went out paddling with a group of friends. She sits on the board, holding her head between both hands. The victim has a sudden, intense headache, confusion, and difficulty speaking. Her condition deteriorates rapidly.
Bystander	The bystander, a family member of the victim, told the lifeguard that the victim had a very severe headache last week. The pain had disappeared after about 15 minutes, and it had not happened since.
Group feedback	When a victim has symptoms that affect their level of consciousness, an EMS call is essential. To more specifically assess the victim's condition and check if the victim is suffering from a stroke, it is important to use the acronym FAST. While waiting for the EMS, make sure that the victim's vital signs are maintained, that they are comfortable, and able to breathe well.
Victim 8	
Victim (57 years old)	The victim stops swimming in the bathing area. She feels intense pain in the middle of her back, as well as a feeling of tightness, sweating, and shortness of breath. This is the first time these signs and symptoms have occurred after a lake workout, but it has happened before following a CrossFit class. Adaptation in an oceanic situation: The activity practiced by the victim is snorkeling.
Bystander	The bystander is alarmed by the situation. The victim is a family member, and he is very concerned. He wants to support the lifeguard because he has basic first aid training.
Group feedback	The rescuer must be able to recognize manifestations of a heart problem other than chest pain. The importance of calling the EMS quickly to support chances of survival must be understood.

Victim 9	
Victim (19 years old)	The victim runs into the water on the beach. Unexpectedly, she steps on a piece of glass camouflaged in the sand, and it cuts her and remains in her foot. Severe pain, swelling, and heavy bleeding followed the incident. Ocean adaptation: This is a sting that comes from a ray.
Group feedback	It is essential to leave the object in the wound, to control bleeding by applying pressure around the object, and avoid pushing it deeper. Immobilize the object to prevent further injury. Bandage the wound and advise the victim to see a doctor. Ocean adaptation: As a lifeguard, it is essential to reassure the victim while encouraging him or her to get out of the water. Apply first aid by rinsing the wound with seawater. Get a clean bandage to contain the bleeding and make sure the victim has a medical evaluation to avoid further complications.
Victim 10	
Victim (8 years old)	On a cold, windy day, the victim went to fetch shells from the water. Excited by all the shells she collects, she does not realize that she is beginning to show some signs, such as chills, numbness at the end of her limbs, and difficulty in articulating.
Bystander	Parents of the victim. They tell lifeguards that their child likes to have fun in the water and is very easily chilly.
Group feedback	If symptoms are associated with the environment (hot or cold), it is important to remove the victim from the bathing area and bring them to a more suitable place (away from the cold and into a dry area). In this case, it is essential to gradually warm the victim with blankets or warm drinks. Even if the situation seems benign, a primary assessment is required to assess whether the victim needs more advanced care or ambulance transportation.
Victim 11	
Victim (20 years old)	The victim lay down on the beach to enjoy the sun during her vacation. She fell asleep. When the rescuer wakes up the victim, he appears to be a little dizzy and has pain in his back. There is redness on the skin in that area.
Bystander	The bystander indicates that this is the victim's last day of vacation. He did not put on sunscreen to take full advantage of the sun before leaving.
Group feedback	It is essential to act with caution by helping the victim slowly recover. Encourage your victim to stay hydrated and avoid excessive sun exposure. If the pain persists or becomes worse, it is recommended that a health care professional be consulted to assess any possible injury or sunburn.

Victim 12	
Victim (28 years old)	The victim has obvious signs of extreme fatigue, dizziness, and dry skin. The trigger for this critical situation was prolonged swimming without adequate hydration of the victim.
Bystander	The bystander indicates that the victim is currently training for the popular Hawaii Ironman. The witness mentions that they just finished their cycling training and did not take time to drink before starting the swimming training.
Group feedback	Encourage the victim to immediately hydrate with water or an electrolyte drink and keep them away from strenuous physical activity. Monitor their vital signs carefully and make sure they are recovering gradually. Preventing heat exhaustion is crucial to ensure the safety of the victim.

GROUP SETTING - SAFE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN'S GROUPS – WATERFRONT

INTRODUCTION (2 minutes)

The objective of the safe supervision of groups of children in aquatic environments is to better equip parents, lifeguards, day camp facilitators, aquatic managers, and other stakeholders to know their roles and responsibilities when going out in the water, so that their activities are safe and fun.

This item has been integrated into the training as well as the last recertification of National Lifeguard, in September 2022. The next activity will be a group enactment. It will be used to practice and validate that you have all the necessary knowledge to safely accommodate a group of children in your facilities.

ACTIVITIES (12 minutes)

- a. The following are the guidelines for the activity:
- b. There will be several roles to play, some of which will be given to random participants (organizer manager, parents, escorts, rescuers). For those who do not have cards, they will play the role of children in the situation.
- c. Distribute the role cards to different participants, who will have to read them.
- d. Once they have read the instructions, read the scenario to fill the other participants in.

GROUP FEEDBACK (5 minutes)

Ask participants:

- Tell me the key points of the situation.
- Are there any items that you would have done differently or enhanced? If so, which ones?

KEY MESSAGES (3 minutes)

- Refer to the Supervision of aquatic activities for groups of children guide for any questions (available on your dashboard).
- It is also important to know the roles that each person must play (manager, parents, attendant, lifeguard), which allows us to detect if crucial information is missing, to be even better prepared to welcome them, and by the same token, be even safer when receiving groups of children.
- Procedures may be different from facility to facility, and it is your responsibility to review them.
- Practice is the key to success for each of the National Lifeguard items, so review the procedures, coaching guide, and practice!
- There is also training offered by the Lifesaving Society for parents, lifeguards, day camp facilitators, aquatic managers, and other stakeholders to better understand their roles and responsibilities when going out into the water.

✂ Roles cards

Situations	
2 classes from the 4th grade primary school in the neighbourhood arrive at the beach for their end of year activity. There are 42 children aged 9 to 10, therefore 2 teachers and 1 companion. At the manager's request, groups were separated into sub-groups of 14 students per attendant.	
Manager	Welcomes groups to the beach and passes on information to the chaperones and rescuers for a smooth process.
Attendant 1-2-3	Accompanies their group of students to the beach and places them on benches while waiting for instructions from the rescuers. Assists LG 2 in administering the swim test.
Lifeguard 1	Give the instructions to students. Provides supervision as soon as children enter the water to start the swim test. Monitors the area by performing a visual scan throughout the swim.
Lifeguard 2	Provides administration of the swimming test to students. Monitors the area by performing a visual scan throughout the swim.
Kids	There are 42 children aged 9 to 10 who do not have PFDs upon arrival

Things to see in the situation:

- Ensure communication of specific regulations to bathers;
- Inform the chaperones of their roles during the bath;
- Complete the swim test;
- Ensure the identification of swimmers based on the swim test result;
- Respect the ratio (15 students over 6 years for 1 accompanying person).

Learning Objective

The candidate demonstrates their ability to prevent an incident by recognizing and responding to a situation that may present a potential danger to an individual or a group. In this context, the candidate will be judged on the supervision of a group of children.

Group reception according to the guide's standards for safe supervision of children in aquatic environments.

	Points to see	 Situation = Items already completed	
		Lifeguard 1	Lifeguard 2
Item 8c	Preparation for a group of children: preparation of necessary equipment (PFD or other)		
	Meet with the attendant to learn about:		
	☐ Number of kids in the group		
	☐ Age		
	☐ Swimming abilities		
	☐ Behavioural features and special needs		
	Inform the escorts about:		
	☐ Their roles, responsibilities, and positioning at the bathing site and near the accessories		
	☐ Risk areas and depth of installation		
	☐ A way to assist children in the safe use of docks, Wi bit-style facilities, and other facility devices		
	☐ The importance of notifying the rescuer to report immediately when a child is missing		
	Give the group specific regulations at the bathing place before entering the water, emergency procedures, and the day's schedule		
	Perform swimming tests on all children as per Schedule 2 of the Supervision of aquatic activities for groups of children guide. (Swim for survival standard in case a group of children visits the center for that reason)		
	Results are passed on to the attendant and steps are taken to identify children who do not know how to swim and those who are bad swimmers (e.g., wristbands, different coloured swimming caps, PFDs for those who do not know how to swim)		
	Assists youth in choosing the right size PFD		

Things to see in the scenario:

- Explain the water conditions of the day;
- Explain to the instructors and teachers the aquatic zones at risk;
- Discussion between managers to ensure that the recommended caregiver/child ratios are met;
- Discussion between managers and lifeguards/attendants about a group of children swimming;
- Discussion between managers and parents about a bathing activity and checking what to do to ensure the safety of their child;
- Collaboration between lifeguards and attendants to pass on group information and specific tasks to the companions;
- Participants present the different roles and responsibilities of their group and explain how to foster good collaboration between each group;
- The instructor adds additional information as required.

ITEM 13B/10 - SUPERVISION SITUATIONS: TEAM INTERVENTIONS (WATERFRONT AND SURF)

The following pages present scenarios with 2 victims in each case. Candidate roles are suggested for groups of 12, which can be used by the instructors for smaller or larger groups. The instructor may add cases in accordance with Appendix A of the National Lifeguard Award Guide.

Situation 1 — Public beach The beach where you work is always very popular and welcomes a family clientele. There is a fairly high traffic, on average 100 bathers per hour.	
Situation 1-A (Thunder Bang)	
	During the swim, there is a thunderstorm.
Victim 1-B (Barotraumatism)	
Victim (47 years old)	After diving, a person returns to the changing room, loses consciousness, and is on the ground on her stomach. Upon arrival of the rescuer, the victim regains consciousness and is confused, dizzy, and out of breath. She also mentioned that she is paralyzed, and her vision is blurred.
Bystander	Person arriving to swim and train. She arrives in a panic near the lifeguard. She mentioned that she found a person on the floor in the locker room.



Cards for lifeguards		
The beach where you work is always very popular and welcomes a family clientele. There is a fairly high traffic, on average 100 bathers per hour.		
Map for situation 1-A (Thunder Bang)	Card for the Victim 1-B (Scuba diving)	Card for the bystander 1-B
Wait 2 minutes before starting your situation. During the swim, there is a thunderclap.	Victim (47 years) Wait for Situation 1 to be completed or the evaluator's signal. After diving, a person returns to the changing room, loses consciousness, and is on the ground on their stomach. Upon arrival of the rescuer, the victim regains consciousness and is confused, dizzy, and out of breath. She also mentioned that she is paralyzed, and her vision is blurred. *Caution* do not reproduce the accident.	Bystander You are the bystander of situation 2; you must start in the locker room and then go on the promenade. Person coming to swim and train. They panic at the pool and go to a lifeguard. They mention that they found a person on the floor in the locker room.

Scenario 2 - Sport Rescue Training

Groups of secondary school students from the local school travel to the municipal beach for some introductory sessions on sports rescue.

Situation 2-A (Vomit)

Victim (15 years old)	The victim was late and had to eat his meal on the bus on his way to the beach. Upon arriving at the beach, he has abdominal pain, gastric reflux, and after a few minutes of playing in the water, he could not help vomiting in the water.
-----------------------	--

Victim 2-B (Spinal injury)

Victim (15 years old)	When practicing the running-swimming-running event with students, the victim hurries to enter the water, dives too quickly, and hits his head at the bottom of the lake. He loses consciousness and rises to the surface face in the water. *Advise the NL to allow the victim to breathe during event management before flipping over. State of consciousness: Unconscious, but has facial reactions to sound stimuli Breathing: Normal
Bystander	The bystander watched his friend dive, and he saw that his friend hit the bottom of the water.



Card for the lifeguard B-2		
Groups of secondary school students from the local school travel to the municipal beach for some introductory sessions on sports rescue.		
Card for the victim 2-A (Vomit)	Victim's card 2-B (Spinal injury)	Card for the bystander 2-B
Victim (15 years old) Wait 2 minutes before starting your situation. The victim was late and had to eat their meal on the bus on their way to the beach. Upon arriving at the beach, they have abdominal pain, gastric reflux, and after a few minutes of playing in the water, they could not help vomiting in the water.	Victim (15 years old) Wait for Situation 1 to be completed or the evaluator's signal. When practicing the running-swimming-running event with students, the victim hurries to enter the water, dives too quickly, and hits his head at the bottom of the lake. He loses consciousness and rises to the surface face in the water. *Advise the NL to allow the victim to breathe while managing the event before flipping them over. *Caution* do not reproduce the accident. *The bystander will tell the lifeguard that they saw their friend hit their head and verbalize that they are unconscious. The victim can obviously breathe even if the situation implies that their face is in the water. State of consciousness: Unconscious, but reaction to sound stimuli Breathing: Normal	Bystander The person watched their friend dive, and they saw that their friend hit the bottom of the water. You are rushing to report it to the rescuers. You are clearly indicating that your friend has hit their head and is unconscious.

Scenario 3 - Free Swim

Lifeguards monitor a busy free swim on a Sunday afternoon at the municipal beach.

Victims 3-A (Multiple victims)

Victim (14 years old)
Victim (15 years old)

Two childhood friends decide to come and swim together at the municipal beach to celebrate the end of the school year. Victims swim out and cross the swimming zone limit and swim to the open sea. On their way back, they both seem exhausted and struggle to swim ashore.

After the victims are taken out of the water:
State of consciousness: Conscious
Breathing: Difficult and shallow

Bystander

Watching the situation from the water's edge, a swimmer exclaims: "Hey there! Need help?" It attracts the attention of the lifeguard.

Victim 3-B (Boat on fire/Shark spotted in the water)

Victim (25 years old)

The victim is a regular swimmer on the beach. While enjoying the benefits of his favourite activity, he sees a burning boat approaching the beach. He is quick to call a lifeguard.

Ocean adaptation: He sees a shark fin on the surface of the water.



Card for the lifeguard 3-A		
Lifeguards monitor a busy free swim on a Sunday afternoon at the municipal beach.		
Card for the victims 3-A (Multiple victims)	Card for the victim 3-B (Boat on fire/ Shark seen in water)	Card for the bystander 3-A
Victim (14 years old) Victim (15 years old) Wait 2 minutes before starting your situation. Two childhood friends decide to come swim at the municipal beach together to celebrate the end of the school year. The two friends have never taken a swimming class but are able to manage in the water. Suddenly, while they were chatting near the edge of the shallow part, the two people are carried away by a current. In a desperate struggle, the two teenagers try to return to the shore. *Caution* do not reproduce the accident. After the victim is taken out of the water: State of consciousness: Conscious Breathing: Difficult and shallow	Victim (25 years old) Wait for Situation 1 to be completed or the evaluator's signal. The victim is a regular swimmer on the beach. While enjoying the benefits of their favourite activity, they see a burning boat approaching the beach. They are quick to call a lifeguard. Ocean adaptation: They see a shark fin on the surface of the water.	Watching the situation from the beach, an adult exclaims, "Hey there! Need help?" It attracts the attention of the lifeguard.

Scenario 4 - Surf Lessons

We are at the public beach during the full rush hour of Saturday morning surf lessons.

Victim 4-A (Spinal injury)

Victim (14 years old)

Two friends are having fun; they are pushing each other and trying to make the other fall off their surfboard. One of them falls and hits his neck violently on his board and comes to the surface completely motionless.

Within a few moments, a severe pain in the head and neck occurs.

State of consciousness: Semi-conscious

Breathing: Fast

Bystander

The teenager's coach is there, and he quickly realizes how serious the situation is. Panicked and not knowing how to react to the emergency, the coach makes big hand gestures towards the rescuer, desperately hoping for an intervention that could save his student's life.

Victim 4-B (Search)

Victim (8 years old)

The 8-year-old walks crying to the lifeguard on duty. It is difficult to understand his words through his sobbing, but he mumbles that he has lost sight of his parent. According to his indications, the last time he saw his parent, the parent was in the surf class with his little sister, while the boy waited for his own class.

State of consciousness: Conscious

Breathing: Normal

The child's parent went to get changed and carry the surfboard to the locker room.

Bystander

An adult accompanying their child to the surf class confirmed to the lifeguards that they had seen the child's parent leave the beach about 5 minutes ago, but due to the large number of people on the beach that day, he was unable to see where the parent was headed.



Card for the lifeguard 4-A			
We are at the public beach during the full rush hour of Saturday morning surf lessons.			
Victim's card 4-A (Spinal injury)	Card for the bystander 4-A	Victim's card 4-B (Research)	Card for the bystander 4-B
Victim (14 years old) Wait 2 minutes before starting your situation. Two friends are having fun; they are pushing each other and trying to make the other fall off their surfboard. One of them falls and hits their neck violently on his board and comes to the surface completely motionless. State of consciousness: Semi-conscious Breathing: Fast	Bystander The teenager's coach is there, and they quickly realize how serious the situation is. Panicked and not knowing how to react to the emergency, the coach makes big hand gestures towards the rescuer, desperately hoping for an intervention that could save their student's life.	Victim (8 years old) Wait for Situation 1 to be completed or the evaluator's signal. The 8-year-old walks crying to the lifeguard on duty. It is difficult to understand their words through their sobs, but they mumble that they have lost sight of their parent. According to their indications, the last time they saw the parent, their parent was in the surf class with their little sister, while the young child was waiting for their own class. State of consciousness: Conscious Breathing: Normal The parent went to get changed and carry the surfboard to the locker room.	Bystander Adult accompanying a child to their surf class confirms to the lifeguards that the child's parent was seen leaving the beach about 5 minutes ago, but due to the large number of people present on the beach that day, they were not able to see where the parent was headed.

Scenario 5 — Public Beach

On a hot sunny day, the public beach where you work is very busy and welcomes a diverse clientele. There is a fairly high traffic, on average 100 bathers per hour.

Victim 5-A (Heat stroke)

Victim (21 years old)	A young adult decides to take an extended nap in the sun. Later, his friends discover him with bright red skin, very warm to the touch. The young adult has dizziness and vomiting. He is confused when he speaks. State of consciousness: Conscious/Semi-conscious Breathing: Normal
-----------------------	---

Bystander	The victim took a prolonged nap in the sun.
-----------	---

Victim 5-B (Shoulder dislocation)

Victim (11 years old)	The victim and his friend decided to run on the dock to make a jump at its end, but one of them stumbled on the dock and landed on his right side, fell into the water, and barely manages to stay at the surface. He has a sharp pain in his right shoulder, an inability to move his arm, and his shoulder is lower than the other. State of consciousness: Conscious Breathing: Normal
-----------------------	--



Card for the lifeguard 5-A		
Scenario 5 — Public Beach On a hot sunny day, the public beach where you work is very busy and welcomes a diverse clientele. There is a fairly high traffic, on average 100 bathers per hour.		
Victim's Card 5-A (Heat Stroke)	Card for the bystander 5-A	Victim's Card 5-B (Shoulder Dislocation)
Victim (21 years old) Wait 2 minutes before starting your situation. A young adult decides to take an extended nap in the sun. Later, their friends discover them with bright red skin, very warm to the touch. The young adult has dizziness and vomiting. They are confused when speaking. State of consciousness: Conscious/Semi-conscious Breathing: Normal	Bystander The victim took an extended nap and did not wear sunscreen as they wanted to have a nice 'tan' for the return trip home.	Victim (11 years old) Wait for Situation 1 to be completed or the evaluator's signal. The victim and their friend decided to run off the dock to jump in the water, but they stumbled on the dock and landed on their right side, fell into the water, and could barely stay to the surface. They have a sharp pain in their right shoulder, an inability to move their arm, and their shoulder is lower than the other. State of consciousness: Conscious Breathing: Normal *Caution* do not reproduce the accident.

Scenario 6 - Beach at a campsite At the annual camping party, several activities were held on the beach during the day, and the evening ends with a fire on the beach.	
Victim 6-A (Drug Intoxication)	
Victim (19 years old)	A group of young adults are rather festive since the beginning of the evening; alcohol is flowing. One of them has difficulty walking and falls to the ground. State of consciousness: Conscious - reacts lightly to pain Breathing: slow and weak Skin: blue to grey lips and nails
Bystander	Ask the lifeguard to come and see his friend who is lying on the ground. He drank a lot of alcohol and saw her take a little blue pill earlier. After a few moments, she had difficulty speaking and walking and seemed to fall asleep.
Victim 6-B (2nd and 3rd degree burns)	
Victim (40 years old)	The victim danced near the fire when his friend jumped on him. He lost his footing and trips and falls both hands on the red embers. He cries out in pain and heads for the lifeguard. State of consciousness: Conscious Breathing: Normal Skin: Black and red with blisters



Card for the lifeguard 6-A		
Scenario 6 - Beach at a campsite For the annual camping party, several activities were held on the beach during the day, ending in the evening with a fire on the beach.		
Victim's Card 6-A (Drug Poisoning)	Card for the bystander 6-A (Friend of the victim)	Card for victim 6-B (Second- and third-degree burns)
Victim (19 years old) Wait 2 minutes before starting your situation. A group of young adults are rather festive since the beginning of the evening, the alcohol is flowing. One of them has difficulty walking and falls to the ground. State of consciousness: Conscious - reacts lightly to pain Breathing: slow and weak Skin: blue to grey lips and nails	Bystander Ask the lifeguard to come and see his friend who is lying on the ground. They drank a lot of alcohol and saw them take a little blue pill earlier. Moments later, they had difficulty speaking and walking and seemed to fall asleep.	Victim (40 years old) Wait for Situation 1 to be completed or the evaluator's signal. The victim danced near the fire when their friend jumped on them. They then lost their footing and tripped both hands on the red embers. they cry out in pain and head for the lifeguard. State of consciousness: Conscious Breathing: Normal Skin: Black and red with blisters