

INCIDENT SHEET

Names:

Location:

Date:

Nature of Incident:

Signs and Symptoms:

Further Information:

Depth / Bottom Time:

Ascent Too Fast:

Stop Missed:

Previous Dives Today:

Surface Interval:

Medication:

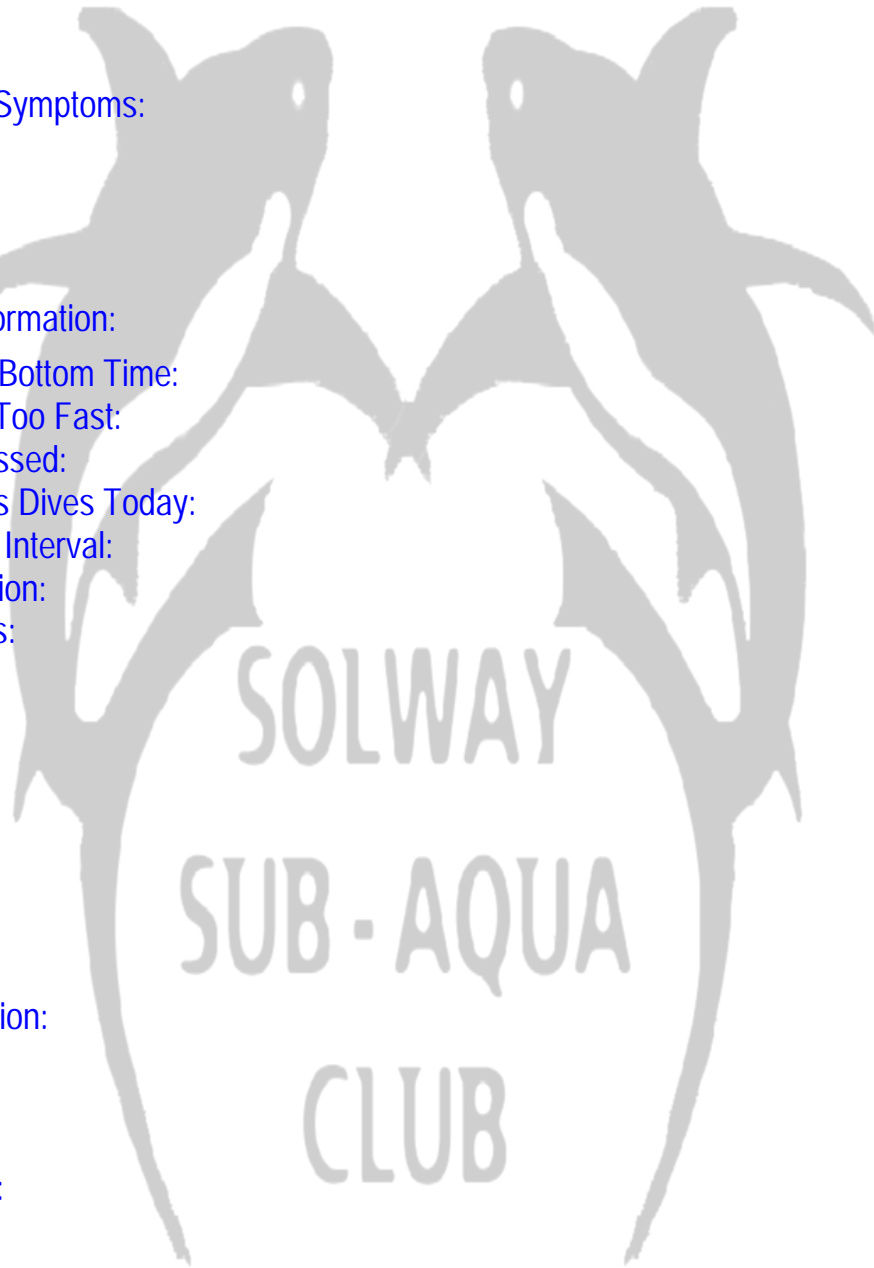
Allergies:

Other:

First Aid:

Further Action:

Comments:





DDRC Diving Diseases Research Centre DIVING ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT FLOWCHART

- Locate diver's logbook and/or dive computer
- Carry out treatment as below
- Keep the diver as warm and sheltered as possible
- Secure diving equipment, DO NOT DISMANTLE

Has Diver breathed compressed air underwater in the last 48 hours?

YES

DIVING ACCIDENT

NO

Not a Diving Accident
Begin CPR if necessary
Administer First Aid+Oxygen
Evacuate to nearest hospital
Keep under observation

Mild Symptoms
Fatigue
Skin Rash
Itching

Worsening or Initial Serious Symptoms:
Unusual Weakness
Pains
Pins + Needles
Dizziness
Severe Cough
Shortness of Breath
Visual Disturbances
Balance problems
Paralysis
Unconsciousness

EMERGENCY Nos:

DDRC:
01752 209999

Institute of Naval
Medicine:
07831 151523

HM Coastguard
Channel 16 or 999

Keep diver under
observation
Contact Diving
Physician immediately

Administer 100%
Oxygen
Administer 1 litre
fluid orally if poss.
Place in recovery position

YES

**COMPLETE RELIEF
WITHIN 30 mins?**

NO

Call the emergency services
Provide CPR if necessary and monitor diver closely
Continue administering 100% Oxygen (no "air breaks")
Continue administering 1 litre of fluids orally if possible
Keep diver in recovery position
Arrange immediate evacuation to hyperbaric facility

Administration of 100% Oxygen helps reduce inert gas bubble size and increases oxygen concentration to areas in need for all diving casualties

