



Student's Questions (with information for the teacher)

Group 1.

1. Why do think the car crashed? Note down your ideas.

Driving too fast.

Lack of concentration due to adjusting car stereo or music too loud.

Car not road worthy.

Road conditions – diesel spill, mud on the road.

Lack of skill and experience.

2. What injuries do you think the driver and passenger may have sustained.

The types of injuries sustained can be visible or non visible i.e. internal. It is often internal injuries that are dangerous as their seriousness is often hard to diagnose.

Often, the injuries sustained in accidents are neck injuries caused by whiplash, head and facial injuries, broken ribs, spinal injuries, fractured pelvis, leg injuries (damage to knee, broken leg), foot injuries and entrapment in the pedals, internal injuries such as ruptured spleen, damage to kidneys, intestines etc and burns (from activation of air bag).

3. What dangers do you think the driver and passengers may face before the arrival of the emergency services?

Moving which can worsen the effect of a neck or spinal injury.

Nobody providing first aid.



Shock, the most common cause of which is severe loss of blood (which can be very dangerous!). Shock can be made worse by fear and pain so it is important that you reassure the casualty. Car igniting.

Other vehicles colliding with the crashed vehicle. 9 | Page



Group 2.

1. What do you think the cyclists should do when they first arrive at the scene of the accident?

S- Stop, look around and listen to see exactly what has happened.

T- Think 'safety' and decide where the dangers are.

A-Assess the incident and decide what is important e.g. serious injuries, risk of fire, unsafe location.

C-Call '999' and try and stay calm as you can until the emergency services have arrived.

2. Should the unconscious driver be moved from the vehicle before help arrives? Give your reasons.

(There may be more than one correct answer for this depending on the circumstances!)

The unconscious passenger should be left in the vehicle unless it is absolutely necessary to move him. This is because he may have a neck or spinal injury and moving him could damage his spinal cord, resulting in paralysis. Only if the car is on fire or at risk of causing further injury to the occupants (such as falling off a cliff or into a river/loch) should they be moved from the vehicle. If they are moved try and support the neck.

3. Should the cyclists attempt to do any first aid on the driver and passenger from the vehicle?

Yes. The cyclists should calm and reassure the passenger. They should not move the driver, but should monitor his condition, i.e. listen for breathing, speak to the driver and see if he responds. 10 | Page



Group 3.

1. What did the male cyclist do before he dialled '999' which helped when he spoke to the operator?

*He made a quick assessment as to what had happened.
Remember: STAC; Stop, Think, Assess, Call.*

2. What information did the police officer in the control room ask for when the cyclist dialled '999'?

i) His name

ii) His location

iii) What had happened

iv) The nature of the injuries sustained by those involved in the crash.

3. How do you think someone can help a controller when dialling '999'?

Remaining calm.

Giving as good a description of the location as possible.

Giving as clear a description as possible as to what has happened. The controller can then decide which emergency services are required and establish the seriousness of the incident.



Group 4.

1. What do you think the police's role was at the scene of the collision?

The police's first responsibility at is to protect those attending the collision from other traffic. Other road users are often unaware of a collision due to its location, for example, on a bad bend. Signs warning other road users of the collision are put out or, if necessary, the road will be closed.

The police are responsible for investigating the cause of the accident and if necessary charge those who are responsible for the collision. They will need to establish whether the drivers' had been drinking or not by breathalysing them.

2. What did the ambulance and fire services do?

The fire and ambulance services worked together, assessing the nature of the driver's potential injuries and how best remove him from the car. When they extracted the driver from his car they ensured they supported his back and neck to prevent spinal injuries. They would have been monitoring his medical condition in case he began to deteriorate. The fire service also ensured that the vehicle was not going to cause further danger.

3. Why was there always someone holding the drivers head throughout the removal of the driver from the car?

A neck or spinal injury can be difficult to diagnose at the scene of an accident but is very common in road traffic collisions. Thus, every precaution is taken to prevent the head and neck from moving so as to minimise the likelihood of further injury to the neck and spine. 12 | Page

**Group 5.****1. Which emergency service do you think you should ask for at the scene of a traffic collision? Give your reasons.**

When you dial 999 or 112 you will be asked which service you require. If there are casualties, ask for the ambulance service; ambulance control will alert other services if required.

2. What would you do if your phone had no credit and/or you had no signal on your phone and you had to dial '999'?

Still make the call! '999' calls are free of charge. If there is no signal, then the mobile phone network provider's have an agreement that they can use each other's networks automatically when a '999' call is made. This means that as long as there is one network provider providing a signal, any phone can use it to make a free '999' call

3. If the cyclists had no phones, what could they have done to summon help?

They could have summoned the help of a passing motorist or one of them could have gone to the nearest house or business and asked for help there. Phone boxes can also be used for free when making '999' calls.