



Motorcycle Accident Scene Management

A road accident scene can be a traumatic experience. However, it is important to remain calm and ensure the safety of yourself, the casualty and bystanders.

If you are not trained in FIRST AID or CPR, you may not be the best person to tend to the victim, BUT, you can help in many other ways.

Here are some helpful tips: There will be many people around to offer help. Task them, if it is safe to do so, with any or more of the following:

1. Call 911. Calmly and clearly describe what you saw and give the location of the accident. Remain on the line until you are told to hang up.
2. DO NOT PANIC, STAY CALM AND BE RATIONAL
 - Take a couple of deep breaths to slow yourself down, think clearly and logically about how to cope with the emergency situation you are faced with. The worst thing that you can do is run around in a panic.
3. SECURE THE ACCIDENT AREA
 - Direct traffic around the accident scene. Station someone on either side of the road to warn approaching vehicles.
 - Warn people of any hazards on the road: oil, gas, brake fluid, sand, etc.
 - TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS AND/OR VIDEO FOOTAGE of the area for law enforcement particularly if you have to move anything or anyone from the scene.
 - Make certain that the people involved in the accident remain on the scene. Take them to a safe and secure area. If it is safe to do so, remove the motorcycle and debris from the road so that traffic can pass.
4. TEND TO THE VICTIM
 - Unconscious. Place any unconscious person in the recovery position.

Turn casualty onto their side.
Lift chin forward in open airway position and adjust hand under the cheek as necessary.
Check casualty cannot roll forwards or backwards.
Monitor breathing and pulse continuously.
If injuries allow, turn the casualty to the other side after 30 minutes.
NOTE: if you suspect spinal injury, use the jaw thrust technique. Place your hands on either side of their face. With your fingertips gently lift the jaw to open the airway. Take care not to tilt the casualty's neck.



- Shock: Ask 3 questions – Who are you/ Where are you from / What time of day is it?
- AMPLE if the victim is seriously injured get necessary information while they are conscious.
- Consider if the person has head or spinal injuries. Support the victim's head and don't move it.
- Give nothing by mouth.
- Talk to the victim BUT do not create undue panic.



5. U-ABCC
 - U – URGENCY. Determine if the person’s injuries are minor or major. If unsure, it is urgent.
 - A – Airway. Clear and open the airway if it is impeded.
 - B – Breathing. Is their chest rising and falling? Listen: Can you hear breathing sounds? Feel. Can you feel breathing?
 - C – Circulation. Check neck pulse and then the wrist. If no pulse. Begin CPR if you are qualified to do so.
 - C – Cervical Spine Immobilization: Consider every motorcycle accident involves a head and/or cervical/back injury. Support the victim’s head and make sure you don’t move it, even if they feel they can move their head normally!

6. VICTIM COMFORT
 - Elevate the legs at least 6” off the ground UNLESS you suspect spinal injury.
 - Make the person comfortable, but, not too hot.
 - Loosen tight clothing.
 - Give nothing by mouth.
 - Unless absolutely necessary do not go through a victim’s personal belongings. Secure their wallet, purse, rings for law enforcement.

7. EXTERNAL BLEEDING
 - Apply direct pressure to the wound to:
 - i. Compress the blood vessels leading to the wound
 - ii. Retain blood in the wound long enough to clot
 - iii. Apply pressure by placing a bulky dressing over the wound

8. HELMET & REMOVAL Do not remove anyone’s helmet if you suspect that they might have any cervical or back injuries.
 - Only remove helmet if:
 - i. The person has trouble breathing
 - ii. The injuries demand it to be removed
 - iii. The person is vomiting
 - Removal procedure (two persons needed.)
 - i. Remove glasses and cut or unfasten chin straps.
 - ii. One person must support the head and neck and the other lifts the helmet.
 - iii. The person supporting the head and neck should sit to the side of the head.
 - iv. The person lifting the helmet should sit behind the victim’s head.
 - To lift the helmet
 - i. Tilt the helmet back.
 - ii. Lift the helmet clear of the chin.
 - iii. Tilt the helmet forward to pass over the base of the skull
 - iv. Place a jacket or something similar under the head for a pillow.



9. AMPLE

- If the victim is seriously injured and likely to require lengthy hospitalization, the following information will be useful for the medical staff.
- Full Name of the Victim, next of kin (plus contact telephone number), age, date of birth, doctor as well as the following:
 - i. A - Allergy. Are you allergic to anything?
 - ii. M - Medications. Are you taking any medications? Alcohol or recreational drugs in the system?
 - iii. P - Past. What is your past medical history?
 - iv. L - Last Meal. When did you last eat?
 - v. E - Events. What events led to the injury?

10. WHAT DID YOU SEE ?

- What were the road conditions?
- How did the accident happen? How many people were involved?
- Did they low-side and slide down the road?
- Did they go over the handlebars?
- Did they hit their head on a solid object? What marks are on the helmet?
- What marks/damage is there to the fuel tank or handlebars to indicate any impact with the rider's lower abdomen or groin region?
- Give factual account of the accident to medical personnel and law enforcement i.e. if anyone or anything was moved so that they have a full accounting of what took place.