

Report Date: 06 Jun 2012

**Summary Report for Individual Task
081-833-0044
Initiate Treatment for Chemical Burns of the Eye
Status: Approved**

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

DESTRUCTION NOTICE: None

Condition: You have a casualty with a chemical burn of the eye. All other more serious injuries have been assessed and treated. You have performed a patient care hand-wash. You will need irrigation equipment, irrigation solution (sterile water, sterile normal saline, or potable water), sterile dressings, gloves, field dressings, and a DD Form 1380 Field Medical Card (FMC). You are not in a CBRN environment.

Standard: Initiate treatment for chemical burns of the eye without causing further injury to the casualty.

Special Condition: None

Special Standards: None

Special Equipment:

Safety Level: Low

MOPP:

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER
None

WARNING
None

CAUTION
None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Reassure the casualty.

2. Identify the substance the casualty was exposed to.

Note: Do not delay treatment to perform this step.

a. Alkali-the most dangerous of all substances due to penetrating factor (common substances contain the hydroxides of ammonia, lye, potassium, magnesium, and lime).

(1) Fertilizers.

(2) Cleaning products, drain cleaners, and oven cleaners.

(3) Plaster and cement.

b. Acid-usually less severe than alkali burns (common acids contain sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid, chromic acid and hydrofluoric acid).

(1) Glass polish, vinegar, and nail polish remover.

(2) Automobile battery acid.

c. Irritants-substances that have a neutral pH, tend to cause more discomfort to the eye than actual damage.

(1) Most household detergents.

(2) Pepper spray.

3. Check for signs and symptoms.

a. Irritation.

b. Pain and redness.

c. Watering or tearing.

d. Possible erosion of the corneal surface.

e. Inability to keep the eye open.

f. Swelling of eyelid.

g. Blurred vision.

4. Initiate treatment for the chemical burn.

a. IMMEDIATELY flood the eyes with water.

b. Keep irrigating the eye with running water from a faucet, low pressure hose, bottle, cup, IV setup. Hold the irrigating tip 1" to 1 ½" away from the casualty's eye(s), direct the irrigating solution gently from the inner canthus to the outer canthus).

c. Start the transport and continue washing out the eye(s) for at least 20 minutes or until the casualty's arrival at the treatment facility.

d. Dry the area around the eye(s) by gently patting with gauze sponges. Do not touch the casualty's eye.

e. Cover the injured eye(s) with a clean, sterile dressing.

Note: In a combat environment, the eyes may have to remain uncovered so the casualty can see to get away from danger.

Burned eyelids swell to protect the underlying eyes. If the casualty can be evacuated immediately, the eyes may be loosely covered with sterile dressings moistened with sterile saline.

5. Record the treatment given on the DD Form 1380 Field Medical Card (FMC).

6. Evacuate the casualty.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: For training and evaluation, use another Soldier to be the simulated casualty.

Brief Soldier: Tell the Soldier to initiate treatment for a chemical burn of the eyes on the simulated casualty.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Reassured the casualty.			
2. Identified the substance the casualty was exposed to.			
3. Checked for signs and symptoms.			
4. Initiated treatment for the chemical burn.			
5. Recorded the treatment given on the FMC.			
6. Evacuated the casualty.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	0-13-119265-5	EMT Complete: A Basic Worktext	No	No
	DD FORM 1380	US Field Medical Card	Yes	No

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks : None

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
N/A	N/A	Not Selected	Obsolete