

Recommended Spine Board Accessories



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Explanation of Symbols

Symbol	Explanation
	Manufacturer
	European Authorized Representative
	Catalogue Number
	Caution, Consult Accompanying Documents

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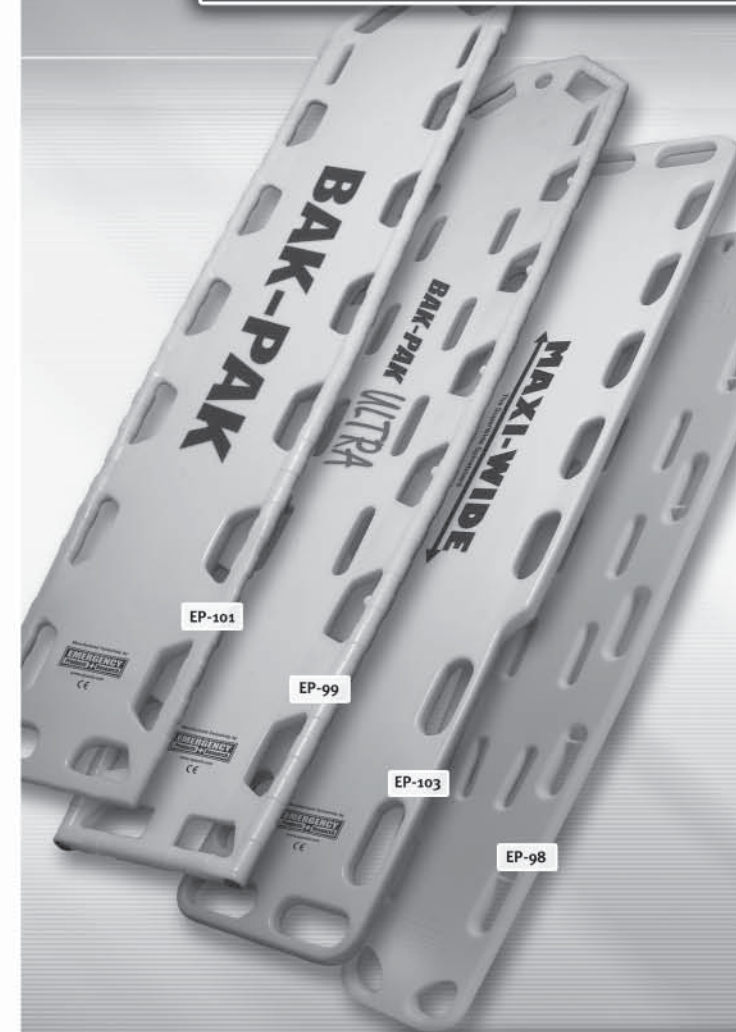
Creating Industry Standards.

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Long Spine Boards



User Manual (EP-97)

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Introduction

When evaluating and assessing the trauma patient in preparation of the application of the LSB, a standardized and complete process of examination needs to be developed. It is not the intention, nor the responsibility of this manufacturer to recommend what that process will be, but rather to bring this recommendation to your attention. Local Protocols should be followed, to the letter in the case of evaluation and placement of the suspected spinal cord injured patient.

Application

There are many different local protocols that indicate which types of equipment to use on the patient in conjunction with the Long Spine Board. The most important thing is not the type of equipment that you use, but rather that you are using the equipment that is best for your patient in that particular situation. Please consult your local protocols and training manuals for that decision. There are many ways for the patient to be immobilized on a Long Spine Board, they may be with the combination of a device such as the KODE 2, or may be in conjunction with a basket stretcher.

Daily Care and Maintenance

The Long Spine Board should be examined for damage as part of the daily check of all equipment. This check should include:

- Observing the Long Spine Board for cracks.
- Examining the pins for cracks if they are fiberglass or if they are made from a different material check for loose or missing pins.
- Examining for deep scratches that may harbor contaminants.

Maintaining Surface of the Long Spine Board

To maintain the surface of the board, each month (or sooner if needed), lightly rub the surface of the board with a vehicle cut and polish compound (light rubbing compound). Marks on the board can be removed with the same type of compound, by rubbing lightly until the mark is removed.



NOTE

The Long Spine Board manufactured by EP+R is NOT to be used by itself for high angle rescue. It may be used in conjunction with other equipment designed for high angle rescue. All patients must be secured to the backboard before moving from the scene of the injury to prevent further injury to the patient or the caregiver. Many different types of equipment are available for this procedure, but a device that provides ease of use and full body immobilization, like the Spider Strap™ should be considered.

Cleaning Backboards Blood and Vomit

All cleaning operations should be performed with the proper personal protection equipment in place. Gross contamination should be soaked by placing a wet cloth over the contamination and then cleaning with an antibacterial solution and or a solution of 1:10 common household bleach. Keep in mind that the gross contamination should be removed and placed in a red biohazard bag for proper disposal. The entire surface should be wiped down with the proper cleaning agent and disinfected and the board should be dry and clean before putting back in service.

Cleaning Straps Blood and Vomit

All cleaning operations of straps should be performed with the proper personal protection equipment in place. Gross contamination should be removed and placed with removal cloths in a red biohazard bag for proper disposal. The removal of stains should be accomplished by soaking in an antibacterial solution or a solution approved by your organization. Stains may be removed with a Hydrogen Peroxide topical solution place directly on the stain before soaking. This will remove much of the blood and vomit stains. Stains by road grime and other oily solutions may be removed with appropriate cleaning agents. Keep in mind that some straps are made of nylon and or polypropylene and may be damaged by some cleaning agents. Initial soaking should be done with a cool water and cleaning agent along with the Hydrogen Peroxide. Blood will come out much faster in a cool solution. Hot water tends to "set" the bloodstain.

