



Injury Protocol

Safety

- ▶ When an injury occurs, all fighting must cease until a marshal can assess the severity of the injury.
- ▶ Fighting may resume away from the injury if the safety of the hurt fighter can be maintained.
- ▶ Non-combatants may not enter the fighting field without the marshal's consent.
- ▶ “No one may remove a fighter from the field without the consent of the MIC or an appointed deputy.”

First Aid

- ▶ Consent must be given by a conscious, injured fighter for first aid to be administered.
- ▶ If a fighter has lost consciousness, first aid may be administered by someone trained in giving first aid. Professional medical care must be obtained.
- ▶ If fighting looks to be stopped for more than a minute, marshals should call a break in the fighting to allow all fighters a water break to lessen the chance for heat related problems in other fighters.

Signs that Professional Medical Assistance is Required

- ▶ Unconsciousness.
- ▶ Excessive blood loss.
- ▶ Distorted limb.
- ▶ Continued disorientation.
- ▶ Numbness in limbs.
- ▶ Slurred speech, loss of strength in one side of the body, drooping facial features.
- ▶ Chest pain, left arm pain, shortness of breath.
- ▶ Confusion, clammy skin, rapid and shallow breathing, anxiety.

Be Calm, Be Conservative

- ▶ “A marshal shall call for assistance if they suspect that a participant is experiencing more than momentary distress.”
- ▶ Failure to respond to an injury can lead to death.
- ▶ Do not hesitate to ask for a second opinion or call for a surgeon.
- ▶ “Marshals who ignore injuries may be subject to revocation of their authorization to supervise combat-related activities.”
 - Which means, marshals may be subject to lawsuits in cases of extreme negligence.

Reporting

- ▶ The report needs to be written or typed.
- ▶ The report must include:
 - the date
 - the location
 - the event where the injury occurred
 - the name of the injured party
 - the actions taken to help the injured
- ▶ Report ALL injuries to the Kingdom Earl Marshal whether or not you have all the necessary information from above.
- ▶ In some cases, HIPA laws can prevent full knowledge of the nature of the injury or treatment given. If the injured party does not want to provide this information, the reporting marshal may state so, in place of a detailed description of the injury.