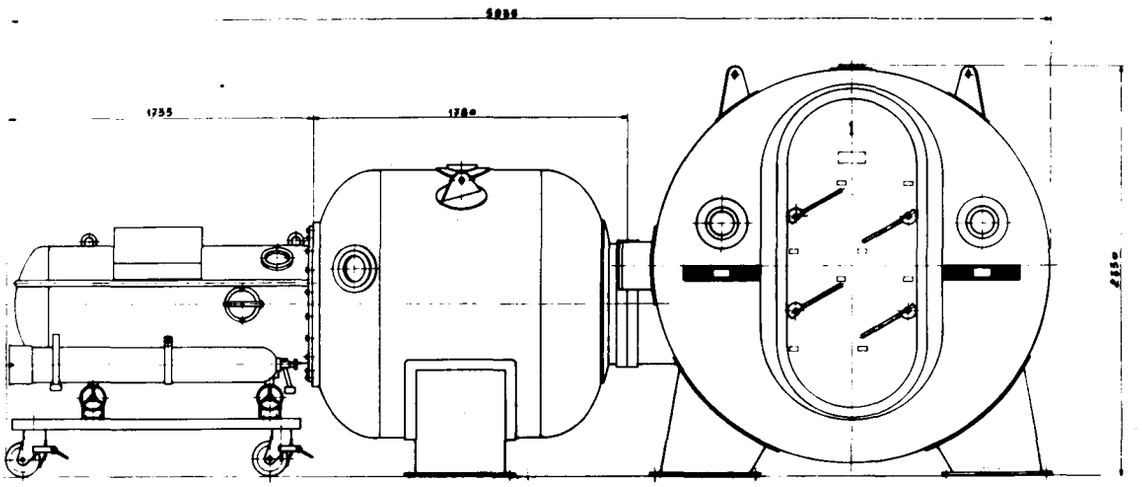

Figure 1. One-man transportable hyperbaric chamber (left) attached to stationary hyperbaric equalization capsule for personnel (center) and walk-in hyperbaric unit in hospital (right). A two-man transportable hyperbaric chamber is also available, consisting of the patient unit (left) and a transporable version of the equalization capsule for physician or technician (center). See text.

Contribution #41

COORDINATION WITH GROUND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES IN CARDIAC AND RESPIRATORY EMERGENCIES IN FLIGHT (abstract)

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Emergency Medical Services (EMS) have taken great strides toward the development of city and statewide programs. However, once a person embarks on a plane or on a ship for any extended period of time, the EMS are at times meager and at other times not coordinated well with ground EMS. The American Heart Association has developed a protocol for basic and advanced cardiac life support to exist in all major air terminals, and especially within aircraft of all types. Particularly important are those aircrafts carrying large numbers of people for extended periods of time. This effort commenced in 1975 and is continuing with significant activities through airline personnel and their organizations. At the present time, basic and advanced life support training of airline personnel is neither universal nor uniform. Pilots do not have accurate knowledge as to which cities have basic and advanced life support capabilities. There are plans whereby appropriate organizations can develop a more coordinated system in the air and in airport facilities.

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