College of General Studies - 2025

GSC111 Scenarios, Drills, and Moulage – How to keep emergency skills fresh in a fun way

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SAFETY

- Plan for it.
- Design around it.
- Train for it.
- Designate personnel.
- Be prepared to stop.
- Review/Debrief.

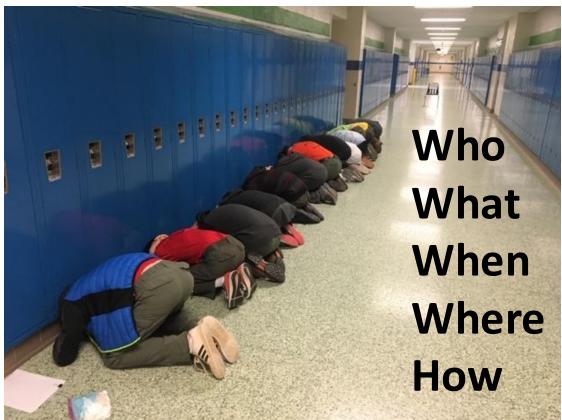
Why develop a drill?

- Introduce new skills
- Reinforce old skills
- Develop confidence
- Team building
- Fun



Scenarios and Drills

Setting up for success. What you need to consider.









WHO Audience

- Size of group
- Age of group
- Previous experience/training
- Special considerations or limitations of the participants

WHAT Goals for the event

- Make the expectations achievable.
- Better to do a basic skill well.
- Add a review of skills at the beginning or just before the event.
- Do a Hot Wash/Debrief after the exercise/drill







WHEN Timeframe

- How long of a scenario are the scouts able to accommodate. Time available and attention span.
- How much time do you have.
- How much time do you need to effectively accomplish the objectives.
- Day or night. Lighting does make a big difference.
- Is the exercise/drill within another event or an independent event.



WHERE Location, Location

- The goal is to make it as realistic as possible.
- What size of an area do you need.
- What landscape physical characteristics do you need.
- Is isolation required.
- Make sure you notify your hosts and neighbors. Even the local first responders.



HOW Getting down to the components.

- What supplies/materials will they have.
- What supplies/materials will be provided.
- Moulage for the victim actors.
- Trained Safety Monitors for the exercise.
- Coaches for the participants.
- You should set the participants up to test their skills and push their abilities.
- Don't be hesitant to stop or pause the drill if conditions become unsafe or if the participants get side-tracked.

Stretcher Obstacle Course





<u>Supplies</u>

Sturdy Poles 6 feet long

Tarp 5x7 feet

Victim – bag of mulch wrapped in a contractor garbage bag and duck tape Obstacles of your choosing

Victim Actors

- Victim Actor Safety is paramount
- Consider health, age and size considerations
- "Real World" break or tap out
- Actors should speak up if they are uncomfortable with a situation or if a procedure hurts
- All victim interactions should be monitored and all carries need at least one safety spotter
- An after-exercise hot wash/debrief should include the Victim Actors



Meet Timmy, the Lost Scout

- Beach Balls
- Dry Bag
- Pool Noodles
- Clothing
- Hockey Mask
- Identification



Victim Actor Cards

NAME: Peter

INJURY: Deep wound on forehead Severe bleeding. Confused and NOT

Alert.

PLACEMENT: Place by debris

to simulate roof collapse.

R: 20/minute

P: 4 seconds/thready pulse

M: Confused/Not alert

Moulage: Large, deep wound on forehead with heavy bleeding. Bruising on forehead

and around eyes.

Victims keep a copy of the card for reference.

If **R**espiration is out of the normal rate, tell it to the Rescuers when they take it.

Perfusion&Pulse/Capillary Refill will be told to the Rescuers when it is taken, if it is slower than normal.

Mental Status can be acted to the best of the individual's ability.

Name: Last letter of name indicates the triage color code.
Peter is red.

MOULAGE

As complicated as you want it to be.





HAVE FUN!!



MOULAGE

- How many victims
- Will the victims rotate in and out of their roles
- Exercise duration
- Will there be prep time
- Incorporating moulage making into an activity
- Clean up time and resources
- Realistic but not distracting



Moulage Sample Kit

- Concealer white and light tan
- Glycerin
- Cream-based or liquid make-up: maroon, red, purple, black, green, yellow,
- Textured Tape
- Tissues
- Petroleum Jelly
- Hairspray or Make-up Setting Spray
- Prosthetics
- Fake Blood
- Mini-craft spatulas
- Make-up sponges

Allergies

- Make-up is tested for safety, but allergies and reactions can occur.
- Make sure to do a skin test on the inside of the actor's forearm to check for allergic reaction or irritation.
- Use latex-free gloves and supplies.

Shock/Heat Exhaustion

Pale and sweating

- Light Concealer Don't forget to put some on the lips.
- Glycerin adds a wet look to the area.

Heat Stroke

Flushed and not sweating

Blotchy red

Hypothermia

- Light Concealer
- Pale blue eyeshadow or concealer for lips and lightly under the eyes.

Laceration

- Textured tape for jagged edges, if you want it to look deep
- Red along the length
- Maroon in the center adds depth
- Fake blood
- Spray blood is great for large abrasions
- If you want it to look really deep, add a bit of make-up sponge to the center (looks like bone)



Bruise

- Maroon base
- Blend in purple
- Add some black to the top
- Add blue, green and yellow for older bruises
- Keep it splotchy.



Blisters/Burns

- Lay down color underneath, if desired (red for second degree burns)
- Dab petroleum jelly in desired sizes and shapes
- Cover with thin layer of facial tissue
- Smooth edges
- Add glycerin on top



3rd Degree Burn

- To be laid on top of a first or second degree burn for added depth.
- Textured tape to add a raised effect
- Red thick and blotched
- Black thick along the area of the burn



Secret Sauce

If you don't have make-up setting spray, hair spray acts to "set" the makeup. It puts a thin coat over the make-up.



Tape-Based Injuries

- Start with sturdy tape.
- Apply paintable silicone caulk to the tape.
- Sculpt the caulk into the shape you want. Blend the edges of the caulk into the tape for smoothness, if desired.
- Let sit for at least 24 hours.
- Paint. Start with the flesh-tone that you desire. Layer the other colors on top.
- Glue on prosthetics/debris.

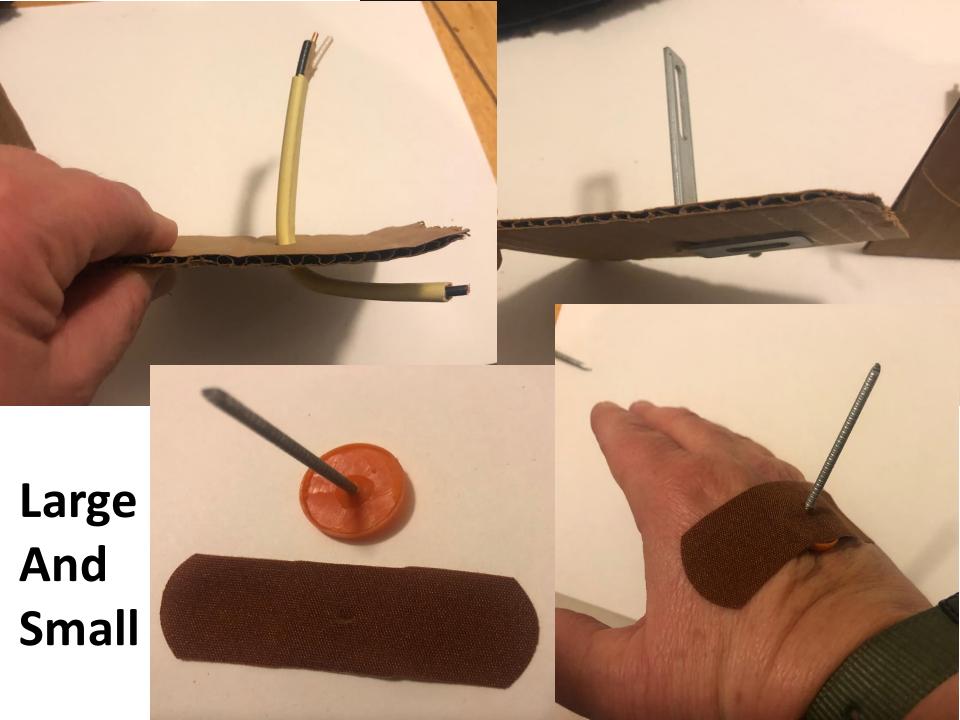


Prosthetics

- Get as creative as you want, but keep it realistic and have it fit into the scenario.
- They will attract considerable attention. Have the victim actors keep the participant's focus on the injury, not the prosthetic.
- It can be as simple as a plastic bag put in the victim actor's sock or shirt sleeve to simulate swelling.











Get as complicated as want, just make sure that your participants have the skills to be successful.



Parting words

Research — internet has some great examples

Practice — it does not have to be perfect to be effective

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