



## **Guidelines for using the CB-100 *Advanced MCI Chem/Bio Triage/Identification Tag***

Efficient and effective triage during mass-casualty incidents (MCI) has proven to save lives. Medical Emergency Triage and Identification tags (METTAGs) have historically been used worldwide in MCIs ranging from automobile and aircraft accidents involving several victims, to large-scale terrorism incidents including those of September 11, and various venues in the War on Terror. With rising concerns of how to effectively handle triage situations involving HAZMAT, terrorism, and possible use of weapons of mass destruction, the need for an alternative triage tag has emerged. The CB-100 Triage/Identification tag was designed to meet the needs of the first responders to the growing complexities and dangers of the modern triage environment. The following list provides some of the benefits of the new CB-100:

- Made of synthetics. Easily decontaminated.
- Provides tear-off tabs for each stage of the triage process: for on-site triage/marketing, for DECON status, for the Incident Commander's log, for the ambulance, for the hospital record, and for the victim/patient.
- Provides fields for tracking HAZMAT data.
- Tracks when/how/who transported.
- Logs when/who determined triage status changes & clearly displays current status.
- Worn by first responders in a controlled zone MCI to identify who is authorized, by whom, and in what zone(s). It also provides important medical/personal info if first responder becomes a victim/patient.
- Distinguishes between Expectant-Alive or Dead. Also indicates if the victim/patient has sustained Minor/No Injuries, if Minimal.
- Notes evacuation safety issues or concerns
- Key fields to fill in are highlighted in red on the front of the tag and bold black on the back.
- Provides DECON/Evacuation guidelines
- Has easy to understand English instructions.

The front of the CB-100 has all the key information fields needed to quickly note the triage patient's status and to fill in additional patient assessment and tracking information as time permits. As with the standard METTAG (MT-137), the CB-100 also allows first (and subsequent) responders to an MCI to see from a distance whether a victim has been triaged and if so, what the patient's overall triage status category is (note, some tags on the market require that you come very close to the patient to read what his/her status is and



can slow the triage process down considerably). The back of the CB-100 provides room for additional notes about the patient, if needed, such as treatment actions taken as well as providing summary triage/HAZMAT instructions and a place to record who performed the triage.

The CB-100 highlights the portions that are considered to be the most important fields to fill out by marking them in **red** on the front and **bold black** on the back of the tag. Other sections of the tag, marked in black ink, can be filled out after the initial triage has been accomplished if there is time.

Each section of the CB-100 has a barcode and unique human readable number to help keep track of patients and first responders.

The top portions of the tag can mark a patient's original location (as required in MCIs involving aircraft, etc.), and can track a patient's personal articles and/or body parts that may have been severed in an MCI. Other tear-off tabs near the top of the CB-100 are to be used for the Incident Commander or Triage Unit Leader's log as well as to track how/when/where a patient was transported for further treatment.

The middle sections of the CB-100 provide the receiving hospital or critical care facility with a permanent record of the patient's personal information, medical history, vital signs, and initial triage status. This middle section also provides a strip for the patient to keep, in order to help them track down their personal property, etc. as well as a section that identifies who is authorized in the controlled zones of an MCI scene. This identification section will greatly improve site security, especially in possible terrorist events, and will also help to expedite triage actions if a first-responder is injured while assisting victims at an MCI (this is possible since first-responders can fill in information about themselves prior to an actual MCI, such as Medical History, Name, Contact Information, etc. and then just don the CB-100 when entering the scene).

The bottom portion of the CB-100 has the standard tear-offs to color code the triage status of the patient. In addition, just above these tear-offs is a Triage Status Log to show when, who assessed, and how a victim's/patient's triage status changed during the course of an MCI.

The CB-100 can be used with standard triage systems like the START method or with the newer A-E Triage System that is specifically designed to handle HAZMAT and terrorist incidents, as well as being compatible with a standard Code 128 barcode system.