Rescue on Pic de la Font-Sancte North-East face (3387 m)



Xavier Ledoux, MD ANMSM Secours en Montagne - France

IKAR-CISA congress, Chamonix Oct 2008



Early in July

- Party of 3 climbers
- Lead climber falls off with a rock
- 3 alpinists fall 200 m in a couloir: rock and hard snow
- witness calls rescue service
- rescue team from Briançon :

Alouette III helicopter 2 guides / 1 emergency doc flight time 25 minutes

Alt 2,900 m - steep hard snow (35 deg)?

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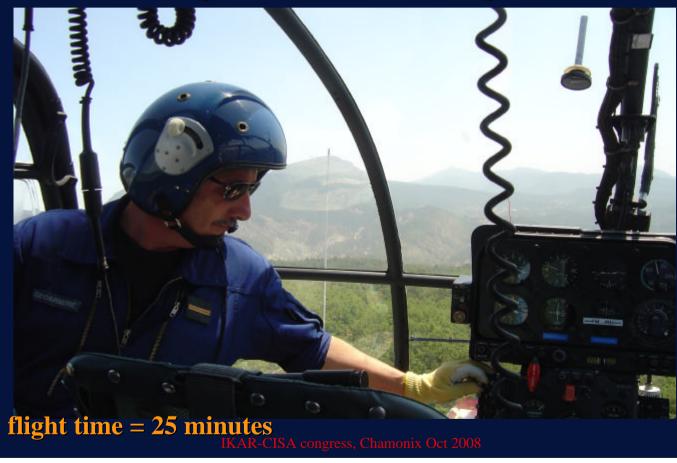
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2 nd helicopter called, flight time 25 minutes IKAR-CISA congress,

2 nd rescue helicopter: Alouette III with 2 guides and 1 doc





Assessment by 2nd doc

2 rescuers present

1 dead body (climber # 1)?

1 injured climber (climber # 3):

- age 35
- conscious but sleepy
- obvious fracture of 1 femur
- suspected pelvic fracture
- normal breathing, no sign of thoracic injury
 - BP 105 / 82, HR 125 bpm
 - acceptable colour
- no obvious abdominal
 injury, *but*

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Initial plan:

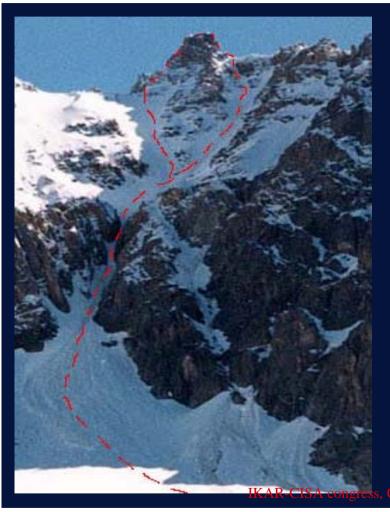
land patient + doc in a safe
location at lower altitude :

- for further medical action
- gives time to remove the rescuers and the dead body from the couloir, to the "staging area"
- Only then, fly patient + doc to the hospital

retrieve the rescuers and the dead body last

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Doc calls the rescuers by radio:

Benefit-risk discussion:

Hypothermia is getting critical, due to further cooling

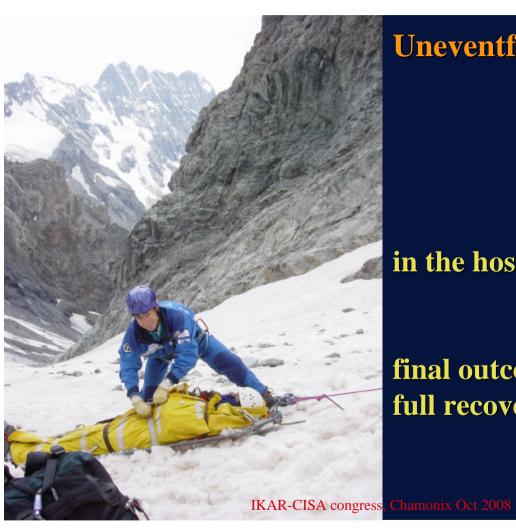
the rescuers are not in a dangerous situation,

they could escape simply by walking down the slope

priority = evacuate casualty to
the hospital
under continuous monitoring,
being ready to treat

cardiac arrest!

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Uneventful flight

in the hospital at + 3:40 hr

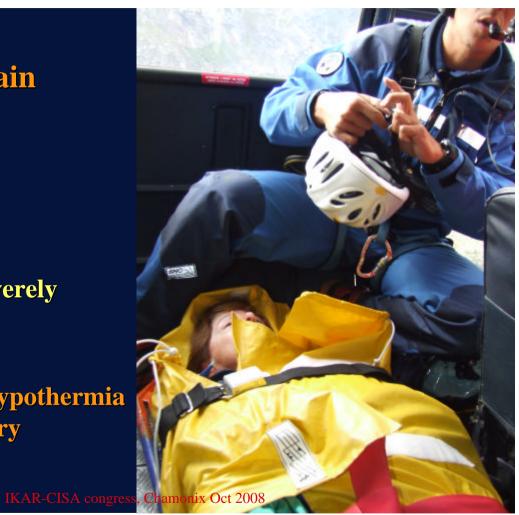
final outcome: full recovery

Hypothermia in (summer) mountain casualties

Always present, especially at altitude

Very fast onset in severely injured patients

Unexpectedly deep hypothermia => seek a severe injury



Hypothermia in trauma patients:

NO specific and reliable clinical sign

NO correlation with consciousness level

starting at 32 ° C = hazard of ventricular fibrillation

= cardiac arrest

electric defibrillation inefficient

Only effective treatment = rewarming by cardiopulmonary bypass / requires anticoagulation.

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Hypothermia in trauma patients:

Always think of it

easy measurement : epitympanic thermometer

consider the possibility of further cooling

32 ° C and under = major risk of arrest

medical help necessary strategy and orientation must be adapted

