



# Farm rescue continuing education: methods and resources

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## Introduction

Farming is one of the most dangerous professions in the United States. Many farm-related injuries call for careful rescue techniques and treatment by professionally trained rescue personnel, such as fire fighters, emergency medical technicians or certified first responders. If you are a such a person, this bulletin is written with you in mind.

In a farm rescue, you may face a hazardous situation involving machinery, structures or one of many injurious agents. Because farm-related incidents occur much less frequently than motor vehicle crashes and other emergencies, they often receive little or no attention from a training standpoint. As a result, rescue personnel may have little familiarity with farm hazards. Because of this, continuing education in farm rescue is necessary.

As part of your continuing education, you and your department should:

- Obtain farm rescue training.
- Acquire and use printed and audiovisual resources.
- Conduct hands-on training and practice sessions.
- Get to know your county Extension agent(s).
- Visit several local farms.
- Visit several local farm machinery dealers.
- Visit grain, feed and chemical dealers.
- Get involved in the farm community, for your mutual benefit.

All of the activities listed here are described in this publication.

## Obtaining farm rescue training

One of the most important things you can do as a rescue worker is to get training in farm rescue. There are instructors who will provide such training at reasonable cost. You can collaborate on the training with several departments or with a local or regional medical center. Addresses and phone numbers of contact persons are listed in *Farm Rescue Training Providers* on page 8.

The best training involves both classroom discussion and hands-on exercises. There are several sources for this type of training.

1. The state agricultural safety specialist within your Cooperative Extension Service. In Wisconsin, a three-hour classroom program is available through the University of Wisconsin-Extension that provides a good introduction to farm rescue. It does not replace hands-on training, however. To find out about Extension programs, contact your county Extension office and ask how to make programs available in your county. Your county emergency government agency or various associations could work with the Extension office to organize such programs.
2. Specialized farm rescue classes or instructors. Wisconsin has a group of fire/rescue instructors called Code 3 Specialists. The group began in 1978, and has held many training sessions around the state. It has the tools needed to conduct demonstrations and exercises in a variety of farm rescue scenarios, including

machinery extrications and confined space rescues. Code 3 Specialists can conduct classroom training on farm rescue and related topics like the incident command system, which maintains proper control when one or more departments are involved in a response. Two Code 3 Specialist contacts are provided on page 8. State training offices may be aware of such groups in other states.

The Code 3 Specialists have also served as instructors for farm rescue programs held by the Department of Medical Education at the Marshfield Clinic in Marshfield, Wisconsin. You can contact that department to see if any programs are scheduled (a Clinic contact is provided on page 8).

3. The FARMEDIC program. This excellent source of farm rescue training is a not-for-profit corporation established in 1981 and based at Alfred State University in New York. It has a nationwide network of instructors who teach programs in farm rescue following a well-planned curriculum. In some states the Extension Service cosponsors FARMEDIC programs. The farm rescue "Provider Course" is 16 hours, including classroom and hands-on training. Other offerings include "First on the Scene," "Silo Rescue," "Agricultural Chemicals" and "Grain Bin Rescue." Two FARMEDIC contacts are provided on page 8.

## Acquiring and using print and audiovisual resources

One of the easiest and most important ways to learn details of farm rescue techniques is through printed and audiovisual resources.

There are two main farm rescue publications: *Farm Accident Rescue* and *Rural Rescue and Emergency Care*. Departments should purchase copies of these publications, which provide guides for training exercises and serve as references for department personnel. Information on these and other publications is provided in *Print Resources* on page 8.

For most department budgets, it makes more sense to borrow or rent video resources (although they may also be purchased). In Wisconsin, a number of videos are available from the UW Cooperative Extension Media Collection in Madison. County Extension offices can borrow them for a modest fee. Other state universities may have similar resources and services. These videos are described in *Audiovisual Resources* on page 9.

## Conducting hands-on training and practice sessions

Attending classroom programs, reading or watching videos cannot take the place of hands-on training. Participating in training and practice exercises is a valuable part of your continuing education. Even if you have received hands-on training, practice is still important.

Even practice exercises can be hazardous to rescuers, however, and safety must be kept at the forefront when preparing and conducting these sessions. Always consider the risk of injuries from elevated machines or moving machine parts. Never allow personnel near operating equipment, and always be sure equipment has been turned off and cannot be started during an exercise. Proper stabilization is as important during an exercise as it is during an actual rescue. Be prepared to deal with fires from sparks generated by cutting operations. Never enter a confined space without proper breathing apparatus or without having tested the atmosphere to be sure it is safe.

Training sessions should be led by someone who has been trained in farm rescue procedures or is very familiar with them. Rescue publications or previous training should be used as guides. Confined space rescue exercises are particularly hazardous and must be conducted only by someone with training *and* experience. Training sessions must also be conducted in conjunction with your incident command system to make the exercises as realistic as possible. Simulating involvement of multiple departments (fire, ambulance, etc.) adds realism.

Rescue dummies can be made of a variety of materials. Coveralls stuffed with newspaper, straw or leaves work well (disposable coveralls can also be used). In some cases a limb from a dummy or mannequin is all that is needed. Have someone verbalize patient responses or symptoms during the procedure.

Below are some suggested training scenarios and procedures. This is not an exhaustive list, and what you choose to practice depends on the farm equipment and structures common to your area. Again, scene safety during all aspects of preparing and conducting exercises must be a priority.

### Tractor overturn

- A. Locate an old tractor that can be overturned and damaged. The damage will occur during the overturn and sometimes during the extrication process. Remove fuel to reduce the risk of fire. Draining other fluids will protect the environment.
- B. Carefully overturn the machine with another tractor and a long chain, or a tow truck. Keep people away until the tractor is at rest. Place a dummy on the ground beneath the tractor either before or after overturning it.
- C. Run through the complete scenario from the approach to the extrication of the rescue dummy. Practice activities such as sizing up the scene, simulating shutting off the tractor, stabilizing with chains and cribbing, recognizing and responding to leaking fluids, lifting the tractor in a controlled and safe manner with airbags or jacks, and providing coordination between those treating the patient and those doing the

extrication. Remember the purpose of the exercise is to lift the tractor only enough to safely extricate the injured person.

- D. Another useful exercise is to create mud around the tractor and repeat the extrication procedure to simulate an overturn on muddy ground.

### Power take-off (PTO) driveline entanglement

- A. Locate an implement with a PTO driveline but missing one or more PTO shields. The driveline will not usually become damaged unless cutting of the driveline or shields is practiced. Any PTO-driven implement will work, including one of the PTO-driven implements used for another extrication exercise (see below).
- B. Hook up the driveline to a tractor to provide more realistic, cramped working conditions. Do not start the tractor engine. Wrap a dummy or one of its limbs around the PTO driveline. You may want to turn the driveline a rotation or two to increase the realism, but keep other people away from all moving parts.
- C. Go through the complete scenario from approach to extrication. Simulate shutting off the tractor and waiting for all parts to stop moving, including those that may take a long time to coast to a stop. Practice stabilizing the tractor, machine and appropriate components, assessing the patient for a variety of injuries, disconnecting the PTO driveline from the tractor or implement, and separating the two driveline halves. Extricate the dummy while pretending it weighs as much as a real person.

### Corn picker entanglement

- A. Locate an old corn picker which can be damaged during the rescue exercise. Rolls, chains and frame will be bent, broken or cut. A picker with a husking bed is preferred to provide training on husking roll, as well as snapping roll extrication. If a corn picker is not available, a combine corn head can be used. There are some differences, notably in the presence of stripper bars or deck plates above the snapping rolls.
- B. Place a dummy in the snapping rolls. It may be possible to turn the rolls by hand, or to manually push the dummy's arm or leg between the rolls.
- C. Go through the complete scenario from approach to extrication. Practice shutting off and stabilizing the picker and picker rolls, assessing the patient, cutting gathering chains and spreading the snapping rolls with airbags or spreading tools. Disassembling the snapping rolls is an option, although less commonly used.
- D. Place a dummy in the husking bed as if the operator was reaching in, and practice extrication from husking bed rolls. This will probably require disassembly or cutting.

### Large round baler entanglement

- A. Locate a round baler with compression rolls located immediately behind the hay pickup (a typical configuration for older round balers). The baler will not normally be damaged during an extrication unless cutting is practiced.

- B. Place a dummy between or in front of the compression rolls. It may be possible to turn the rollers or drive mechanism by hand, or push an arm or leg of the dummy between the rolls.
- C. Go through the complete scenario from approach to extrication. Practice shutting off and stabilizing the baler, assessing the patient, and spreading the compression rolls with airbags or spreading tools. If you choose to ease the spring pressure on the rollers, be sure you understand the mechanism. If possible, pretend the person is impaled on one of the hay pickup tines and the tine must be cut. Disassembling the bearings at the ends of the rolls, or cutting the rolls are other less commonly used options.

### Forage wagon entanglement

- A. Locate an old self-unloading forage wagon ("chopper box") which can be damaged during the extrication. Beaters and chains will be cut.
- B. Wrap a dummy or one of its limbs around a beater, simulating someone both wrapped and impaled. For another exercise, simulate someone caught in an apron chain or cross-conveyor chain.
- C. Go through the complete scenario from approach to extrication. Practice shutting off and stabilizing the wagon, assessing the patient, and either cutting a section of the beater or disassembling it from the bearing ends. Practice cutting chains.

### Auger entanglement

- A. Locate an old portable auger. It will be damaged when it is cut.
- B. Place the arm or leg of a dummy in the auger intake, where the flighting is exposed.
- C. Go through the complete scenario from approach to extrication. Practice shutting off and stabilizing the auger, assessing the patient, cutting the auger tube open to expose the flighting and entangled limb, cutting the flighting and removing the limb, or cutting an entire section of auger and tube for removal to the hospital. Be sure the auger is properly blocked and will not tip if a section is removed.

### Other machinery extrications

Virtually any type of machine common to your area can be used for rescue training. Extrications can involve victims entangled or pinned beneath or within the machine. Be sure it is clear with the machine owner whether or not you are allowed to damage the machine. Always practice scene safety in preparing the scenario as well as practicing the actual extrication. If any equipment is electrically operated, be sure the power is off and locked out to prevent reactivation.

### Confined space rescue

There are three main types of confined spaces on Wisconsin farms: silos, manure pits and grain bins. Each requires a different type of extrication. Practice of extrication scenarios puts rescuers at risk due to the hazards involved. Practice sessions may involve self-contained breathing apparatus, life lines, high angle rescue, and other equipment and techniques. A knowledgeable instructor must be present to lead



these exercises. This could be one of the instructors listed in the *Training Providers* section on page 8, or someone from another department who already has training or experience in these rescues.

## Getting to know your county Extension agent(s)

In most states, including Wisconsin, a Cooperative Extension office is located in each county. Cooperative Extension is so named because it is a cooperative organization involving county, state and federal governments, and is an extension of the state land-grant university. The county agents who work in these offices have a wealth of knowledge in many different areas, such as agriculture and agricultural technology, family living, youth development, 4-H programming, and community, natural resource and economic development. County agents are well connected with the local community and have strong coalition-building skills.

County agricultural agents can answer questions or provide information on many topics which may be of interest to you, including:

- Local agricultural and related technologies, such as machines, structures, chemicals, animals and crops common to the area
- How to develop contacts with local farmers, machinery dealers and other agribusinesses
- How to get involved with farm organizations and the farming community
- How to borrow Cooperative Extension Media Collection resources

## Visiting local farms

A key phase of your continuing education in farm rescue is taking walk-around tours of several local farms. These tours allow you to see the hazards and conditions of farms, discuss potential rescue situations with farm operators, and help them plan for emergencies. Tour a farm with someone from the farm and keep personal safety in mind. You should observe the following:

1. Machinery—Look at machines of all ages. Ask the operators to give their perceptions of hazards and to operate some machines to help you understand how they work. Keep a safe distance from operating equipment and do not approach until everything has been shut off and all components have stopped moving.
2. Structures—Look at common farm buildings and storage areas, such as barns, haymows, shops and chemical storages. Also look at confined spaces such as manure storages, silos and grain bins. Have the farm operator show you these structures safely, from the outside, and discuss the potential hazards. Look at the construction of these structures and their entrances and exits. Ask about the equipment inside these structures, where the control panels are, and how they are shut off. Note the locations of overhead power lines. Develop plans to access and remove victims from inside structures.

Keep safety in the forefront as you look at farm structures. Do not enter confined spaces because of the hazards of manure gas, silo gas or entrap-

ment in flowing grain. Be aware of the potential for falls if you climb ladders, enter haymows or pass near openings in the floor.

3. Animals—Look at various farm animals and the way they are housed and penned. Ask the farm operator to explain how livestock can be handled safely. If a farm has a bull, ask the farm operator about its behavior and the potential for injury. Never trust a bull, particularly a dairy bull.
4. Driveways and lanes—Accessibility to the scene is important, so look at driveways and lanes out to the fields. Ask the farm operator to explain how an ambulance or fire truck might best access fields or other areas. Discuss ways to deal with mud, snow or ice.

## Visiting farm machinery dealers

Another important activity involves visiting local farm machinery dealers. These would be primarily those which sell tractors and field equipment, but could also include dealers that sell farmstead equipment, such as silo unloaders, barn cleaners, conveyors or feeding equipment. All these machines are involved in farm injuries and extrications. At the dealerships, you should do the following:

1. Have dealer personnel show you the tractors they commonly sell and how to shut them off.
2. Have them show and possibly demonstrate various machines and the hazards involved with operating or maintaining them. Look at different styles of power take-off (PTO) drivelines and

connectors. Discuss how the machines are constructed and develop extrication ideas. Be sure to see older as well as newer equipment. If permanently installed farmstead equipment is involved, ask about typical installations.

3. Make arrangements with one or more farm machinery mechanics for assistance during future extrications. These mechanics could be one of your most important resources during an extrication; their help could range from answering questions over the phone to actually performing disassembly at the scene. Since these incidents do not always occur during normal business hours, you will need names and home phone numbers. Advance discussion with dealers and mechanics is important, not only to make any necessary financial arrangements, but to also to prepare them for the experience of being at an injury scene. You might want to have a member of your department give the mechanic an overview of rescue operations.

## Visiting grain, feed and chemical dealers

Grain and feed bins, as well as farm chemicals, can be involved in farm injuries and fires. An additional benefit of visiting these dealers is that you will be better prepared to respond to an incident on their properties. At these businesses you should do the following:

1. Look at grain and feed bins and ask how these bins compare with those on farms in the area. Look at their construction and features.
2. Learn about the farm chemicals used in the area, and the related hazards. Look at chemical labels, and obtain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). Ask if the dealer would be willing to provide advice or assistance dealing with farm chemicals during an on-farm incident.

## Getting involved in the farming community

Getting involved in the farming community will help you become better informed about farm activities and do a better job of responding, plus provide a service to the farming community. There are four main reasons to get involved:

1. To promote the work of your department by educating farm operators and their families about the value of calling emergency services. Many farm residents do not understand the value of such services, or believe that the services take too long to arrive to be useful.
2. To teach farm families how to respond to emergencies. This includes explaining the information they should provide dispatchers, and making on-farm emergency plans. These will help your effectiveness.
3. To promote the prevention of farm injuries. Your knowledge and experience could be a motivating factor for farm families.

4. To help develop or participate in coalitions of local citizens committed to prevention of, and response to, farm injuries. This could lead to increased support in your community for better equipment or training. Local groups might include county Farm Bureau or Young Farmers organizations, various commodity or livestock organizations, FFA chapters, "Farm Safety 4 Just Kids" chapters, or others.

There are several ways to become involved. One is simply to talk to farm or commodity groups about emergency services and what farm families need to know. Another way is to get involved with the "First Care" program. This program promotes farm injury prevention and proper response to injuries by farm families prior to the arrival of emergency services. It was developed by Allen Van Beek, M.D., a plastic and reconstructive surgeon from Minneapolis, and is offered through county Farm Bureaus in several states, including Wisconsin.

## Farm rescue continuing education resources

This appendix is a listing of available farm rescue continuing education resources. While it provides specific information for Wisconsin audiences, many resources are available nationally or through other state university Cooperative Extension services.

## Farm rescue training providers

The following are providers of farm rescue training. To determine the availability of University Extension programming, contact your county Extension office.

## Dennis Schultz

Code 3 Specialist  
1331 Elm Street  
Almond, WI 54909  
Phone (715) 366-2868

## Larry Seebruck

Code 3 Specialist  
510 Bruener Ave.  
Port Edwards, WI 54469  
Phone (715) 887-3388

## Department of Medical Education

Marshfield Clinic  
1000 North Oak Ave.  
Marshfield, WI 54449  
Phone (715) 387-5207

## FARMEDIC

Rock River Region Emergency Services  
2850 Glenwood Ave.  
Rockford, IL 61101  
Phone (815) 971-6824  
(Ask for Marcia Hogan or Kate Kinney)

## FARMEDIC

National Training Center  
Alfred State College  
Alfred, NY 14802  
Phone (800) 437-6010

## Print resources

The following print resources are intended primarily for emergency rescue personnel. Prices were current at time of publication and are subject to change without notice.

NRAES-10, *Farm Accident Rescue* (35 pages; \$5)

NRAES-12, *First on the Scene* (for lay readers, such as farm families) (45 pages; \$7)

NRAES-18, *Extinguishing Silo Fires* (12 pages; \$4)

NRAES-39, *Fire Control in Livestock Buildings* (18 pages; \$4)

## Small orders (five copies or less):

(a) Contact your county Extension office.

(b) In Wisconsin, contact:

Department of Biological Systems Engineering  
University of Wisconsin-Madison  
460 Henry Mall  
Madison, WI 53706  
Phone (608) 262-3311  
Fax (608) 262-1228  
(Ask for Hallie)

Large or small orders can be purchased directly from the publisher.

## Quantity discounts are available:

Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service  
Cooperative Extension  
152 Riley-Robb Hall  
Ithaca, NY 14853-5701  
Phone (607) 255-7654  
Fax (607) 255-4080

*Rural Rescue and Emergency Care* (368 pages, full color; \$32). A companion slide set of 160 slides and narrative is also available (\$65). Quantity discount for orders of five or more books:

American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons  
Customer Service  
6300 North River Rd.  
Rosemont, IL 60018  
Phone (800) 626-6726  
Fax (800) 823-8025



## Audiovisual resources

The following audiovisual resources (videotapes, slide sets) are intended for use in training emergency rescue personnel. They may be available through the Cooperative Extension Service in your state. In Wisconsin, they can be borrowed for a modest fee from the University of Wisconsin-Extension Cooperative Extension Media Collection (CEMC). Contact your county Extension agent for more information. The CEMC reference number listed with each item is provided as an aid to ordering. These materials may also be purchased directly from the suppliers listed. All videos are VHS.

### **Farm Accident Rescue Series** (five videotapes)

Produced in 1987-1992 by the University of Nebraska or Lincoln (NE) Medical Education Foundation. The five videos are available for purchase from the producers at the addresses immediately following this list.

#### *Farm Machinery Accidents* (1987)—17 minutes (CEMC 17364)

An introduction to farm accident rescue; intended for emergency medical service (EMS) personnel and first responder rescue squads. Provides general procedures for conducting a farm accident rescue, and overview of a tractor rollover, PTO entanglement, hydraulic-equipment crushing injury, and machinery entanglement rescue.

#### *Auger Rescue* (1989)—22 minutes (CEMC 17361)

Shows detailed procedures for rescuing a person entangled in a grain auger.

#### *Corn Combine Rescue* (1992)—27 minutes (CEMC 17362)

Provides an overview of combine rescue. Discusses the development of the corn picker and corn combine and shows where accidents commonly occur. Shows a rescue squad performing a corn combine entanglement rescue.

#### *Crushing Injury Rescue* (1989)—28 minutes (CEMC 17363)

Provides detailed procedures for rescuing a person trapped under farm equipment, such as tractor rollover accidents, combine header accidents, and accidents with front-end loaders and other types of hydraulically supported equipment.

#### *Power Take-Off Shaft Rescue* (1989)—22 minutes (CEMC 17368)

Shows detailed procedures for rescuing a person entangled in a power take-off (PTO) shaft on agricultural equipment.

The above five *Farm Accident Rescue Series* tapes are available from the University of Nebraska; each tape is priced at \$15 plus \$5 shipping and handling. Contact:

Department of Biological  
Systems Engineering  
University of Nebraska  
L.W. Chase Hall  
Lincoln, NE 68583-0726  
Phone 402-472-1646  
(ask for Deb or Caroline)

An alternate source for the *Farm Machinery Accidents* tape, priced at \$39.95 is:

Lincoln Medical Education  
Foundation  
4600 Valley Rd.  
Lincoln, NE 68510  
Phone (402) 483-4581  
Fax (402) 483-4184

### **Agricultural Accidents and Rescue Series** (12 videotapes)

Produced in 1983 by Penn State University. Each video is accompanied by an instructor's guide and workbook. Penn State order numbers are provided for departments that wish to purchase the tapes from Penn State, at the address following the list.

#### *Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module I: An Introduction*—29 minutes (CEMC 17371) (Penn State 34235)

An introduction to the Agricultural Accidents and Rescue Series. Explains why agricultural rescue is a specialized area and stresses that each farm accident has its own unique set of characteristics which determine the rescue procedures that need to be followed.

#### *Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module II: Operating Tractors and Equipment*—21 minutes (CEMC 17372) (Penn State 23621)

Covers the basics of tractor and equipment operation, information which may be crucial in an agricultural accident rescue situation.

*Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module III: Tractors*—24 minutes (CEMC 17373) (Penn State 34238)

Discusses rescue procedures for a variety of accidents involving tractors.

*Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module IV: Power Take-Off (PTO)*—21 minutes (CEMC 17374) (Penn State 23614)

Discusses how victims become entangled in a PTO, resulting injuries, and procedures for rescue. A post-hole digger accident is used to demonstrate the rescue technique.

*Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module V: Hay Baling, Conventional Baler*—18 minutes (CEMC 17375) (Penn State 23615)

Covers procedures for rescuing victims caught in conventional hay balers.

*Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module VI: Hay Baling, Large Round Balers*—25 minutes (CEMC 17376) (Penn State 34236)

Covers procedures for rescuing victims caught in large round balers.

*Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module VII: Corn Pickers*—20 minutes (CEMC 17377) (Penn State 23616)

Identifies parts of corn pickers likely to be involved in a rescue, as well as discussing snapping rolls and how to remove the patient. Reviews procedures for treating the patient during and after removal from the equipment.

*Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module VIII: Grain Combines*—21 minutes (CEMC 17378) (Penn State 23617)

Describes how grain combines work and covers rescue procedures for grain combine accidents.

*Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module IX: Silage Wagons*—17 minutes (CEMC 17379) (Penn State 23618)

Describes parts of silage wagons (self-unloading forage wagons) and how entanglements may occur. Identifies types of injuries and ways to access the victim.

*Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module X: Manure Storage*—16 minutes (CEMC 17380) (Penn State 23619)

Identifies three basic types of manure storage systems and hazards associated with each. Identifies rescue procedures and demonstrates entrapment in a below-ground pit.

*Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module XI: Silos*—30 minutes (CEMC 17381) (Penn State 34237)

Identifies two basic types of silos and discusses a variety of rescue methods. Demonstrates rescue procedures focusing on rescuer protection, access and removal.

*Agricultural Accidents and Rescue, Module XII: Grain Storage*—17 minutes (CEMC 17382) (Penn State 23620)

Describes various types of grain storage facilities and how they are used. Covers procedures for rescuing a victim from a grain storage accident.

The set of 12 *Agricultural Accidents and Rescue* tapes may be purchased for \$580. Individual tapes are priced in the \$40–\$60 range. Add \$1.80 per tape for shipping and handling. Contact:

#### Media Sales

Continuing and Distance Education

Penn State University  
820 University Ave., Suite D  
University Park, PA 16802-1003  
Phone (800) 770-2111  
Fax (814) 865-3172

#### **FARMEDIC Slide Sets**

Produced in 1991–1996 by the FARMEDIC National Training Center in Alfred, NY. Purchase information is provided at the end of the list.

*Agricultural Trauma and Pre-Hospital Care* (1991)—15 minutes (CEMC 17383)

Provides an overview of accident types and statistics. Discusses the A B C D E primary assessment survey and CUPS patient status. Uses assessments on a fall, tractor rollover, forage chopper entanglement, and a PTO entanglement. Slide-tape set includes 80 slides, script, and cassette tape.

*Agricultural Trauma and Pre-Hospital Care, Session 8b* (CEMC 17982)

Slides of machinery, electrical, and anhydrous ammonia injuries. Sixty-six slides and narrative.

*Equipment, Injury, and Response, Parts I and II* (CEMC 17983)

A set of 131 slides that deals with trauma, tractor rollovers, PTO entanglement, augers, scene stabilization, and children. Includes narrative.

These slide sets are priced at \$50–\$95 per set plus shipping and handling. Contact:

FARMEDIC National Training Ctr.  
Alfred State College  
Alfred, NY 14802  
Phone (800) 437-6010

***Rural Rescue and Emergency  
Care Slide Set***

*Rural Rescue and Emergency Care*  
(CEMC 17984)

Set of 160 slides and narrative is a companion to the Rural Rescue and Emergency Care textbook (described in the *Print Resources* section of this Appendix).  
Purchase price \$65.

American Academy of Orthopaedic  
Surgeons  
Customer Service  
6300 North River Rd.  
Rosemont, IL 60018  
Phone (800) 626-6726  
Fax (800) 823-8025



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A3676 Farm Rescue Continuing Education: Methods and Resources

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