

COMMON PARTICIPANT ERRORS

Lesson	Examples of Common Errors
3	<p>Active Victim Front Rescue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not keeping straight arms throughout ■ Pushing the victim onto their back ■ Not having the victim lean forward on the tube to stay up
3	<p>Active Victim Rear Rescue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not communicating with the victim after making contact ■ Trying to put the active victim into a vertical position ■ Trying to put them completely on their back
3	<p>Passive Victim Front Rescue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Grasping the victim's arm in the incorrect place (topside instead of underside) ■ Unable to easily turn the victim face-up by pulling and twisting the arm ■ Not pushing the tube (with a straight arm) under the victim's back during the turn ■ Letting go of one arm before in position to tow ■ Victim's head not in an open airway position during the tow ■ Not reaching over the tube for the tow ■ Not hooking the towing arm tight during the tow
3	<p>Passive Victim Rear Rescue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Victim's head not in an open airway position during the tow ■ Not reaching over the tube for the tow, not hooking the towing arm tight during the tow
3	<p>Multiple Victim Rescue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not supporting the victim's head above water
4	<p>Passive Submerged Victim—Shallow Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Taking the rescue tube off completely ■ Victim's head not in an open airway position during the tow ■ Not reaching over the tube for the tow ■ Not hooking the towing arm tight during the tow
4	<p>Feet-First Surface Dive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Positions that promote buoyancy rather than support submerging if the person is not submerging ■ Hold the breath ■ Looking straight ahead or up toward the surface ■ Using legs in a way to move to the surface such kicking ■ Movements that fight submerging—legs spread not streamlined ■ Not using sweeping arm movements to assist submerging
4	<p>Head-First Surface Dive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Positions that promote buoyancy rather than support submerging if the person is not submerging ■ Holding the breath ■ Not looking down toward the target ■ Looking up toward the surface ■ Not using sweeping arm movements to assist submerging

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4	<p>Passive Submerged Victim—Deep Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Does not submerge to a position “standing” behind the victim (heel to toes) ■ Does not grasp arm around the victim’s chest ■ Does not feed the tube strap into their hand as they move toward the surface ■ Unable to get the tube under the victim’s back before breaking the surface ■ Victim’s head not in an open airway position during the tow ■ Not reaching over the tube for the tow ■ Not hooking the towing arm tight during the tow
4	<p>Extrication Using a Backboard at the Pool Edge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Does not submerge board deep enough ■ Does not angle board once submerged to assist loading the victim ■ Does not control the board and the victim ■ Loses contact with the victim ■ Does not keep the board low during removal ■ Drops the board after removal
5	<p>Performing a Primary Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Failing to size up the scene ■ Failing to determine responsiveness (infant: shout-tap-shout by tapping the foot) ■ Failing to follow standard precautions ■ Improperly opening the airway ■ Checking an inappropriate pulse site (infant: not checking the brachial pulse site) ■ Not looking at the chest while checking for breathing
5	<p>Using a Resuscitation Mask:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improperly opening the airway ■ Not obtaining a seal with the resuscitation mask, or not making the chest rise and fall ■ Not looking at the chest while checking for breathing
5	<p>Giving Ventilations—Adult and Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not tilting the head ■ Tilting the head too far back ■ Failing to reassess for breathing and pulse ■ Not looking at the chest when assessing for breathing ■ Not noticing if the ventilations are inadequate (don’t cause the chest to rise) ■ Providing ventilations at the incorrect ratio ■ Breathing too hard or too soft ■ Not obtaining a seal with the resuscitation mask or using an improperly sized mask for the victim ■ Not counting out loud

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5	<p>Giving Ventilations—Infant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not tilting the head ■ Tilting the head past a neutral position ■ Failing to recheck for breathing and a pulse ■ Checking an inappropriate pulse site ■ Giving ventilations that are too hard or at the wrong rate ■ Not properly sealing the resuscitation mask ■ Not looking at the chest when checking for breathing or not using a pediatric mask for the infant victim ■ Not counting out loud
5	<p>Giving Ventilations Using a Bag-Valve-Mask Resuscitator—Two Rescuers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintaining a seal with the resuscitation mask ■ Not squeezing the bag hard enough or squeezing the bag too hard
5	<p>Conscious Choking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Failing to obtain the victim's consent ■ Performing abdominal thrusts before back blows ■ Positioning the hands improperly ■ Not using the thumb side of the fist to give abdominal thrusts
6	<p>CPR—Adult, Child and Infant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compressions that are too shallow or too deep ■ Interrupting compressions for too long or too frequently ■ Incorrect hand position ■ Failure to allow full recoil after each compression or inappropriate rate (speed) of compressions ■ Incorrect rate of compressions and ventilations ■ Inadequate ventilations ■ Not counting out loud ■ Not keeping straight arms/locking elbows
6	<p>Two-Rescuer CPR—Adult and Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compressions that are too shallow or at an appropriate rate ■ Compressing and ventilating at the same time ■ Failing to call for a position change or using an incorrect cycle of compressions and ventilations
6	<p>Two-Rescuer CPR—Infant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compressions that are too shallow or at an inappropriate rate ■ Compressing and ventilating at the same time ■ Failing to use the encircling thumbs technique ■ Failing to call for a position change or using an incorrect cycle of compressions and ventilations

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6	<p>Using an AED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not wiping the victim's chest ■ Using pediatric AED pads on an adult or failing to resume CPR after delivery of a shock or incorrect CPR performance
6	<p>CPR with Airway Obstruction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Using abdominal thrusts instead of chest compressions ■ Failing to check the mouth for an object ■ Performing a blind finger sweep ■ Compressing too little or too much ■ Failing to give ventilations or using the wrong finger to clear the object from the mouth ■ Incorrect compression to ventilation ratio ■ Not counting out loud
8	<p>Over-Arm Head Splint—Face-Up at the Surface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not keeping the head above water ■ Not firmly splinting the head ■ Allowing the head to fall backwards ■ Allowing the victim to run into swimmers or objects
8	<p>Head Splint—Face-Down at or Near the Surface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not switching to an over-arm head splint when nearing the board
8	<p>Head Splint—Submerged Victim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not returning to the surface at an angle ■ Allowing the airway to become submerged after returning to the surface
8	<p>Spinal Backboarding—Deep Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Switching to the over-arm head splint too far away from the board and struggling ■ Assisting rescuer does not place the rescue tube under the rescuer's arms for support

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8	<p>Spinal Backboarding Procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rescuers lose contact with the victim ■ Does not angle the board deep enough for easy loading ■ Does not switch to or use the over-arm head splint as nearing the board ■ Failure to properly secure victim to the backboard ■ No quick check for breathing ■ Incorrect strap placement ■ Not placing the victim's arms on their body ■ Failure to communicate with the victim ■ No access to, or too far away from, the head blocks and head strap ■ Failure to maintain stabilization throughout ■ Does not keep the board low to the ground during removal ■ Drops the board after removal
8	<p>Spinal Backboarding Procedure—High Edges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Both rescuers not in the water ■ Unable to submerge the board under the victim for loading ■ Rescuers lose contact with the victim ■ Does not switch to or use the over-arm head splint as nearing the board ■ Failure to properly secure victim to the backboard ■ No quick check for breathing ■ Incorrect strap placement ■ Not placing the victim's arms on their body ■ Failure to communicate with the victim ■ No access to, or too far away from, the head blocks and head strap ■ Failure to maintain stabilization throughout ■ Does not keep the board low to the ground during removal ■ Drops the board after removal
8	<p>Spinal Backboarding and Extrication—Speed Slide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rescuers not lifting the victim at the same time during removal ■ Not calling for the slide to be turned off ■ Allowing the victims airway to become submerged
8	<p>Waterfront/Rescue Board Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Allowing the victim's airway to remain submerged when flipping the board ■ Running into the victim with the board ■ Having the board on the wrong side when starting to move the victim onto the board