



Emergency Management Issues Special Interest Group Annual Meeting

The Art of Injury Simulation

by

Alisa Haller

Pacific Northwest National Laboratories

Topics: Creating a wound, Injury Coloration and application, Lacerations, Impalements and Bullet Wounds.

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Before you Begin:

- Verify your volunteers are aware of the injury they will receive and the location of the injury
 - Verify they are not allergic to the ingredients
 - Make sure they are not queasy about blood
- Volunteers should wear washable clothes
 - No silks or dry clean clothes
- Pick the location of your laceration appropriately with the individual so they are comfortable with you working on them



Ingredients

- Skin
 - 2 boxes of Corn Starch
 - 1 regular container of Petroleum Jelly/Vaseline
 - Cocoa Powder (for skin coloring)
 - Add until desired color
 - Hand mix in mixing bowl until consistency of playdough and it is not sticky. Wrap in Saran Wrap.
- Blood
 - Corn Syrup
 - Red Food Coloring
 - Corn Starch (for thickening)
 - Mix desired amount in container



The Injury Color Wheel

- Red and Blue make a nice bruise color
- Red is good for swelling, blue is used for darkening, Yellow is for infection, skin coloring and lightening
- Apply Red around the area where the laceration is going to be and on top of the laceration
- Apply Blue and rub in with Red until a purplish color such as a bruise or injury look is achieved
- Use browns and skin tone colors to even it out



Skin Application

- Get a ball of skin together and knead it until warm and malleable
- Determine desired wound location
- Flatten skin to desired thickness and place on the location
 - Use thicker skin for Impalements
- Use Petroleum Jelly/Vaseline to smooth edges down to an evenness



LACERATIONS: Slicing open the wound

- Use a paper clip, pen, or other pointed object that is not sharp.
 - DO NOT USE KNIVES, BLADES, SCISSORS OR OTHER ITEMS THAT CAN CUT YOUR VOLUNTEER!
- Carve out the area of the skin to show your laceration
 - Zig Zags, straight lines, curves, depending on your scenario



Applying Blood

- With a Q-Tip apply blood inside the laceration
 - Thicker blood is best
- Be sure to get the blood on all the skin in the laceration
- Pour more blood into the laceration area so that it fills to the top
- With a Q Tip, gently apply charcoal to the inside of the laceration
 - Use the Q tip to mix it in the laceration with the blood
 - This will act as an adhesive to keep the blood in the wound and thicken it



Finishing Touches

- Use a thinner blood to pour down the laceration that creates a trail
- Use makeup to finish off any coloring
- Before your drill begins, apply thin blood for a fresh look



IMPALEMENTS: Small Objects

- After you have your skin on the correct location make adjustments to the color.
- Take your impalement object and carefully slide it into place.
 - Consider location for pass through wounds
 - The heavier portion of the object should be at the base
- Apply blood with a Q tip to the inside of the where the originates from.



IMPALEMENTS: Large Objects

- If you are using a large or heavy object, be sure to have a stable base on it.
- Put the object on your victims skin in the correct location.
- Put the 'fake skin' on top of the base of the object so that it is covered.
 - Extensive skin will be used for this.
 - Also consider spirit gum



Bullet Wounds

- Apply skin to the location desired
- Apply skin tone colors with some red
- Use a paper clip or other non sharp object to cut out a small hole in the wound.
- Take some black makeup such as eyeliner or mascara and color the inside of the hole.
- Add charcoal to the inside of the wound.
- Add thick blood to the inside of the wound up to the top of the wound.
- Use thin blood to make a small trail



Final Comments

- Injuries will last 2 hours before needing touchups
- Bandages over injuries can wreck them
- Injuries can be scooped off and thrown away, and makeup and blood can be washed away with soap and water



- Questions?
- Alisa Haller, Emergency Preparedness
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
(509) 372-6813
Alisa.Haller@pnnl.gov