

Knowledge and Attitude Objectives

- Define terrorism.
- Describe potential terrorist targets and risks.
- Explain the risks posed by explosives and incendiary devices.

Knowledge and Attitude Objectives

- Explain the risks posed by the following chemical agents:
 - Pulmonary agents
 - Metabolic agents
 - Insecticides
 - Nerve agents
 - Blister agents

Knowledge and Attitude Objectives

- Explain the risks posed by biological agents.
- Explain the risks posed by radiological agents.
- Describe the role of first responders in a terrorist event.

Terrorism Awareness

- It is possible that first responders will be called to assist after a terrorist event.
- First responders should be mentally and physically prepared for all large-scale events, regardless of cause.

What Is Terrorism?

- The systematic use of violence to intimidate a population or government in order to achieve a goal
- May be domestic or international
- Includes the use of explosives, chemicals, viruses, bacteria, and

radiation

Weapons of Mass Destruction

- Any agent designed to bring about mass death, casualties, and/or massive damage to property or infrastructure
- Explosive, chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons
- Preferred method to date has been explosive devices.

Potential Targets and Risks

- Bridges, tunnels, pipelines, and harbors
- National monuments
- Housing developments and automobile dealerships
- Computer networks and data systems
- Farms and agricultural installations
- Schools, government buildings, churches, and shopping centers

Agents and Devices

- Explosive devices
- Chemical agents
- Biological agents
- Radiological agents

Explosives and Incendiary Devices

- Used to produce a concussion that destroys property and inflicts injury and death
- Can be hand carried or transported by vehicle
- Watch for second explosive devices.
- Use the same safety skills you would use for other emergencies.

Explosives and Incendiary Devices

A pipe bomb is a simple explosive device.

Chemical Agents

- Industrial-process chemicals can be used to intentionally inflict harm.

- Categories:
 - Pulmonary (choking) agents
 - Metabolic agents
 - Insecticides
 - Nerve agents
 - Blister agents

Pulmonary Agents

- Cause immediate distress and injury
- Primary route of entry is through the airway into the lungs.
- Cause intense coughing, gasping, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing
- Chlorine and phosgene

Metabolic Agents

- Affect the body's ability to use oxygen at the cellular level
- Most common are cyanides
- Contact produces shortness of breath, flushed skin, rapid heartbeat, seizures, coma, cardiac arrest

Insecticides

- Salivation
- Sweating
- Lacrimation
- Urination
- Diarrhea
- Gastric upset
- Emesis

Insecticides

- Multiple people with SLUDGE-like symptoms may indicate insecticide poisoning.
- Do not make contact with patients until they have been properly decontaminated.

Nerve Agents

- Among the most deadly chemicals developed
- Can kill large numbers of people with small quantities
- Cause SLUDGE-like symptoms

Nerve Agents

- Common nerve agents
 - Sarin
 - Soman
 - Tabun
 - V agent (VX)
- MARK 1 or NAAK antidote kits can counteract effects.

Blister Agents

- Burn-like blisters on skin
- Respiratory burns if inhaled
- Symptoms:
 - Skin and eye irritation
 - Pain
 - Severe shortness of breath
 - Severe coughing

Safety Considerations and Chemical Agents

- Suspect a common agent if you encounter multiple people with similar symptoms.

- Recognize the problem and avoid contaminating yourself or anyone else.
- Stay upwind from source and call for assistance.

Biological Agents

- Naturally occurring substances that produce disease
- Bacteria (anthrax) or viruses (smallpox)
- Could be used to intentionally infect people
- Incubation period means delayed onset of symptoms.

Biological Agents

A child with smallpox lesions.

Safety Considerations and Biological Agents

- Be alert for unusual patterns of disease.
- Review current information about disease trends.
- Always practice vigilant BSI!
- Call for specially trained assistance and

wait in a safe location.

- Patients must be decontaminated before treatment.

Radiological Agents

- Radiation cannot be seen, felt, or detected without special instruments.
- Exposure to large amounts causes people to become violently ill.
- Stay away from blast site until specially trained teams check for radiation.

Response to Terrorist Events

- Develop an all-hazards approach to dealing with emergencies.
- Regardless of nature of incident, practice good scene safety and BSI.
- Know the limits of your training.

Incident Command

- Establish incident command as quickly as possible.
- Know your role within the system.

- Treat terrorist events as mass-casualty situations.