



Diving Diseases Research Centre

DIVING ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT FLOWCHART

- ◆ Locate diver's logbook and/or dive computer
- ◆ Carry out treatment as below
- ◆ Keep the diver as warm and sheltered as possible
- ◆ Secure diving equipment, DO NOT DISMANTLE

Has Diver breathed compressed air underwater in the last 48 hours?



DIVING ACCIDENT

YES



NO

Not a Diving Accident

Begin CPR if necessary
Administer First Aid+Oxygen
Evacuate to nearest hospital
Keep under observation

Mild Symptoms

Fatigue
Skin Rash
Itching

Worsening or Initial Serious Symptoms:

Unusual Weakness
Pains
Pins + Needles
Dizziness
Severe Cough
Shortness of Breath
Visual Disturbances
Balance problems
Paralysis
Unconsciousness

EMERGENCY Nos:

DDRC:

01752 209999

Institute of Naval Medicine:

07831 151523

HM Coastguard

Channel 16 or 999

Administer 100% Oxygen
Administer 1 litre fluid orally if poss.
Place in recovery position

YES

COMPLETE RELIEF WITHIN 30 mins?

NO

Keep diver under observation
Contact Diving Physician immediately

Call the emergency services
Provide CPR if necessary and monitor diver closely
Continue administering 100% Oxygen (no "air breaks")
Continue administering 1 litre of fluids orally if possible
Keep diver in recovery position
Arrange immediate evacuation to hyperbaric facility

Administration of 100% Oxygen helps reduce inert gas bubble size and increases oxygen concentration to areas in need for all diving casualties

