



# Rescue, Recovery and Re-warm - The Maritime 3 R's

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When we were kids, it was all about readin', ritin' and 'rithmatic. On the sea, especially in cold water environments, it is all about rescue, recovery and re-warming. I don't expect that there are many boaters out there on our bays, creeks and littoral areas of the ocean now. But some are out there. And the waters will still be cold once April 1 comes around and the moorings go back in. This column is about that.

## He Fell In And Can't Get Out- Rescue

We've written about the new NYS law that requires PFDs on all boaters in boats under 21' between 11/1 and May 1 of the following year (see SSP, "New York State - New Life-Jacket Law Goes Into Effect Nov 1, 2009", 11/4/09) and about hypothermia (see SSP, "Surviving Hypothermia", 2/14/07.) When I wrote about hypothermia, I suggested that you conduct a little experiment with the kids (or yourself!) to demonstrate the power of water to draw heat out of you - 25x faster than air of the same temperature. To prove it, try this experiment with the kids... get a glass of water to room temperature and drop an ice cube in it; at the same time, lay an ice cube on a napkin next to the glass of water. When the ice cube in the glass has melted away, there will still only be a small amount of dampness around the ice cube sitting on the napkin... But, upon further research conducted by cold-water specialists in Canada (where the water is cold all the time, when it isn't frozen), exertion - such as thrashing or swimming - can increase that heat-stealing mechanism up to 10x - that's 250x now!

So, if someone falls in, it is critical to get them out ASAP. See SSP, "Man Overboard!", 11/8/06, 10/29/08, and 11/19/08.

## When Rescue Becomes Recovery

By USCG standards, a rescue becomes a recovery when the victim has died from the circum-

stances. So, if someone just falls in, it is still a rescue, right? Well, hopefully, but there are circumstances when death can come almost unbelievably quickly. As pointed out here, (see SSP, "Going Down For The Third (and Last) Time", 7/15/09) cold water - sudden cold water - can be a killer long before hypothermia gets to you:

1. A splash of cold water in your face can cause you to involuntarily inhale water, which is a killer. Not swallowing it down your throat into your stomach but inhaling it into your lungs. This is the "gasp reflex."

2. In some people, the reaction doesn't get that far into their bodies. They hit the cold water and, as soon as it touches the back of their throat, it closes up. The spasm stops the water from getting into the body, which is the biological intent, but it also stops air from getting to the lungs. The person bobs back to the surface (their lungs are full of air) and they suffocate in the open water, unable to breathe due to a blocked air passageway. This is what is now called "dry drowning." There is no water in the lungs. Nor is there any oxygen. I've seen a BoatUS report that stated that 15-20% of all drowning are "dry drownings."

3. When the difference between your body temperature and the water temperature is greater than 30-degrees, the chance of a heart attack from the sudden immersion goes up dramatically.

4. Even something as simple as a racing heart from shock and fear can create hyperventilating on the part of the victim. Dizziness followed by unconsciousness results as the ratio of oxygen/carbon dioxide changes in the victim's blood system.

If you are the victim, remember this: an initial deep and sudden gasp followed by hyperventilation that can be as much as 600-1000% greater than normal breathing. You must keep your airway clear or run the risk of drowning. Cold Shock will

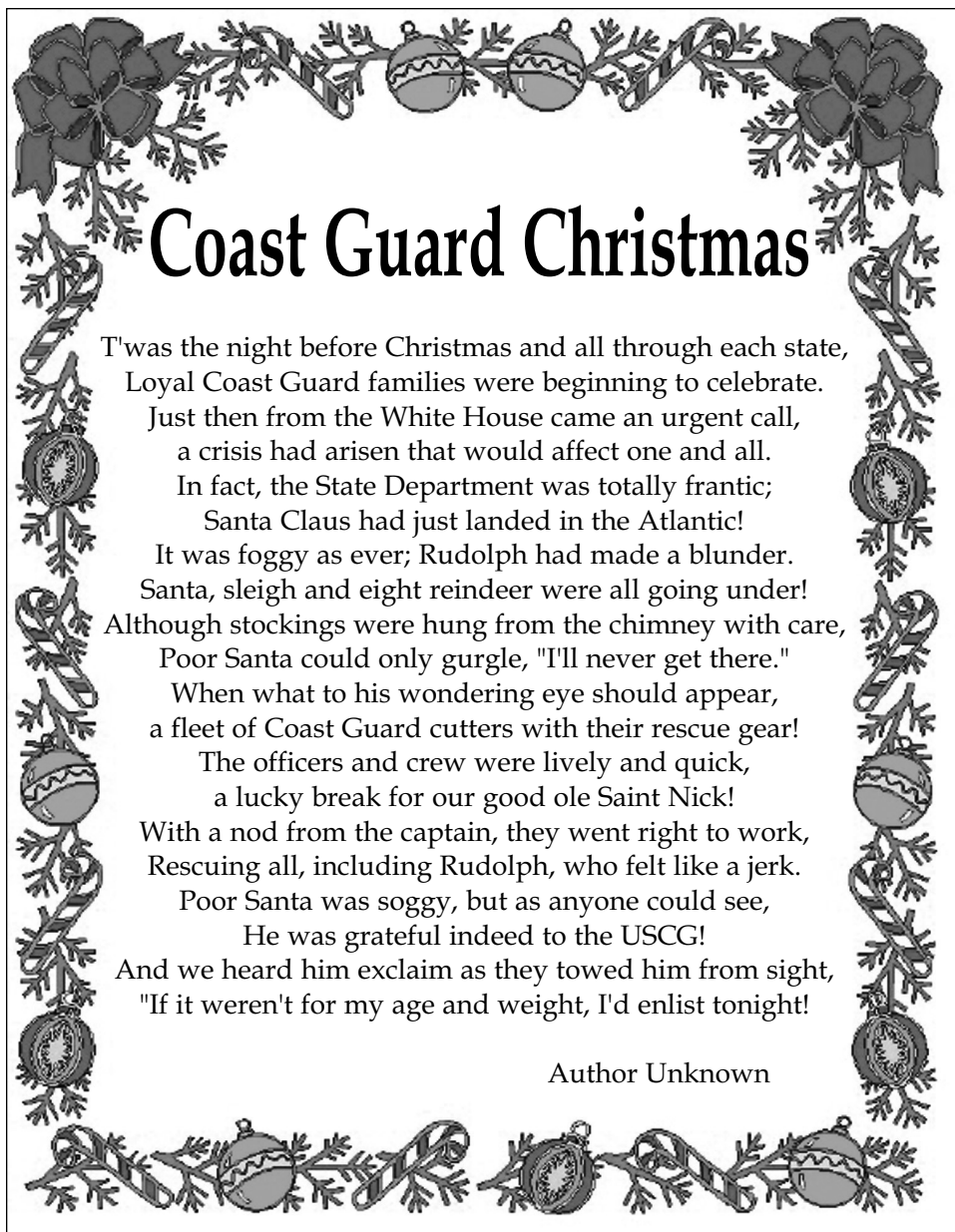
pass in about 1 minute. During that time concentrate on avoiding panic and getting control of your breathing. Wearing a lifejacket during this phase is critically important to keep you afloat and breathing.

## OK- We Have Them In the Boat - Now What? - Re-Warm!

Believe it or not, if you apply heat directly to the arms and legs of a hypothermic person you just pulled from the sea, you can kill them. It is called the "After Drop" - you force cold blood that has pooled in the arms and legs (constricted blood vessels) back toward the heart and brain and that lowers their body temperature. Apply heat (hot water bottle, towels that have been microwaved, heating pads, your warm, dry hands) to the head, neck, chest and groin. Of course, you need to get them into a warm or at least dry environment as part of the rescue... lie them on their back or side (not face down)... This person is dying so there is no time to be squeamish or bashful. Lie on top of them and wrap a blanket around you both... There are two schools of thought on getting them out of the wet clothes. Some believe that the little bit of water than you can warm with your body can aid in their recovery. My own experiences lead me to believe that, if the alternative is wet clothes or just a blanket around a naked body, go with the wet clothes and cover them up with blankets and your warm body... If they are conscious, give them warm - not hot - liquids. Add sugar for energy. No alcohol and avoid caffeine if possible...

Bring 'em back alive, captain.

BTW, if you are interested in being part of USCG Forces, email me at [JoinUSCGAux2009@aol.com](mailto:JoinUSCGAux2009@aol.com) or go direct to Lisa Etter, who is in charge of new members matters, at [FSO-PS@emcg.us](mailto:FSO-PS@emcg.us) and we will help you "get in this thing..."



## Coast Guard Christmas

T'was the night before Christmas and all through each state,  
Loyal Coast Guard families were beginning to celebrate.  
Just then from the White House came an urgent call,  
a crisis had arisen that would affect one and all.  
In fact, the State Department was totally frantic;  
Santa Claus had just landed in the Atlantic!  
It was foggy as ever; Rudolph had made a blunder.  
Santa, sleigh and eight reindeer were all going under!  
Although stockings were hung from the chimney with care,  
Poor Santa could only gurgle, "I'll never get there."  
When what to his wondering eye should appear,  
a fleet of Coast Guard cutters with their rescue gear!  
The officers and crew were lively and quick,  
a lucky break for our good ole Saint Nick!  
With a nod from the captain, they went right to work,  
Rescuing all, including Rudolph, who felt like a jerk.  
Poor Santa was soggy, but as anyone could see,  
He was grateful indeed to the USCG!  
And we heard him exclaim as they towed him from sight,  
"If it weren't for my age and weight, I'd enlist tonight!"

Author Unknown

Tides for Moriches Inlet starting with December 23, 2009							
Day	High/Low	Tide Time	Height Feet	Sunrise/Sunset	Moon Time	% Moon Visible	
Wed. 23	Low	4:38 AM	0.5	7:13 AM	Rise 10:58 AM	32	
23	High	11:07 AM	2.5	4:28 PM	Set 11:28 PM		
23	Low	5:06 PM	0.3				
23	High	11:44 PM	2.5				
Thur. 24	Low	5:38 AM	0.6	7:13 AM	Rise 11:20 AM	41	
24	High	11:52 AM	2.4	4:28 PM			
24	Low	5:55 PM	0.3				
Fri. 25	High	12:27 AM	2.5	7:14 AM	Set 12:30 AM	51	
25	Low	6:50 AM	0.6	4:29 PM	Rise 11:44 AM		
25	High	12:41 PM	2.4				
25	Low	6:52 PM	0.3				
Sat. 26	High	1:15 AM	2.7	7:14 AM	Set 1:34 AM	61	
26	Low	7:56 AM	0.5	4:30 PM	Rise 12:11 PM		
26	High	1:37 PM	2.3				
26	Low	7:51 PM	0.2				
Sun. 27	High	2:09 AM	2.8	7:14 AM	Set 2:42 AM	71	
27	Low	8:55 AM	0.3	4:30 PM	Rise 12:44 PM		
27	High	2:40 PM	2.4				
27	Low	8:46 PM	0.1				
Mon. 28	High	3:08 AM	3.0	7:14 AM	Set 3:52 AM	80	
28	Low	9:49 AM	0.1	4:31 PM	Rise 1:25 PM		
28	High	3:43 PM	2.4				
28	Low	9:40 PM	-0.1				
Tus. 29	High	4:06 AM	3.2	7:15 AM	Set 5:03 AM	88	
29	Low	10:42 AM	-0.1	4:32 PM	Rise 2:16 PM		
29	High	4:42 PM	2.6				
29	Low	10:34 PM	-0.2				
Wed. 30	High	5:01 AM	3.4	7:15 AM	Set 6:10 AM	94	
30	Low	11:35 AM	-0.3	4:33 PM	Rise 3:19 PM		
30	High	5:36 PM	2.7				
30	Low	11:29 PM	-0.3				
Thur. 31	High	5:53 AM	3.6	7:15 AM	Set 7:09 AM	98	
31	Low	12:27 PM	-0.4	4:33 PM	Rise 4:32 PM		
31	High	6:28 PM	2.9				
Fri. 1	Low	12:24 AM	-0.5	7:15 AM	Set 7:59 AM	99	
1	High	6:43 AM	3.7	4:34 PM	Rise 5:51 PM		
1	Low	1:16 PM	-0.6				
1	High	7:19 PM	3.0				
Sat. 2	Low	1:17 AM	-0.5	7:15 AM	Set 8:39 AM	98	
2	High	7:34 AM	3.7	4:35 PM	Rise 7:10 PM		
2	Low	2:05 PM	-0.7				
2	High	8:12 PM	3.1				