Bandages

- Basic Bandages are the only bandages that work.
- One field dressing will completely stop the bleeding from one wound per body part.
- Field dressings work the same on all types of wounds.

Tourniquet

- Can only be applied on limbs.
- Stops bleeding from wounds.
- Should be taken off as fast as possible and applied only to give medic time to bandage all the wounds.
- If not taken off for a while it will cause pain to the patient.

IVs

IV	Effect
Saline plasma and blood	All three restore the volume of liquid in the blood stream. as a result blood pressure is raised for all of them.

Use the appropriate amount depending on the situation (heavy loss of blood, blood pressure too low) (250, 500 or 1 000 mL)

Autoinjectors

Autoinjector	Effect
Morphine	lower the blood pressure and heart rate of the patient, also suppress pain
Epinephrine	raise the heart rate of the patient
Atropine	lower the heart rate of the patient

PAK

- Used to fully heal someone. (Removes any injury, restore vitals to a stable state and reset the medical history, clears all medication in the system.)
- PAKs can only be used by trained medical personnel

- PAKs Can only be used on stable patients.

Vitals

Blood pressure

NOTE:the `systolic` blood pressure is the number on the left, the `diastolic` blood pressure is the number on the right.

- Blood pressure is affected by the amount of blood lost as well as IVs and medication.
- Non existent: 0 - 20 `systolic`.
- Low: 20 - 100 `systolic`.
- Normal: 100 - 160 `systolic`.
- High: 160 and above `systolic`.

Heart rate

The heart rate (pulse) is affected by the amount of blood lost and medications.

- Low: 45 and below
- Normal: between 46 and 119
- High: 120 and above

Cardiac arrest

A patient will enter cardiac arrest when:

- The heart rate is below 20.
- The heart rate is above 200.
- The systolic blood pressure is above 260.
- The diastolic blood pressure is below 40 and the heart rate is above 190.
- The systolic blood pressure is above 145 and the heart rate is above 150.

Treating the patient

This is a step by step guide, follow the steps from 1 to 6 in order unless stated otherwise.

- Keeping the patient's vitals stable is your first priority.

Step 1: Is the patient responsive?

- Yes: Ask him if he has wounds / he is in pain and act accordingly.

- No: Go to step 2.

Step 2: Is the patient wounded?

- Yes: Treat the wounds.
- No: Skip this step.

Step 3: Does the patient have a pulse?

- Yes: Go to step 4.
- No: If you are alone provide CPR, if you have someone else get him to do CPR while you treat the patient's wounds. Skip to step 4 or 5 depending on the situation.

Step 4: Did the patient lose a lot of blood?

- Yes: Use IVs to restore the volume of liquid in the bloodstream of the patient.
- No: Skip this step.

Step 5: Is the patient in pain?

- Yes and stable pulse: Give him morphine.
- Yes and unstable heart rate: Stabilize the heart rate before administering morphine.
- No: You're done.

Step 6: is the patient awake now?

- Yes: You're done.
- No: Stabilize his pulse / make sure he isn't in pain or missing blood.

2.2.4 Additional informations

- As an infantryman you can use a tourniquet to stop a limb from bleeding, note that this is supposed to be a temporary solution and leaving the tourniquet more than 5 minutes will induce pain.
- Epinephrine should NEVER be used in case of cardiac arrest, it will only make the patient harder to treat afterwards or might outright kill him (remember epinephrine raises the blood pressure, a blood pressure too high is deadly).
- Pain is only suppressed and not removed by default.
- You don't have to take epinephrine after you take morphine, just wait until your pulse stabilizes by itself (Provided that you are in a stable condition).
- Giving too much morphine to a patient (more than one every 10 minutes) will put him in cardiac arrest because of a blood pressure / heart rate too low.

- If more that one morphine injection is needed to stop the pain, be sure to follow it up with a stick of epinephrine in order to prevent cardiac arrest.
- PAKs should be reserved for severely injured Patients and those who have lost the ability to run.

Mission Makers

Standard Loadouts

- Non Medical Personnel
    - 2 bandages
    - 1 CAT Tourniquet
    - 1 morphine
- Medical Personnel
    - 50 Bandages
    - 5 CAT Tourniquets
    - 20 Morphine
    - 15 Epinephrine
    - 5 500ml **Saline**
    - 5 250ml **Saline**
    - 10 PAKs