

SEATTLE TARP

SEATTLE TARP COMPANY

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STC ENVIRONMENTAL
SPECIALTY PRODUCTS

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First Receiver Training **Iso-Chamber**



Iso-Chamber Purposes

- ④ Safely transport biological, chemical or radiation event victims
- ④ Temporary emergency isolation
- ④ Protect surrounding environment
- ④ Protect healthcare workers



How the Iso-Chamber Works

- ❖ HEPA air filter system creates a negative air flow
 - ❖ Eliminates cross-contamination
 - ❖ Flow of air helps cool and relax the patient
- ❖ Ten, 4 inch wide, re-sealable access ports (red lids) allow the passage of oxygen and intravenous tubes from outside the chamber to the patient



Iso-Chamber Components

- ✓ Copy of instructions
- ✓ Iso-Chamber in carrying bad
- ✓ Iso-Chamber accessory bag

Other Supplies to Consider

- ✓ PPE
- ✓ Coverings for patient (disposable if available)

Iso-Chamber Instructions for Use



Follow all instructions. Do not use Iso-Chamber unless all steps are accomplished successfully.

- ✓ Unpack, unfold, and identify foot end of chamber



Remove chamber from bag



Unfold (do not zip)



Identify foot end by Velcro

☑ Inspect Iso-Chamber

Visually inspect chamber for any signs of visible damage such as tears or cracks



Visually inspect all ports and hand tighten

- ☑ Unload items from accessory bag and visually inspect for damage

Accessory bag

Blower

Batteries

Air-flow meter

6 filter canisters



O2 adapter



- ✓ Prepare 6 filter canisters by removing seals. Place seals in accessory bag and save for reuse

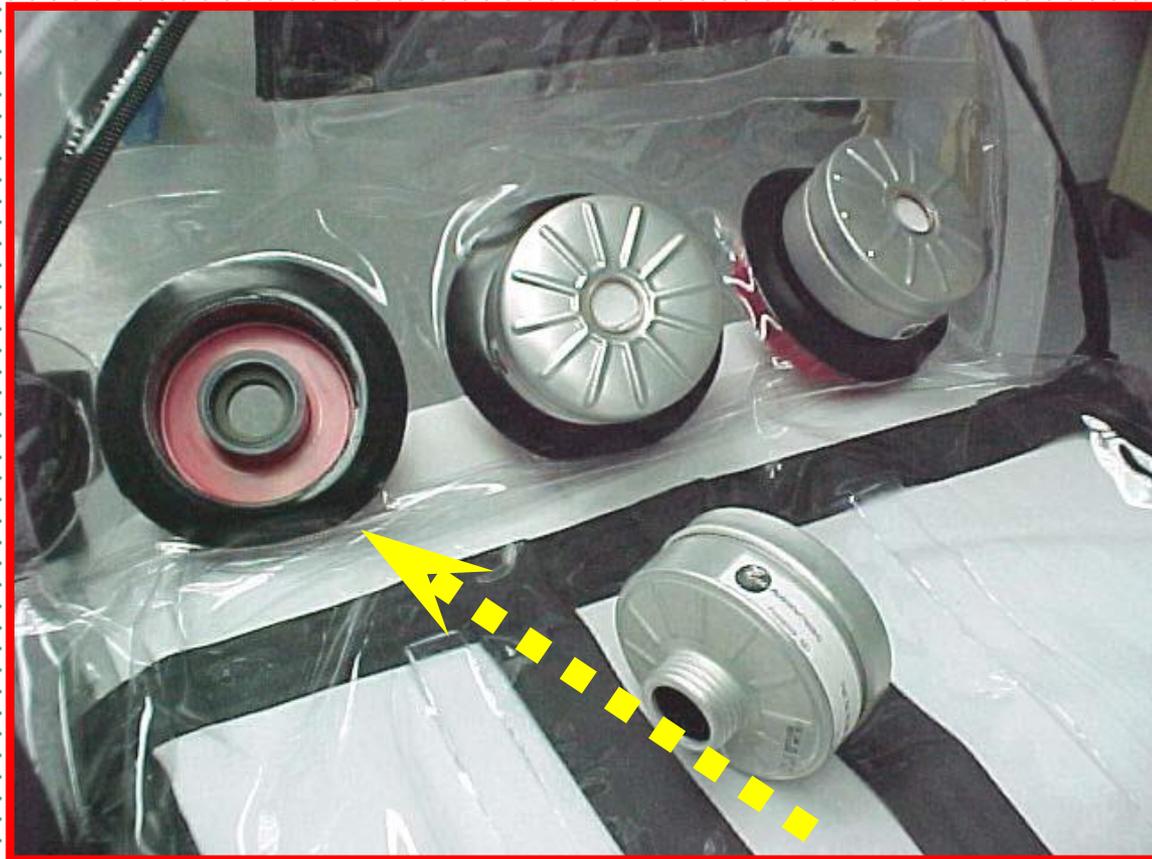


Remove front and back seals from 6 canisters

- ✓ Screw three filter canisters into outside of the three red head-end port caps and hand tighten snug (hold red port cap to keep from turning)



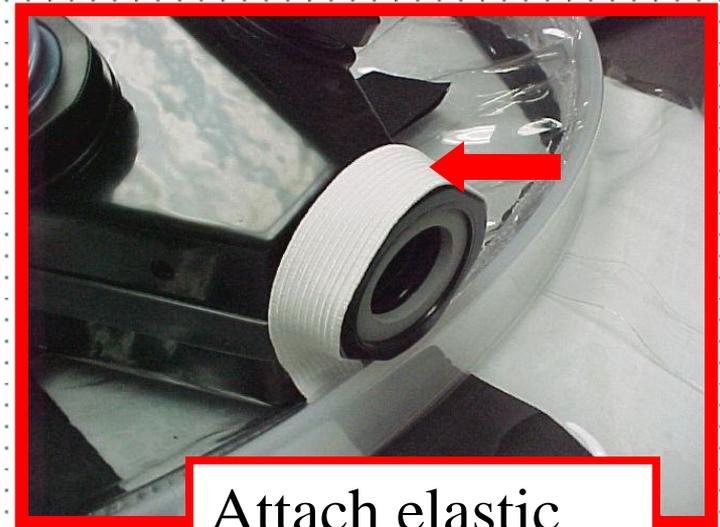
- ☑ Screw five filter canisters into inside of the five foot-end (Velcro end) red port caps and hand tighten snug (hold red port cap to keep from turning)



- ✓ Install blower on foot end of chamber (point exhaust port up)



Feed Velcro straps through slots on sides of blower



Attach elastic strap around top of blower



☑ Connect blower hose



Insert blower
hoses into filter

✓ Connect oxygen (if required)

1-Connect O2 cannula to chamber
O2 fitting from inside of chamber



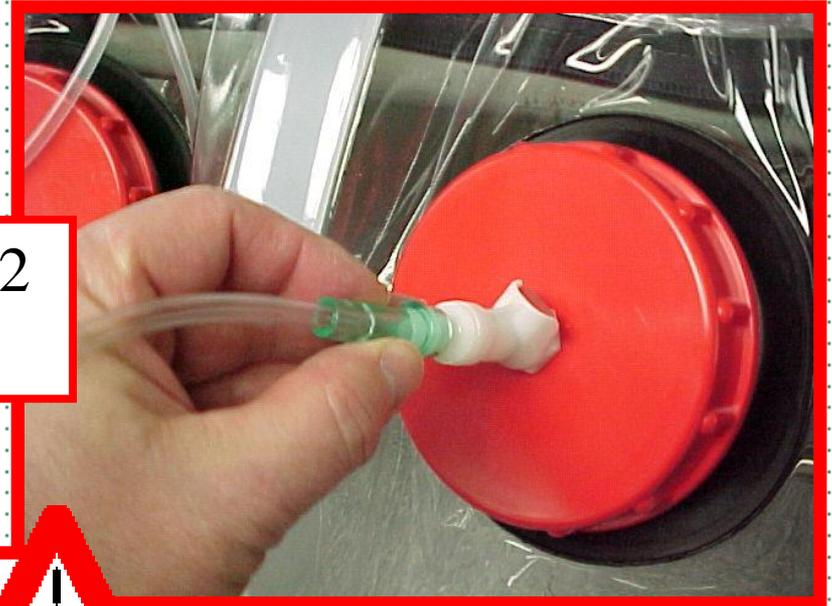
2-Squeeze and hold
O2 adapter retaining
ring



3-Push O2 adapter onto chamber O2 fitting from outside of chamber and then release retaining ring



4-Connect O2 supply line to O2 adapter



Connecting the O2 adapter to the O2 fitting opens an airway to outside air!



- ✓ Turn on blower and check blower operation



1-Turn on blower using switch on top



2-Insert airflow indicator tube into top of blower



3-While holding tube vertical, verify ball floats above PASS LINE (do not leave tube in blower) Test every 15 minutes.



Use black straps
to lift patient



Check airflow every 15 to 30
minutes (do not leave airflow
indicator tube in blower).
Float must stay above PASS
LINE.



An audible alarm will sound when the battery is low -
keep a stock of replacement batteries with the Iso-
Chamber while in use.

☑ Load patient in open Iso-Chamber



Use disposable covering products if available as reusable products may require decontamination or disposal



Insert ends of ribs into rib holders

Completely zip chamber closed



Feel for air flow

Iso-Chamber Recovery Procedures



If used for chemical or radiological application, Iso-Chamber will require decontamination by trained personnel.



Disinfection of entire Iso-Chamber and all accessories is required after every use. To disinfect, wipe down with hospital approved disinfectant.

☑ Repack accessories



Put seals on filter canisters and place canisters in bottom of bag on top of 1st sheet of cardboard



Put second sheet of cardboard on top of filter canisters and place other accessory items in bag



Repack chamber

1-Spread chamber out, fold top over bottom, and then ends over top



2-Fold both ends toward the middle



3-Fold in half



4-Pack in bag



Iso-Chamber Training Review Questions

1. State two purposes of the Iso-Chamber.
2. Where are the Iso-Chambers stored in your hospital?
3. What backup accessory should be kept with the Iso-Chamber while in use?
4. What should you check after the patient is placed in the chamber and the chamber is closed?
5. How frequently should you check air flow?
6. What might low air flow indicate?
7. What must be done to the Iso-Chamber after use on a chemically or radiologically contaminated patient?
8. What must be done to the Iso-Chamber after every use?