

Occupational Risks Statement

Prince Sultan College for Emergency Medical Services (PSCEMS)

1. Purpose

To ensure a safe, controlled, and professionally supervised environment for faculty, staff, students, and visitors engaged in emergency medical education, simulation training, and field-based clinical practice.

2. Scope

This statement applies to:

- Classrooms and laboratories
 - Simulation centers
 - Clinical training sites (hospitals, EMS stations)
 - Field exercises and community outreach activities
 - Administrative and support areas
 - Graduates who started their profession in the field
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3. Key Occupational Risks

A. Clinical & Prehospital Training Risks

- Exposure to infectious diseases
- Needle-stick and sharps injuries
- Contact with bodily fluids
- Patient handling injuries
- Stress and fatigue during field rotations

B. Simulation & Laboratory Risks

- Use of medical equipment (defibrillators, oxygen systems)
- Trip hazards from cables and training setups
- Chemical exposure from cleaning/disinfection agents
- Compressed gas cylinders

C. Physical & Ergonomic Risks

- Lifting and moving simulated or real patients
- Carrying EMS equipment
- Repetitive strain from CPR practice

D. Environmental & Facility Risks

- Fire hazards
- Electrical hazards
- Slips, trips, and falls
- Heat exposure during outdoor drills (Riyadh climate)

E. Psychological & Emotional Risks

- Exposure to traumatic scenarios
- High-pressure simulation environments
- Stress from emergency response training

F. Provision of emergency medical services poses inherent occupational risks for EMS Responders.

- Violence/assaults
- Verbal threats/aggression
- Motor vehicle crashes
- Infectious disease
- Lifting injuries
- Sprains and strains
- Psychological trauma
- Hazardous chemical exposure
- Hyper/hypothermia

4. Risk Management Approach

PSCEMS follows KSU's Risk Management and OSH framework:

1. Hazard Identification

Routine inspections, incident reports, and simulation risk reviews.

2. Risk Assessment

Likelihood × severity scoring for all training activities.

3. Control Measures

- Engineering controls (safe equipment, ventilation)
- Administrative controls (training, supervision, SOPs)
- PPE (gloves, masks, eye protection, EMS gear)

4. Monitoring & Review

Continuous improvement through audits, drills, and committee oversight.

5. Safety Responsibilities

College Administration

- Ensure compliance with KSU safety policies
- Provide resources for training and PPE

Faculty & Instructors

- Supervise all training activities
- Enforce safety protocols
- Report hazards immediately

Students

- Follow safety instructions
 - Use PPE correctly
 - Report unsafe conditions
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6. Summary Statement

Prince Sultan College for Emergency Medical Services at King Saud University is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy educational and clinical training environment. Occupational risks—including infectious exposure, physical strain, simulation hazards, and psychological stress—are systematically identified, assessed, and controlled through structured safety procedures and continuous oversight. All faculty, staff, and students are

required to follow safety protocols, use appropriate protective equipment, and report hazards promptly to ensure a safe learning environment.