Drowning Prevention in Lifeguarded Pools

A New, Scientific Solution is Available

According to a 2011 report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), lifeguards failed to prevent more than one hundred drownings from 2000 to 2008.

Focusing only on fatalities underestimates the public health burden of submersion injuries. Among children under 15 years of age, it is estimated that for every death there are two nonfatal submersion victims treated and released from emergency departments and two more that require hospitalization.

When drownings occur with lifeguards on duty, lifeguards are often accused of being negligent and blamed for the tragedy. But, based on scientific studies conducted over the past five years, lifeguards are often positioned where drowning victims cannot be identified when just below the surface or on the pool bottom.

3 Leading Causes of Lifeguard Failures:

Surveillance zones that are too large

Visibility obstructions

Lifeguard training that fails to teach guards the BEST way to search for patrons in need of help.

Simple Solutions Now Exist to Optimize these Critical Lifeguarding Factors at Your Facility.

See the reverse for more information.

CURRENT TESTING DEVICES ARE FLAWED

The current standard for determining lifeguard placement, and for initial and ongoing training of lifeguards, involves the use of lifelike manikins and silhouettes. However, patrons frequently move away from the lifeguard surveillance zone being tested, which invalidates test results.

The orange circle marks a submerged manikin and the typical response.

A BETTER OPTION NOW EXISTS

An anthropometrically accurate device was developed to represent a toddler in the fetal position (length, width, and height) without looking like a submerged child. To ensure safety, the device was constructed with vertical components that compress easily when stepped upon, and float upright when pressure is not applied.

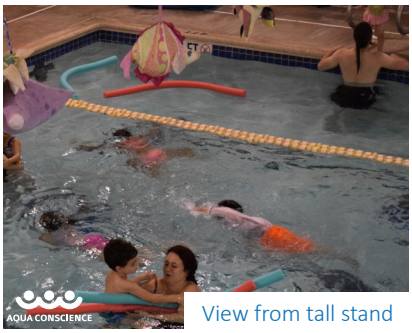
Patron activity is unaffected, allowing for valid test results.

LIFEGUARD PLACEMENT OPTIMIZATION

An adjustment in the placement and height of lifeguard chairs can make a significant difference on safety, as evident in these photos. Our products can be used to optimize lifeguard placement to reduce the affects of line of site obstructions, glare, and turbulence.

Before scientific testing is performed, most pool managers believe lifeguards have clear vision.

View from short stand



View from tall stand

Build your Aquatic Safety Program on a Foundation of Science.

By incorporating scientific testing for the positioning of lifeguards, in combination with previously established lifeguard training protocol, the aquatics industry can further reduce the risk of drowning.

more information at www.aqua-conscience.com