



Ward Profile

Additional Documents

January 01 – December 31, 2025

ISC: UNRESTRICTED

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CFD Operating and Capital Budget



ISC: Unrestricted

OPERATING AND CAPITAL

The majority of CFD's budget is a relatively fixed cost. Salaries and wages account for 95 per cent of the total operating budget. Next are costs of apparatus and equipment, including operation and maintenance. The remainder of the budget covers programs and services, one-time costs, and non-fixed cost spending. In 2025, our adjusted Council-approved operating budget was \$323.5 million. As part of the One Calgary 2023–2026 budget cycle, CFD received a \$20.9 million increase to fund 129 full-time positions. These roles consist entirely of front-line firefighters, allowing the upstaffing of five existing aerial units from two to four firefighters each and supporting the hiring needed for two future growth fire stations. Our capital budget provides for the maintenance of our physical assets; life-cycling of our facilities and equipment; needed apparatus, technology, and new station construction. In 2025, our Council-approved capital budget allocation was \$54 million. Additionally, as part of the 2026 Mid-Cycle Adjustments, CFD received \$6.5 million in operating budget to support 33 new FTEs, including frontline firefighters to staff a new fire engine, training officers, a coordinator, and six mechanics, along with \$2.2 million in capital funding for the purchase of the new fire engine.

| Budget Comparison, Operating and Capital | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating budget | \$249.4M | \$282.2M | \$323.5M |
| Capital budget | \$63.7M | \$21.6M | \$54.0M |
| Capital expenditures | \$21.5M | \$16.3M | \$53.7M |

| Capital expenditures 2025 | Approved | Actual Spend |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| New Stations | \$19.6M | \$11.9M |
| Station Renovations | \$0.9M | \$0.4M |
| Business Technology | \$5.9M | \$7.6M ¹ |
| Fleet & Equipment | \$27.6M | \$33.8M ¹ |
| Total | \$54.0M | \$53.7M |

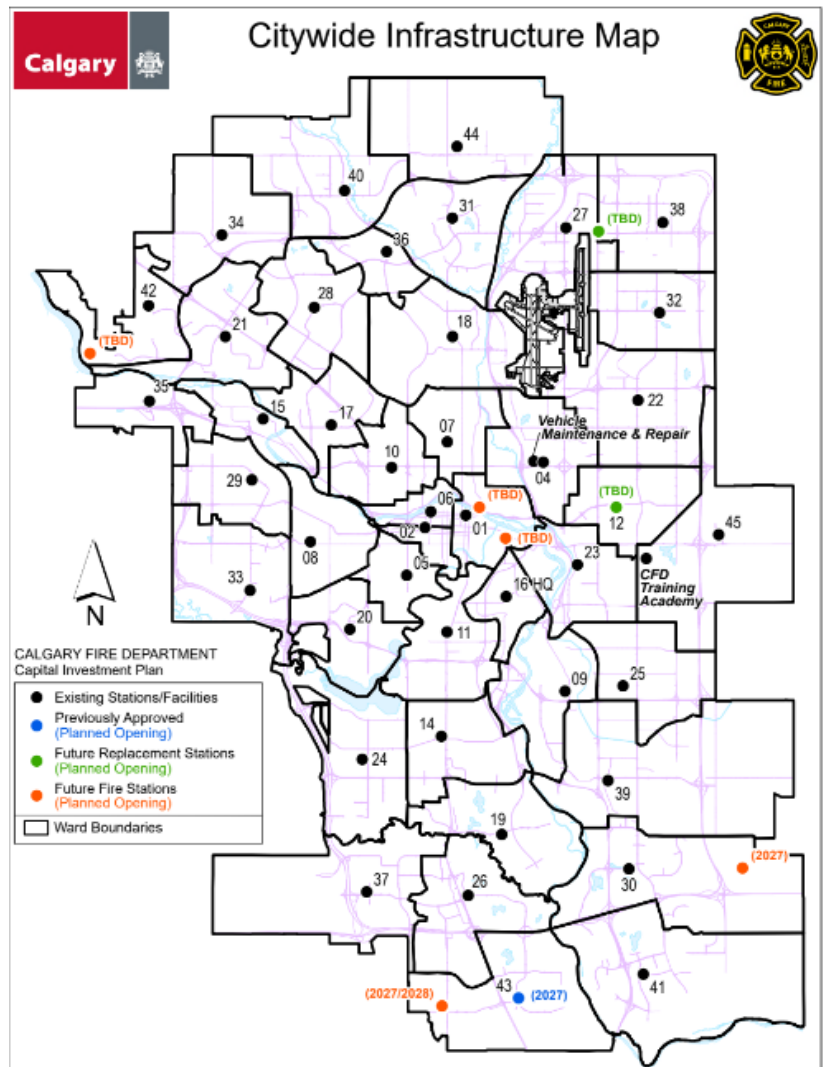
¹ The fact that the actual expenditures for Business Technology and Fleet & Equipment are higher than approved expenditures is not an issue, as these expenditures can be advanced from future years.



CFD FACILITIES / CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN (2025 - 2026)

| Fire station development timelines as of Dec. 2025 | Station number | New growth/ replacement station | Anticipated delivery |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Walden – 969 Walden Dr. SE | 43 | Replacement | 2027 |
| Hotchkiss (Shepard) Temp. | 47 | New growth | 2027 |
| Yorkville (W. Macleod) Temp. | 46 | New growth | 2028 |
| Forest Heights | 12 | Replacement | 2030 |
| Rockland Park (Haskayne) Temp. | 48 | New growth | TBD |
| Bridgeland – 15 4th St. NE | 1 | Replacement | TBD |
| Inglewood – 1216 11th Ave. SE | 3 | Replacement | TBD |
| Stonegate | 27 | Replacement | TBD |

The map shows locations of existing, replacement and planned new fire stations that are needed to meet target response times. City Council approved the stations as part of the Growth Management Plan for Calgary, which can adjust over time based on population growth and available budget.





For information



Accreditation: Ensuring Public Safety Excellence

The Commission on Fire Accreditation International

The Center for Public Safety Excellence Accreditation Program, administered by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI), provides a well-defined, internationally recognized benchmark system, including criteria to assess performance and efficiency, and measure the quality of fire and emergency services.

In 2024, CFAI conducted a comprehensive review and appraisal of the Calgary Fire Department (CFD), including substantial data review and performance assessment through numerous member interviews. As a result, the CFD was awarded accredited agency status for the sixth time on August 5, 2024.

The CFD is now working on the second of four Annual Compliance Reports to CFAI, which details progress towards the recommendations received from CFAI, as well as a thorough and data-informed assessment of our programs and response performance. This reporting not only ensures that CFD continues to be aligned with CFAI standards and practice, but helps to ensure an ongoing and embedded culture of continuous improvement throughout the CFD.

Additionally, in April 2026, the CFD will represent Canadian fire departments at the meeting of CFAI Consortia, providing a coordinated Canadian voice within a predominantly U.S.-based accreditation system. In this role, the CFD will advocate for Canadian operational, legislative and governance contexts, while contributing to interagency collaboration and the advancement of accreditation standards and best practices.

Accreditation demonstrates the Calgary Fire Department's ongoing commitment to continuous improvement, and helps to identify and develop industry best practices, assess fire risk and fire safety needs, and provide the highest level of quality service to our community.

In 1999 the CFD became the first Canadian fire service to receive accredited agency status with CFAI and today is one of eight Canadian fire services to have received this prestigious designation and the only agency that has maintained its accredited status consistently. Of more than 30,000 fire agencies in North America, 334 have achieved this status so far. Currently, ten unaccredited Canadian fire departments are actively pursuing accredited status.





Growth, Performance, and Planning

Service Level and Response Time Targets vs. Alberta Building Code



Response Time Standards and Guidelines History

| Service Level and Response Time Targets (SLRTT) First-in Unit and Effective Response Force History |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- In January 2008, City Council adopted a series of objectives and performance measures related to response preparedness (distribution of resources), and response performance (application of resources) of Fire Department fixed and mobile resources as part of the Service Level and Response Time Targets (SLRTT) plan. This standard of cover was most recently reaffirmed by Council in 2022, through EC2022-0365.- The Calgary Fire Department's (CFD) long-term response performance targets are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">o to provide first-in emergency response within 6 minutes and 30 seconds (90th percentile performance) at critical medical incidents and within 7 minutes (90th percentile performance) at all other incident types (including fire and fire-related incidents), ando to assemble an effective response force with a minimum of two engines, one aerial unit, and 12 firefighters at high-risk fire suppression incidents within 11 minutes (90th percentile performance). CFD's SLRTT are also based on the rapid speed of fire growth and the consequences of emergency medical situations over a short timeframe.- Both fires and emergency medical incidents can experience better outcomes as a result of faster response times, as evidenced by extensive research into the stages of fire development and patient outcomes for emergency medical calls. |

Balancing Growth and Public Safety: Enabling Development While Adhering to Fire Response Standards

Response Standards in New Community Growth: National Building code vs. SLRTT

A difference in response time recommendations between the National Building Code (Alberta Edition) 2023 and The City's SLRTT for fire response exists. The reason for this is due to their distinct purposes and scopes.

The National Building Code (Alberta Edition) 2023 recommends a 10-minute response time to ensure that buildings are constructed with adequate fire resistance if the fire department cannot arrive within this timeframe. This recommendation is focused on the construction requirements to prevent the spread of fire to adjacent structures and to ensure the safety of the building's occupants. The 10-minute threshold is used to determine the level of fire resistance needed in building materials and design.

The City's Calgary Fire Department SLRTT for fire and emergency response sets a seven-minute response standard to ensure a rapid response to fire emergencies, aiming to minimize damage and enhance public safety. This standard is more about the operational efficiency of the fire department and ensuring that emergency services can respond quickly to incidents within the City. The seven-minute standard is designed to improve the chances of saving lives and property by reducing the time for the first responders to arrive.



Growth, Performance, and Planning

Service Level and Response Time Targets vs. Alberta Building Code



The Fire Service Provision in Growth Strategy Report, PUD2018-0173, "Direct Administration that new greenfield development business cases submitted to Council under the New community Growth Strategy (PFC2018-0200) for approval include a practical strategy to incrementally achieve the long term citywide fire/emergency response policy," this ensures that a plan is in place to achieve a seven-minute response whilst allowing for new community growth to progress up to the 10-minute threshold. The response time threshold to initiate the need for additional response coverage by providing fire and emergency service infrastructure is eight minutes and 30 seconds.

The National Building Code (Alberta Edition) 2023 10-minute recommendation concerns building design and fire resistance, while the Calgary Fire Department's seven-minute standard focuses on the department's operational response time. Both standards aim to enhance fire safety but address different aspects of it.

How does Calgary plan for fire and emergency services in new community growth?

Calgary has a comprehensive approach to planning fire and emergency services in new community growth areas. All new community developments require approval through a Growth Application process. The Calgary Fire Department reviews new community growth applications, identifying areas where growth exceeds the standards. The review ensures that growth happens in the right place at the right time, aligning with the City's overall development strategy.

The City works closely with developers to ensure that the preliminary planning and designing of infrastructure for future growth is clear and consistent and applies a managed risk approach to fire service provision in new communities. Until the long-term target for the fire response coverage is funded, a maximum fire response time of 8 minutes 30 seconds, 90 per cent of the time, is recommended. Growth beyond a threshold of 8 minutes 30 seconds, 90% of the time, triggers the need for additional infrastructure. With a plan and investment for new fire and emergency service provision, new community growth will occur to a maximum fire response time of 10 minutes, 90 per cent of the time. This approach balances service delivery, citizen safety, and the City's financial capacity while enabling private investment.

By integrating these elements, Calgary aims to support sustainable growth while maintaining high standards for fire and emergency services, ensuring that new communities are safe, resilient, and well-prepared for emergencies.

What is the importance of an effective response force and assembling the minimum resources to suppress serious and escalating fires?

An effective response force and the timely assembly of the minimum necessary resources are vital for saving lives, protecting property, ensuring firefighter safety, and maintaining community resilience. These factors work together to create a robust and efficient fire response system.

- The primary goal of fire response is to save lives. An effective response force ensures that enough personnel are available to simultaneously perform critical tasks such as search and rescue, ventilation, and fire suppression. This coordinated effort increases the chances of rescuing trapped occupants and reducing injuries or fatalities.
- Fires can grow exponentially within minutes, reaching temperatures over 1,000°F and potentially causing flashovers, where everything in the room ignites simultaneously.



Growth, Performance, and Planning

Service Level and Response Time Targets vs. Alberta Building Code



A quick and effective response is crucial to prevent the fire from spreading and causing more damage.

- According to the Fire Safety Research Institute, rooms with modern synthetic furnishings flashover over within 4 minutes and 50 seconds. When a fire burns in a house, it consumes oxygen and generates toxic combustion products (smoke). Oxygen levels decrease as the toxic smoke spreads through the house. Smoke may incapacitate a building occupant near or remote from the fire room before a flashover occurs.
- By quickly assembling the minimum number of resources, firefighters can contain and extinguish fires before they cause extensive property damage. This saves buildings and belongings and reduces the economic impact on the community.
- Having the correct number of resources allows for efficient and safe operations. Overloading or under-resourcing can lead to chaos, increased risk to firefighters, and ineffective fire suppression.
- Effective fire response contributes to a community's overall resilience. By minimizing the impact of fires, communities can recover more quickly and maintain their economic and social stability.



For information



Incidents by Primary Responding Station

The Calgary Fire Department strategically locates its fire stations to provide timely response and an adequate complement of appropriate resources to mitigate risks found in the community. Incidents responded to by primary responding station are used to analyze the frequency and probability of service demands at the fire station level.

| Station # | Station Name | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | % Change 2021-25 |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------------------|
| 1 | Downtown East | 6,946 | 8,852 | 12,047 | 9,047 | 9,521 | 37% |
| 2 | Beltline | 4,125 | 4,731 | 6,281 | 6,486 | 6,968 | 69% |
| 4 | Vista Heights | 2,325 | 2,709 | 3,096 | 2,775 | 2,433 | 5% |
| 5 | South Calgary | 1,710 | 1,710 | 1,736 | 1,583 | 1,641 | -4% |
| 6 | Eau Claire | 2,206 | 2,490 | 2,833 | 1,704 | 1,812 | -18% |
| 7 | Mount Pleasant | 1,697 | 1,862 | 1,853 | 1,800 | 1,716 | 1% |
| 8 | Rosscarrock | 2,108 | 2,285 | 2,593 | 2,436 | 2,613 | 24% |
| 9 | Ogden | 1,116 | 1,183 | 1,224 | 1,276 | 1,283 | 15% |
| 10 | Briar Hill | 2,125 | 2,394 | 2,498 | 2,264 | 2,393 | 13% |
| 11 | Windsor Park | 2,592 | 2,863 | 3,334 | 2,778 | 3,350 | 29% |
| 12 | Forest Heights | 4,762 | 5,203 | 5,267 | 4,705 | 5,027 | 6% |
| 14 | Haysboro | 2,123 | 2,737 | 3,318 | 3,074 | 2,847 | 34% |
| 15 | Bowness | 1,292 | 1,352 | 1,399 | 1,465 | 1,473 | 14% |
| 16 | Highfield/Headquarters | 610 | 649 | 683 | 653 | 661 | 8% |
| 17 | Varsity | 1,591 | 1,938 | 2,111 | 1,936 | 1,973 | 24% |
| 18 | Huntington Hills | 1,817 | 2,027 | 2,169 | 2,351 | 2,366 | 30% |
| 19 | Parkland | 1,198 | 1,266 | 1,359 | 1,386 | 1,501 | 25% |
| 20 | Lincoln Park | 1,057 | 1,212 | 1,370 | 1,387 | 1,524 | 44% |
| 21 | Silver Springs | 1,484 | 1,670 | 1,899 | 1,794 | 1,916 | 29% |
| 22 | Temple | 4,245 | 4,964 | 5,477 | 5,120 | 4,997 | 18% |
| 23 | Southview | 2,895 | 2,991 | 3,209 | 3,016 | 3,171 | 10% |
| 24 | Cedarbrae | 1,521 | 1,457 | 1,480 | 1,526 | 1,768 | 16% |
| 25 | Foothills Industrial | 620 | 820 | 832 | 825 | 839 | 35% |
| 26 | Midnapore | 1,755 | 1,898 | 2,147 | 2,188 | 2,267 | 29% |
| 27 | Stonegate | 548 | 812 | 1,034 | 1,118 | 1,171 | 114% |
| 28 | Edgemont | 1,163 | 1,308 | 1,369 | 1,321 | 1,430 | 23% |
| 29 | Coach Hill | 757 | 869 | 927 | 1,006 | 1,036 | 37% |
| 30 | McKenzie Towne | 1,737 | 1,965 | 1,985 | 2,152 | 2,301 | 32% |
| 31 | Country Hills | 1,531 | 1,761 | 1,775 | 1,883 | 1,906 | 24% |
| 32 | Saddleridge | 1,861 | 2,291 | 2,376 | 2,546 | 2,680 | 44% |
| 33 | Signal Hill | 955 | 1,017 | 1,167 | 1,203 | 1,269 | 33% |
| 34 | Royal Vista | 764 | 863 | 947 | 1,063 | 1,082 | 42% |
| 35 | Valley Ridge | 290 | 305 | 322 | 379 | 389 | 34% |
| 36 | Hidden Valley | 800 | 908 | 949 | 987 | 1,028 | 29% |
| 37 | Evergreen | 993 | 1,083 | 1,205 | 1,266 | 1,363 | 37% |
| 38 | Skyview Ranch | 915 | 1,204 | 1,298 | 1,565 | 1,834 | 100% |
| 39 | Douglas Glen | 746 | 862 | 929 | 994 | 1,030 | 38% |
| 40 | Symons Valley | 1,245 | 1,413 | 1,590 | 1,773 | 1,884 | 51% |
| 41 | Seton | 1,053 | 1,331 | 1,545 | 1,781 | 1,860 | 77% |
| 42 | Tuscany | 472 | 531 | 589 | 623 | 697 | 48% |
| 43 | Walden | 761 | 947 | 1,102 | 1,271 | 1,465 | 93% |
| 44 | Livingston (Opened Jul. 2021) | 141 | 363 | 516 | 695 | 787 | - |
| 45 | Belvedere (Opened Apr. 2023) | - | - | 1,071 | 809 | 884 | - |



CMI Statistics 2021-2025

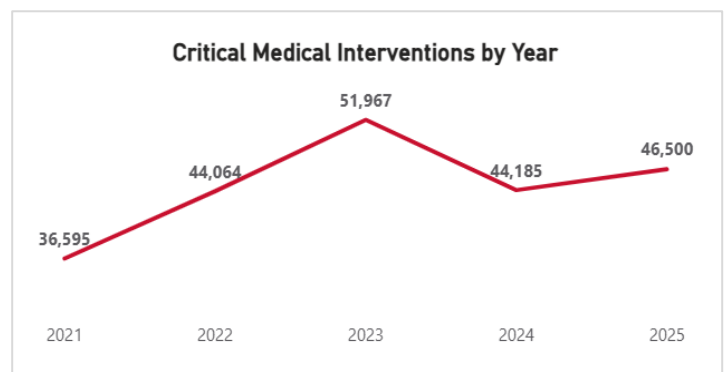
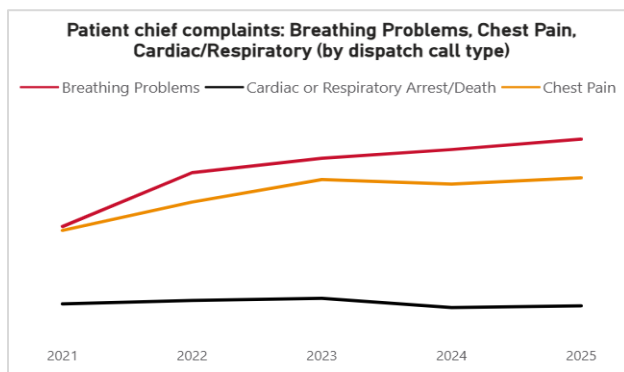


Critical Medical Interventions (CMI) Demand and Types of Medical Services

February 2026

In 2025, firefighters were dispatched to 46,500 calls requiring critical medical interventions. Deployment of Calgary Fire Department (CFD) resources to life-threatening, time-dependent emergency medical calls (Delta and Echo), motor vehicle collisions, and multi-casualty incidents is through Calgary 9-1-1 by way of a Medical Priority Dispatch System using CFD protocols. These protocols ensure appropriate resources are identified and sent in a timely fashion to render medical treatment and increase the chance of patient survival.

Notable medical trends: The number of Breathing Problems dispatched calls has increased by 75 per cent since 2021. We have also seen an increase of 47 per cent in Chest Pain dispatches as well as a 98 per cent increase in Falls dispatches since 2021.



Top 15 Critical Medical Intervention Dispatches over the Last 5 Years

| Critical Medical Intervention Dispatch | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | % Change 2021-25 |
|----------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| Breathing Problems | 5,035 | 7,369 | 7,990 | 8,369 | 8,818 | 75% |
| Chest Pain | 4,868 | 6,098 | 7,072 | 6,877 | 7,141 | 47% |
| Unconscious/Fainting | 5,936 | 6,348 | 7,791 | 6,015 | 5,953 | 0% |
| Falls | 1,656 | 2,465 | 2,601 | 2,680 | 3,280 | 98% |
| Overdose/Poisoning (Ingestion) | 3,746 | 4,768 | 6,936 | 2,721 | 3,204 | -14% |
| Unknown Problem (Person Down) | 2,645 | 2,264 | 3,988 | 2,847 | 2,423 | -8% |
| Sick Person | 876 | 1,690 | 2,320 | 2,157 | 2,410 | 175% |
| Hemorrhage/Lacerations | 1,491 | 2,036 | 2,132 | 2,079 | 2,252 | 51% |
| Stroke* | 60 | 88 | 46 | 705 | 1,635 | 2625% |
| Cardiac or Respiratory Arrest/Death | 1,691 | 1,838 | 1,929 | 1,527 | 1,602 | -5% |
| Convulsions/Seizures | 1,209 | 1,423 | 1,520 | 1,432 | 1,467 | 21% |
| Heart Problems/A.I.C. | 690 | 894 | 1,049 | 1,030 | 1,108 | 61% |
| Assault/Sexual Assault/Stun Gun | 368 | 512 | 770 | 685 | 758 | 106% |
| Traumatic Injuries | 383 | 653 | 683 | 677 | 689 | 80% |
| Abdominal Pain/Problems | 244 | 395 | 558 | 569 | 602 | 147% |

*In 2024, there was a notable increase in call volume for stroke-related incidents compared to previous years. This rise can be attributed to changes in the AHS EMS dispatch software, which now includes a new stroke screening tool to evaluate calls. It is estimated that only 10% to 11% of the total incidents in 2024 were actual stroke-related calls.



CMI Statistics 2021-2025



Response prior to AHS-EMS arrival

When responding to critical medical interventions, firefighters often arrive before Alberta Health Services-Emergency Medical Services (AHS-EMS) to initiate and render medical treatment. In 2025, firefighters spent an average of 11 minutes on scene. The table below shows the medical specific actions taken by firefighters prior to AHS-EMS arrival.

| Treatment Description | Counts |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Oxygen Administered | 1931 |
| Other | 516 |
| Oropharyngeal Airway (OPA) Inserted | 378 |
| CPR Performed | 344 |
| Bag-Valve-Mask (BVM) Used | 332 |
| Control Bleeding | 256 |
| Cervical Spine Stabilization | 212 |
| Cervical Collar Applied | 162 |
| Patient Removal | 162 |
| IM Narcan | 137 |
| CFD Semi-Automatic External Defibrillator (SAED) Used | 136 |
| Admin Acetylsalicylic Acid (ASA) (Aspirin) | 79 |
| Primary Care Paramedic (PCP) / Advanced Care Paramedic (ACP): Blood Glucose Monitoring | 66 |
| Blanket Used | 50 |
| Assist with EMS Equipment | 44 |
| Splint Applied | 30 |
| Suction Used | 28 |
| Irrigated Injury | 25 |
| Admin Oral Glucose | 22 |
| Assist with EMS Entry | 19 |
| PCP/ACP: Carbon Oxygen Hemoglobin (COHb); SpCO measurement monitoring | 12 |
| Helmet Removed | 10 |
| Assist with Metered Dose Inhaler | 7 |
| Spine Board Used | 7 |
| Child Delivery | 6 |
| F/F (Firefighter) Assisted in Ambulance | 5 |
| PCP/ACP: Assist with Medication Admin | 5 |
| F/F Drove Ambulance | 4 |
| Tourniquet Applied | 4 |
| Assist with EMS Oxygen | 3 |
| ACP: Emergency Compression Burn Dressing (ECBD) | 2 |
| Assist with Intubation | 2 |
| ChitoSam (Quick Clot Wound Dressing) Medicine Used | 2 |
| Set up Intravenous Therapy (I.V.) for EMS | 2 |
| Set up Saline Lock | 2 |
| OLAES (Combat Gauze) Bandage Used | 1 |
| PCP/ACP: Assist with Medication Admin | 1 |
| PCP/ACP: King LT | 1 |
| PCP/ACP: Vascular Access | 1 |

Source: Electronic Patient Care Reports



CMI Statistics 2021-2025



| Treatment Description Glossary | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Oropharyngeal Airway (OPA) Inserted | This is an airway adjunct used by many first responders, CFD included. It helps to position the tongue away from the back of the airway to increase airway control and compliance for unconscious patients |
| CFD Semi-Automatic External Defibrillator (SAED) Used | This is the defibrillator on all frontline CFD apparatus. This is what is used during cardiac arrest events. Semi-auto means it requires inputs from the rescuer to shock the patient. This is the most common version available in all areas including public access. |
| PCP/ACP: Blood Glucose Monitoring | This is a sampling of blood to test for sugar levels in certain presentations of patients, most namely diabetes. |
| IM Narcan | Intermuscular Naloxone: current version we have on the CFD apparatus. Involves giving the muscle treatment for suspected opioid overdose. |
| PCP/ACP: Carbon Oxygen Hemoglobin (COHb); SpCO measurement monitoring | COHb is a measure of how much hemoglobin, molecular that transports oxygen and carbon dioxide normally, is bound with carbon monoxide. SpCO is the percent measure of the above and is the value that is normally reported when measuring this. |
| ACP: ECBD Wound Dressing | Advanced Care Paramedic skill identifier in our treatment codes; highest level of training for a paramedic Emergency Compression Burn Dressing; specialized dressing used to treat 2nd and 3rd degree burns |
| ChitoSam (medicine) Used | Proprietary term of the “quick clot” wound dressing used if for wound packing and incompressible bleeding or in active assailant response for the same reason. Provides clotting in 2-3 mins when used as opposed to the traditional 5 mins. |
| OLAES Bandage Used | The proprietary name for the combat gauze we are carrying on the frontline CFD apparatus. A combat gauze is a kind of “Swiss army knife” gauze that can be used to treat severe and varied bleeding in the field. |
| Soft Aluminum Malleable (SAM) Splint for open chest wounds | SAM is a trade name for a medical company that makes different pieces of equipment. The “SAM Splint” stands for soft, aluminum, malleable splint but in this specific case, makes reference to the fully occlusive chest seal used to treat open pneumothorax (hole in the chest) from traumatic injury. It aids in restoring normal function, hopefully decreasing the chance of pressure build up in the chest. It is a “sticker” for lack of a better term used to cover holes in the thoracic region of the body. All frontline apparatus has this equipment in their medical bags. |