



Benedictine University POLICE NEWS



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KNOCK & LOCK....



University Police have begun a new program designed to raise awareness of the risk to personal property and safety. University Police and Security Officers when randomly patrolling the residence halls will check to see that your door is locked. If not, we will lock it and leave you a note reminding you of a safety and security risk. University Police found (25) rooms unlocked over a (3) day period.

MOST TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER IN REGION



Benedictine University Police Department now boasts the most technologically advanced University emergency communications center in the region. The University Police Emergency Dispatch Center now houses: CCTV, Alarm Monitoring, Key Card Access Control, Thorguard Weather Center, State Police, FBI and Homeland Security criminal database, Computer Aided Dispatching, state-wide emergency incident command radio system and a wireless Mass Communication Public Address System, capable of broadcasting emergency messages to the entire campus.

DO YOU KNOW WHO I AM?



Sgt. Donald Stange

Sgt. Stange comes to us from Northwestern University Police. Sgt. Stange has (24) years experience in law enforcement and Don is an Evidence Technician, Juvenile Officer and Field Training Officer. Sgt. Stange is the Day Shift "A" team supervisor

RESIDENT ASSISTANT RADIO TRAINING



University Police Officer Lloyd Popp, a (23) year veteran officer retired from Aurora Police, spoke with Benedictine University Resident Assistants about proper usage of the two-way radio system that now exists between Residence Life and the University Police.

Benedictine University Police and Residence Life continue to strengthen the ability for Benedictine University to be safe and more secure.



Benedictine University

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ARE YOU REALLY READY FOR AN EMERGENCY?

Stop and think; Are you ready for an emergency? Below is a short quiz to test yourself about emergencies that could arise in the workplace or your home. Ready, set, go.....

Take the First Aid/Emergency Quiz

Do you know what to do in an emergency? Does your family have a first aid kit at home? To learn more about first aid and emergencies, take this quiz. (Keep in mind, however, that this quiz is not a substitute for medical advice.)

1. If you need to call 9-1-1 in an emergency, what should you tell the dispatcher?

- A. Stay calm as you describe the emergency
- B. Give your name and the telephone number of the phone you are using to make the call
- C. Give the exact address where the emergency occurred
- D. All of the above

Answer: D, all of the above. Try to remain calm and speak slowly and clearly. The dispatcher may ask you if anyone has been injured and, if so, how many; and the condition of the victim(s). Don't hang up until the dispatcher tells you it's OK to do so. Wait on the scene until emergency help arrives.

2. In which situation(s) should you call 9-1-1 (or the local emergency number) instead of driving to a hospital emergency department?

- A. The injury or condition is life threatening
- B. The injury or condition could become life threatening on the way to the hospital
- C. You are confused or unsure about what to do
- D. All of the above

Answer: D, all of the above. Driving yourself to the hospital during an emergency is not a wise thing to do. You may further injure yourself or another if you become incoherent during the drive.

3. What should you put on a minor (first-degree) burn?

- A. Cold, running water
- B. Butter
- C. Ice

Answer: A, cold running water. Minor burns are defined as first-degree burns and any second-degree burns that extend over an area of skin no larger than three inches. In a first-degree burn, the skin is red and may be swollen and somewhat painful. If blisters are present, it's considered a second-degree burn. Ice, butter and oil can damage the skin. Instead, for minor burns, cool the burn with cold, running water. When the burn is cool, apply an antibiotic ointment and cover the wound with a dry, sterile gauze (not fluffy cotton) bandage.

4. If blood is spurting from a wound, what should you do?

- A. Apply a tourniquet
- B. Cover the wound with a sterile dressing and apply continuous pressure until the bleeding stops.
- C. Raise the wound above the victim's heart to slow the bleeding

Answer: B, Cover the wound with a clean sterile dressing and apply continuous pressure with the palm of your hand. Never use a tourniquet to control bleeding. A tourniquet, such as a cloth or bandage twisted tight, can damage nerves and blood vessels, leading to greater injury. If you have applied pressure to a wound for at least 20 minutes, but it continues to bleed, seek medical help. Do not remove any objects that have pierced the victim; medical personnel should do this.

Sgt. Pat Cronin is available to speak to you or your staff regarding fire safety or medical emergencies.