# UK Military: Yeovilton

Helicopter EBS Training

- Spontaneous pneumothorax in 2004 ascent from 1m (Wylie, 2006 personal communication)
- Arterial gas embolism (Benton et al, 1996) ascent from 1m

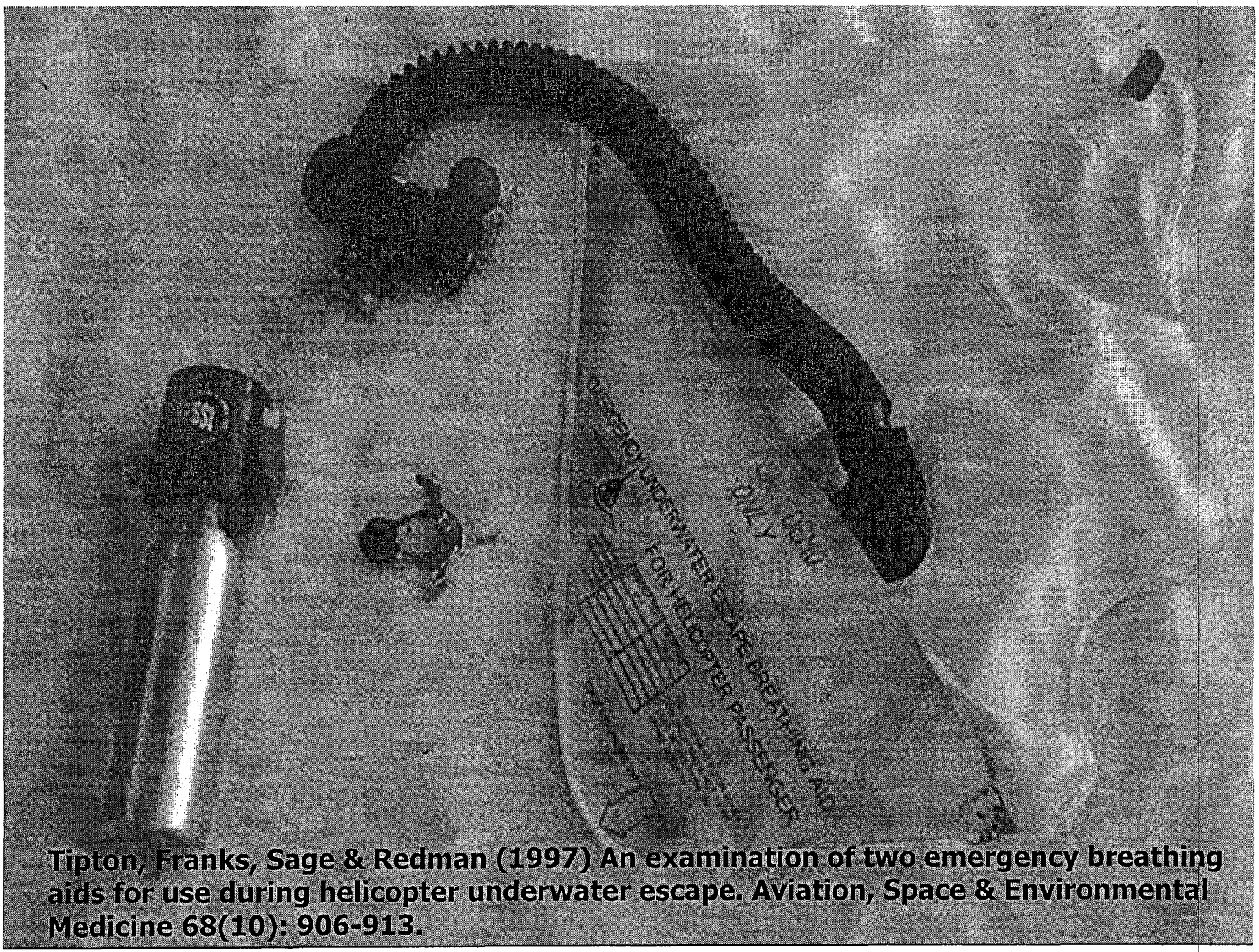
Sources: Surg Cdr Wylie PMO HMS Yeovilton, Surg Cdr Baker Consultant Advisor to RN in Aviation Medicine

# Shell/Esso EBS Project (1989-1992)

- User specification:
  - "Produce an EBS which is simple to use and can only be of assistance in significantly extending underwater survival time in a ditched, inverted and floating helicopter"

# Shell/Esso EBS Project (1989-1992)

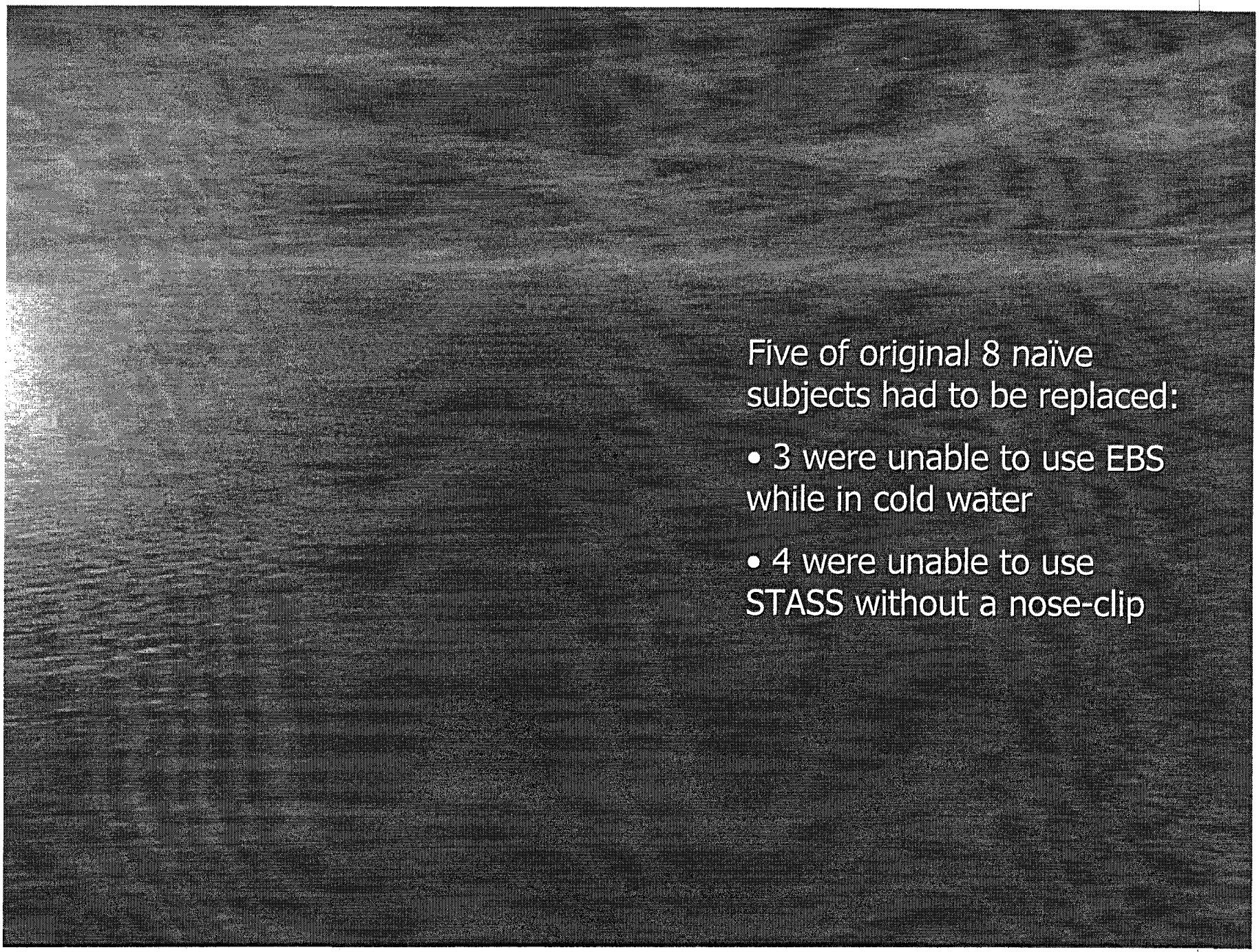
- 7 Phase project:
  - Feasibility trials. National Hyperbaric Centre
  - Laboratory (air: unmanned)
  - Laboratory (air: manned)
  - Laboratory (warm water: hydrostatics)
  - Laboratory (cold water, static, BHTmax)
  - Laboratory (cold water, exercising, BHTmax)
  - HUET simulator (divers and naïve subjects)




Tipton, Franks, Sage & Redman (1997) An examination of two emergency breathing aids for use during helicopter underwater escape. Aviation, Space & Environmental Medicine 68(10): 906-913.

# Recommendation from training phase of study

- Initially, AP easier to use than STASS and therefore preferred by naive subjects
- With time STASS fine
- Exclusive "dry" training should not be considered


Five of original 8 naïve subjects had to be replaced:
• 3 were unable to use EBS while in cold water
• 4 were unable to use STASS without a nose-clip