



DOC #:	EHS-0190	Revision #:	1.2
DOC Type:	Fact Sheet	Implementation Date:	09/01/2019
Page #:	1 of 2	Last Reviewed/Update Date:	12/18/2023
Owner:	Todd Numan	Approval:	Michael Labosky

Fact Sheet: Hypothermia

Hypothermia is a medical condition that occurs when the body temperature drops to dangerous levels of below 95 F (35 C) during prolonged exposure to cold temperatures or immersion in cold water.

Symptoms

- Shivering
- Dizziness
- Trouble speaking
- Confusion
- Hunger
- Nausea

Severe Symptoms

- Loss of consciousness
- Slurred speech
- Weak pulse
- Paradoxical undressing (victim will attempt to remove clothing)

Prevention

- Hypothermia is best avoided by maintaining weather appropriate clothing and shelter.
- Avoid strenuous activity that causes sweating when working in cold environments.
- Check the weather to prepare for expected wind chill. Wind causes the body to cool faster, for example if it is 40°F and the wind is 35 mph, your skin experiences cooling as if the air temperature were 28°F.
- Wet clothing can cause rapid onset of hypothermia.
- Remember the phrase “Cotton Kills!” as clothing made from cotton does not provide insulation when wet, and can exacerbate cooling.
- Keep in mind hypothermia need not be caused by exposure to freezing conditions. Inadequate clothing and shelter can cause hypothermia at temperatures as high as 60°F.
- Eat small amounts of food frequently. Avoid items containing caffeine and alcohol, as these substances can exacerbate cooling.
- Monitor people for the “umbles”: fumbles, grumbles, mumbles, and stumbles. Periodically, check for team members’ ability to use higher reasoning skills (e.g., count

backwards from 100 by nines). Start heading for shelter if any symptoms or changes in ability are observed.

First Aid Treatment

- Seek shelter and try to warm the victim, focus on warming the victim's trunk before extremities. Insulate them from the ground. Use warm clothing, warmed sleeping bag, hot water bottles, and/or chemical heat packs to facilitate warming. Do not use direct heat or immerse them in warm water.
- If their clothes are wet, remove them and replace with dry.
- If they are able, slowly have them ingest warm liquids and high calorie food.
- In severe cases, be careful of sudden movements, as this may trigger a dangerous, irregular heartbeat.
- Severe cases require immediate medical attention.

References and Additional Resources

- American Red Cross [Wilderness Remote First Aid Pocket Guide](#)
- Mayo Clinic: [Hypothermia](#)
- Hack Your Pack – [Why Hikers Say 'Cotton Kills'](#)
- Adapted from *Hypothermia Fact Sheet*, by University of Maryland: Department of Environmental Safety, Sustainability & Risk (<https://essr.umd.edu/about/research-safety/field-research-safety/planning>) with permission.