

TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE COURSE

MODULE 20: EVACUATION PROCEDURES



Committee on
Tactical Combat
Casualty Care
(CoTCCC)

TCCC TIER 1
All Service Members

TCCC TIER 2
Combat Lifesaver

TCCC TIER 3
Medic/Corpsman

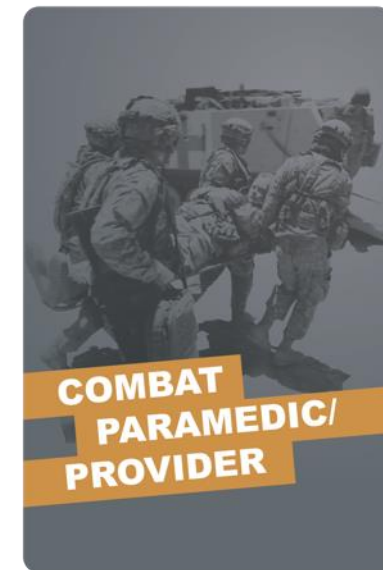
TCCC TIER 4
Combat Paramedic/Provider

ROLE 1 CARE

NON-MEDICAL PERSONNEL



MEDICAL PERSONNEL



◀ **YOU ARE HERE**

STANDARDIZED JOINT CURRICULUM

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

23 Given a combat or noncombat scenario, prepare casualties for evacuation during Tactical Field Care in accordance with CoTCCC Guidelines

- **100** Identify considerations and fundamental procedures for staging casualties for evacuation
- **101** Identify the importance of pre-mission evacuation equipment preparation and rehearsals
- **102** Identify considerations and precautions required for evacuating casualties with suspected spinal injuries
- **103** Identify critical actions and checks to prepare casualties for evacuation
- **104** Identify methods of litter selection and evacuation equipment in Tactical Field Care
- **105** Identify considerations for evacuating ambulatory/walking wounded casualties in Tactical Field Care
- **106** Demonstrate the preparation of a casualty for evacuating in Tactical Field Care
- **107** Identify the importance and information considerations of a casualty After Action Review (AAR) submission

08 ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES (ELOs) ● = Cognitive ELOs ● = Performance ELOs

Three PHASES of TCCC

1 CARE UNDER FIRE

RETURN FIRE
AND TAKE COVER

Quick decision-making:

- Consider scene safety
- Identify and control life-threatening bleeding
- Move casualty to safety

2 TACTICAL FIELD CARE

COVER AND
CONCEALMENT

Basic management plan:

- Maintain tactical situational awareness
- Triage casualties as required
- Conduct MARCH PAWS assessment

3 TACTICAL EVACUATION CARE

More deliberate assessment and treatment of unrecognized life-threatening injuries

- Pre-evacuation procedures
- Continuation of documentation

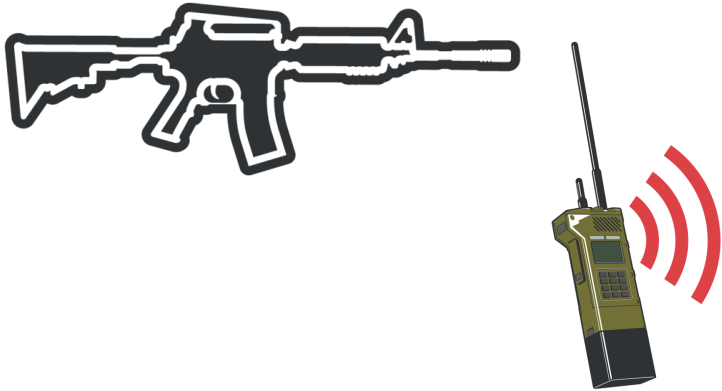
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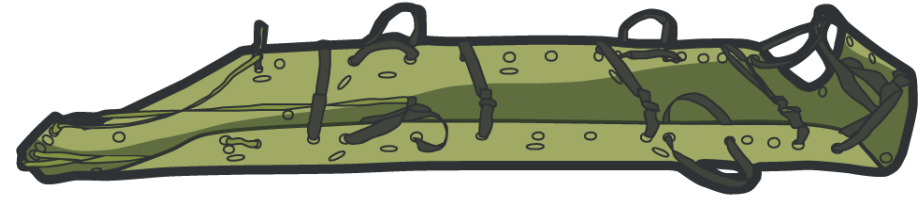
NOTE: This is covered in more advanced TCCC training!

IMPORTANT ACTIONS (IN THIS MODULE)

SECURE ITEMS



CHOOSE AND PREP LITTER



PREP EVAC EQUIPMENT



PACKAGE CASUALTY FOR EVACUATION



SECURE CASUALTY'S EQUIPMENT



Secure the casualty's weapon and equipment in accordance with unit SOP or mission requirements

Clear and render safe any weapons evacuated with the casualty

Do not evacuate explosives with the casualty if possible



Keep in mind that receiving medical personnel may not be familiar with the equipment or have a way to secure it

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

EVAC EQUIPMENT



Prepped by unit personnel while treatment continues

Coordinate other EVAC activities

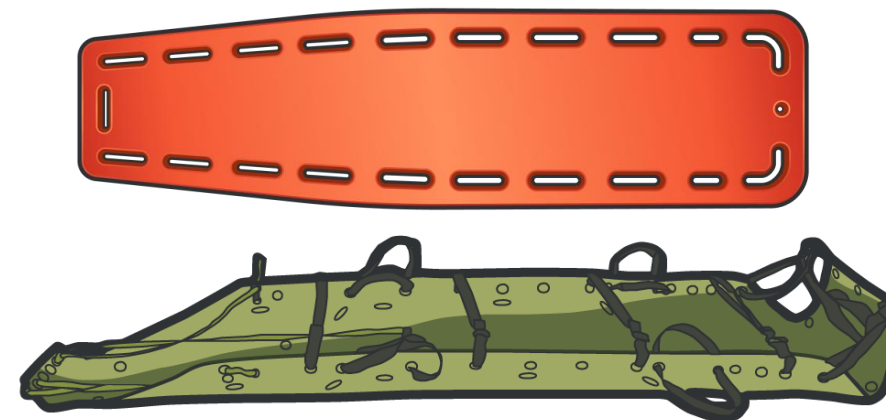
Do not delay getting casualties onto litters

Hypothermia is better prevented off the ground

Easier to move casualty on litter

Keep necessary medical equipment with the casualty (Ex: BVM)

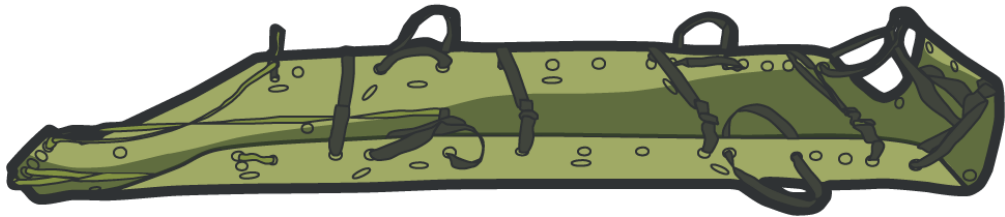
LITTERS



- Casualty movement is easier using litters
- Use best position for care and comfort
- You **DO NOT** have to place casualty on back
- For casualties with spinal injuries, keep spinal column as straight as possible
- **CASUALTY MUST BE SECURED before movement**

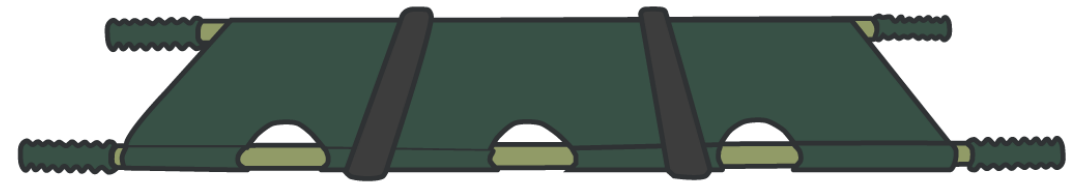
- Select litter based on mission or unit
- Consider and train according to operating environment:
 - Equipment
 - Movement
 - Rehearse litter open/setup/carry

LITTER SELECTION



Compact/lightweight transport system

- ✓ Lightweight
- ✓ Two-warfighter carry
- ✓ Draggable by one warfighter
- ✗ Rough terrain (if dragging)



Compact quad-folding litter

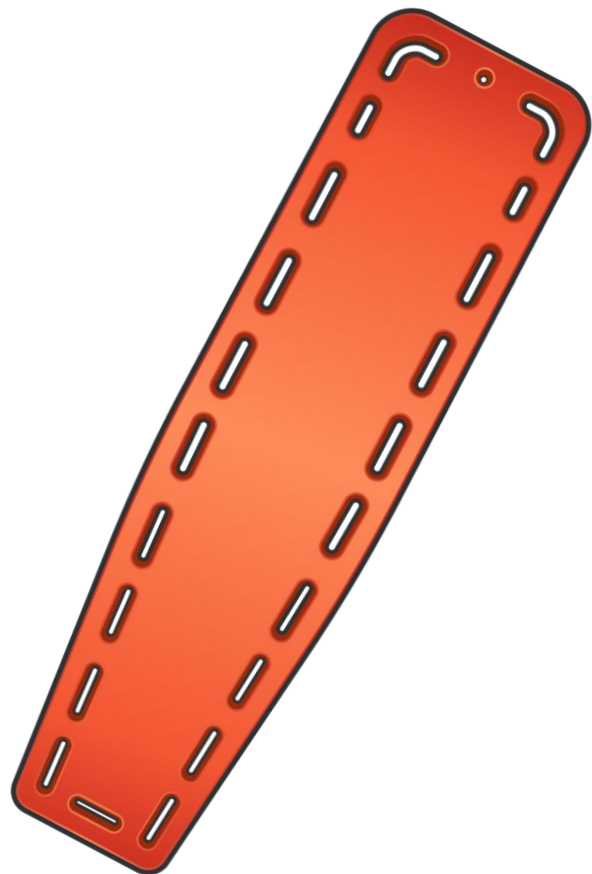
- ✓ Small
- ✓ Carrying case
- ✓ Carried like rucksack
- ✗ Requires more than one warfighter
- ✗ May not fit in evacuation vehicle

PACKAGE THE CASUALTY



- Secure loose ends of bandages, medical equipment, and hypothermia prevention materials
- During evacuation, loose materials may get caught and cause further injury to casualties or delays
- Prevent items from being blown by rotor wash or becoming entangled with other equipment
- Blankets and hypothermia materials are especially susceptible to becoming entangled
- Secure the casualty to a litter
- Properly secure completed DD Form 1380

EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS FOR SUSPECTED SPINAL INJURIES



- Events to consider for neck or back injuries; falls, motor vehicle accidents, IEDs, fast-roping injuries, etc.
 - Ensure cervical (neck) spine (C-spine) immobilization when spinal cord injury is suspected, if possible
- NOTE:** Spine board is requested during 9-Line (special equipment)
- When considering selection of litter (such as standard litters) based on mission and unit, realize that the selected litter may not fit in the given evacuation ground/air vehicle
- Ex:** M1114 or M1151 Up-armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV-Humvee)

WALKING WOUNDED



Provide instructions/
assistance as needed

If possible, casualty may
assist as a litter bearer/
provides security



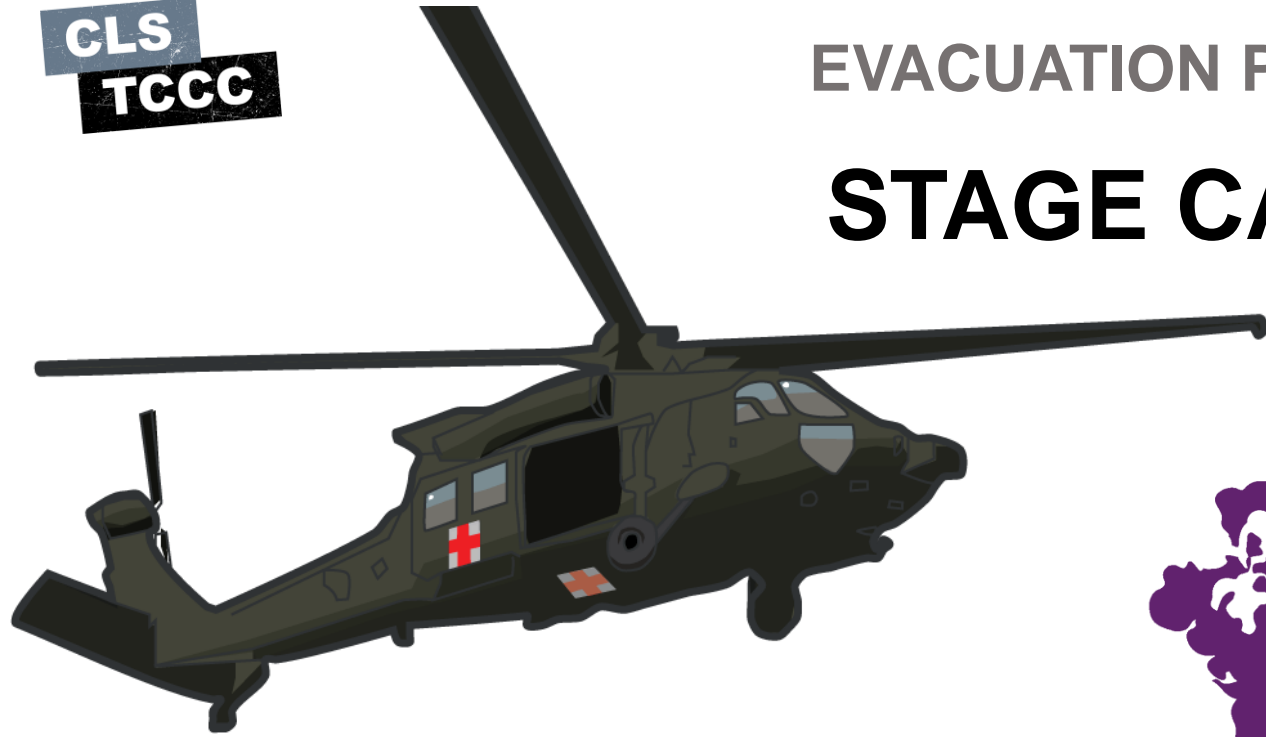
Guide disoriented/visually
impaired casualty's hand-to-
shoulder to evacuation platform

SELF-CARE

Instruct casualty to
repeatedly check their
own wounds and
dressings to ensure
bleeding remains
controlled

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

STAGE CASUALTY



Be prepared for the arrival of the evacuation platform

Stage the casualties in the loading sequence of the evacuation platform

Many units use tagging or color-coded chemlights to identify casualty evacuation categories

Maintain security at the evacuation point in accordance with SOP

MEDICAL AFTER ACTION REVIEW (AAR)

The AAR covers the following

- What went right?
- What went wrong?
- What can we do better?
- Lessons learned on the casualties and injuries
- Treatment of casualties and effectiveness during mission



Capturing a good AAR ensures up-to-date medical information, types of casualties, and injury patterns that units might encounter and can train for

SKILL STATION

Evacuation Procedures - Concepts (Skills)

- Staging for evacuation
- Preparing pre-mission evacuation equipment and rehearsing
- Evacuating casualties with suspected spinal cord injuries
- Preparing casualties for evacuation
- Selecting litter and evacuation equipment in TFC
- Evacuation ambulatory casualties in TFC
- Submitting the AAR
- Submitting/handing off the *9-Line Report Note: lines 6-9

SUMMARY



- We identified important actions
- We discussed securing casualty equipment
- We discussed evacuation equipment
- We identified litter selections
- We discussed casualty packaging
- We identified spinal injury considerations
- We discussed walking wounded
- We identified staging
- We identified considerations for casualty AAR

CHECK ON LEARNING

- What actions are needed to prepare for evacuation?
- What does casualty staging involve?

ANY QUESTIONS?

TACTICAL TRAUMA ASSESSMENT STUDENT PRACTICE