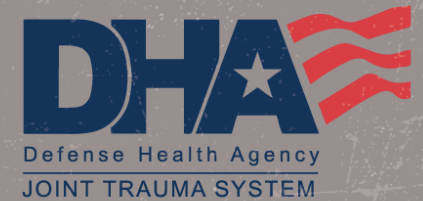




**COMBAT MEDIC/
CORPSMAN**



TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE COURSE

MODULE 24: PREPARE FOR EVACUATION



Committee on
Tactical Combat
Casualty Care
(CoTCCC)

TCCC TIER 1
All Service Members

TCCC TIER 2
Combat Lifesaver

TCCC TIER 3
Combat Medic/Corpsman

TCCC TIER 4
Combat Paramedic/Provider

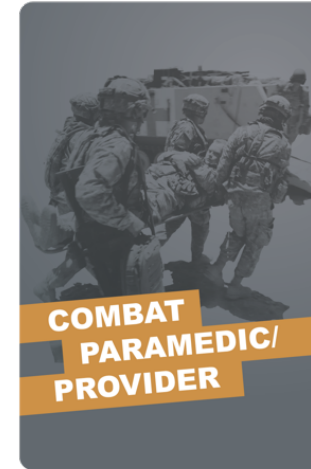
TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE (TCCC) ROLE-BASED TRAINING SPECTRUM

ROLE 1 CARE

**NONMEDICAL
PERSONNEL**



**MEDICAL
PERSONNEL**



◀ **YOU ARE HERE**

STANDARDIZED JOINT CURRICULUM

1 x **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

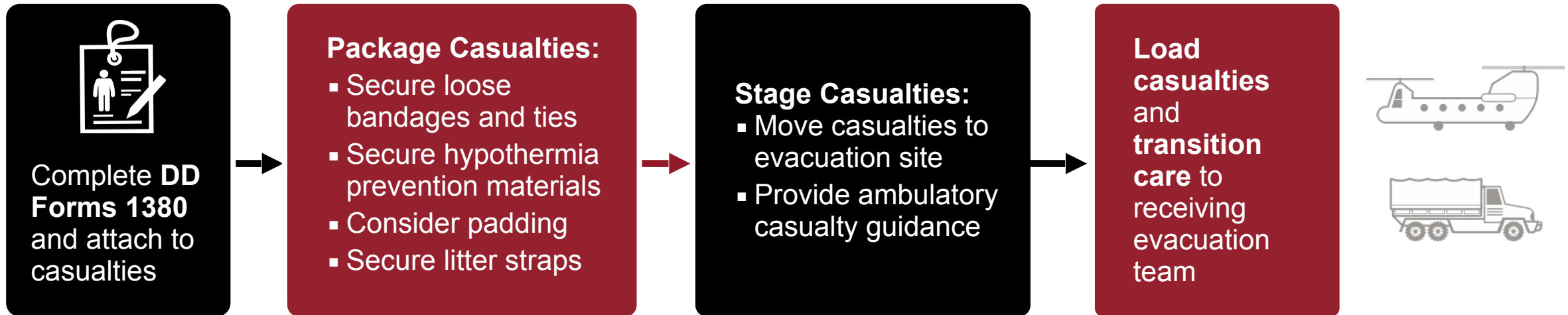
27 Given a combat or noncombat scenario, prepare casualties for evacuation during Tactical Field Care in accordance with CoTCCC Guidelines.

- 27.1 Identify considerations and fundamental procedures for staging casualties for evacuation.
- 27.2 Identify the importance of pre-mission evacuation equipment preparation and rehearsals.
- 27.3 Identify considerations and precautions required for evacuating casualties with suspected spinal injuries.
- 27.4 Identify critical actions and checks to prepare casualties for evacuation.
- 27.5 Identify methods of litter selection and evacuation equipment in Tactical Field Care.
- 27.6 Identify considerations for evacuating ambulatory/walking wounded casualties in Tactical Field Care.
- ⊕ 27.7 Demonstrate the preparation of a casualty for evacuating in Tactical Field Care.
- 27.8 Identify considerations in the transition of care during Tactical Evacuation Care.
- 27.9 Identify the responsibilities of tactical force personnel in Tactical Evacuation Care

09 x **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES**


= Terminal Learning Objectives ● = Cognitive ELOs ⊕ = Performance ELOs

PREPARE FOR EVACUATION OVERVIEW

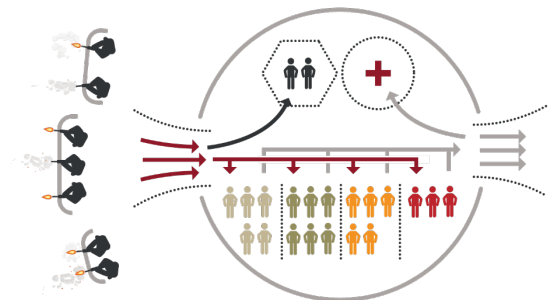


CHALLENGES TO EVACUATIONS

- Unsecure tactical environment
- Loud noise conditions
- Physically difficult casualty transfers



ESTABLISH & MAINTAIN security at evacuation point



CASUALTY EVACUATION STAGING

STAGE in close proximity to the evacuation site

If not at treatment site, **MOVE TO STAGING AREA** when evac assets are in route

PROTECT CASUALTIES from environmental elements

MONITOR for hypothermia and dehydration

ARRANGE CASUALTIES IN ORDER of loading precedence (usually routine first and urgent last)



Periodically reassess MARCH-PAWS interventions

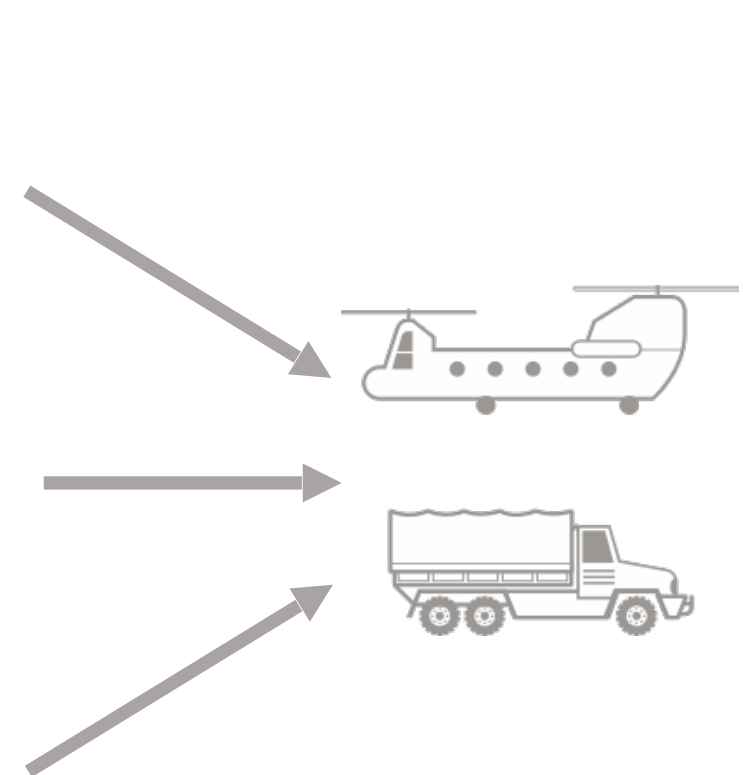
1 Ambulatory and routine casualties



2 Priority casualties

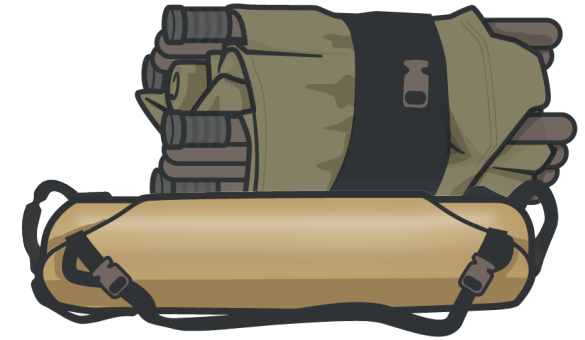


3 Urgent casualties



Evacuation personnel dictate the exact order of casualty movement

PRE-MISSION EQUIPMENT PREP AND REHEARSALS



PREPARE EVACUATION EQUIPMENT

Unit members should all know:

- How to use evac equipment (set-up and actual use)
- Where to find equipment during a mission (storage location)

PRE-MISSION REHEARSALS

- Primary roles for each member
- Cross-training in other roles
- Comprehensive dress rehearsals with simulated field conditions
Establish leadership / Uncover weaknesses / Build confidence



CMC must inspect & inventory evacuation equipment prior to deployment and every mission

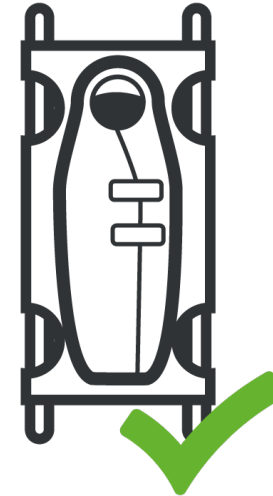
CRITICAL ACTIONS TO PREPARE CASUALTIES



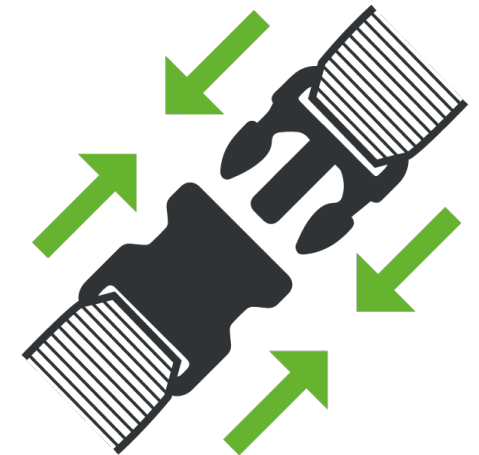
Complete and secure
DD Form 1380 to
the casualty



Secure all loose ends
of bandages and
wraps, and equipment



Secure hypothermia
prevention wraps &
blankets



Secure litter straps,
consider additional
padding

Attach DD Form 1380 to the casualty in a prominent location (**wrist, belt loop** of pants, etc.)



Ensure casualty's weapons and equipment have been secured, as appropriate

SUSPECTED SPINAL INJURY CONSIDERATIONS

C-spine stabilization is not necessary for casualties who have sustained only penetrating trauma

Spinal immobilization is not a primary objective of Care Under Fire or Tactical Field Care

If the tactical situation allows, consider addressing in preparation for Tactical Evacuation Care



Long spine boards and immobilization materials usually not available – consider requesting special equipment from MEDEVAC

CONSIDER SPINAL INJURY in casualty with:

- Blunt trauma with spinal pain
- Visible hematoma/swelling along spine
- Radiating pain, unexplained sensory loss

USE RIGID LITTER with adequate support to protect the spinal cord from sustaining secondary injury

CONSIDER USING MALLEABLE SPLINT to form C-collar if cervical injury is suspected



LITTER SELECTION AND EVACUATION EQUIPMENT

Evacuation equipment considerations:

- Unit standard operating procedures
- Deployed mission environment (tactical situation, terrain, weather, and evacuation assets)

DO NOT DELAY getting casualties onto litters

Hypothermia is easier to prevent **off the ground**

Easier to move casualty on litter

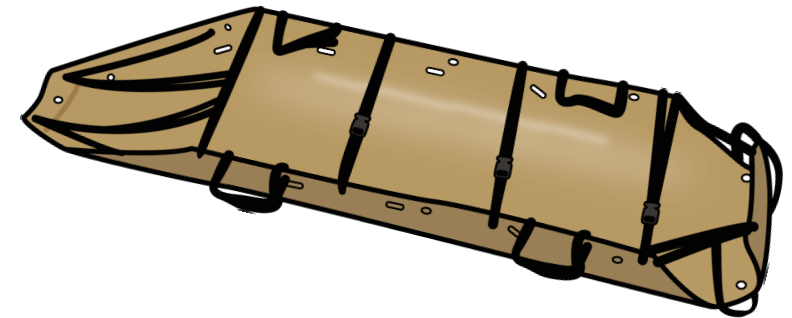


Train on unit equipment, but familiarize yourself with as many different types as feasible



Collapsible litter pros/cons:

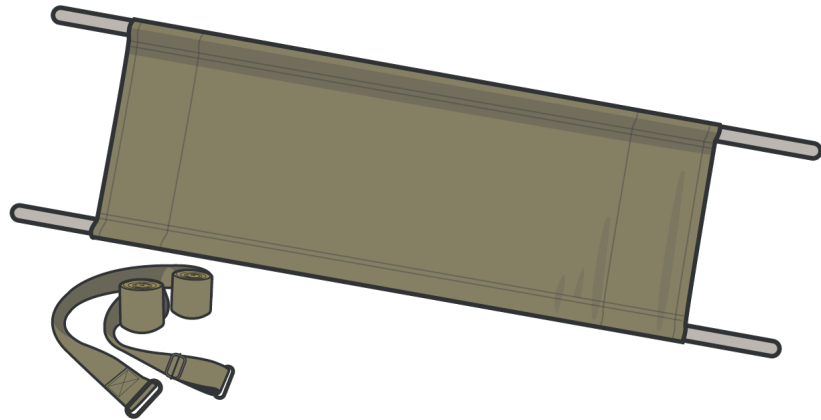
- Most common litters
- Rigid poles/grips aid in transport/rough terrain
- Integrated litter straps
- Collapsible handles support H-60 MEDEVACs



Sled type litters pros/cons:

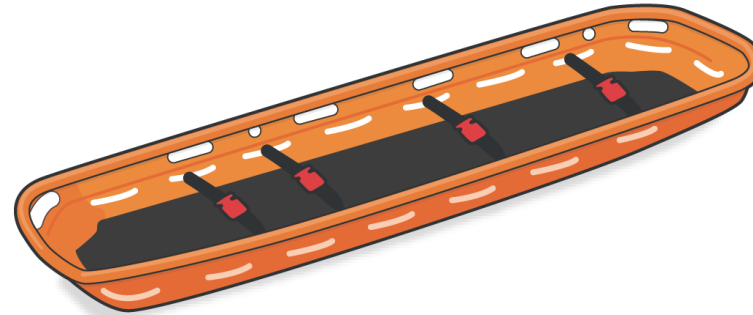
- No rigid poles – difficult grip over long distances
- Integrated straps
- Some hoist-certified
- Plastic – supports sliding on smooth surfaces
- Needs good padding

LITTER SELECTION AND EVACUATION EQUIPMENT (cont.)



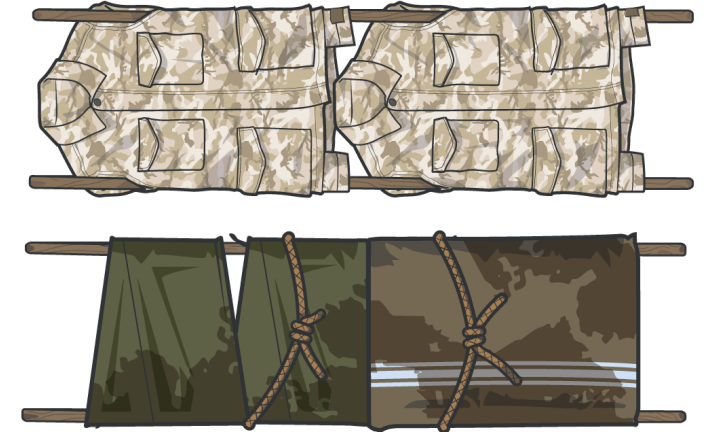
“Army standard litter” pros/cons:

- Poles don't collapse
- Requires external litter straps
- Commonly seen in multinational operations



Basket type litter pros/cons:

- Usually found in rescue units
- Some (not all) litters fit inside basket
- Can be dragged
- Generally, preferred litter for hoisting



Improvised litter pros/cons:

- Rigid pole materials often difficult to locate
- Can be made with rope, blankets or jackets
- If not properly constructed, potential for harm to casualty



Significant variation exists within NATO litter standards

AMBULATORY CASUALTY CONSIDERATIONS

- Can the ambulatory casualty help?
- Are they capable of providing security?
- Could they help lift a litter patient?
- Can they help other ambulatory casualties?

Assign uninjured unit member as POC

- Answer questions for ambulatory casualties
- Periodically reassess ambulatory casualties



Instruct casualties to repeatedly check their wounds and dressings & ensure that bleeding remains controlled

Disoriented or visually impaired casualties **require supervision** to be evacuated

When moving, line up casualties and have each place their hand on the shoulder of the casualty in front of them



TACTICAL FORCE PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

Tactical force personnel are responsible for:

- Identifying an evacuation site
- Marking and preparing the evacuation site
- Securing the evacuation site

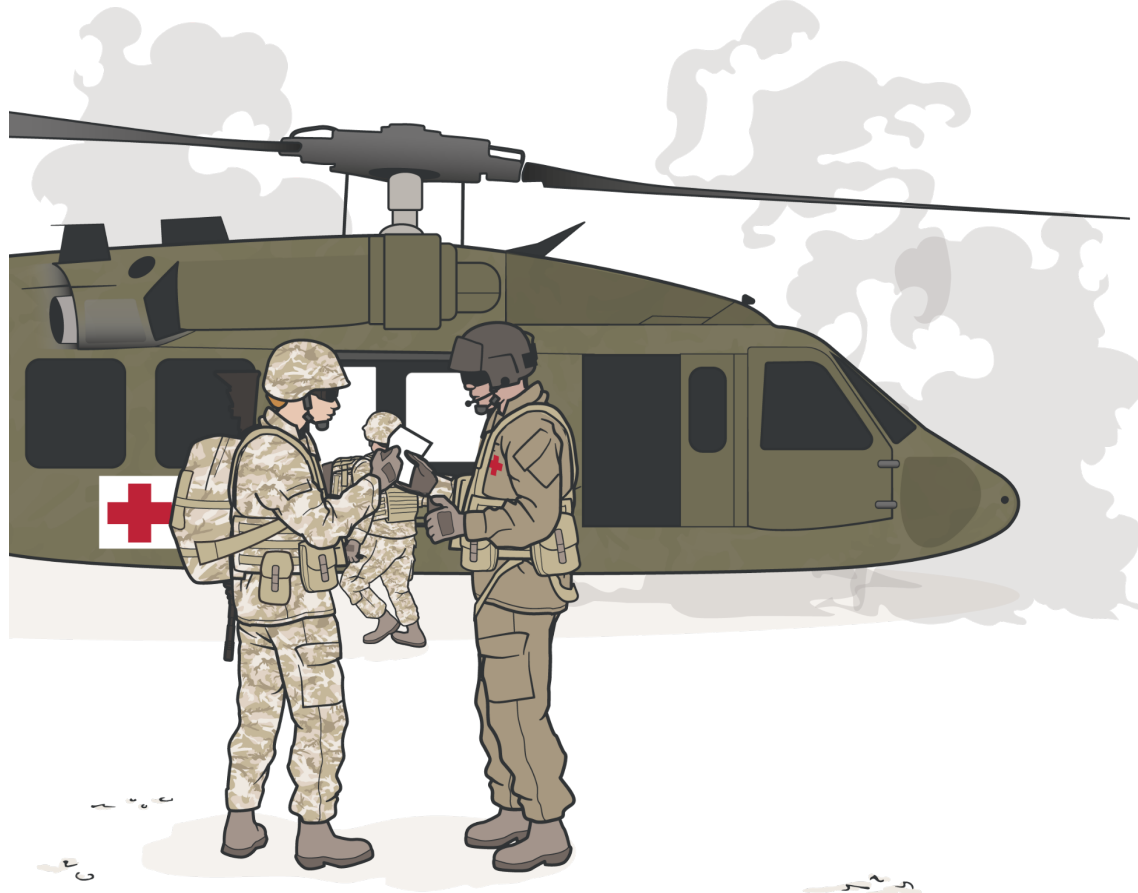
Leadership is tasked with

- Ensuring the safety of casualties
- Ensuring the safety of tactical personnel
- Maintaining awareness of potential hostile threats that could impact the success of the evacuation



The entire unit, including medical personnel, should be prepared to support security requirements

TRANSITIONING CARE TO EVACUATION PERSONNEL



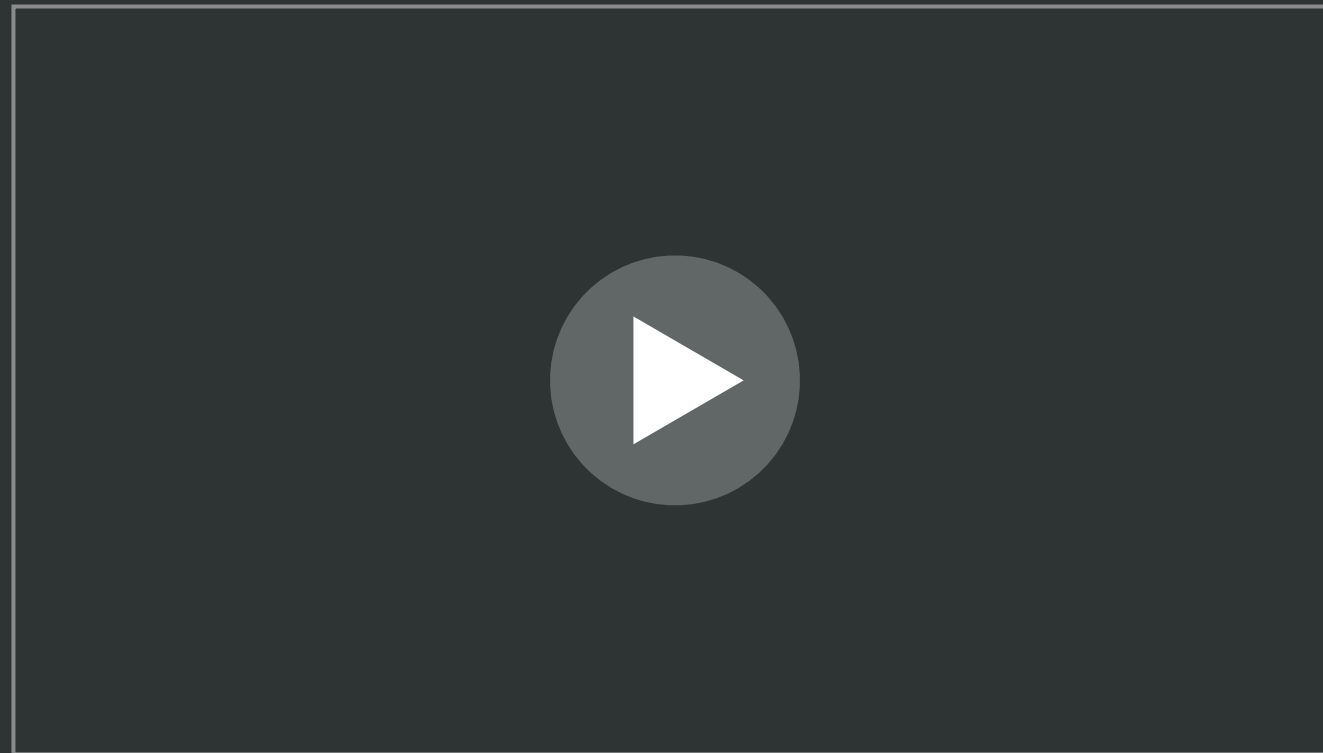
GOOD casualty care management transfers improve outcomes

- Have accurate, completed DD Forms 1380
- Have MIST report prepared for each casualty
- Identify the receiving care provider
- Make direct contact (visual, verbal, etc.)
- Establish method of communication (radio, verbal, written)
- Relay MIST report(s)
- Answer any questions

NEGATIVE IMPACTS on transition of care:





- Hostility threats in exposed environments
- Reduced ground time (fuel limits, etc.)
- Engine noise and rotor wash

PREPARE FOR EVACUATION VIDEO



Video can be found on deployedmedicine.com





PREPARE FOR EVACUATION SKILL STATION

-  Litter Selection
-  Casualty Preparation
-  Casualty Staging
-  Transition of Care

SUMMARY

- Overview of the process of preparing and staging casualties for evacuation
- The importance of pre-mission training and evacuation equipment preparation
- Litter and evacuation equipment selection
- Critical actions in preparing casualties
- Considerations for evacuation of a casualty with a suspected spinal injury
- Considerations for evacuation of ambulatory casualties
- The process of staging casualties
- Responsibilities of tactical force personnel
- Effective transition of care to evacuation personnel

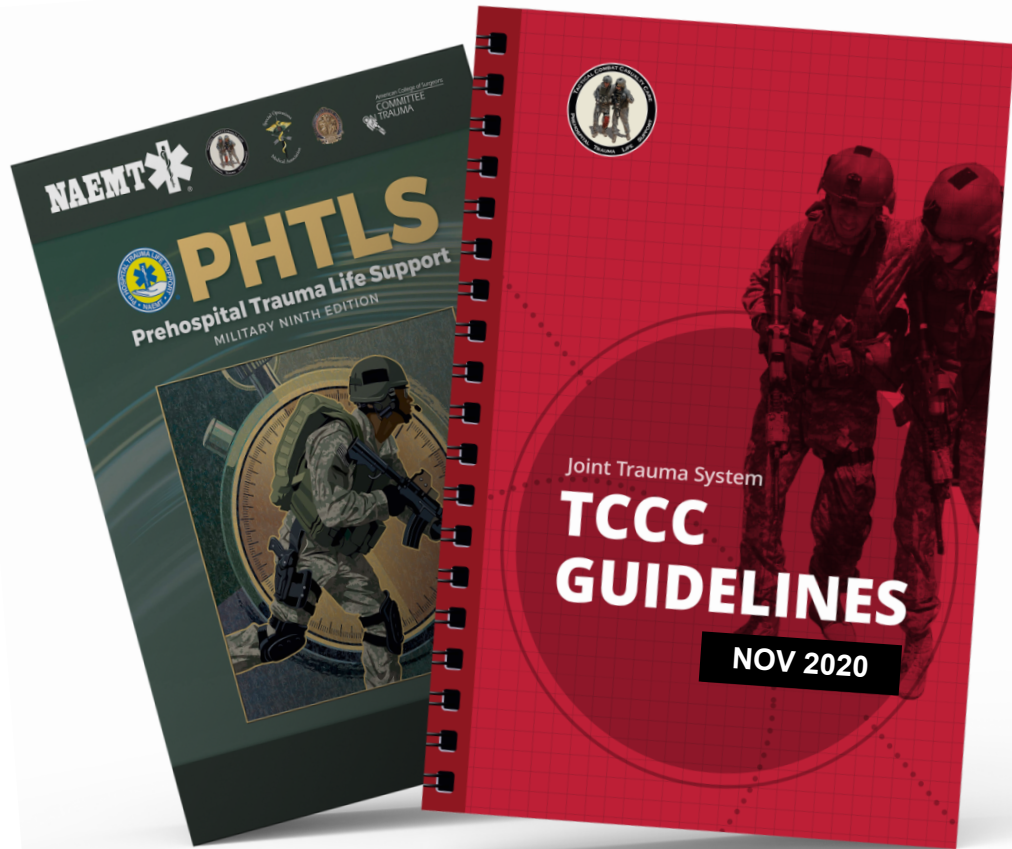
CHECK ON LEARNING

-  Why is it important to perform pre-mission rehearsals of preparation for evacuation?
-  What goes into selecting a litter?
-  Name three critical actions in preparing a casualty for evacuation.
-  How should you arrange casualties when staging them at the evacuation site?



ANY QUESTIONS?

REFERENCES



TCCC: Guidelines

by JTS/CoTCCC

**Updated regularly – latest edition dated
5 November 2020**

These guidelines are the result of decisions made by the Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care as they explore evidence-based research regarding best practices

PHTLS: Military Edition, Chapter 25

by NAEMT

**Prehospital Trauma Life Support,
Military Ninth Edition**