

CRM LESSON PLAN REPORT
CASUALTY RESPONSE TRAINING - CASUALTY MOVEMENT
081-BT081017 / 1.1 ©

Approved
09 Jul 2020

Effective Date: 09 Jul 2020

SCOPE:

This lesson will familiarize the Soldiers with drags, carries and casualty removal from vehicles.

Distribution Restriction: Distribution authorized to the DOD and DOD Contractors only FD review is required prior to release for national disclosure policy (NDP) compliance and the protection of operational data associated with US tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs). This determination was made on 9 MAR 2020.

Destruction Notice: Destroy by any method that will prevent disclosure of contents or reconstruction of the document

Foreign Disclosure: FD2 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Joint Base San Antonio, Fort Sam Houston/U.S. Army Medical Center of Excellence (MEDCoE) foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students when the country meets specific criteria. Specify requirement(s) that each country must meet (select all that are appropriate): 1) Must purchase equipment through FMS Not Applicable; 2) Must be a member of a specific group or coalition Joint Security Cooperation Education and Training Standards; AR12-15, SECNAVINST 4950.4B and AFI 16-105 ; 3) Must have an accepted clearance (must be authorized under an identified general security agreement with the US); 4) May not attend FD3 modules Not Applicable ; 5) Other Must have an accepted clearance and identified under a general security agreement with the United States.

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Course Masters/POIs Including This Lesson

Courses				
<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Status</u>
None				

POIs				
<u>POI Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Status</u>
None				

Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
Individual		
081-COM-1046 (*)	Perform Casualty Movement	Approved

Reinforced Task(s)

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
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Knowledge

<u>Knowledge Id</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Taught</u>	<u>Required</u>
081-TI-CMN-0001	Know when and where to seek medical aid.	Yes	Yes
081-TI-CMN-0005	Know signs/symptoms of neck or back injury.	Yes	Yes
081-TI-CMN-0154	Know when the neck drag can be used to transport a casualty.	Yes	Yes
081-TI-CMN-0162	Know how to raise a casualty to a standing position.	Yes	Yes
081-TI-CMN-0177	Know how to prepare a SKED litter.	Yes	Yes
081-TI-CMN-0155	Know when the cradle-drop drag can be used to transport a casualty.	Yes	Yes
081-TI-CMN-0170	Know how to perform the neck drag to transport a casualty.	Yes	Yes
081-TI-CMN-0171	Know how to perform the cradle-drop drag to transport a casualty.	Yes	Yes
081-TI-CMN-0180	Know how to place a casualty onto a litter.	Yes	Yes
081-TI-CMN-0320	Know how to prepare a Talon litter.	Yes	Yes

Skill

<u>Skill Id</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Taught</u>	<u>Required</u>
081-C2-68W-0294	Use various types of litters.	Yes	Yes

Administrative/ Academic Hours

The administrative/academic (50 min) hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

<u>Academic</u>	<u>Resident Hours / Methods</u>		
Yes	0 hrs	25 mins	Demonstration
Yes	1 hr	30 mins	Practical Exercise (Hands-On/Written)
Yes	0 hrs	20 mins	Discussion (Small or Large Group)
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Total Hours(50 min):	2 hrs	25 mins	

Instructor Action Hours

The instructor action (60 min) hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

Hours/Actions

0 hrs	25 mins	Classroom Setup
0 hrs	10 mins	Training Event Clean-up/Breakdown (non-FTX)

Total Hours (60 min): 0 hrs 35 mins

Test Lesson(s)

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson Number Version</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
None		

Prerequisite Lesson(s)

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson Number Version</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
None		

Training Material Classification

Security Level: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

Foreign Disclosure Restrictions

FD2. This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Joint Base San Antonio, Fort Sam Houston/U.S. Army Medical Center of Excellence (MEDCoE) foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students when the country meets specific criteria. Specify requirement(s) that each country must meet (select all that are appropriate): 1) Must purchase equipment through FMS Not Applicable; 2) Must be a member of a specific group or coalition Joint Security Cooperation Education and Training Standards; AR12-15, SECNAVINST 4950.4B and AFI 16-105 ; 3) Must have an accepted clearance (must be authorized under an identified general security agreement with the US); 4) May not attend FD3 modules Not Applicable ; 5) Other Must have an accepted clearance and identified under a general security agreement with the United States.

References

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
ATP 4-02.2	Medical Evacuation	11 Jul 2019
ATP 4-25.13	Casualty Evacuation	15 Feb 2013
STP 21-1-SMCT	SOLDIER'S MANUAL OF COMMON TASKS, WARRIOR SKILLS, LEVEL 1	07 Nov 2019
TCCC	TCCC Guidelines for Medical Personnel	11 May 2018

Student Study Assignment

None

Instructor Requirements

If active duty, must meet the height and weight standards of AR 600-9; meet Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT) standards within the last 12 months IAW AR 350-1 and FM 7-22; be a graduate of a TRADOC approved Army Basic Instructor Course, Instructor Training Course or Battle Focused Instructor Training Course and have been awarded the H or 8 skill identifier; hold the minimum rank of E-6; or be a qualified Civilian Instructor.

Support Personnel Requirements

None

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
None			

**Equipment
Required
for Instruction**

<u>ID - Name</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Instructor Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
* 08-81 - Rescue Randy Adult Weight Trainer (MSTC) Remarks:	1:6				Yes
* GTA 43-01-067 - M149A2 Water Trailer, 400 Gallon Hot Weather/Desert Operations Remarks:	1:200				Yes
0000-00-0.C90981 - CAN, WATER 5 GAL Remarks:	1:10	0:0	No	0	Yes
2330-00-832-8801 - Trailer Water M149A1 Remarks:	1:200	0:0	No	0	Yes
4110-01-485-3626 - Chest, Ice Storage, White, 48 Quart Capacity 2S Remarks:	1:50	0:0	No	0	Yes
5820-01-017-3742 - Radio Set Base Station: L43BBB-3100AM Remarks:	1:200	0:0	No	0	Yes
5820-01-243-4960 - Radio 10 Channel, Portable, Motorola: MDL-Q2 Remarks:	1:200	0:0	No	0	Yes
6530-01-504-9051 - Decontamination Litter, Black, 11 Pounds Remarks:	1:6	1:1	No	0	Yes
6530-01-504-9056 - Carrier, Litter No.2, Tallon II 90X Coyote Remarks:	1:6	0:0	No	0	Yes
6530-01-531-6907 - Carrier, Litter, Tactical, Black Color Remarks:	1:6	0:0	No	0	Yes
6530-01-533-2757 - Stretcher, Sked, Collapsible, for Combat Casualty Care, Module 2006UA-4268 Remarks:	1:6	0:0	No	0	Yes
6530-01-784-4205 - LITTER STRAPS Remarks:	1:6	0:0	No	0	Yes
6545-01-530-0929 - Improved First Aid Kit (IFAK), Universal Color Remarks:	1:1	1:1	No	0	Yes
6665-01-103-8547 - Wet Globe Temperature Kit, Dial Thermometer Type, Mechanical Remarks:	1:200	0:0	No	0	Yes
6910-01-C24-9225 - Rescue Randy, Manikin Remarks:	1:6	0:0	No	0	Yes
7210-00-081-1417 - Sheet, Bed, Cotton-Polyester, White, 104 X 72 Inches, Solid, Plain, Flat Remarks:	1:25	0:0	No	0	Yes
8960-01-430-4378 - Ice, 8 Pounds Remarks:	1:10	0:0	No	0	Yes

(Note: Asterisk before ID indicates a TADSS.)

**Materials
Required**

Instructor Materials:

None

Student Materials:

None

**Classroom,
Training Area,
and Range
Requirements**

<u>ID - Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Setup Mins</u>	<u>Cleanup Mins</u>
17120-T-1920-60 Classroom, Traditional, 1920 Square Feet, 60 Students Remarks:		1:50	0	0
17710-1920 Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces, 1920 Acre Remarks:		1:200	0	0

**Ammunition
Requirements**

<u>DODIC - Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Instruct Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None				

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

Review the major teaching points before class. Review and or prepare check on learning questions/exercises. Provide details of what the students are to learn during the lesson.

Instructors ensure that all equipment is ready for use before the class is conducted.

This class provides a review of casualty movement and provides techniques for moving and loading casualties for transport. There should time allowed for several iterations of hands on practice in order to properly sequence tasks.

Demonstrations - All demonstrations will be delivered by way of the "whole-part-whole" technique. The instructor demonstrates the skill three times, in a row, to students, before student practices the directed task:

1. Whole. The instructor demonstrates the entire skill from beginning to end, while briefly naming each action or step. If possible, the skill should be performed under the condition specified in standard.
2. Part. The instructor demonstrates the skill again step-by-step, explaining each part in detail. It is important that the instructor select proper size "bites" of the skill. If the information is too specific, the learner can be overloaded with detail. Too broad and the learner may not be able to make the connection from step to step.
3. Whole. The instructor demonstrates the entire skill from beginning to end without interruption, and usually, without commentary. If possible, as the skill would normally be completed "on the job".

Practical Exercises - All practical exercises associated with this block of instruction, will in delivered in sessions with groups.

Sessions:

Imitation Sessions

Similar to "by-the-numbers". Group includes a Casualty Responder, an Evaluator, w/manikin (no simulations in equipment)

Process: 1) Instructor reads a step in the task, 2) Casualty Responder performs it, 3) Instructor reads the next step, 4) This continues until the task is complete

Why? The first time a task must be completed correctly. Learn it right the first time.

Manipulation Sessions

Peer-guided training. Group includes Casualty Responder, Patient, Evaluator, Reader, & Assistant.

Process: 1) Reader recites steps, 2) Casualty Responder & Assistant perform skill on patient, 3) Evaluator provides critique

Why? Exploits the group dynamic & Develops "muscle memory"

Precision Sessions

Peer-guided training. Group includes: Casualty Responder, Patient, Evaluator, Reader, Assistant

Process: 1) Complexity is added, 2) Reader recites steps, 3) Casualty Responder & Assistant perform skill on patient, 4) Evaluator provides critique

Why? Develops "muscle memory" & Stress inoculates

Group Roles and Responsibilities

Responder – primary skill performer, may be individual or a team leader

Patient – Portrays signs and symptoms according to the scenario provided.

Evaluator/Reader – Uses a skill sheet and records steps as they are performed. Verbalizes each step to the first responder in ***Manipulation*** and ***Precision Sessions***

**Proponent Lesson
Plan Approvals**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Francis Cassidy	Not available	Approver	09 Jul 2020

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: Discussion (Small or Large Group)
Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction
Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:30) (68W with a minimum rank of E-6 and be a graduate of a TRADOC approved Instructor Training Course with the H or 8 skill identifier; or be a qualified Civilian Instructor designee.)
Military - NON-ICH (1:30) (Drill Sergeant Combat Lifesaver qualified)
Time of Instruction: 5 mins

Motivator

Facilitator creates an interactive experience shared by the learner which relates directly to the learning objective (used to stimulate thought and emotion in the learner). By identifying instances in their own experience in which decisions were made — perhaps even by them — the students will realize the value of the learning that is about to occur and its importance of improving his or her own critical thinking and decision making skills.

Terminal Learning Objective

NOTE. Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Perform casualty movement
Conditions:	Given a casualty that requires evacuation in an operational environment
Standards:	Perform a casualty movement properly without error.
Learning Domain - Level:	Psychomotor - Precision
No JPME Learning Areas Supported:	None

Safety Requirements

In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DD Form 2977, Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet, during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC).

Risk Assessment Level

Low - Risk Assessment to be produced locally IAW ATP 5-19, April 2014.

Assessment: Hazards will be assessed locally

Controls: Controls will be produced and implemented locally.

Leader Actions:

Environmental Considerations

NOTE: Instructor should conduct a risk assessment to include environmental considerations IAW the current environmental considerations publication, and ensure students are briefed on hazards and control measures.

Environmental considerations for this lesson have little to no impact on mission accomplishment.

Instructional Lead-in

After evaluating the casualty and administering care, you must decide upon the most effective means of moving a casualty using available equipment or manual carries. As a class, we will discuss the difficulties of casualty movement in combat.

“Casualty movement requires planning, preparation, and coordination. The effectiveness of casualty evacuation influences the unit’s morale and combat effectiveness.” (FM 3-21.20, The Infantry Battalion)

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

NOTE: Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Perform casualty movement using manual carries
CONDITIONS:	Given a casualty that requires evacuation in an operational environment
STANDARDS:	Perform all manual carries properly without error.
LEARNING DOMAIN - LEVEL:	Psychomotor - Precision
No JPME LEARNING AREAS SUPPORTED:	None

ELO A - LSA 1. Learning Step / Activity ELO A - LSA 1. Describe the importance of the casualty movement

Method of Instruction: Discussion (Small or Large Group)

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:30)(68W with a minimum rank of E-6 and be a graduate of a TRADOC approved Instructor Training Course with the H or 8 skill identifier; or be a qualified Civilian Instructor designee.)
Military - NON-ICH (1:30)(Drill Sergeant Combat Lifesaver qualified.)

Time of Instruction: 5 mins

Media Type: Handout / Conference

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

1. Overview of Casualty Movement.

- a. Evacuation should be deliberate and methodical. Casualty should be moved to the location of the nearest cover.
- b. Improper handling may cause further injury to the casualty and jeopardize the safety of all involved. If possible let the casualty know the plan and consider directing vehicles to assist with cover.
- c. Moving casualties should be performed by the quickest and most efficient means possible. Use of suppressive fire and smoke to the best advantage during movement, if necessary.

NOTE: The exception to this occurs when the situation dictates immediate movement for safety reasons. For example, if a casualty is on the ground near a burning vehicle, it may be necessary to move them a safe distance away from the vehicle. This situation dictates that the urgency of casualty movement outweighs the need to administer care. Even when immediate movement of casualties is required, they should be moved only far enough to be out of danger.

2. Purpose of Manual Casualty Movement.

- a. Manual casualty movement is the process of transporting casualties by manual carries or drags.
- b. It is accomplished without the aid of a litter or other forms of transport.
- c. It is intended to end at the point where a more sophisticated means of

evacuation become available. For example, manual casualty movement ends when a litter, vehicle, or other form of conveyance is available.

3. Rules to Follow During Casualty Movement. The following rules should be followed in order to prevent injuries to the bearer when evacuating a casualty.

a. Know your physical capabilities and limitations. Use the body's natural system of levers when lifting and moving a casualty.

b. Use your leg muscles (not back muscles) when lifting, carrying or standing with a casualty.

c. Maintain solid footing when lifting and transporting a casualty.

d. Keep your back straight; use your arms and shoulders when pulling a casualty.

e. Work in unison with other bearers using deliberate, gradual movements. Slide or roll, rather than lift, heavy objects that must be moved.

NOTE: Normally, a casualty's individual weapon is not moved through the evacuation chain with the Soldier. Weapons are turned in at the first available MTF (Battalion Aid Station) to be returned to the parent unit through supply channels. Individual equipment, to include protective clothing and mask, remains with the casualty and is evacuated with them.

Check on Learning:

Q: How should the movement of a casualty be?

A: Should be quick and most efficient.

Review Summary:

Check on learning and review will be performed throughout the lesson.

ELO A - LSA 2. Learning Step / Activity ELO A - LSA 2. Perform manual carries

Method of Instruction: Demonstration

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:15)(68W with a minimum rank of E-6 and be a graduate of a TRADOC approved Instructor Training Course with the H or 8 skill identifier; or be a qualified Civilian Instructor designee.)
Military - NON-ICH (1:15)(Drill Sergeant Combat Lifesaver qualified)

Time of Instruction: 20 mins

Media Type: Conference/Demonstration

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

NOTE: The class is broken down into manageable groups. One instructor will lead one group through demonstration of the task 3 times in a row using the "Whole-Part-Whole" method. Please refer to the Instructor Guidance section for additional information.

1. Technique to be considered- Carries.

NOTE: Most manual carries are not easily executed because of the increased weight of the fully equipped Soldier. However, there are some carries that can be executed to assist in rapidly moving an injured Soldier to cover. Caution should be exercised because of the high profile of the responder and the casualty.

a. Hawes Carry: The Hawes carry can only be performed on a conscious casualty that can hold onto the responders body. Grasp the injured Soldier's wrist with his arm

over one shoulder and lean forward, raising him off the ground. When performed correctly, the responder can still employ his weapon. Perform the Hawes Carry.

1) Position the casualty on his abdomen. If the casualty is lying on his back, roll him onto his abdomen using the procedures below.

(a) Kneel at the casualty's uninjured side.

(b) Place his arms above his head.

(c) Cross the casualty's ankle that is away from you over the ankle that is closest to you.

(d) Place one of your hands near the casualty's far shoulder, place your other hand at the casualty's far hip or thigh, and securely grasp the casualty's clothing.

(e) Pull on the casualty, gently rolling the casualty on his uninjured side and then onto his abdomen.

2) Raise the casualty to a standing position.

(a) Straddle the casualty, extend your hands under the casualty's chest, and lock your fingers together.

(b) Move backwards, lifting the casualty to his knees.

(c) Continue to move backwards, lifting the casualty so that his legs straighten and his knees lock.

(d) Walk forward, bringing the casualty to a standing position. Keep the casualty tilted slightly backward to prevent his knees from buckling.

(e) Use one of your arms to maintain support of the casualty, use your free hand to grasp the casualty's wrist and raise his arm.

(f) Quickly pass your head and body under the casualty's raised arm so that you will face the casualty, then release the casualty's arm, and support the casualty with both of your arms.

3) Lift the casualty onto your back.

(a) Once you have raised the casualty to a standing position and are facing the casualty, grasp the casualty's wrist and raise his arm high above your head while continuing to support the casualty with your other arm. If you use your right hand to fire your weapon, grasp the casualty's right wrist with your left hand. This will leave your right hand free to use your weapon.

(b) Rotate your body so that your back is to the casualty's chest. The casualty's arm will be across your shoulder. The casualty's right arm is across your right shoulder and is still being held by your left hand. (Left handed shooter would be opposite.)

(c) Lean forward, lifting the Soldier off of his feet.

(d) Adjust the casualty's body as needed and move forward, carrying the casualty. When the carry is performed correctly, the rescuer can still employ his weapon.

b. Two-Man Supporting Carry (SEAL Team Three Carry): The two-man carry is similar to the Hawes carry. Two responders grasp the casualty's wrists over opposite shoulders, lean forward, and lift the casualty to move him. This carry is easier in that two responders are used instead of one. Perform the Two-Man Supporting Carry.

1) Have a responder kneel on both sides of the casualty.

- 2) Place the casualty in the sitting position.
- 3) Place the casualty's arms around each of the two responder's neck.
- 4) Have the responders grab the casualty's wrist with the hands located on the outside of the responders' body.
- 5) Have the responders grab the casualty's belt with the hands located on the inside towards the casualty.
- 6) Both responders simultaneously stand (lifting with the large muscles of the legs).
- 7) The responders then move out to cover with the casualty.

c. Two-Man Fore-and-Aft: The two-man fore-and-aft carry is used to transport a conscious or unconscious casualty and is the preferred two-man carry for moving a casualty for a long distance. Perform the Two-Man Fore-and-Aft.

- 1) Position the casualty on his back with his arms by his side.
- 2) The taller of the two bearers kneels at the casualty's head and faces toward the casualty's feet, slides his hands under the casualty's arms and across the casualty's chest, and locks his hands together over the casualty's chest.
- 3) The second bearer spreads the casualty's legs, kneels between the casualty's legs with his back to the other bearer, and grasps under the casualty's knees.
- 4) Both bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.
- 5) Both bearers walk forward with the casualty.

2. Technique to be considered - Drags.

a. Neck Drag: The one person drag is useful in combat because the bearer can transport the casualty as he creeps behind concealment or under obstacles. Perform the Neck Drag:

- 1) Tie the casualty's hands together the wrists or if the casualty is able have him hold hands together and interlock his fingers.
- 2) Straddle the casualty in a kneeling face-to-face position.
- 3) Place the casualty's hands behind your neck.
- 4) Crawl forward dragging the casualty with you.

NOTE: This method cannot be used if the casualty has a broken arm. If the casualty is unconscious, his head must be protected from the ground.

b. Cradle-Drop Drag: This method is effective for moving a casualty up or down stairs, steps, or to maintain a low profile. Perform the Cradle-Drop Drag:

- 1) Kneel at the casualty's head (with him lying on his back). Slide your hand, with palms up, under the casualty's shoulders and get a firm hold under his armpits.
- 2) Rise (partially), supporting the casualty's head on one of your forearms. You may bring your arms together to allow the casualty's head to rest on both forearms.
- 3) Rise and drag the casualty backwards. The casualty is in a semisitting position.
- 4) Back down the steps, supporting the casualty's head and body and letting the hips and legs drop from step to step.

NOTE: If the casualty needs to be moved up steps, you should back up the steps using the same procedure.

Check on Learning: Q: What are the two types of drags?
A: Neck drag and Cradle-Drop drag.

Review Summary: Discuss the different types of carries and drags.

ELO A - LSA 3. Learning Step / Activity ELO A - LSA 3. Perform casualty movement

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Hands-On/Written)

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:15)(68W with a minimum rank of E-6 and be a graduate of a TRADOC approved Instructor Training Course with the H or 8 skill identifier; or be a qualified Civilian Instructor designee.)
Military - NON-ICH (1:15)(Drill Sergeant Combat Lifesaver qualified)

Time of Instruction: 45 mins

Media Type: Practical Exercise

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

1. Move a casualty using manual carries and drags - Scenarios are not needed during this phase training for positioning the casualty for movement. Information below contains training minimums, eight to ten additional sessions will be conducted throughout this phase of training.
2. See Instructor Guidance for additional information. For all aspects of this practical exercise, student groups will be utilized.
 - a. Imitation Session - no less than one imitation session per student.
 - b. Manipulation Session - no less than two manipulation sessions per student.
 - c. Precision Session - The following drills may be completed based on the time allotted. A minimum of one precision session should be completed per student.
3. Each demonstration should be immediately followed by a practical exercise of the skill.
 - a. Hawes Carry
 - b. Two-Man Supporting Carry (SEAL Team Three Carry)
 - c. Two-Man Fore and Aft
 - d. Neck Drag
 - e. Cradle-Drop Drag

Check on Learning: Q: List the carries and drags we discussed?
A: Hawes Carry, Two-Man Supporting Carry, Two-Man Fore and Aft, Neck Drag and Cradle-Drop Drag.

Review Summary: Discuss the Hawes Carry, Two-Man Supporting Carry, Two-Man Fore and Aft, Neck Drag and Cradle-Drop Drag.

CHECK ON LEARNING (ELO A): Q: What is the preferred manual carry for moving a casualty a short distance?
A: The Neck Drag.

REVIEW SUMMARY(ELO A):

Describe the different types of manual carries.

B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Evacuate a casualty from a vehicle
CONDITIONS:	In an operational environment given a casualty or casualties that require removal from a vehicle and the help of another Soldier
STANDARDS:	Evacuate a casualty from a vehicle in sequence without causing further harm to the casualty.
LEARNING DOMAIN - LEVEL:	Psychomotor - Manipulation
No JPME LEARNING AREAS SUPPORTED:	None

ELO B - LSA 1. Learning Step / Activity ELO B - LSA 1. Evacuate a casualty from a vehicle

Method of Instruction: Discussion (Small or Large Group)

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:30)(68W with a minimum rank of E-6 and be a graduate of a TRADOC approved Instructor Training Course with the H or 8 skill identifier; or be a qualified Civilian Instructor designee.)
Military - NON-ICH (1:30)(Drill Sergeant Combat Lifesaver qualified)

Time of Instruction: 5 mins

Media Type: Conference/Demonstration

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

1. Special manual evacuation techniques - the use of special techniques may be required to remove injured Soldiers from tanks, other armored vehicles, motor vehicles, or from limited-access positions.
2. Observing the vehicle for possible hazards.
 - a. Exercise extreme caution when approaching a burning vehicle.
 - 1) Use fire suppression equipment and any protective measures available.
 - 2) In some cases, attempting to save the crew of a burning vehicle may only result in the injury or death of the responder. This must be a responder's decision based on the specific circumstances.
 - b. Observe for down electrical wires, if there are wires touching are near the vehicle; first disconnect power to that area before accessing the vehicle.
 - c. Observe ground for stabilization if on a cliff; first secure the vehicle before attempting to remove the casualty.
3. Procedures for extracting a casualty from a vehicle:
 - a. Gaining access to the casualty.
 - b. Administering lifesaving measures.
 - c. Freeing the casualty from limited-access positions.
 - d. Preparing the casualty for removal.
 - e. Stabilize the head and neck if possible.
 - f. Extract the casualty from the vehicle.

- g. Evacuate the casualty.
 - h. Vehicle Exit Procedures.
4. Procedures for extracting a casualty from a tank:
- a. The M-1 Abrams is equipped with three exits. Some of these exits are used to evacuate specific crew members while others are used to evacuate any of the crew.
 - b. Exits.
 - 1) Commander's hatch.
 - 2) Loader's hatch.
 - 3) Driver's hatch.
 - c. Removing a wounded Soldier from the interior of a tank is difficult and requires speed (as there is the potential that a damaged tank may explode or the tank may be more easily acquired/targeted by the enemy).
 - d. Whenever possible, crew members should be used to extract casualties from tanks because of their experience and familiarity with these vehicles.
 - e. Removing casualties from a tank require 3 crew members/responders.

NOTE: If the casualty was involved in a vehicle crash you should always consider that he may have a spinal injury. Responders should always attempt to stabilize the injured Soldier's head and neck prior to moving them.

- f. If a head and or spine injury are suspected.
 - 1) Medical personnel will stabilize the neck as much as possible prior to attempting to extract the casualty.
 - 2) If medical personnel are available they may stabilize the casualty's head, neck, and upper body with a special board or splint.
 - 3) Manual stabilization (using forearms of the responder, as appropriate when no equipment is available).
- g. Depending upon the tactical situation, these procedures may be abbreviated if the vehicle and its crew are in imminent danger.

5. Evacuate a casualty from a vehicle laterally – You may have to evacuate a casualty laterally from a vehicle, for example, from the passenger compartment of a wheeled vehicle sitting upright or lying on its top; or from the hatch of an armored vehicle lying on its side.

- a. With the assistance of another Soldier grasp the casualty's arms and legs.
- b. While stabilizing the casualty's head and neck as much as possible lift the casualty free of the vehicle and move him to a safe place on the ground.

6. Evacuate a casualty from a vehicle upward – You may have to evacuate a casualty upward from a vehicle, for example, from the passenger compartment of a wheeled vehicle lying on its side; or from the hatch of an armored vehicle sitting upright.

- a. Place a belt or similar material around the casualty's chest to help pull him from the vehicle.
- b. With the assistance of another Soldier inside the vehicle, draw the casualty upward using the pistol belt, similar material or by grasping his arms.

- c. While stabilizing the casualty's head and neck as much as possible, lift the casualty free of the vehicle and place him on the topmost side of the vehicle.
- d. If medical personnel are available they may stabilize the casualty's head, neck, and upper body with a special board or splint.
- e. Depending on the situation, further move the casualty from the topmost side of the vehicle to a safe place on the ground.

NOTE: In all cases, before extrication, you should evaluate the casualty for injuries and perform necessary lifesaving measures first. Only after you have performed these lifesaving measures do you evacuate the casualty. EXAMPLE: Control bleeding before attempting to move the casualty.

WARNING: Unless there is an immediate life-threatening situation (i.e., fire, explosion), do not move the casualty with a suspected back or neck injury. Seek medical personnel for guidance on how to evacuate.

Check on Learning:

Q: What are the procedures for extracting a casualty from a vehicle?

- A:
- a. Gaining access to the casualty.
 - b. Administering lifesaving measures.
 - c. Freeing the casualty from limited-access positions.
 - d. Preparing the casualty for removal.
 - e. Stabilize the head and neck if possible.
 - f. Extract the casualty from the vehicle.
 - g. Evacuate the casualty.
 - h. Vehicle Exit Procedures.

Review Summary:

Discuss the techniques for removing a casualty from a vehicle.

ELO B - LSA 2. Learning Step / Activity ELO B - LSA 2. Describe the Talon litter

Method of Instruction: Demonstration

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:30)* (68W with a minimum rank of E-6 and be a graduate of a TRADOC approved Instructor Training Course with the H or 8 skill identifier; or be a qualified Civilian Instructor designee.)
 Military - NON-ICH (1:30)* (Drill Sergeant Combat Lifesaver qualified)

Time of Instruction: 5 mins

Media Type: Actual Equipment

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

Note: Marked as (*) is derived from the parent learning object

1. Describe the Talon® litter. Talon® litter - Similar to collapsible litter but is able to fold into 4 equal sections, to make litter more compact for storage. Litter is available in two sizes 81C and 90C (varies by length). Dimensions are 81" x 22.5 x 6 or 90" x 22.5 x 6. Fully decontaminable after use. Four retractable, locking nylon handles allow easy for gripping. Four aluminum stirrups outside of collapsible support beam.

NOTE: The Talon® litter is a compact quad-folding litter that, when extended, becomes a full-size litter. Its small size allows it to fit into vehicles easier than a conventional litter. It also comes with a carrying case that allows an individual Soldier to carry it on his back like a rucksack. This litter is a component of the Warrior Aid and Litter Kit.

- a. Prepare the Talon® litter for use.
 - 1) Stand the Talon® litter upright and release the fastening buckles.
 - 2) Place the litter on the ground and completely extend with the fabric side up.
 - 3) Keeping the litter as straight as possible, grab handles and rotate inward until all of the hinges rotate and lock.

NOTE: This action is best done using two individuals, one on each end of the litter, executing the rotation step simultaneously.

- 4) While maintaining the hinges in the locked position, apply firm steady pressure on the pressure bar with your foot. Increase the pressure with your foot until the pressure bar locks into place.

NOTE: To close and store the litter, perform the steps in reverse order.

- b. Place the casualty on the Talon® litter.
 - 1) Lift or log roll the casualty onto the Talon® litter just as you would a conventional litter.
 - 2) Secure the casualty to the litter using the litter straps. The Talon® litter comes with integral litter straps to fasten the casualty to the litter. They are located in the mid thigh and chest areas.
 - 3) Number of straps and body parts over which they should be placed depend upon type of terrain over which casualty is carried.
 - (a) If two straps are used.
 - (1) Put one strap across chest and one across legs.
 - (2) Extend straps under litter and buckle against litter pole.
 - (b) If terrain is rough.
 - (1) Apply two additional straps.
 - (2) One placed across waist and other across thighs.
 - (3) Extend straps under litter and buckle them against litter pole.
 - (c) If casualty is carried either up or down steep slopes.
 - (1) Use two additional straps.
 - (2) Secure each thigh to litter separately.
 - (3) Take one strap over one thigh, under other thigh, then under litter and buckle it against the litter pole.
 - (4) Take remaining strap and secure opposite thigh in same manner.

CAUTION: The buckles on the Talon® are made of plastic and are easily broken if stepped on. Best practice is to always utilize three additional litter straps in lieu of the attached litter straps.

NOTE: There are times when a casualty may have to be moved and a standard litter or Talon® litter is not available. The distance may be too great for manual carries or the casualty may have an injury that would be aggravated by manual transportation. In these situations, litters can be improvised from materials at hand. Improvised litters must be as well constructed as possible to avoid the risk of dropping the casualty or further injuring the casualty. Improvised litters are emergency measures and should be replaced by standard litters at the first opportunity. Many different types of litters can be improvised, depending upon materials available.

2. General Rules for Litter Bearers.

a. Lifting the casualty as a unit.

1) Ideally, you and three other Soldiers will be available to evacuate the casualty. A four-man carry can be used to quickly and safely transport a casualty on a SKED® litter to a nearby collection point where he can be transferred to a ground or air ambulance.

(a) Each bearer kneels at one of the handles. They should kneel on the knee closest to the litter and face in the same direction, usually so that the casualty's feet are in the direction of travel. The leader of the litter team should position himself at the handle nearest the casualty's right shoulder and direct the other bearers. This position allows the leader to monitor the casualty during the evacuation.

(b) Upon command from the leader, the bearers stand up in unison, lifting the casualty.

(c) Upon command from the leader, the bearers carry the casualty, adjusting as needed to keep the casualty as level as possible.

2) If only one other Soldier is available, position yourself on opposite sides of the litter and face toward the casualty, kneel on one knee, and grab the two near handholds. Upon the command from the leader, both rise in unison, lifting the casualty.

3) If no other person is available, use the dragline at the head of the litter to drag the casualty.

b. Transporting the casualty.

1) In moving a casualty, the litter bearers must make every movement deliberately and as gently as possible. The command STEADY should be used to prevent undue haste.

2) The rear bearers should watch the movements of the front bearers and time their movements accordingly to ensure a smooth and steady action.

3) The litter must be kept as level as possible at all times, particularly when crossing obstacles, such as ditches.

4) Normally, the casualty should be carried on the litter feet first, except when going uphill or upstairs; his head should then be forward. If casualty has a fracture of a lower extremity, he should be carried uphill or upstairs feet first and downhill or downstairs head first to prevent the weight of body from pressing upon injured part.

5) When a casualty is loaded on a litter, his individual equipment is carried by two of the bearers or placed on litter.

Check on Learning:

Q: How do you prepare the Talon litter for use?

A: 1) Stand the Talon® litter upright and release the fastening buckles.

2) Place the litter on the ground and completely extend with the fabric side up.

3) Keeping the litter as straight as possible, grab handles and rotate inward until all of the hinges rotate and lock.

4) While maintaining the hinges in the locked position, apply firm steady pressure on the pressure bar with your foot. Increase the pressure with your foot until the pressure bar locks into place.

Review Summary:

Describe the Talon litter and how to use it.

ELO B - LSA 3. Learning Step / Activity ELO B - LSA 3. Evacuate the casualty

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Hands-On/Written)

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:30)* (68W with a minimum rank of E-6 and be a graduate of a TRADOC approved Instructor Training Course with the H or 8 skill identifier; or be a qualified Civilian Instructor designee.)
Military - NON-ICH (1:30)* (Drill Sergeant Combat Lifesaver qualified)

Time of Instruction: 35 mins

Media Type: Actual Equipment

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

Note: Marked as (*) is derived from the parent learning object

1. Evacuate a casualty using a litter -Scenarios are not needed during this phase training for positioning the casualty for movement. Information below contain training minimums, eight to ten additional sessions will be conducted throughout this phase of training.

2. See Instructor Guidance for additional information. For all aspects of this practical exercise, student groups will be utilized.

a. Imitation Session - no less than one imitation session per student

b. Manipulation Session - no less than two manipulation sessions per student.

c. Precision Session - The following drills may be completed based on the time allotted. A minimum of one precision session should be completed per student.

NOTE: The class is broken down into 4 groups. One instructor will lead one group through demonstration of the task 3 times in a row using the "Whole-Part-Whole" method. Please refer to the Instructor Guidance section for additional information. Each demonstration should be immediately followed by a practical exercise of the skill

Check on Learning:

Q: If the casualty was involved in a vehicle crash what do you always want to consider?

A: The casualty may have a spinal injury.

Review Summary:

Review the types of carries, drags and litters.

CHECK ON LEARNING (ELO B):

Q: When would you evacuate a casualty from a vehicle before an evaluation or treatment was done?

A: When the casualty's life is in danger.

ATP 4-25.13 Casualty Evacuation

REVIEW SUMMARY(ELO B):

Discuss the different ways to remove a casualty.

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction:	Discussion (Small or Large Group)
Mode of Delivery:	Resident Instruction
Instr Type(I:S Ratio):	Military - ICH (1:30) (68W with a minimum rank of E-6, and be a graduate of a TRADOC approved Instructor Training Course with the H or 8 skill identifier; or be a qualified Civilian Instructor designee.), Military - NON-ICH (1:30) (Drill Sergeant Combat Lifesaver qualified.)
Time of Instruction:	5 mins

Check on Learning

Determine if the students have learned the material presented by soliciting student questions and explanations. Ask the students questions and correct misunderstandings.

NOTE: Instructors will use the questions below to cover any important information that was not brought out during the practice. This information will not be covered in a lecture. This also the time to discuss any important information or questions brought out by the Soldiers during the practical exercise with the entire class.

Q: When would you evacuate a casualty from a vehicle before any evaluation or treatment was done?

A: When the casualty's life is in danger.

ATP 4-25.13 Casualty Evacuation

Q: If the casualty was involved in a vehicle crash what do you always want to consider?

A: The casualty may have a spinal injury.

ATP 4-25.13 Casualty Evacuation

Q: What is the preferred two-man carry for moving a casualty for a long distance?

A: The Two Man Fore-and-Aft carry.

ATP 4-25.13 Casualty Evacuation

Q: What is the preferred drag for moving a casualty a short distance?

A: The Neck Drag.

ATP 4-25.13 Casualty Evacuation

Review/ Summary

Review proper lifting techniques and types of carries and drags.

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

Testing Requirements

NOTE: The student must demonstrate the movement of a casualty utilizing imitation, manipulation, and precision per instructor guidance.

Feedback Requirements

Apply continuous evaluation of course effectiveness and efficiency and provide appropriate feedback to the training/education task proponent.

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters

**Casualty Response Training - Casualty Movement
081-BT081017 / Version 1.1 ©**

Sequence	Media Name	Media Type
None		

Appendix B - Assessment Statement and Assessment Plan

Assessment Statement: None.

Assessment Plan: None.

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions

PRACTICAL EXERCISE(S)/SOLUTION(S) FOR LESSON 081-BT081017 Version 1.1 ©

Appendix D - Student Handouts

Casualty Response Training - Casualty Movement
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Sequence	Media Name	Media Type
None		