

HEALTH EDUCATION II

MODULE 6

SURVIVOR IN RESCUE 117 (Emergency Rescue and Transport)



What this Module is all about

The comfort, safety and well being of the patient are the most important concern of the first aider. This is to avoid additional injury most specially if the victim and survivors are to be transported.

Important rule: Never move a severely injured or ill person unless there is immediate danger to life or if a skilled help is not readily available.

Remember this slogan? “The Worst thing to do is to do nothing.” Every second is important to a victim of an accident or illness. In this Module are procedures to follow in transporting patients to a safer place.

Read them carefully. Learn from them by heart so that in times of emergency you will know what to do.



**What you are expected to learn from this Module*

After studying this Module you shall have:

1. identified the proper ways in doing emergency rescue and transport.
2. practiced the correct ways of transporting the patient during emergency.



**How to learn from this Module*

You are encouraged to enjoy spending time in learning from this Module but before you proceed, remember to observe the following reminders:

1. Answer the pre-test before going over the materials. This is to find out what you already know.
2. Be honest in answering and checking your activity.
3. Follow closely the instructions in every activity.
4. Review the lessons that you think you failed to understand.
5. Seek assistance from your teachers if you need help.
6. Answer the post test at the end of this Module.
7. Record your answers and lessons taken in your notebook.

Are you eager to start? Before you begin with the first lesson, let us discover how much you already know about the topic. Answer the Pre-Test below and try to assess your self. Remember, all answers should be written in your notebook.

Are you ready? Good Luck and Happy Learning!



PRE-TEST

- I. Choose the best answer. In your notebook, write the letter only.
 1. What is the most important concern in transporting the patient?
 - a. to ensure the comfort, safety and well being of the patient
 - b. to send the casualty to the nearest hospital
 - c. to remove the injured from the site of the accident
 - d. to keep the onlookers away from crowding

- II. Write Agree if the concept is correct and Disagree if the concept is incorrect.
 2. Never move a seriously ill or injured patient on your own
 3. Ask for help if it is available
 4. Move the patient with spine injury carefully.
 5. Leave the unconscious patient alone and call for help.
 6. Secure the injured part before and during transportation.
 7. Drag the injured by pulling in the ground without lifting.
 8. Support the conscious patient using the human crutch.
 9. Use a stretcher to carry a seriously ill to an ambulance.
 10. Transport the patient in case of fire only.

Compare your answers with the Key to Correction.

You may now proceed with this Module. **Are you ready? Happy Learning!**



Lesson 1

The Rescuer

In an accident and emergency situation where the casualty has to be moved and transported, there is one most important rule to remember.

Never move a severely injured or ill person unless there is immediate danger to life or if skilled help is not readily available.

It is better to leave the injured undisturbed. Call for help and give First Aid treatment on the spot.



Activity 1 “No! No! Never! Never!”

Read the following situations. Analyze if the casualty is very important and necessary to be moved and transported. Write YES if there is a need to be moved, NO if not.

1. There is fire and some falling debris
2. Jules has a possible spine injury
3. Peter has a broken leg and is in a state of shock
4. Mr. Paterno is unconscious and you want to call for help
5. Norma wants to transport her father to the hospital



Did you analyze the situations carefully and correctly? Here are some points to remember.

- If the patient’s life is in danger due to fire, falling debris or poisoning, just move the patient as quickly as possible without endangering yourself.
- Do not leave an unconscious patient alone.
- Do not move the patient if there is a spine injury to avoid further injury.
- Do not move a patient by your self if there are other people available to help.
- All injured parts should be stabilized before and after moving the patient.

There are various methods of carrying patients using support from one or more helpers such as hand seats, chair carrier, blanket lifts, and stretchers.

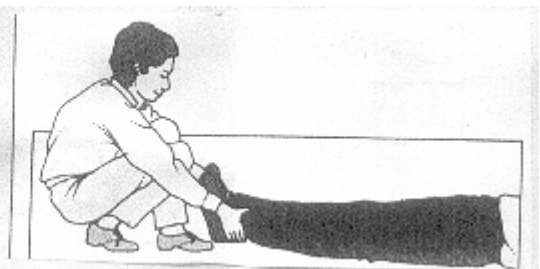
Let’s study the situations below.

DRAG METHOD is the way of pulling the patient to the ground without lifting.



SHOULDER DRAG

Position arms and hands of the patient over the chest or abdomen. Hold the shoulder portion of the patient’s clothes and drag towards a safe place. This is usually done when patient is unconscious or has suspected spine, hip, leg or head fracture or if the patient is heavy.

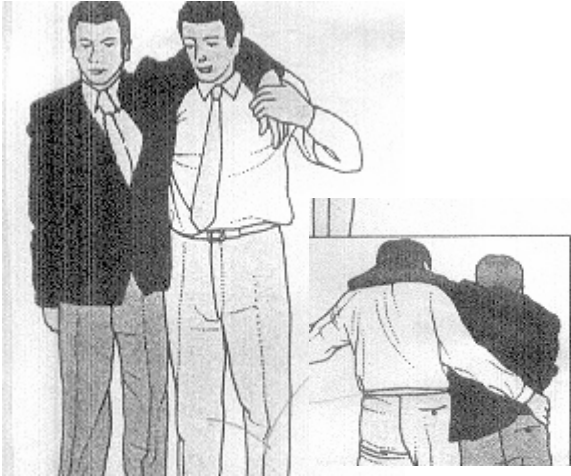


ANKLE DRAG

Fold patient’s arms over the chest. Secure a cardboard/cloth under the patient’s head for support. Hold patient by the ankle and drag to a safe place. Reason for application for this method is similar to that of shoulder drag.

ONE-PERSON CARRIER

HUMAN CRUTCH



Place one arm of the patient over your shoulder, holding him by the wrist. Wrap your other arm around patient's body and hold by the hips/ waistband. Lead patient to a safe place.

CRADLE CARRY

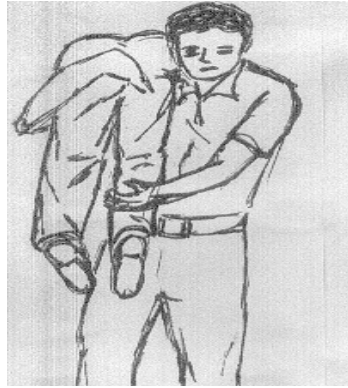


Rest patient's arm nearest to you over your shoulder. Place one arm across under the patient's body, the other arm under both knees. With one swoop lift the patient in a cradle position as in carrying a child.



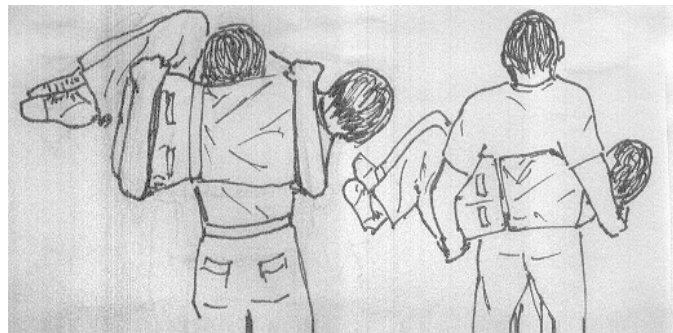
PACK STRAP CARRY

Lie close beside the patient. Place the patient's arm nearest you, stretched above his/her head. Hold the patient's other arm and turn him/her to your side with back against him pulling him to his side. Turn face down pulling the patient over your back. Stand on your knees and hands with patient over your back. Place his arms over your shoulders and wrap the legs around your waist. Hold patient by his arms and stand on your feet carrying him like a knapsack.



FIREMAN'S CARRY

Position the patient across your shoulders at his hip fold. Wrap one arm around his thighs, hold his leg with the other hand. This method enables you to use your hands for holding on during evacuation.



PIGGY BACK CARRY

Position the patient's upper body across over your shoulders with your arms in upward direction supporting him with your arms by the shoulders and buttocks. See to it that the patient is facing the same direction as you do.

Another technique of carrying out this method is by carrying the patient across your back. Your arms in downward direction over the patient's shoulder and buttocks and your hands supporting him underneath.



Activity 2 “Family First”

- A. Rearrange the Scrambled Letters to identify six (6) methods of transporting a patient all by yourself.

1. **Y** **B**
G I G **K A** **R Y R A C**
P **C**

2. **G A R D** **D**
H E O
T **M**

3. **D C** **Y R**
A E **A**
R L **A C**

4. **I E A 'S** **A C**
M N F R **R R Y**

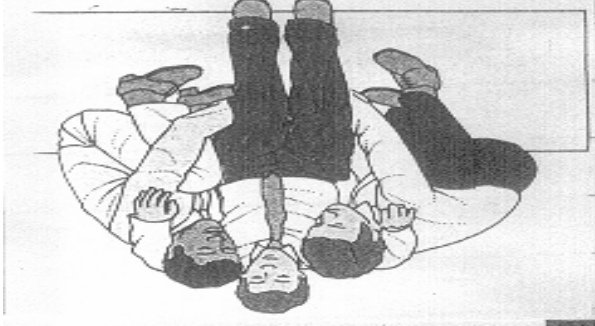
5. **H A N U M** **C H U R T C**

6. **P K** **P S** **R R**
A C **A T** **A Y**
R **C**

B. Try the different methods of transporting an injured person with the members of the family. You can practice with the supervision of your parents. In case they are not available you can practice the different ways of transporting a patient using a pillow as your patient.

TWO/ THREE PERSON CARRY

FOUR HANDED SEAT CARRY



Position of Hands under the buttocks.

Put the patient's arms over you and your partner's shoulder. Position your hands under the patient's buttocks observing the hand position shown in the picture at your right. Coordinate with your partner by counting so that at the signal "UP" both of you will stand up, the patient seated on your hands.

Hold your wrist firmly with palm rested on top. Hold your partner's wrist with your freehand, palm resting on top. Let your partner do the same until your wrists are interlocked by your hands. See to it that the patient is seated on your hands.

FORE-AND AFT CARRY



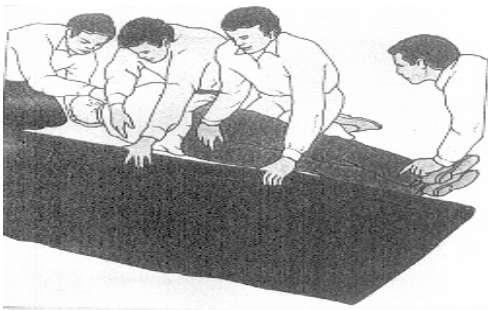
Usually this type of carry is done when carrying a patient on to a chair. Position yourself behind the patient. Place both arms under patient's armpit holding him by the wrists in front of the body, his arms folded. Let your partner slip his arm under the patient's knees (lower thigh) and the other arm supporting him by the buttocks. Communicate with your partner so that at the signal both of you will stand up simultaneously.

CHAIR CARRY

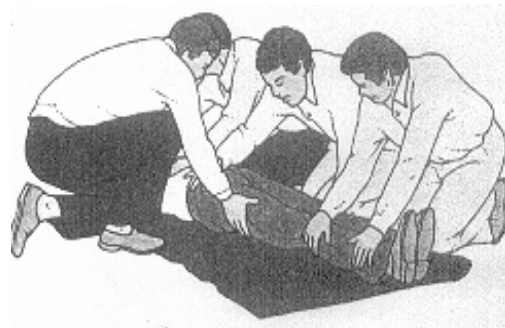


To avoid mishandling the patient, a chair can be used as a carrier similar to a stretcher. Stand opposite each other, one behind the chair holding the chair's backrest while the other one is in front of the patient and holding the chair under its seat, patient's knees and legs between both arms. At the signal, lift the chair simultaneously and walk to destination carrying the patient seated on the chair in a slanting/semi-lying position to prevent from falling over.

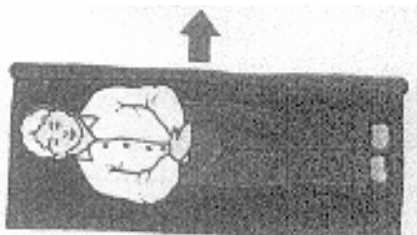
USE OF STRETCHER



1. Four people work together and turn the patient slowly and gently on to the side, away from the blanket.



2. Gently turn the patient on to the back over the roll of the blanket.



Position of the patient on the blanket before being lifted.



3. Working together, carefully and evenly lift the patient high enough to enable someone to push the stretcher underneath.



Activity 3 *“Lift Me Up!”*

Make an improvised stretcher.

Materials needed:

- blanket
 - two poles
- For practice you may use a handkerchief or piece of cloth to take the place of a blanket and two sticks in place of the poles

Do it –

- Spread the blanket.
- Place one pole over the blanket about 1/3 of the width from the side, both ends of the pole extending outside blanket to serve as handles.
- Fold about 1/3 of the blanket over the pole, stretched
- Place the other pole on the opposite side, over the folded area, before the side.
- Fold the remaining portion of the blanket over the two poles, a little portion extending over, past the edge of the folded side.



* *Let's Summarize*

- ➔ Never move a severely injured or ill person unless there is immediate danger to life or if skilled help is not readily available.
- ➔ There are various methods of carrying patients using support from one or more helpers such as hand seats, chair carrier, blanket lifts, and stretchers.
- ➔ In case of suspected spine, hip, or head injury and there is a need to transfer the patient to a safe place, apply the Drag Method. There are two ways of dragging an injured such as the:
 - Shoulder Drag
 - Ankle Drag
- ➔ One-Person Carrier include:
 - Human Crutch
 - Cradle Carry
 - Fireman's Carry
 - Pack Strap Carry
 - Piggy Back Carry

- ➔ Two/ Three Person Carry include:
 - Four Handed Seat Carry
 - Chair Carry
 - Fore-and Aft Carry

** Let's See What You Have Learned*



POST TEST

Answer the following items with YES or NO. Write your answers in your notebook.

As a rescuer in case of emergency, I will

1. Insure the comfort, safety and well being of the patient.
2. Refrain from moving the victim unless there is immediate danger to life.
3. Stabilize and secure the injured part before and during the rescue.
4. Move the patient with spine injury gently.
5. Leave the unconscious patient alone.
6. Transport and rescue the injured by yourself.
7. Tell the patient what you are doing and what you are going to do before moving him/her.
8. Lift and carry the injured slowly, smoothly and in unison with other helpers.
9. Ask for help, do not do it alone.
10. Support the patient with a human crutch if the patient is conscious.

Compare your answers with the Key to Correction.



** Key to Correction*

PRE-TEST

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Agree | 6. Agree |
| 2. Agree | 7. Agree |
| 3. Agree | 8. Agree |

4. Disagree
5. Disagree

9. Agree
10. Disagree

Activity 1

1. Yes
2. No
3. No

4. No
5. Yes

Activity 2

1. Piggy Back Carry
2. Drag Method
3. Cradle Carry

4. Fireman's Carry
5. Human Crutch
6. Pack Strap Carry

Activity 3

The answer depends on your ability to follow instructions.

POST TEST

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. No
5. No

6. No
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes



What is your score? If you got 10 correct answers in the post test,

Congratulations !

If your score is 6 or below, you need to go over this Module again.

