

AMEDDC&S HRCOE PAM 350-10

EFMB Test Score Sheet EVAC — EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING ONE-PERSON CARRIES OR DRAGS (For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S HRCOE Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OPE)		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE #	
TASK: EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING ONE-PERSON CARRIES OR DRAGS.		
CONDITIONS: Given casualties that must be transported to receive further medical aid and/or be evacuated during the care under fire and/or tactical field care phases and no Soldiers are available to assist with evacuation.		
STANDARDS: Transport the casualties using one-person carries and drags without causing further injury.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
NOTE: Performance steps/asures with grey shaded GO/NO-GO boxes will NOT be evaluated in EFMB. They are listed to assist candidates in their preparation for EFMB testing. The objective of the various one-man carries and drags is to evacuate the casualty off the battlefield without causing further injury. However, selection and execution of a misappropriate carry or drag that would put the casualty and/or candidate in danger due to the tactical situation will receive a NO-GO; even if executed correctly.		
NOTE: The EFMB host unit may elect to have the candidate perform this task on two to four casualties depending on the lane concept. However, they will all be tested on the same testing lane. Failure of the candidate to perform any portion of the task to standard on any of the casualties will result in a NO-GO. Candidates will be standardized on when and where the carries or drags must be executed and to what location the casualties must be evacuated.		
1. Estimate the time available to transport the casualty by considering the following to determine the best one-person carry or drag to evacuate the casualties.		
a. The casualty's physical and mental condition to include the endurance time of the casualty and the type and extent of injuries.		
b. The tactical situation, to include the type of situation, and personnel and/or equipment availability.		
c. The environment, to include the weather, terrain (natural and man-made), and if the environment is contaminated or uncontaminated.		
2. Prior to attempting to move the casualty, if the tactical situation permits, -		
a. Evaluate the type and extent of the casualty's injuries.		
b. Ensure that dressings over wounds are adequately reinforced, if applicable.		
c. Ensure that fractured bones are properly immobilized and supported to prevent them from cutting through muscle, blood vessels, and skin, if applicable.		
3. Select an appropriate one-person carry or drag to transport the casualty based on your evaluation of the tactical situation and the factors involved in evacuating the casualty.		
NOTE: More than one carry or drag may be suitable to the situation. The candidate may select any appropriate carry or drag. However, selection and execution of a misappropriate carry or drag that would put the casualty and/or candidate in danger due to the tactical situation will receive a NO-GO. For example, despite having a four foot wall available for cover the candidate performs the fireman's carry exposing the casualty and himself to direct fire from the enemy. For example, the neck drag or one-person drag would be more appropriate.		
WARNING: Do NOT use manual carries to move a casualty with a neck of spine injury, unless a life-threatening hazard is in the immediate area.		
a. Transport a casualty using the one-person drag.		
NOTE: Useful in combat to expeditiously move a casualty. Generally used for short distances. Can use only one hand to drag the casualty leaving the other hand free to return fire with a weapon.		
(1) Position the casualty on their back.		
(2) Secure a firm hold of the casualty's web gear.		
(3) Rise and expediently drag the casualty backward without causing further injury.		
b. Transport a casualty using the cradle drop drag.		
NOTE: Useful to move a casualty, who cannot walk, up or down stairs.		
(1) Kneel at casualty's head with them lying on their back.		

(2) Slide your hands, palms up, under the casualty's shoulders and get a firm hold under their armpits.		
(3) Rise partially, supporting the casualty's head with your forearms, chest, or abdomen.		
(4) Rise and expediently drag the casualty backward with them in a semi sitting position without causing further injury.		
(5) Back down the steps (or up if appropriate), supporting the casualty's head and body and letting the hips and legs drop from step to step.		
c. Transport a casualty using the firefighter's carry.		
NOTE: Use for an unconscious or severely injured casualty. The easiest way for one individual to carry another.		
(1) Positions the casualty for the carry.		
(2) Brings the casualty to an upright position.		
(3) Steps around to face the casualty.		
(4) Lifts the casualty into the carry.		
d. Transport a casualty using the fireman's carry.		
NOTE: Use for an unconscious or severely injured casualty. The easiest way for one individual to carry another.		
(1) Roll the casualty onto their abdomen, if applicable.		
(a) Kneel at the casualty's uninjured side.		
(b) Place the casualty's arms above their head.		
(c) Cross the ankle that is farther from you over the one that is closer to you.		
(d) Place one of your hands on the casualty's shoulder that is farther from you; place your other hand in the area of the casualty's hip or thigh that is farther from you.		
(e) Roll the casualty gently toward you onto their abdomen.		
(2) After rolling the casualty onto their abdomen, straddle them.		
(3) Extend your hands under the casualty's chest and lock them together.		
(4) Lift the casualty to their knees as you move backward.		
(5) Continue to move backward, thus straightening the casualty's legs and locking their knees.		
(6) Walk forward, bringing the casualty to a standing position. Tilt the casualty backward slightly to prevent their knees from buckling.		
(7) As you maintain constant support of the casualty with one arm, free your other arm, quickly grasp the casualty's wrist, and raise their arm high. Instantly pass your head under the casualty's raised arm, releasing it as you pass under it.		
(8) Move swiftly to face the casualty and secure your arms around their waist. Immediately place one foot between the casualty's feet and spread them apart.		
(9) Grasp the casualty's wrist and raise their arm high over your head.		
(10) Bend down and pull the casualty's arm over and down on your shoulder, bringing their body across your shoulders. At the same time, pass your arm between the casualty's legs.		
(11) Grasp the casualty's wrist with one hand, and place your other hand on your knee or weapon for support.		
(12) Rise with the casualty positioned correctly.		
(13) Carry the casualty.		
NOTE: Your other hand is free for use as needed. For example, the free arm can be used to fire a weapon.		
e. Transport a casualty using the saddleback carry.		
NOTE: Only a conscious casualty can be transported with this carry. He must be able to hold onto the bearer's neck.		
(1) Raise the casualty to an upright position, as in the fireman's carry.		
(2) Support the casualty by placing an arm around their waist. Move to the casualty's side. Have the casualty put their arm around your neck and move in front of them with your back to them.		
(3) Have the casualty encircle their arms around your neck.		

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(4) Stoop, raise the casualty on your back, and clasp your hands together beneath their thighs, if possible.		
f. Transport a casualty using the one-person supporting carry.		
NOTE: The casualty must be able to walk, or at least hop on one leg, using the bearer as a crutch. This carry can be used to transport a casualty as far as he is able to walk or hop.		
(1) Raise or lift the casualty from the ground to a standing position, as in the fireman's carry.		
(2) Grasp the casualty's wrist and draw their arm around your neck.		
(3) Place your arm around his waist. The casualty is now able to walk or hop, using you as a support.		
g. Transport a casualty using the arms carry.		
NOTE: Useful in carrying a casualty for a short distance (up to 50 meters) and for placing a casualty on a litter.		
(1) Raise or lift the casualty from the ground to a standing position, as in the fireman's carry.		
(2) Place one arm under the casualty's knees and your other arm around his back.		
(3) Lift the casualty.		
(4) Carry the casualty high to lessen fatigue.		
h. Transport a casualty using the pack-strap carry.		
NOTE: The casualty's weight rests high on the bearer's back. This makes it easier for you to carry the casualty a moderate distance (50 to 300 meters). To eliminate the possibility of injury to the casualty's arms, you must hold the casualty's arms in a palms-down position. Once the casualty is positioned on the bearer's back, the bearer remains as erect as possible to prevent straining or injuring their back.		
(1) Lift the casualty from the ground to a standing position, as in the fireman's carry.		
(2) Support the casualty with your arms around them and grasp their wrist closer to you.		
(3) Place their arm over your head and across your shoulders.		
(4) Move in front of them while still supporting their weight against your back.		
(5) Grasp their other wrist and place this arm over your shoulder.		
(6) Bend forward and raise or hoist the casualty as high on your back as possible so that their weight is resting on your back.		
i. Transport a casualty using the pistol-belt carry.		
NOTE: The best one-man carry for a long distance (over 300 meters). If pistol belts are not available for use, other items such as rifle slings, two cravat bandages, two litter straps, or any other suitable material which will not cut or bind the casualty may be used.		
(1) Link two pistol belts (or three, if necessary) together to form a sling. Place the sling under the casualty's thighs and lower back so that a loop extends from each side.		
(2) Lie face up between the casualty's outstretched legs. Thrust your arms through the loops and grasp his hands and trouser leg on his injured side.		
(3) Roll toward the casualty's uninjured side onto your abdomen, bringing them onto your back. Adjust the sling, if necessary.		
(4) Rise to a kneeling position. The belt holds the casualty in place.		
(5) Place one hand on your knee for support and rise to an upright position. (The casualty is supported on your shoulders.)		
(6) Carry the casualty with your hands free for use in rifle firing, climbing, or surmounting obstacles.		
j. Transport a casualty using the pistol-belt drag.		
NOTE: Generally used for short distances (up to 50 meters). It is useful in combat, since both the bearer and the casualty can remain closer to the ground than in other drags.		
(1) Extend two pistol belts or similar objects to their full length and join them together to make a continuous loop.		
(2) Roll the casualty onto his back, as in the fireman's carry.		

(3) Pass the loop over the casualty's head, and position it across his chest and under his armpits. Then cross the remaining portion of the loop, thus forming a figure eight.		
(4) Lie on your side facing the casualty.		
(5) Slip the loop over your head and turn onto your abdomen. This enables you to drag the casualty as you crawl.		
k. Transport a casualty using the neck drag.		
NOTE: Useful in combat because the bearer can transport the casualty as he creeps behind a low wall or shrubbery, under a vehicle, or through a culvert. Generally used for short distances. If the casualty is unconscious, his head must be protected from the ground. The neck drag cannot be used if the casualty has a broken arm.		
CAUTION: Do NOT use the neck drag if the casualty has a broken arm or a suspected neck injury.		
(1) Tie the casualty's hands together at the wrists. (If conscious, the casualty may clasp his hands together around your neck.)		
(2) Straddle the casualty in a kneeling face-to-face position.		
(3) Loop the casualty's tied hands over and/or around your neck.		
(4) Crawl forward, looking ahead, dragging the casualty with you.		
l. Transport a casualty using a rope or SKED MOUT Lifeline.		
NOTE: Generally used for short distances. Useful to allow a Soldier who is down in the "line of fire" to be moved to safety without exposing anyone else to enemy fire.		
(1) If using a SKED MOUT Lifeline-		
(a) The candidate, positioned behind cover, instructs the casualty to attach the metal link on the end of the rope to the web gear or assault vest behind the neck or other appropriate point.		
(b) The casualty throws the Lifeline bag to the candidate who is still positioned behind cover. If the casualty is unable to throw his Lifeline, the candidate can throw one to them and instruct the casualty to attach it to his gear.		
(c) The candidate will tie a quick loop into the Lifeline rope and drag the casualty to safety.		
(2) If using a rope-		
(a) The candidate, positioned behind cover, instructs the casualty to attach the rope to the web gear or assault vest behind the neck or other appropriate point.		
(b) The casualty throws the rope to the candidate who is still positioned behind cover. If the casualty is unable to throw his rope, the candidate can throw one to them and instruct the casualty to attach it to his gear.		
(c) The candidate will tie a quick loop into the rope and drag the casualty to safety.		
j. Transport a casualty through a window or the roof of a building.		
NOTE: The EFMB host unit will develop standards based on the window or building that they will be utilizing. These standards must be submitted to the EFMB TCO for approval and provided to the candidates for preparation.		
4. Evacuate the casualties as directed without assistance.		
NOTE: If the candidate fails to transport the casualty to the prescribed location they will receive a NO-GO.		
5. Complete all required performance steps/measures without causing further injury to the casualties or self.		
6. Met all administrative requirements for this task		
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)	YES NO
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE