

AMEDDC&S HRCOE PAM 350-10

**EFMB Test Score Sheet**  
**EVAC — EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING TWO-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 #
<b>TASK:</b> EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING TWO-PERSON CARRIES OR DRAGS.		
<b>CONDITIONS:</b> Given two to four casualties (one conscious and one unconscious) that must be transported to receive further medical aid and/or be evacuated in the care under fire and/or tactical field care phases. A non-candidate Soldier is available to assist with evacuation as a bearer. Necessary equipment, as required, is available.		
<b>STANDARDS:</b> Evacuate the casualties using two-person carries or drags without causing further injury.		
<b>NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.</b>		
<b>PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES</b>	<b>GO</b>	<b>NO-GO</b>
<b>NOTE:</b> Performance steps/measures 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 two-man carries and drags is to evacuate the casualty 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.		
<b>NOTE:</b> 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 two-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 two-person carry or drag to transport the casualty based on your evaluation of the tactical situation and the factors involved in evacuating the casualty.		
<b>NOTE:</b> 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. The EFMB host unit will demonstrate appropriate carries and drags for the various situations applicable with the lane concept of operation.		
<b>WARNING:</b> 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 two-person drag.		
<b>NOTE:</b> 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 hand hold of the casualty's web gear and have the other Soldier who is assisting you do the same.		
(3) Rise and expediently drag the casualty backward without causing further injury.		
b. Transport a casualty using the two-person fore-and-aft carry.		

<b>NOTE:</b> Useful two-person carry for transporting the casualty over a long distance (over 300 meters). The taller of the two bearers should be positioned at the casualty's head. By altering this carry so that both bearers face the casualty, it is useful for placing a casualty on a litter.		
(1) One bearer spreads the casualty's legs and kneels between them with their back to the casualty. they position their hands behind the casualty's knees. The other bearer kneels at the casualty's head, slides their hands under the arms, across the chest, and locks their hands together.		
(2) The two bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.		
c. Transport a casualty using the two-person rifle carry.		
<b>NOTE:</b> An improvised carry that may only be used in transporting a conscious casualty. Special care should be taken so the weapon is not damaged.		
(1) Each bearer gains a firm grasp on opposite ends of the casualty's rifle.		
(2) Direct the casualty to place self on the middle of the held rifle and place their arms around the bearer's necks.		
(3) The two bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.		
d. Transport a casualty using the poncho drag.		
<b>NOTE:</b> An improvised drag that may be used in transporting both conscious and unconscious casualties. May cause damage to the poncho.		
(1) Place the casualty on a poncho or other similar material.		
(2) Each bearer grabs a firm grip of the poncho.		
(3) Transport the casualty, paying attention that the casualty does not fall off the poncho.		
e. Transport a casualty using the two-person supporting carry.		
<b>NOTE:</b> Used in transporting both conscious and unconscious casualties. If the casualty is taller than the bearers, it may be necessary for the bearers to lift the casualty's legs and let them rest on their forearms.		
(1) Help the casualty to their feet and support them with your arms around their waist.		
(2) Grasp the casualty's wrists and draw their arms around your necks.		
f. Transport a casualty using the two-person arms carry.		
<b>NOTE:</b> Useful in carrying a casualty for a moderate distance (50 to 300 meters) and placing them on a litter. To lessen fatigue, the bearers should carry the casualty high and as close to their chests as possible. Safest method for transporting a casualty with a back injury and there isn't time to obtain a spine board.		
(1) Kneel at one side of the casualty and place their arms beneath the casualty's back, waist, hips, and knees.		
(2) Lift the casualty while rising to their knees.		
(3) Turn the casualty toward their chest, while rising to a standing position. Carry the casualty high to lessen fatigue.		
g. Transport a casualty using a stokes litter (basket).		
<b>NOTE:</b> Affords maximum security for the casualty when the litter is tilted.		
(1) Place the casualty on the stokes litter (basket).		
(2) Secure the casualty in the stokes litter (basket).		
(3) One bearer is positioned at the head end of the casualty and the other at the casualty's feet.		
(4) The two bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.		
h. Transport a casualty using the four-hand seat carry.		
<b>NOTE:</b> This carry is especially useful in transporting a casualty with a head or foot injury for a moderate distance (50 to 300 meters). It is also useful in placing a casualty on a litter. Only a conscious casualty can be transported with this carry.		
(1) Bearers construct the handholds by grasping one of their wrists and one of the other bearer's wrists, thus forming a packsaddle.		
(2) The two bearers lower themselves together and direct the casualty to place self onto the packsaddle and place their arms around the bearer's necks.		

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(3) The two bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.		
i. Transport a casualty using the two-hand seat carry.		
<b>NOTE:</b> Used when carrying a casualty for a short distance (up to 50 meters) and in placing a casualty on a litter.		
(1) With the casualty lying on their back, a bearer kneels on each side of the casualty at their hips.		
(2) Each bearer passes their arms under the casualty's thighs and back, and grasps the other bearer's wrists.		
(3) The two bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.		
j. Transport a casualty using a rope or SKED MOUT Lifeline.		
<b>NOTE:</b> 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 their Lifeline, the candidate can throw one to them and instruct the casualty to attach it to their gear.		
(c) The candidate will tie a quick loop into the Lifeline rope and with the assistance of a non-candidate Soldier 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 their rope, the candidate can throw one to them and instruct the casualty to attach it to their gear.		
(c) The candidate will tie a quick loop into the rope and with the assistance of a non-candidate Soldier drag the casualty to safety.		
k. Transport a casualty through a window or from a roof of a building.		
<b>NOTE:</b> 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.		
l. Transport a casualty using an improvised litter.		
<b>NOTE:</b> The candidate will choose the type of improvised litter based on the available equipment to construct the improvised litter (i.e., poncho, jackets, door).		
(1) Use a poncho, poncho liner, or blanket and two poles or limbs.		
(a) Open the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket and lay the two poles lengthwise across the center, forming three equal sections.		
(b) Reach in, pull the hood up toward you, and lay it flat on the poncho, if used.		
(c) Fold one section of the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket over the first pole.		
(d) Fold the remaining section of the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket over the second pole to the first pole.		
(2) Use shirts or jackets and two poles or limbs.		
(a) Button two or three shirts or jackets and turn them inside out, leaving the sleeves inside.		
(b) Lay the shirts or jackets on the ground and pass the poles through the sleeves.		
(3) Use a door or any other material that may be used as an improvised litter.		
(4) Place the casualty on the litter.		
(5) The two bearers rise together, lifting the litter.		
4. Evacuate the casualties as directed with the assistance of the other bearer.		
<b>NOTE:</b> If the candidate fails to transport the casualty to the prescribed location they will receive a NO-GO.		

