

EFMB Test Score Sheet
TCCC — IMMOBILIZE A SUSPECTED FRACTURE OF THE ARM
 (For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S HRCOE Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OPE)

CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE #	
TASK: IMMOBILIZE A SUSPECTED FRACTURE OF THE ARM.		
CONDITIONS: Given a casualty in a simulated combat environment with a suspected closed fracture of the arm and the necessary materials to treat the casualty.		
STANDARDS: Perform all steps and measures correctly without causing further injury to the casualty.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Take body substance isolation (BSI) precautions, if necessary.		
2. Check the casualty's radial pulse. If no pulse is felt, bandage and/or splint the extremity and arrange for immediate evacuation.		
EVALUATOR STATES: "THERE IS A PULSE" AFTER PULSE CHECK.		
3. Position the fractured arm by having the casualty support it with the uninjured arm and hand in the least painful position, if possible.		
CAUTION: DO NOT TRY TO REDUCE OR SET THE FRACTURE. SPLINT IT WHERE IT LIES.		
4. Immobilize the injury. Apply an appropriate treatment depending on the location of the injury and the equipment available.		
a. Use a basswood or an improvised splint for a fractured forearm.		
(1) Pad the splint.		
(2) Place the padded splint under the casualty's forearm so that it extends from the elbow to beyond the fingertips.		
(3) Place a rolled cravat or similar material in the palm of the cupped hand.		
(4) Tie the cravats in a nonslip knot in the following order and recheck the radial pulse after each cravat is applied.		
EVALUATOR STATES: "THERE IS A PULSE" AFTER EACH PULSE CHECK UNLESS OBVIOUSLY TIED TOO TIGHTLY.		
(a) Above the fracture site near the elbow.		
(b) Below the fracture site near the wrist.		
(c) Over the hand and tied in an "X" around the splint.		
(5) Tie each cravat on the outside edge of the splint.		
b. Use a wire ladder splint for a fractured humerus and for multiple fractures of an arm or a forearm when the elbow is bent.		
(1) Prepare the splint using the uninjured arm for measurements.		
(a) Bend the prong ends of the splint away from the smooth side, about 1 ½ inches down on the outside of the splint.		
(b) With the smooth side against the elbow, place one end of the splint even with the top of the uninjured shoulder.		
(c) Select a point slightly below the elbow.		
(d) Remove the splint from the arm and bend the splint at the measured point to form an "L."		
(e) Pad the splint.		
NOTE: If padding is unavailable, apply the splint anyway.		
(2) Position the splint on the outside of the injured arm, extending from the shoulder to beyond the fingertips.		

NOTE: Extend the "L" angle of the splint beyond, but do not touch the elbow of the injured arm. Extend the leg of the angle touching the forearm beyond the ends of the fingers. If the splint is too short, extend it with a basswood splint. If possible, have the casualty support the splint.		
(3) Place a rolled cravat or similar material in the palm of the cupped hand.		
(4) Check the radial pulse.		
EVALUATOR STATES: "THERE IS A PULSE" AFTER EACH PULSE CHECK UNLESS OBVIOUSLY TIED TOO TIGHTLY.		
(5) Tie the cravats in a nonslip knot in the following order and recheck the radial pulse after each cravat is applied.		
(a) On the humerus above any fracture site.		
(b) On the humerus below any fracture site.		
(c) On the forearm above any fracture site.		
(d) On the forearm below any fracture site.		
(e) Around the hand and splint.		
(6) Tie each cravat on the outside edge of the splint.		
NOTE: If the pulse is weaker or absent after tying the cravat, loosen and retie the cravat.		
c. Use a wire ladder splint for a fractured or dislocated humerus, elbow, or forearm when the elbow is straight.		
(1) Prepare the splint.		
(2) Position the splint on the outside of the arm against the back of the hand.		
(3) Tie the cravats in a nonslip knot in the following order and recheck the radial pulse after each cravat is applied.		
EVALUATOR STATES: "THERE IS A PULSE" AFTER EACH PULSE CHECK UNLESS OBVIOUSLY TIED TOO TIGHTLY.		
(a) Above the injury.		
(b) Below the injury.		
(c) High on the humerus, above the first cravat.		
(d) Around the hand and wrist.		
(4) Tie each cravat on the outside of the splint.		
NOTE: If the pulse is weaker or absent after tying the cravat, loosen and retie the cravat.		
(5) Apply swathes.		
(a) Place the arm toward the midline in front of the body. Bind the forearm to the pelvic area with a cravat. Tie the knot on the uninjured side.		
(b) Apply an additional cravat above the elbow. Secure it on the uninjured side at breast pocket level.		
d. Use a SAM® splint for a fractured wrist or forearm.		
(1) Prepare the splint using the uninjured arm for measurements.		
(a) Unroll the splint and fold in half so it is flat.		
(b) Form the splint to the curvature of the forearm and roll the end to fit in the cupped hand.		
(2) Place the formed splint under the casualty's fractured arm.		
(3) Secure the SAM® Splint to the fractured arm using cravats or a wrap.		
(a) If using cravats, tie the cravats in nonslip knots on the outside of the splint so that the splint is secured and recheck the radial pulse after each cravat is applied.		
(b) If using Kerlex® or an ACE® wrap, wrap the material around the arm, secure it, and recheck the radial pulse.		
EVALUATOR STATES: "THERE IS A PULSE" AFTER EACH PULSE CHECK UNLESS OBVIOUSLY TIED TOO TIGHTLY.		

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5. Apply an arm sling and swathe using cravats.		
a. Apply the arm sling.		
(1) Insert the splinted arm in the center of the sling.		
(2) Bring the ends of the sling up and tie them at the side (or hollow) of the neck on the uninjured side.		
(3) Twist and tuck the corner of the sling at the elbow.		
NOTE: A sling should place the supporting pressure on the casualty's uninjured side. The supported arm should have the hand positioned slightly higher than the elbow.		
b. Apply the swathe.		
(1) Apply swathes to the injured arm by wrapping the swathe over the injured arm, around the casualty's back, and under the arm on the uninjured side.		
(2) Tie the ends on the uninjured side.		
6. Recheck radial pulse.		
EVALUATOR STATES: "THERE IS A PULSE" AFTER PULSE CHECK UNLESS OBVIOUSLY TIED TOO TIGHTLY.		
7. Did not cause further injury to the casualty.		
8. 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