

EFMB Test Score Sheet TCCC— INITIATE TREATMENT FOR HYPOVOLEMIC SHOCK AND PREVENT HYPOTHERMIA (For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S HRCOE Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OPE)		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE #	
TASK: INITIATE TREATMENT FOR HYPOVOLEMIC SHOCK AND PREVENT HYPOTHERMIA.		
CONDITIONS: Given a casualty in a simulated combat environment who is suffering from severe loss of blood, exhibiting absent or weak peripheral pulses, and an altered mental status, and other signs and symptoms of hypovolemic shock and the necessary materials to treat the casualty are available.		
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. Reassure the casualty to reduce anxiety.		
2. Take body substance isolation (BSI) precautions.		
3. Initiate a saline lock and convert it to continuous fluid infusion IV 500-ml bolus of Hextend® (Evaluated IAW Initiate a Saline Lock and Convert to Intravenous Infusion task).		
NOTE: In order to conserve resources, a crystalloid solution, such as lactated ringers or normal saline, may be used with a notional label of Hextend® placed on the bag for EFMB testing.		
NOTE: If after 30 minutes the casualty still has no peripheral pulse or still has altered mental status, administer a second 500-ml of Hextend®. If the casualty is still in shock after this, the casualty is probably still bleeding.		
4. Loosen casualty's clothing and boots.		
5. Elevate the casualty's legs above chest level, without lowering the head below chest level.		
NOTE: The casualty's legs should not be elevated without assessing for injuries that contradict this measure.		
6. Prevent hypothermia.		
NOTE: In any temperature conditions, a casualty suffering from hemorrhagic shock is prone to hypothermia and subsequent coagulopathy.		
a. Minimize exposure.		
b. Remove any wet clothing and replace them with dry clothes, if possible.		
c. Keep the casualty warm by using the Hypothermia Prevention and Management Kit (HPMK) or other methods.		
(1) Use the HPMK.		
(a) Put Thermolite Hypothermia Prevention System cap on casualty's head, under helmet.		
(b) Place the casualty on the Blizzard Rescue Blanket.		
(c) Apply Ready-Heat blanket to torso and back of the casualty.		
(d) Wrap the rescue blanket around the casualty.		
(2) If the HPMK is not available, wrap the casualty in a space blanket, survival blanket, blanket, poncho liner, body bag, or anything that will retain heat and keep the casualty dry. Use any other method to retain heat if above gear is not available.		
7. Monitor the casualty every 5-15 minutes.		
EVALUATOR WRITES: TIMES CANDIDATE MONITORS THE CASUALTY: _____		

8. Encourage the casualty to drink water, if conscious.		

