

First Aid



Transportation of the injured

General Principles

- **Reassure the casualty and explain to him what you are planning to do**
- **Seek for assistance**
- **No more than one leader should be there to guide the team.**
- **Do not try to move a seriously injured victim alone when assistance is available.**

- **Maintain proper body mechanics while moving the victim.**
- **Take immediate action to transport the casualty to the nearest health care agency.**
- **Before transporting consider the nature and severity of injury, first aid already provided, number of assistants available and the distance and route to be covered**

METHODS OF TRANSPORT

**WHEN ONLY ONE FIRST AIDER IS
AVAILABLE AND THE CASUALTY IS WITH
MINOR INJURIES.**

METHODS

1-CRADLE METHOD

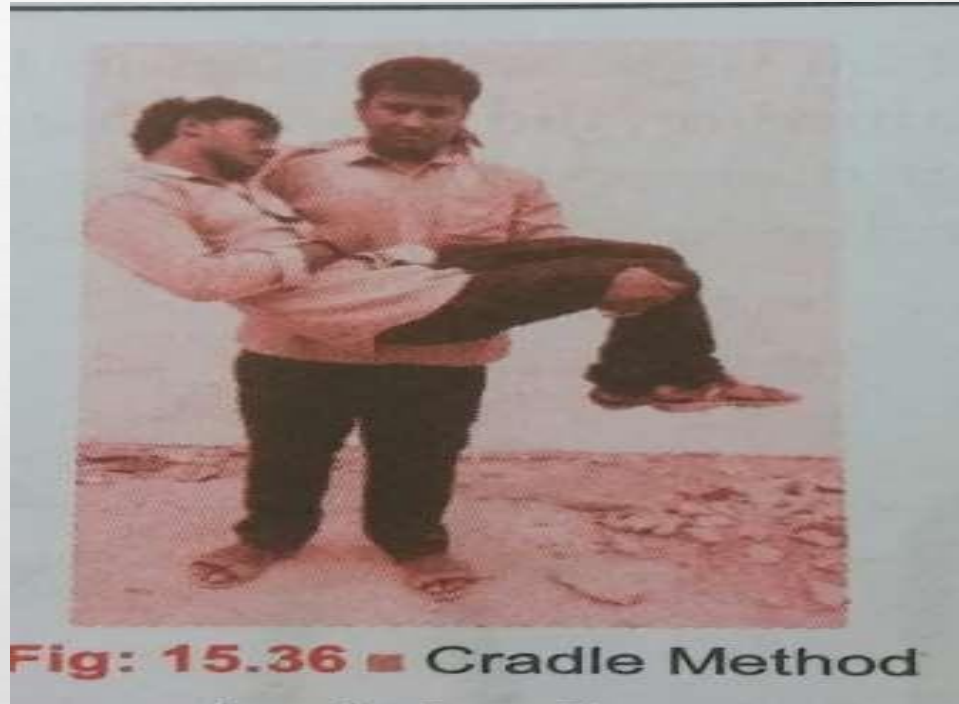
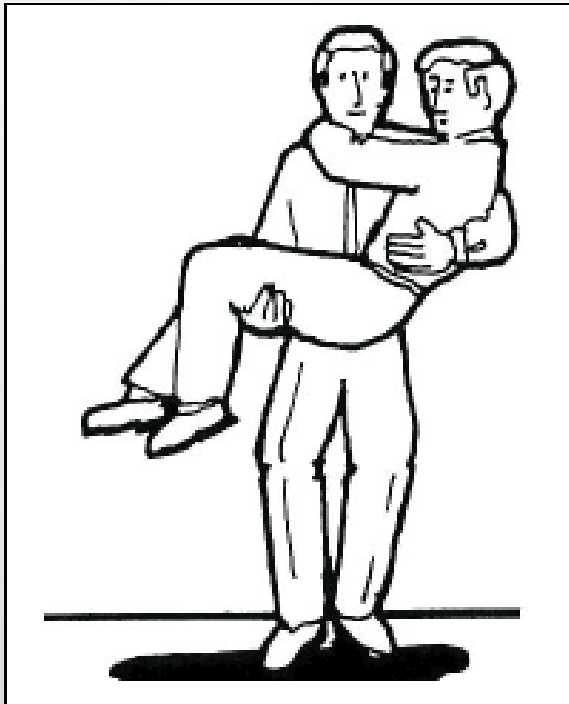
2-HUMAN CRUTCH METHOD

3-FIREMANS'S LIFT & CARRY METHOD

4-DRAG METHOD

CRADLE METHOD

- **Carrying or lifting the victim in hands**



HUMAN CRUTCH METHOD

- **First aider himself acts as a support to the casualty**
- **He stands close to the victim and holds his waist.**
- **He then keeps the casualty's hand on his neck and lift him with the other hand and gives him support**
- **Used only when the victim is conscious and co-operative with only minor wounds.**

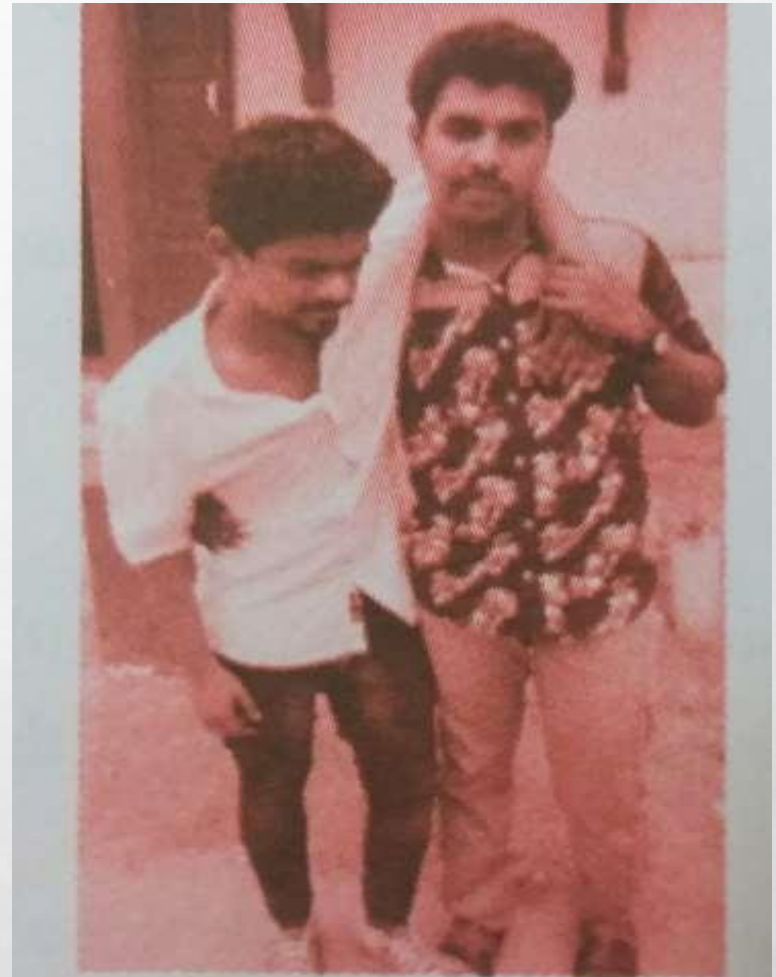


Fig: 15.37 ■ Human Crutch

FIREMAN'S LIFT AND CARRY METHOD

A-
With the injured person standing, the first aider holds one of his hands and with the other hand holds his legs over the knee and carry him on the back.



■ Fireman's lift and carry method:



B-

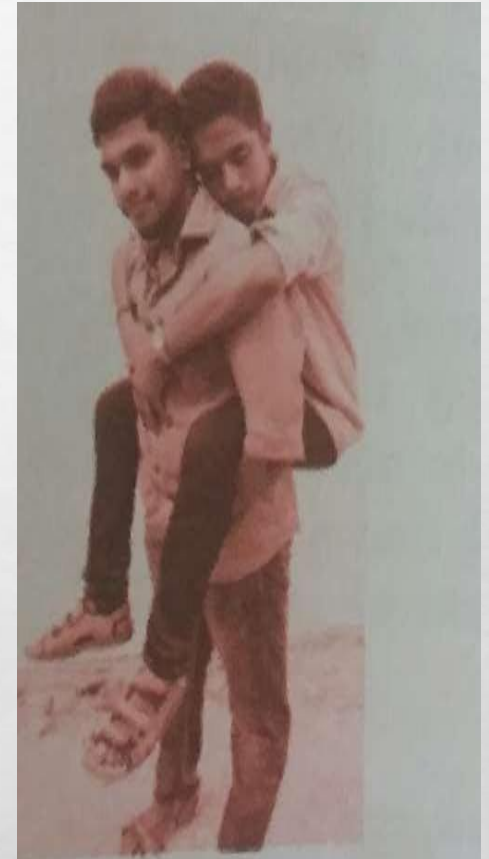
Pick a back method

Help the casualty to sit on a chair or on a high place.

Bend before him and tell him to fold his legs around your waist and hands around the shoulders.

Around the shoulders.

Slowly lift him and rise from the sitting position, maintaining body mechanics.



39 ■ Pick a back method

DRAG METHOD

- **It is useful in situations when the casualty is unable to stand and when he is under danger and has to be moved quickly from the site of danger. Eg: fire, electrical shock**
- **Squat at the head end of the casualty.**
- **Keep the victim's hands across his chest. Grasp the armpit and cradle the casualty's head on your forearm. Pull the casualty from the site of danger without lifting.**

Grasp the casualty slowly away from the



A



B



C



D

Fig: 15.40 ■ Drag method (a, b, c, d.)

**WHEN TWO HELPERS ARE AVAILABLE
AND THE CASUALTY IS WITH MAJOR DANGER.**

METHODS-

TWO HANDED SEAT

FOUR HANDED SEAT

CHAIR METHOD

WHEEL CHAIR METHOD

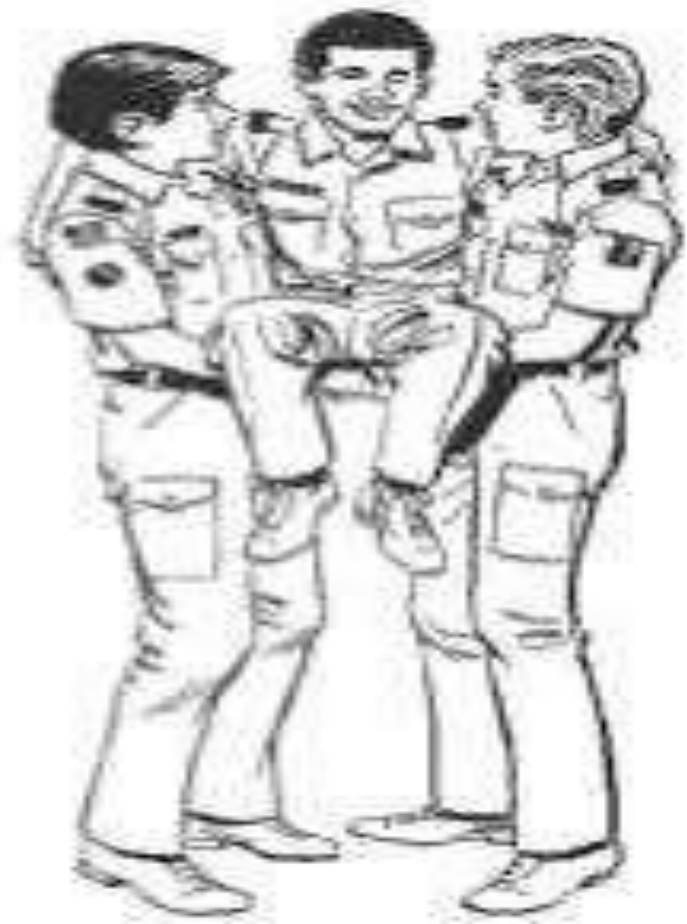
FORE & AFT METHOD

SHEET/BLANKET LIFT

LOG ROLL TECHNIQUE

TWO HANDED SEAT

- **This method is used when the casualty is unable to hold the first aider, may be due to a fracture of hand.**
- **The two first aiders stand face to face and hold him with one hand of each one at the chest level.**
- **Hold the other hands together like a hook with fingers.**
- **Can keep a towel in the hand.**
- **Slowly lift him from the middle portion of his hands.**
- **Both should walk now in the same manner slowly.**



FOUR HANDED SEAT

- **Both persons should stand behind the casualty facing each other.**
- **Now catch each other's wrist ie. right wrist with left wrist of other person and vice versa.**
- **After forming the seat, ask the casualty to sit on it with both hands on the shoulders and neck of each first aider.**
- **Both should now take slow steps.**

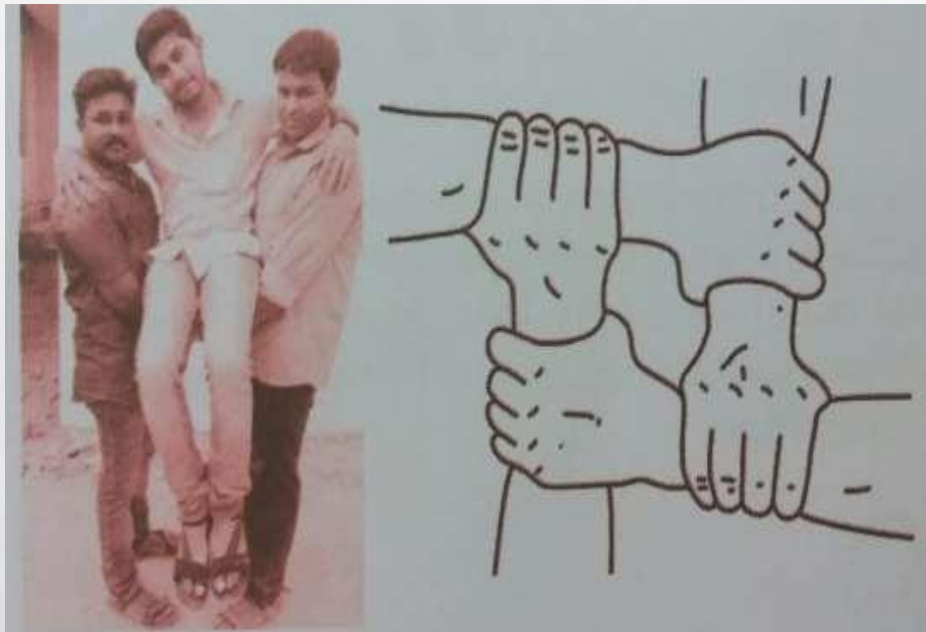
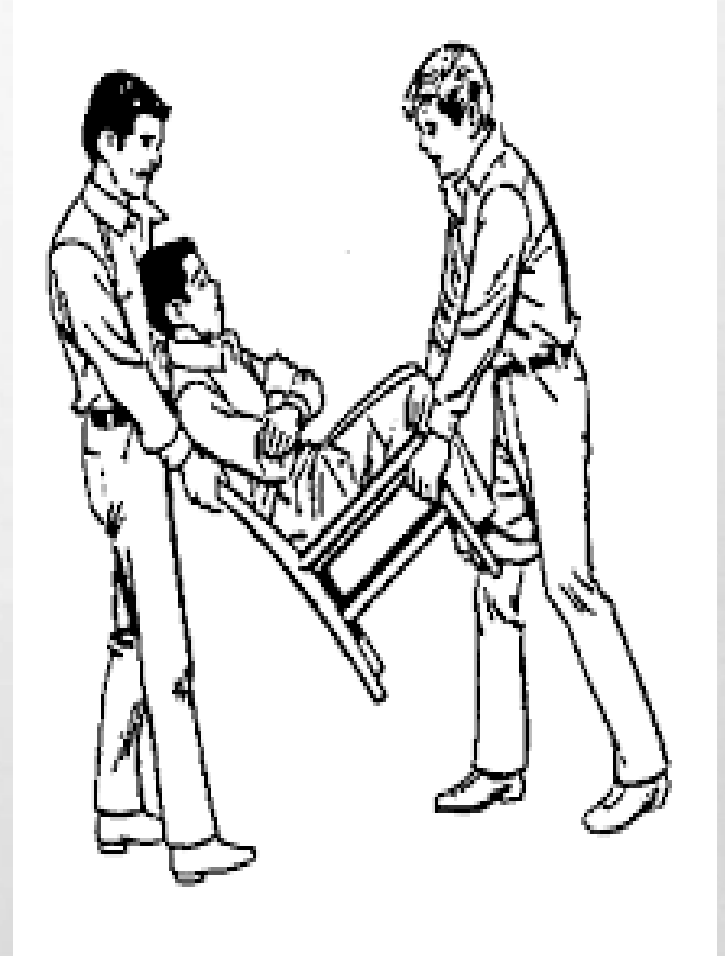


Fig: 15.41 ■ a, 1.41 b Four Handed Seat



CHAIR METHOD

- **The casualty is made to sit on a chair and fasten him on the chair with a long piece of cloth.**
- **One person should stand in front and the other person behind the casualty, facing each other.**
- **Now both the first aiders together carry him slowly, ensuring the casualty does not lean forward or fall down.**



WHEEL CHAIR METHOD

- **The casualty is made to sit on wheel chair as in the ordinary chair.**
- **Grasp the handles and slowly move the victim**

CARRYING OR LIFTING THE VICTIM WITH TWO PERSONS (FORE AND AFT METHOD)

- **One first aider squat at the head end of the casualty.**
- **Place the casualty's arms across his abdomen.**
- **He then catches the victim by encircling his chest while the other person squat between the legs of casualty facing the feet and catches him by putting the hands under the knees.**
- **Both persons rise together and move slowly.**



g: 15.42 ■ Fore and AFT method

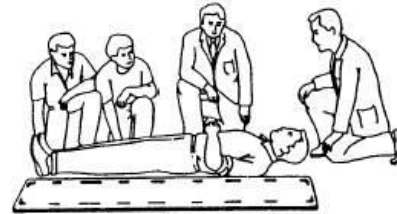
SHEET/ BLANKET LIFT

The sheet on which the victim is lying can be used, if it is strong enough, for lifting him.

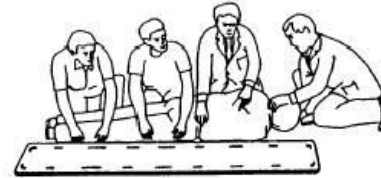


SUSPECTED SPINAL INJURY

Log roll technique-
the log roll or logrolling is a maneuver used to move a patient without flexing the spinal column. Patient's legs are stretched, the head is held, to immobilize the neck.



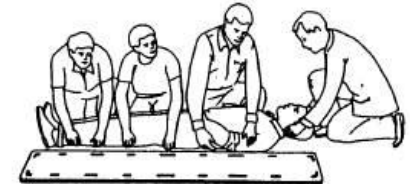
STEP 1



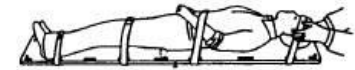
STEP 3



STEP 5



STEP 2



STEP 4

STRETCHERS

Devices used to carry/ transport injured patients to a vehicle or to a shelter.

TYPES

- **Standard Furley stretcher**
- **Pole and canvas stretcher**
- **Trolley cot**

STANDARD FURLEY STRETCHER

- **Consists of a canvas/ plastic sheet attached to 2 carrying poles**
- **There is a stand underneath**



POLE AND CANVAS STRETCHER

- **Consists of a canvas/ plastic sheet about 200cm long and 50cm wide with handles and slide sleeves and a pair of carrying poles.**
- **The poles are passed through the sleeves down the side of the canvas to form the stretcher.**



TROLLEY COT

- **It is an adjustable stretcher bed which can be moved on wheels**
- **Consists of safety means such as side rails, safety straps and wheel brakes**



ADJUSTABLE STRETCHER WITH WHEELS



AMBULANCE STRETCHER





THANK YOU!