

**081-COM-1046**  
**Perform Casualty Movement**  
**Status: Approved**

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**Security Classification: U** - Unclassified

**Distribution Restriction:** Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

**Destruction Notice:** None

**Foreign Disclosure: FD1** - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Joint Base San Antonio, Fort Sam Houston/US Army Medical Center of Excellence (MEDCoE) foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

**Conditions:** You are in an Operational Environment and you must move a casualty. You are provided with a Fibrous Rope, a Rescue Sling (CRS), a Draging Harness, an Extrication System Two Handle, a Sling Patient Rescue, a Litter, a Sled Based Rescue System. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4. This task should be trained under IED Threat conditions.

**Standards:** Perform casualty movement in accordance with (IAW) Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) 2021 Guidelines; by Joint Trauma System (JTS) Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care (CoTCCC), and ATP 4-25.13 while adhering to all performance measures, without error, using the task Go / No-Go checklist.

**Special Conditions:** None

**Safety Risk:** Low

**MOPP 4:** Sometimes

<b>Task Statements</b>
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**Cue:** None

<b>DANGER</b>
None

<b>WARNING</b>
None

<b>CAUTION</b>
All body fluids should be considered potentially infectious so always observe body substance isolation (BSI) precautions by wearing gloves and eye protection as a minimal standard of protection.

**Remarks:** This task should be performed under all environmental conditions. Four or more operational variables of political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, time should be present. Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded mission command networks, degraded conditions in the electromagnetic spectrum, and/or with degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment (D3SOE).

**Notes:** None

## Performance Steps

1. Identify the correct extraction device for the tactical situation.
2. Communicate the plan to the casualty.
3. Approach the casualty (tactically).
4. Secure the casualty's weapon and equipment (if applicable).
5. Move a casualty using a manual carry or drag.
  - a. Perform the Hawes (pack-strap) carry.

Note: The Hawes or pack-strap carry is used for moderate distances between 50 to 300 meters.

- (1) Position the casualty on their abdomen.

Note: This method is performed if the casualty needs to be positioned from a position on their back to the abdomen.

- (a) Kneel down by the uninjured side of the casualty.
- (b) Place the casualty's arms above their head.
- (c) Position the casualty's ankle that is the farthest over the ankle that is closer.
- (d) Place one hand on the casualty's farthest shoulder and the other on the farthest portion of the hip or thigh.
- (e) Grasp the casualty's clothing securely.
- (f) Roll the casualty on their abdomen from the uninjured side.

- (2) Lift the casualty to a standing position.

- (a) Straddle the casualty by standing directly over them with the torso between each leg.
- (b) Extend hands underneath the casualty's chest while interlocking the fingers together.
- (c) Lift the patient gently while moving backwards until their legs are straight and their knees are locked.

Note: Ensure the casualty has been lifted to a standing position and keep them slightly tilted to prevent the knees from buckling.

- (d) Provide support of the casualty.

\_1\_ Use one hand to hold the casualty.

\_2\_ Grasp the casualty's wrist with the available hand while raising the casualty up.

\_3\_ Slide the head and body under the raised arm of the casualty.

Note: Ensure you are directly facing the casualty at the completion of this step.

- (3) Lift the casualty onto your back.

- (a) Grasp the casualty's wrist with one hand.
- (b) Extend the casualty's arm above your head with your non-firing arm while supporting the weight of the casualty with the other arm.
- (c) Grasp the casualty's wrist while rotating your body to a position where the casualty's chest is resting on your back.

Note: After completion of this step, the casualty's right arm should be extended over your right shoulder or the left arm should be extended over your left shoulder (depending upon the non-firing arm).

- (d) Lift the casualty off their feet while leaning forward.
- (e) Make adjustments as needed to support the weight of the casualty.

Note: The performance of this carry is deemed correct if the rescuer can use his weapon while carrying the casualty.

- (f) Place the casualty's bound wrists (if unconscious) around the rescuers neck.

## WARNING

Do NOT use the neck drag if the casualty has a broken and/or fractured arm or a suspected neck injury. If the casualty is unconscious, be sure to protect their head from the ground.

- b. Perform the neck drag.

Note: The neck drag is generally used for short distances in combat.

- (1) Ensure the casualty is positioned on their back.

- (2) Bind the casualty's hands together at the wrists.

Note: If the casualty is conscious, they can clasp their hands together around the neck of the rescuer.

- (3) Straddle the casualty in a kneeling position that directly faces them.

- (4) Place the casualty's bound wrists around the neck of the rescuer.

- (5) Drag the casualty in a forward crawling position while keeping a line of sight directly in front.

- c. Perform the cradle-drop drag.

Note: The cradle-drop drag is used to move a casualty up and down stairs when they are unable to walk.

- (1) Ensure the casualty is positioned on their back.

- (2) Kneel down by the head of the casualty.

- (3) Slide the rescuers hands under the casualty's shoulders with the palms facing upward to ensure a firm grip under the casualty's armpit.

- (4) Stand-up halfway while supporting the casualty's head on one forearm.

Note: The elbows may also be brought together to allow the casualty's head to rest on both forearms. When this step is complete, the casualty should be in a semi-sitting position.

- (5) Lift the casualty while simultaneously dragging them backwards.

- (6) Maintain proper support for the casualty's head and body while moving up or down stairs.

Cue: If the unit has extraction devices all Soldiers will train and practice casualty movement techniques.

6. Move a casualty with the proper extraction device(s), if applicable.

Note: If an extraction device cannot be used, a manual carry must be performed.

- a. Move a casualty using the Combat Rescue Sling (single and four-man rescuer).

Note: The CRS is an extraction device that enables rescuers to drag or carry a casualty. The CRS contains five color coded tubular nylon loops (one green, two brown, and two black) and can withstand weights up to 4,500 pounds.

- (1) Spread the Combat Rescue Sling over the casualty's body.

- (2) Place the green loop on the casualty's neck and the two brown loops at the casualty's arms.

- (3) Slide each of the casualty's legs through one of the black loops (Four-man Rescuer).

# CAUTION

Do not place the casualty's head through the green loop.

(4) Place the green loop (located on the neck) behind the casualty's head.

(5) Grasp the black loops to use as handles (single rescuer).

Note: Instruct the rescuers positioned at the casualty's shoulders to grab the brown loops and the rescuers at the casualty's thighs grab the black loops. All four rescuers lift the casualty off the ground simultaneously (four-man rescuer).

(6) Move the casualty to safety or cover.

b. Move a casualty using the Two Handle Extraction System (head or feet first).

(1) Kneel down next to the casualty.

(2) Slide the carabineer under the shoulder strap of the casualty's body armor (head first), around the casualty's ankles (feet first).

Note: Be sure to use the carabineer that is attached to the distal portion of the dragon handles system.

(3) Slide the straps through the keeper of the carabineer.

(4) Pull up on the straps to reduce the slack.

(5) Stand up slowly while grasping both handles (straps) with the non-firing hand.

Note: Lean back slightly when standing up to elevate the casualty's legs and torso off the ground.

(6) Extract the casualty to safety or cover.

c. Extract a casualty using the Dragon Handles System (feet first).

(1) Kneel down next to the casualty's feet.

(2) Slide the carabineer under and around the casualty's ankles.

(3) Slide the straps through the keeper of the carabineer.

(4) Stand up slowly while grasping both handles (straps) with the non-firing hand.

Note: Lean back slightly when standing up to elevate the casualty's legs off the ground.

(5) Extract the casualty to safety or cover.

d. Extract a casualty using the Dragon Harness System.

(1) Kneel down next to the casualty's shoulders.

(2) Stand up slowly while grasping both handles (straps) with the non-firing hand.

Note: Lean slightly back to when standing to elevate the casualty off the ground.

(3) Extract the casualty to safety or cover.

e. Extract a casualty using RAT straps (head first).

(1) Kneel down next to the casualty's shoulder that is the closest.

(2) Slide the carabineer under the shoulder strap of the casualty's body armor.

Note: Be sure to use the carabineer that is attached to the distal portion of the RAT handle system.

(3) Slide the strap through the keeper of the carabineer.

(4) Stand up slowly while grasping both handles (straps) with the non-firing hand.

Note: Lean back slightly when standing up to elevate the casualty's legs and torso off the ground.

(5) Pull up on the straps to reduce the slack.

(6) Extract the casualty to safety or cover.

f. Extract a casualty using RAT straps (feet first).

(1) Kneel down next to the casualty's feet.

(2) Slide the carabineer under and around the casualty's ankles.

Note: Use the carabineer that is attached to the distal portion of the strap.

(3) Slide the strap through the keeper of the carabineer.

(4) Pull up on the straps to reduce the slack.

(5) Stand up slowly while grasping both handles (straps) with the non-firing hand.

Note: Lean back slightly when standing up to elevate the casualty's legs and torso off the ground.

(6) Extract the casualty to safety or cover.

7. Transport a casualty using a litter.

Note: Litters are often used if materials are available, if the casualty must be moved a long distance, or if manual carries could cause further injury to the casualty.

a. Use the modular sled based rescue system litter for transport (four-rescuer carry).

(1) Place the litter on the ground while removing the retainer strap.

(2) Place a foot on one end of the litter to prevent it from moving.

(3) Unroll the remaining portion of the litter while bending it in half.

Note: Perform this step to each side of the litter while ensuring it lays flat.

(4) Position the handles, straps, and dragline in an outward direction at the head of the litter.

(5) Position the front end of the litter beside the casualty's head.

(6) Roll the casualty onto their side ensuring their body is aligned and moves as one unit.

(7) Slide the litter under the casualty's body as much as possible.

(8) Roll the casualty's body onto the litter in one gentle motion while positioning them on their back.

(9) Ensure the casualty's body is positioned in the middle of the litter and their spinal column remains aligned.

(10) Position the strap from the litter across the body of the casualty.

(11) Secure the straps across the body with the buckles affixed to the litter.

(12) Ensure the casualty is securely fastened into the litter.

(13) Lift the litter.

(a) Position one rescuer on each corner of the litter.

(b) Ensure each rescuer is facing toward the direction of the casualty's feet.

- (c) Instruct each rescuer to grasp their correspond handle with the hand that is closest to the casualty.
- (d) Instruct the rescuers to lift the litter by giving the verbal command "prepare to lift".
- (e) Ensure the rescuers lift the litter in one simultaneous motion while keeping the litter parallel and even.

(14) Transport the patient to safety.

b. Use the evacuation litter for transport.

- (1) Position the litter in an upright position.
- (2) Unfasten the buckles.
- (3) Place the litter on the ground while fully extended with the fabric side of the litter facing upward.
- (4) Rotate the handles inward until the hinges of the litter lock in place.

Note: It is important to keep the litter as straight as possible when performing this step. This step is best performed with 2 rescuers, one placed on each end of the litter.

- (5) Lock the spreader bar into place by applying pressure with the foot.
- Note: When performing this step, be sure to keep the hinges in the locked position.

- (6) Position the front end of the litter beside the casualty's head.
- (7) Roll the casualty onto their side ensuring their body is aligned and moves as one unit.
- (8) Slide the litter under the casualty's body as much as possible.
- (9) Roll the casualty's body onto the litter in one gentle motion while positioning them on their back.
- (10) Ensure the casualty's body is positioned in the middle of the litter and their spinal column remains aligned.
- (11) Secure the casualty to the litter using the straps or other available materials.
- (12) Remove the locking clamp on the litter.
- (13) Transport the patient to safety using the four man litter carry.

(a) Have a litter bearer stand at each handle of the litter (four litter bearers total).

(b) The position at the right side of the casualty's head is the number 1 position and is the Squad Leader. All commands come from the number 1 litter bearer.

- (c) Have all four litter bearers face toward the casualty's feet, kneel and grab the litter handles.
- (d) The number 1 position gives the preparatory command "Prepare to Lift" and the command of execution "Lift".
- (e) Upon the command of execution "lift", all four litter bearers will stand simultaneously.
- (f) The direction of travel for the patient is feet first on level terrain.
- (g) Once the litter is lifted off of the ground and all four litter bearers are standing, the command to proceed is "Four Man Carry, Move".

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

**Evaluation Guidance:** Score each Soldier according to the performance measures in the evaluation guide. Training instructor determines if the entire task will be trained and evaluated or parts, based on a Soldier's military occupational specialty (MOS) or assigned position and available

equipment.

**Evaluation Preparation:** You must evaluate the Soldier on their performance of this task in an operational condition related to the actual task.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Identified the correct extraction device for the tactical situation.			
2. Communicated the plan to the casualty.			
3. Approached the casualty (tactically).			
4. Secured the casualty's weapon and equipment, if applicable.			
5. Moved a casualty using a manual carry/drag.			
6. Moved the casualty with the proper extraction device(s), if applicable.			
7. Transported a casualty using a litter.			

**Supporting Reference(s):**

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	ATP 4-25.13	Casualty Evacuation	Yes	No	
	TC 4-02.1	FIRST AID (THIS ITEM IS PUBLISHED W/ BASIC INCL C1 & C2)	Yes	No	
	TCCC Guidelines 2021	Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) Guidelines 2021	Yes	Yes	

**TADSS :**

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type
08-77/A	Packable Hemostatic (HEMO) Trauma Trainer KGS-TFX-HEMO-R-1 (TSC)	DVC
08-78/A	Upper Body Trauma- Pulses/Breathing W/ 90 Degree Bendable Arms(TC3X) "For TSC Use Only"	SIM
08-81/A	Rescue Randy Adult Weight Trainer (TSC) and TC3X	SIM
08-76/A	The Trauma FX Airway Plus Lifecast - Pulses/Breathing Amputation Arm (TC3X) "For TSC Use Only"	DVC

**Equipment Items (LIN):** None

**Materiel Items (NSN) :**

Step ID	NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
5.	4020-00-701-3044		Rope, Fibrous	1
5.	PN MEN1-31B/RDP KIT		Combat Rescue Sling	1
6.	6530-01-575-4004	NA3032	SKED Basic Rescue System, with Cobra Buckles, Camouflage Green	1
6.	6530-01-598-9595		Extraction Two Handle Device System	1
6.	6530-01-632-7872		Sling, Patient Rescue, 62 Inch Long	1
6.	4220-01-C01-0003		Dragon Harness, Item# 90-0003 NARP	1
7.	6530-01-452-1651	NA3004	Litter, Evacuation, Talon II, Portable, Compact, Lightweight	1

**Environment:** Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card.

**Safety:** In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW current CBRN doctrine. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine.



Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC).

Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW current CBRN doctrine.

**Prerequisite Individual Tasks :** None

**Supporting Individual Tasks :** None

**Supported Individual Tasks :** None

**Supported Collective Tasks :** None

**Knowledges :**

Knowledge ID	Knowledge Name
081-TI-CMN-0005	Know signs/symptoms of neck or back injury.
081-TI-CMN-0320	Know how to prepare a Talon litter.
081-TI-CMN-0162	Know how to raise a casualty to a standing position.
081-TI-CMN-0177	Know how to prepare a SKED litter.
081-TI-CMN-0180	Know how to place a casualty onto a litter.
K1219	Basic anatomy of the human body
081-TI-CMN-0154	Know when the neck drag can be used to transport a casualty.
081-TI-CMN-0155	Know when the cradle-drop drag can be used to transport a casualty.
081-TI-CMN-0001	Know when and where to seek medical aid.
081-TI-CMN-0170	Know how to perform the neck drag to transport a casualty.
081-TI-CMN-0171	Know how to perform the cradle-drop drag to transport a casualty.

**Skills :**

Skill ID	Skill Name
081-C2-68W-0294	Use various types of litters.

**ICTL Data :** None