

**Topic 1.8 Removing the victim from hard-to-reach places**  
**Part 1**

# **1 Removing the victim from hard-to-reach places**

**Purpose of the lesson:** to familiarize students with the rules for extracting a victim using special means (medical stretcher strap) or using improvised means (waist belts, rope).

**Practical skills:** extracting a victim from hard-to-reach places

**Preparation for practical classes:**

- 1. The “victim” lies in a limited enclosed space.**
- 2. The “victim” lies on his back.**
- 3. To conduct the lesson, two medical stretcher straps and waist belts are required.**

**Theoretical preparation:**

**Assess the condition of the victim (pulse and breathing), paying special attention to possible damage to the cervical spine, wounds to the chest, abdomen, and pelvis.**

**If you have a medical stretcher strap, prepare it for work and adjust it to the height of the rescuer. The figure eight strap should be placed on the thumbs of the outstretched hands and not sag. The strap in the form of a loop should be put on the thumb of one outstretched hand and on the other finger of the hand bent at the elbow joint at a right angle and not sag.**



**Strap adjustment medical  
stretcher "loop"**



**Strap adjustment medical  
stretcher "eight"**

**The sanitary stretcher strap is a canvas belt 3.5 m long and 6.5 cm wide. There is a metal buckle at one end of the strap. At a distance of 1 m from it, a tarpaulin overlay in the form of a valve is sewn. This pad allows you to fold the strap into a loop, ring or figure eight. The strap allows you to quickly and efficiently transport victims or remove them from hard-to-reach places.**



**Medical strap stretcher folded in a loop**



**Medical strap stretcher folded in a loop**

**If there is no strap, you can use improvised means: waist belts or rope**

## **2 Removing the victim using a figure-eight strap**

**There are two ways to use the strap.**

**The first method is to put the loops on the legs closer to the victim's buttocks. The victim sits on the crosshairs of the figure eight. Loops on both sides are placed over the victim's shoulders.**

**The second method is for the victim to sit on the straps, and the crosshairs are located behind his head.**



**The victim is sitting at the crosshairs of the strap**

**ATTENTION!**

**This method of extracting a victim is applicable if he has no damage to the pelvic bones or hips.**



**Removing the victim using a folded strap eight**

## ***The procedure for performing a practical skill***

**Make sure that the “victim” does not have a fracture of the pelvis or hip.**

**Introductory: the “victim” is suspected of having a fracture of the pelvic bones and hip.**

**Adjust the strap to your size.**

**Place the figure eight loops on the legs of the “sufferer” as close to his buttocks as possible.**

**The victim sits on the cross of the strap.**

**Place the loops on his shoulders on both sides.**

## ***Errors***

**The student was not convinced that there were no fractures of the pelvic bones or femurs in the “victim” (according to the introductory information).**

**The strap is not adjusted to the height of the rescuer before use.**

**The “victim” does not sit on the crosshairs of the strap. It is located in the middle of the thighs.**

**When trying to lift the “victim”, he “falls” backwards.**

**There is a risk of additional injuries when trying to remove the “victim”.**



**Removing the victim using a strap folded into a loop**

**With this method, the end of the strap is secured in a buckle. The loop is placed under the affected person's armpits and the victim is pulled up by the free long end.**

### **ATTENTION!**

**This method of extracting a victim is applicable if he does not have a chest injury**

#### *The procedure for performing a practical skill*

**Make sure that the “victim” does not have a chest injury. Introductory note: the “victim” has a chest injury. Make a loop in the strap. Adjust the strap to your size. Place the loop on the “victim's” chest under the armpits and, using the free end, remove the “wounded” person.**

#### *Errors*

**The student was not convinced that there was no damage to the chest of the “victim” (according to the introductory report).**

**The strap is not adjusted to the height of the rescuer before use.**

**When removing the “damaged” one, it swings and can receive additional injury if it hits the wall**

## **4. Extracting the victim using 3 lap belts**

**In the absence of a special strap, you can remove the victim using three waist belts. One belt is attached to the chest under the armpits. The second and third - perpendicular to the first through the victim's shoulders**

**ATTENTION!**

**This method of extracting a victim is applicable if there is no chest injury.**



**Extracting the victim using 3 lap belts**

### ***The procedure for performing a practical skill***

**Make sure that the “victim” does not have a chest injury. Introductory note: the “victim” has a chest injury. Fasten the waist belts to the “victim”. Remove the “victim” by the loops formed by the shoulder straps.**

### ***Errors***

**The student was not convinced that there was no damage to the chest (according to the introductory report).**

**When removing the “victim,” he swings and may receive additional injury if he hits the wall.**

**If the victim is removed manually, one rescuer located inside supports the wounded person by the hips and shins, directs him to the exit, and makes sure that during extraction the victim does not swing or hit the walls of the obstacle.**

**If the chest is wounded, the victim must be held by his clothes, collar or waist belt. The second rescuer holds the victim by the straps and pulls him out.**

**It is necessary to ensure that during extraction the victim does not receive additional damage from falling heavy objects (bricks, fragments of structures, fragments, hooks, sharp protrusions in the wall). If the depth is very deep, the straps or waist belts should be extended using additional straps, straps or rope.**