

**Topic 1.8 part 2 Laying the victim on a
stretcher and carrying victim on a stretcher**

3, 4 or 2 rescuers can place the injured person from the ground onto a stretcher. The more people who do this, the less painful this procedure will be and the less harm will be done to the affected person.

Carrying victims on stretchers is the least traumatic and most functional. In this way, victims with head injuries and cerebrovascular accidents, spinal injuries, in a state of shock, severe surgical diseases, myocardial infarction, toxic pulmonary edema, injuries to the pelvic bones, long tubular bones of the lower extremities, those affected with combined injuries, pregnant women at risk are transferred. termination of pregnancy, eclampsia, etc.

Depending on the type of damage and the number of rescuers, there are several ways to place victims on stretchers.

1. Transferring the victim using the “Netherlands Bridge” method

A minimum of three people is required. All actions are carried out strictly at the command of the sanitary unit commander.

The flight commander gives the command “Stretcher” (if the stretcher is rolled up, the command “Unfold the stretcher” is given). Paramedics place a stretcher next to the victim.

The first rescuer (flight commander) grabs the victim by the armpits from the side of the head so that the victim's head is located on the rescuer's forearms. The second rescuer places his hands under the pelvic and lumbar areas of the victim. The third one grabs the victim's legs and feet and places them on his forearms.

Next comes the command “Raise.” Rescuers simultaneously lift the victim, making sure that his head, body and lower limbs are in the same plane. This is followed by the command “Lower” and the rescuers carefully lower the victim onto the stretcher. This method of loading a wounded person onto a stretcher requires great physical strength from rescuers, but is very convenient for the victim.

Especially great efforts are required from the first and second participants.



**Transferring the victim using the
“Netherlands Bridge” method**

The procedure for performing a practical skill

Place the stretcher next to the “victim”.One rescuer grabs the “victim” under the armpits (make sure that the head rests on the rescuer’s forearm).

The second rescuer places his hands under the pelvic and lumbar region.

The third rescuer places the “victim’s” legs and feet on his forearms.

On the command “Lift”, lift the affected person at once (make sure that the head, body and lower limbs are in the same plane).You lower the “victim” onto a stretcher.

Errors

The stretcher is not placed towards the head of the “victim” with the head end.

The stretcher is not fully deployed or secured.

The first rescuer did not fix the “victim’s” head on his forearms.

The head hung down.Rescuers do not lift the “victim” at the same time.

When lifting the “victim,” his body and lower limbs are not in the same plane.

The third rescuer did not fix the “victim’s” legs and feet. Legs hanging down.

Shifting the victim using the “twisting” or “rolling” method



Shifting the victim using the “twisting” (“rolling up”) method

ATTENTION!

This method is impossible if the victim is not wearing thick clothing. It also cannot be used if the victim is lying on his stomach, if there is a suspicion of a fracture of the pelvic bones or limbs.

The minimum number of participants is four. Twist clothes made of thick fabric into a “roll” on the chest, stomach, twist both trouser legs on the hips and shins.

The first participant (flight commander) supports the victim’s head from the side of the head, placing it on his hands.

The remaining three rescuers are placed on one (unaffected) side and grab clothing in the area of the chest, pelvis and lower leg of the affected person.

Further actions are carried out as in the first case.

The procedure for performing a practical skill

Make sure that the “victim” can be placed on the stretcher using the “twisting” (“rolling”) method.

Introductory

No. 1: the “victim” is not wearing thick clothing. Introductory

No. 2: the “victim” lies on his stomach. Introductory

No. 3: the “victim” has damage to the pelvic bones and limbs.

Twist clothes made of thick fabric on the chest, stomach, both legs of trousers on the hips and legs. The rescuer from the head side supports the “victim’s” head in his hands. The remaining rescuers grab clothes and, standing up at the same time, at the command “Lift”, they lift the “victim” (make sure that the head, body and lower limbs are in the same plane). The “victim” is placed on a stretcher.

Errors

The stretcher is not placed towards the head of the “victim” with the head end.

The stretcher is not fully deployed or secured.

The student did not take into account the lack of thick clothing on the “victim” (according to introductory No. 1).

The student did not pay attention to the position of the “victim” lying on his stomach (according to introductory No. 2).

The student did not pay attention to the damage to the pelvic bones and limbs of the “victim” (according to introductory No. 3).

The first rescuer did not fix the “victim’s” head on his forearms. The head hung down. Rescuers do not lift the “victim” at the same time.

When lifting the “victim,” his body and lower limbs are not in the same plane

Transferring a victim onto a stretcher by two rescuers

Two rescuers are located on the side where there are no visible injuries, wounds, fractures, or burns. The first rescuer (senior level) places his hands under the head and back of the victim. The second captures the pelvis and legs.

Bending of the spine is not allowed

At the command of the senior victim, the victim is lifted and lowered onto a nearby unfolded stretcher.

If a cervical spine injury is suspected, the senior rescuer fixes the victim's head and neck in the same plane as the body.

Next, rescuers turn the victim on his side, on which there are no visible injuries or burns. When turning the victim, it is necessary to ensure that the head, cervical spine and body move as one.

The stretcher is applied to the back. On the count of three, the victim is placed on a stretcher.



**Transferring the victim onto a
stretcher together**

Transferring the victim on a stretcher

When practicing the skills of transferring a victim onto a stretcher and carrying a victim, the actions of everyone involved in this technique are equally assessed. Regardless of the technique for loading the victim onto a stretcher, his transportation must comply with certain rules:

- 1. Porters must lift the stretcher at the same time, without allowing one end to lift.**
- 2. Porters should walk out of step, steps should be short, legs bent. If there is no need to run, you cannot carry a stretcher.**
- 3. The victim is carried feet first. The front porter warns of possible obstacles along the way. The rear porter monitors the condition of the victim and controls the passage of the stretcher in a narrow passage. If the victim's condition is serious, he is carried head first so that the rear porter can monitor his condition.**
- 4. On an ascent (mountain, embankment, flight of stairs), the victim is carried head first, for which the first porter lowers his end of the stretcher as much as possible, and the second lifts it. When descending, the victim is carried, on the contrary, feet first. If the victim has injuries to the lower extremities, then it is advisable to carry him feet first up the mountain, and head first down the mountain.**

Thank you for attention