

First Aid

Transportation (pp. 437~439)

I. Walking Assist

- A. Description: Bring one of the patients arms over your shoulder and hold on to their wrist; Place your free arm around their waist.
- B. Usage: Assist the patient in walking for minor accidents that leave the patient feeling weak. (Minor Injuries)

II. One Person Carry

- A. Description: Kneel in front of your patient. If the patient has enough strength have them support themselves by placing their arms around your neck, and bring your arms under their knees. If the patient does not have sufficient strength place their arms around your neck and hold them over your chest. To avoid injury to yourself make sure that you keep your back straight and lift with your legs.
- B. Usage: Carry the patient because they are too weak to support themselves or have an injury that prevents them walking. (Minor to Moderate Injuries)

III. Four Hand Seat Carry

- A. Description: Two First-Aiders grasp their own left wrist with their right hand, and then lock hand and wrists with each other. The patient sits on the hands and places his arms around the shoulders of his attendants
- B. Usage: Two people carry a conscious patient between them because he is unable to walk on his own. (Minor to Moderate Injuries)

IV. Two-Person Carry

- A. Description: Two bearers kneel on either side of a patient. Each slides one arm under the patient's back and another under his thighs. The two bearers grasp each others wrists and shoulders and rise supporting the patient between them.
- B. Usage: Two person carry that can be used to transport either a conscious or unconscious victim (Minor to Severe Injuries)

V. Fireman's Carry

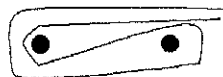
- A. Description: One rescuer kneels beside a patient and then positions the patient on their shoulders. The Rescuer places his arm (closest to the

patient) behind the patients legs, and then with the same arm grasps the wrist (opposite arm that the rescuer is using) of the patient. To avoid injury to yourself keep your back straight and lift with your legs.

- B. Usage: This carry should only be used in cases where the scene is unsafe (fire for example), and the patient needs to be moved quickly. (Any Injury)

VI. Stretcher

- A. Description: A stretcher can be made out of anything (door, ladder, plywood) that can support the patients weight, and can be carried by two people. Refer to the drawing below to make a stretcher with two staves and a blanket.
- B. Usage: A stretcher is used to carry any patient over long distances, and is preferable because it offers moderate back support for suspected back injuries. (Minor to Severe Injuries)



VII. Drag

- A. Description: Place your patient on a blanket or other similar object, and staying low to the ground drag him behind you.
- B. Usage: This method is best used in situation involving smoke / fire. It keeps both the rescuer and the patient below the level of the smoke preventing inhalation.