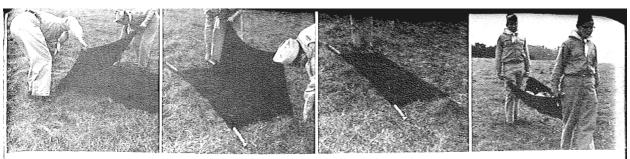
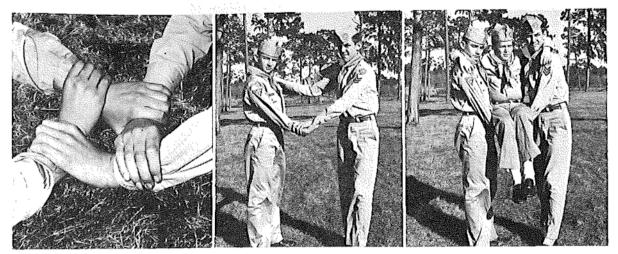
BASIC RESCUE

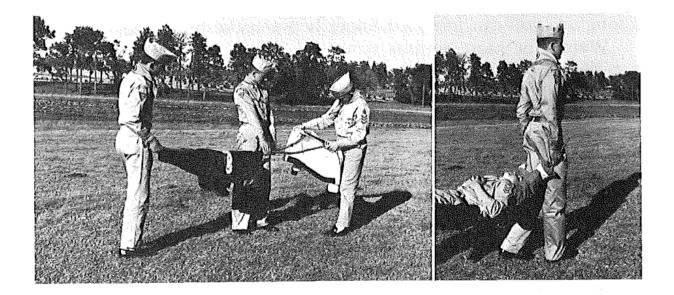
- 1. What is the definition of an emergency rescue?
- 2. Show how to safely rescue a person from the following situations:
 - a. Being in contact with a live electric wire
 - b. A room filled with fumes or smoke
 - c. Clothes on fire
 - d. Drowning using a non-swimming rescue
 - e. An ice accident
- **3.** Show three ways of attracting and communicating with rescue aircraft.
- 4. Know six indications for the need of an immediate rescue.
- **5.** Know six procedures to follow before moving a victim from a life-threatening situation.
- 6. Know five principles involved in moving a victim from a life-threatening situation
- 7. Know the proper ways to help a victim, without assistance, in the following:
 - a. Pulling the victim
 - b. Lifting the victim
 - c. Assisting a victim in walking
- 8. Know the proper way to help a victim, with assistance, in the following:
 - a. Chair carry
 - **b.** Fore-and -aft carry
 - c. Two-handed and four-handed seats
 - d. Blanket carry
 - e. Three-man hammock carry with victim in supine and prone position
 - f. Three- or four-man lift
 - **g.** Six-man lift and carry
- **9.** Know how to properly use a stretcher and carry a victim on a stretcher. Know how to make an improvised litter.
- **10.** Know how to properly use ropes and knots as follows:
 - a. Tie knots for joining ropes together
 - b. Tie knots for shortening a rope
 - c. Tie knots for use around a person for a rescue
 - d. Coil and accurately throw a light and a heavy 50-foot (15.2 m) rope.
- **11.** What steps should be taken before reporting a lost person? What information will be needed when reporting a lost person? How is a search for a lost person conducted in a wilderness area?



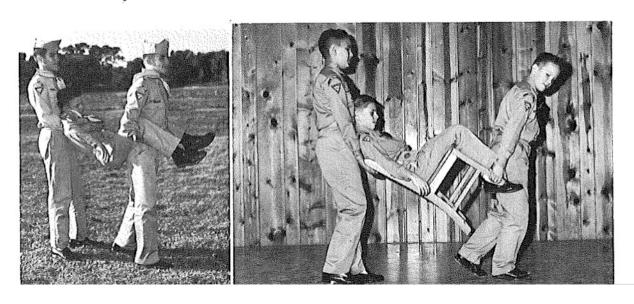
BLANKET STRETCHER. Lay a blanket on the ground and place a pole on it four inches more than one third the width of the blanket from the side. Fold the blanket over. Place second pole four inches in from the end of this flap and fold again. Always test a stretcher before carrying the victim in it.

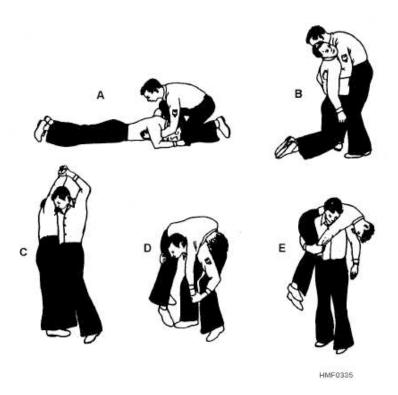


TWO-MAN CARRIER. Clasp hands to make seat or make back rest with arms.



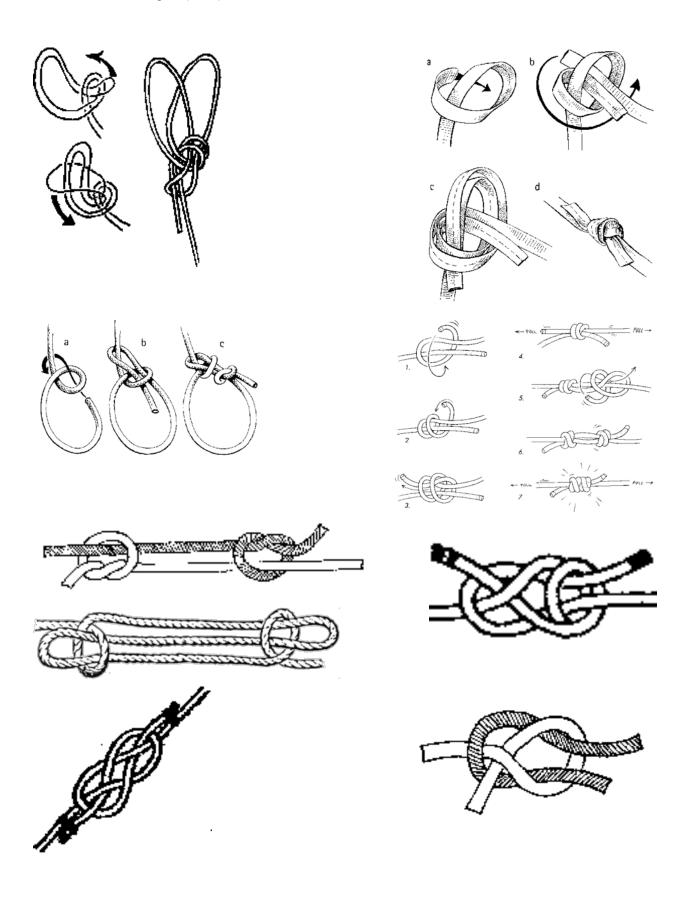
OTHER METHODS. For coat stretcher, pass poles through sleeves; fasten buttons. If injuries are not serious, put arms under knees, armpits; use chair.





Fireman's Carry

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Basic Rescue

- **1.** What is the definition of an emergency rescue? -- A rescue where the injured individual is in immediate danger if not removed from the situation, and often also where the circumstances can put the rescuer in danger.
- 2. Show how to safely rescue a person from the following situations:
- **a.** Being in contact with a live electric wire --Do not touch the individual, use a dry wooden or non-conductive long pole to separate the live electrical wire from the injured individual. Then begin first aid assessment.
- **b.** A room filled with fumes or smoke --Stay low, cover nose and mouth with wet (or dry) cloth to avoid smoke inhalation. Remove victim from danger area and begin First Aid assessment.
- **c.** Clothes on fire --Smother flames with a coat or blanket, or roll victim on the ground to smother flames. Then begin to administer First Aid assessment.
- **d.** Drowning using a non-swimming rescue --Throw a flotation device, a line tied to a flotation device, or reach with a long object (hook, oar, etc) for victim to grasp. Then pull victim to safety. Avoid if possible direct contact with victim until out of drowning situation to avoid being pulled under by victim. Once pulled to safety, begin First Aid assessment.
- **e.** An ice accident --Similar procedure for a drowning victim. Also in an emergency situation, form a chain, laying flat against the ice, spreading out weight as much as possible to reduce pressure on already thin ice. Once victim is pulled to safety, begin First Aid assessment, be aware of risk of shock or hypothermia.
- 3. Show three ways of attracting and communicating with rescue aircraft.
- --Signal Fires Groups of three fires are generally a signal for help. Add green branches and leaves in daylight to increase smoke, keep fire burning clean and bright at night.
- --Build a large signal, for example spelling out SOS or HELP with sticks, rocks, branches, footprints, or other contrasting materials.
- --Use a signal mirror. Site through the hole, reflecting the mirror spot onto other outstretched hand or another nearby object. Then tilt mirror slowly toward object you are signaling.
- 4. Know six indications for the need of an immediate rescue.
 - --Fire, lack of oxygen (smoke, poison gas, water), risk of explosion, unstable structure
 - --Victim receiving or having just received electric shock
 - --Victim not breathing
 - --Victim unconscious
 - --Victim experiencing heavy bleeding
 - --Victim poisoned
 - --Victim without pulse
- **5.** Know six procedures to follow before moving a victim from a life-threatening situation.
 - --Assess the situation is it necessary to move the victim?

When faced with immediate danger

When you need to get at another victim with a more serious problem When movement is necessary to give proper care

--Assess the victim - can victim be moved without causing further harm?

Avoid moving a victim with suspected back or neck injury

- --Assess safety can the victim be moved without putting the rescuer in undue danger?
- --Assess ability can the rescuer move the victim?
- --Assess the path know where to move the victim, and the best path to get there
- --Brief assistants have a clear plan and make sure all are equally aware of the plan
- 6. Know five principles involved in moving a victim from a life-threatening situation
 - --Use legs, not back, to lift and support
 - --Bend at knees and hips, dont twist your body
 - --Walk in a forward direction if possible, with small, deliberate steps
 - --Avoid bending or twisting victim with suspected head or neck injuries
 - --Do not move someone too large to move comfortably
- 7. Know the proper ways to help a victim, without assistance, in the following:
 - a. Pulling the victim
 - **b.** Lifting the victim
 - c. Assisting a victim in walking
- 8. Know the proper way to help a victim, with assistance, in the following:
 - a. Chair carry
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 - a. Tie knots for joining ropes together
 - **b.** Tie knots for shortening a rope
 - c. Tie knots for use around a person for a rescue
 - d. Coil and accurately throw a light and a heavy 50-foot (15.2 m) rope.
- **11.** What steps should be taken before reporting a lost person? *--Determine if they are really lost verify the individual is missing.*

What information will be needed when reporting a lost person? --Name, age, sex, description, last known location, time missing, expected time of return, vehicle, clothes, photographs, nicknames, distinguishing scars or marks.

How is a search for a lost person conducted in a wilderness area? --Usually conducted with a team, possibly with dogs and helicopters. Pattern search - straight line abreast or radiating pattern from last known or suspected position. Sentries posted on roads and paths out of area. Sometimes multiple waves of searchers to avoid overlooking something.

Prepared by R. Baker, 2010

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