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# APPALACHIAN SEARCH & RESCUE

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~~BASIC HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION:~~ <sup>MOUNTAIN RESCUE?</sup> OUTLINE

## I. Preparation

- A. Litter and Rigging
  - B. Ropes and Technical Gear
  - C. Victim Support Gear:
    - Ensolite
    - Blankets or Sleeping Bag
    - Tarp
    - Warm Fluids
    - Food
  - D. Medical/Trauma Kit
- (C and D should go to the victim immediately; in a search, every team should have both)

## II. Initial Actions

(These actions will be somewhat different in a situation involving extrication. See Basic Airplane Operations for details.)

- A. Secure victim from additional hazards (falling, hypothermia)
- B. Initial and secondary surveys: See attached.
- C. Emergency treatment of life-threatening injuries or illness
- D. Stabilize conditions enough to permit evacuation

## III. Preparing Victim for Evacuation

- A. Splinting of fractures
- B. Use of backboards
- C. Lifting and moving (don't grab splints!)
- D. Securing victim
  - Side to side: sandbagging
  - Out: lashing in (not around side rails)
  - Down: feet, crotch, or armpits
  - Head: sandbagging, tape
- E. Protection from wind, rain, rocks, sun, etc.
  - Helmet
  - Blankets
  - Faceshield
  - Tarp
  - Other stokes

## IV. Non-Technical Carries

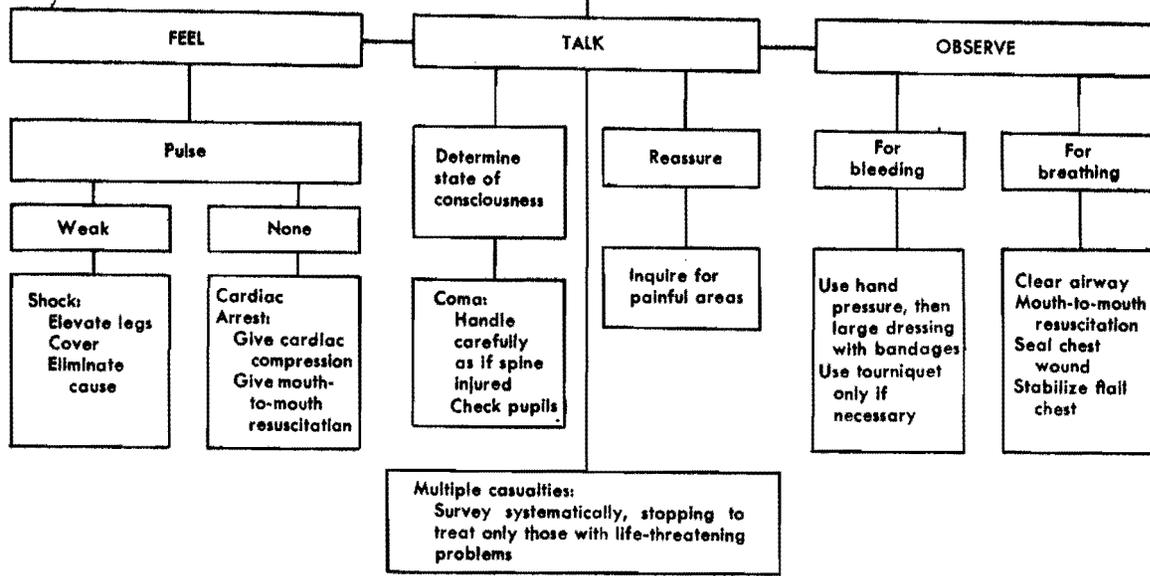
- A. Picking up and setting down:
  - backs straight up and down
  - slow and even
  - pull out, not up
- B. Non-technical carrying:
  - Litter shouldn't stop
  - Even or head slightly up
  - Out of step
  - Litter bearers in pairs of equal height (except when slabbing long distances)
  - Head is the heaviest part
  - Wear gloves and loadstraps
  - Litter captain is front left



# EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN

## Lifesaving Survey of Accident Victim

(The following should be done simultaneously)



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## Survey for Additional Injuries Not Endangering Life

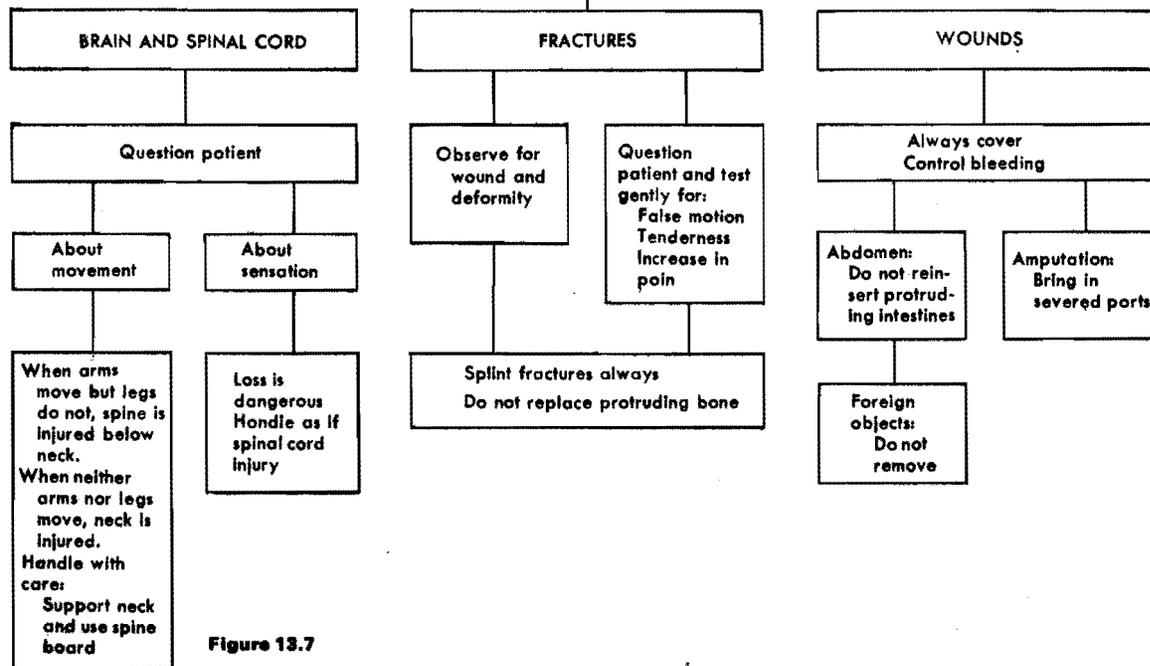


Figure 13.7

Two charts detailing how and what the EMT should survey in an emergency patient. The chart on top is a lifesaving survey for the most serious, life-threatening conditions. The chart on bottom is for injuries which do not immediately endanger the life of the patient. (These surveys were developed by Sam W. Banks, M.D., and J. D. Farrington, M.D.)