

AMEDDC&S HRCOE PAM 350-10

<b>EFMB Test Score Sheet</b> <b>EVAC — EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING LITTER CARRIES</b> (For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S HRCOE Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OPE)		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE #	
<b>TASK:</b> EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING LITTER CARRIES.		
<b>CONDITIONS:</b> Given one to four casualties in the tactical field care or CASEVAC phase that must be transported to receive further medical aid and/or be evacuated. Standard Army litters, Talon litters, SKED litters, and/or Stokes litter with litter straps and/or other necessary equipment is available as required. Three Soldiers are available to assist in transporting the casualties. Material to construct an improvised litter is available, as required.		
<b>STANDARDS:</b> Evacuate the casualties using two to four different litter carries, appropriate to the terrain, without causing further injury.		
<b>NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.</b>		
<b>PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES</b>	<b>GO</b>	<b>NO-GO</b>
<b>NOTE:</b> Performance steps/measures with grey shaded GO/NO-GO boxes will NOT be evaluated in EFMB. They are listed to assist candidates in their preparation for EFMB testing. The objective of the various litter carries is to evacuate the casualty over and through various obstacles and terrain without causing further injury. However, selection and execution of a misappropriate litter carry that would put the casualty and/or candidate in danger due to the tactical situation will receive a NO-GO; even if executed correctly.		
<b>NOTE:</b> The EFMB host unit will have the candidate perform this task on one to four casualties depending on the lane concept. However, they will all be tested on the same testing lane. Failure of the candidate to perform any portion of the task to standard on any of the casualties will result in a NO-GO. Candidates will be standardized on when and where the litter carries must be executed and to what location the casualties must be evacuated.		
1. Remove casualty from a vehicle, if necessary, and consider extrication priority (i.e., vehicle on fire, under direct fire from the enemy).		
<b>NOTE:</b> If the casualty has a suspected neck or spinal injury, remove the casualty from the vehicle with a KED, OSS II or short spine board if the tactical situation permits (Evaluated IAW Extricate Casualties from a Vehicle Task).		
a. Laterally.		
(1) With the assistance of a Soldier grasp the casualty's arms and legs.		
(2) While stabilizing the casualty's head and neck as much as possible, lift the casualty free of the vehicle and move them to a safe place on the ground.		
b. Upward.		
<b>NOTE:</b> You may have to remove a casualty upward from a vehicle, for example, from the passenger compartment of a wheeled vehicle lying on its side or from the hatch of an armored vehicle sitting upright.		
(1) You may place a pistol belt or similar material around the casualty's chest to help pull them from the vehicle.		
(2) With the assistance of a Soldier inside the vehicle, draw the casualty upward using the pistol belt or similar material or by grasping their arms.		
(3) While stabilizing the casualty's head and neck as much as possible, lift the casualty free of the vehicle and place them on the topmost side of the vehicle.		
(4) Depending on the situation, further move the casualty from the topmost side of the vehicle to a safe place on the ground.		
2. Prior to attempting to move the casualty, if the tactical situation permits, -		
a. Evaluate the type and extent of the casualty's injuries.		
b. Ensure that dressings over wounds are adequately reinforced, if applicable.		
c. Ensure that fractured bones are properly immobilized and supported to prevent them from cutting through muscle, blood vessels, and skin, if applicable.		

3. Place casualty on litter and secure with litter straps or applicable securing devise.		
4. Estimate the time available to transport the casualty by considering the following:		
a. The casualty's physical and mental condition to include the endurance time of the casualty and the type and extent of injuries.		
b. The tactical situation, to include the type of situation and personnel and/or equipment availability.		
<b>NOTE:</b> The candidate does not have to be in the bearer number 1 position during the performance of each of the following performance steps/measures.		
c. The environment, to include the weather, terrain (natural and man-made), and if the environment is contaminated or uncontaminated.		
5. Prior to conducting each carry the candidate explains positioning to support personnel.		
6. Transport casualty using the 4-person carry.		
7. Select and perform the appropriate litter carry to transport each casualty over terrain or obstacles to a directed location.		
<b>NOTE:</b> The EFMB host unit will select two to four of the following obstacles to be tested. All casualties do not have to be transported over the same obstacles and/or terrain.		
a. Transport a casualty uphill or upstairs.		
<b>NOTE:</b> The litter is normally carried uphill or upstairs with the casualty's head forward. However, if the casualty has a fracture of the lower extremities, the litter is carried with the casualty's feet forward.		
(1) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command, "Uphill Carry, MOVE."		
(2) Bearer number 2 changes their hold on the litter handle to the other hand.		
(3) Bearer number 2 steps between the handles and takes full support of the litter.		
(4) Bearer number 1 releases their hold.		
(5) Bearer number 1 steps one pace in front of the squad to lead.		
(6) The four bearers proceed uphill.		
(7) Bearer numbers 3 and 4 keep the litter level.		
(8) After clearing the obstacle, the bearers resume the 4-person carry.		
(9) Prior to proceeding further, the litter must be turned so the casualty is in a feet first orientation, if applicable. The litter squad assumes the litter post carry position and then rotates the litter.		
b. Transport a casualty downhill or downstairs.		
<b>NOTE:</b> The litter is normally carried downhill or downstairs with the casualty's feet forward. However, if the casualty has a fracture of the lower extremities, the litter is carried with the casualty's head forward.		
(1) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command, "Litter Post Carry, MOVE."		
(2) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 step between the handles of the litter and take hold of the handles.		
(3) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 release their hold of the litter.		
(4) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 move to the sides of the litter and grasp the litter poles.		
(5) Bearer number 1 gives the preparatory command, "Prepare To Rotate."		
(6) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 release the litter handles and step one pace away, allowing bearer numbers 1 and 4 to support the litter at its sides.		
(7) Bearer number 1 gives the command of execution, "ROTATE".		
(8) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 rotate the litter 180 degrees counterclockwise, placing the casualty's head in the direction of travel.		
(9) Bearer number 1 gives the command "Downhill Carry, MOVE."		

AMEDDC&S HRCOE PAM 350-10

(10) Bearer number 3 takes full support of the litter at the casualty's feet.		
(11) Bearer numbers 2 and 4 take the litter handles at the casualty's head.		
(12) Bearer number 1 moves to the front and faces the squad.		
(13) When all four bearers are in position, they proceed downhill with the litter.		
(14) Bearer numbers 2 and 4 keep the litter level as they proceed downhill.		
(15) Bearer number 1 supports bearer numbers 2 and 4 and ensures that they keep the litter level.		
(16) After clearing the obstacle, the bearers resume the 4-person carry.		
(17) Prior to proceeding further, the litter must be turned so the casualty is in a feet first orientation, if applicable. The litter squad assumes the litter post carry position and then rotates the litter.		
c. Transport a casualty over rough terrain or debris.		
(1) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command, "Litter Post Carry, MOVE."		
(2) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 change their holds on the litter handles to the other hand.		
(3) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 step between the handles and take the full support of the litter.		
(4) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 release their holds.		
(5) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 move to the sides of the litter and grasp the litter poles.		
(6) The four bearers proceed carefully over the obstacle.		
(7) After passing through the obstacle, the litter squad resumes the 4-person carry position.		
d. Transport a casualty through a door or narrow obstacle.		
(1) Upon reaching the door or narrow passage, bearer number 1 instructs another bearer to clear any debris or obstacles immediately before the passage, at the passage, and beyond the passage, and to check for booby traps (if not already cleared by the candidate).		
(2) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command "2-Person Carry, MOVE."		
NOTE: The 2-person carry is used to pass through or over narrow passages such as trails, bridges, gangplanks, and catwalks. With modification, it may also be used to pass through obstacles such as culverts and tunnels.		
(3) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 change their holds on the litter handles to the other hand.		
(4) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 step between the handles and take the full support of the litter.		
(5) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 release their holds.		
(6) Bearer number 1 steps one pace in front of the squad to lead.		
(7) Bearer number 4 falls one pace to the rear to follow.		
(8) The four bearers proceed through the obstacle.		
(9) After passing through the obstacle, the litter squad resumes the 4-person carry position.		
e. Transport a casualty through a barbed wire obstacle.		
(1) Upon reaching the barbed wire obstacle, bearer number 1 instructs another bearer to clear any debris or obstacles immediately before the wire, at the wire, and beyond the wire, and to check for booby traps.		
NOTE: Prior to proceeding through the obstacle, the litter must be turned. The litter squad assumes the litter post carry position and then rotates the litter.		

(2) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command, "Litter Post Carry, MOVE."		
(3) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 step between the handles of the litter and take hold of the handles.		
(4) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 release their holds on the litter.		
(5) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 move to the sides of the litter and grasp the litter poles.		
(6) Bearer number 1 gives the preparatory command, "Prepare To Rotate."		
(7) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 release the litter handles and step one pace away, allowing bearer numbers 1 and 4 to support the litter at its sides.		
(8) Bearer number 1 gives the command of execution, "ROTATE."		
(9) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 rotate the litter 180 degrees counterclockwise, placing the casualty's head in the direction of travel.		
(10) When the rotation is completed, bearer numbers 2 and 3 resume their positions at the litter handles. Bearer number 2 should now be at the casualty's head.		
(11) Bearer number 1 gives the preparatory command, "Low Crawl Carry."		
(12) The bearers, keeping the litter level, assume the low crawl carry position.		
NOTE: The weapon must be carried and not slung on the back.		
(13) Bearer number 1 gives the command of execution, "MOVE."		
(14) The bearers extend their arms forward, grasp the litter handles, and move the litter forward.		
(15) Bearer number 1 gives the command, "LIFT."		
(16) The bearers lift the litter and move it forward; they do not drag it.		
(17) The bearers move forward using the low crawl.		
(18) No part of the casualty, the bearers, or their equipment should come into contact with the barbed wire. If something should become entangled, the bearers must free it before continuing.		
(19) The bearers repeat steps 15, 16, 17, and 18 until they clear the obstacle.		
(20) After clearing the obstacle, the bearers resume the 4-person carry.		
(21) Prior to proceeding further, the litter must be turned so the casualty is in a feet first orientation. The litter squad assumes the litter post carry position and then rotates the litter.		
f. Transport a casualty over a high wall obstacle.		
(1) Upon reaching the high wall, bearer number 1 instructs another bearer to clear any debris or obstacles immediately before the wall, at the wall, and beyond the wall, and to check for booby traps.		
(2) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command "Semi Overhead Carry, MOVE."		
(3) The bearers turn and face each other.		
(4) The bearers raise the litter approximately chest high and step close to the litter, letting their bent elbows touch their chests.		
(5) Bearer numbers 2 and 4 place the front stirrups beyond the wall.		
(6) Bearer numbers 2 and 4 scale the wall and drop to the other side, maintaining a low silhouette.		
(7) All four bearers move the litter forward until the rear stirrups are against the wall, taking care to avoid scraping the casualty's back, by not dragging the litter across.		
(8) Bearer numbers 1 and 3 scale the wall and drop to the other side, maintaining a low silhouette.		

AMEDDC&S HRCOE PAM 350-10

(9) Bearer numbers 1 and 3 lift their end of the litter off the wall.		
(10) All four bearers resume the 4-person carry.		
g. Transport a casualty over a fence or low wall obstacle.		
(1) Upon reaching the fence or low wall, bearer number 1 instructs another bearer to clear any debris or obstacles immediately before the wall, at the wall, and beyond the wall, and to check for booby traps.		
(2) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command "Litter Post Carry, MOVE."		
(3) Bearer number 2 releases their grasp of the front handles and crosses the obstacle, maintaining a low silhouette.		
(4) Bearer numbers 1, 3, and 4 advance the litter until bearer number 2 can resume their grip of the front handles.		
(5) The litter is rested on the obstacle with the stirrups placed on the side of the obstacle in the direction of travel.		
(6) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 support the litter by the front and rear handles, respectively.		
(7) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 cross the obstacle, maintaining a low silhouette.		
(8) After crossing the obstacle, bearer numbers 1 and 4 grasps the litter poles near the rear handles held by bearer number 3.		
(9) Bearer number 3 releases their grip of the rear handles and crosses the obstacle, maintaining a low silhouette.		
(10) After crossing the obstacle, bearer number 3 resumes their grasp on the rear handles.		
(11) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 adjust the position of their holds.		
(12) All four bearers resume the 4-person carry.		
h. Transport a casualty across a trench obstacle or stream.		
(1) Upon reaching the trench or stream, bearer number 1 instructs another bearer to clear any debris or obstacles immediately before the trench, at the trench, and beyond the trench, and to check for booby traps.		
(2) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command "Overhead Carry, MOVE."		
(3) The bearers turn and face the litter.		
(4) Together, the squad lifts the litter above the top of the trench, keeping it level.		
(5) The taller bearer at each end of the litter moves between the handles, facing in the direction of travel.		
<b>NOTE:</b> If unable to determine which bearer is taller, bearer number 1 will designate a bearer at each end as the tallest.		
(6) The taller bearer at each end grasps the handles as close to the canvas as possible.		
(7) The shorter bearer at each end moves under the litter, facing in the direction of travel.		
(8) The shorter bearer at each end grasps the stirrups, which compensates for the difference in height. If the bearers are of equal height, the bearers under the litter grasp the litter poles to the side of the stirrups nearer the ends.		
(9) The four bearers proceed through the obstacle completely in the overhead carry position.		
(10) After passing through the obstacle, the litter squad resumes the 4-person carry position.		
i. Transport a casualty through a window or from the roof of a building.		

<b>NOTE: The EFMB host unit will develop standards based on the window or building that they will be utilizing. These standards must be submitted to the EFMB TCO for approval and provided to the candidates for preparation.</b>		
j. Transport a casualty using an improvised litter.		
<b>NOTE: The candidate will choose the type of improvised litter based on the available equipment to construct the improvised litter (i.e., poncho, jackets, door, etc.).</b>		
(1) Use a poncho, poncho liner, or blanket and two poles or limbs.		
(a) Open the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket and lay one pole lengthwise across the center		
(b) Fold the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket over the first pole so that the top half is even with the bottom half		
(c) Place the second pole across the center of the folded poncho, poncho liner, or blanket		
(d) Fold the free edges of the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket over the second pole and across to the first pole.		
(2) Use shirts or jackets and two poles or limbs.		
(a) Button two or three shirts or jackets and turn them inside out, leaving the sleeves inside.		
(b) Lay the shirts or jackets on the ground and pass the poles through the sleeves.		
(3) Use a door or any other material that may be used as an improvised litter.		
(4) Place the casualty on the litter.		
(5) Lift the litter and transport the casualty.		
8. Evacuate each casualty to a directed location with the assistance of three bearers.		
<b>NOTE: If the candidate fails to transport the casualty to the prescribed location they will receive a NO-GO.</b>		
9. Complete all required performance steps/measures without causing further injury to the casualties.		
10. Met all administrative requirements for this task		
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)	YES NO
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE