



## FIRE INSTRUCTOR I

### Student Presentation Lesson Plan

# 26-Victim Removal

## Outline of Instruction

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### Objective

Upon successful completion of this lesson, the student shall be able to:

- Describe victim removal methods. [NFPA® 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.9]

### Instructor Directions

1. Set up non-projectable training aids
  - a. Chart pad to include:
    - i. Title Page
    - ii. Acronym
    - iii. Summary
    - iv. 1 Application scenario
    - v. 2 Evaluation questions
2. Set up projectable training aids (LCD projector & computer)
3. Present lecture utilizing this outline of instruction, non-projectable and projectable audio visual aids.
  - a. Overall time 18 min. (set up, present topic, and take down of audio visuals)
  - b. Presentation time 8-12 min. (presentation time is part of the 18 min)
4. Breakdown of projectable training aids.

**Reference** Stowell, F.(2013). Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations (6<sup>th</sup> ed.). Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Brady Pub.; ISBN# 978-013-314080-4

## Preparation

### Introduction

- Instructor introduction
- Objectives
- Preparation Step

## Presentation



### A. Self-Evacuation

1. Most occupants can evacuate structure on own, with minimal assistance
2. May have to direct them to alternate exit or close stairwell doors to maintain integrity of exit path
3. May have to establish safe haven away from structure where occupants can be accounted, for treated, interviewed
4. Actual duties depend on staffing levels and local SOPs

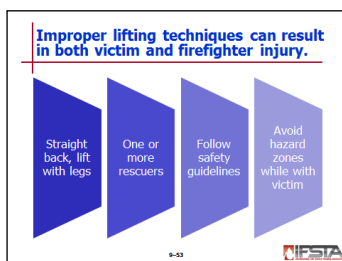
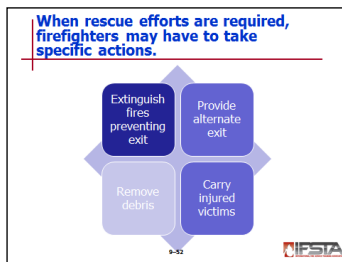
### B. Shelter-in-Place

1. Moving victims to protected location in structure
2. Used when
  - a. Hazard is minor
  - b. Safer to keep victims inside structure
  - c. Victims incapacitated, cannot be moved
  - d. Limited staffing to assist evacuation
  - e. Structure can provide protective barrier between victim and hazard
3. Common in hospitals, nursing homes, correctional facilities, high-rises, high-hazard industrial sites

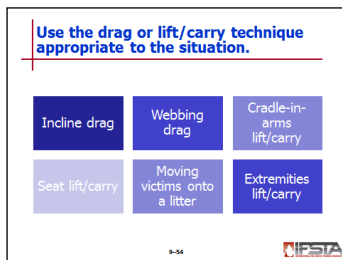
4. Protected location may be predetermined during preincident survey or chosen based on incident size-up
5. Decision can only be made by supervisor or IC
6. Report any conditions that influence safety of method immediately

### C. Rescue

1. Required when conditions prevent self-evacuation, shelter-in-place, or victims directly threatened
2. Actions you may have to take
  - a. Extinguish fire that cuts victims off from exit
  - b. Provide with alternate exit pathway
  - c. Remove debris from pinned victim
  - d. Carry injured, unconscious victims to safety
3. Injured victims should not be moved until assessed and treated unless in immediate danger
  - a. Primary danger is possibility of aggravating spinal injury
  - b. Preserving life first priority in extreme emergency
  - c. Never pull victim sideways – Pull along long axis of body
  - d. If on floor, pull on clothing in neck or shoulder area
4. Improper lifting technique – Common cause of injury
  - a. Keep back straight, lift with legs; not with back



- b. One rescuer can safely carry small child – Two to four may be needed to safely carry adult
- c. Safety guidelines
  - i. Lift as a team
  - ii. Focus on keeping balance
  - iii. Support head and neck
  - iv. Avoid unnecessary jostling
- d. Never drag or carry victim through hazard zone unless no other choice



- 5. Incline drag
  - a. Enables rescuer to move victim up or down stairway or incline
  - b. Useful for moving unconscious victims
- 6. Webbing drag
  - a. Rescuer pulls section of webbing wrapped around victim's body
  - b. Useful when heat and smoke force firefighter to stay low or victim is downed firefighter wearing SCBA
- 7. Cradle-in-arms lift/carry
  - a. Used to carry children or small, conscious adults
  - b. Not practical for unconscious adults – Victim's weight, relaxed body, and difficulty supporting head, neck
- 8. Seat lift/carry – Enables two rescuers to carry conscious or unconscious victim
- 9. Moving a victim onto a litter
  - a. Types – Long backboard litter, standard ambulance cot, army litter, basket litter, scoop stretcher

[Type here]

b. Use similar techniques for moving people onto stretchers, basket litters

10. Extremities lift/carry – Enables two rescuers to move conscious or unconscious victim

[Type here]

## Chart Pad:

### Title Page

- Name, Department, Title of Presentation

### Acronym

- **L.I.P.** (Life Safety, Incident Stabilization, Property Conservation) instructor relates these priorities to the lecture

### Summary (2-4 key points)

- Instructor reviews 2-4 key points of the lesson plan to clarify uncertainties, prevent misconceptions, increase learning and improve retention

### Application (1 scenario)

- The student is given a scenario where the student will apply all of the knowledge that was given in the lecture. *This is not a question*, it is merely the explanation of the scenario.

### Evaluation (2 questions)

- Instructor should ask students 2 direct questions that were presented during the lesson. *Answer to the questions must be give after asking the question.*