



Emergency First Responder

Principles of Lifting and Moving Patients



+C



Objectives

By the end of this session you should be able to:

- Practice moving patients while working as a team and understand the particular circumstances when special authorisation can be beneficial



+C



Moving Seriously Injured Patients

In General **Do Not Move** a patient

- Your role is to:
 - Assess
 - Diagnose
 - Treat and Monitor the patient
 - Dispose - pending the arrival of higher trained personnel



+C



Safe Lifting Principles

- Assess the risk (Task, Individual, Load, Environment)
- Bend knees
- Broad stable base
- Back straight, not necessarily vertical
- Firm palmer grip
- Arms in line with trunk
- Keep weight close to your centre of gravity, which is below your waist level
- Turn your feet in the direction of movement

Do not twist



+C



Manual Handling Hazards

- List some of the hazards that you might identify at a trauma or medical incident should it be necessary to move the patient
- List some of the measures you might take at a trauma or medical patient incident in order to avoid or reduce the work involved in moving a patient



+C



Risk Assessment for Moving a Patient

- Is it really necessary to move the patient?
 - Can the patient move themselves?
 - Can the patient move with assistance from yourself or others?
 - What is the patients weight and size?
 - What injuries has the patient?
- Try to minimise the effort your have to put in to move the patient



+C



Risk Assessment for Moving a Patient

- Will Movement make the patient worse?
- What assistance have you, trained or untrained?
- Have you equipment available to assist in movement of the patient?
- What is the terrain like & have you space to work?
- Do you need protective equipment to enter the area?



+C



Emergency Move

An emergency move is one which is used to move a patient immediately and without carrying out a full assessment of the risks



+C



Emergency Moves

Emergency moves should take place when:

- There is immediate danger to the patient if not moved - scene is hazardous
- Life saving care cannot be given because of the location or position of the patient
- The patient needs to be moved in order to allow access to a more seriously injured patient



+C



Emergency Moves

Remember:

- Emergency moves rarely provide protection for your patient and usually increase the risk of injury to both the patient and the caregiver



+C



Emergency Moves

- One rescuer Assist
- Cradle Carry
- Pack Strap Carry
- Piggy Back Carry
- Fireman's Carry
- Two Rescuer Assist
- Two Rescuer Cradle carry



+C



Emergency Moves

- Drags
 - Clothes Drag
 - Incline Drag
 - Shoulder Drag
 - Foot Drag
 - Fire Fighter's Drag
 - Blanket Drag



+C



Non-Emergency Move

- A patient move carried out when there is no immediate life threat
- Unless you are alone these moves should be carried out with the help of other trained personnel
- You may be requested to assist PHECC registered Practitioners in non-emergency moves of a patient



+C



Non-Emergency Moves

- Lifting a patient from the ground
- Placing a patient in the recovery position
- Log roll a patient
- Move a patient on to a Long Board
- Moving a patient onto a Long Board with a KED



+C



Indicators For Non-Emergency Moves

- An initial assessment of the patient should be completed
- Airway, Breathing & Circulation should be assessed and intact
- Vital signs should be stable
- All external bleeding should be controlled
- All fractures should be splinted
- Patient should be fully informed of what is about to happen



+C



Indicators For Non-Emergency Moves

- There should be no suspicion of a head or spinal injury, unless you are assisting in a spinal injury
- Factors at the scene may be causing the patient's condition to decline i.e. Heat or cold
- Other patients require movement or treatment
- Patient care requires movement
- Patient request they be moved



+C



Non-Emergency Moves

- Lifting a patient from the ground
- Placing a patient in the recovery position
- Log roll a patient
- Move a patient on to a Long Board
- Moving a patient onto a Long Board with a KED



+C



Non-Emergency Moves

- Moving a patient from a bed to a stretcher
- Moving a patient from a stretcher to a bed
- Moving a patient to a more comfortable position - out of the elements / indoors



+C



Devices for Moving Patients

- Trolley Stretcher - Pioneer, York etc
- Furley Type Stretcher - Plastic Sheet & Poles
- Carry Chair
- Orthopaedic Stretcher (Scoop)
- Long Board and Pedi Boards



Devices for Moving Patients

- KED Type Devices & Short Boards
- Basket Stretchers
- Rescue Stretchers
- Patient Hoists / Lifts
- Ground Carry Sheets
- Vacuum Mattresses



Summary

- Principles of safe lifting
- Risks in moving patients & risk avoidance
- Emergency & non-emergency moves
- Indications for emergency moves
- Types of emergency moves
- Indications for assisting in non-emergency move of patient
- Devices available to move a patient

