





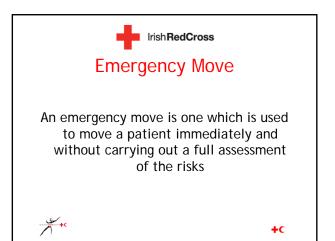




### Risk Assessment for Moving a Patient

- · 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?







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





### Remember:

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



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# **Emergency Moves**

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



# IrishRedCross Emergency Moves • Drags - Clothes Drag - Incline Drag - Shoulder Drag - Foot Drag - Fire Fighter's Drag - Blanket Drag



### 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



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## 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



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### **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



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### **Indicators For Non-Emergency Moves**

- There should be no suspicion of a head or spinal injury, unless you are assisting in a spinal move
- 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



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# 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



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# **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



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# **Devices for Moving Patients**

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



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### **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



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