TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE COURSE

MODULE 01: PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE (TCCC)
ROLE 1 CARE

NONMEDICAL PERSONNEL

MEDICAL PERSONNEL

ALL SERVICE MEMBERS

COMBAT LIFESAVER

COMBAT MEDIC/CORPSMAN

COMBAT PARAMEDIC/PROVIDER

YOU ARE HERE

STANDARDIZED JOINT CURRICULUM
TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES

01 Given a combat or noncombat scenario, perform Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) in accordance with the Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care (CoTCCC) Guidelines

- 01 Demonstrate the application of Tactical Combat Casualty Care skills in a combat or noncombat scenario. (Comprehensive Module Practical Exercise)

02 Describe the practice of TCCC in accordance with CoTCCC Guidelines

- 02 Identify the leading causes of preventable death due to traumatic injuries, and the corresponding interventions to help increase chances of survival
- 03 Describe the TCCC Phases of Care, and how intervention priorities differ in each phase, in accordance with CoTCCC guidelines
- 04 Describe the application of TCCC in combat and noncombat settings across different environments
- 05 Describe the role and responsibilities of a nonmedical service member in rendering TCCC care in accordance with Joint Publication (JP) 4-02, Health Services Support, p. 27 (II-1)
- 06 Identify the key factors influencing TCCC
- 07 Identify the importance of TCCC training
- 08 Identify three objectives (or goals) of TCCC
CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE FOR STANDARDIZED TRAINING

DoDI 1322.24

- Standardizes Combat Casualty Care for all Service members
- Covers the use of a standardized trauma training platforms
This isn’t just your typical first aid training

DEPLOYED MEDICINE

- Training & Education Resource
- ASM TCCC Curriculum and resources
- Updated videos, podcasts, and resources
- Download CPGs to your phone

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WHAT THIS COURSE CONTAINS

- Principles and Applications of TCCC
- Medical Equipment
- Care Under Fire
- Principles and Application of Tactical Field Care
- Tactical Trauma Assessment
- Massive Hemorrhage Control
- Airway Management
- Respiration Assessment and Management
- Circulation/Hemorrhage Control
- Shock Recognition
- Hypothermia Prevention
- Head Injuries
- Eye Injuries
- Pain Medication and Antibiotic Administration
- Wound Management
- Burns
- Fractures
- Casualty Monitoring
- Pre-evacuation Procedures
- Evacuation Procedures
PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TCCC

Video can be found on DeployedMedicine.com
PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TCCC

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMBAT LIFESAVER (CLS)

In a **CUF** situation the CLS:

- Attention to suppression of hostile fire may minimize the risk of injury to personnel and minimize additional injury to previously injured Service members.

In **TFC** the CLS Service members:

- Must maintain security and situational awareness while continuing the treatment of casualties and preparation for evacuation.
First Responder Care (Role 1)

The first medical care military personnel receive is provided at Role 1 (also referred to as unit-level medical care or self-aid, buddy aid, combat lifesaver, and/or medic care). This role of care includes:

- Immediate lifesaving measures

Treatment for disease and non-battle injury (DNBI) or degradation of functional capability sustained by personnel and caused by factors other than those directly attributed to enemy action.
THE KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING TCCC

- Hostile fire
- Tactical considerations
- Environmental considerations
- Wounding patterns
- Equipment constraints
- Delays in reaching higher levels of care
- Level of first responder training and experience
**PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TCCC**

**IMPORTANCE OF TCCC TRAINING**

**TCCC** focuses on identifying and treating the causes of preventable death on the battlefield.

- Bleeding from arm and leg injuries
- Junctional bleeding where an arm or leg joins the torso such as groin
- Non-compressible bleeding such as a gunshot wound to the abdomen
- Tension pneumothorax, and airway problems
THREE GOALS OF TCCC

- Treat the Casualty
- Prevent additional casualties
- Complete the mission
ENTER THE BATTLEFIELD
Three PHASES of TCCC

1. **CARE UNDER FIRE**
   - Return fire and take cover
   - Quick decision-making:
     - Consider scene safety
     - Identify and control life-threatening bleeding
     - Move casualty to safety

2. **TACTICAL FIELD CARE**
   - Cover and concealment
   - Basic Management Plan:
     - Maintain tactical situational awareness
     - Triage casualties as required
     - MARCH-PAWS assessment

3. **TACTICAL EVACUATION CARE**
   - More deliberate assessment and treatment of unrecognized life-threatening injuries
   - Pre-evacuation procedures
   - Continuation of documentation

NOTE: This is covered in more advanced TCCC training!
PHASE 1: CARE UNDER FIRE

RETURN FIRE AND TAKE COVER

- Never attempt to rescue a casualty until hostile fire is suppressed
- Using available resources, ensure scene safety

DIRECT CASUALTY TO REMAIN ENGAGED

- Apply self aid and move to cover (if able)

APPLY SELF AID AND MOVE TO COVER

- Gain fire superiority

FIRE SUPERIORITY HAS BEEN GAINED

- CLS movement to casualty (if casualty is unable to move to cover)
PHASE 1: CARE UNDER FIRE

APPLY TOURNIQUET TO CONTROL LIFE-THREATENING BLEEDING

For life-threatening bleeding, place a tourniquet "high and tight" above the wound

FIRE SUPERIORITY CONTINUES TO BE MAINTAINED

CASUALTY MOVEMENT

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS:
Constantly assess risks and make a plan before moving a casualty
TACTICAL FIELD CARE

PHASE 2: OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF TACTICAL FIELD CARE

TACTICAL FIELD CARE (TFC)
- The casualty and the person rendering care are not under direct fire
- Intervention priorities should follow MARCH PAWS

LIMITED SUPPLIES
- Medical equipment and supplies are limited to what is carried into the field by the combat lifesaver and the individual service member

REMEMBER:
- Always use the casualty's JFAK first
- Tactical Field Care can turn into a Care Under Fire unexpectedly
- Personnel should maintain their situational awareness
**PHASE 3: TACTICAL EVACUATION CARE**

**CASUALTY MONITORING**
- Continue to reassess and monitor casualty

**EVAC REQUEST**
- Use 9-Line Format

**CASUALTY PREP**
- Prep Litter
- Prep Evac Equipment
- Pack Casualty
- Secure Items

**Complete MIST report**
- **M** Mechanism of injury
- **I** Injuries
- **S** Symptoms
- **T** Treatment

**PRE-EVAC PROCEDURES**
- Complete DD Form 1380

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**Complete**

DD Form 1380

**Mechanism of injury**

Injuries

**Symptoms**

**Treatment**

(Litter Transport)
IN SUMMARY

GOALS

Treat the Casualty  Prevent additional casualties  Complete the mission

Three PHASES of TCCC

1 CARE UNDER FIRE
   Quick decision-making:
   - Consider scene safety
   - Identify and control life-threatening bleeding
   - Move casualty to safety

2 TACTICAL FIELD CARE
   Basic Management Plan:
   - Maintain tactical situational awareness
   - Triage casualties as required
   - MARCH-PAWS assessment

3 TACTICAL EVACUATION CARE
   More deliberate assessment and treatment of unrecognized life-threatening injuries
   - Pre-evacuation procedures
   - Continuation of documentation
CHECK ON LEARNING

- What are factors that influence TCCC?
- What are the phases of care in TCCC?
- What is the most essential treatment task in Care Under Fire?
- What is every first responder’s role in Care Under Fire?
- What does MARCH-PAWS stand for?
ANY QUESTIONS?