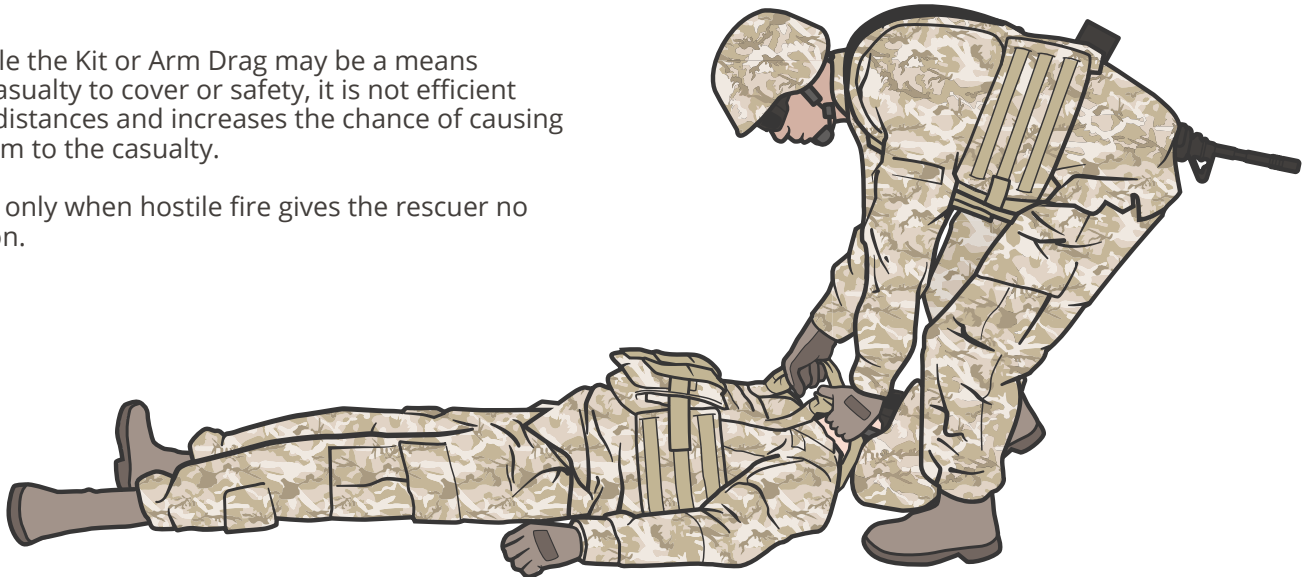


ONE-PERSON DRAG/CARRY

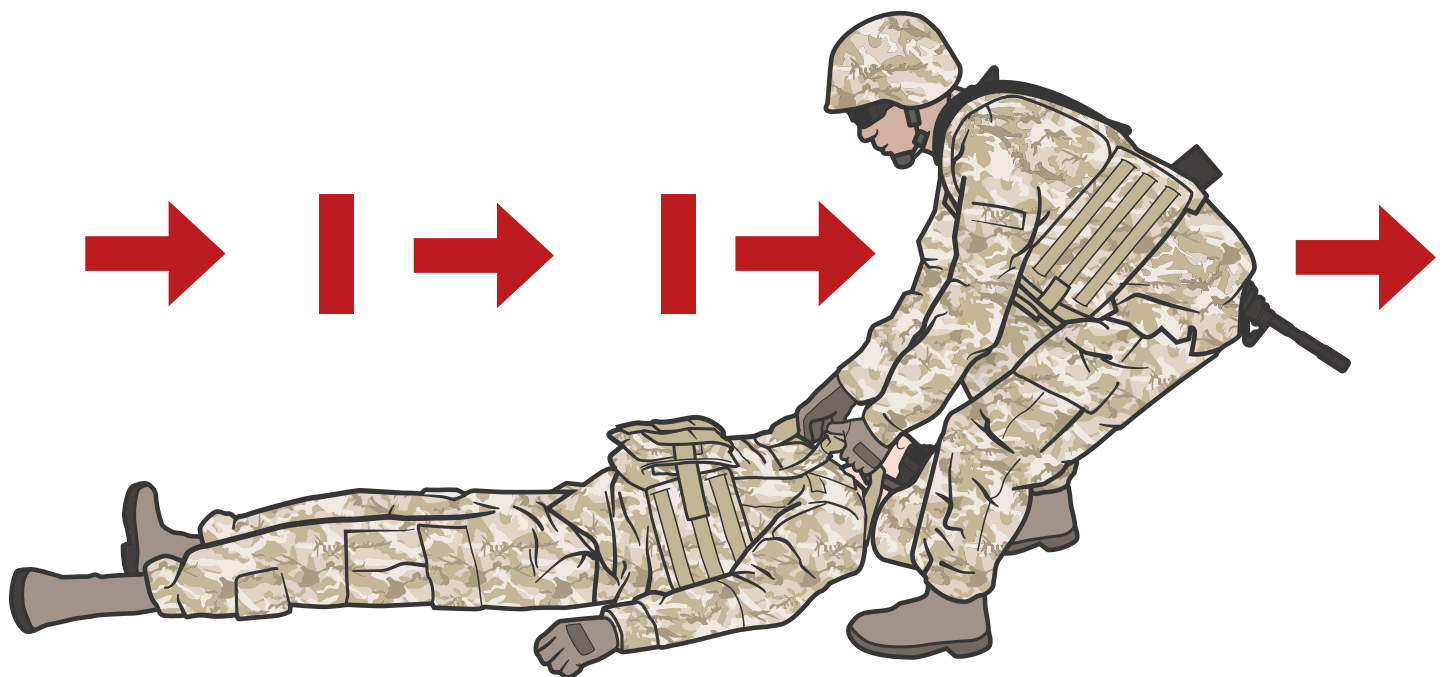
KIT OR ARM DRAG

NOTE: While the Kit or Arm Drag may be a means to drag a casualty to cover or safety, it is not efficient for longer distances and increases the chance of causing further harm to the casualty.

NOTE: Use only when hostile fire gives the rescuer no other option.



- 01 GRAB** the casualty by their equipment (e.g., drag handle strap) or their arm.
NOTE: Some body armor is equipped with a drag handle. It is important that the equipment is fully strapped and secured onto casualty.



- 02** While walking backwards (in quick, short bursts), **DRAG** the casualty toward cover.
NOTE: Injury can occur to either the rescuer or the casualty during training drills; keep safety in mind.

ONE-PERSON DRAG/CARRY

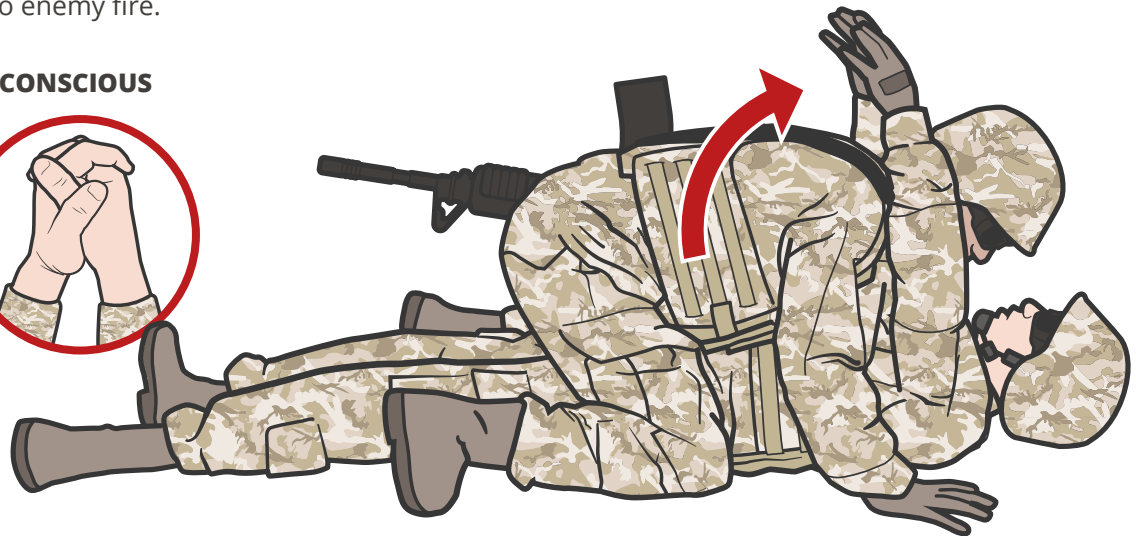
NECK DRAG

NOTE: The neck drag is useful in combat because it minimizes casualty and rescuer's exposure to enemy fire.

UNCONSCIOUS



CONSCIOUS



01 Have the casualty **HOLD** their hands together or tie the hands together at the wrist.

02 **STRADDLE** the casualty in a kneeling face-to-face position.

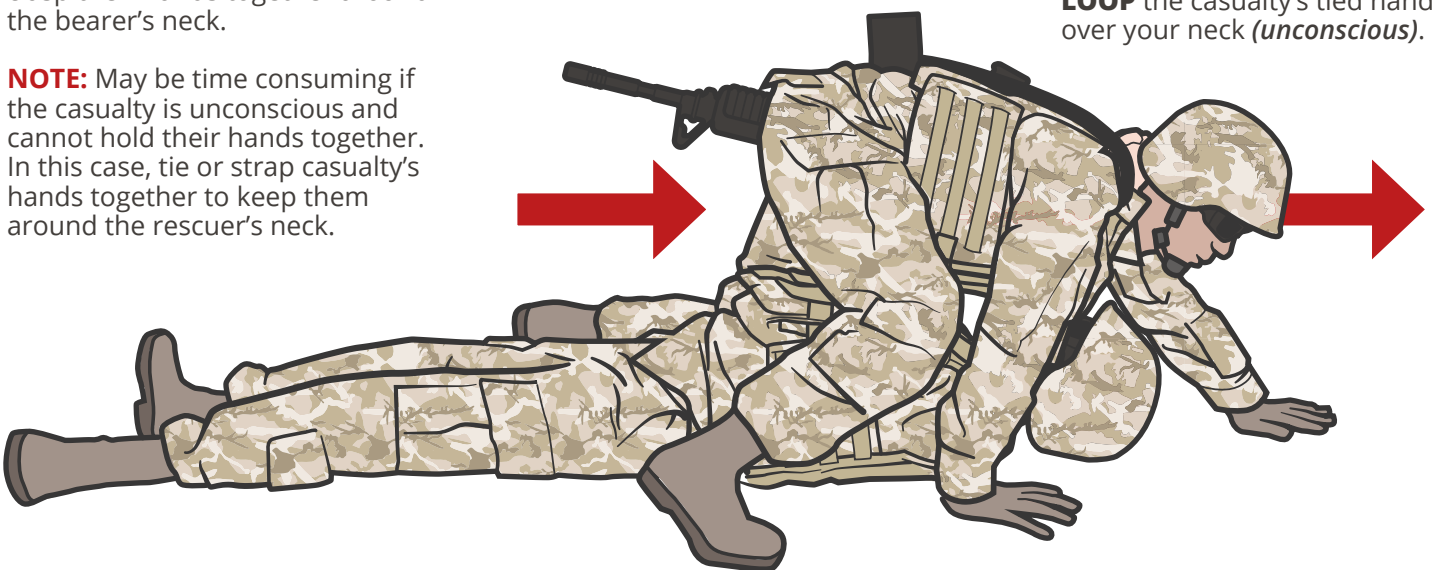
03 Have the casualty **WRAP** their hands behind your neck (*conscious*).

(OR)

LOOP the casualty's tied hands over your neck (*unconscious*).

NOTE: A conscious casualty may clasp their hands together around the bearer's neck.

NOTE: May be time consuming if the casualty is unconscious and cannot hold their hands together. In this case, tie or strap casualty's hands together to keep them around the rescuer's neck.



04 **CRAWL** forward dragging the casualty with you.

05 **KEEP** the casualty on their back.

STEP 5 NOTE: This can be tiring for the first responder if the patient is heavy or wearing a lot of gear.

STEP 5 NOTE: Cannot be used if the casualty has a serious arm injury or amputation.

STEP 5 NOTE: If the casualty is **UNCONSCIOUS**, their head must be protected from the ground.

ONE-PERSON DRAG/CARRY

CRADLE-DROP DRAG

NOTE: The cradle-drop drag is effective in moving a casualty up or down stairs, steps, or short distances.



01 **KNEEL** at the casualty's head (with the casualty lying on their back).

02 **SLIDE** your hands, with palms up, under the casualty's shoulders, and get a firm hold under their axillae.

03 Partially **RISE**, supporting the casualty's head on one of your forearms.

NOTE: You may bring your elbows together and let the casualty's head rest on both of your forearms.



04 **RISE** and **DRAG** the casualty backwards.

NOTE: The casualty is in a semi-sitting position.

05 If backing down steps, **SUPPORT** the casualty's head and body and let their hips and legs drop from step to step.

NOTE: If the casualty needs to be moved up steps, use the same procedure.

ONE-PERSON DRAG/CARRY

PACK-STRAP CARRY

NOTE: This should be used for a **CONSCIOUS** casualty only.

NOTE: In the pack-strap carry, the casualty's weight rests high on the rescuer's back.

NOTE: Carrying the casualty high on the rescuer's back makes it easier to carry the casualty a moderate distance (50–300 meters).

NOTE: To eliminate the possibility of injury to the casualty's arms, you must hold them in a natural position around your neck.

01 **SQUAT** in front of casualty facing in the same direction; have the casualty wrap their arms around your neck.

NOTE: It is best if one of the casualty's arms is routed under one of the rescuer's arms and up toward the neck.

02 **GRASP** the casualty's wrist and ensure their arm is over your shoulder.

03 **LIFT** the casualty off the ground to a standing position using your leg muscles.

04 **BEND** forward and raise or hoist the casualty as high on your back as possible so that the casualty's weight is resting on your back.

05 Once the casualty is positioned on your back, remain as upright as possible to **PREVENT** straining or injuring your back.



ONE-PERSON DRAG/CARRY

SUPPORT CARRY

NOTE: This should be used for a **CONSCIOUS** casualty only.

- 01** **ASSIST** the casualty from the ground to a standing position.
- 02** With your dominant hand, **GRASP** the casualty's corresponding wrist and draw it around behind your neck.
- 03** **PLACE** your other arm around the casualty's waist, grabbing the casualty's belt or clothing where the belt loop is positioned.
- 04** While using yourself as a crutch, **WALK** with the casualty.



ONE-PERSON DRAG/CARRY

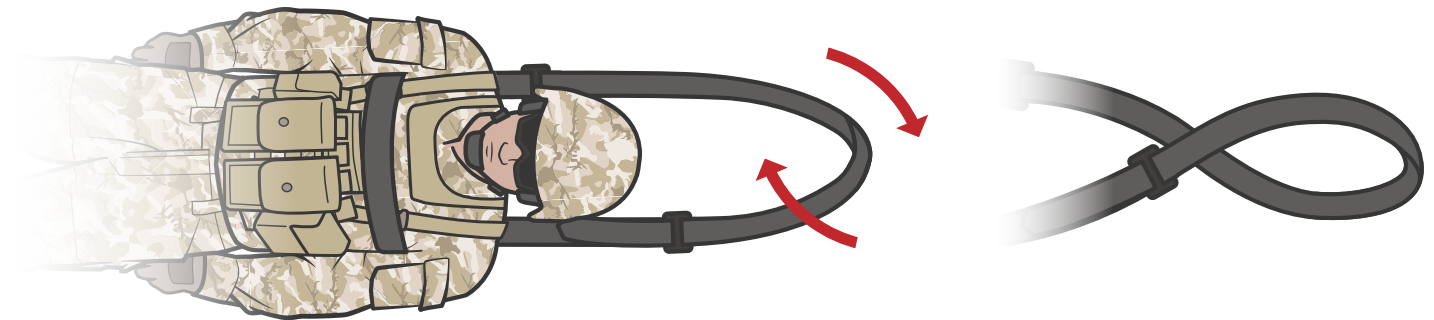
BELT DRAG INSTRUCTION

01 **EXTEND** two pistol belts to their full length and join them together to make one large loop.

02 **POSITION** the casualty on their back.

STEP 1 NOTE: Other materials such as a rifle sling or two cravats can be used if pistol belts are not available.

STEP 1 NOTE: In some cases, three pistol belts may be needed.



03 **SLIP** the bottom of the loop across the casualty's chest, threading under their armpits (behind their back and shoulders).

04 **TWIST** the remainder of the loop to form a figure 8.

NOTE: The top of the loop should be above the casualty's head (see illustration).

05 **ADJUST** the loops so that the buckles cross in the center of the figure 8.

06 **LIE DOWN** on either side of the casualty while facing them.

NOTE: You should be lying in the same direction as the casualty.

07 **SUPPORT** yourself on the elbow touching the ground.

08 **SLIP** the arm on which you are not supporting yourself through the top loop of the figure 8 and bring the loop over your shoulder.



09 **TURN OVER** into a prone position, lying on your abdomen.

10 **CRAWL**, dragging the casualty with you to cover.

STEP 9 NOTE: The sling is now across your chest and the loop is on the shoulder away from the casualty.

STEP 9 NOTE: The nonsupporting arm/shoulder will support the casualty's weight.

STEP 9 NOTE: The sling under your chest will help to keep the casualty from slipping out of the loop.