

LESSON ONE

FIREFIGHTER I

Rescue

DOMAIN: COGNITIVE / PSYCHOMOTOR

LEVEL OF LEARNING: COMPREHENSION /
APPLICATION

MATERIALS

IFSTA Essentials 5th edition or Jones and Bartlett Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills 2nd Edition or Delmar Firefighter's Handbook 3rd Edition; overhead projector or laptop computer and multimedia projector; projection screen; site suitable to conduct a smoke search exercise; smoke machine, fogger, etc.; sufficient turnout gear; one SCBA per student, plus a spare bottle or access to an air filling station; smoke search dummy; hose lines with nozzles; sufficient ropes to conduct a smoke search.

NFPA 1001 JPR, 2008 edition

5.3.9 Conduct a search and rescue in a structure

Junior Member Statement:

Junior Member training activities should be supervised by qualified instructors to assure that the cognitive and psychomotor skills are completed in a safe and non-evasive manner. While it is critical that instructors be constantly aware of the capabilities of all students both mentally and physically to complete certain tasks safely and successfully, the instructor should take every opportunity to discuss with departmental leaders and students the maturity and job awareness each participant has for the hazards associated with fire and rescue training.

TERMINAL OBJECTIVE

The Firefighter I candidate working as a member of a team shall correctly demonstrate search procedures in a structure during a rescue operation.

ENABLING OBJECTIVES

1. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly identify in writing the general information needed to conduct a search.
2. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly define in writing and demonstrate conducting a primary and secondary rescue search.
3. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate a marking system used while conducting a rescue search.
4. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly identify safety guidelines related to conducting a search.

LESSON ONE

FIREFIGHTER I

Rescue

MOTIVATION

At almost every fire scene, there exists the possibility that a human life may be in jeopardy. When this is the case, a search may have to be initiated rapidly. To insure that these strenuous situations do not become disastrous ones, rescuers must operate safely, with sound judgment, using appropriate search techniques.

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE #1

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly identify in writing the general information needed to conduct a search.

1. Discuss the general philosophy of a search.
 - a) Size-up is the responsibility of all personnel on the scene.
 - b) Identify escape routes such as windows, doors, and fire escapes before entering a structure.
 - c) Knowledge of exterior layout should help with maintaining orientation while conducting interior search.
 - d) Question occupants who have escaped to determine if any occupants remain and their possible location.
 - e) Do not assume all occupants are out of the structure until a thorough search has been conducted.
 - f) All information regarding victims should be relayed to the Incident Command Post.

Reference:

Delmar Handbook 3rd edition, pages 551
J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 367-369
IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, page 308

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE #2

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly define in writing and demonstrate conducting a primary and secondary rescue search.

1. Identify, according to priority, the two main objectives of a search.
 - a) Searching for life.
 - b) Searching for fire extension.

2. Define the terms Primary Search and Secondary Search.

3. Discuss the guideline for conducting a thorough primary search.
 - a) Wear appropriate PPE.
 - b) Carry the necessary forcible entry tools.
 - c) Walking or crawling to conduct the search is determined by heat and visibility.
 - d) Search each room and other areas of the structure systematically.
 - e) Start the search as close to the seat of the fire as possible and work back toward the main entrance or primary alternate egress point.
 - f) Reach out with all limbs to increase the search area out away from the body.
 - g) Check the outside perimeter of the room first then the middle of the room.
 - h) Maintain communications with your partner at all times.
 - i) Go in as a team, come out as a team.
 - j) Touch is probably more effective than sight for locating persons because of limited visibility.
 - k) Maintain radio communication with the supervisor and provide periodic progress reports.

4. Discuss the guideline for conducting a thorough secondary search.
 - a) Begins after initial fire suppression and ventilation.
 - b) The search is conducted as systematically as a primary search.

- c) It is done slowly and methodically to insure that all areas of a structure are searched.
 - d) Report all negative findings such as rekindles.
5. Discuss guidelines for searching a multistory building.
- a) Search the fire floor, the floor above the fire and the uppermost floor first.
 - b) Carrying a charged hose line during a search should be addressed by departmental SOGs.
 - c) Doors to rooms not involved in the fire should be closed.
 - d) Hallways should be cleared of debris and equipment to allow for a safe and rapid escape route.
6. Discuss the different types of search patterns.
- a) Single team.
 - b) Tandem team.
 - c) Maintain contact with walls.
 - d) Maintain verbal communication.

Reference:

Delmar Handbook 3rd edition, pages 520-533

J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 369-375

IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, pages 309-317

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE # 3

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate a marking system used while conducting a rescue search.

1. Discuss the different techniques that can be used for searching structures.
- a) Use chalk.
 - b) Crayon.
 - c) Masking tape.
 - d) Special door markers.
 - e) Door latch straps.
2. Discuss using a two part marking system.
- a) Search in progress.
 - b) Search complete.

Reference:

Delmar Handbook 3rd edition, pages 530-532
J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 371-372
IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, pages 317-318

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE # 4

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly identify safety guidelines related to conducting a search.

1. Discuss the procedures firefighters should follow in the event of becoming disoriented.
 - a) Remain calm. Excitement causes increased respiration, which increases consumption of air.
 - b) Try to retrace steps back to the entry point.
 - c) Follow the hose line or rope back out. Feel for the coupling: male coupling has lugs on its shank and leads to water source.
 - d) Shout periodically.
 - e) Follow walls.
 - f) Seek out a safe haven from the seat of the fire and activate PASS device.
 - g) Locate a window and straddle the windowsill. Bring attention to yourself by shouting, or signaling with a flashlight.
2. Discuss the procedures firefighters should follow in the event of entrapment.
 - a) Remain calm to conserve air.
 - b) Activate PASS device.
 - c) Attempt radio contact and relay position.
 - d) Point beam of flashlight toward ceiling.
3. Discuss the procedures rescuers should use to locate disoriented or trapped firefighters.
 - a) Attempt to determine the firefighter's last known position.
 - b) During the search periodically stop, look and listen.
 - c) Attempt to contact the firefighter by radio.
4. Discuss the safety guidelines followed when conducting a search.

Reference:

Delmar Handbook 3rd edition, pages 523-524, 532-533
J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 538-545, 375-379
IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, pages 306-308, 319-324

APPLICATION

Set up two search scenarios that hinder the firefighter's visibility. Use simulated smoke, or blacken the candidate's mask.

Scenario #1: Have the candidates, searching in teams of two, conduct a primary and secondary search using a rope or hose line.

Scenario #2: Have the candidates, searching in teams of two, conduct a primary and secondary search without using a rope or hose line.

Conduct a safety check of candidates SCBA. Use enough instructors to insure a safe search.

SUMMARY

Review the principles of conducting a search.

Repeat general search techniques with and without a hose line or rope.

Restate the different search patterns.

Review the necessary safety guidelines that must be followed when conducting a search.

LESSON TWO

FIREFIGHTER I

Rescue

DOMAIN: COGNITIVE / PSYCHOMOTOR

LEVEL OF LEARNING: COMPREHENSION /
APPLICATION

MATERIALS

IFSTA Essentials 5th edition or Jones and Bartlett Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills 2nd Edition or Delmar Firefighter's Handbook 3rd Edition; blankets, long spine boards, and accessories, or other commercially available stretchers and litters; cravats, towels, or other commercially available head immobilizing devices.

NFPA 1001 JPR, 2008 edition

5.3.9 Conduct a search and rescue in a structure

Junior Member Statement:

Junior Member training activities should be supervised by qualified instructors to assure that the cognitive and psychomotor skills are completed in a safe and non-evasive manner. While it is critical that instructors be constantly aware of the capabilities of all students both mentally and physically to complete certain tasks safely and successfully, the instructor should take every opportunity to discuss with departmental leaders and students the maturity and job awareness each participant has for the hazards associated with fire and rescue training.

TERMINAL OBJECTIVE

The Firefighter I candidate, shall correctly select and demonstrate an appropriate patient removal technique using available equipment.

ENABLING OBJECTIVES

1. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly describe the conditions that may dictate rapid movement of a patient from a hostile environment.
2. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing a Cradle in Arms Lift and Carry.
3. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing a Seat Lift and Carry.
4. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing a Two or Three Person Lift and Carry.
5. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate moving a patient onto a backboard or litter.
6. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing an Extremities Lift and Carry.
7. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing a Chair Lift and Carry.
8. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing an Incline Drag.
9. The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing a Blanket Drag.

LESSON TWO

FIREFIGHTER I

Rescue

MOTIVATION

The Firefighter I candidate should be trained in the proper methods for moving patients from a hazardous situation to an area of safety. This type of training is crucial because an injured or unconscious patient is unable to assist in their own removal from the hazardous situation. Using the proper drag or carry will ease the overall task of patient removal and reduce the risk of further injuries.

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE #1

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly describe the conditions that may dictate rapid movement of a patient from a hostile environment.

1. Discuss the conditions that may require that a patient to be rapidly moved from harms way.
 - a) There is a presence of fire or a threat of fire.
 - b) There is evidence of explosives or hazardous materials.
 - c) Unable to safely protect the fire scene.
 - d) The patient is in cardiac arrest and needs to be readily removed from the hot zone to a safe firm surface.

2. Discuss the general guidelines for moving a patient out of a hot zone.
 - a) Make every effort not to aggravate existing injuries or create additional injuries.
 - b) Move the patient in line with the body's long axis.
 - c) Pull the patient by the clothing near the neck or shoulder area.
 - d) When possible use more than one rescuer to move an adult.

- e) Rescuers use legs, not backs, for power to lift patients.

Reference:

Delmar Handbook 3rd edition, pages 533-540

J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 382-386

IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, pages 327-328

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE #2

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing a Cradle in Arms Lift and Carry.

Demonstrate the steps for performing a one rescuer Cradle in Arms Lift and Carry.

1.

Reference:

J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 382-384

IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, page 328

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE #3

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing a Seat Lift and Carry.

1. Demonstrate the steps for performing a two rescuer Seat Lift and Carry.

Reference:

Delmar Handbook 3rd edition, page 535

J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 380-383

IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, page 328

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE #4

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing a Two or Three Person Lift and Carry.

1. Demonstrate the steps for performing a three person Lift and Carry to a gurney.

Reference:

J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 380-383

IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, page 329

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE #5

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate moving a patient onto a backboard or litter.

1. Demonstrate the steps for performing a three person Lift and Carry.

Reference:

J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 380-383

IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, page 329

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE # 6

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing an Extremities Lift and Carry.

1. Demonstrate the steps for performing a two person Extremities lift and Carry.

Reference:

Delmar Handbook 3rd edition, pages 534

J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 380-382

IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, page 330

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE # 7

1. Demonstrate the steps for performing a two rescuer Chair Lift and Carry.

NOTE: Two methods are described. Demonstrate both methods.

Reference:
J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 380-384
IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, page 330

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE #8

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing an Incline Drag.

1. Demonstrate the steps for performing an Incline Drag.

NOTE: Two methods are described. Demonstrate both methods.

Reference:
Delmar Handbook 3rd edition, page 538
J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 385-387
IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, page 328

PRESENTATION

ENABLING OBJECTIVE #9

The Firefighter I candidate shall correctly demonstrate performing a Blanket Drag.

1. Demonstrate the steps for performing an Blanket Drag.

Reference:
Delmar Handbook 3rd edition, pages 536-537
J&B Fundamentals 2nd edition, pages 383-386
IFSTA Essentials 5th edition, page 328

NOTE: Although somewhat hard to categorize, when dangers at a fire scene are life threatening to the patient or the rescuers, or the patient is not suspected of having spinal Injuries, the prudent action is to move the patient in line with the long axis of their body as swiftly as possible.

APPLICATION

Set up all the lifting and moving stations that are discussed in this Lesson Plan. Have the Firefighter I candidates break

into equal groups of five (one person being the patient) and practice moving a patient as dictated by the guidelines of that station. Rotate the Firefighter I candidates through each station.

SUMMARY

When a patient is in an environment that is life threatening, the rescuer may have to overlook the precautions normally taken before moving patients with cervical spine injuries or other injuries. The rescuer's first concern is to get the patient to an area of safety. Review the various techniques available to the firefighter for safely removing a patient from a hostile environment.