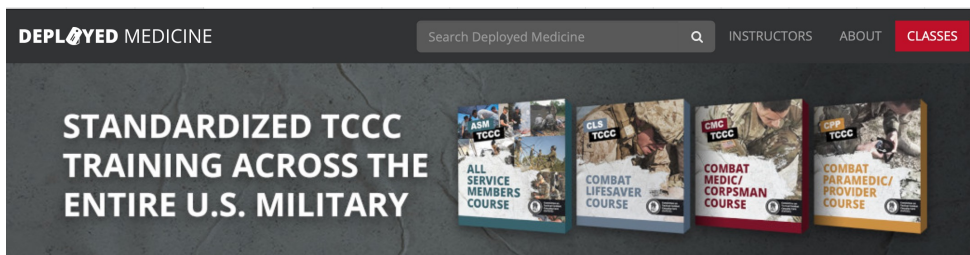


# FIELD MEDICAL ASSISTANT COURSE (FMAC)

## MODULE 01: PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TACTICAL FIELD MEDICAL AID (TFMA)

- This course is based heavily on the United States Defense Health Agency, Joint Trauma System, Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC), Combat Lifesavers Course.
- Adjustments have been made to comply with United Nations Policy.
- The UN equivalent to TCCC is Tactical Field Medical Aid
- The UN equivalent to Combat Lifesaver = Field Medical Assistant

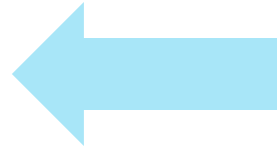


## TACTICAL FIELD MEDICAL AID (TFMA) ROLE-BASED TRAINING SPECTRUM

### ROLE 1 CARE

#### NONMEDICAL PERSONNEL

- Buddy First Aid
- Field Medical Assistant



You are HERE

#### MEDICAL PERSONNEL

- Paramedic
- Nurse
- Doctor

# PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TACTICAL FIELD MEDICAL AID (TFMA)

## TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES

### **TO1** Given a combat or noncombat scenario, perform Tactical Field Medical Aid (TFMA)

**EO1** Demonstrate the application of TFMA skills in a combat or noncombat scenario (Comprehensive Module Practical Exercise)

### **TO2** Describe the practice of TFMA

**EO2** Identify the leading causes of preventable death due to traumatic injuries, and the corresponding interventions to help increase chances of survival

**EO3** Describe the TFMA Phases of Care, and how intervention priorities differ in each phase

**EO4** Describe the application of TFMA in combat and noncombat settings across different environments

**EO5** Describe the role and responsibilities of a nonmedical service member in rendering TFMA care

**EO6** Identify the key factors influencing TFMA

**EO7** Identify the importance of TFMA training

**EO8** Identify three objectives (or goals) of TFMA

## UN MANDATE FOR STANDARDIZED TRAINING

- Standardizes Field Medical Aid for all members
- Covers the use of standardized trauma training platforms

## TCCC ONLINE RESOURCES

TCCC training and education resource is available at: [www.deployedmedicine.com](http://www.deployedmedicine.com)

It contains:

- Videos, podcasts, and resources
- Downloadable Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs)

## COURSE CONTENTS

# WHAT THIS COURSE CONTAINS

- Principles and Applications of TFMA
- Medical Equipment
- Care Under Fire
- Principles and Application of Tactical Field Aid
- Tactical Trauma Assessment
- Massive Hemorrhage Control
- Airway Management
- Respiration Assessment and Management
- Circulation/Hemorrhage Control
- Shock Recognition
- Hypothermia Prevention
- Head Injuries
- Eye Injuries
- Wound Management
- Burns
- Fractures
- Casualty Monitoring
- Pre-evacuation Procedures
- Evacuation Procedures

## PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TFMA

Video can be found at: [www.deployedmedicine.com](http://www.deployedmedicine.com)

## PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TFMA

# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FIELD MEDICAL ASSISTANT (FMA)

In a **Care Under Fire** situation the FMA:

- Must respond to suppression of hostile fire to minimize the risk of injury to personnel and minimize additional injury to previously injured Service members

In **Tactical Field Care** the FMAs:

- Must maintain security and situational awareness while continuing to tend to casualties and prepare for evacuation



## PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TFMA

# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF FMA

### **First Responder Care (Role 1)**

The first medical care that 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 and 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

## PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TFMA

# THE KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING TFMA

- 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 TFMA

# IMPORTANCE OF TFMA TRAINING

TFMA 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 the groin
- Noncompressible bleeding such as a gunshot wound to the abdomen
- Tension pneumothorax (**air trapped in the chest that prevents breathing and circulation**)
- Airway problems



## PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS OF TFMA

### THREE GOALS OF TFMA

- Treat the casualty
- Prevent additional casualties
- Complete the mission



# ENTER PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

## Three PHASES of TFMA

### 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 (TACEVAC)

More deliberate assessment and treatment of unrecognized life-threatening injuries:

- Pre-evacuation procedures
- Continuation of documentation

**NOTE: This is covered in more advanced TFMA 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)*

### GAIN FIRE SUPERIORITY

**MOVE 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

### CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN FIRE SUPERIORITY

### MOVE CASUALTY

### IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS:

Continuously assess risks and make a plan before moving a casualty





## TACTICAL FIELD AID

# MARCH PAWS

### *DURING* LIFE-THREATENING

**M**ASSIVE BLEEDING

**A**AIRWAY

**R**ESPIRATION

**C**IRCULATION

**H**YPOTHERMIA / HEAD INJURIES

### *AFTER* LIFE-THREATENING

**P**AIN

**A**NTIBIOTICS

**W**OUNDS

**S**PLINTING

## PHASE 2: OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF 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 awareness are limited to what is carried into the field by the FMA and the individual Service member

### REMEMBER:

- Always use the casualty's Buddy First Aid Kit (BFAK) first
- TFC can turn into a CUF situation unexpectedly
- Personnel should maintain their situational awareness

# PHASE 3: TACTICAL EVACUATION CARE

## CASUALTY MONITORING

- Continue to reassess and monitor casualty

## EVAC REQUEST

- Use UN Evacuation 4 Liner

## COMPLETE REPORT

- **M**echanism of injury
- **I**njuries
- **S**ymptoms
- **T**reatment

## CASUALTY PREP

- Prep Litter
- Prep Evac Equipment
- Pack Casualty
- Secure Items

## PRE-EVAC PROCEDURES

- Complete Casualty Card

(4 Line Format)

Line	UN CASEVAC 4-LINE ALERT MESSAGE		
	DTG:		
1	LOCATION AND CALL SIGN	PLACE NAME / DESCRIPTION	A
		GPS GRID REFERENCE	B
		CALL SIGN OF INCIDENT SITE COMMANDER	C
2	INCIDENT DETAILS	WHAT HAS HAPPENED? (Shooting, road accident, explosion etc).	D
		HOW MANY CASUALTIES ARE THERE?	E
3	ACTIONS BEING TAKEN AT SCENE	TREATMENT BEING GIVEN AND PREPERATIONS FOR EVACUATION	
4	RESOURCES REQUIRED AT SCENE TO TREAT AND EVACUATE PATIENT	GROUND AMBULANCE, AIR EVACUATION, AMET	

## IN SUMMARY

### GOALS

Treat the casualty

Prevent additional casualties

Complete the mission

## Three PHASES of TFMA

### 1 CUF

RETURN FIRE  
AND TAKE COVER

Quick decision-making:

- Consider scene safety
- Identify and control life-threatening bleeding
- Move casualty to safety

### 2 TFC

COVER AND  
CONCEALMENT

Basic Management Plan:

- Maintain tactical situational awareness
- Triage casualties as required
- MARCH PAWS assessment

### 3 TACEVAC

More deliberate assessment and treatment of unrecognized life-threatening injuries:

- Pre-evacuation procedures
- Continuation of documentation

## CHECK ON LEARNING

- What factors influence TFMA?
- What are the phases of care in TFMA?
- What is the most essential treatment task in CUF?
- What is every first responder's role in CUF?
- What does MARCH PAWS stand for?



**ANY QUESTIONS?**