Lifting and Moving Patients
Scans

- Emergency Moves One-Rescuer Drags
- Emergency Moves One-Rescuer
- Emergency Moves Two Rescuers
- Patient-Carrying Devices
- Loading the Wheeled Stretcher into the Ambulance
- Patient Immobilizing Devices
- Non-Urgent Moves No Suspected Spine Injury
- Transfer to a Hospital Stretcher
Emergency Moves
One-Rescuer Drags
CLOTHES DRAG
INCLINE DRAG
SHOULDER DRAG
FIREFIGHTER’S DRAG
BLANKET DRAG
Emergency Moves
One Rescuer
ONE RESCUER ASSIST
CRADLE CARRY
PACK STRAP CARRY
FIREFIGHTER’S CARRY
PIGGYBACK CARRY
PIGGYBACK CARRY
Emergency Moves
Two Rescuers
TWO-RESCUER ASSIST
FIREFIGHTER’S CARRY WITH ASSIST
Patient-Carrying Devices
Power stretcher

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Scoop (orthopedic) stretcher

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Flexible stretcher
Portable stretcher
Stair chair (Stryker)
Loading the Wheeled Stretcher into the Ambulance
SELF-LOADING STRETCHER
SELF-LOADING STRETCHER
POWER STRETCHER
Patient Immobilizing Devices
Short spine board.
Long spine board.
Patient properly secured to short spine board.
Patient properly secured to vest-type extrication device.
Vest-type extrication device.
Patient properly secured to long spine board.
Non-Urgent Moves
No Suspected Spine Injury
EXTREMITY CARRY
DRAW-SHEET METHOD
DRAW-SHEET METHOD
DIRECT GROUND LIFT
DIRECT GROUND LIFT
DIRECT CARRY
DIRECT CARRY
DIRECT CARRY
Transfer to a Hospital Stretcher
(1) Position the raised ambulance cot next to the hospital stretcher. Hospital personnel then adjust the stretcher (raise or lower the head) to receive the patient.
You and the hospital personnel gather the sheet on either side of the patient and pull it taut in order to transfer the patient securely.
(3) Holding the gathered sheet at support points near the patient’s shoulders, mid-torso, hips, and knees, you and the hospital personnel slide the patient in one motion onto the hospital stretcher.
(4) Make sure the patient is centered on the stretcher and the stretcher rails are raised before turning him over to the emergency department staff.