

**Medical Kit for staff going to missions**

**Tactical Emergency Casualty Care (TECC)**

## Tactical First Aid (TECC) and complementary emergency aid materials



# Tactical First Aid (TECC) and complementary emergency aid materials

## The Car Patrol Emergency Bleeding kit

- **The kit includes :**
  - fast detachable car patrol medical bag with custom made PVC patch - FRONTEx logo
  - CAT GEN7 tourniquets - 2 pieces
  - Hemostatic dressings (Quikclot/Chitogauze) - 2 pieces
  - Olaes 4 inch bandage - 1 piece
  - Olaes 6 inch bandage - 1 piece
  - Israeli 4 inch bandage - 1 piece
  - Israeli 6 inch bandage - 1 piece
  - Emergency thermal blanket - 2 pieces



# Tactical First Aid (TECC) and complementary emergency aid materials

## Return operations medical kit

### Travel medicine

- Water disinfection tablets KATADYN "Micropur Forte MF 1T"
- N25 (one blister)
- Laerdal CPR pocket mask
- ZEKLER FFP2 MASK
- „3M Durapore“ medical tape (5 cm X 900 cm)
- Sterile stick bandage Cosmopor E 7,2x5 cm
- EUROCARE elastic wrap bandage, 8 cm x 350 cm, 1 pcs
- EUROCARE set of adhesive assorted sticky bandaids AQUA RESIST, 19 x 72 mm, 10 pcs
- Disposable syringe, 5 ml
- Iodine povidone swabs for skin disinfection, 10 pcs.
- Pair of Nitrile disposable medical gloves, size L
- Hand sanitizer CUTASEPT F 50 ml (Bode Chemie GmbH)
- Thermometer Microlife MT16C2

### Emergencies and traumas:

Trauma shears

Emergency blanket Silver-Gold

Tourniquet „CAT-GEN 7“

Haemostatic dressing „Quikclot“

Israeli bandage 4" with pressure bar

Israeli bandage 6" with pressure bar

IV catheter ECO Flon 18g X 45mm (green)

IV catheter Polyflon 20g x 32mm (pink)

*\*IV only for trained medical personnel use*

## **The information in this course has been adapted from the following:**

- Committee on Tactical Emergency Casualty Care Guidelines (TECC)
- Prehospital Trauma Life Support Committee of the National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians

## The Course

### IS

- A course on the needed medical components for the initial care of those injured in a tactical or hazardous situation
- A foundation for operational medicine

### IS NOT

- A comprehensive Tactical Operators course
- A replacement for quality tactical training
- A course that provides certification as a Tactical Medic

## TECC

- The TECC course provides a set of recommended treatment guidelines as defined by the Committee on Tactical Emergency Casualty Care.
- All interventions performed by a provider must be in accordance with local policy and protocol and within your authorized scope of practice.



## Importance of the First Care Provider (1 of 2)

- 75–90% of all trauma deaths occur before the casualty reaches a hospital





## Importance of the First Care Provider (2 of 2)

- The fate of the injured often lies in the hands of the first care provider:
  - Tactical MEDIC
  - Task forces operator
  - Law enforcement officer
  - Emergency Medical Service provider
  - Civilian first responder



# What Is TECC? Why Do I Need to Learn About It?

- TECC will help keep a casualty alive long enough to benefit from the care.



## TCCC vs. TECC

- **TCCC** is a *military* course.
  - Developed by the Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care
  - Focuses on the hazards of the battlefield
- **TECC** is a *civilian* course.
  - Based on the Committee on Tactical Emergency Casualty Care guidelines
  - Focuses on civilian hazards

# Real-Life Incidents Requiring Hemorrhage Control

- Boston Marathon Bombing
- Bruxelles airport attack
- Paris Bataclan attack
- Nice truck attack



## TECC

- TECC provides guidelines for managing trauma in the civilian tactical or hazardous environment.
- All-hazards approach
- Adopted by:
  - Law enforcement agencies
  - Border guards
  - Firefighters service
  - EMS agencies
  - Private security companies

## Trauma Care Settings

### Ambulance/Hospital



### Tactical Setting



## Changes in Trauma Care: Tourniquets

- Tourniquets are one striking example of how trauma care has sometimes been slow to change.

## Tourniquets—Kragh et al.: Two Landmark Papers

- Tourniquets are saving lives.
  - 31 lives were saved in 6 months by tourniquets.
  - Author estimated 2,000 lives had been saved with tourniquets in the conflicts and incidents up to that date (2009).
  - **No arms or legs were lost because of tourniquet use.**



## TECC Approach

- Identify the causes of preventable trauma death.
- Address these causes aggressively.
- Combine good MEDICINE with good TACTICS.

## Extremity Hemorrhage

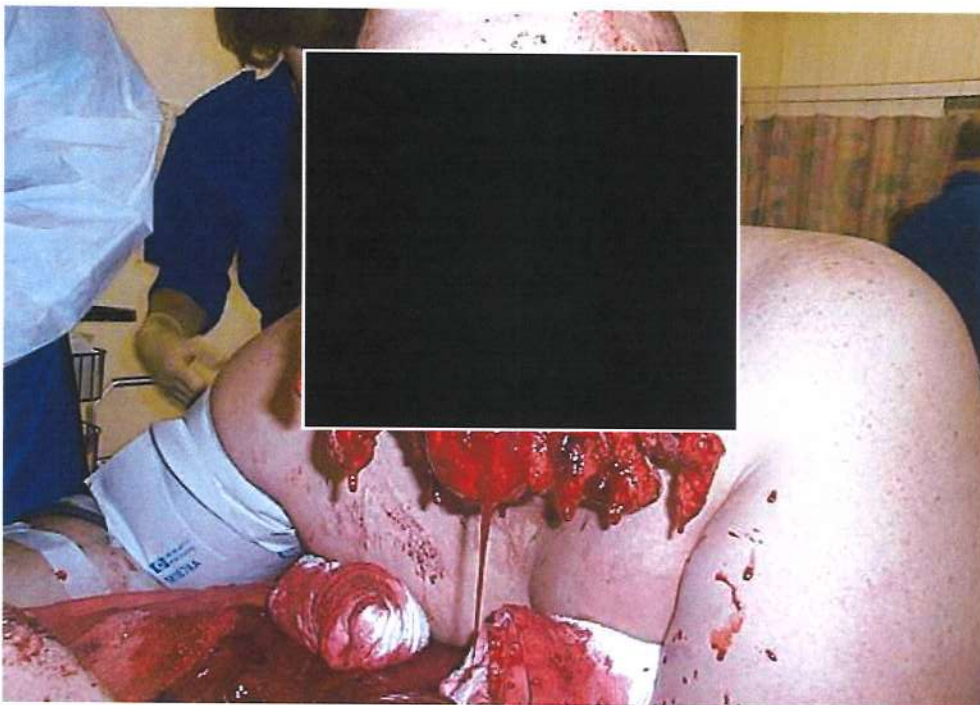


## Junctional Hemorrhage





## Airway Trauma

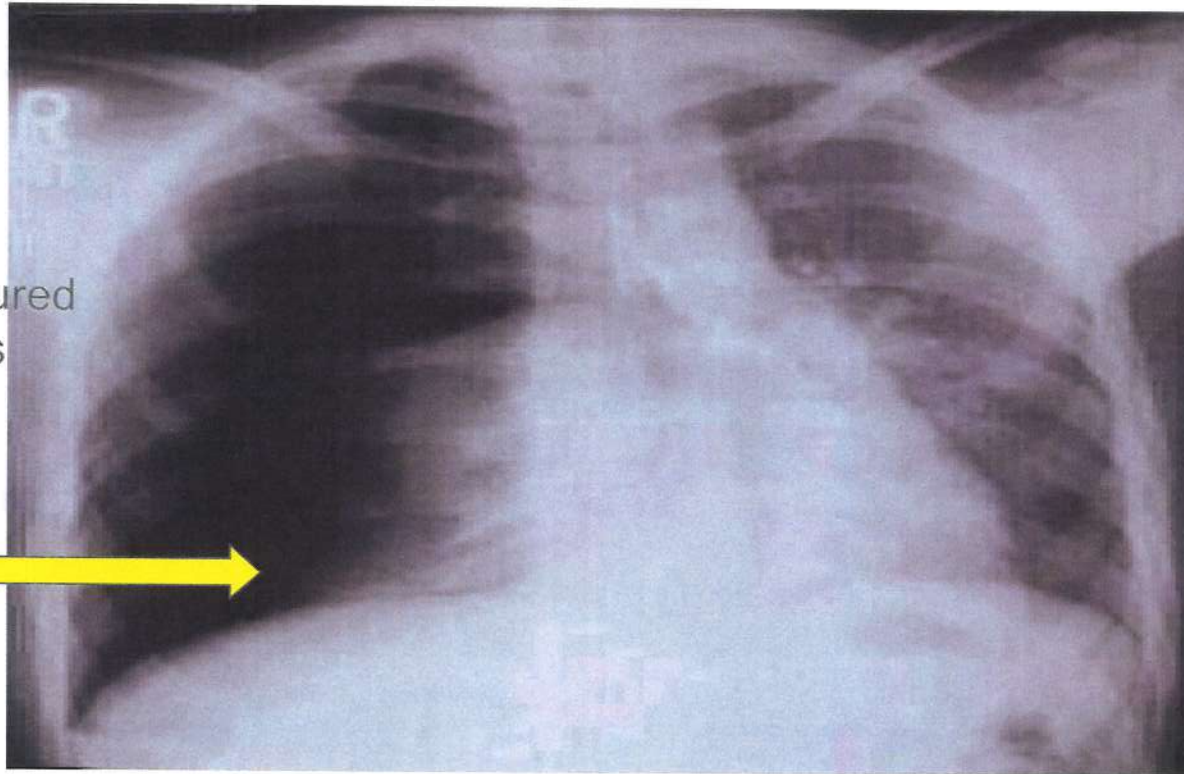




## Tension Pneumothorax

Air escapes from injured lung; pressure builds up in chest.

Air pressure collapses lung and pushes on heart.



## Three Objectives of TECC

- Treat the casualty.
- Prevent additional injuries and minimize public harm.
- Complete the mission.



## Phases of Care in TECC: Timing Is Everything

- Casualty scenarios in tactical situations usually entail both a medical problem and a tactical problem.
  - The best possible outcome is wanted for both.
- Good medicine can sometimes be bad tactics; bad tactics can get everyone killed or cause the mission to fail.

## Phases of Care (1 of 2)

- TECC divide care into 3 phases based on the situation.
- During the immediate threat, attention is primarily focused on eliminating the threat.
- As the threat decreases, focus is increasingly applied to providing the best possible medical care for the casualties.



## Phases of Care (2 of 2)

- Direct Threat Care
- Indirect Threat Care
- Evacuation



## Direct Threat Care

- Direct Threat Care is the care rendered by the first provider at the scene of the injury, while still in a hazardous situation.
- Medical equipment available in this phase is limited to that carried by the individual or by the medical provider.

## Indirect Threat Care

- Indirect Threat Care is the care rendered by the first provider once the immediate hazard has been controlled.
  - It also applies to situations in which an injury has occurred but there's no immediate hazard.
- Medical equipment available in this phase is limited to that carried by unit personnel.
- Time to evacuation to a medical treatment facility (MTF) may vary considerably.

## Evacuation

- Tactical Evacuation Care is the care rendered once the casualty has been delivered to the standard EMS system.
- Additional medical personnel and equipment that may have been pre-staged are available in this phase of casualty management.



## Summary of Key Points

- TECC is designed for hazardous situations.
- It is NOT designed for normal civilian trauma operations.

