

First Aid 4 (Splint a Suspected Fracture)
615-M1304 / Version 6.0
Effective Date Not Assigned

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Courses Including This Lesson	<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
	012-SQIX	6.0	Drill Sergeant School
Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	
	<u>Individual</u>		
	081-831-1034 (*)	Perform First Aid for a Suspected Fracture	
Reinforced Task(s)	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	
	None		
Knowledge	<u>Knowledge Id</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Taught</u> <u>Required</u>
	None		
Skill	<u>Skill Id</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Taught</u> <u>Required</u>
	None		
Administrative/ Academic Hours	The administrative/academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:		
	<u>Academic</u>	<u>Resident Hours / Methods</u>	
	Yes	0 hrs 15 mins	Demonstration
	Yes	1 hr 0 mins	Practical Exercise (Hands-On)
	Yes	0 hrs 15 mins	Conference/Discussion
	Yes	0 hrs 0 mins	Test Review
	Yes	0 hrs 0 mins	Test
	<hr/>		
	Total Hours:	1 hr 30 mins	
Test Lesson Number	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson Number</u>	
	None		
Prerequisite Lesson(s)	<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>	
	BT081013	First Aid 1 (Perform Tactical Combat Casualty Care)	
	BT081014	First Aid 2 (Control Bleeding and Treat Burns)	
	BT081015	First Aid 3 (Manage the Airway)	
Training Material Classification	Security Level: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.		
Foreign Disclosure Restrictions	None		

References

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
STP 21-1-SMCT	Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks Warrior Skills Level 1	02 May 2011	
TRADOC PAM 600-4	IET Soldier's Handbook (S&I by ATSC, ATIC-DLC-D) (Superseded by TRADOC PAM 600-4, 9 JUN 2010)	23 Dec 2008	

Student Study Assignment**Instructor Requirements**

- a. Primary Instructor (required for CLS certification) (see "Instructional Guidance" below): 68W BNCOC graduate, 18D (Special Operations Medical Sergeant), licensed paramedic (State or national), registered nurse, physician assistant, or physician is preferred; or senior 68W (1 per classroom).
- b. Assistant Instructor: CLS-Certified Instructor Cadre / Drill Sergeant, or MOS 68W.

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
Driver, HMMWV		3	1.4
Combat Lifesaver Qualified Individual		1	1.4
Driver, LMTV		1	1.4

**Equipment
Required
for Instruction**

<u>ID - Name</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Instructor Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
1005-00-921-5004 - Magazine, Cartridge	1:1	0:0	No	0	No
1005-01-118-2640 - PISTOL,9 MILLIMETER,AUTOMATIC	0:0	0:0	Yes	2	No
1005-01-231-0973 - CARBINE,5.56 MILLIMETER	1:1	0:0	No	0	No
1095-01-194-3343 - HOLSTER,PISTOL	0:0	0:0	Yes	2	No
2320-01-107-7155 - Truck Utility: Cargo/Troop Carrier 1-1/4 Ton 4x4 W/E (HMMWV): M998	0:0	0:0	Yes	3	No
2320-01-354-3385 - Truck Cargo: 4x4 LMTV W/E: M1078	0:0	0:0	Yes	1	No
2330-01-389-9073 - TRAILER,TANK	0:0	0:0	Yes	1	No
2540-00-490-0769 - CHOCK,BLOCK	0:0	0:0	Yes	8	No
4110-01-485-3626 - CHEST,ICE STORAGE	0:0	0:0	Yes	5	No
5820-01-017-3742 - RADIO SET BASE STATION	0:0	0:0	Yes	1	No
5820-01-243-4960 - RADIO 10 CHANNEL,PO	0:0	0:0	Yes	2	No
6510-00-201-1755 - BANDAGE,MUSLIN	3:1	0:0	No	0	No
6515-00-958-1010 - SPLINT,WOOD	2:1	0:0	No	0	No
6515-01-363-4495 - THERMOMETER,CLINICAL,HUMAN	0:0	0:0	Yes	2	No
6530-01-260-1222 - RESCUE AND TRANSPORT SYSTEM,PATI	0:0	0:0	Yes	1	No
6545-01-532-3674 - MES Combat Lifesaver Version 200	0:0	0:0	Yes	1	No
6665-01-381-3023 - WET BULB-GLOBE TEMPERATURE KIT	0:0	0:0	Yes	1	No
6910-00-540-6378 - MOULAGE SET,WAR WOUNDS	0:0	0:0	Yes	4	No
6910-01-445-5140 - MANIKIN,TRAUMA AND RESUSCITATION	1:33	0:0	No	0	No
7210-00-081-1417 - Sheet, Bed Cotton White	0:0	0:0	Yes	10	No
8315-00-224-5271 - BINDING,TEXTILE	2:1	0:0	No	0	No
8960-01-430-4378 - ICE	0:0	0:0	Yes	4	No
<i>(Note: Asterisk before ID indicates a TADSS.)</i>					

**Materials
Required***Instructor Materials:*

- a. This Training Support Package (TSP)
- b. Observer's Checklist (enough for each Soldier as the checklist will become a part of the Soldier's Combat Lifesaver Certification Packet).
- c. Observer's Checklists (See Appendix C)

Student Materials:

- a. Observer's Checklist
- b. Bandage, muslin, triangular (Cravat) 6 per 2 Soldiers
- c. Splint, aluminum, malleable (SAM), or rigid material 2 per 2 Soldiers

**Classroom,
Training Area,
and Range
Requirements**

<u>ID - Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Setup Mins</u>	<u>Cleanup Mins</u>
17120-1500-36 GENERAL INSTRUCTION BUILDING, 1500SF, 36 PN	1		10	10

**Ammunition
Requirements**

<u>DODIC - Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Instruct Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None				

**Instructional
Guidance**

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

ATTENTION INSTRUCTORS:

- a. First Aid periods 1 through 5 and First Aid 8, Written Exam, are Combat Lifesaver related. First Aid 6 and 7 are not Combat Lifesaver related.
- b. Drill Sergeants should make every effort to enforce the study assignments established in the Training Support Package in order to facilitate the training presented by Instructor Cadre and/or the Drill Sergeant.

**Proponent Lesson
Plan Approvals**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
None			NO DATA

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: Conference/Discussion
Instr Type(I:S Ratio/Qty): Certified Instructor with SQL of X(1:16/0)*
Time of Instruction: 5 mins
Instructional Strategy: Large Group Instruction
Note: Marked as (*) is derived from the parent learning object

Motivator

Soldiers frequently injure their arms and legs. These injuries range from something as simple as a stubbed toe to as complex as an open fracture. On the battlefield you will seldom see the simple. What you will see are the severe.

Terminal Learning Objective

NOTE. Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Splint a Suspected Fracture
Conditions:	Given a casualty who has an arm or leg that you think is broken. The casualty has no more serious wounds or conditions that have not been treated. Materials to make a splint and to pad and tie the splint are available.
Standards:	Splint the suspected broken arm or leg so that the arm or leg does not move and circulation is not impaired.

Safety Requirements

Safety Requirements in a Classroom Setting

Safety is of the utmost importance in any training environment. During the training process, commanders will use the five step composite risk management process to determine the safest and most complete method to train. Every precaution will be taken during the conduct of training.

Safety is everyone's responsibility to recognize, mitigate and report hazardous conditions.

Instructor Note: The instructor will brief the students on the unit/facility SOP for classroom contingencies, i.e. what doors will be used to exit the classroom, rally points, severe weather, etc.

Safety Requirements other than Classroom Setting

Safety is paramount in the complex outdoor environment. During the training process, commanders will use the five step composite risk management process to determine the safest and most complete method to train. Every precaution will be taken while replicating realistic battlefield conditions.

Safety is everyone's responsibility to recognize, mitigate and report hazardous conditions.

Instructor Note: The instructor will brief the students on the unit/facility SOP and composite risk management worksheet for all potential contingencies encountered during that training period/event, i.e., severe weather, fire, evacuation routes, rally points, etc.

Risk Assessment Level

None

Environmental Considerations

NOTE: Instructor should conduct a Risk Assessment to include Environmental Considerations IAW FM 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations {MCRP 4-11B}, and ensure students are briefed on hazards and control measures.

a. Based on its commitment to environmental protection, the Army will conduct its operations in ways that minimize environmental impacts. The Army will—

(1) Comply with all environmental laws and regulations. This includes federal, state, local, and Host Nation laws, some of which are outlined in TC 3-34.489, *The Soldier and the Environment*, 26 Oct 2001, Appendix B.

(2) *Prevent pollution at the source by reducing, reusing, and recycling material that causes pollution.*

(3) *Conserve and preserve natural and cultural resources so that they will be available for present and future generations.*

b. *Units and installations will prepare an environmental risk assessment using the before, during, and after checklist found in TC 3-24.489, Appendix A. The checklist should supplement local and state environmental regulations applicable to your area.*

Evaluation

Performance on this terminal learning objective will be evaluated with a hands-on end-of-phase test and reinforced during the field training exercises. Soldiers must receive a “GO” on the end-of-phase test and be able to satisfactorily accomplish the tasks in a field environment.

Practical exercise will be used to evaluate students.

NOTE: Use Go/No Go checklist to assist in observing practice exercises.

Instructional Lead-in

On the battlefield you won't see the simple injuries. In fact, what you will come across are closed fractures and open fractures. Regardless of the type, that injured Soldier needs your help. He needs you to splint his fracture. Today I will demonstrate how to apply a splint. Immediately after the demonstration I will break the class into small groups and you will you will apply the splint to each other. I expect you to help each other learn the task.

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

NOTE: Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Splint a Suspected Fracture
CONDITIONS:	Given a casualty who has an arm or leg that you think is broken. The casualty has no more serious wounds or conditions that have not been treated. Materials to make a splint and to pad and tie the splint are available.
STANDARDS:	Splint the suspected broken arm or leg so that the arm or leg does not move and circulation is not impaired.

ELO A - LSA 1. Learning Step / Activity ELO A - LSA 1. Demonstration: Splint a Suspected Fracture

Method of Instruction: Demonstration

Instr Type(I:S Ratio/Qty): Certified Instructor with SQL of X(1:16/0)*

Time of Instruction: 0 hrs 15 mins

Instructional Strategy: Large Group Instruction

Media Type: PowerPoint Presentation

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

Note: Marked as (*) is derived from the parent learning object

NOTE: The following information will not be briefed or read to the Soldiers. It is provided as a guide for the instructor in preparing and conducting the class. The instructor should stress all the warnings associated with this task. The instructor should conduct a demonstration as close to real time as possible, providing only that information which is essential to perform the task. Any additional information will be covered after the Soldiers have practiced.

NOTE: SHOW Slide 1 (Splint a Suspected Fracture)

NOTE: SHOW Slide 2 (Signs and Symptoms of a Fractured Limb)

a. Check the casualty for fractures (broken bones). Some of the signs and symptoms of a fractured limb are given below.

(1) Part of the fractured bone may stick through the skin.

(2) The casualty may have pain, tenderness, swelling, and/or bruising at a particular location. The site of the tenderness or bruise is probably the site of the fracture.

(3) One arm or leg may appear to be shorter than the other or the limb may be in an abnormal position (looks deformed).

(4) The casualty may have difficulty in moving an arm or leg.

CAUTION: Do not have the casualty attempt to move the injured arm or leg to test this symptom. Rely upon what the casualty tells you.

(5) The casualty has massive injury to an arm or leg.

NOTE: Even if the bone is not broken, the pain caused by the wound may be lessened if the arm or leg is splinted after it has been dressed and bandaged.

(6) The casualty may have heard a "snapping" sound at the time of the injury.

b. Prepare the casualty for splinting.

(1) Reassure the casualty if he/she is conscious and able to understand. Tell the casualty that you will be taking care of him/her.

(2) Loosen any tight or binding clothing.

WARNING: Do NOT remove any protective clothing or boots in a chemical environment. Apply the splint over the clothing.

WARNING: Do NOT remove boots from the casualty unless they are needed to stabilize a neck injury or there is actual bleeding from the foot.

(3) Remove all jewelry from the affected limb and place it in the casualty's pocket. Tell the casualty that you are doing this to prevent further injury if swelling occurs later.

c. Splint any fractured limbs using available materials.

NOTE: If available, a universal malleable splint (SAM splint) may be used to splint an arm, forearm, or lower leg. Two rigid objects (such as straight tree limbs, boards, or tent poles) may be used to splint the fractured limb. Materials such as cravats or strips of cloth can be used to secure the rigid objects and keep the fracture immobilized.

(1) Get splinting materials.

(a) Get splints (wooden boards, tree branches, poles, an unloaded rifle) long enough to reach beyond the joints above and below the broken part.

(b) Get materials to pad the splints, such as a jacket, blanket, poncho, shelter half, or leafy vegetation.

(c) Get tie materials, such as strips of cloth or belts, to tie the splints.

NOTE: If splinting materials are not available, use the chest wall to immobilize a suspected fracture of the arm and the uninjured leg to immobilize the fractured leg. Continue with steps 7 and 8.

(2) Pad the splints. Apply padding between the splint and the bony areas of the body. Suggested sites for padding: wrist, elbow, ankle, knee, crotch, and armpit.

NOTE: You may have access to a universal or “SAM” splint. This splint is coated with a synthetic padding and does not require additional padding.

d. Check for signs of blood circulation problems below the injury.

(1) Check light-skinned persons for color of skin (skin may be pale, white, or a bluish-gray color).

(2) Check dark-skinned persons by depressing the toenail or fingernail beds and seeing how fast the color returns. A slower return of color to the injured side indicates a circulation problem.

(3) Feel the injured arm or leg to see if it is colder than the uninjured one.

(4) Ask the casualty about the presence of numbness, tightness, or a cold sensation.

WARNING: If there is a blood circulation problem, evacuate the casualty as soon as possible.

e. Put on a splint.

WARNING: If the fracture is open, do NOT attempt to push bones back under the skin. Apply a dressing to protect the area.

(1) As a rule, splint the fracture in the position found.

CAUTION: Do NOT try to reposition or straighten the fracture unless there is no circulation below the fracture site or you cannot effectively splint it. Realigning the limb may restore circulation.

(a) If there is no circulation below the fracture site, or if the limb is grossly angulated and you cannot effectively splint it, you may need to gently realign the limb to effectively splint the fracture site.

(b) With one hand supporting the fracture site, use the other hand to grasp the part of the limb farthest from the fracture and gently place traction on it (pull in the direction of the long axis of the bone, like extending a telescope).

NOTE: SHOW Slide 3 (Splint Applied to a Fracture of the Thigh)

(2) Applying a splint to a leg.

(a) Push the securing materials under natural body curvatures, such as the knees. Then gently move

the securing materials up or down the limb until they are in proper position.

(b) If possible, place at least two cravats above the fracture site and two below the fracture site (above the upper joint, between the upper joint and the fracture, between the fracture and the lower joint, and below the lower joint).

CAUTION: Do not apply a cravat on the suspected fracture site. The pressure caused by the cravat could result in additional injury to the fracture site.

(c) Place the rigid objects so that one is on each side of the injured leg or thigh. When possible, position the rigid objects so the joint above the fracture and the joint below the fracture will be immobilized. If the fracture is in the lower leg, for example, the splint should extend above the knee and below the ankle. If the fracture is in the thigh, the splint should extend above the hip and below the ankle (hip, knee, and ankle will be immobilized).

CAUTION: Make sure the ends of the splints do not press against the groin. Such pressure could interfere with blood circulation.

(d) Place padding (such as cloth) between the rigid objects and the limb to be splinted. Apply extra padding to joints and sensitive areas such as the groin.

(e) Wrap the securing materials around the rigid objects and limb so that the rigid objects immobilize the limb.

(f) Tie the ends (tails) of each securing cravat in a nonslip knot on the outer rigid object and away from the casualty. (The knots are tied on the outer rigid object to make loosening and retying the cravats easier should that procedure be needed.)

(g) Observe the limb for signs of impaired circulation. The securing material should be tight enough to hold the rigid objects securely in place, but not tight enough to interfere with blood circulation. If you detect signs of poor circulation (such as coolness, numbness, or lack of pulse) loosen the securing materials, make sure the ends of the rigid objects are not interfering with blood circulation, and retie the cravats.

CAUTION: If the leg still has poor circulation, evacuate the casualty as soon as possible.

(3) Applying a splint to an arm.

(a) Place the rigid objects so that one is on each side of the injured arm or forearm. When possible, position the rigid objects so the joint above the fracture and the joint below the fracture will be immobilized.

(b) Apply padding between the arm and the splints.

(c) Secure the splints with cravats, strips of cloth, or other securing materials. If possible, place two cravats above the fracture site and two below the fracture site. Immobilize the joint above the fracture site and the joint below the fracture site.

NOTE: Slings and swathes can be used to immobilize joints (see para __ below).

(d) Check for signs of impaired circulation. If you detect signs of poor circulation (such as coolness, numbness, or lack of pulse) loosen the securing materials, make sure the ends of the rigid objects are not interfering with blood circulation (such as pressing on the armpit), and retie the cravats.

CAUTION: If the arm or forearm still has poor circulation, evacuate the casualty as soon as possible.

(2) Tie nonslip knots on the splint away from the injury.

f. Check the splint for tightness.

(1) Make sure the cravats are tight enough to hold the splinting materials securely in place.

(2) Recheck circulation below the injury to make sure that circulation is not impaired.

(3) Make any adjustments without allowing the splint to become ineffective.

NOTE: SHOW Slide 4 (Fractured Forearm with Splint (A) and Sling (B))

g. Apply an arm sling if applicable.

NOTE: An arm sling can be used to further immobilize an arm and to provide support by the uninjured side.

(1) Make a sling from any nonstretching material (such as a strip of clothing or blanket, poncho, shelter half, belt, or shirttail).

(2) Apply the sling so the supporting pressure is on the casualty's uninjured side.

(3) Make sure the hand of the supported arm is slightly higher than the elbow.

NOTE: SHOW Slide 5 (Fractured Forearm with Shirttail Used for a Sling and a Swathe)

h. Apply swathes if applicable.

NOTE: Apply swathes when the casualty has a splinted, suspected fracture of the elbow or leg, or when a suspected fracture cannot be splinted. (Improvise swathes from large pieces of cloth or belts.)

WARNING: Place swathes above and/or below the fracture, not over it.

(1) Apply swathes to an injured arm by wrapping the swathes over the injured arm, around the casualty's back, and under the arm on the uninjured side. Tie the ends on the uninjured side.

(2) Apply swathes to an injured leg by wrapping the swathes around both legs and tying the swathes on the uninjured side.

i. Watch the casualty closely for life-threatening conditions, and check for other injuries. Seek medical aid.

Check on Learning: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

Review Summary: Conduct a Summary Review

ELO A - LSA 2. Learning Step / Activity ELO A - LSA 2. Practical Exercise: Splint a Suspected Fracture

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Hands-On)

Instr Type(I:S Ratio/Qty): Certified Instructor with SQL of X(1:16/0)*

Time of Instruction: 0 hrs 40 mins

Instructional Strategy: Large Group Instruction / Hands-On Instruction

Media Type: Practical Exercise

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

Note: Marked as (*) is derived from the parent learning object

NOTE: Conduct Practical Exercise IAW Appendix C.

NOTE: Instructors should ensure that the information listed below is covered either during the practical exercise or during the conference. This information will NOT be covered as a lecture. This is also the time to discuss any important information or questions brought out by the Soldiers during the practical exercise with the entire class.

QUESTION: What would cause you to suspect a fractured arm or leg?

ANSWER: If the casualty reports pain, tenderness, or inability to move the limb; or if you see unnatural position of the extremity, or protruding bone.

QUESTION: If there is no immediate life-threatening danger, what precaution should you take before moving the casualty?

ANSWER: Determine that the casualty does not have a back or neck injury.

QUESTION: How can you check for circulation below the site of injury?

ANSWER: Look for pale white, or bluish-gray, skin; press on the toenail or fingernail to see if the color returns.

QUESTION: What should you do with the casualty's jewelry, if present?

ANSWER: Remove it, if possible, and place it in the casualty's pocket.

QUESTION: What should you do if there is no circulation below the fracture site, or if the limb is grossly angled and difficult to splint?

ANSWER: Use one hand to support the fracture site, and the other to grasp the farthest end of the limb, placing traction lengthwise (like extending a telescope).

QUESTION: How long should the splint be, and how should you prepare the splint?

ANSWER: It should extend beyond the joint on either side of the suspected fracture, and you should pad a splint that is not already padded.

Check on Learning: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

Review Summary: Conduct a Summary Review

CHECK ON LEARNING (ELO A): Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

REVIEW SUMMARY(ELO A): Conduct a Summary Review

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction:	Conference/Discussion
Instr Type(I:S Ratio/Qty):	Certified Instructor with SQI of X (1:16/0)*
Time of Instruction:	10 mins
Instructional Strategy:	Large Group Instruction

Note: Marked as (*) is derived from the parent learning object

Check on Learning

Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

Review/Summary

- a. Conduct an AAR that should be Soldier-led as much as possible.
- b. Provide feedback on observed performance of the Army Values and their associated behaviors.
- c. Closing remarks - Remember that a casualty should be continually monitored for development of conditions which may require the performance of necessary, basic lifesaving measures such as maintaining the airway and controlling bleeding. Perform these measures prior to splinting a suspected fracture.

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

Testing Requirements

Performance on this terminal learning objective will be evaluated with a hands-on end-of-phase test and reinforced during the field training exercises. Soldiers must receive a "GO" on the end-of-phase test and be able to satisfactorily accomplish the tasks in a field environment.

Practical exercise will be used to evaluate students.

NOTE: Use Go/No Go checklist to assist in observing practice exercises.

Feedback Requirements

a. Provide feedback on the Soldiers' practice of the Army Values, especially when performing lifesaving measures on each other.

b. Communicate to the Soldiers if they did or did not meet the established Outcomes for this lesson IAW Section 1, Instructional Guidance.

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters

First Aid 4 (Splint a Suspected Fracture) 615-M1304 / Version 6.0

Sequence	Media Name	Media Type
1	PP-1 615-M1304 First Aid 4 Splint a Suspected Fracture	PPTX

Appendix B - Test(s) and Test Solution(s)

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions

PRACTICAL EXERCISE(S)/SOLUTION(S) FOR LESSON 615-M1304 Version 6.0

PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 615-M1304 PE1

Title	Splint a Suspected Fracture						
Lesson Number/Title	615-M1304 Version 6.0 / First Aid 4 (Splint a Suspected Fracture)						
Security Classification	Unclassified						
Introduction	<p>This practice exercise covers the following tasks:</p> <p>TASK NUMBERTASK TITLE</p> <p>081-831-1034Perform First Aid for Suspected Fracture</p>						
Motivator	<p>Soldiers frequently injure their arms and legs. These injuries range from something as simple as a stubbed toe to as complex as an open fracture. On the battlefield you will seldom see the simple. What you will see are the severe.</p>						
Terminal Learning Objective	<p>NOTE. Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.</p> <p>At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:</p> <table><tr><td>Action:</td><td>Splint a Suspected Fracture</td></tr><tr><td>Conditions:</td><td>Given a casualty who has an arm or leg that you think is broken. The casualty has no more serious wounds or conditions that have not been treated. Materials to make a splint and to pad and tie the splint are available.</td></tr><tr><td>Standards:</td><td>Splint the suspected broken arm or leg so that the arm or leg does not move and circulation is not impaired.</td></tr></table>	Action:	Splint a Suspected Fracture	Conditions:	Given a casualty who has an arm or leg that you think is broken. The casualty has no more serious wounds or conditions that have not been treated. Materials to make a splint and to pad and tie the splint are available.	Standards:	Splint the suspected broken arm or leg so that the arm or leg does not move and circulation is not impaired.
Action:	Splint a Suspected Fracture						
Conditions:	Given a casualty who has an arm or leg that you think is broken. The casualty has no more serious wounds or conditions that have not been treated. Materials to make a splint and to pad and tie the splint are available.						
Standards:	Splint the suspected broken arm or leg so that the arm or leg does not move and circulation is not impaired.						
Safety Requirements	<p>Conduct a safety brief prior to training as needed and IAW unit and installation policies.</p>						
Risk Assessment Level	<p>None</p>						
Environmental Considerations	<p>NOTE: Instructor should conduct a Risk Assessment to include Environmental Considerations IAW FM 3-100.4, Environmental Considerations in Military Operations, Appendix G, and ensure students are briefed on hazards and control measures.</p> <p>a. Based on its commitment to environmental protection, the Army will conduct its operations in ways that minimize environmental impacts. The Army will—</p> <p>(1) Comply with all environmental laws and regulations. This includes federal, state, local, and Host Nation laws, some of which are outlined in TC 3-34.489, <i>The Soldier and the Environment</i>, 26 Oct 2001, Appendix B.</p>						

(2) *Prevent pollution at the source by reducing, reusing, and recycling material that causes pollution.*

(3) *Conserve and preserve natural and cultural resources so that they will be available for present and future generations.*

b. *Units and installations will prepare an environmental risk assessment using the before, during, and after checklist found in TC 3-24.489, Appendix A. The checklist should supplement local and state environmental regulations applicable to your area.*

Evaluation

a. Completion of First Aid periods 1 through 5, and Basic Military Communications, ELO D, "Send a MEDEVAC Request", and First Aid 10, Written Exam, satisfies the requirements toward certification as a Combat Lifesaver (CLS). The practical exercises for these lessons comprise the certification exam for CLS status. DA Pam 350-59, *Army Correspondence Course Program Catalog*, paragraph 2-48, outlines the requirements for Combat Lifesaver Certification.

b. *This Practical Exercise will be used to evaluate students.*

NOTE: *Use Go/No Go checklist to assist in observing practice exercise.*

c. ***Performance on this Terminal Learning Objective will also be evaluated and reinforced during the Field Training Exercise (FTX).***

Instructional Lead-in

On the battlefield you won't see the simple injuries. In fact, what you will come across are closed fractures and open fractures. Regardless of the type, that injured Soldier needs your help. He needs you to splint his fracture. You will now practice splinting a fracture. I expect you to help each other perform the task.

Resource Requirements

Instructor Materials:

- a. This Training Support Package (TSP)
- b. Observer's Checklist (enough for each Soldier as the checklist will become a part of the Soldier's Combat Lifesaver Certification Packet).
- c. Observer's Checklists (See Appendix C)

Student Materials:

- a. Observer's Checklist
- b. Bandage, muslin, triangular (Cravat) 6 per 2 Soldiers
- c. Splint, aluminum, malleable (SAM), or rigid material 2 per 2 Soldiers

Special Instructions

- a. Information for the instructor.

(1) Divide the class into small groups. Approximately 4 to 6 Soldiers per group.

(2) Pass out the materials/equipment for each group, Kelly torso, nasopharyngeal airways, and student hand-out.

(3) Instruct the groups that the practice exercise will proceed as follows:

(a) State the references available to the Soldier, i.e., student handout, battle-buddy, or Instructor.

(b) Allow Soldiers time to practice.

NOTE: Instructors will not give explicit instructions on how to practice.

(c) Primary instructor, Assistant instructors and Drill Sergeants will monitor and assist the groups practice and determine the need for an additional demonstration. The Soldiers should not be allowed to practice incorrectly, but the Instructor should not immediately intervene if it appears that the Soldier can achieve the solution on his own.

(d) Soldiers will perform the task and receive a peer evaluation.

NOTE: Instructor will use the peer evaluation as a tool to determine the need for additional practice.

Procedures

Special Instructions

Procedures

Practical Exercise # 1 – Observer's Checklist

Observers Checklist

Performance Measures

GO / NO GO

1. Used splints that reached beyond the joints above and below the fracture.
2. Checked blood circulation below the fracture, both before and after applying the splints.
3. Applied padding between the splints and all bony areas.
4. Used at least four ties (two above and two below the fracture) to secure the splints, if possible.
5. Tied nonslip knots on the splint away from the injury.
6. Immobilized the splinted arm or leg using a sling and/or swathes, as required, to prevent easy movement.
7. Checked the splint for tightness.

Feedback Requirements

- a. Provide feedback on the Soldiers' practice of the Army Values, especially when performing lifesaving measures on each other.
- b. Communicate to the Soldiers if they did or did not meet the established Outcomes for this lesson IAW Section 1, Instructional Guidance.

Feedback Requirements

- a. Provide feedback on the Soldiers' practice of the Army Values, especially when performing lifesaving measures on each other.

**SOLUTION FOR
PRACTICAL EXERCISE 615-M1304 PE1**

None

Appendix D - Student Handouts

First Aid 4 (Splint a Suspected Fracture) 615-M1304 / Version 6.0

Sequence	Media Name	Media Type
1	PE-1 615-M1304 First Aid 4 Splint a Suspected Fracture	DOCX