

## TCCC QUIZ CARE UNDER FIRE / TACTICAL FIELD CARE

1. What are the phases of TCCC?
2. What are the steps for care under fire?
3. What are the major goals of CUF?
4. What do many people fail to understand about Care Under Fire?
5. What is the most preventable cause of death in casualties?
6. What are the characteristics of life threatening bleeding?
7. What types of tourniquets should be used to control extremity bleeding?
8. What is proper method of CAT application?
9. What is tactical field care?
10. What actions are taken during Tactical Field Care?
11. What remains paramount in tactical field care?

## TCCC QUIZ CARE UNDER FIRE / TACTICAL FIELD CARE

1. What are the phases of TCCC?
  - Care Under Fire
  - Tactical Field Care
  - Tactical Evacuation Care
2. What are the steps for care under fire?
  - Return fire and take cover. Direct casualty to remain engaged as a combatant if possible. If unable to reach the casualty, direct the casualty to return fire, move to cover, and perform self aid. If unconscious, move patient to cover when feasible.
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  - The only medical interventions that you should apply is a TQ to address life threatening bleeding when tactically feasible. Tourniquets should be placed as high as possible on wounded extremity.
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  - Casualties should be moved from burning buildings and vehicles and moved to places of relative safety. If TQ is not necessary, move patient to cover.
3. What are the major goals of CUF?
  - Gain and maintain fire superiority
  - Prevent further injury to the casualty and the provider
  - Move the casualty to safety
  - Stop life threatening external hemorrhage
4. What do many people fail to understand about Care Under Fire?
  - CUF is not used to treat all injuries of a casualty. You do not set up shop and treat during this phase, priority is getting casualty to cover and eliminating enemy threats.
5. What is the most preventable cause of death in casualties?
  - Extremity trauma hemorrhage that can be generally be controlled by TQ use.
6. What are the characteristics of life threatening bleeding?
  - Pulsatile or steady bleeding from the wound.
  - Blood is pooling on the ground.
  - Clothes are soaked with blood.
  - Bandages are soaked with blood.
  - Amputation of limb.
7. What types of tourniquets should be used to control extremity bleeding?
  - Use CoTCCC approved tourniquets for hemorrhage.
8. What is proper method of CAT application?
  - Route around extremity and position as high as possible
  - Tighten as tight as possible.
  - Secure using velcro.
  - Twist rod until bleeding stops.
  - Secure windlass in securing clips.
  - Place the strap across the rod.
9. What is tactical field care?
  - Treatments provided to casualty once your element is no longer under effective hostile fire. It may consist of rapid treatment of serious wounds with the expectation of re-engagement of enemy forces at any moment.
  - Applies to situations where an injury has occurred, but there is no hostile fire.

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- This is where you set up shop, priority is conducting MARCH assessment to identify and treat LIFE THREATS that are treatable at the lowest skill level
10. What actions are taken during Tactical Field Care?
- Establish a security perimeter in accordance with unit SOPS and Battle Drills.
  - The priority during this phase is to conduct a MARCH assessment to identify and threat life threats that are treatable at the lowest skill level.
  - Identify any life-threatening hemorrhage not already controlled.
  - A more deliberate and traditional head-to-toe MARCH survey is completed on each casualty after all life threats have been addressed. Injuries are managed in a head-to-toe-treat-as-you-go manner. Triage reoccurs during this entire phase.
  - Casualties with an altered mental status should be disarmed immediately, including communications equipment.
11. What remains paramount in tactical field care?
- Security. Without proper security procedures, the enemy has a chance to cause more casualties.