

TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE COURSE

MODULE 14: ANALGESICS AND ANTIBIOTICS



Committee on
Tactical Combat
Casualty Care
(CoTCCC)

TCCC TIER 1
All Service Members

TCCC TIER 2
Combat Lifesaver

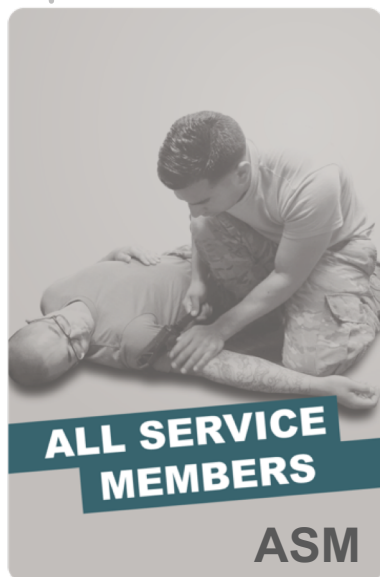
TCCC TIER 3
Combat Medic/Corpsman

TCCC TIER 4
Combat Paramedic/Provider

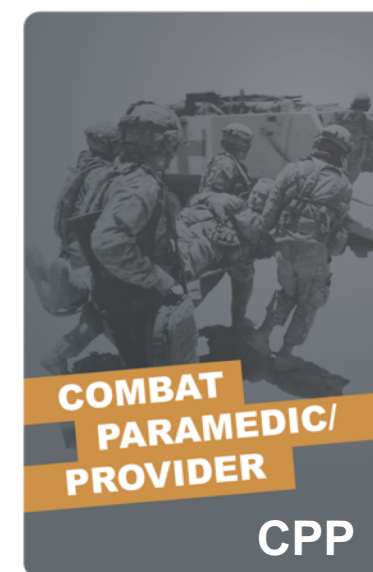
TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE (TCCC) ROLE-BASED TRAINING SPECTRUM

ROLE 1 CARE

NONMEDICAL PERSONNEL



MEDICAL PERSONNEL



◀ **YOU ARE HERE**

STANDARDIZED JOINT CURRICULUM

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES

15 Given a combat or noncombat scenario, perform analgesia administration during Tactical Field Care in accordance with CoTCCC Guidelines

- **73** Identify the indications and considerations of the analgesia approaches in Tactical Field Care
- **74** Identify the indications, contraindications, and administration methods of acetaminophen in Tactical Field Care
- **75** Identify the indications, contraindications, and administration methods of analgesics (pain medications) in Tactical Field Care
- **76** Demonstrate the administration of a combat wound medication pack in Tactical Field Care

16 Given a combat or noncombat scenario, perform antibiotic administration during Tactical Field Care in accordance with CoTCCC Guidelines

- **77** Identify the evidence and considerations for early antibiotic administration in Tactical Field Care
- **78** Identify the indications, contraindications, and administration methods of antibiotics in Tactical Field Care

6 ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES (ELOs)

● = Cognitive ELOs ● = Performance ELOs

Three PHASES of TCCC

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
- Conduct MARCH PAWS assessment



YOU ARE HERE

3 TACTICAL EVACUATION CARE

More deliberate assessment and treatment of unrecognized life-threatening injuries

- Pre-evacuation procedures
- Continuation of documentation

NOTE: This is covered in more advanced TCCC training!

TACTICAL FIELD CARE

MARCH PAWS

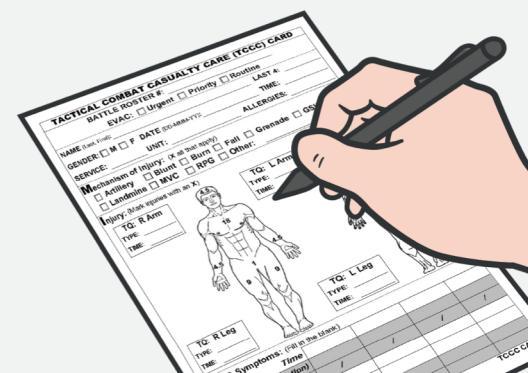
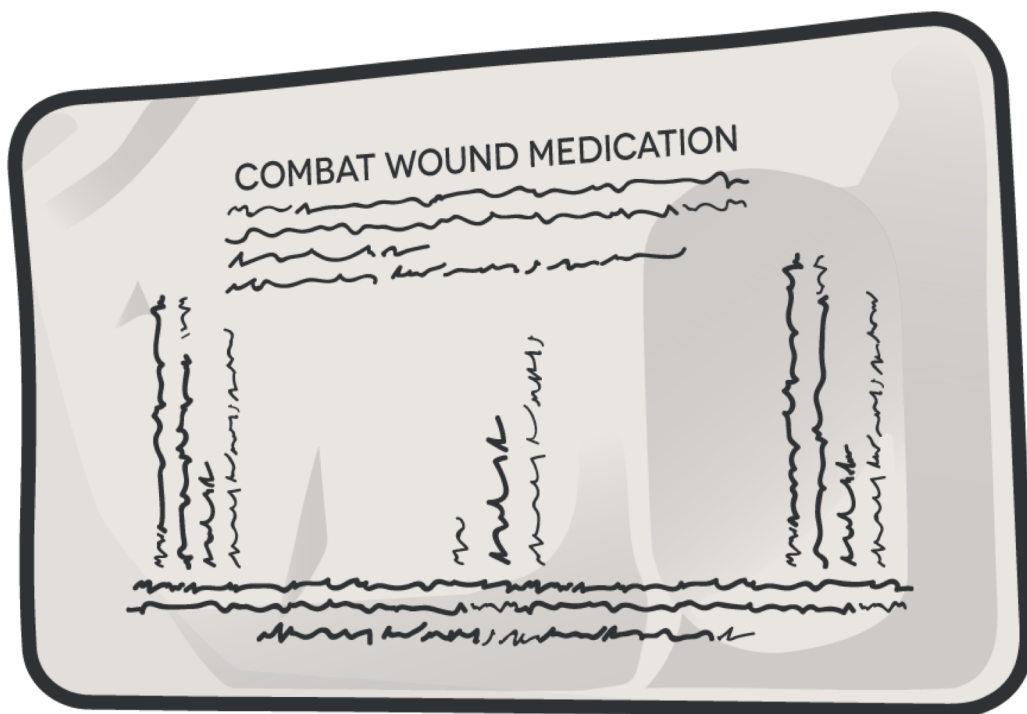
DURING LIFE-THREATENING

- M** MASSIVE BLEEDING #1 Priority
- A** AIRWAY
- R** RESPIRATION (*breathing*)
- C** CIRCULATION
- H** HYPOTHERMIA/
HEAD INJURIES

AFTER LIFE-THREATENING

- P** PAIN
- A** ANTIBIOTICS
- W** WOUNDS
- S** SPLINTING

COMBAT WOUND MEDICATION PACK

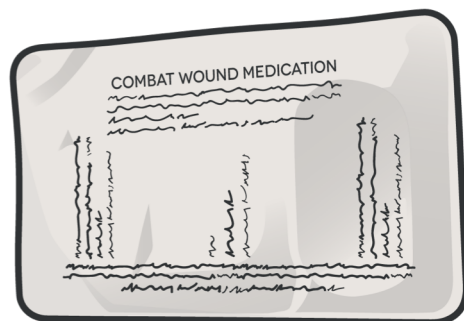


CWMP

- Found in JFAK
- Contains medication taken by mouth
- Document all medications administered (and time given) on DD Form 1380

CWMP PAIN MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

pain medication (#1 and #3)
antibiotic (#2)



1

acetaminophen
pain management



2

moxifloxacin
antibiotic



3

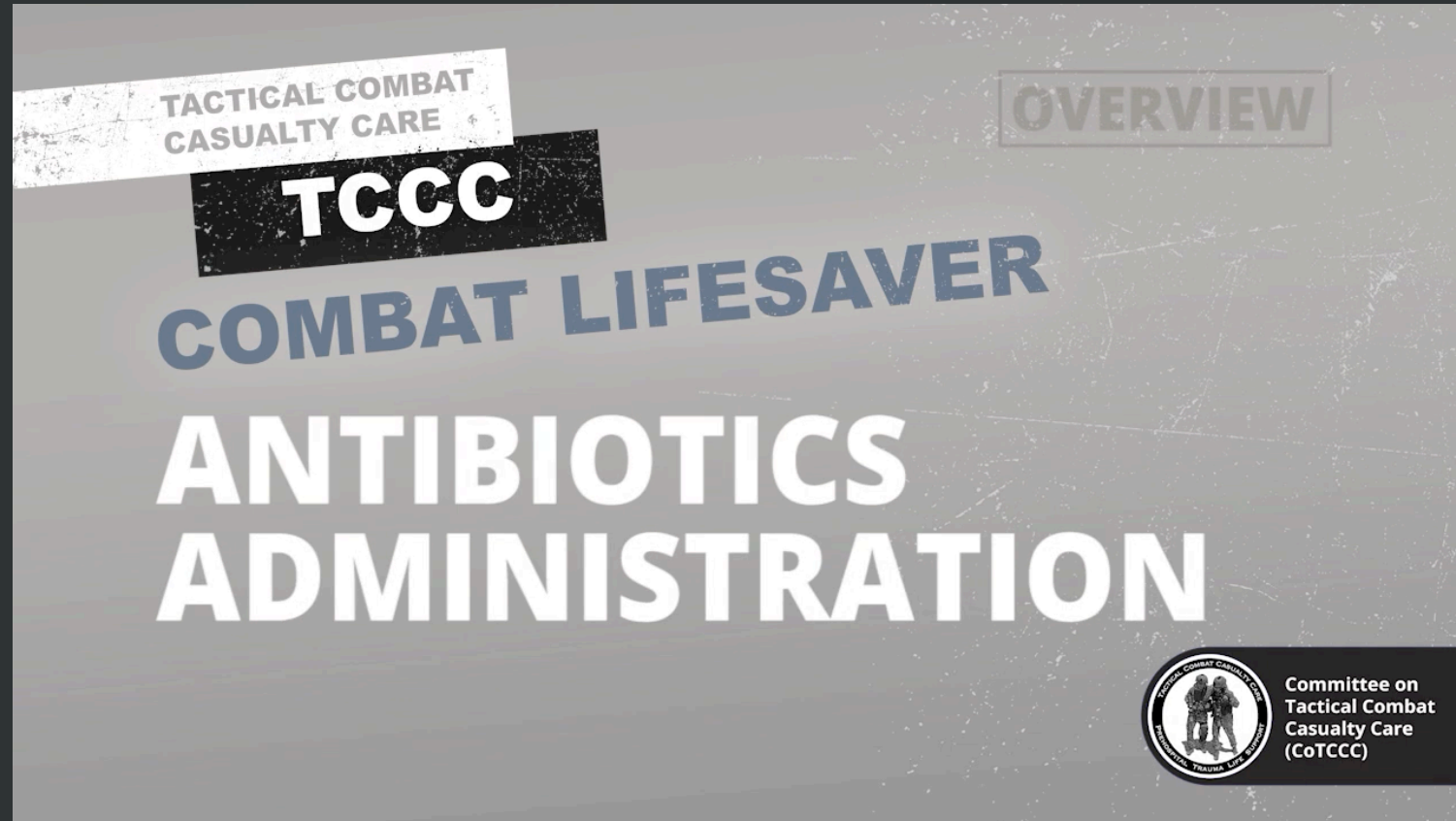
meloxicam
anti-inflammatory

ANALGESIA ADMINISTRATION OVERVIEW



Video can be found on [DeployedMedicine.com](https://www.deployedmedicine.com)

ANTIBIOTICS OVERVIEW



Video can be found on [DeployedMedicine.com](https://www.deployedmedicine.com)

COMBAT WOUND MEDICATION PACK

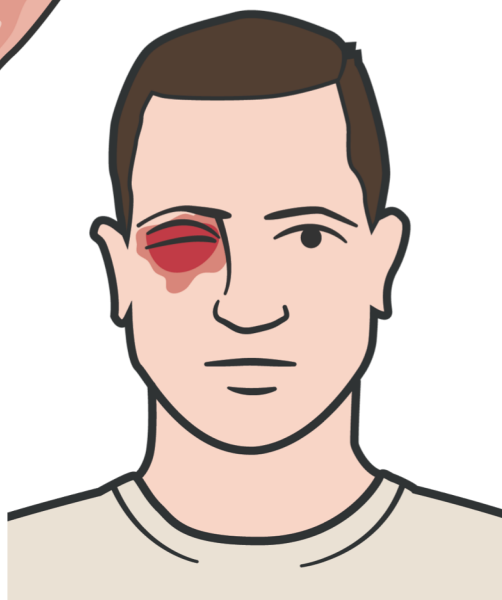


■ Fractures

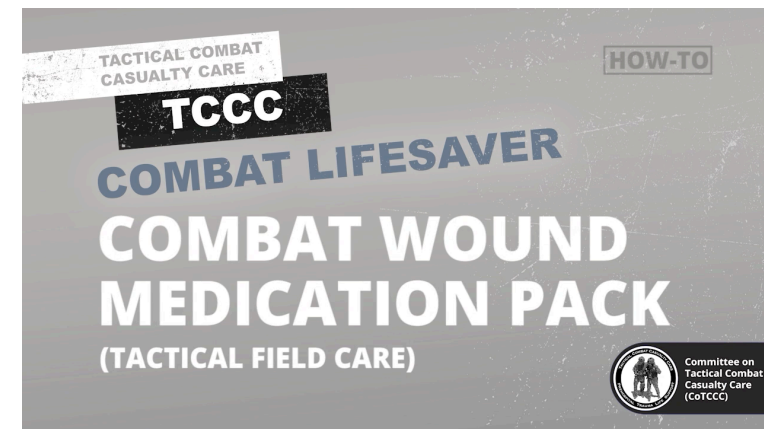


■ Burns

■ Eye Injuries



- Mild to moderate pain
- Casualty is still able to fight
- Casualty should take all three medications in CWMP



▲ CWMP (Video)

Video can be found on [DeployedMedicine.com](https://www.deployedmedicine.com)



Note: If casualty has wounds or pain severe enough to render them unable to fight, the medic has other options to treat pain

These meds will generally require that the casualty be disarmed, as they can result in the alteration of a casualty's mental status

WHEN TO GIVE CWMP



GIVE ✓

- Conscious and able to swallow
- Has mild to moderate pain
- Is still able to fight if needed
- Has penetrating wounds or break in the skin



DON'T GIVE ✗

- Unable to swallow or take oral meds (unconscious or severe facial trauma/burns)
- Known allergies

Refer to medic if unconscious



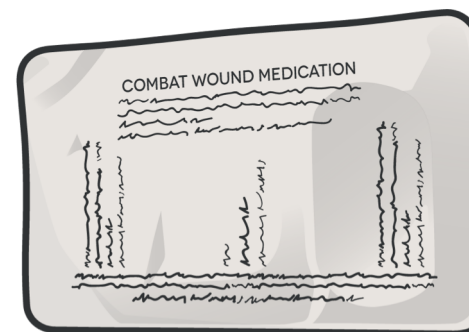
Note: If the casualty has a break in the skin resulting from a traumatic injury, the casualty should take the CWMP; otherwise, consult with medic before taking

SKILL STATION

Analgesia/Antibiotics (Skill)

CWMP

CWMP IN SUMMARY



- Battlefield wounds can be very dirty and susceptible to infection; early administration of antibiotics may reduce the chance of later infections
- Wound infections can kill the casualty or delay their recovery
- CWMP should be given **ASAP** for wounds **after life-threatening** issues have been addressed

CWMP should be given for any
penetrating wounds

CHECK ON LEARNING

- True or False: The CWMP contains pain medication and antibiotics.
- How should the CWMP be taken?
- Who should take the CWMP?

ANY QUESTIONS?