



**V-VICTA®**

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VirTra - Virtual Interactive Coursework Training Academy®

***TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT  
PT. 2***

Training Manual

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**VirTra**

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## TRAINING COURSE CERTIFICATION

This "Tourniquet Application Under Threat Pt. 2" training course has been certified by the IADLEST™ National Certification Program on 7/21/2024.

Certification Number: 24794-2404



## *TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II*

## TOPIC

Tourniquet Application Under Threat Version II Combat Application Tourniquet (C-A-T) and the SOFTT-W Tourniquet

## ESTIMATED TIME

3.5 - 4 Hours (up to 4 students and full class presentation). Course length is dependent on class size and frequency/duration of breaks.

At the end of the presentation, there is a section where the instructor can ask if students have any questions on the presented material. Students should also have an opportunity to ask questions after the end of each section.

The class can be conducted as 3 approximate one-hour blocks.

- Block 1 - Partner Drills
- Block 2 - Solo Drills
- Block 3 - Testing and Evaluation

The class can be conducted as ten 20-minute blocks, with one 30-minute starting session conducted in an extended briefing as well. The ten blocks usually consist of a safety check (5 min) and then a 15-min training event. The last block is the scenario test and written test.

- Safety check - (5 minutes)
- Pre-test and Introduction (5-10 minutes)
- Support arm injury - TQT application (5 min)
  - » Support arm injury - TQT application - **Partner Drill** (10 min)
- Primary arm injury - TQT application (5 min)
  - » Primary arm injury - TQT application - **Partner Drill** (10 min)
- Lower Leg injury - TQT application (5 min)
  - » Lower Leg injury - TQT application - **Partner Drill** (10 min)
- Upper leg injury - TQT application (5 min)
  - » Upper leg injury - TQT application - **Partner Drill** (10 min)
- Support arm injury - TQT application and weapon draw presentation (5 min)
  - » Support arm injury - TQT application and weapon draw full speed - **Solo Drill** (10 min)
- Primary arm injury - TQT application and weapon draw presentation (5 min)
  - » Primary arm injury - TQT application and weapon draw - **Solo Drill** (10 min)
- Lower Leg injury - TQT application and weapon draw presentation (5 min)
  - » Lower Leg injury - TQT application and weapon draw - **Solo Drill** (10 min)
- Upper leg injury - TQT application and weapon draw presentation (5 min)
  - » Upper leg injury - TQT application and weapon draw - **Solo Drill** (10 min)
- Randomization of an application at instructor's direction (15-30 min) - **Solo as well as Partner Drill**
- Scenario Event Training (20 minutes) - during this stage the instructor will randomly require the student to perform one of the above skills. Ideally, this is conducted while using the Threat-Fire.™

## TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE

At the end of the simulation instruction, students will successfully conduct the following skills in order to receive a certificate of completion:

- A. Partner Drills
  - 1. Support arm TQT application, partner covers threat area
  - 2. Primary arm TQT application
  - 3. Lower Leg injury TQT application
  - 4. Upper leg injury TQT application
  
- B. Solo Officer Drills
  - 1. Support arm TQT application and weapon draw in under 30 seconds
  - 2. Primary arm TQT application and support hand weapon draw in under 45 seconds (mixed order)
  - 3. Lower Leg injury TQT application and weapon draw in under 30 seconds
  - 4. Upper leg injury TQT application and weapon draw in under 30 seconds (mixed order)

## PARTNER DRILLS

The course is designed to run as a solo officer but also as a partner drill. The events are set so as the “injured officer” is applying their own tourniquet while the partner is covering the threat area.

## CLASS SIZE

Designed for a class of 8 solo officers with no more than 4 at a time in the simulator (V-300®), with a maximum class size of 8 (2 groups of four). Use on a V-180® or V-100® will have to alter the presentation and the duration appropriately.

The following training plan and lesson plan is designed to be used with the VirTra simulator. Whereas many of the techniques have been used over many years in LE, this training plan maximizes training time and leverages the strengths of the VirTra Training System.

The instructor shall first ensure that students are familiar with the presented material. The outline provides the overview of basic Tourniquet Application Under Threat and is provided to supplement and provide context to the use of the simulation scenarios.

The simulation scenarios are used as a tool to facilitate the understanding of the concepts.

All officers will be allowed to watch the other pairs participate in the exercise. This is done to maximize the benefit of modeling for adult learners.

Sample Student group 1 set up:

- A. Officer Yackley
- B. Officer Danninger
- C. Officer Adams
- D. Officer Stephens

## TACTICS, TRAINING, AND PROCEDURES (TTP)

- A. **“Tourniquet Application Under Threat”**- play/pause as needed
  - 1. This section of the training allows for multiple repetitions of TQT application
  - 2. **“Option 1 Instant”** - An instant threat is presented
  - 3. **“Option 2 30sec”** - Once pressed the threats will come out after 30 seconds. This allows for the instructor to use a sound effect (and potentially Threat-fire) to start the event and have a threat present themselves 30 seconds later. (The V-100 version has two 30 second options with different threats.)
  - 4. **“Option 3 45sec”** - Once pressed the threats will come out after 45 seconds. This allows for the instructor to use a sound effect (and potentially Threat-fire) to start the event and have a threat present themselves 45 seconds later.
  - 5. The various options can be used in combination to provide multiple threats with different timing.
  
- B. **Midnight Madness** - Two options for TQT application test
  - 1. Played up to the subject behind the game console shoots at the officer. This allows for the officer to neutralize the threat and then treat their wounds. It is up to instructor if the student is to continue into the theater.
  - 2. Played past the initial contact and successful resolution in the lobby to the point where the off-duty officer steps out of the theater. Both the on-screen asset and the student can be hit and are required to treat before moving on, the instructor must use the PAUSE feature to make this work.
  
- C. **School Mayhem** - When the on-screen officer is hit, the student will also be hit requiring that a TQT be used. It is up to instructor if the student is to continue into the library.
  - 1. When the on-screen officer is hit, the student will also be hit requiring that a TQT be used. It is up to instructor if the student is to continue into the library.
  - 2. Female armed with shotgun executes an innocent and then will shoot at the officer. The TQT application can occur here. If the student is able to stop her in time then the Instructor will use sound effect of gunfire just prior to the assailant coming from the bookcase area.

### TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II

## SKILLS LIST

- A. Partner Drill
  - 1. Support arm TQT application - Partner Drill
  - 2. Primary arm TQT application - Partner Drill
  - 3. Lower leg injury TQT application - Partner Drill
  - 4. Upper leg injury TQT application - Partner Drill
  
- B. Solo Drill
  - 1. Support arm TQT application - Solo Drill
  - 2. Primary arm TQT application - Solo Drill
  - 3. Lower leg injury TQT application - Solo Drill
  - 4. Upper leg injury TQT application - Solo Drill

**I. INSTRUCTOR INTRODUCTION**

**II. INTRODUCTION**

- A. COURSE BUILDS ON OTHER COURSES

**III. GENERAL TOURNIQUET USES**

- A. BLEEDING CANNOT BE STOPPED WITH DIRECT PRESSURE AND ELEVATION
- B. THERE IS A REASON THAT DIRECT PRESSURE AND ELEVATION CANNOT BE MAINTAINED

**IV. WHEN DIRECT PRESSURE AND ELEVATION CANNOT BE MAINTAINED**

- A. YOU ARE STILL IN THE FIGHT
- B. "SHOT AIN'T DEAD!"

**V. APPLICATION PARAMETERS VARY GREATLY**

- A. EVENT DEMANDS
- B. RAPID BLOOD LOSS

**VI. OFFICER DEMANDS**

- A. "GETTING OFF THE 'X' AND/OR GET BEHIND COVER"
- B. OTHERS BASED ON THE CHALLENGES PRESENTED

**VII. ALWAYS END THE THREAT FIRST?**

**VIII. TOURNIQUET MYTHS**

**TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II**

- A. LOSS OF LIMB IS GUARANTEED

**IX. TOURNIQUET APPLICATION PROCESS**

**X. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF APPLICATION - HIGH AND TIGHT**

- A. HIGH ENOUGH
- B. FAST ENOUGH - YOU MAY HAVE LESS THAN 30 SECONDS
- C. ENSURE IT IS NOT PLACED OVER ITEMS IN POCKETS
- D. 1.5 TO 2 INCHES OF COVERAGE
- E. IF PUT ON RIGHT IT WILL HURT
- F. IF NEEDED- ADD MORE, AVOID REMOVAL AND REAPPLICATION IF AT ALL POSSIBLE

**XI. PARTNER DRILLS**

- A. AN UNINJURED PARTNER CAN FOCUS INTENTLY ON THREATS IN THE ENVIRONMENT
- B. THE CONSCIOUS BUT INJURED OFFICER CAN GET THEIR OWN TQT ON

**XII. CLASS TOURNIQUET FEATURE - COMBAT APPLICATION TOURNIQUET (C-A-T) SYSTEM**

- A. IT IS VERY COMPACT
- B. FOCUS ON GROSS MOTOR SKILLS FOR AN APPLICATION

**XIII. CLASS TOURNIQUET FEATURE - SOF-T TOURNIQUET (C-A-T) SYSTEM**

- A. IT IS VERY COMPACT



XIV. TYPICAL TOURNIQUET MAKEUP

XV. IMPORTANCE OF BRINGING YOUR AROUSAL LEVEL DOWN TO SLOW YOUR HEART RATE

XVI. SUPPORT ARM INJURY SLOW TALK THROUGH AND APPLICATION

XVII. PRIMARY ARM INJURY SLOW TALK THROUGH AND APPLICATION

XVIII. LOWER LEG INJURY SLOW TALK THROUGH APPLICATION

XIX. HIGH THIGH INJURY SLOW TALK THROUGH AND APPLICATION

XX. LONG GUN PLACEMENT



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## I. INSTRUCTOR INTRODUCTION

Instructor will introduce themselves to the class. This intro should be no more than 2-3 minutes long and establish why they are qualified to teach the course and how long they have been with the organization. This not a movement to brag but to build confidence and trust from the attending students.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this course is to provide a hands-on teach/train/test format for tourniquet application during a critical incident. We will cover the when/why and how of tourniquet application.

### A. COURSE BUILDS

This course builds on and is supplemented by the “Injured Officer Handgun Manipulation” and the “Injured Officer Rifle Manipulation” course. However, it can also be run by itself. The agency instructor will confirm if you should or should not participate in this training.

## III. GENERAL TOURNIQUET USES

In general, we use a tourniquet in two cases:<sup>1</sup>

### A. BLEEDING CANNOT BE STOPPED WITH DIRECT PRESSURE AND ELEVATION

When both are applied immediately and simultaneously.

### B. THERE IS A REASON THAT DIRECT PRESSURE AND ELEVATION CANNOT BE MAINTAINED

1. Ongoing threat requiring use of at least one arm to fight
2. The need to rapidly leave the area is required, and being mobile/ambulatory prevents the ability to keep direct pressure

## IV. WHEN DIRECT PRESSURE AND ELEVATION CANNOT BE MAINTAINED

The second above listed reason is presented when an officer receives an injury resulting in high blood loss and must still be able to fight or function.

### A. YOU ARE STILL IN THE FIGHT

Statistically, if you realized you have been shot/stabbed you are still in the fight and have time to do something about it.

### B. “SHOT AIN’T DEAD!”

## V. APPLICATION PARAMETERS VARY GREATLY

### A. EVENT DEMANDS

The demands of the event and in what order required tasks need to be completed must be evaluated.

### B. RAPID BLOOD LOSS

Rapid blood loss can quickly lead to death, while slow uncontrolled blood loss can lead to altered mental states that can put the officer in great danger as well.

## VI. OFFICER DEMANDS

In general, the officer has the following task demands:

### A. “GETTING OFF THE ‘X’ AND/OR GET BEHIND COVER

The first “getting off the ‘X’ and/or get behind cover” is typically going to be the 1st priority.

### B. OTHERS BASED ON THE CHALLENGES PRESENTED

1. Get off the “X” and/or get behind cover
2. Radio for emergency assistance
3. End the threat
4. Get the bleeding stopped/slowed

## VII. ALWAYS END THE THREAT FIRST?

It is easy to say something as heroic as “Always end the threat first!” This simplistic view does not take into account the variability of what an officer may encounter. You may be better off getting to much better position then you can then decide if you need to conduct self-aid, radio for help or fight.

## VIII. TOURNIQUET MYTHS

There are myths that still cause some to hesitate on the use of a tourniquet.

### A. “LOSS OF LIMB IS GUARANTEED”

The biggest myth is that “if a tourniquet is used then limb loss is all but guaranteed.” This is not true. Actual field use has shown that a tourniquet can be applied for a few hours and the limb can still be saved.<sup>2</sup>

## IX. TOURNIQUET APPLICATION PROCESS

We are going to keep the application process to as simple and gross motor skill as possible. Dexterity, fine motor skills, and complex decision making may not be a probability if a tourniquet is being considered.

## **X. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF APPLICATION - HIGH AND TIGHT<sup>3</sup>**

### **A. HIGH ENOUGH**

1. Avoid double bone areas
  - A. Forearm
  - B. Lower leg

### **B. FAST ENOUGH - YOU MAY HAVE LESS THAN 30 SECONDS**

### **C. ENSURE IT IS NOT PLACED OVER ITEMS IN POCKETS**

1. Front pants pockets
2. Cargo pockets
3. Arm pockets (tactical sleeves)

### **D. 1.5 TO 2 INCHES OF COVERAGE**

### **E. IF PUT ON RIGHT IT WILL HURT**

### **F. IF NEEDED, ADD MORE AND AVOID REMOVAL AND REAPPLICATION IF AT ALL POSSIBLE**

## **XI. PARTNER DRILLS**

In a partner drill, you should apply your TQT to yourself while your partner covers the potential threat area.

### **A. AN UNINJURED PARTNER CAN FOCUS INTENTLY ON THREATS IN THE ENVIRONMENT**

### **B. THE CONSCIOUS BUT INJURED OFFICER CAN GET THEIR OWN TQT ON**

## **XII. CLASS TOURNIQUET FEATURE - COMBAT APPLICATION TOURNIQUET (C-A-T) SYSTEM**

The C-A-T is featured specifically for three important law enforcement considerations:

### **A. IT IS VERY COMPACT**

1. If an officer doesn't have the room, they won't carry it.
2. The C-A-T can be compacted into a small package allowing for easy carry or even the carrying of multiple C-A-T systems.

## **B. FOCUS ON GROSS MOTOR SKILLS FOR AN APPLICATION**

1. If properly stowed, there is no requirement to thread a strap into a buckle.
2. Threading that buckle may be very challenging in a low light environment and harder with gloves on.
  - A. Under highly stressful conditions there can be a rapid loss of fine motor skills. Unless a skill has been trained to high skill levels this degradation of fine motor skill is problematic.
  - B. Statistically, most law enforcement shootings occur in diminished light settings.

## **XIII. CLASS TOURNIQUET FEATURE - SOF-T TOURNIQUET (C-A-T) SYSTEM**

### **A. IT IS VERY COMPACT**

1. If an officer doesn't have the room, they won't carry it.
2. The SOF-T can be compacted into a small package allowing for easy carry or even the carrying of multiple SOF-T systems.
3. The SOF-T has a metal clasp for quick placement over large limbs.

## **XIV. TYPICAL TOURNIQUET MAKEUP**

The C-A-T and SOF-T tourniquets are made up of a strap, buckle and windlass. The strap functions to put the pressure on the circulatory system to stem the bleeding.

- A. The strap is run through the buckle/clasp and the windlass is used to provide the tension.
- B. The C-A-T system uses velcro and friction fitting which allows the strap to double back on itself and fasten securely to itself and a clasp to secure the windlass in place.
- C. The SOF-T uses a slide buckle to allow the strap to double back on itself and secure itself on the limb. A triangle shaped lock holds the windlass in place.

## **XV. IMPORTANCE OF BRINGING YOUR AROUSAL LEVEL DOWN TO SLOW YOUR HEART RATE**

The last point we want to make is the importance of bringing your arousal level down to slow your heart rate. This topic is further addressed in another VirTra training course.

- A. Using autogenic breathing in a high-stress environment is critical.
- B. It is important that we cognitively focus on conducting this breathing methodology when we are applying the tourniquet in training.
- C. We want this learned behavior of applying the tourniquet to automate the use of autogenic breathing.
- D. Psychologically, we want to pair these behaviors so it occurs without conscious thought.



## XVI. SUPPORT ARM INJURY SLOW TALK THROUGH AND APPLICATION

### A. SUPPORT ARM SKILL DRILL

1. The tourniquet is placed over the support arm and the main body is cinched down on itself.
2. The windlass is rotated until bleeding stops.
3. The windlass is secured in the clasp (C-A-T) or triangle lock (SOF-T).

### B. SUPPORT ARM INJURY FULL SPEED APPLICATION DRAW AND FIRE ON TARGET

Looped and alternate C-A-T and SOF-T.

### C. DISCUSSION ON DRAWING WEAPON, SELF-EXTRICATION, AND RADIO FOR HELP

### D. APPLICATION STEPS

1. Partner Drill
  - I. Slow and controlled
  - II. Full Speed
  - III. Full speed under threat
2. Self-treatment Drill
  - I. Slow and controlled
  - II. Full Speed
  - III. Full speed under threat



## TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II

## **XVII. PRIMARY ARM INJURY SLOW TALK THROUGH AND APPLICATION**

### **A. PRIMARY ARM SKILL DRILL**

1. The tourniquet is placed over the primary arm and the strap is cinched down on itself.
2. The windlass is rotated until bleeding stops.
3. The windlass is secured in the clasp (CAT) or triangle lock (SOF-T).

### **B. PRIMARY ARM INJURY FULL SPEED APPLICATION DRAW AND FIRE ON TARGET**

### **C. DISCUSSION ON DRAWING WEAPON, SELF-EXTRICATION, AND RADIO FOR HELP.**

### **D. APPLICATION STEPS**

1. Partner Drill
  - I. Slow and controlled
  - II. Full Speed
  - III. Full speed under threat
2. Self-treatment Drill
  - I. Slow and controlled
  - II. Full Speed
  - III. Full speed under threat



### **TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II**

## **XVIII. LOWER LEG INJURY SLOW TALK THROUGH AND APPLICATION**

### **A. LOWER LEG SKILL DRILL**

1. The tourniquet is placed over the leg and the main body is cinched down on itself.
2. The application needs to be above the knee.
3. The windlass is rotated until bleeding stops.
4. The windlass is secured in the clasp (C-A-T) or triangle lock (SOF-T).

### **B. A CONSIDERATION FOR A 2ND TOURNIQUET SHOULD BE GIVEN DUE TO THE SIZE OF THE LIMB**

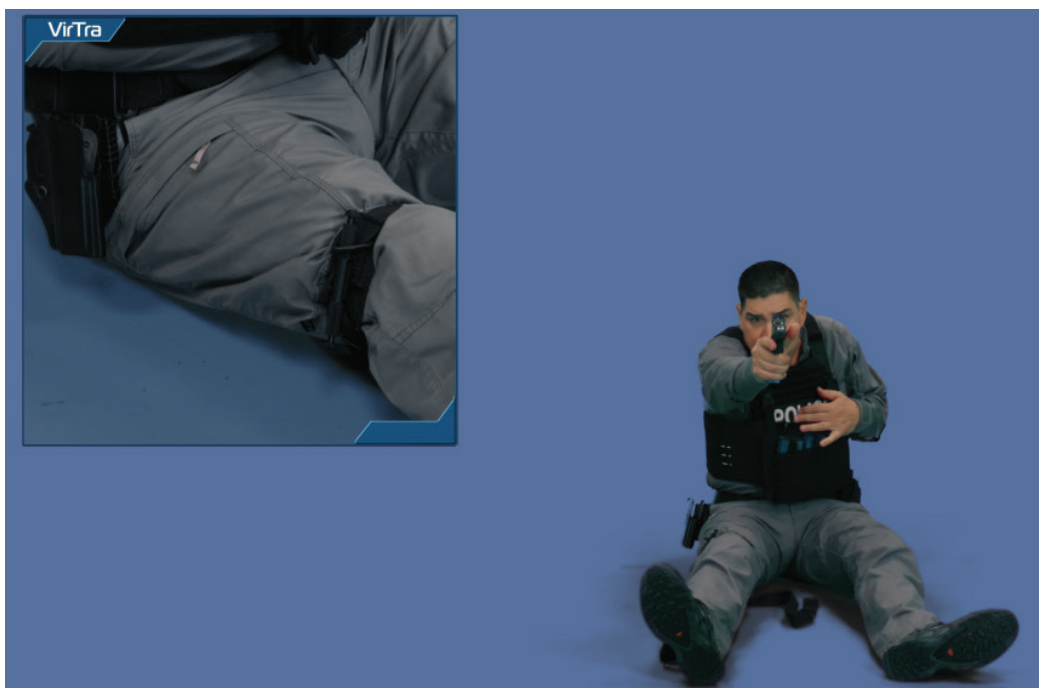
### **C. LOWER LEG INJURY FULL SPEED APPLICATION DRAW AND FIRE ON TARGET**

### **D. DISCUSSION ON DRAWING WEAPON, SELF-EXTRICATION, AND RADIO FOR HELP**

### **E. SELF-EXTRICATION MAY BE MORE PROBLEMATIC OR IMPOSSIBLE WITH LEG INJURIES**

### **F. APPLICATION STEPS**

1. Partner Drill
  - I. Slow and controlled
  - II. Full Speed
  - III. Full speed under threat
2. Self-treatment Drill
  - I. Slow and controlled
  - II. Full Speed
  - III. Full speed under threat



## **TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II**

## **XIX. HIGH THIGH INJURY SLOW TALK THROUGH AND APPLICATION**

### **A. HIGH THIGH SKILL DRILL**

1. The tourniquet is placed over the leg and the main body is run through the three-finger loop.
2. The application needs to be as high as possible on the thigh. The tourniquet is then cinched down.
3. The windlass is secured in the clasp (C-A-T) or triangle lock (SOF-T).
4. A consideration for a 2nd tourniquet should be given due to the size of the limb if bleeding hasn't stopped.

### **B. FEMORAL BLEED CONSIDERATIONS**

It has to be acknowledged that high femoral bleeds may require more specialized equipment to stop the bleeding, or a partner that drives a kneed high into that femoral area to stop or slow the bleeding.

### **C. DISCUSSION ON DRAWING WEAPON, SELF-EXTRICATION, AND RADIO FOR HELP**

### **D. SELF-EXTRICATION MAY BE MORE PROBLEMATIC OR IMPOSSIBLE WITH LEG INJURIES**

### **E. HIGH THIGH INJURY FULL SPEED APPLICATION DRAW AND FIRE ON TARGET**

### **F. APPLICATION STEPS**

1. Partner Drill
  - I. Slow and controlled
  - II. Full Speed
  - III. Full speed under threat
2. Self-treatment Drill
  - I. Slow and controlled
  - II. Full Speed
  - III. Full speed under threat



## **TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II**

## XX. LONG GUN PLACEMENT

Another consideration in a buddy treatment situation is what to do with your long gun. If your current sling does not allow for the weapon to be secured and out of the way, the weapon can be pinned under the legs in a kneeling position.

If a threat appears during application, the handgun can rapidly be deployed to neutralize the threat.



### *TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II*

## XXI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the application of a tourniquet is a critical skill for law enforcement officers, equipping them with the means to save lives in situations where traumatic bleeding occurs. Today's lesson provided comprehensive insights into the types, mechanisms, and proper application of tourniquets, emphasizing the importance of quick and correct usage to prevent life-threatening blood loss.

Through practical demonstrations and hands-on practice, officers have developed the competence to apply tourniquets effectively, ensuring they are prepared to respond to emergencies with confidence and proficiency. It's crucial to remember that while the application of a tourniquet is a vital life-saving measure, it is just one component of the broader spectrum of emergency medical care.

Continuous training and education in first responder skills are essential for law enforcement professionals to stay adept at providing immediate and effective care in critical situations. Let's carry forward the knowledge and skills acquired today with the understanding that they could be instrumental in saving a life in the line of duty.

## XXII. QUESTIONS?

The instructor may open up the class for questions on the entirety of the course so far. Questions may also be asked at the end of each section.

## XXIII. CITATIONS

1. Shackelford, S. A., Butler, F. K., Kragh, J. F., Stevens, R. A., Seery, J. M., Parson, D. L. 2014. Optimizing the use of limb tourniquets in tactical casualty care: TCCC guidelines change 14-02. 1-41. <https://www.naemt.org/docs/default-source/education-documents/tccc/10-9-15-updates/tccc-change-prop-1402-optimizing-tq-use-141109-jsom.pdf?sfvrsn=2>
2. Shackelford, S. A., Butler, F. K., Kragh, J. F., Stevens, R. A., Seery, J. M., & Parson, D. L. (2014). Optimizing the use of limb tourniquets in tactical casualty care: TCCC guidelines change 14-02. 1-41. Retrieved April 10, 2015, from <http://www.vighter.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Position-Paper.pdf>
3. Shackelford, S. A., Butler, F. K., Kragh, J. F., Stevens, R. A., Seery, J. M., & Parson, D. L. (2014). Optimizing the use of limb tourniquets in tactical casualty care: TCCC guidelines change 14-02. 1-41. Retrieved April 10, 2015, from <http://www.vighter.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Position-Paper.pdf>

STUDENT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Officers can fight through serious injury and still win a lethal encounter.  
A. True  
B. False
2. Use of a tourniquet should never be considered due to limb loss risks.  
A. True  
B. False
3. Tourniquets can be placed on the forearm or lower leg with no concerns.  
A. True  
B. False
4. Tourniquets should be considered only when there is massive blood loss.  
A. True  
B. False
5. "Shot ain't dead."  
A. True  
B. False

**PRE-TEST KEY**  
1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

The scoresheets shall be kept in department records for 30 years.

**TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II**

STUDENT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**Written Test (2 pts Each)**

1. High enough, fast enough is an important consideration.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
2. Tourniquets don't hurt if they are put on correctly.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
3. We use tourniquets when we cannot stop bleeding with direct pressure and elevation when both are applied immediately and simultaneously.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
4. We use a tourniquet when direct pressure and elevation cannot be applied, as in a shooting event where there are still active threats present.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
5. "Shot ain't dead!"
  - A. True
  - B. False



**PRACTICAL SKILLS TEST**

	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Acceptable</b>	<b>Failure</b>
Support arm injury application	5 pts (Under 30 sec with hits)	3 pts (Under 30 sec w/ misses)	0 pts (Over 30 seconds)
Primary arm injury application	5 pts (Under 45 sec with hits)	3 pts (Under 45 sec w/ misses)	0 pts (Over 45 seconds)
Lower leg injury application	5 pts (Under 30 sec with hits)	3 pts (Under 30 sec w/ misses)	0 pts (Over 30 seconds)
Upper leg injury application	5 pts (Under 30 sec with hits)	3 pts (Under 30 sec w/ misses)	0 pts (Over 30 seconds)

<b>Instructor Comments</b>

25 points (out of 30) are required as an aggregate score of the written and practical tests.  
The scoresheets shall be kept in department records for 30 years.

**TEST KEY**

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True



**XXVII. CLASS SURVEY**

**TOPIC: TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT 2**

INSTRUCTOR: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

CLASS CONTENT	Excellent	Above Average	Good	Below Average	Poor
Class organization					
Class objectives were clearly stated					
Practical activities were relevant to objectives					
All materials/resources were provided					
Topic area was important to Law Enforcement					
CLASS INSTRUCTION					
Instructor was prepared					
Instructor was knowledgeable in the content area					
Manner of presentation of the material was clear					
Effective teaching strategies were used					
Instruction met class objectives					
STUDENT PARTICIPATION					
Level of effort you put into the course					
Your skill/knowledge of the topic at start of course					
Importance of the topic to your assignment					

**TOURNIQUET APPLICATION UNDER THREAT II**

## XXVIII. CONTACT VIRTRA

If you have any questions/issues with any part of this manual, please see contact below:

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