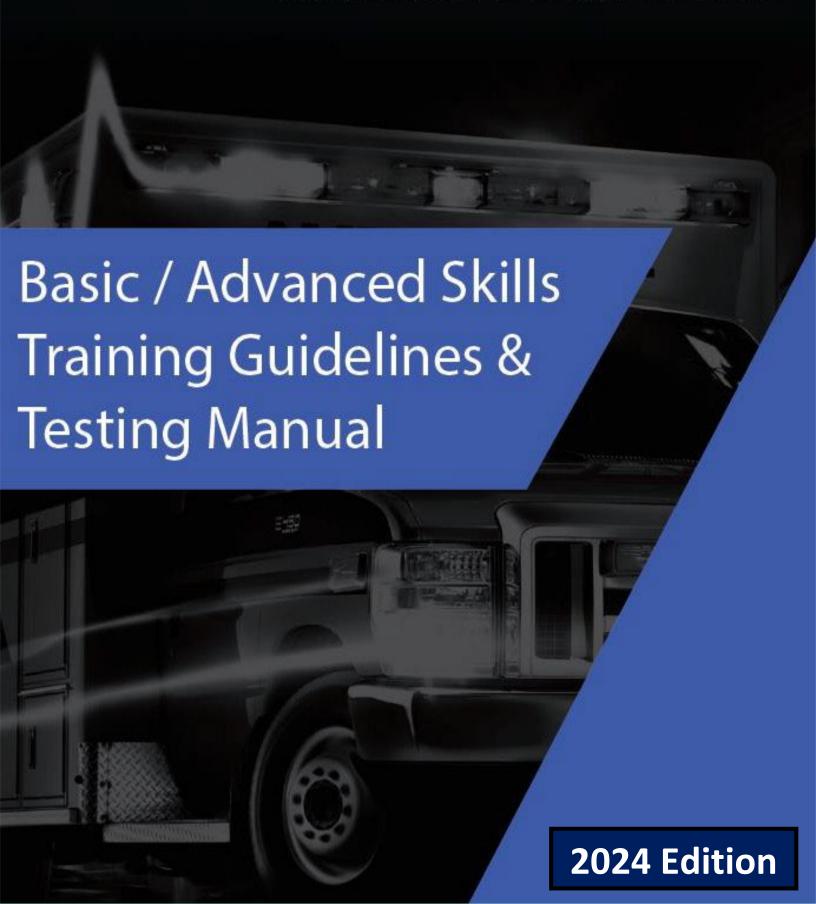
San Bernardino County

EMS Officer's Association



Foreword from EMS Officers

Greetings Colleagues,

This basic and advanced skills training guidelines and testing manual is for you! The San

Bernardino County EMS Officer's association has created and supports this living and breathing

document. This manual is supported by industry standards and resources (NREMT and ICEMA

protocols/standards) utilized in educational institutions and organizations that set a national standard

for Emergency Medical Services. As this is a living document, annual revisions will be updated based on

feedback from users and administrators who utilize this for education and application purposes. Please

don't hesitate to forward concerns to your respective EMS Officer representative to help uphold the

industry standard for all.

Best Regards,

San Bernardino County EMS Officer's Association

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12 Lead Electrography

INDICATIONS

 Patient with complaint of chest pain, with suspected or at risk of having a myocardial infarction or any patient with predisposing factors that may benefit from the procedure.

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

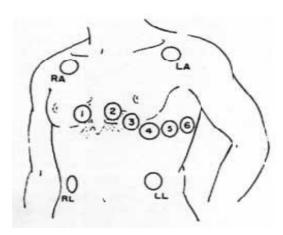
- Uncooperative patient
- Life-threatening conditions
- 12 Lead will impede immediate patient care needs.

CONSIDERATIONS

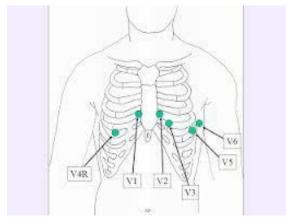
- Consider 12-lead ECG with atypical presentations (figure 2):
- Elderly Female
- Diabetic
- Unexplained or near syncope Shortness of Breath
- Generalized weakness (over fifty (50) years of age) Profound weakness, acute onset.
- Upper abdominal discomfort

** For suspected right sided MI, remove V4 lead and place it at the 5th intercostal space midclavicular line on the right side of the chest. Figure 1.

Figure 1



http://www.ems12lead.com/2008/10/17/



http://nuclearcardiologyseminars.com/electrocardiography

12-lead-ecg-lead-placement-diagrams/

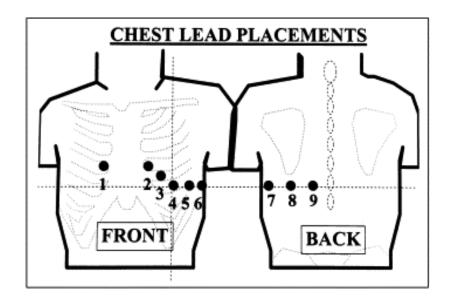
Figure 2

MEDICAL TRAINING.COM							
I Lateral	aVI	aVR V1 Septa			V4 Anterior		
II Inferior	aVL Lateral		V2 Septal		VL Lateral V2 Septal		V5 Lateral
III Inferior	aVF Inferior		or aVF Inferior V3 Anterior		V3 Anterior		V6 Lateral
SITE		FAC	CING	ŀ	RECIPROCAL		
SEPTAL		V1, V2		NO	NE		
ANTERIOR		V3, V4		NONE			
ANTEROSEPTAL		V1, V2, V3, V	74 NONE		NE		
LATERAL I, aVL, V5, V6		6 II, 1		III, aVF			
ANTEROLATERAL I, aVL, V3, V			(4, V5, V6 II, III, aVF		II, aVF		
INFERIOR II, III, aVF			I, a	VL			
POSTERIOR		NONE		V1,	V2, V3, V4		

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*15 Lead Placement



12 Lead ElectrographySkills Test

Examin	ee:	Date:			_
Examin	er: Pas	s Pass/Cour	isel 🗌	Fail 🗌	
Equipm	nent:				
•	12-lead electrodes				
	Cardiac monitor with 12-lead capabilities				
	Razor (as needed)				
Assessi	ment/Treatment indicators:				
or CC EI Fe Di Sh GG	Indications atient with complaint of chest pain, with suspected at risk of having a myocardial infarction. Consider 12-lead ECG with atypical presentations: derly emale iabetic nexplained or near syncope nortness of Breath eneralized weakness (over forty (40) years of age) rofound weakness, acute onset pper abdominal pain	 Uncoope Life-threa Delay caucould corpatient. 	atening cused by compromise	tient onditions obtaining E e care of to de immedi	hat
Proced	ure:			Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage				
1. 2.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage States indications/contraindications				
2.	States indications/contraindications				
2.	States indications/contraindications Prepares/checks equipment	•	t		
2. 3. 4.	States indications/contraindications Prepares/checks equipment Explains procedure Places the patient in a preferred position of comfort (it tolerate being supine, obtain the ECG in Semi-Fowlers)	or a more upright			
2. 3. 4. 5.	States indications/contraindications Prepares/checks equipment Explains procedure Places the patient in a preferred position of comfort (it tolerate being supine, obtain the ECG in Semi-Fowlers position) Instructs the patient to place their arms down by their	or a more upright			
2.3.4.5.6.	States indications/contraindications Prepares/checks equipment Explains procedure Places the patient in a preferred position of comfort (it tolerate being supine, obtain the ECG in Semi-Fowlers position) Instructs the patient to place their arms down by their shoulders	or a more upright			
 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 	States indications/contraindications Prepares/checks equipment Explains procedure Places the patient in a preferred position of comfort (it tolerate being supine, obtain the ECG in Semi-Fowlers position) Instructs the patient to place their arms down by their shoulders Makes sure the patient's legs are uncrossed	or a more upright side and to relax th			

11.	Records and prints ECG findings per manufacturer's directions	
12.	Paramedic interprets ECG, report and document findings (Figure 2) (Step 12 may be omitted with EMT only exam)	
13.	Reassess/Document:	
Notes:		

Spinal Motion Restriction of a Seated Patient

INDICATIONS

- Suspected spinal injuries, complaints of spinal pain.
- Determine if the patient meets criteria for full axial spinal precautions by following the indicators of the following acronym (NSAID):
 - **N** Neuro deficit present?
 - **S** Spinal tenderness?
 - A Altered mental status?
 - I Intoxication?
 - **D** Distracting injury?

CONTRAINDICATIONS

No contraindications

CONSIDERATIONS

- For pediatric patients: If the level of the patient's head is greater than that of the torso, use an approved pediatric spine board with a head drop or arrange padding in the board to keep the entire lower spine and pelvis in line with the cervical spine and parallel to the board.
- For patients being placed on a backboard from the standing or sitting position, consider providing comfort by placing padding on the board.
- Any elderly or other adult patients, who may have a spine that is normally flexed forward, should stabilized in the patient's normal anatomical position considering spinal curvatures.
- When a pregnant patient is placed in axial spinal stabilization, the board should be elevated at least four (4) inches on the left side to decrease pressure on the Inferior Vena Cava.
- Certain patients may not tolerate normal stabilization positioning due to the location of additional injuries. These patients may require stabilization in their position of comfort.
 Additional material may be utilized to properly stabilize these patients while providing for the best possible axial spinal alignment.
- ALS personnel may remove patients placed in axial spinal stabilization by first responders and BLS personnel if the patient does not meet the NSAID indicators after a complete assessment and documentation on the patient care report should be completed.

Spinal Motion Restriction of a Seated Patient

Exami	nee:	Date:		
Exami	ner: F	Pass/Counsel	Fail	
Equip				
•	Cervical collar	Backboard straps		
•	Backboard	 Spinal motion restriction 	on device	
Δεερε	Padding (as indicated) sment/Treatment indicators:			
A33C3	Indications	Contraindicat	ions	
•	Per NSAID acronym	Per NSAID acronyn		
Proce	dure:		Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage			
2.	States indications/contraindications			
3.	Prepares/checks equipment			
4.	Explains procedure			
5.	Directs assistant to place/maintain head in the neutr	al, in-line position		
6.	Reassesses motor, sensory, and circulatory function	n each extremity		
7.	Applies appropriately sized extrication/cervical collar			
8.	Positions the immobilization device appropriately			
9.	Directs movement of the patient onto the backboard integrity of the spine	without compromising the		
10.	Applies padding to voids between the torso and the	device as necessary		
11.	Immobilizes the patient's torso to the device			
12.	Evaluates and pads behind the patient's head as nec	essary		
13.	Immobilizes the patient's head to the device			
14.	Secures the patient's arms and legs to the device			
15.	Reassess/Document: Patient Reassessment of motor, sensory, and circulatory Patient response/tolerance to intervention	function in each extremity		
Notes	:			

Spinal Motion Restriction of a Supine Patient

INDICATIONS

- Determine if the patient meets criteria for spinal motion restriction by following the indicators of the following acronym (NSAID):
 - N Neuro deficit present?
 - **S** Spinal tenderness?
 - A Altered mental status?
 - I Intoxication?
 - **D** Distracting injury?

CONTRAINDICATIONS

 Penetrating trauma without any NSAID indicators are not candidates for spinal motion restriction.

CONSIDERATIONS

- Maintain spinal alignment on the gurney, or using spinal motion restriction on an awake, alert and cooperative patient, without the use of a rigid spine board.
- For standing patients with the complaint of neck or back pain; consider placement on a backboard while the patient remains in the standing position, executing the standing takedown technique.
- For pediatric patients: use an approved pediatric spine board with a head drop or arrange padding on the board to keep the entire lower spine and pelvis in line with the cervical spine and parallel to the board. All intubated neonatal and pediatric patients should be placed in full axial spinal immobilization.
- Any elderly or other adult patients should be stabilized in the patient's normal anatomical position.
- Pregnant patients placed in axial spinal stabilization; board should be elevated at least four (4) inches on the left side to decrease pressure on the Inferior Vena Cava.
- Certain patients may not tolerate normal stabilization positioning due to the location of additional injuries. These patients may require stabilization in their position of comfort.
- ALS personnel may remove patients placed in axial spinal stabilization by first responders and BLS personnel if the patient does not meet the NSAID indicators after assessment.

- ** Age of the patient, co-morbidities (osteoporosis, etc.) should always be a priority in the decision-making process.
- ** The long backboard (LBB) is an extrication tool, whose purpose is to facilitate the transfer of a patient to a transport stretcher and is not intended, or appropriate for achieving spinal stabilization. Judicious application of the LBB for purposes other than extrication necessitates that healthcare providers ensure the benefits outweigh the risks. If a LBB is applied for any reason, patients should be removed as soon as it is safe and practical. LBB does not need to be reapplied on interfacility transfer (IFT) patients.

Axial Spinal Immobilization of a Supine Patient Skills Test

Examinee: Examiner:		Date: Pass/Counsel Pass	Fail	
Equipment:				
 Cervical collar Backboard straps Head bed/ towel rolls / head blocks Padding (as indicated) 				cks
Assessment/	Treatment indicators:			
• Per NS	<u>Indications</u> SAID acronym	 Contraindicati Per NSAID acronym Penetrating trauma without indicators 		AID
Procedure:			Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage			
2.	States indications/contraindications			
3.	Prepares/checks equipment			
4.	Explains procedure			
5.	Directs assistant to place/maintain head in the neutral, in-line position			
6.	Reassesses motor, sensory, and circulatory function in each extremity			
7.	Applies appropriately sized extrication/cervical collar			
8.	Positions the immobilization device approp	oriately		
9.	Directs movement of the patient onto the l compromising the integrity of the spine	backboard without		
10.	Applies padding to voids between the torso	and the device as necessary		
11.	Immobilizes the patient's torso to the device	ce		
12.	Evaluates and pads behind the patient's he	ad as necessary		
13.	Secures the patient's arms and legs to the	device		
14.	Immobilizes the patient's head to the device	ce		
15.	Reassess/Document:	•		
Notes:				

Bleeding Control/Shock Management

INDICATIONS

Patient with blunt or penetrating trauma with active hemorrhage

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

No contraindications

CONSIDERATIONS

- Cut and expose wound.
- Consider proper equipment needed for specific hemorrhage control.
- Consider appropriate manufacturer's guidelines for specific tourniquet application.
- Consider proper equipment needed for the treatment of shock Destination, time and specialty center required, need for HERT team.

^{**} Consider oxygen administration (follow oxygen administration guidelines)

Bleeding Control/Shock Management Skills Test

Exami Exami		ate:_ iss [Pass/Counsel	Fail	
			_			
Equip						
•	BSI equipment	•		nket	\	
•	Absorbent material	•		ırniquets (Swat-T, So		
•	Bandaging material	•		k-clot for junctional v		
•	Oxygen/ Oxygen delivery system	•	Isra	eli bandages – press	ure dres	sings
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:	I				
	<u>Indications</u>			Contraindication		
•	Signs of active hemorrhage			No contraindication	ons	
Proce	dure:				Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage					
2.	Applies direct pressure to the wound					
	The examiner advises "The wound	cont	inue	es to bleed."		
3.	Applies tourniquet appropriately					
	The examiner advises "The patient is now exhibiting s	signs	and	symptoms of hypoper	fusion."	
4.	Positions the patient Properly					
5.	Administers high concentration oxygen (According to protocol)	NAEI	VIT a	nd/or ICEMA		
6.	Initiates steps to prevent heat loss from the patient					
7.	Indicates the need for immediate transport					
8.	Reassess/Document:	ach e	xtre	mity		
Notes:						

Blood Glucose Analysis

INDICATIONS

- Altered mental status.
- Neurological dysfunction
- History of diabetes
- Vague or general symptoms or complaints
- Need to reassess following treatment of hypoglycemia.
- Nausea and vomiting
- Abdominal pain

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

Recognize contraindications to blood sampling site selection:

- Signs of local infection
- Wounds or bleeding

CONSIDERATIONS

- Reassess unusual and/or unexpected glucometer results.
- Consider new onset or gestational diabetes.
- Consider for pediatric patients with a history of vomiting and abdominal pain.

Blood Glucose Analysis

		Date: Pass	Pass/Counsel	Fail	
Equip	ment:				
• • • Assess	BSI Equipment / PPE Glucometer Alcohol preps sment/Treatment indicators:	•	Sharps container Lancet(s) Bandage		
NeHisVa	Indications tered Mental Status eurological dysfunction story Diabetes or indications of new onset ague or General symptoms or complaints eed to reassess following treatment of hypoglycen	nia	 Contraindication Local infection Wounds or blue sampling site 	n,	
Proce	dure:			Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage				
2.	States indications/contraindications				
3.	Setup appropriate equipment (glucometer, test strip	, lancet	, alcohol prep)		
4.	Explains procedure to patient				
5.	Prepares glucometer: inserts test strip and, ensure g use	lucome	ter is ready for		
6.	Select appropriate site Adult / Pediatric • Fingertip side Infant (less than one year) • Heel of foot				
7.	Use alcohol to clean site (allow site to dry completel	y before	e utilizing lancet)		
8.	Obtain blood sample: prick the site with lancet				
9.	Allow blood drop to form, transfer blood sample manufacturer's guidelines	e to the	test strip following		
10.	Place lancet in sharps container & apply bandag	e to site	e		

11.	Announce / Document glucometer result.		
Notes	:	-	

Cardiac Arrest and AED

INDICATIONS

Cardiac/Respiratory Arrest

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- DNR
- POLST directives
- End of Life Option Act

CONSIDERATIONS:

- Ensure enough space to properly perform CPR with several rescuers Remove patient from standing water.
- Place patient in supine position.
- Determine probable cause of the arrest.

^{**} AED patches should not be placed over implanted medical devices, jewelry, or transdermal medication patches

Cardiac Arrest and AED

	nee:ner:	Date:_ Pass [Pass/Counsel	Fail	
Equip	ment:					
•	PPE	•	AEI)		
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:					
•	Indications Cardiac/Respiratory arrest		•	Contraindicati DNR POLST directives End of Life Option A		
Proce	dure:				Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage					
2.	States indications/contraindications					
3.	Prepares/checks equipment					
4.	Explains procedure					
5.	Attempts to obtain information about event from b	bystande	ers			
6.	Checks patient responsiveness, assess for signs of big gasping) and carotid pulse (no more than 10 secon		g (ag	gonal, apneic,		
7.	Immediately begins high performance chest comprand depth while allowing for complete chest recoil		with	appropriate rate		
8.	Requests additional assistance (as needed)					
9.	Performs 2 minutes (5 cycles) of high performance	(1 or 2-	pers	on) CPR		
10.	After 2 minutes, switches out rescuer performing of	compres	sion	S		
11.	When AED arrives, first rescuer turns it on					
12.	Follows initial AED prompts					
13.	Correctly attaches pads to patient. ** Avoids placing pads over implanted medical de	evices or	med	dication patches		
14.	Follows additional AED prompts to clear and analyz	ze rhyth	m			
15.	If shock advised, ensures the patient is clear of all be per AED instructions	bystande	ers a	nd provides shock		
16.	Ensures effective chest compressions are immedia	tely resu	ımed	d		

17.	Reasse	ess/Document: Patient Patient response/tolerance to interventions	
Notes		Tatient response, to cranice to interventions	

HARE Traction Splint Device

INDICATIONS

• Painful, swollen, deformed mid-thigh with no joint or lower leg injury.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Open fracture
- Pelvis, hip, knee, ankle injury
- Excessive avulsion
- Partial amputation

CONSIDERATIONS

• Utilize three rescuers to apply a traction splint, if possible

HARE Traction Splint

	nee: Date: ner: Pass	Fail			
Equip	ment:				
Λεερε	PPE • HARE Traction Splint sment/Treatment indicators:				
•	Indications Painful, swollen, deformed mid-thigh with no joint or lower leg injury Pelvis, hip, knee, ankle injury Excessive avulsion Partial amputation				
Proce	dure:	Yes	No		
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage				
2.	States indications/contraindications				
3.	Prepares/checks equipment				
4.	Explains procedure				
5.	Directs assistant to stabilize the injured leg				
6.	Exposes the injured extremity				
7.	Removes shoe and sock on injured leg				
8.	Checks the circulation, motor and sensory function distal to the injury before moving leg or applying traction				
9.	Positions the device parallel to the uninjured leg and adjusts the length to 10 inches beyond the foot				
10.	Spaces the straps to support the upper and lower leg				
11.	Applies the foot strap to the injured leg				
12.	While supporting the fracture site, directs the assistant to elevate the injured leg while maintaining continuous traction				
13.	Positions the device under the injured leg with the top portion firmly against the ischium				
14.	Directs the assistant to lower the leg onto the device while maintaining traction				
15.	Secures the groin strap prior to application of mechanical traction				
16.	Attaches the foot strap rings to winch and twists knob to apply mechanical traction				

[26]

17.	Releases manual traction after the mechanical traction is applied		
18.	Rechecks the circulation, motor, and sensory function distal to the injury		
19.	Splints the fracture without excessive motion of the leg		
20.	Immobilizes the patient's hip joint to backboard or equivalent if spinal precautions not already in place		
21.	Secures the limb straps and mechanical traction device. Does not strap over the fracture site or knee		
22.	Reassess/Document:		
Notes	:		

Intramuscular Medication Administration

INDICATIONS

- Unable to establish IV for medication administration.
- Desired route for administration of medication

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

If any of the following are noted at the site, select a different site:

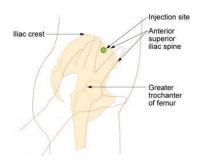
- Masses
- Tenderness
- Bruising
- Infection
- Abrasions
- Swelling

Intramuscular Medication Administration

	nee:ner:	Pass	Date	Pass/Counsel	Fail	_
Equip	ment:					
•	BSI equipment Syringe Alcohol Prep	•	in le	ety Needles (20-25g ength) dage	ı; 5/8 to 1	½ inches
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:					
•	Indications Unable to establish IV for medication administration. Desired route for administration of medication		•	ontraindications (re Masses Tenderness Bruising Infection Abrasions Swelling		
Proce	dure:				Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage					
2.	States indications/contraindications					
3.	Prepares and checks equipment					
4.	Explains procedure to patient/family					
5.	Inspects desired site for contraindications					
6.	Chooses appropriate medication					
7.	Inspects site for significant muscle mass					
8.	Withdraws medication					
8a.	Verbalizes no more than recommended solution per Deltoid (Upper Arm) (2ml) Vastus Lateralis (Anterior Thigh) (5mL) Ventrogluteal (Lateral Hip) (5mL)	er site:				
9.	Positions patient and prepares site					
10.	Removes air from needle (Pushes slightly on the pluto the level of the bevel of the needle)	unger t	o brin	g a drop of solution		
11.	Supports the muscle to be injected (Without contactight with non-dominant hand)	minatir	ng the	site, spreads skin		
12.	Inserts needle with a dart like motion into site at 90 syringe and aspirates for no blood return (no blood proper placement)	_				

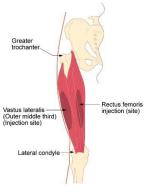
13.	Slowly injects medication to reduce pain and tissue trauma		
14.	Withdraws needle and properly disposes needle and syringe		
15.	Applies direct pressure, massages site and apply bandage as needed		
16.	Reassess/Document:		
Notes:			

Ventrogluteal



Recommended needle length is based on patient weight and body mass index. Thin adults may require a 16 mm to 25 mm (5/8 to 1 inch) needle, average adult may require a 25 mm (1 inch) needle, larger adult (over 70 kg) may require a 25 mm to 38 mm (1 to 1 1/2 inch) needle. Children and infants will require shorter needles.

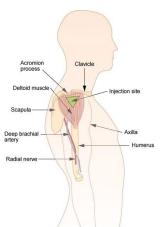
For the ventrogluteal muscle of an average adult, give up to 5 ml of medication.



Vastus Lateralis

Recommended needle length for an adult is 25 mm to 38 mm (1 to 1 1/2 inch). A smaller gauge needle (22 to 25 gauge) should be used with children.

The maximum amount of medication for a single injection is 5 ml.



Deltoid

Select needle length based on age, weight, and body mass. In general, for an adult male weighing 60 to 118 kg (130 to 260 lbs), a 25 mm (1 inch) needle is adequate. For women under 60 kg (130 lbs), a 16 mm (5/8 inch) needle is adequate, while for women between 60 and 90 kg (130 to 200 lbs), a 25 mm (1 inch) needle is required. A 38mm (1 1/2 inch) length needle may be required for women over 90 kg (200 lbs) for a deltoid IM injection. The maximum amount of medication for a single injection is 2 ml.



Dorsal gluteal muscle (Gluteus Maximus)

NEVER give an IM injection in the dorsolateral muscle.

If the needle hits the sciatic nerve, the patient may experience <u>partial or</u> <u>permanent</u> paralysis of the leg.

AJN, American Journal of Nursing, April 1996, Volume: 96 Number 4, page 53 retrieved from: https://www.nursingcenter.com/journalarticle?Article_ID=102892&Journal_ID=54030&Issue_ID=54821

https://opentextbc.ca/clinicalskills/chapter/6-8-iv-push-medications-and-saline-lock-flush/

Data source: Berman & Snyder, 2016; Davidson & Rourke, 2014; Ogston-Tuck, 2014a; Perry et al., 2014

Intranasal Medication Administration

INDICATIONS

- Unable to establish IV for medication administration.
- Desired route for administration of medication

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

- Significant nasal trauma
- Significant amount of blood or dried mucous discharge

Intranasal Medication Administration

Examinee: Date:							
Examiner: Pass Pass/Counsel Fail							
Equipment:							
•	BSI Equipment •	Mucosal Atomization other IN medication of	-	IAD) or			
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:						
•	 Unable to establish IV for medication administration. Desired route for administration of medication Contraindications Significant nasal trauma Significant amount of blood or dried mucous discharge 						
Proce	dure:		Yes	No			
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage						
2.	States indications/contraindications						
3.	Prepares/checks equipment						
4.	Explains procedure to patient/family						
5.	Inspects the nostril for significant amount of mucus and/c	or blood					
6.	Chooses appropriate medication						
7.	Withdraws medication						
8.	Places the administration end of IN device in the nostril (If repeating dose, if possible, use opposite nostril)						
8a.	Verbalizes no more than 1mL of solution should be admin	nistered in each nostril					
9.	Reassess/Document:						
Notes:	:						

Joint Immobilization

INDICATIONS

 Signs of possible dislocation or fracture of a joint including pain, deformity, crepitus, or swelling to a joint

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

• No contraindications

CONSIDERATIONS

- Cut and expose affected extremity.
- Prepare equipment for joint immobilization.

Joint Immobilization

Examinee: Date: Pass Pass/Counsel				Fail			
Equip	ment:						
 BSI equipment Splint, roller bandage, and/or tape 							
Asses	sment/Treatment indicators:						
 Indications Signs of possible dislocation or fracture of joint deformity, crepitus, or swelling of joint. Contraindication No contraindication 							
Proce	dure:					Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage						
2.	Directs application of manual stabilization of injury	у					
3.	Assesses distal motor, sensory, or circulatory functions in the injured extremity, compares with uninjured extremity						
	The examiner advises "Motor, sensory and circ	culato	ry fun	octio	ns are present and	d normal."	
4.	Selects the proper splinting material						
5.	Immobilizes the site of injury						
6.	Immobilizes the bone above the injury site						
7.	Immobilizes the bone below the injury site						
8.	Secures the entire injured extremity is secured						
9.	Reassesses distal motor, sensory and circulatory fu	unction	ns in tl	the i	njured extremity		
10.	Reassess/Document: • Patient, pain scale • Patient response/tolerance to interventions						
The examiner advises "Motor, sensory and circulatory functions are present and normal.							
Notes	:						

Neonate Resuscitation Post Delivery

INDICATIONS

• Cardiac/Respiratory Arrest post delivery

CONTRAINDICATIONS

• Known still birth.

CONSIDERATIONS:

- Two patients
- Have second EMS personnel support mother emotionally.
- Continued medical support for mother.

Neonate Resuscitation Post Delivery

Skills Test							
Examinee: Date: Pass Pass/Counsel		Fail					
Equip	ment:						
•	BSI Equipment / PPE Obstetric Kit Infant BVM		xygen PA				
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:						
•	Indications Cardiac / Respiratory arrest post-delivery to neona	ate	• Known still birth	<u>dications</u>			
Proce	dure:			Yes	No		
1.	After birth, assess the newborn for good tone, bre or crying. Check heart rate >60 if <60 continue to \$10.00 to \$10.	_					
2.	If the infant is breathing at an appropriate rate or crying, warm and maintain normal temperature, position airway, clear secretions if needed, dry. Then give to mother for continued care.						
3.	 If not breathing or agonal respirations check ABC's Airway: Open airway, suction if needed, posense in high concentr or assist ventilations as indicated (e.g., BVN) Circulation: Assess perfusion, perform chest HR <60/min with poor perfusion). All rates AHA guidelines. 						
4.	Provide emotional support to mother and family.						
5.	Continue to reassess and transport; keep infant warm.						
Notes:							

OB/Emergency Childbirth

INDICATIONS

• Patient with complaint of severe abdominal pain and signs of imminent birth

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

Consider rapid transport if the following is found:

- Mother has uncontrolled hemorrhage with no imminent signs of delivery.
- Limb or cord presentation is visualized at the vaginal opening.

CONSIDERATIONS:

Assess the patient by asking the following questions:

- a) Have you had prenatal care?
- b) Have you had any past pregnancies?
- c) How many live deliveries have you had in the past?
- d) What is your expected due date? Last menstrual period?
- e) Do you have the urge to bare down?
- f) Have you had excessive fluid; BOW broken, or plug passed?
- g) What have been the length and frequency of contractions?
- h) Are there any expected complications?

Consider preparing for in place delivery, if any of the following

are identified:

- a) Mother has the urge to push
- b) Mother states water has broken
- c) Bulging or crowning of the perineum is noted
- d) Contractions are less than three minutes apart lasting 30 seconds or longer Place the patier

supine or semi-Fowler's position

Instruct the patient to focus on breathing and notify you when contractions start and stop.

OB/Emergency Childbirth Skills Test

	ninee: Date: niner: Pass Pass/Counsel Fail			
Equipm	nent:			
	BSI equipment Obstetric kit			
Assessi	ment/Treatment indicators:			
• H	Indications Igns of imminent delivery Istory of pregnancy with urge to push or bear Istory of pregnancy with urge to push or bear	 Contraindicate Limb presentation at value Respiratory or cardiac f 	nginal oper	ning
Proced	ure:	,	Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage			
2.	States indications/contraindications			
3.	Asks patient appropriate assessment questions			
4.	Explains and reassures the need to check for crowning or abnormal bleeding			
5.	Observes for presentation of prolapsed cord or abnormal presentation			
6.	Opens OB kit, cleans and drapes the area, being sure to keep a sterile zone			
7.	Appropriately dons sterile gloves			
8.	Explains procedure to patient before placing one hand to the baby's head applying gentle pressure to prevent explosive birth			
9.	Uses second hand to apply gentle pressure to the the opening	perineum to prevent tearing of		
10.	Observes for nuchal cord			
	The examiner advises "The cord is wr	apped around the baby's neck."		
11.	Loosens and slips cord over baby's head			
12.	Suctions mouth, then nose (once head is delivered	1)		
13.	Applies gentle upward and downward pressure to shoulders	head to help release the upper		
14.	Once delivery is complete, holds baby securely			
15.	Notes the time of birth and initial A-P-G-A-R			
	The examiner advises "The baby is out,	has a pulse, but is not breathing	."	
16.	Provides tactile stimulation while drying the baby	and rubbing the feet		
	The examiner notifies "The baby is now crying."			

17.	Wraps the baby in a blanket, places hat on baby's head for warmth	
18.	Verifies cord is no longer pulsating, clamps cord approximately 6 and 8 inches away from baby, verbalizing the cutting of the cord	
19.	Gives baby to mother/encourages bonding and warmth	
20.	Massages fundus, states why this is necessary	
21.	Mother delivers placenta; places placenta in biohazard safe bag	
22.	Places sanitary pad; have mom lower and close legs and assume position of comfort	
23.	Addresses the need to observe and treat possible bleeding control of mother	
24.	Reassess/Document:	

Apgar Scoring System

Indicator				
A	Activity (muscle tone)	Absent	Flexed arms and legs	Active
P	Pulse	Absent	Below 100 bpm	Over 100 bpm
G	Grimace (reflex irritability)	Floppy	Minimal response to stimulation	Prompt response to stimulation
A	Appearance (skin color)	Blue; pale	Pink body, Blue extremities	Pink
R	Respiration	Absent	Slow and irregular	Vigorous cry

** Assess Apgar at 1 and 5 minutes on all newborns

https://www.abclawcenters.com/practice-areas/diagnostic-tests/apgar-score-for-assessment-of-the-newborn/

Oxygen Administration

INDICATIONS

- Patient complains of shortness of breath and/or chest pain.
- Signs and symptoms of chronic pulmonary disease, shortness of breath, coughing, wheezing, desaturation, pursed lip breathing, anxiety, accessory muscle use, cyanosis, decreased breath sounds, or ALOC.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

• No contraindications, be cautious of potential for hyper-oxygenation.

CONSIDERATIONS

- Oxygen needs of the patient.
- Verbalizes oxygen parameters set forth by ICEMA:
 - **Hypoxia:** Titrate 0₂ at lower rate to maintain SPO₂ at 94%
 - Verbalizes understanding: No 0₂ for SP0₂ >95%
 - **COPD:** Titrate 0₂ at lower rate to maintain SP0₂ at 90%
 - Verbalizes understanding: No 02 for SP02>91%

Oxygen Administration

	ninee: Date: niner: Pass	Fail	
Equip	oment:		
•	PPE Oxygen tank Nasal cannula, simple mask, or non-rebreather mask Oxygen regulator Monitor with SpO2	capabilities	
Asses	ssment/Treatment indicators:		
• Si		aindications traindication	- '
Proce	edure:	Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage		
2.	States indications/contraindications		
3.	Prepares/checks equipment		
4.	Checks the "five patient rights, plus one." Right patient Right medication Right dose Right route Right time Right time Allergies		
5.	Explains procedure		
6.	Gathers appropriate equipment (i.e. oxygen tank, nasal cannula, simple mask, non-rebreather mask)	. 🗆	
7.	Cracks valve on the oxygen tank		
8.	Assembles the regulator to the oxygen tank		
9.	Opens the oxygen tank valve		
10.	Checks the oxygen tank pressure		
11.	Checks for leaks		
12.	Attaches (nasal cannula, simple or non-rebreather mask) to correct port of regulator		
13.	Adjusts regulator to ensure oxygen flow rate appropriately per delivery device. • Nasal cannula – 1 to 6 LPM		

	 Simple mask – 6 to 10 LPM Non-rebreather mask – 10 to 15 LPM 	
14.	Attaches adjunct to patients face and adjusts to patient comfort	
15.	Reassess/Document: Patient Lung sounds SpO2 and CO ₂ monitoring. Patient tolerance/response to intervention	
Note	s:	

Patient Assessment/Management-MEDICAL

INDICATIONS

• Patient with a medical complain.

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

• No contraindications

CONSIDERATIONS

• Considers spinal motion restriction as needed.

Patient Assessment/Management-MEDICAL

Examinee: Date: Pass Pass/Counsel Fail								
Equipn	nent:							
•	BSI Equipment							_
Assess	ment/Treatment indicators:							
	<u>Indications</u>				<u>Contrain</u>	<u>dications</u>		
•	Patient with a medical complaint			NI.				
Proced	luro:	_	_	NO C	ontraindio	Yes	No	
FIOCEC	SCENE SIZE	-UP				163	INO	
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage	<u> </u>				ТП	ТП	
2.	Determines the scene/situation is safe							
	·							
3.	Determines the nature of illness						 	
4.	Determines the number of patients							
5.	Requests additional EMS assistance if necessary							
6.	Considers stabilization of the spine							
	PRIMARY SURVEY/RE	SUSCI	ITAT	TION				
7.	Verbalizes general impression of the patient							
8.	Determines responsiveness/level of consciousness (AVPU))					
9.	Determines chief complaint/apparent life-threats							
10.	Assesses airway and breathing. • Assures adequate ventilation. • Initiates appropriate oxygen therapy							
11.	Assesses circulation. Re-prioritizes to CAB when necessary. Checks pulse Assesses skin (color, temperature or cond	dition)						
12.	Identifies patient priority and makes treatment/tran	sport (deci	sion				
	HISTORY TAI	KING				L	L	
13.	Obtains history of the present illness Onset Provocation Quality Radiation Severity Time Clarifying questions of associated signs an O-P-Q-R-S-T	nd sym	npto	ms relate	ed to			

	Obtains or attempts to obtain past medical history.		
	Signs/Symptoms Allowing		
14.	Allergies Madisations		
14.	Medications Past partinent history		
	Past pertinent historyLast oral intake		
	 Events leading to present illness 		
	SECONDARY ASSESSMENT		
	Assesses affected body part/system.		
	Cardiovascular		
	Neurological		
	Integumentary		
15.	Reproductive		
	Pulmonary		
	Musculoskeletal		
	• GI/GU		
	Psychological/Social		
	VITAL SIGNS		
16.	Obtains or delegates the blood pressure, pulse, respiratory rate, quality and effort		
	- Common of action and a coordinate of participation of the coordinate of the coordi		
17.	States field impression of patient		
18.	Interventions (verbalizes proper interventions/treatment)		
	REASSESSMENT		
	Reassess/Document:		
10	Patient		
19.	 Changes in patient's condition or vital signs 		
	 Patient response/tolerance to assessment and interventions 		
20.	Provides accurate verbal report to arriving EMS unit		
Notes:			

Patient Assessment/Management-TRAUMA

INDICATIONS

• Patient with blunt or penetrating trauma

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

• No contraindications

CONSIDERATIONS

• Considers spinal motion restriction as needed.

Patient Assessment/Management-TRAUMA

Exam	ninee: Da	te:		
	niner: Pa		Fail	
Equi	pment:			
•	BSI Equipment			
Asse	ssment/Treatment indicators:			
	<u>Indications</u>	Contraind	ications	
•	Patient with possible or confirmed blunt or	No contraindic	ations	
	penetrating trauma			
Proc	edure:		Yes	No
	SCENE SIZE-U	IP		
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage			
2.	Determines the scene/situation is safe			
3.	Determines the mechanism of injury			
4.	Determines the number of patients			
5.	Requests additional EMS assistance if necessary			
6.	Considers spinal motion restriction, delegates as neede	d		
	PRIMARY SURVEY/RESI	USCITATION		
7.	Verbalizes general impression of the patient			
8.	Determines responsiveness/level of consciousness			
9.	Determines chief complaint/apparent life-threats			
	Airway			
10.	Opens and assesses.			
	Inserts adjunct as indicated Breathing			
	Assesses breathing.			
11.	Assures adequate ventilation.			
	 Initiates appropriate oxygen therapy. 			
	Manages any injury which may compromise	breathing/ventilation		
	Circulation			
	Checks pulse Assesses skip (color, temperature or condition)	l	_	
12.	 Assesses skin (color, temperature or condition Assesses for and controls major bleeding if p 	·		
	Assesses for and controls major bleeding if p Initiates shock management	i esciil.		
	(positions patient properly, conserves body h	neat)		

13.	Calculates GCS			
14.	Identifies patient priority and makes treatment/transport decision (based upon calculated GCS)			
	HISTORY TAKING			
15.	Attempts to obtain SAMPLE history			
	SECONDARY ASSESSMENT			
16.	 Head Inspects and palpates scalp, ears, and mastoid areas. Assesses eyes, and pupils. Inspects mouth, nose, and facial area 			
17.	Neck			
18.	Chest Inspects and palpates chest. Auscultates lung sounds			
19.	Abdomen/pelvis Inspects and palpates abdomen. Assesses pelvis. Verbalizes assessment of genitalia/perineum as needed			
20.	Lower extremities			
21.	 Upper extremities Inspects, palpates, and assesses distal motor, sensory and circulatory functions 			
22.	Posterior thorax, lumbar and buttocks Inspects and palpates posterior thorax. Inspects and palpates lumbar and buttocks areas			
	VITAL SIGNS			
23.	Obtains baseline vital signs (must include BP, P and R)			
24.	Manages secondary injuries and wounds appropriately			
25.	Verbalizes how and when to reassess the patient			
REASSESSMENT				
26.	Reassess/Document: Patient Lung sounds SpO2 and CO ₂ monitoring. Patient tolerance/response to intervention			
Note	S:			

Penetrating Trauma

INDICATIONS

• Open chest wound that requires rapid initial care.

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

• Uncontrolled hemorrhage from chest wound.

CONSIDERATIONS

• No considerations

Penetrating Trauma Skills Test

	nee: Date: ner: Pass	ss/Counsel 🗌	Fail	
Equipn	nent:			
•	PPE • Tape			
•		hoscope		
Assess	ment/Treatment indicators:	61		
• Op	Indications en chest wound due to penetrating trauma	Contraindic Uncontrolled her chest wound		rom
Proced	dure:		Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage			
2.	States indications/contraindications			
3.	Prepares/checks equipment			
4.	Explains procedure			
5.	Maintains an open airway and provides basic life support if neces	sary		
6.	Exposes chest			
7.	Removes occlusive dressing from packaging			
8.	Places occlusive dressing over wound creating a seal on all s no dressing is available uses gloved hand to create tempora			
9.	Assesses for signs of tension pneumothorax. Removes dress signs of tension pneumothorax develop	ing if		
10.	Administers high flow oxygen if indicated			
11.	Auscultates lung sounds			
12.	Treats for shock			
13.	 Places patient in position of comfort: Upright due to respiratory distress Shock position if signs of shock appear. On affected side, if possible, this allows the injure to expand without restriction 	ed lung		

14.	Transport immediately	
15.	Reassess/Document:	
Notes:		

Pulse Oximetry

INDICATIONS

- Chief complaint of respiratory, cardiovascular and neurological complications Abnormal vital signs
- Trauma patients
- Any patient that would benefit from monitoring.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

No contraindications

CONSIDERATIONS

- Remove nail polish if necessary; acetone prep may be used for this.
- **Hypoxia:** Titrate 0₂ at lower rate to maintain SPO₂ at 94%
 - Verbalizes understanding: No 02 for SP02 >95%
- **COPD:** Titrate 0₂ at lower rate to maintain SP0₂ at 90%
 - Verbalizes understanding: No 02 for SP02>91%

Pulse Oximetry

	Examinee: Date: Pass Pass/Counsel Fail			
Equipn	nent:			
•	PPE • Monitor with SpO ₂ ca	apabilities		
•	Pulse oximetry sensor			
Assess	ment/Treatment indicators: Indications Contraindi	sations		
• Pat	<u>Indications</u> ient complaints of respiratory, cardiovascular and • No contraindications			
	urological complications			
	normal vital signs			
	uma patients			
•	y patient, medic feels would benefit from monitoring			
Proced	ure:	Yes	No	
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage			
2.	States indications/contraindications			
3.	Prepares/checks equipment			
4.	Explains procedure			
5.	Gathers appropriate equipment (monitor, pulse oximetry sensor)			
6.	Removes nail polish as needed			
7.	Applies adhesive sensor or clip sensor to finger (light on nailbed)			
8.	Utilizes monitor to provide pulse oximetry reading (normal = 94% - 98%) • Hypoxia: Titrate 02 at lower rate to maintain SP02 at 94%			
	 Verbalizes understanding: No 02 for SP02 >95% 			
	COPD: Titrate 02 at lower rate to maintain SP02 at 90%			
	 Verbalizes understanding: No 02 for SP02 >91% 			
	Reassess/Document:			
	Patient Lyng sounds			
9.	Lung soundsPlacement verification			
	SpO2 and CO₂ monitoring.			
	Patient response/tolerance to intervention			
Notes:				

SAGER Traction Splint

INDICATIONS

• Painful, swollen, deformed mid-thigh with no joint or lower leg injury.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Open fracture
- Pelvis, hip, knee, ankle injury
- Excessive avulsion
- Partial amputation

CONSIDERATIONS

• Utilize three rescuers to apply a traction splint, if possible

SAGER Traction Splint

	nee: Dat ner: Pas		Fail	
Equip	ment:			
•	PPE	 SAGER Traction Splint 		
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:			
	<u>Indications</u>	Contraindicat	<u>ions</u>	
lov	inful, swollen, deformed mid-thigh with no joint or wer leg injury	 Open fracture Pelvis, hip, knee, a Excessive avulsion Partial amputation 	-	ıry
Proce	dure:		Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage			
2.	States indications/contraindications			
3.	Prepares/checks equipment			
4.	Explains procedure			
5.	Directs assistant to stabilize the injured leg			
6.	Exposes the injured extremity			
7.	Removes shoe and sock on injured leg			
8.	Checks the circulation, motor and sensory function distal to the injury before moving leg or applying traction			
9.	Places the device between patient's legs, resting the cu applies the groin strap	shion against the groin and		
10.	Folds the pads on the ankle hitch as needed to fit the paunder the foot	atient. Applies and secures.		
11.	Extends the device, providing approximately 10% of the axial traction (Max 15 pounds for single leg or 25 pounds			
12.	Applies leg straps; one over the mid-thigh, one over the knee, and one over the lower leg			
13.	Applies the foot strap or cravat around both feet to pre	vent rotation		
14.	Directs the assistant to lower the leg onto the device while maintaining traction			
15.	Secures the groin strap prior to application of mechanical traction			
16.	Attaches the foot strap rings to winch and twists knob t	o apply mechanical traction		

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17.	Releases manual traction after the mechanical traction is applied	
18.	Rechecks the circulation, motor and sensory function distal to the injury	
19.	Splints the fracture without excessive motion of the leg	
20.	Immobilizes the patient's hip joint to backboard or equivalent, if spinal precautions not already in place	
21.	Secures the limb straps and mechanical traction device. Does not strap over the fracture site or knee	
22.	Reassess/Document:	
Notes	:	l .
1		

Continuous Positive Airway Pressure Device (CPAP)

INDICATIONS

Awake, alert patient able to follow commands in severe respiratory distress as evidenced by:

- Respiratory rate ≥ 24 breaths per minute and/or
- SpO2 less than 90% and/or
- Accessory muscle use

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Apnea
- Unconscious
- Pediatric (appearing to be less than 15 years of age)
- Suspected pneumothorax
- Vomiting
- Systolic blood pressure 90 mmHg or less (relative contraindication)

CONSIDERATIONS

• Midazolam, 1 mg (single dose only), IV/IO/IM/IN for anxiety related to application of CPAP mask.

Continuous Positive Airway Pressure Device (CPAP) Skills Test

	inee:iner:	Date: Pass		Pass/Counsel	Fail 🗌	
Equip	oment:					
•	CPAP mask CPAP circuit or device Cardiac monitor		•	Oxygen tank with Capnography mo	-	
Asses	sment/Treatment indicators:					
respin	Indications se, alert patient able to follow commands in severatory distress as evidenced by: espiratory rate ≥ 24 breaths per minute and/or pO2 less than 90% and/or ccessory muscle use	ere	•	Contraindic Apnea Unconscious Pediatric (appeari years old) Suspected pneum Vomiting Systolic blood pre less (relative cont	ng younger nothorax essure 90 r	nmHg or
Proce	edure:				Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage					
2.	States indications/contraindications					
3.	Prepares/checks equipment. Checks the "five patient rights, plus one." Right patient Right medication Right dose Right route Right route Right time Allergies P-Expiration E-Expiration Allergies	y of pack of solution	on	5		
4.	Explains procedure					
5.	Provides supplemental oxygen as clinically indicated	d				
6.	Positions patient sitting upright					
7.	Considers providing 1 mg Versed IV/IO/IM/IN one ti CPAP mask application	ime for	any a	nxiety related to		
8.	Assembles CPAP mask, circuit and device					
9.	Applies mask and begins CPAP at 0-2cm H ₂ O (or low instruct patient to inhale through nose and exhale t			•		

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10.	Slowly titrates in 3cm increments up to maximum of 15cm H_2O according to patients' tolerance while instructing patient to continue exhaling against increasing pressure.	
11.	Attaches ET CO ₂ monitoring device	
12.	Verbalizes understanding of CPAP being continued until patient is placed on CPAP device at the receiving hospital Emergency Department (ED)	
13.	 Reassess/Document: Patient work of breathing, level of anxiety, and level of comfort CPAP level /reading O₂ saturation, vital signs, lung sounds Capnography monitoring Patient tolerance/response to intervention 	
Notes	;:	

End Tidal Capnography Monitoring Device

INDICATIONS

** MANDATORY: to rule out esophageal intubation and confirm and monitor endotracheal tube position in all intubated patients, monitor perfusion with any pain medication administrations and post sedation on excited delirium patients.

- To identify endotracheal tube dislodgement
- To assist in monitoring ventilation and perfusion in all ill or injured patients or those who have been medicated with any narcotic.
- To monitor quality of chest compressions to confirm ROSC.
- To monitor status of asthmatic, CHF, COPD, PE patient
- To confirm mechanical capture during Transcutaneous Cardiac Pacing

CONTAINDICATIONS

No considerations

CONSIDERATIONS

- In cases of suspected head trauma (signs of herniation), maintain ET CO2 between 30-35mmHg (figure 1).
- Aggressive hyperventilation should be avoided in all patients.

End Tidal Capnography Monitoring Device Skills Test

	nee: Date: ner: Pass	el 📗	Fail	
Equip	ment:			
•	PPE • Oxygen device			
•	Cardiac monitor • ET CO2 cable	with s	ensor	
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:			
mo mo poToToTo or na	Indications ANDATORY: to rule out esophageal intubation and confirmand onitor endotracheal tube position in all intubated patients, onitor perfusion with any pain medication administrations and set sedation on excited delirium patients. monitor quality of chest compressions confirm ROSC identify endotracheal tube dislodgement. assist in monitoring respiration, metabolism and perfusion in all ill injured patients or those who have been medicated with any rcotic.	•	<u>ntraindica</u> No contraindi	
	monitor the status of an asthmatic, CHF, COPD, PE patient confirm mechanical capture during Transcutaneous Cardiac Pacing			ļ
Proced			Yes	No
1.				
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage			
2.	States indications/contraindications			
3.	Prepares/checks equipment			
4.	Explains procedure			
5.	Attaches the capnography sensor to the endotracheal tube or oxygen delivery device without increasing dead space	/		
6.	If not previously attached, attaches the ET CO2 connector to the cardiac moni	itor		
7.	Ideally, maintains ET CO2 output between 35-45 mmHg			
8.	If suctioning is required, takes caution to not dislodge "T" sensor			
9.	Reassess/Document: Patient Respiratory status Intubation or oxygen delivery ET CO ₂ reading, waveform and respiratory rate Patient response/toleration to intervention			
Notes	•			

CO, (mmHg)

Normal Capnogram

The normal capnogram is a waveform which represents the varying CO2 level throughout the breath cycle.

Waveform Characteristics:

D: End-Tidal Concentration A-B: Baseline

B-C: Expiratory Upstroke D-E: Inspiration

C-D: Expiratory Plateau

Bronchospasm/Asthma

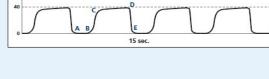
Other Possible Causes:

- Bronchospasm/COPD
- · Obstruction in the expiratory limb of the breathing circuit
- · Presence of a foreign body in the upper airway
- · Partially kinked or occluded artificial airway

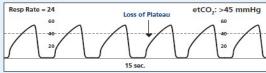
*Increasing etCO, (Hypoventilation)

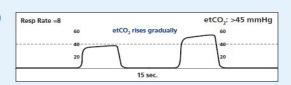
Other Possible Causes:

- · Decrease in respiratory rate
- · Decrease in tidal volume
- Increase in metabolic rate
- · Rapid rise in body temperature (malignant hyperthermia)



etCO₂: 35-45 mmHg





NORMAL RANGES:

CAPNOG: 35-45mmHg

pH: 7.35 - 7.45 PC0₂: 35-45mmHg •CO2 is an ACID HCO₃: 22-28mmol/L

Bicarb regulates pH

5mL is the maximum airflow to be used with the capnography cannula or the sampling will be diluted and incorrect (wash out)

Capnography cannulas CAN BE USED with CPAP masks.

The masks are designed to properly seal with a nasal capnography adjunct in place.

*Decreasing etCO, (Hyperventilation)

Other Possible Causes:

- Increase in respiratory rate
- · Increase in tidal volume
- · Metabolic acidosis
- Fall in body temperature

*Assumes adequate circulation and alveolar gas exchange

etCO₂: <35 mmHg Resp Rate = 22 etCO, drops gradually 15 sec.

Rebreathing CO,

Other Possible Causes:

- · Faulty expiratory valve
- · Inadequate inspiratory flow
- · Partial rebreathing
- · Insufficient expiratory time

Resp Rate = 14 etCO₂: >45 mmHg athing CO 15 sec

An elevated RR may be due to the buildup of CO2; the body compensates by blowing off this acid.

Cardiac Arrest

Other Possible Causes:

- Decreased or absent cardiac output
- Decreased or absent pulmonary
- Sudden decrease in CO, values



Return of Spontaneous Circulation

Other Possible Causes:

- Increase in cardiac output
- · Increase in pulmonary blood flow
- Gradual increase in CO₂ production



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Figure 1

With capnography, one can monitor Respiration, Metabolism and Perfusion

It is imperative to have capnography in place to measure the FIRST (assisted or unassisted) breath to establish a baseline for each patient.

External Jugular Vein Access

INDICATIONS

• Patient conditions require IV access and other peripheral IV access attempts are unsuccessful.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

• Patient eight (8) years of age or younger

CONSIDERATIONS

• If possible, place the patient into the Trendelenburg position.

External Jugular Vein Access

	inee: Date: iner: Pass	Fail	
Equip	oment:		
•	Appropriately sized IV catheter Alcohol swabs Occlusive dressing IV tubing/fluids (if income)	dicated)	
Asses	ssment/Treatment indicators:		
р	Indications atient condition required IV access and other eripheral IV access attempts are unsuccessful Contraindi Patient eight (8) year	ars of age o	
	edure:	Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage	Ш	
2.	States indications/contraindications		
3.	Prepares/checks equipment		
4.	Checks the "five patient rights, plus one." Right patient Right medication Right dose Right dose Right route Right route Right time Allergies C-Clarity of solution E-Expiration Date Allergies		
5.	Explains procedure		
6.	Utilizes axial spinal stabilization in trauma patients. (f not in axial spinal stabilization, extend and stabilize patient's neck); maintain manual axial spinal stabilization if the need to remove c-collar arises		
7.	Places patient in Trendelenburg position or apply slight pressure at base of vein for tourniquet effect		
8.	Obtains external jugular vein access with appropriately sized IV catheter		
9.	Securely tapes catheter with occlusive dressing in place and continue to monitor for patency		
10.	Rechecks site frequently for signs of infiltration		
11.	Reassess/Document:		
Note	s:		

i-gel[™] Supraglottic Airway

INDICATIONS

Use of i-gelTM may be performed on those patients who meet **ALL** the following:

- Patient is in respiratory or cardiac arrest without contraindications to i-gel[™] placement.
- Unresponsive.
- Apneic (less than 8 breaths per minute).
- No gag reflex.
- Appropriately sized airway available.
- Unsuccessful airway management with BVM and/or oral endotracheal intubation.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Conscious patients with an intact gag reflex
- Known ingestion of caustic substances
- Suspected foreign body airway obstruction (FBAO)
- Facial and/or esophageal trauma
- Patients with known esophageal disease (cancer, varices, surgery, etc.)

CONSIDERATIONS

- Only those who have successfully completed the training in the use of the i-gelTM can
 utilize the device.
- Only water-based lubricant should be used.
- Device is not proven to protect airway from the effects of regurgitation and aspiration.
- Maintain cervical stabilization as needed.

Color	Weight	i-gel TM size
Pink	2 - 5 kg	0
Blue	5 - 12 kg	1
Grey	10 - 25 kg	2
White	25 - 35 kg	2.5
Yellow	30 - 60 kg	3
Green	50 - 90 kg	4
Orange	90+ kg	5

COMPLICATIONS

- Upper airway injury.
- High airway pressures can divert air into stomach.

i-gel[™] Supraglottic Airway

Examin Examin	-	Date: Pass	: <u> </u>	Pass/Counsel	Fail	
Equipm	nent:					
•	Appropriately sized i-gel TM SGA End tidal CO2 continuous monitoring device. Colormetric device Water soluble lubricant Suction set-up Gloves ment/Treatment indicators:		•	Goggles BVM Oropharyngeal Airway Oxygen Stethoscope Tube holder or tape		
patient • • • •	Indications i-gel™ SGA may be performed on those is who meet ALL the following: Patient is in respiratory or cardiac arrest withou contraindications to i-gel™ placement. Unresponsive Apneic (less than 8 breaths per minute) No gag reflex. Appropriately sized airway available Unsuccessful airway management with endotracheal intubation Unsuccessful airway management with BVM	ut	•	Contraindica Conscious patients w reflex Known ingestion of conscious patients of conscious patients of conscious (FBAO) Facial and/or esophate (FBAO) Patients with known (FBAO) disease or mass (Canobarry, etc.)	ith intact austic sub dy airway geal traur esophage	estances ma
Proced					Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage					
2.	States indications/contraindications					
3.	Prepares/checks equipment					
4.	Confirms patient is being ventilated with 100% 0_2 a	and ha	as a	n OPA/NPA in place		
5.	Place patient on pulse oximetry					
6.	Choose correct size based on patient's estimated w	veight	t			
7.	Open the i-gel TM package and remove accessory pa	ack fro	om	protective cradle		
8.	Place a small amount of lubricant onto the middle of protective cradle	of the	sns s	nooth surface of the		
9.	Lubricate the back, sides and front of the cuff with place i-gel TM back into protective cradle in prepara			•		

10.	Ensure patient has been pre-ventilated. Instruct assistant to pause ventilations	
11.	Position the head in a sniffing or slightly extended position. Neutral position is acceptable if there is suspected spinal injury	
12.	Open patients' mouth by applying downward pressure to the chin and remove OPA	
13.	Grasp i-gel TM along integral bite block and remove from protective cradle. Position device so the i-gel ^{TM cuff} outlet is facing towards the chin of the patient	
14.	Introduce i-gel TM leading soft tip into the patient's mouth in a direction towards the hard palate	
15.	Glide device downwards and backwards along the hard palate until definitive resistance is met	
16.	Verify incisors are resting along the integral bite block near position guide	
17.	Attach capnography / capnometry device to end of bag valve device	
18.	Attach bag valve device to i-gel TM and begin ventilations while simultaneously assessing for ease of ventilation	
19.	Steps 11-16 completed in 30 seconds	
20.	Confirm tube placement:	
21.	Secure i-gel TM with support strap (can tape down from maxilla to maxilla if support strap is not available) ** Reconfirm placement every time patient/tube is moved/manipulated.	
22.	Reassess patients' respiratory status every 5 minutes or when patient condition changes	
23.	If after three attempts, continue with BVM/BLS airway management	
24.	Reassess/Document:	
Notes:		

Intraosseous Insertion/Infusion (IO)

INDICATIONS

 Primary vascular access in cardiac patients eight (8) years of age and younger Any patient where venous access is unavailable by any other mean.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Fracture of target bone
- Previous IO attempt and marrow entry at target site
- Infection at target site
- Severe burn to the extremity
- Crush injuries
- Known bone disease.

CONSIDERATIONS

- Anterior distal femur, 2cm above the patella; base station order (Figure 1) Lidocaine for pain control
- Pressure infusion device.

Intraosseous Infusion

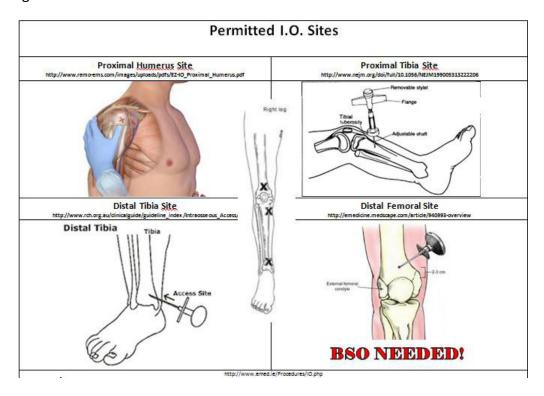
Examinee:		Date:		
Examiner:		Pass Pass/Counsel	Fail 🗌	
Equipment:				
 3-way sto IO needle Povidone Chlorhex Assessment/Tre Primary vaso (8) years of a 	istration set opcock e/driver (25mm, 45mm) e – iodine OR idine skin cleaner atment indicators:	 Previous IO attempt a at target site Severe burn to the ex Crush injuries Known bone disease. 	tions t bone and marrow ctremity	v entry
Procedure:		Infection at target sit	Yes	No
	ety awareness/PPE usage			
	ications/contraindications			
3. Prepares/	checks equipment			
4. Checks the	Right route C -Clarity	Drug ity of packaging of solution tion Date		
5. • Pi	opropriate solution/administration s repares IO and attaches 3-way stope nd syringe			
6 Selects th	ne appropriately sized needle for instance in the contract of	ertion.		
7. a) An	e appropriate site of insertion and claterior medial aspect of the proximatelow the tibial tuberosity (preferred ge and younger)			

	 b) Anterior medial malleolus (distal tibia) – approximately 1-3cm above the medial malleolus (one of the preferred sites for adults nine (9) years of age and older) c) Proximal humeral head – approximately 1-3cm from the humeral tuberosity when the hand is rotated inward toward the body (adults nine (9) years of age and older only) d) Distal Femur – approximately 1-3cm above the distal head ** Base Station Order (BSO) only 	
8.	Explains procedure	
9a.	 Insertion (EZ-IO): a. Anterior Tibia (example) Swabs dominant hand with Povidone-iodine and relocate the landmark, with other hand stabilizing the leg. Positions the IO needle and driver perpendicular to the patient's leg (90-degree angle) Inserts the needle through the skin to the bone until the needle rests against the bone. Visualizes the 5mm mark above the skin. Depresses the trigger on driver to insert IO needle until there is a sudden decrease of resistance (or "pop") Removes the driver and the stylet; ensures proper disposal. Attaches primed IV extension tubing to hub of needle 	
9b.	 Insertion (manual): a. Anterior Tibia (example) Swabs dominant hand with Povidone-iodine and relocate the landmark while stabilizing the leg. Positions the IO needle perpendicular to the patient's leg (90-degree angle) Applies downward pressure in a twisting motion perpendicular to the surface of the target site. Upon entrance into medullary cavity, slightly advances needle 1-2cm 	
10.	Confirms IO placement. Loss of resistance on insertion Needle free standing IO flushes freely Aspiration of blood/marrow and does not extend past the hub. No extravasation	
11.	Secures IO • Leaves site uncovered, hinge tapes tubing to extremity	
12.	Pain control for conscious patients Utilize 2% Lidocaine Primes extension tubing with 0.5 mg/kg of 2% Lidocaine and infuse slowly (over 2 minutes), not to exceed 40mg	
13.	Determines how IV fluid/medication may be administered: • Using a syringe, pressure device or B/P cuff	
14.	Reassess/Document:	

- Placement/size/site for signs of extravasation
- Medication: dose, time, route/location,
- Patient response/tolerance to intervention

Notes:

Figure 1



Nasogastric/Orogastric Tube Insertion

INDICATIONS

- Any ventilated patient where gastric distention may impede ABC's.
- Conscious patients with continuous vomiting and inability to maintain airway.

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

- History of esophageal strictures, varices and/or other esophageal disease
- Caustic ingestion
- Significant facial or head trauma
- History of bleeding disorders

CONSIDERATIONS

• Oral route for patients with mid-facial trauma and all patients less than six (6) months of age

Nasogastric/Orogastric Tube Insertion Skills Test

Exami	nee:	Date:		<u>-</u>
Exami	ner:Pass	Pass/Counsel	Fail]
Equip	ment:			
•	PPE Naso/Orogastric tube (appropriately sized) Adult 16-18fr Pediatric 8-10fr Infant 5-6fr	 Water soluble lubricant Lidocaine gel 30-60 ml syringe Suction Setup Emesis Basin Tape 	t or viscous	
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:			
im Co air Or	Indications by ventilated patient where gastric distention may pede ABC's. Inscious with continuous vomiting and unable to supportway. Considerations al route for patients with mid-facial trauma and all tients less than six (6) months of age	Relative Contrain History of esophageal and/or other esophage Caustic ingestion Significant facial or hea History of bleeding disc	strictures, veal disease	rarices
Proce	dure:		Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage			
2.	States indications/contraindications			
3.	Prepares/checks equipment			
4.	Checks the "five patient rights, plus one." Right patient Right medication Right dose Right route Right route Right time Allergies	on		
5.	Selects appropriate size OG/NG tube			
6.	Explains procedure			
7.	Insertion			
7a.	Positions patient in high Fowler's unless otherwise cor	ntraindicated or unconscious		
7b.	Measures and marks the gastric tube for proper insert suction equipment and emesis basin readily available. • Nasogastric – combined distance between the lobe to the xiphoid process			

	Orogastric – combined distance between the corner of the mouth to the ear lobe to the xiphoid process	
7c.	Examines both nares to determine the nare with best airflow or examine oropharyngeal cavity for obstructions or secretions	
7d.	Lubricates distal third of the gastric tube with a water-soluble lubricant or viscous Lidocaine gel	
7e.	Gently passes the tube posteriorly along the floor of nasal or oral cavity	
7f.	Instructs patient to swallow (if conscious)	
7g.	If resistance is met while using nasal route, removes and attempts the other nostril	
7h.	Slowly rotates and advances tube during insertion until pre-designated mark is at tip of nose or corner of mouth	
8.	Confirms proper tube placement. • Aspiration of stomach contents • Injection of 30-60ml of air into tube and auscultate for the sound of air over the epigastric region	
9.	Secures tube to bridge of nose or to side of mouth	
10.	Attaches gastric tube to suction tubing and adjusts to low suction or other type of approved suction device	
11.	Reassess/Document:	
Notes	:	

Needle Cricothyrotomy

INDICATIONS

- Upper airway obstruction with severe respiratory distress
- When unable to ventilate utilizing conventional airway maneuvers or devices

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Transection of distal trachea:

- **Symptoms:** respiratory distress, hoarseness, dysphonia (inability to produce voice sounds), cough, noisy breathing and stridor, dysphagia (inability to swallow)
- **Physical signs:** abnormal laryngeal contour, subcutaneous emphysema, cervical ecchymosis, hemoptysis (the coughing of blood from the respiratory tract below the level of the larynx)

CONSIDERATIONS

• Inline cervical stabilization as needed.

Needle Cricothyrotomy

Exami	nee:	Date:	_	
Exami	ner:	Pass Pass/Counsel	Fail 🗌	
Equip	ment:			
Assess	PPE NRB mask with 100% oxygen Adult 10–15-gauge needle Pediatric 12–15-gauge needle Cannula adaptor sment/Treatment indicators: Indications	 Syringe BVM or Translaryngeal device Optional: 3-way stopco End-tidal CO₂ and Pulse Contraine	ock or y-conr Oximetry dications	
	per airway obstruction with severe respiratory dist nen unable to ventilate utilizing conventional airwa		racnea	
	neuvers or devices	У		
Proce	dure:		Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage			
2.	States indications/contraindications			
3.	Prepares/checks equipment			
4.	Explains procedure			
5.	Supports ventilations, use inline cervical stabilizat	cion as needed		
6.	Pre-oxygenates and place patient in supine position procedure	on prior to attempting		
7.	Locates the soft cricothyroid membrane between	the thyroid and cricoid cartilage		
8.	Holds the trachea in place and provide skin tension finger of the non-dominant hand placed on either			
9.	Uses the index finger to palpate the cricothyroid i	membrane		
10.	Places the needle in the midline of the neck at the cricothyroid membrane (to avoid the cricothyroid and laterally) • Directing it caudally (toward the feet) at a	I blood vessels located superiorly		
11.	Punctures the skin and subcutaneous tissue. Advacontinuously applying negative pressure on the syconfirming intratracheal placement			
12.	Advances the catheter forward off the needle unt surface	til its hub rests at the skin		
13.	Removes the needle, attach a syringe and aspirate catheter remains in the trachea	e for air to confirm that the		

14.	Attaches cannula adaptor to BVM or use Translaryngeal Jet Ventilation (TLJV) device and ventilate with either BVM or TLJV • One (1) second on and three (3) seconds off	
15.	Secures device	
16.	Reassess/Document:	
Notes		

Needle Thoracostomy

INDICATIONS

Clinical Indications:

- Patients with hypotension (SBP less than 90), clinical signs of shock, and at least one of the following signs:
 - Jugular vein distention.
 - Tracheal deviation away from the side of the injury (often a late sign). Absent or decreased breath sounds on the affected side.
 - o Increased resistance when ventilating a patient.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

• No contraindications

CONSIDERATIONS

Determine position for conscious and unconscious patient.

- If conscious, place the patient in an upright position if able to tolerate.
- If patient is unconscious or in spinal motion restriction, leave supine Determine best site:
- 5th intercostal space, mid-axillary (preferred site) or alternative site at the 2nd intercostal space at the mid-clavicular line
- Caution should be exercised in the later stages of pregnancy; a higher (3rd) intercostal space should be used to avoid injury to the liver or spleen.
- Consider bilateral needle thoracostomy if no improvements or in traumatic cardiac arrest.

Needle Thoracostomy

Exami	nee:		Date:					
Exami	ner:Pass			Pass/	Counsel [Fail	
Equip	ment:							
•	PPE Needle Thoracostomy Kit; or 14 or 16-gauge 3.25-inch needle (pts >50 kg); or 18-gauge needle 1.5-inch needle (pts <50 kg)	•		d tidal M	c wipes CO₂ monito	oring	device.	
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:							
Clinic	Indications cal Indications: Patients with hypotension (SBP less than 90), of shock, and at least one of the following sign Jugular vein distention. Tracheal deviation away from the side o (often a late sign). Absent or decreased sounds on the affected side. Increased resistance when ventilating a	s: f the brea	e inju ath				indication ntraindicati	_
Proced		pati	<u> </u>				Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage							
2.	States indications/contraindications							
3.	Prepares/checks equipment							
4.	Explains procedure							
5.	Preps chosen site with antiseptic wipes							
6.	Inserts needle perpendicular to the chest wall at the le of the fifth (5 th) rib until pleura is penetrated as indicat following: • A rush of air • Ability to aspirate free air into the syringe			•				
7.	Removes the syringe and needle stylet and leave cann	ula ii	n pla	ce				
8.	Adds flutter valve							
9.	Secures needle hub in place with tape or another device	ce						
10.	Reassess/Document:	moi	nitori	ng				

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Notes:		

Oral Endotracheal Intubation

INDICATIONS

- Unresponsive and apneic patient
- Agonal or failing respirations and/or no gag reflex present.
- Adequate ventilation cannot otherwise be achieved.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

• Suspected ALOC (initially)

CONSIDERATIONS

- Utilize cervical stabilization as needed.
- Select appropriately sized endotracheal intubation tube.
- Add ETCO2

Oral Endotracheal Intubation

Examir	nee: Date:		=
Examir	ner: Pass	Fail [
Equip	ment:		
•	PPE Endotracheal Intubation Tube (appropriately sized for age group) Stylet Laryngoscope • End tidal CO₂ monitoring • BVM • Tape	ng device	
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:		
PatPro		traindication red ALOC (ini	
Proce	dure:	Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage		
2.	States indications/contraindications		
3.	Prepares/checks equipment		
4.	Checks the "five patient rights, plus one." Right patient Right medication Right dose Right route Right route Right time Allergies Right time E-Expiration Date		
5.	Selects appropriately sized ET tube		
6.	Explains procedure		
7a.	Supports ventilations with appropriate basic airway adjuncts		
7c.	Visualizes the vocal cords with the laryngoscope. Watch as the tube passes through the vocal cords. Advance the tube until the vocal cord marker is situated beyond the vocal cords. Placement efforts must stop after twenty (20) seconds for ventilation		
7d.	Maximum of three (3) attempts or identification of an unmanageable airway		
	*If unsuccessful consider alternative airway management (i.e. I-gel or BVM)		

7e.	Inflates the balloon to the point where no air leak can be heard	
7f.	Listens for bilateral breath sounds, resume ventilation with 100% oxygen and secure airway	
8.	Reassess/Document:	
Notes		

Subcutaneous Medication Administration

INDICATIONS

• Desired route for administration of medication

CONTRAINDICATIONS (Relative)

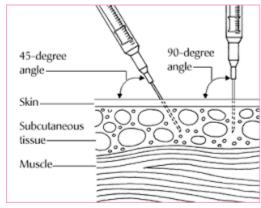
If any of the following are noted at the site, select a different site:

- Evisceration
- Masses
- Tenderness
- Bruising
- Infection
- Abrasions
- Swelling

Subcutaneous Medication Administration

Exami	nee: Date:		
Exami	ner:Pass	Fail 🗌	
Equip	ment:		
•	BSI equipment • Safety Needles (25g Syringe • Bandage Alcohol Prep	1/2 -7/8 in	ch)
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:		
•	Indications Desired route for administration of medication • Evisceration • Masses • Tenderness • Bruising • Infection • Abrasions • Swelling		
Proce	dure:	Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage		
2.	States indications/contraindication		
3.	Prepares and checks equipment		
4.	Explains procedure to patient/family		
5.	Chooses and inspects desired site for contraindications Back of the upper arm (humeral region) Upper outer aspect of thigh		
6.	Chooses appropriate medication		
7.	Withdraws medication		
8.	Positions patient and prepares site		
9.	Remove air from syringe (Push slightly on the plunger to bring a drop of solution to the level of the bevel of the needle)		
10.	Support the muscle to be injected (Without contaminating the site pinch skin with non-dominant hand)		
11.	Inserts needle into the site at 45° angle, stabilizes hub of syringe and aspirates for no blood return (no blood return indicates proper placement)		
12.	Slowly injects medication to reduce pain and tissue trauma		
13.	Withdraws needle and properly disposes needle and syringe		
14.	Applies direct pressure, massages site and applies bandage as needed		

15.	Reassess/Document:	
Notes:		



http://www.ada-diabetes-management.com/administer-subcutaneous-injection/

Synchronized Cardioversion

INDICATIONS

- Unstable ventricular tachycardia or wide complex tachycardias (sustained)
- Unstable narrow complex tachycardias

CONTRAINDICATIONS

• Patient eight (8) years of age and younger

CONSIDERATIONS

In typical pad placement, assess for:

- Transdermal medication patches (remove if found, wipe area clean)
- Implanted medical devices (avoid placing pads over devices or jewelry)

If patient's condition permits administer sedative medication for conscious patients with signs of adequate tissue perfusion:

- MIDAZOLAM 2.5 mg slow IV/IO or 5 mg IM/IN
- **FENTANYL** 50 mcg slow IV/IO over one (1) minute (initial dose) or 100 mcg slow IM/IN In five (5) minutes subsequent doses may be repeated titrating to pain; not to exceed 200mcg total via IV/IO routes. If patient is medicated intranasally, 50 mcg may be repeated every ten (10) minutes; titrate to pain, do not exceed 200 mcg total regardless of route given.

Synchronized Cardioversion Skills Test

Exami	nee: Date:		_
Exami	ner:Pass	Fail _	
Equip	ment:		
•	Pacing/Defibrillator pads		
•	PPE		
•	Cardiac monitor		
Assess	sment/Treatment indicators:		
	Indications stable ventricular tachycardia or wide complex chycardias (sustained) Contraind Patient less the of age		8) years
	stable narrow complex tachycardias		
Proced	dure:	Yes	No
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage		
2.	States indications/contraindications		
3.	Prepares/checks equipment		
4.	Checks the "five patient rights, plus one." Right patient Right medication Right dose Right dose Right route Right time Allergies Right time F-Expiration Date Allergies		
5.	Explains procedure		
6.	Applies defibrillation pads		
7.	Selects initial energy level setting at 100 joules or a clinically equivalent biphasic energy level per manufacture guidelines (procedure may be repeated at 200, 300 and 360 joules or a clinically equivalent biphasic energy level per manufacturer guidelines)		
8.	Sets monitor/defibrillator to synchronized cardioversion mode		
9.	Makes certain all personnel are clear of patient		
10.	Presses and holds the shock button to cardiovert (stays clear of the patient until you are certain the energy has been delivered)		
11.	Assesses patient response and perform immediate defibrillation if the patients. rhythm has deteriorated into pulseless ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation		

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12.	Considers Midazolam 2.5mg slow IV/IO or 5mg IN/IM if patient is awake and alert	
13.	Considers Fentanyl 50mcg IV/IO or 100mcg IN/IM to max of 200mcg for patient with complaint of pain	
14.	Reassess/Document:	
Notes		

Transcutaneous Cardiac Pacing

INDICATIONS

• Symptomatic Bradycardia

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Patient less than eight (8) years of age
- Asystole

CONSIDERATIONS

Consider sedative medication for conscious patients:

- MIDAZOLAM 2.5mg slow IV/IO push or via intranasal route or 5mg IM/IN
- **FENTANYL** 50mcg slow IV/IO over one (1) minute (initial dose) or 100mcg slow IM/IN In five (5) minutes subsequent doses may be repeated titrating to pain; not to exceed 200mcg total via IV/IO routes. If patient is medicated intranasally, 50mcg may be repeated every ten (10) minutes; titrate to pain, do not exceed 200mcg total regardless of route given

Transcutaneous Cardiac Pacing

Examinee: Date:		:		_				
Exami	iner:	Pass		Pass/Counsel	Fail 🗌			
Equipment:								
•	Pacing/defibrillator pads							
•	PPE							
Access	Cardiac monitor							
ASSESS	Assessment/Treatment indicators: Indications Contrained				cations			
•					n eight (8) years of			
	·			age				
			•	Asystole				
Proce	dure:				Yes	No		
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage							
2.	States indications/contraindications							
3.	Prepares/checks equipment							
	Checks the "five patient rights, plus one."							
	Right patient							
4.	_	D-Dose/Drug I- Integrity of packaging						
		rity of solution	n					
	Right timeAllergies	oiration Date						
5.	Explains procedure							
6.	Applies pacing pads							
7.	Starts pacing at lowest setting available on monitor until capture is noted at a rate of 60							
8.	Assesses peripheral pulses to confirm correlation with paced rhythm (Utilize capnography to assist in monitoring improvement of perfusion, reassesses patient for signs of adequate tissue perfusion).							
9.	Determines lowest threshold by turning the output control down until capture is lost, and then turn it back up slightly until capture is noted again (maintains this capture)							
10.	Re-assesses peripheral pulses and confirm correlation with paced rhythm (Utilize capnography to assist in monitoring improvement of perfusion, reassesses patient for signs of adequate perfusion).							
11.	Considers Midazolam 2mg slow IV/IO or 2mg IN/IM if patient is awake and alert and exhibits signs of adequate tissue perfusion							

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12.	Considers Fentanyl 50mcg IV/IO or 100mcg IN/IM to max of 200mcg for patient with complaint of pain				
13.	Reassess/Document:				
Notes:					

Vagal Maneuvers (Valsalva)

INDICATIONS

• Stable narrow complex tachycardias

RELATIVE CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Hypertension
- Suspected acute MI.
- Suspected head/brain injury

CONSIDERATIONS

• No considerations

Vagal Maneuvers (Valsalva) Skills Test

Exami	nee: Date:	Date:						
Exami	ner: Pass Pass/Counse	el 🗌 🛮 F	ail 🗌					
Equipment:								
•	Cardiac monitor • 10ml syringe or straw							
•	Sp0 ₂ monitor • Ice water or cold washcle	oth as need	ded					
Assessment/Treatment indicators:								
Stable narrow complex tachycardias Hypertension			indications					
			• • •					
	Suspected acute							
D	Suspected head/	_	•					
Proce		Yes	No					
1.	Scene safety awareness/PPE usage							
2.	States indications/contraindications							
3.	Prepares/checks equipment							
4.	Checks the "five patient rights, plus one." Right patient Right medication Right dose I- Integrity of packaging							
	 Right route Right time Allergies C-Clarity of solution E-Expiration Date 							
5.	Have patient perform one of the following techniques: a. Pinch nostrils together, close mouth and blow against their closed glottis b. Bear down as if having a bowel movement. c. Submerge face in water or apply cold wet washcloth against face (preferred method for infants) d. Blow through straw or 10ml syringe							
6.	All procedures should be performed until arrhythmia is terminated or a max. of ten (10) seconds has passed; consider Adenosine and/or sync cardioversion							
7.	Reassess/Document:							
Notes:								

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