The following training requirements are outlined as the minimum expectations for agencies who intend to provide training in the new scope of practice skills for Emergency Medical Responders (EMR).

Objectives

Approved training for EMRs in the new changes to the scope of practice must, at a minimum, address the following objectives. Members are responsible for ensuring they have taken the initial training and are competent before they are permitted to perform any new skill.

Assessment

The assessments should reflect the following critical factors inherent in the demonstration of skills, knowledge, and abilities:

Consistency (the ability to repeat practice techniques and outcomes)
Independence (the ability to practice without assistance from others)
Timeliness (the ability to practice in a time frame that enhances patient safety)
Accuracy (the ability to practice utilizing correct techniques and to achieve intended outcomes)
Appropriateness (the ability to practice in accordance with Saskatchewan protocols and Standards of Practice)

Instructor Qualifications

Instructors will, at a minimum, be at the PCP level and someone who has been trained in and are familiar with the skill or medications.

Record Keeping

A copy of the course outline, presentation and the assessments and/or checklists for each participant should be kept on the instructor or agency file for five years and could be subject to audit by the College.

Recertification

The employer should establish policies regarding how often retraining should occur. Members are required to produce evidence of training for up to five years in case of audit.

Approval

If the training is to be used for CME credits, it must be approved by the College. Please submit

using the SCoP Course Approval Form. Completed forms can be sent to destin.ash@collegeofparamedics.sk.ca.

A. Training Requirements for Emergency Medical Responder 3 lead ECG Application

Lecture:

1. The purpose of the 3-lead ECG.
2. The indications for 3-lead application.
3. At a basic level, the anatomy and physiology of the related structures.
4. The role of 3-lead ECG in paramedic care.
5. Important considerations in applying electrodes.

Assessment:
Approved Training will include individual assessment of the following factors:

Written Assessment:

1. Describe the role and function of the 3-lead ECG.
2. Describe the indications for 3-lead ECG application.
3. Describe the anatomy and physiology of the related structures.
4. Describe the role of 3-lead ECG in EMR care.

Practical Assessment:

1. Demonstrate correct application of 3-lead ECG including various considerations for patient presentations.

B. Training Requirements for Emergency Medical Responder Reducing a Fracture

Lecture:

1. The purpose of the fracture reduction.
2. The indications and contraindications for fracture reduction.
3. At a basic level, the anatomy and physiology of the related structures.
4. The role of fracture reduction in EMR care.
5. The process and steps for fracture reduction.
6. The process for splint application.
7. The documentation of fracture care.

Assessment:
Approved Training will include individual assessment of the following factors:

Written Assessment:

1. Describe the purpose of fracture reduction.
2. Describe the indications and contraindications for fracture reduction.
3. Describe the anatomy and physiology of the related structures, at a basic level.
4. Describe the minimum requirements when documenting possible fractures and fracture care.

Practical Assessment:

1. Demonstrate correct procedures in the reduction of a fracture.
2. Demonstrate the correct procedure in splint application.

C. Training Requirements for Emergency Medical Responder Hemostatic Dressings

Lecture:

1. Recognize the importance of prioritized hemostasis in the presence of life-threatening external hemorrhage and how this changes the care of a trauma patient.
2. The purpose of hemostatic dressings.
3. The indications and contraindications for hemostatic dressings.
4. At a basic level, the anatomy and physiology of the related structures.
5. The role of hemostatic dressings in EMR care.

Assessment:

Approved Training will include individual assessment of the following factors:

Written Assessment:

1. Explain the purpose of hemostatic dressings.
2. Describe the indications and contraindications for hemostatic dressings.
3. Identify the anatomy and physiology of the related structures, at a basic level.
4. Describe the role of hemostatic dressings in EMR care.

Practical Assessment:

1. Describe the role and function.
2. List the indications and contraindications.
3. Demonstrate the application of hemostatic dressings in conjunction with other hemostasis modalities including direct pressure control and tourniquet application in applicable in a simulated patient scenario

D. Training Requirements for Emergency Medical Responder Nasopharyngeal Airway Insertion

Lecture:

1. The purpose of nasopharyngeal airway (NPA) insertion.
2. The indications and contraindications for NPA insertion.
3. At a basic level, the anatomy and physiology of the related structures.
4. The role of NPA use in EMR care.

Assessment:

Approved Training will include individual assessment of the following factors:

Written Assessment:

1. Describe the purpose of nasopharyngeal airway (NPA) insertion.
2. Describe the indications and contraindications for NPA insertion.
3. Describe, at a basic level, the anatomy and physiology of the related structures.
4. Describe the role of NPA use in EMR care.

Practical Assessment:

1. Demonstrate correct techniques of NPA insertion.
2. A minimum of 3 scenario-based applications correctly identifying the indications, contraindications, and correct techniques of NPA insertion.

E. Training Requirements for Emergency Medical Responder Monitoring of Peripheral Intravenous Infusions of Crystalloid Solutions without Additives

Lecture:

1. The purpose of intravenous (IV) infusions.
2. The IV fluids that can be monitored by the EMR: normal saline (0.9% sodium chloride), lactated Ringer's, D5W (5% dextrose in water), and 2/3 normal saline 1/3 dextrose. Other hypotonic and hypertonic solutions or those with additional additives/mediations are not within the EMR scope of practice.
3. The indications a patient may have for IV infusions.
4. At a basic level, the anatomy and physiology of the related structures in IV use.
5. The role of IV infusions in EMR care.
6. The complications that may be encountered when monitoring an IV infusion.
7. The steps to take in managing an IV complication.
8. Adherence to written/verbal orders for IV fluid administration.
9. IV infusion devices used by paramedic services (ex. Hospira smart pump). The EMR is responsible for monitoring and reporting, not for initiating, titrating, or changing pump

settings.

Assessment:
Approved Training will include individual assessment of the following factors:

Written Assessment:

1. Describe the role and function of intravenous (IV) infusions.
2. Describe the different IV fluids that an EMR can monitor.
3. List the indications a patient may have for intravenous infusions.
4. Describe the role of EMR care when monitoring IV infusions.
5. Describe the complications of IV infusions that may be encountered by the EMR monitoring an IV infusion: infiltration, phlebitis, and fluid overload

Practical Assessment:

1. Demonstrate correct assessment of each IV complication: infiltration, phlebitis, and fluid overload.
2. Demonstrate the correct steps in managing each complication of IV infusions: infiltration, phlebitis, and fluid overload.
3. Completion of IV infusion pump training as determined by the employer (SHA Hospira Smart Pump training accessible on SHA eLearning platform).

F. Training Requirements for Emergency Medical Responder Monitoring an Ostomy Drainage System

Lecture:

1. At a basic level, the anatomy and physiology of the related structures.
2. The reasons that a patient may have an ostomy draining system.
3. The purpose of an ostomy.
4. The common types of ostomies: colostomy, ileostomy, and urostomy
5. The role of the EMR in monitoring ostomies.

Assessment:
Approved Training will include individual assessment of the following factors:

Written Assessment:

1. Identify, at a basic level, the anatomy and physiology of the related structures.
2. Describe the reasons that a patient may have an ostomy draining system.
3. Describe the purpose of an ostomy.
4. Describe the common types of ostomies: colostomy, ileostomy, and urostomy
5. Describe the role of the EMR in monitoring ostomies.

G. Training Requirements for Emergency Medical Responder Medication Administration

Acetaminophen (oral)
Acetylsalicylic Acid/ASA (oral)
Epinephrine auto-injector (intramuscular)
Glucose (oral and buccal)
Ibuprofen (oral)
Naloxone (intranasal and intramuscular)
Nitroglycerine (sublingual)
Salbutamol (metered-dose inhaler)

Lecture:

1. The purpose for the use of each medication within the EMR scope of practice: Acetaminophen, Acetylsalicylic Acid/ASA, Epinephrine, Glucose, Ibuprofen, Naloxone, Nitroglycerine, Salbutamol
2. The applicable protocols to the medications.
3. The physiological effects of the each medication to include associated pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics at a basic level.
4. The procedures, indications, contraindication, appropriate dosing, complications, side effects, precautions, any interaction with other medications, onset, and duration of each medication.
5. The components, storage, and preparation of each medication.
6. The "rights" of medication administration.
7. The documentation requirements of medication administration.
8. The correct steps to take in the case of a medication error (i.e. reporting to health care team, supervisor, and SCoP).

Assessment:

Approved Training will include individual assessment of the following factors:

Written Assessment:

1. Describe the types of emergencies where each medication could benefit patients.
2. Describe the situations/patients where each medication would not be used.
3. Describe the preparation of each medication.
4. Describe the pharmacodynamic effect of each medication at a basic level.
5. Describe the pharmacokinetic effect of each medication at a basic level.
6. Describe the "rights" of medication administration.

Practical Assessment:

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1. Demonstrate the correct assessment, including the patient's history.
2. Demonstrate the preparation and/or assembly of the medication.
3. Demonstrate the correct steps in administration of the medication in simulated patient scenarios.
4. Demonstrate correct documentation of medication administration.