

**SASKATCHEWAN COLLEGE OF
PARAMEDICS**
COMPETENCY FRAMEWORK

**EMERGENCY
MEDICAL
RESPONDER (EMR)**



Version 1
Release 2026

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Saskatchewan Paramedics work across the traditional territories of the Cree, Saulteaux, Dakota, Dene, Lakota, and Nakota peoples, as well as the homeland of the Métis Nation. This land is covered by Treaties 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10. We respect and honour the Treaties that were made on all territories and acknowledge the harms and mistakes of the past. We are committed to moving forward in partnership with Indigenous Nations in the spirit of reconciliation and collaboration. These treaties serve to govern our relationships with Indigenous people.

We recognize that we all have benefits and responsibilities under these agreements and dedicate our efforts to working together in a spirit of collaboration and reconciliation.

The Saskatchewan College of Paramedics (SCoP) Council approved the Canadian Organization of Paramedic Regulators (COPR) Pan- Canadian Essential Regulatory Requirements (PERRs) for Paramedics and Emergency Medical Responders competency frameworks for implementation in Saskatchewan. These frameworks have been modified for EMRs and Paramedics in Saskatchewan.

This document is based on the original COPR PERRs framework and has been specifically adapted to meet the regulatory requirements for paramedicine in Saskatchewan.

COMPETENCE FRAMEWORK for the Emergency Medical Responder

Competencies identify the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that paramedics are required to perform competently. They are a list of what the public and patients can expect from a registered Emergency Medical Responder to ensure safe, effective patient care.

Emergency Medical Responders (EMR) have basic training, including resuscitation, and theoretical and practical training in life-saving and patient assessment skills. EMRs provide fundamental out-of-hospital care, working with other health care providers in a wide variety of settings or in providing care at events or in remote locations. This document identifies the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that EMRs are required to perform competently. They are a list of what the public and patients can expect from a registered Emergency Medical Responder to ensure safe, effective patient care.

The Canadian Paramedic Competence Framework

The eight areas of competence that form the paramedic's expertise are based on the CanMEDS Physician Competency Diagram¹, and are illustrated below.

- A. Professionalism (**Professionalism**)
- B. Patient- and Community-Centred Communication (**Communication**)
- C. Integrated Collaborative Health Care (**Collaboration**)
- D. Continuous Learning and Adapting to Evidence (**Learning and Adapting**)
- E. Health of Professional (**Health**)
- F. Advocacy for Health, Equity, and Justice (**Advocacy**)
- G. Leadership (**Leadership**)
- H. Care Along a Health and Social Continuum (**Care**)



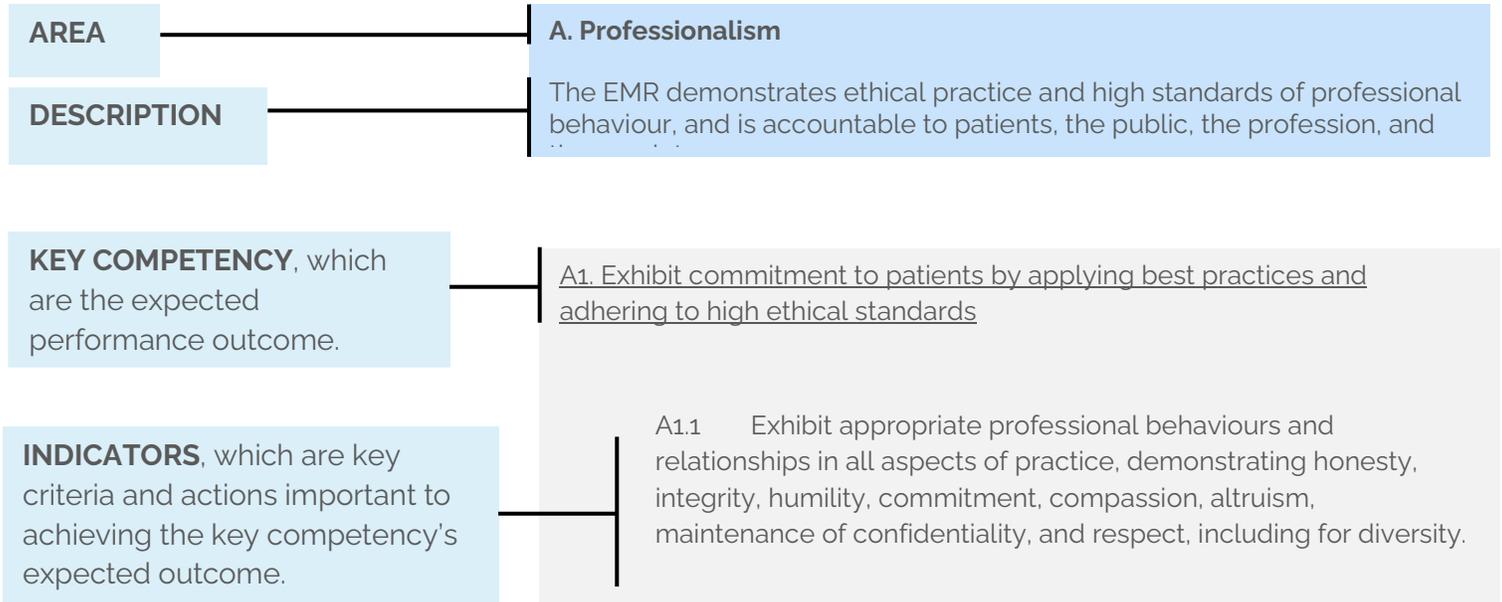
Areas of Competence

The overlapping colours in the centre of the diagram capture the complementary nature of the areas of competence, highlighting that a competent EMR will continually draw from each of the areas, at times simultaneously.

¹ Adapted from the CanMEDS Physician Competency Framework with permission of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. Copyright © 2015.

Navigating the Competencies

Each area of competence contains the following information.



I. COMPETENCIES

A. Professionalism

The EMR demonstrates ethical practice and high standards of professional behaviour, and is accountable to patients, the public, the profession, and the regulator.

A1. Exhibit commitment to patients by applying best practices and adhering to high ethical standards

- A1.1 Exhibit appropriate professional behaviours and relationships in all aspects of practice, demonstrating honesty, integrity, humility, commitment, compassion, altruism, maintenance of confidentiality, and respect, including for diversity
- A1.2 Recognize and respond appropriately to ethical issues encountered in practice
- A1.3 Recognize and manage conflicts of interest
- A1.4 Exhibit professional behaviours in the use of technology- enabled communication
- A1.5 Demonstrate a commitment to patient safety and quality improvement

A2. Demonstrate accountability and accept responsibility for the EMR's own decisions and actions

- A2.1 Demonstrate trustworthiness
- A2.2 Respond to and report unprofessional, unethical, or oppressive behaviour when observed and as required
- A2.3 Be accountable for all decisions made and actions taken in the course of practice

A3. Adhere to regulatory requirements, including practice standards and guidelines

- A3.1 Respect the laws, practice standards, rules, and regulations that govern paramedicine
- A3.2 Work within the regulator-defined scope of practice and within the EMR's personal level of competence
- A3.3 Obtain and maintain informed consent in a way that is appropriate for the practice context
- A3.4 Respect professional boundaries

B. Patient- and Community-Centred Communication

The EMR communicates with patients, their families, communities, and those in patients' circle of care to meet needs in an accessible, equitable, compassionate, safe, and effective way.

B1. Establish professional therapeutic relationships with patients, their families, and those in patients' circle of care

- B1.1 Communicate using a patient-centred approach that encourages patient trust and autonomy and is characterized by empathy, respect, and compassion
- B1.2 Optimize the physical environment for patient comfort, dignity, privacy, engagement, and safety
- B1.3 Recognize when the values, biases, and perspectives of patients, their families, and other health care professionals may have an impact on the quality of care, and modify the patient approach accordingly
- B1.4 Enhance communication by recognizing and responding to patients' non-verbal behaviours
- B1.5 Manage disagreements and emotionally charged conversations using de-escalation techniques
- B1.6 Adapt to the unique needs and preferences of each patient and to their clinical condition and circumstances

B2. Gather and synthesize accurate, relevant information compassionately and respectfully, incorporating the perspectives of patients, their families, and those in patients' circle of care

- B2.1 Use patient-centred interviewing skills to effectively gather relevant biomedical and psychosocial information
- B2.2 Provide a clear structure for the patient and family to manage the flow of an entire patient encounter
- B2.3 Seek out and synthesize relevant information from other sources, including patients' families and circle of care, with patients' consent

B3. Share patient health care information and plans after obtaining the appropriate patient consent

- B3.1 Share clear, accurate, and timely information and explanations, while checking for understanding from patients, families, and those in the circle of care
- B3.2 Disclose harmful patient safety incidents accurately and appropriately to patients, families, and those in the circle of care

B4. Document written and electronic information about the patient encounter to optimize team-wide clinical decision-making and patient safety

- B4.1 Document clinical encounters in an accurate, complete, timely, and accessible manner and in compliance with clinical, regulatory, and legal requirements
- B4.2 Communicate effectively using written health records, electronic medical records, and other digital technologies
- B4.3 Share information with patients and others in a manner that respects patient privacy and confidentiality and enhances understanding

C. Integrated Collaborative Health Care

The EMR demonstrates effective interprofessional practice with EMR colleagues, public safety personnel, and other care team members to provide and support integrated health and social services with and for patients across sectors and in diverse environments, settings, and geographies.

C1. Maintain professional relationships with other EMRs, public safety personnel, and all care team members

- C1.1 Respond appropriately to requests for help or advice
- C1.2 Accommodate requests from team members for assistance or advice in patient management within the scope of practice and ability of the EMR and the team members

C2. Work effectively as part of a care team to provide patient- centred care

- C2.1 Negotiate overlapping and shared responsibilities with fellow EMRs and the team in episodic and ongoing care
- C2.2 Optimize patient care through involving other care professionals and delegating appropriately
- C2.3 Coordinate the activities and interactions of multiple team members in complex situations or cases where the skills mix deems it appropriate
- C2.4 Solicit feedback and communicate effectively with the team to ensure appropriate care plan development and effective care
- C2.5 Engage in respectful, shared decision-making with team members

C3. Work with fellow EMRs, public safety colleagues, and other care team members to promote understanding, manage differences, and resolve conflicts that arise in the course of scene management, delivery of care, or other EMR- related work

- C3.1 Interact respectfully

- C3.2 Support a collaborative culture by promoting understanding, managing differences, and resolving conflicts

C4. Transfer patients, when appropriate, to another EMR or care team member to facilitate continuity of safe, effective care

- C4.1 Determine when care should be transferred to another EMR or team member
- C4.2 Demonstrate safe handover of care, using both oral and written communication, during a patient transition to a different team member, setting, or stage of care

D. Continuous Learning and Adapting to Evidence

The EMR engages in professional development and scholarship, maintains competence, and uses evidence-based practice with peers, colleagues, and students to benefit patients, partners, communities, and the profession.

D1. Contribute to the education of students, patients and their families, and colleagues, including other health care professionals.

- D1.1 Support the maintenance of a safe learning environment
- D1.2 Be vigilant about patient safety when learners are involved.
- D1.3 Support psychologically safe approaches to timely feedback to enhance learning and performance.

D2. Apply current practice guidelines

- D2.1 Identify, select, and navigate pre-approved resources
- D2.2 Provide feedback to systems when practice guidelines do not reflect best practice

D3. Engage in continuing competence through ongoing learning and professional development

- D3.1 Participate in learning opportunities to stay up to date.
- D3.2 Maintain continuing competence as required.

E. Health of Professional

The EMR manages personal, professional, and contextual dimensions of competence that support personal safety and wellness.

E1. Understand the role of the paramedic/EMR's health within the evolving profession of paramedicine

- E1.1 Describe the ways that EMRs can remain healthy throughout their career
- E1.2 Recognize the impact on EMR health of the sociocultural factors of the patients and communities with whom the EMR works
- E1.3 Recognize the impact on EMR health of the organizational and operational factors in the EMR's work setting
- E1.4 Describe the ways that EMRs can adapt their practice and remain healthy as they meet the evolving needs of patients and communities

E2. Describe the influences and challenges that may affect the EMR's ability to perform throughout their career

- E2.1 Understand the ways in which people's individual experiences and sociocultural identities may influence their responses and coping mechanisms
- E2.2 Articulate the differences between common stressors (for example, potentially psychological traumatic events, occupational stress injury, and chronic stress)
- E2.3 Describe the ways in which operational and organizational factors affect health
- E2.4 Describe the ways in which both personal and systemic factors influence resilience

E3. Demonstrate a commitment to personal health and well-being through integration of experiences and self-reflective practices that contribute to safe, effective patient care

- E3.1 Monitor personal health and well-being
- E3.2 Recognize and act on warning signs of personal ill health
- E3.3 Remove themselves from practice if unwell or unable to self-regulate or cope effectively

E4. Engage in activities and behaviours that support and maintain personal physical and mental health throughout the EMR's career

- E4.1 Maintain personal health and well-being through daily health habits and regular health monitoring with the EMR's primary care provider
- E4.2 Employ healthy coping mechanisms for dealing with and discharging stress
- E4.3 Develop and regularly access personal and professional support systems

E5. Support the health and well-being of fellow EMRs and other care team members

- E5.1 Recognize others' need for assistance, including warning signs of ill health
- E5.2 Offer non-judgmental assistance to help colleagues seeking support

F. Advocacy for Health, Equity, and Justice

The EMR demonstrates patient and systems advocacy for health, equity, and justice throughout the health care system, with a particular focus on those traditionally underserved, and contributes to addressing both social injustice and health inequities.

F1. Respond to patients' health needs by advocating with and for them

- F1.1 Contribute to making a practice environment that provides culturally safe care for equity-deserving groups (an environment that is inclusive—for example, not ableist, ageist, racist, or sexist)
- F1.2 Practise self-awareness to minimize personal bias, cognitive bias, and inequitable behaviour-based factors, such as gender identity and sexual orientation, which affect social position and power
- F1.3 Demonstrate respect and humility when engaging with patients, and integrate their understanding of health, well-being, and healing into the care provided
- F1.4 Work with patients to address determinants of health that affect them and their access to needed health services or resources (such as a lack of literacy, insufficient social supports, or unhealthy work conditions and environment)

G. Leadership

The EMR provides situational leadership and manages systems for EMR practice to meet patients' needs using health care resources, technologies, quality indicators, improvement practices, and evidence to determine the services and distribution pathways required

G1. Serve as a role model for practitioners entering the field

- G1.1 Demonstrate helping behaviours, and facilitate integration of new EMRs
- G1.2 Motivate colleagues to strive for excellence

G2. Demonstrate critical thinking and problem identification at incident scenes and in other practice settings of paramedicine

- G2.1 Assume incident command when first at incident scene
- G2.2 Recognize the need for additional resources

H. Care Along a Health and Social Continuum

The EMR provides safe and effective health care along a health and social continuum, across practice settings, within the EMR's scope, and within regulatory practice standards to determine the most appropriate health and social care pathways that meet patients' needs and improve outcomes.

H1. Work within the regulator- defined scope of practice for their designation, within regulatory practice standards and guidelines, and within their personal level of competence

- H1.1 Demonstrate a commitment to high-quality patient care
- H1.2 Integrate all roles into the EMR's practice of paramedicine
- H1.3 Apply knowledge of the clinical and biomedical sciences relevant to the EMR's designation
- H1.4 Prioritize clinical management and logistics based on patient consent, assessment findings, concurrent illness severity, and ongoing reassessments of patient condition
- H1.5 Perform clinical assessments to appropriately determine and manage patient condition
- H1.6 Recognize and manage emergency, urgent, and routine situations in an appropriate, timely, and professional manner
- H1.7 Recognize and manage critically ill patients to the best of the EMR's ability and scope, including using additional resources, higher levels of care, and prompt transfer of care
- H1.8 Triage and set appropriate care priorities when managing environments with single or multiple patients

H2. Perform patient-centered clinical assessments and implement patient care plans based on practice guidelines, including reassessing patients as their condition requires

- H2.1 Perform timely, accurate, and complete physical and mental health assessments of patients as indicated by the patient presentation
- H2.2 Perform timely and focused clinical reassessments to facilitate and monitor patient condition and treatment effectiveness
- H2.3 Gather patient history in a thorough, timely, and focused manner to inform actions
- H2.4 Complete assessments with patients and, where appropriate, their families in a resource-effective and ethical manner

- H2.5 Interpret assessment results to inform ongoing care plans and transfer of care
- H2.6 Use clinical reasoning and judgement to establish patient-centered care plans, using available clinical and diagnostic information
- H2.7 Establish goals of care in collaboration with patients and their families, which may include declining interventions, slowing disease progression, treating symptoms, achieving a cure, improving function, and providing palliative care

H3. Carry out plans for accurate oral and written transfer of care based on practice guidelines

- H3.1 Implement appropriate interventions, procedures, and therapies
- H3.2 Obtain and document informed consent, explaining the risks and benefits of and the rationale for a proposed investigation, procedure, or therapy

H4. Provide accurate oral and written transfer of care to other care team members or discharge within the defined scope of practice for the EMR's designation, individual competence, and employment or practice setting

- H4.1 Develop the discharge or transition of care plans
- H4.2 Prepare patients for transfer of care or discharge
- H4.3 Ensure effective information-sharing

II. FOUNDATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Expanded List of Foundational Knowledge and Minimal Entry to Practice Skills for Care Along a Health and Social Continuum (Care)

The expanded list was developed in an effort to create a pan-Canadian reference that is reflective of the expected knowledge, skills, concepts, approaches, and strategies for each designation. As with most professions, there will be unique circumstances and exceptions in scopes of practice that apply to one or more jurisdictions and designations. Transparency of differences and similarities is key to pan-Canadian collaboration and compliance with the guidelines of the Canadian Free Trade Agreement, Chapter 7.

Foundational knowledge is common across designations but varies in terms of depth and breadth. EMRs have basic knowledge in the following areas to support the fundamental out-of-hospital care they provide.

1. Medical, paramedicine, pharmacological terminology

Vocabulary

Acronyms

Abbreviations

2. Human anatomy, neuroanatomy, and physiology applied to all body systems across the lifespan, including pregnancy and aging. Includes terminology, structures, and function of all systems

Neuroanatomical development and terminology

Respiratory

- Defence mechanisms, mechanics of respiration
- Pulmonary circulation, gas transport/exchange, control of ventilation
- Breath sounds, breathing patterns, lung volumes, oxygen saturation

Cardiovascular

- Mechanical function of the heart, hemodynamics, coronary, cerebral and peripheral circulation
- Normal heart rate, blood pressure
- Blood pressure regulation

Gastrointestinal

- Food breakdown and motility through the gastrointestinal (GI) tract
- Digestion
- Absorption
- Elimination of waste

Genitourinary

- Blood filtration and kidney function
- Elimination of waste

Reproductive

- Sexual differentiation and puberty
- Sexually transmitted infections

Gynecological/Obstetric

- Menstrual cycle, fertilization
- Pregnancy and postpartum

- Fetal development
- Labour and delivery
- Postpartum changes

Integumentary

- Characteristics of skin, hair, nails, glands
- Skin functions: protection, regulation, healing, sensations

Endocrine

- Hormone mechanisms of action
- Metabolism

Neurological

- Central and peripheral nervous systems
- Nervous system responses to injury
- Neurotransmission, muscle tone, motor function, sensory/normal processing

Musculoskeletal

- Posture, balance, coordination, agility, dexterity
- Mobility – gait, locomotion
- Bone structure/physiology
- Muscle structure/physiology
- Connective tissue structure/physiology

Hematologic

- Blood components and their functions
- Coagulation
- Fetal hematology: transitions between labour, delivery

Immunologic

- Typical immune responses

Ear-eye-nose-throat (EENT) systems

- Hearing, balance, and the vestibular system
- Nasopharynx function; air filtration, voice production
- Passage of air, food, liquid

- Vision, pupillary response

3. Cognition

Arousal, attention, orientation, emotion, processing, registration of information

Recovery, memory, recall

Communication, verbal/non-verbal, processing, verbalizing, language proficiency

Perception, decision-making as it relates to autonomy, disclosure, consent

4. Pathology/Pathophysiology

Diseases, illnesses, injuries, causes

- Respiratory
- Cardiovascular
- Gastrointestinal
- Genitourinary
- Reproductive
- Gynecological/obstetric
- Integumentary
- Endocrine
- Neurological
- Musculoskeletal
- Hematologic
- Immunologic
- Ears-eyes-nose-throat systems
- Toxicology

5. Pharmacology

EMR role

Medication sources, drug classifications, names (e.g., chemical, generic, trade, official)

Dosage calculation

Desired effect(s) of medications

Medical conditions and indications, relative and absolute contraindications, side effects, dosage parameters, and safe administration process for medication

Relevant medication reference data

Relationship of medication, dosage, and frequency to patient

The “rights” of medication administration

Administration routes, associated approved medications and substances; characteristics of injection sites

Patient and supply preparation

Procedures related to medication administration errors

6. Unique characteristics and their impact on care needs of patients who are equity-deserving, traditionally marginalized, racialized, or underserved

Identity and intersectional factors: gender, age, ethnicity, race, Indigenous identity, religion, gender and sexual identity, abilities, function

Impact on physical, emotional, and social development

Care needs specific to stages of life, relating to individual's age, developmental stage, and life circumstances

Palliative, end of life care, medical assistance in dying

Healthy behaviours, disease prevention, harm reduction, quality of life

Environmental factors impacting health

Impact of social determinants of health (e.g., employment, social inclusion, education)

CONTENT SPECIFIC TO PARAMEDICINE

7. General topics in paramedicine

EMR's role, scope of practice; paramedic roles

Clinical presentations

Assessment and intervention approaches used in paramedicine

Interactions between systems, interventions, and patient clinical presentations

Management of ill and injured persons

Adverse events (e.g., failure to perform an intervention that is within the standard of care could trigger an adverse event, such as permanent impairment or death)

Factors influencing outcomes (e.g., environment, self-care practices, toxicology, mechanisms of injury)

Therapeutic methods (indications, contraindications, precautions, potential complications)

Adjust to changes in patient, environmental, or situational presentation

Principles of resuscitation

Goals of care

8. Infection prevention and control

Common routes for transmission of disease and infection

Routine practices and additional precautions for preventing the transmission of infection; safe handling procedures

Limitations of current infection control and prevention techniques; areas of failure and appropriate responses

Proper sequencing for precautions

Use of personal protective equipment

Equipment, supplies, and work areas requiring cleaning or disinfection

Cleaning and disinfection methods and techniques

Disposal of sharps and contaminated supplies

Aseptic and sterile techniques

Adaptations for non-sterile environments

9. Point-of-care and diagnostic test results, according to scope of practice

Basic understanding of technique and function, including quality assurance and limitations

Common findings

Basic interpretation (e.g., differentiation between normal and abnormal results, implications)

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT

10. Disaster response (e.g., natural occurrences, terrorism)

- Triage, movement coordination system

- Systems support requirements

- Response to changing dynamics of situation

- Psychological impact on community resources and first responders

11. Patient management following chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) incidents

- Organic compounds and their hazards

- Fundamental biochemical reactions

- Predicted effects of hazardous materials on body systems

- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) and Materials

- Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)/Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

- CBRNE agents

- Signs and symptoms of agent exposure

- Potential dissemination devices

- Levels and limitations of personal protective equipment

- Safety procedures, precautions

- Avoidance of agents and hazards

- Defining inner and outer perimeters

- Principles of CBRNE triage

- Need for and control of human decontamination

- Chemical countermeasures

12. Patient management following environmental emergency (e.g., heat exhaustion, cold injury, barotrauma)

- Causes

- Signs and symptoms of exposure

- Treatment of patients following exposure

13. Unique needs of neonatal, pediatric, geriatric, and bariatric patients, and patients with different abilities, mental health, addictions, and/or psychiatric conditions

Developmental parameters, effects on lifespan, abilities, etc.

Anatomical and physiological differences

Modifications in approaches to assessment, treatment, communication, and use of equipment

III. SCOPE OF PRACTICE SKILLS FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONDERS (EMR)

1. Continually assess the practice environment

Conduct point of care risk assessment

Maintain situational awareness

Maintain safety

Secure additional resources

2. Obtain patient and incident history

Primary complaint and/or incident history from patient, family members and/or bystanders

List of medications, (prescribed, over the counter, recreational, natural/herbal) and patient adherence

Allergies, including those to medications

Medical history

Last oral intake, bowel movement, menstrual cycle

Integrate above information into assessment

3. Conduct complete physical assessment

Determine immediate threats to life

Further assess based on patient presentation, including level of distress, pain

Conduct in-depth assessment of systems and patients as appropriate

4. Determine mental health status

Assess patient's capacity to consent to care decisions

Consider risk and cognitive factors

Recognize substance use, addictions, mental health and psychiatric conditions in patients

5. Assess vital signs and interpret findings

Pulse (rate, rhythm, quality)

Respiration (rate, effort, depth, symmetry)

Non-invasive temperature monitoring

Blood pressure (auscultation, palpation, non-invasive monitoring)

Skin condition (temperature, colour, moisture, turgor)

Pupils (size, symmetry, reactivity)

Level of consciousness: Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive (AVPU), Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)

6. Utilize diagnostic tests and/or interpret findings

Pulse oximetry (SpO₂)

Glucometric testing

Electrocardiogram (ECG) 3 lead-application only, no interpretation

7. Maintain patency of upper airway and trachea

Use manual maneuvers and positioning to maintain airway patency

Suction oropharynx

Utilize oropharyngeal airway

Utilize nasopharyngeal airway

Remove airway foreign bodies by indirect techniques

8. Administer oxygen

Determine purpose, indications, potential complications, and safety issues

Select and prepare device

Ensure safe handling

Perform adjustments and necessary troubleshooting

Identify replacement needs

9. Use oxygen delivery systems

Nasal canula

Low concentration mask

Increase/decrease oxygen concentration (i.e., any increase including non-rebreather mask)

High concentration mask

10. Administer ventilation (applies to the bag-valve-mask)

Determine purpose, indications, potential complications, and safety issues

Select ventilation system type

Ensure safe handling

Perform adjustments and necessary troubleshooting

Identify replacement needs

11. Administer manual positive pressure ventilation (i.e., bag-valve-mask)

Provide oxygenation and ventilation using manual positive pressure devices

Rate, rhythm, volume, compliance

One- or two-person application

12. Hemodynamic stability

Conduct cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), including mechanical

Monitor peripheral intravenous (IV) access devices and infusions of crystalloid solutions without additives

Conduct automated external defibrillation (AED)

13. Hemorrhage control

Control external hemorrhage

Utilize tourniquets and hemostatic dressings

Utilize pelvic binding

14. Provide routine care

- Monitor urinary catheters
- Monitor ostomy drainage systems
- Monitor non-catheter urinary drainage systems
- Perform tissue and minor wound care

15. Provide care for fractures

- Immobilize actual and suspected fractures involving appendicular skeleton as appropriate, includes traction splint

- Immobilize or stabilize actual and suspected fractures involving axial skeleton, as appropriate.

- Reduce fractures ***single attempt with absent pulses***

16. Provide care for dislocations

- Stabilize actual and suspected dislocations

17. Patient handling and movement

- Assess patient risk profile

- Prepare practice environment appropriate to patient presentation and characteristics

- Prepare patient for transfer (positioning, safety, stability, precautions, protection from the elements)

- Accompany patient during transfer

- Transfer patient to higher level of care when warranted

18. Administer medications and substances using the following routes:

- Buccal

- Inhalation (metered dose inhaler {MDI})

- Intramuscular

- Intranasal

- Oral

- Sublingual

MEDICATIONS IN THE EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONDER (EMR) SCOPE OF PRACTICE

Acetaminophen (oral)

Activated charcoal (oral)

ASA (oral)

Epi-pen (intramuscular)

Ibuprofen (oral)

Naloxone (intranasal, intramuscular)

Nitroglycerine (sublingual)

Oral Glucose (oral, buccal)

Salbutamol (inhaled)