

Week 1 – Manual Handling:

Manual Handling:

- Patients unable to move themselves or need assistance moving.
- Patients are often unable to effectively move due to factors other than their clinical condition, such as age.
- Risk factors include:
 - Weight
 - Distance
 - Posture
 - Risky tasks
 - Environment

Risk Assessment (READ):

- RISKS:
 - What are the risk factors involved?
 - Environmental risks (weather)
 - Patient risks
 - Operational risks (traffic)
- EQUIPMENT:
 - What is available (especially if time critical)?
 - Other resources (SES, fire)
 - Plan equipment to use and use safely
 - Can you transport another way (e.g. wheel equipment)?
- ACTION PLAN:
 - Have you encountered a similar scenario?
 - Communicate plan to patient and team
 - Have a back-up plan
- DISCUSS:
 - Debrief after the event

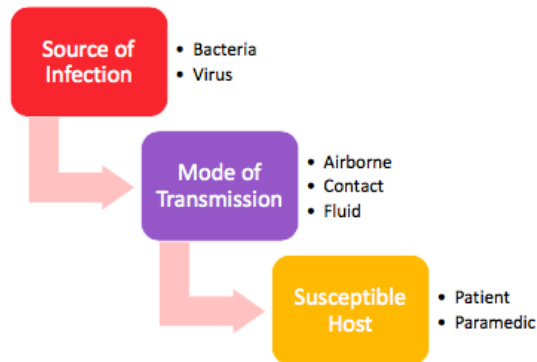
Mobility Risk Assessment:

- Ask about recent capabilities (e.g. have you been to the bathroom, if so, how did you get there? Walked etc.)
- Patient lying tests
 - Straight leg raise, bridge, head control
- Patient sitting tests
 - Leg extension, marching on the spot, reaching out

Week 1 Infection Control:

Importance of Infection Control:

- Paramedics interact often with people who have poor immune systems
- Chain of infection:



Standard Precautions:

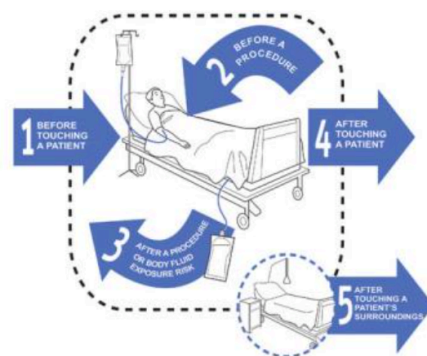
- Standard precautions are the minimum precautions required when providing care to a patient at any time in any care setting.
- These include:
 - Handwashing
 - Eyewear
 - Gloves

Transmission Based Precautions

- Additional work practices that are used in situations where standard precautions alone may be insufficient to prevent transmission of infection.
- The use of Transmission Based Precautions should always be in addition to Standard Precautions.

Five Moments:

1. Before touching a patient
2. Before a procedure
3. After a procedure or body fluid exposure
4. After touching a patient
5. After touching a patient's surroundings



Aseptic Technique:

- Is used to minimise the amount of contact that occurs before touching a patient
 - E.g. using single swabs and using forceps to pick up items
- This reduces the risk of cross contamination and provides contact control

Week 2 – Systems of Care:

Components of Systems of Care:

- A system of care is a **systematic** approach to the provision of clinical care.
- It provides a standardised approach to a range of patients
- A system of care includes **assessment, decision making, treatment and disposition**.
- A system of care helps ensure the right patient gets the right care in the right way.

Patient Decision	Pre-Arrival	Paramedic Care	Definitive Care	Recovery / Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient experiences symptoms / Event• Patient decides if symptoms are a problem• Patient decides to act	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient Contacts 000• Call taking / Advice• Dispatch / notification• Crew Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scene Assessment• Primary Survey• Secondary Survey• Care Planning and Treatment• Monitoring / Review• Referral / Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further assessment• Diagnosis• Care Planning• Treatment• Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self Care• Rehabilitation• Lifestyle modification

Patient Assessment Information:

- Assessment provides information on which to base clinical decisions
- Quality assessment leads to the most optimal decisions - finds out the real issue
- Assessment is required to identify problems and set the context for problems.
- There are **three levels of patients**:
 1. Patients with **life threatening problems** who require immediate resuscitation
 2. Patients with problems that require **immediate treatment** and transportation
 3. Patients with problems which can be managed in a **less acute** way and may be treated in the community or referred to other services.

Elements of the System (Paramedic Care):

- Scene assessment: Establishing if the environment is safe and establishing initial information about the patient including your initial impression.
- Primary survey: The primary survey identifies patients who have life threatening problems and require immediate resuscitation.
 - Patients with a problem identified in the primary survey are known as "*primary survey positive*"
 - These issues are managed in a "*find and fix*" approach