

Intermediate course outline

Module 1

A competent intermediate first aid attendant will be able to:

Apply the priority action approach

Reposition an injured worker

Describe the roles and responsibilities of a designated first aid attendant

Conduct a modified primary survey

Assess soft tissue injuries

Make appropriate medical referral decisions

Explain the WorkSafeBC regulatory requirement for first aid record keeping

Learning tasks:

Priority action approach

Roles and responsibilities of the first aid attendant scene assessment

Scene assessment

Hazard considerations

Mechanism of injury (what happened)

Number of injured workers

Primary survey

Purpose of the primary survey

Components of the primary survey

Critical interventions

Transport decision

Medical aid or return to work

BCEHS (ambulance)

Emergency transport vehicle (ETV), taxi, company vehicle (if equipped)

Information for ETV (Remote workplaces)

Airway, breathing, circulation (ABCs)

Secondary survey

Vital signs

Medical history
Head-to-toe assessment
Conduct a priority action approach
A responsive worker
An unresponsive worker
Repositioning a worker
Face down (prone) to face up (supine) roll
Face up (supine) to recovery ($\frac{3}{4}$ -prone) position
Priority action approach for the walk-in worker
Modified primary survey
Wound assessment and treatment
Examining wounds
Cleansing wounds
Dressing and bandaging
Providing worker handout sheets
Discussing the first aid record
Decisions on referral to medical aid
Wounds that must be referred to medical aid
Workers who must be transported by ambulance

Module 2

A competent intermediate first aid attendant will be able to:

Identify breathing emergencies
Identify a mild (partial) obstructed airway
Identify a severe (complete) obstructed airway
Clear of an obstructed airway
Use a pocket mask
Perform CPR and use an AED

The procedures will follow the guidelines described in the intermediate first aid participant guide.

Learning tasks:

The respiratory and circulatory system

Airway obstruction management

A responsive worker with a mild (partial) airway obstruction

A responsive worker with a severe (complete) airway obstruction

CPR and AEDs

Chest pain

An unresponsive worker in cardiac arrest

Respiratory and/or cardiac arrest management

Module 3

A competent intermediate first aid attendant will be able to:

Manage bleeding

Identify the signs of anaphylaxis

Reposition an injured worker

Identify common medical emergencies

Manage common medical emergencies

Learning tasks:

Shock

Identification

Management

Position a worker from sitting to lying (supine) position

Severe bleeding management

Identification and management of medical conditions

Stroke

Diabetes

Seizures

Fainting

Burns

Degrees of burns

Thermal burn management

Module 4

Identification of the rapid transport category

Module 5

Review primary survey

Responsive

Unresponsive

Secondary survey

Responsive

Unresponsive

Ongoing assessments

Learning tasks:

Priority action approach

Primary survey

Secondary survey

Ongoing assessments

Module 6

Partial airway obstruction — fluid

Identification and management of chest injuries

Flail

Penetrating chest injury

Open pneumothorax (sucking chest)

Closed pneumothorax

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Management of breathing distress

Learning tasks:

Manage airway emergencies due to fluids

Identify and manage chest injuries

Manage breathing distress

Module 7

External and internal bleeding

Internal bleeding or hypovolemic shock — responsive

External bleeding requiring tourniquet — responsive

Amputation and amputated part management

Two-person CPR with AED

Module 8

Environmental injuries

Cold-related injuries

Heat-related injuries

Module 9

Minor ear injuries

Minor nose injuries

Major eye injury

Treatment of ear, nose, and eye injuries

Module 10

Burns

Types

Rule of nines

Mechanism of injury

Rapid transport

Minor burn treatment

Manage major burn

Module 11

The musculoskeletal system

Ankle sprain — spica wrap

Minor fractures, dislocations, immobilization

Manage a minor fracture or dislocation

Manage a major fracture or dislocation

Ongoing management

Poison

Module 12

Manage a diabetic emergency

Manage a seizure

Manage a stroke

Critical incident stress