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| Developing Clinical Practice Protocols |
| First Aid Sector |
| OFFICIALReferenceThe Non-Emergency Patient Transport and First Aid Services (First Aid Services) Regulations 2021, Part 5, Regulation 31 (1a) |

# First Aid Clinical Staff Levels

### Group A:

Requiring a Bachelor Qualifications and Professional Registration (Doctors, Nurses, Paramedics, Clinical Pharmacist, Physiotherapist, Dentists etc) OR equivalent.

### Group B:

* **Responder Level 1:** a person who has undertaken first aid training, and is competent to provide, basic first aid and management of anaphylaxis.
	+ Range of Qualifications: HLTAID 001 (CPR), HLTAID 002 (Basic Life Support), HLTAID003, 223000VIC (anaphylaxis) OR equivalent]
* **Responder Level 2:** a person who has undertaken first aid training and is competent to provide advanced first aid, including basic emergency life support, casualty management, anaphylaxis management and cardiopulmonary resuscitation:
	+ Range of Qualifications: HLTAID 004 (first aid in education care), HLTAID 005 (first aid in remote situations), HLTAID 006 (first aid), HLTAID 007 (advanced first aid), HLT 31120 (CERT 3 nonemergency transport), HLTSS 00027 (Occupational first aid), 22300VIC (anaphylaxis) Or equivalent]
* **Responder Level 3:** a person who has undertaken training in, and is competent to provide, advanced first aid including the management of an emergency first aid response and the management of staff members, facilities, equipment and records used to provide a first aid response:
	+ Range of Qualifications: Certificate IV in Health care (HLT41020), Diploma of Emergency Health Care (HLT50120), Diploma of Nursing (HLT54115) OR equivalent.

# Developing Clinical Practice Protocols (clinical practice guidelines-CPG’s)

Appropriate evidence based clinical practice guidelines are at the forefront of ensuring best clinical practice and patient safety. First Aid providers are responsible for developing their own CPG’s.

### Key points:

* The CPG’s must reflect the scope of service provided by the organisation, appropriate to the service level.
* CPG’s may be developed by the organisation clinical oversight committee, acquired from an external source, or a combination of both.
* CPG’s need to specifically prescribe the scope of practice for all clinical levels employed by the organisation
* Group B employees CPG’s must be within the Clinical Practice Matrix - First Aid Sector (Responder Level 1, 2 and 3) parameters. See table 1 Clinical Practice Matrix-First Responders.
* CPG’s must be submitted to the Department of Health (the department) Clinical Practice Protocol Assessment Committee (CPPAC) for approval prior to implementation and access to scheduled medications.

### How to develop CPG’s

1. Understand the organisation scope and event profiles, including anticipated patient needs
2. Determine if guidelines are to be developed by the organisations clinical committee, purchased or a combination of both
3. Ensure guidelines are based on evidence-based practice and reflective of the organisation scope
4. Specifically identify which clinical staff are authorised to practice under each guideline, including reference to skills, procedures, and medicines
5. Submit the guidelines to the department for approval prior to implementation

Table 1: Clinical Practice Matrix-First Responders

| First Aid Responder Level 1, 2 and 3 |   |   |   |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Protocol/Skill | Responder | Responder | Responder |
|   | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| **Assessments** |   |   |   |
| Burns Percentage (Adult) | ● | ● | ● |
| Burns Percentage (Paediatric) |  | ● | ● |
| Clinical Approach (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Conscious Status (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| ECG - 3 leads (Adult & Paediatric) |  |  | ● |
| Mental Status (Adult & Paediatric) |  | ● | ● |
| Pain Assessment Score (Adult) | ● | ● | ● |
| Pain Assessment Score (Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Perfusion Status (Adult) | ● | ● | ● |
| Perfusion Status (Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Respiratory Status (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Stroke Assessment - F.A.S.T. (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Time Critical Guidelines (Adult) | ● | ● | ● |
| Time Critical Guidelines (Paediatric) |  | ● | ● |
| **Anaphylaxis** |   |   |   |
| Adrenaline - Auto Injector (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Adrenaline - Ampule/Syringe (Adult & Paediatric) |  |  | ● |
| **Airway** |   |   |   |
| Nasopharyngeal Airway (Adult) |  |  | ● |
| Nasopharyngeal Airway (Paediatric) |  |  | ● |
| Oropharyngeal Airway (Adult) | ● | ● | ● |
| Oropharyngeal Airway (Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Supra-Glottic Airway (Adult) |  |  | ● |
| Supra-Glottic Airway (Paediatric) |  |  | ● |
| **Cardiac Arrest** |   |   |   |
| Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (Adult) | ● | ● | ● |
| Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Defibrillation (Adult) | ● | ● | ● |
| Defibrillation (Paediatric)) | ● | ● | ● |
| **Cardiac Chest Pain** |   |   |   |
| Aspirin (Adult) | ● | ● | ● |
| Glyceryl Trinitrate (Adult) |  |  | ● |
| Methoxyflurane - see 'Pain Relief' | NA | NA | NA |
| **Hypoglycaemia** |   |   |   |
| Blood Glucose Monitoring - BSL (Adult) |  | ● | ● |
| Blood Glucose Monitoring - BSL (Paediatric) |  | ● | ● |
| Glucose Paste - Oral (Adult) | ● | ● | ● |
| Glucose Paste - Oral (Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Glucagon - Intramuscular (Adult) |  |  | ● |
| **Hyperthermia** |   |   |   |
| Passive Cooling Techniques (Adult & Paediatrics) | ● | ● | ● |
| **Hypothermia** |   |   |   |
| Passive Warming Techniques (Adult & Paediatrics) | ● | ● | ● |
| **Nausea/Vomiting** |   |   |   |
| Ondansetron - Oral (Adult &Paediatric) |  |  | ● |

| First Aid Responder Level 1, 2 and 3 |   |   |   |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Protocol/Skill | Responder | Responder | Responder |
|   | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| **Pain Relief** |   |   |   |
| Entonox (Adult& Paediatric) |  | ● | ● |
| Ibuprofen (Adult & Adult) |  | ● | ● |
| Methoxyflurane (Adult & Paediatric) |  | ● | ● |
| Paracetamol (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| **Respiratory** |   |   |   |
| Airway Occlusion - Back Blows (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Airway Occlusion - Chest Thrusts (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Chest Auscultation (Adult & Paediatric) |  |  | ● |
| Ipratropium Bromide - Nebuliser (Adult & Paediatric) |  |  | ● |
| Ipratropium Bromide - pMDI (Adult & Paediatric) |  | ● | ● |
| Oxygen Administration (Adult & Paediatric) |  | ● | ● |
| Oxygen Saturation Monitoring (Adult & Paediatric) |  | ● | ● |
| Salbutamol - Nebuliser (Adult & Paediatric) |  |  | ● |
| Salbutamol - pMDI (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| **Snakebite** |   |   |   |
| Pressure/Immobilisation Bandage (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| **Trauma** |   |   |   |
| Arterial Tourniquet (Adult & Paediatric) |  | ● | ● |
| Haemostatic Dressing (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Pelvic Splint (Adult & Paediatric) |  |  | ● |
| Pressure Dressing (Adult & Paediatric) | ● | ● | ● |
| Traction Splint (Adult & Paediatric) |  |  | ● |

## Medicines & Preparations not Listed in the Matrix

Schedule 2 and non-scheduled topical and oral preparations may be administered by Responder Level 2 and Responder Level 3 as long as the organisation has incorporated them into their CPG’s and can demonstrate training, competency and accreditation for each individual who will be administering the schedule 2 and non-scheduled preparations.

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