

Personnel licensed under *The Emergency Medical Response and Stretcher Transportation Act and Regulations* are referred to as Technicians with different training designations as outlined in the Act and Regulations.

- all personnel are required to recertify in BLS for Healthcare Providers on a yearly basis
- individuals working with stretcher car services may be trained as EMS providers but they do not function as EMS personnel in a capacity similar to those working with an ambulance service

EMS personnel, depending on the level of training, must be able to demonstrate the necessary knowledge and skills to:

- recognize a human crisis of a physiological or psychological nature and accurately evaluate, maintain, improve, and prevent deterioration of a given patient's condition
- identify the most appropriate course of physiological and psychological management to follow for a given patient's condition based upon information gathered
- collect, evaluate and accurately report verbally and in writing the pertinent information concerning all aspects of a given patient's condition

In order to accomplish these goals, EMS personnel must be competent to provide:

- health crisis scene assessment and management
- primary patient survey of a person undergoing a health crisis
- maintenance of patency of the upper airway, including use of nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal airway adjuncts
- administration of oxygen and basic management of breathing dysfunctions
- recognition of external and internal hemorrhage and application of basic management techniques
- secondary patient survey of a person undergoing a health crisis
- appropriate psychological support measures to a patient undergoing a health care crisis
- basic care measures for wounds and environmental injuries
- appropriate immobilization techniques for actual or suspected fractures
- appropriate basic management techniques for given medical disorders such as, but not limited to, epilepsy, diabetes and cardiovascular disorders including use of the automatic external defibrillator
- appropriate management techniques for use with emergency childbirth, including postnatal, maternal and neonatal care and transport
- appropriate management techniques for use with a patient undergoing emotional or possible mental health crisis
- appropriate patient extrication, packaging and transport techniques
- lifting and moving techniques (biomechanics) essential to appropriate patient care and safety for EMS personnel
- safe operation of an ambulance vehicle in accordance with the needs of the patient and the safety of the public at large, if a driver's license is held at the appropriate class of license
- accurate collection and reporting of pertinent patient information orally and in writing
- appropriate use of and care for all equipment and apparatus required to accomplish patient care functions
- appropriate management techniques for use in suspected poisonings and/or allergic reactions
- appropriate triage technique for mass casualty situations

## GENERAL: Scope & Function

### NOTE

- the general scope and function for EMS personnel is outlined in the legislation
  - EMS personnel must ensure they are current on legislation that can affect their actions
    - these acts include but are not limited to
      - The Emergency Medical Response and Stretcher Transportation Act
      - The Personal Health Information Act
      - The Health Care Directives Act
      - The Mental Health Act
      - The Child and Family Services Act
      - The Highway Traffic Act
      - The Public Health Act
      - The Fatality Inquiries Act
      - The Midwifery and Consequential Amendments Act
      - The Evidence Act
      - The Protection for Persons in Care Act
- certain skills and interventions are permitted only under a provincially approved direct Transfer of Function authorization from designated physicians registered to practice in Manitoba
- it is recommended that transfer of function education be delivered as a complete program including sufficient anatomy and physiology to allow the technician or technician-paramedic to be able to recognize and critically analyze the treatment being delivered and further access treatment required
- the EMR training programs are recognized for licensure at the Technician level
  - following successful completion of the provincial licensing requirements Technician are permitted to perform the following skills within scope:
    - Semi Automatic External Defibrillation
- the EMR training program is primarily a "skills-based" program
  - following successful completion of the provincial licensing requirements Technicians are permitted to access certain Transfer of Function protocols under a Medical Director's authority and direction
    - the list of authorized Transfer of Function skills and protocols may be amended from time to time
    - the authorized Transfer of Function skills and protocols available for licensed Technicians includes
      - acetaminophen
      - acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) for suspected acute myocardial infarction
      - anaphylaxis (Technician level)
      - bronchospasm
      - hypoglycemia (Technician level)
      - intravenous catheter maintenance
      - indwelling urinary catheter maintenance
      - nasogastric tube maintenance
      - pulse oximetry
- PCP training programs are recognized for licensure at the Technician – Paramedic level
  - the PCP program is a comprehensive "entry-level" program consisting of didactic and skills preparation and both hospital and on-ambulance clinical training
    - following successful completion of the provincial licensing requirements Technician – Paramedics are permitted to perform the following skills within scope:
      - pulse oximetry
      - intravenous catheter maintenance
      - indwelling urinary catheter maintenance
      - nasogastric tube maintenance
      - Capillary Blood Glucose testing (Glucometry)
      - Semi Automatic External Defibrillation

## GENERAL: Scope & Function

- The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba has recognized that the PCP educational program provides a set of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor abilities
  - these permit a Medical Director to certify licensed Technician – Paramedics under his or her direction to perform a wide range of transfer of function protocols
    - the list of authorized transfer of function skills and protocols may be amended from time to time
    - individual transfer of function skills and protocols may have prerequisites requiring additional level of training beyond that achieved by the educational program
    - The authorized Transfer of Function skills and protocols available to Technician-Paramedics include:
      - acetaminophen
      - acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) for suspected myocardial infarction
      - anaphylaxis (Technician-Paramedic level)
      - bronchospasm
      - double lumen airway using esophageal tracheal combitube
      - drug infusion maintenance
      - hypoglycemia (Technician-Paramedic level)
      - infusion pump maintenance
      - nitroglycerine for ischemic chest pain
      - nitrous oxide-oxygen administration
  - The following list of transfers of function is also available to the Technician-Paramedic. Some individual transfers of function have prerequisites requiring additional training however it is recommended that Technician-Paramedics undertake a overall greater depth of academic education, education in anatomy & physiology and education to provide a greater understanding of pathophysiology to better prepare the technician-paramedic for practice of the following skills:
    - airway obstruction with foreign body
    - antiemetic
    - bradycardia (unstable)
    - cardiac arrest – asystole
    - cardiac arrest – discontinuing resuscitation in the field
    - cardiac arrest – dialysis patient
    - cardiac arrest – hypothermia
    - cardiac arrest – pulseless electrical activity
    - cardiac arrest – trauma
    - cardiac arrest – trauma, discontinuation of resuscitation at scene
    - cardiac arrest – ventricular fibrillation or pulseless ventricular tachycardia
    - c-spine clearance
    - end tidal CO2 detection
    - intravenous cannulation and infusion (pediatric, adolescent, and adult)
    - intraosseous cannulation & infusion with bone injection gun
    - midazolam administration
    - morphine administration
    - obstetrical triage
    - oxytocin for postpartum hemorrhage
    - pulmonary edema
    - pulmonary edema - nitroglycerine
    - seizure management (diazepam & lorazepam)
    - suspected opioid overdose management using naloxone
    - tachycardia (unstable)
    - Taser dart removal
    - 12 / 15 lead ECG

## GENERAL: Scope & Function

- As the current regulations do not recognize an Intermediate Care Paramedic level it is recommended that the transfer of functions education requirements listed above in their entirety would be the minimum requirement for classification at an Intermediate level.
- It is further recommended that Technician-Paramedics must be competent, confident and perform all of the above transfer of medical functions in order to be classified as an intermediate level technician paramedic
- the ACP training programs are recognized for licensure at the Technician – Advanced Paramedic level
- the ACP program is a comprehensive "advanced level" program consisting of classroom instruction, simulated and scenario practice and many hours of clinical and field practicum's. This is designed to prepare the provider to perform a number of invasive delegated medical acts
  - The authorized Transfer of Function skills and protocols available to Technician- Advanced Paramedic include:
    - bradycardia (unstable) pediatric
    - cardiac arrest – asystole (pediatric)
    - cardiac arrest – pulseless electrical activity (pediatric)
    - cardiac arrest – ventricular fibrillation or pulseless ventricular tachycardia (pediatric)
    - intraosseous cannulation and infusion
    - seizure management (pediatric)
    - tracheal intubation (adult, adolescent, pediatric)
    - needle decompression for tension pneumothorax