

Domain	FIRST AID	Unit ID: 845
Title:	Provide Advanced First Aid	
Level: 4		Credits: 8

Purpose

This unit standard specifies the competencies required to provide advanced first aid. The includes evaluating of an emergency situation; applying prescribed first aid procedures and or techniques; reporting on casualty's condition, treatment and handing over to EMS; and completing of required documentation. This unit describes the competency skills and knowledge required to recognize and respond to any sudden illness, injuries and or life threatening incidents in isolated and or distant areas but not excluding low-risk and high-risk areas.

Special Notes

1. Entry information:

Prerequisite

- Unit 844 - *Provide General First Aid*

2. Assessment evidence may be collected from a real workplace, or simulated real workplace area, or an appropriate simulated environment in which various theoretical and practical tasks are carried out.

To demonstrate competency at minimum, evidence is required of assessing and securing an emergency situation, summoning appropriate assistance, providing appropriate first aid treatment, using the applicable and prescribed first aid box contents as per requirement, recording and reporting on a casualty's condition and treatment, and completing required documentation in writing

Evidence is also required in at least 3 tasks. These tasks must provide evidence of performing to the required level, understanding of what the candidate is doing, why and demonstration of the ability to adapt to changing circumstances appropriately

3. Glossary of terms:

- *'First aid'* refers to the immediate assistance to a casualty that suddenly, unexpectedly sustains injury or suddenly falls ill (Diabetes/Stroke) using the prescribed first aid techniques and available first aid material or box until the casualty is stabilized and or handed over to higher qualified and or medical assistance.
- *'First aider'* refers to a competent person that has received an authorized certificate on a specific level of training for a specific period from an authorized service provider as prescribed by the Ministry of Health in Namibia.

- *'Primary survey'* refers to the systematic approach to recognize and treat life threatening injuries and conditions not excluding minor injuries or conditions using the prescribed procedure of minimizing hazards, obtain short history, assess casualty, determine level of consciousness, call for assistance, using bystanders, open, maintain and protect airway, look listen and feel for pulse, summoning medical assistance using appropriate call out procedures, arrest visible bleeding, position casualty correctly.
 - *'Secondary survey'* refers to the systematic assessment and gathering information regarding the casualty's injuries and overall condition. It includes observing the vital signs, obtaining history of the incident from casualty and or bystanders, the performing of a head to toe examination on the casualty and the preparing of casualty for transportation to medical facility.
 - *'Prescribed first aid techniques'* refers to the medically prescribed way of performing any treatment in a prescribed manner in order to preserve a life, prevent condition from worsening and promote recovery.
 - *'ABC'* refers to defined first aid term to describe the three vital components (Airways, breathing and circulation) needed to provide oxygen to a person in order to stay alive.
 - *'High – Risk'* refers to work that regularly involves any building construction, drilling for gas, oil or minerals, service for gas and oil wells, and power tong services, logging, saw milling, iron and steel processing and manufacturing, road construction and earthwork, local and provincial hauling trucking, mining and smelting, exploration drilling, shaft sinking, quarrying, and crushing of rocks, manufacturing of concrete blocks, bricks, artificial stone, and other clay and cement products.
 - *'Low – Risk'* refers to work of administrative, professional or clerical nature that does not require substantial physical exertion or exposure to potentially hazardous conditions, work processes or substances.
 - *'Isolated in relation to work-place or work-site'* refers to more than 2 hours of travel time from a medical facility under normal conditions or where the transport is in general by means of an aircraft.
 - *'Distant'* refers to more than 30 minutes but less than 2 hour driving time under normal travel conditions using the available means of transport.
 - *'Reporting'* refers to sharing verbal and written information on casualty's condition and treatment.
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 - *'Basic definitions'* refers to definition of diseases; medical terminology used while handing over casualty to medical assistance.
4. Regulations and legislation relevant to this unit standard include the following:
- Namibian legislation, Act 6 of 1992 and applicable regulations and or amendments (Act 11 of 2007)
 - Ministry of Health & Social Service Requirements
 - Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare Requirements
 - The South African Heart Association / (AHA)
 - Any subsequent amendments to any above

Quality Assurance Requirements:

This unit standard and others within this subfield may be awarded by institutions which meet the accreditation requirements set by the Namibia Training Authority and Namibia Qualifications Authority and which comply with the national assessment and moderation requirements. Details of specific accreditation requirements and the national assessment arrangements are available from the Namibia Qualifications Authority and the Namibia Training Authority on www.nta.com.na

Elements and Performance Criteria

Element 1: Evaluate an emergency situation

Range

Risks may include but is not limited to working equipment, machinery and substances, tools, environmental risks, bodily fluids, risk of further injury to the casualty, risks associated with the proximity of other employees, visitors, contractors, and bystanders.

The emergency situation may include reviewing the following:

- Anatomy and physiology of the human systems
- Medical / Legal Issues
- Mechanisms of injury and diseases (trauma and medical)
- Respiratory Emergencies – Airway manoeuvres, Choking ,identifying a Respiratory Emergency, basic definitions, Automated External Defibrillator (AED) and basic pathophysiology
- Cardiovascular Emergencies –Basic definitions, Blood Loss, Control of Hemorrhage, Impaled Objects, basic pathophysiology
- Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)
- Soft Tissue Injuries – Wound Care and disinfection, types of wounds , fractures, splinting
- Environmental Emergencies – Hyper - / Hypothermia and treatment
- Unconsciousness – Causes of unconsciousness and recovery position
- Burn Wounds – Treatment and prevention
- Drowning – Treatment and prevention
- Diabetic Emergencies – Differences and definitions, basic pathophysiology
- Neurological Emergencies – Head injury, Spinal injuries, Glasgow Coma Scale and treatment
- Obstetric Emergencies – Complications and treatment for baby already born, APGAR Score
- Trauma – Penetrating and blunt trauma
- Pediatric Emergencies – Basic definitions and treatment
- Lifting and Moving of patients
- Baseline vital signs and history taking
- Oxygen provision
- Handling ambulance equipment
- Using medical expressions

Performance Criteria

- 1.1 Emergency situations are quickly recognized, hazards to health and safety for first responders and bystanders are identified.
- 1.2 Physical hazards and immediate risk to the First Aider, other employees, visitors, contractors, and casualty/s are minimized by controlling the hazard in line with the basic first aid standards set out in the first aid procedures.
- 1.3 The nature of the emergency (Injuries, Illnesses, and Conditions) is assessed and a prompt decision is made to define the action that should be taken. (Primary survey).
- 1.4 Communication procedures are timely established and followed to ensure that prompt action is undertaken.
- 1.5 Casualty/s vital signs and physical condition are identified according to first aid standard procedures. (Secondary survey).
- 1.6 Medical history is obtained.
- 1.7 First aid equipment are identified and selected in relation to the emergency situation.
- 1.8 The assessment of casualty should take place hand in hand with the life saving sequence of airway, breathing and circulation (ABC).

Element 2: Apply prescribed first aid procedures and or techniques

Range:

Assistance from and to others may include but is not limited to First Aiders, emergency services, employees, visitors, contractors and bystanders.

Content of a First Aid box as per all relevant legislation including any subsequent amendments but will include to the minimum as follows: prescribed wound cleaner, disposable Gloves and a Breathing device (Mouth piece, Scissor, Forceps and Safety pins, Cotton wool, Swabs (Sterile and Non-sterile), Adhesive strips/rolls, First aid dressings, Roller bandages, Triangular bandages, Burn shields, Eye pad with shield, Pen, accident report registers and list of content in box.

Performance Criteria

- 2.1 Hygiene is maintained, using supplies from the first aid box and in all contact with casualty/s in distress.
- 2.2 Assistance from others is organized appropriately.
- 2.3 Casualty is reassured in a caring and calm manner, requesting consent, and made comfortable.

- 2.4 First aid is provided using the prescribed techniques and procedure elements of the primary survey.
- 2.5 Shelter from elements is established according to environmental standards and first aid requirements.
- 2.6 Casualty/s condition is monitored and responded to using the prescribed techniques and procedure elements of the secondary survey.
- 2.7 Decision is made whether to transport the casualty to medical assistance, pending on severity of injury, casualty/s condition, environmental conditions, distance, and time required for medical assistance to arrive and movement that might hinder rescue procedures.

Element 3: Report on casualty's condition, treatment and hand over to EMS

Range

This unit includes but may not be limited to: Identifying the Risk and Hazards at the emergency scene and procedures to minimize or eliminate associated dangers at the emergency scene, Protection against possible transmittable diseases, and requesting consent to assist and to provide assistance, Conducting a Primary Survey, summoning the appropriate Emergency Management System (EMS), Conducting a Secondary Survey and recognizing a Medical- or Trauma- condition, Applying the prescribed First aid technique applicable to condition found, Using the appropriate prescribed first aid box as per requirements, moving the casualty using the applicable transporting methods available, and the Reporting and or recording on casualty's condition.

Performance Criteria

- 3.1 Casualty is informed about the condition in a proper and relevant manner.
- 3.2 Casualty management is finalized according to casualty/ needs and prescribed first aid principles.
- 3.3 Assistance in the evacuation of the casualty/s by emergency services is provided as required.
- 3.4 Details of casualty/s physical condition, change in condition, first aid treatment, and response to treatment are accurately conveyed to emergency services or relieving personnel.
- 3.5 Advice is given to seek further medical attention.

Element 4: Complete required documentation

Range:

Records may include but are not limited to First Aid Kit (material used), patient report and incident reporting.

Communication links to medical services may include but are not limited to mobile phone, satellite phone, High Frequency (HF) / Very High Frequency (VHF) radio, 2 way radio, flags, flares, hand and smoke signals, and other electronic equipment.

Performance Criteria

- 4.1 The reports are clear, accurate, and timely, presenting all relevant facts in accordance with legislative requirements.
- 4.2 Details of casualty/s physical condition, changes in condition, first aid treatment, medical history and response to treatment are accurately recorded in line with Ministerial and Company requirements.

Registration Data

Subfield:	Core Health
Date first registered:	10 April 2012
Date this version registered:	10 April 2012
Anticipated review:	2014
Body responsible for review:	Namibia Training Authority