## TRAINING AND TESTING SPECIFICATIONS FOR LEARNING DOMAIN #34 FIRST AID AND CPR

## July 1, 2010 August 1, 2013

		Other ]	es				
RBC	832	ш	п	I	SIBC	Requal	
							I.
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#### LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must recognize they have a responsibility to act in good faith and to provide emergency medical services (EMS) to the best of their abilities and within the scope of their training.

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A Identify the primary responsibilities of peace officers as EMS first responders at a medical emergency
- B. Identify the links of the chain of transmission of infectious pathogens
- C. Recognize precautions peace officers should take to ensure their own personal safety when responding to a medical emergency
- D. Identify conditions under which a peace officer is protected from liability when providing emergency medical services

### LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must be able to assess the immediate condition of a victim, a fellow officer, or themselves if they become injured prior to beginning any form of emergency medical services, including basic life support.

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

A. Demonstrate appropriate actions to take during an <u>initial primary</u> assessment for assessing a <u>conscious</u> victim's:

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		1. Responsiveness
		2. Airway
		3. Breathing
		4. Circulation
	B.	Demonstrate appropriate actions to take during an primary assessment for an unconscious victim:
		1. Responsiveness
		2. Breathing
		3. Circulation
	<u>₿C</u> .	Identify assessment criteria for establishing priorities when assessing multiple victims at a single scene
	<mark>€</mark> D.	Recognize conditions under which an injured victim should be moved from one location to another
	<u>₽</u> Е.	Recognize proper procedures for moving a victim using the shoulder drag technique
III.	LEAR	NING NEED
		officers may be required to provide basic life support for a victim, fellow officer, or themselves until nal medical services become available.
	LEARI	NING OBJECTIVES
	А.	Demonstrate Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) for adults, children, and infants, including:
	11.	Demonstrate Cardiopannonary Resuscitation (CFR) for addits, enharen, and infants, including.
		1. Ventilation
		2. Pulse location
		3. Compression depth
		4. Compression rate
		5. Compression-to-ventilation ratio (one-person CPR)

6. Compression-to-ventilation ratio (two-person CPR)

		Other ]	Basic	Cours	es	
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X		Х			X	
X X		X X			X X	
X		Х			X	
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X		Х			X	
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AB. Recognize circumstances under which a victim's airway should be opened by using a:

- 1. Head-tilt/chin-lift maneuver
- 2. Jaw-thrust maneuver
- **BC**. Identify the difference between a <u>mild and severe</u> <del>and a complete</del> airway obstruction

<u>CD</u>. Perform procedures for clearing an obstruction from the airway of a conscious and unconscious:

- 1. Adult
- 2. Child
- 3. Infant

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- 4. Pregnant or obese individual
- **DE**. Demonstrate rescue breathing techniques when using a pocket <u>face-mask, bag valve mask</u> or mouth-tomouth maneuver<u>with a barrier device</u>
  - Demonstrate Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) for adults, children, and infants, including:
- 1.
   Ventilation duration

   2.
   Pulse location

   3.
   Compression depth

   4.
   Compression rate

   5.
   Compression to ventilation ratio (one person CPR)

   6.
   Compression-to-ventilation ratio (two-person CPR)
- F. Distinguish between the <u>four-two</u> primary bleeding control techniques
- G. Demonstrate the general guidelines for controlling bleeding from an open wound
- H. Identify indicators of shock

			Other Basic Courses							
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	X X X X		X X X X			X X X X				

I. Perform first aid measures to treat shock

### IV. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers are often first to respond to the scene of a traumatic incident. They must be capable of activating the EMS system, and providing appropriate first aid to victims, a fellow officer, or themselves of traumatic injuries.

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Recognize indicators of a possible head injury
- B. Recognize the appropriate first aid measures for treating injuries to the head
- C. Recognize appropriate first aid measures for treating open and closed injuries to the:
  - 1. Chest
  - 2. Abdomen
- D. Identify appropriate first aid measures for treating injuries to the bones, muscles or joints
- E. Recognize appropriate first aid measures for treating:
  - 1. Thermal burns
  - 2. Chemical burns
  - 3. Electrical burns
  - 4. Radiation burns

# V. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must be able to provide basic first aid measures for a number of medical emergencies and conditions they may encounter.

		Other ]	Basic	Cours	es	
RBC	832	III	п	Ι	SIBC	Requal
X		Х			Х	
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X		Х			Х	
Х		Х			Х	

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Recognize indicators of, and first aid measures for, a victim experiencing:
  - 1. Cardiac emergency
  - 2. Respiratory emergency
  - 3. Seizure
  - 4. Stroke
- B. Differentiate between indicators and first aid measures for treating:
  - 1. Insulin shock (hypoglycemia)
  - 2. Diabetic coma (hyperglycemia)
- C. Recognize appropriate first aid measures for a victim experiencing signs of poisons that have been ingested, inhaled, absorbed or injected
- D. Differentiate between the indicators and first aid measures for treating:
  - 1. Hypothermia and frostbite
  - 2. Heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke
- E. Recognize appropriate first aid measures for stings and bites

### VI. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must have a basic understanding of first aid measures to assist before, during and after childbirth in an emergency situation.

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

A. Recognize the signs of imminent birth

		Other ]	Basic	Cours	es	
RBC	832	III	п	Ι	SIBC	Requal
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- B. Recognize appropriate first aid measures for each of the following emergency situations that may occur in childbirth:
  - 1. Excessive vaginal bleeding
  - 2. Newborn fails to breathe
- VII. REQUIRED TESTS
  - A. The POST-Constructed Knowledge Test on the learning objectives in Domain #34.
  - B. The POST-Constructed Comprehensive Mid-Course Proficiency Test.
  - C. The POST-Constructed Comprehensive End-of-Course Proficiency Test.
  - D. The POST-Constructed Comprehensive Module III End-of-Course Proficiency Test.
  - E. The POST-Constructed Comprehensive Module II End-of-Course Proficiency Test.
  - F. The POST-Constructed PC 832 Arrest Written Test.
  - G. The POST-Constructed Comprehensive Test for the Requalification Course.
  - H. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in the following skills:
    - 1. Assesses victim
    - 2. Activates emergency response system
    - 3. Checks for pulse
    - 4. Delivery of high-quality CPR
    - 5. Provides effective breaths

		Other ]	Basic	Cours	ses				
RBC	832	ш	п	Ι	SIBC	Requal			
X		<u>X</u>			X				Presenters must use the approved by POST wh
							VIII.	REQU	UIRED LEARNING ACT
Х		Х			X			A.	A learning activity that assessment shall minin
X X X X X X X		X X X X X X X			X X X X X X X				<ol> <li>Initial-Primary         <ol> <li>Check for the second second</li></ol></li></ol>
Х		Х			X			В.	A learning activity that for controlling bleeding
X X X X X		X X X X X			X X X X X				1.Direct pressur2.Elevation3.Pressure band4.Pressure point5.Tourniquet
Х		Х			X			C.	A learning activity that techniques:
X X X X X X X X		X X X X X X X X			X X X X X X X X X				<ol> <li>Clearing an ol a. Adult or ch b. Infant c. Obese or p</li> <li>Rescue breath a. Adult b. Child</li> </ol>

- e American Heart Association (AHA) Skills Test Form or a presenter-developed form nich minimally includes the skills used for this exercise test. **FIVITIES**
- at requires the student to conduct an initial primary assessment. The initial primary nally include:
  - <u>v</u>assessment
    - responsiveness
    - way
    - breathing
    - se
    - serious bleeding
- at requires the student to demonstrate the following first aid techniques ng of a limb while using personal protective equipment (PPE):
  - re
  - <del>lage</del>
  - <del>lts</del>
- at requires the student to demonstrate the following basic life support
  - obstructed airway on conscious and unconscious victims
    - hild
    - oregnant
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		Other ]	Basic	Cours	es		
RBC	832	III	п	Ι	SIBC	Requal	
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							X.

c. Infant

- 3. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
  - a. Adult
  - b. Child
  - c. Infant

D. A learning activity that requires the student to treat a victim for shock and answer the following questions related to shock:

- 1. When should a victim be treated for shock?
- 2. What are the possible consequences of failing to treat for shock?
- 3. Are there circumstances under which the consequences of shock may be more dangerous than the injury that caused it?

E. The student will participate in a learning activity that will demonstrate how to bandage different injuries while using PPE to minimize the dangers associated with infectious diseases and wash hands and disinfect equipment after providing treatment in accordance with the following principles:

- 1. Use the cleanest material that is available
- 2. Expose the injury site
- 3. Cover the entire injury site
- 4. Bandage snugly but without impairing circulation
- 5. Leave victim's fingers and toes exposed
- 6. Immobilize injury site as necessary

### HOURLY REQUIREMENTS

Student shall be provided with a minimum number of instructional hours on first aid and CPR as required by Title 22, <u>Division 9, Chapter 1.5</u>, Section 1000198(a) of the California Code of Regulations.

X. ORIGINATION DATE

January 1, 2001

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XI. REVISION DATE

October 1, 2001	July 1, 2008
January 1, 2004	July 1, 2009
January 1, 2006	July 1, 2010
January 1, 2008	August 1, 2013