

Advanced Life Support Patient Care Standards

Version 5.0

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February 1, 2023**

Emergency Health
Regulatory and
Accountability Branch
Ministry of Health

To all users of this publication:

The information contained in this standard has been carefully compiled and is believed to be accurate at date of publication.

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Document Control

Version Number	Date of Issue	Comes into Force Date	Brief Description of Change
3.1	N/A	November 2013	Existing document
3.2	Retired	Retired	Retired
3.3	April 20, 2015	February 1, 2016	Finalized version 3.3
3.4	October 2016	February 1, 2017	Full update to Appendix 6 / retitled: Certification Standard.
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4.0.1	November 2016	N/A (amended prior to in force date)	Update to Nausea/Vomiting Medical Directive – AUXILIARY (ACP): Weight condition changed from "<25 kg", to "≥25 kg".
4.1	November 2016	N/A (amended prior to in force date)	Version 4.0.1 with the addition of the Emergency Childbirth Medical Directive.
4.2	May 2017	N/A (amended prior to in force date)	Updates to Emergency Childbirth Medical Directive, Suspected Adrenal Crisis Medical Directive, and various housekeeping edits (e.g. IV provisions)
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4.4	July 2017	December 11, 2017	Amends 4.2. Change in the "Age" Condition for naloxone from ≥ 18 years to ≥ 12 years and change to epinephrine concentration labeling.
4.5	April 2018	May 1, 2018	Updates to the Combative Patient Medical Directive. Addition of Analgesia Medical Directive and Emergency Tracheostomy Tube Reinsertion Medical Directive to the auxiliary appendices.
4.6	September 2019	September 3, 2019	Minor housekeeping Migration of Analgesia Medical Directive and Emergency Tracheostomy Tube Reinsertion Medical Directive from "Auxiliary" to "Core" appendices. Addition of the Research Trial Standard.
4.6.1	October 2019	October 23, 2019	Amends version 4.6 to correct table formatting and branch name.
4.7	April 8, 2020	April 8, 2020	Addition of the auxiliary "Assessment of Patients with Possible COVID-19" Medical Directive.

4.8	November 9, 2020	November 23, 2020	Updates to the following Medical Directives: Moderate to Severe Allergic Reaction, Suspected Adrenal Crisis, added Endotracheal and Tracheostomy Suctioning & Reinsertion, Intravenous and Fluid Therapy, Pediatric Intraosseous, Intravenous and Fluid Therapy – (AUX), Adult Intraosseous – (AUX), Assessment of Patients with Possible COVID-19 – (AUX)
4.9	December 20, 2021	February 1, 2022	Minor changes and alignments to Cardiac ischemia, Hypoglycemia, Analgesia, Opioid Toxicity, directives
5.0	November 28, 2022	February 1, 2023	Updates to the following directives: Medical and Trauma cardiac arrest, Newborn resuscitation, Bronchoconstriction, Croup, Emergency childbirth, Tension pneumothorax, Combative patient, Supraglottic airway, Nausea/vomiting, Central venous access device, Procedural sedation, and certification standard. Removal of ECD directive. Update document format to current visual identity requirements.

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Advanced Life Support Patient Care Standards

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Preamble



Preamble

Levels of Paramedics

In Ontario, there are 3 levels of qualification for paramedics which lead to Certification as a: Primary Care Paramedic (PCP), Advanced Care Paramedic (ACP), and Critical Care Paramedic (CCP). The qualification for each are set out in Ontario Regulation 257/00 made under the *Ambulance Act*, RSO 1990, c A-19. The qualifications for each include a requirement that the paramedic be authorized by a Medical Director of a Regional Base Hospital (RBH) to perform the controlled acts set out in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 to O. Reg. 257/00.

A paramedic may be authorized by the Medical Director to perform controlled acts from the Schedule immediately above their Certification. In this circumstance, the paramedic is required to perform the controlled act to a specific standard as set out in the *Advanced Life Support Patient Care Standards* (ALS PCS). All advanced medical procedures that are not listed as controlled acts in Schedules 1, 2 and 3, shall also be performed as set out in the ALS PCS.

Purpose of Standards

The ALS PCS reflects current practices for paramedics in Ontario and provides benchmarks for paramedic performance. It also communicates the standards of practice and care by paramedics in Ontario to paramedics, patients, other disciplines and the public in general.

Format of the ALS PCS

This document is comprised of a Preamble section and six (6) sections: Section 1 – PCP Core Medical Directives; Section 2 – ACP Core Medical Directives; Section 3 – PCP Auxiliary Medical Directives; Section 4 – ACP Auxiliary Medical Directives; Section 5 – Chemical Exposure Medical Directives; and Section 6 – Certification Standard. Critical Care Paramedics and Advanced/Primary Care Flight Paramedics will perform controlled acts in accordance with the Base Hospital (RBHP) Medical Directives issued by the Onnqe Base Hospital Physician (BHP).

Use of the Medical Directives by Paramedics

These Medical Directives apply to paramedics who are authorized by a RBHP Medical Director to provide patient care. Delegation of controlled acts in the ALS PCS to paramedics falls under the exclusive oversight of the RBHP.

General Structure of a Medical Directive

All Medical Directives follow the same format and are comprised of the following sections:

Indications:

The general medical complaint or problem to which the Medical Directive applies.

Conditions:

Clinical parameters that must be present for a procedure to be performed or for a medication to be administered.

Contraindications:

Clinical parameters that if present, preclude the performance of a procedure or the administration of a medication.

Treatment:

Description of the type of procedure to be performed or the dosing of a medication.

Clinical Considerations:

Key clinical points that provide general guidance to the proper performance of a procedure or the administration of a medication.

All of these sections must be taken into account before and during the implementation of a Medical Directive.

Auxiliary Medical Directives

Additional ("Auxiliary") skills may be delegated through use of the Auxiliary Medical Directives. Delegation of Auxiliary Medical Directives by a RBHP Medical Director to paramedics is optional and may be introduced after consultation and mutual agreement between the RBHP and the certified ambulance service that employs the paramedic. Some PCP and ACP Medical Directives contain the phrase, "(if available and authorized)". This phrase qualifies the skill or procedure as optional (*i.e.* auxiliary) even if included in PCP or ACP Medical Directives.

Consent to Treatment in Non-Emergency Situations

Except in emergency circumstances described below, paramedics shall obtain consent prior to administering treatment. If a patient is incapable of consenting to the treatment being proposed by a paramedic, consent may be given or refused on his or her behalf by the patient's substitute decision-maker (SDM). Consent may be expressed or implied. Implied consent may be assumed where a person provides a physical indication that they consent to the treatment being proposed. For example, a patient who cannot speak but extends his hand to a paramedic after the paramedic indicates she is going to perform a simple procedure, such as a blood glucose determination, may be giving implied consent to the treatment.

The elements required for consent to treatment are:

- a) consent must be given by a person who is capable of giving consent with respect to treatment;
- b) consent must relate to the treatment;
- c) consent must be informed;
- d) consent must be given voluntarily; and
- e) consent must not be obtained through misrepresentation or fraud.

Consent to treatment is informed if, before it is given by the person, he or she has:

- a) received the following information that a reasonable person in the same circumstances would require in order to make a decision about the treatment:
 - i. the nature of the treatment;

- ii. the expected benefits of the treatment;
 - iii. the material risks of the treatment;
 - iv. the material side effects of the treatment;
 - v. alternative courses of action;
 - vi. the likely consequences of not having the treatment; and
- b) received responses to his or her requests for additional information about those matters.

Valid consent requires that a person has the capacity to provide consent. A person is presumed to have the capacity to provide consent with respect to treatment and a paramedic may rely on that presumption unless the paramedic has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is incapable with respect to the treatment. A paramedic must perform a capacity assessment if it is not reasonable in the circumstances to presume the person is capable of consenting to the treatment.

A patient is capable with respect to treatment if the patient is:

- a) Able to **understand** the information that is relevant to making a decision about the treatment or alternatives being proposed; **and**
- b) Able to **appreciate** the reasonably foreseeable consequences of a decision or lack of decision with respect to treatment.

If a patient is incapable of consenting to a proposed treatment, and the paramedic is aware or is made aware that the person has a prior capable wish with respect to the proposed treatment, they must respect that wish (for example, if the person does not wish to be resuscitated).

Consent to Treatment in Emergency Situations

Where the person for whom the treatment is being proposed is apparently experiencing severe suffering or is at risk of sustaining serious bodily harm if the treatment is not administered promptly, it is considered to be an emergency.

For situations involving consent to treatment in emergency situations, a paramedic shall comply with the applicable directions contained in the *Basic Life Support Patient Care Standards* (BLS PCS).

Refusal of Treatment

If a patient refuses treatment, either in whole or in part, a paramedic shall comply with the applicable directions contained in the BLS PCS.

Comprehensive Care

While initiating and continuing treatment prescribed by these Medical Directives, a paramedic must ensure that the patient simultaneously receives care in accordance with the BLS PCS.

It is acknowledged that there may be circumstances and situations where complying with ALS PCS is not clinically justified, possible, or prudent (e.g. multiple crews on scene, trapped patient, extenuating circumstances, competing patient care priorities). When treatment deviates from the standards, a paramedic must document the care provided, including reasoning for deviating from the ALS PCS.

Intravenous (IV) Access and Therapy by Primary Care Paramedics

There are 2 types of authorization for PCPs IV cannulation and therapy.

"PCP Assist IV" is authorization for a PCP to cannulate a peripheral IV at the request and under the direct supervision of an ACP. The patient must require a peripheral IV in accordance with the indications listed in the Intravenous and Fluid Therapy Medical Directive - Auxiliary. The ACP will perform all IV therapy in accordance with the Intravenous and Fluid Administration Medical Directive once intravenous access is obtained. PCPs authorized in PCP Assist IV are not authorized to administer IV therapy.

"PCP Autonomous IV" is authorization for a PCP to independently cannulate an IV according to the Intravenous and Fluid Therapy Medical Directive – Auxiliary. PCPs authorized in PCP Autonomous IV are authorized to administer IV therapy according to applicable Medical Directives.

Authorization for each type shall meet the requirements established by the provincial Medical Advisory Committee.

Home Medical Technology and Novel Medications

As community care advances, new home medical technologies and novel medications are being introduced for home use by highly trained patients and caregivers. They are generally used by patients with complex medical histories who may require emergent interventions which are not described in, or aligned with, the BLS PCS or ALS PCS.

A "home medical technology" is an external or internal mechanical device prescribed by a member of a regulated health profession for the purpose of treating a medical condition.

A “novel medication” is a self/caregiver-administered medication prescribed by a member of a regulated health profession that is required to treat patients with generally rare and unusually complex chronic medical conditions which are often end stage. The medication may be self/caregiver-administered by any route into any part of the body.

These can be encountered unexpectedly by paramedics without any prior knowledge that these technologies or medications are being used in the community. Paramedics may not be familiar with the use of these technologies or medications, even though they may be required to provide care.

In some cases, when Base Hospital Medical Directors are alerted to these devices, medications or care requirements, a local medical directive may be issued to guide specific care for these patients. Such directives should be followed until further consideration by the Medical Advisory Committee.

A paramedic may assume patients or caregivers have knowledge about the technology or medication if they confirm that they were trained in its use and/or administration. A paramedic should advise the patient or caregiver to follow any specific steps or provide any advice about restarting/stopping the device or novel medication. A paramedic may only assist a patient within the authorized paramedic skill set.

When care requirements are uncertain, but the patient is stable, transport the patient. If the patient is unstable, consider patching to the BHP. Alternatively, consider contacting the responsible member of a regulated health profession.

A paramedic may follow written advice provided by their Base Hospital Medical Directors even if this advice is outside the conditions and contraindications of the BLS PCS and ALS PCS.

Patching

A paramedic shall patch to the Base Hospital when:

- a) a medical directive contains a mandatory provincial patch point; **OR**
- b) an RBHP introduces a mandatory BHP patch point; **OR**
- c) for situations that fall outside of these Medical Directives where the paramedic believes the patient may benefit from online medical direction that falls within the prescribed paramedic scope of practice; **OR**
- d) there is uncertainty about the appropriateness of a medical directive, either in whole or in part.

In cases where a treatment option requires the prior authorization by the BHP (*i.e.* mandatory provincial patch point or mandatory BHP patch point) AND the BHP cannot be reached despite reasonable attempts by the paramedic to establish contact, a paramedic may initiate the required treatment without the requisite online authorization if the patient is in severe distress and, in the paramedic's opinion, the medical directive would otherwise apply. Clinical judgement must be applied and an acceptable standard of care must be met. This may be based on peer and expert review. In such cases, a paramedic should continue attempts to contact the BHP after the treatment has been initiated. All patch failures must be reported in a timely manner in accordance with local policy and procedures. Paramedics should document the attempts to patch to the BHP on the Ambulance Call Report (ACR).

If a BHP directs a paramedic to perform an assessment or intervention that exceeds the paramedic's scope of practice, the paramedic must advise the BHP of such and notify the physician that he or she cannot comply with the direction as it exceeds his or her scope of practice. In such cases, a paramedic should ask the BHP to provide alternative direction.

Incident Reporting

Paramedics shall adhere to their ambulance service policies and the *Ontario Ambulance Documentation Standards* (incorporated by reference in Ontario Regulation 257/00) for incident reporting. Paramedics shall also adhere to additional RBHP policies regarding reporting of clinical care incidents to the RBHP.

Responsibility for Care

While on scene, the highest-level paramedic shall assess the patient and make a decision on the level of care required, and on the level of paramedic required for the care of the patient. The highest-level paramedic is the ultimate patient care authority on the scene. If there is any disagreement between paramedics, the Base Hospital physician may be contacted. It is expected that when an intervention has been performed, the paramedic most appropriate for that intervention will remain responsible for the patient.

In all patient care, the highest level of paramedic is responsible for the care of the patient, including decisions on the level of care required during transport. A paramedic may choose to assign aspects of care and procedures to an alternate level paramedic, as long as the care and procedures are within that paramedic's scope of practice. Paramedics must alert the highest-level paramedic of any change of patient status.

When transferring care from one level of paramedic to another, paramedics shall provide:

- a) current CTAS level;
- b) a history of the patient's current problem(s) and relevant past medical history;
- c) pertinent physical findings;
- d) a summary of management at scene/en route;
- e) the patient's response to treatment, including most recent vital signs; and
- f) the reason for transfer in cases of inter-facility transfers.

The transfer of responsibility of patient care is a critical juncture along the clinical care continuum. When transferring patient care to another health care provider (*e.g.* nurse, physician, *etc.*), a paramedic must comply with the BLS PCS regarding such transfers.

Research

Clinical research is fundamental to the practice of medicine and the development of safer, more effective treatment options for patients. At times, research protocols require temporary changes to patient care standards. Changes to patient care standards will be approved and introduced by the MOH.

Conventions

"Conventions" refers to a consistent application of terms throughout the Medical Directives based on definitions below.

The word 'consider' is used repeatedly throughout the Medical Directives. Where this word appears, it indicates that a paramedic shall initiate the treatment when the indications are first identified unless there is strong clinical rationale to withhold it. A paramedic must document his or her justification for withholding treatment on the ACR.

Medication Doses and Administration

Medication doses may be either in per kilogram or fixed doses, depending on common clinical practice. The number of recommended medication doses may be administered regardless of any previous self-administration by a patient. When more than one route of medication administration is listed, the order of preference for route of administration is from left to right. Clinical circumstances for each case should determine the final route chosen.

Pediatric medication doses can vary slightly according to the source of expert opinion. The pediatric medication doses in the ALS PCS are the preferred doses. However, medication doses as determined by an up-to-date version of a widely accepted RBHP approved pediatric emergency tape (*e.g.* Broselow Tape) are an acceptable alternative. Use of a pediatric emergency tape shall be documented on the ACR when it is used to determine a pediatric medication dose.

Medication doses may be calculated based upon weight or other factors and result in a fraction that cannot be measured accurately. Depending on the delivery method used, medication doses may require rounding from the exact dose calculated. In these cases, the medication dose delivered will be rounded to the closest dose that can accurately be measured.

Age and Vital Signs

The general age cut off between adults and pediatrics is 18 years. There is a wide range of "normal" for vital signs in adults and especially pediatrics. As much as possible, ages for pediatrics and cut off points for vital signs have been kept consistent throughout the Medical Directives. However, clinical research and expert opinion have resulted in a number of exceptions which in each case has been deliberately chosen and is clearly noted in each Medical Directive. Age will be written as a number of hours, days or years throughout the medical directives. There is a deliberate gap in the definition of normotension and hypotension in adults.

Adults

Normotension

SBP ≥ 100 mmHg

Hypotension

SBP < 90 mmHg

Heart rate

Heart rate is always in beats per minute according to a cardiac monitor when it is applied. In situations where a cardiac monitor is not indicated then the heart rate is equal to the pulse rate.

Bradycardia

HR < 50 BPM

Tachycardia

HR ≥ 100 BPM

Tachypnea

RR ≥ 28 breaths/min

Pediatrics

Age	Respiratory Rate	Heart Rate
0-3 months	30-60	90-180
3-6 months	30-60	80-160
6-12 months	25-45	80-140
1-3 yr	20-30	75-130
6 yr	16-24	70-110
10 yr	14-20	60-90

Normotension

SBP ≥ 90 mmHg + (2 x age in years)

Hypotension

SBP < 70 mmHg + (2 x age in years)

Weight (kg)

= (age x 2) + 10

Hypoglycemia

Age	Blood glucose level
< 2 yr	< 3.0 mmol/L
≥ 2 yr	< 4.0 mmol/L

Level of Awareness (LOA)

The word 'altered' refers to a GCS that is less than normal for the patient.

The word 'unaltered' refers to a GCS that is normal for the patient. This may be a GCS < 15 .

Commonly Used Abbreviations

Table 1 below outlines abbreviations commonly used in the ALS PCS.

Table 1. Abbreviations commonly used in the ALS PCS

Word/Phrase	Abbreviation
A	
Advanced Care Paramedic	ACP
Advanced Life Support	ALS
<i>Advanced Life Support Patient Care Standards</i>	ALS PCS
Acetylsalicylic acid	ASA
As needed	PRN
Automated external defibrillation	AED
B	
Base Hospital Physician	BHP
<i>Basic Life Support Patient Care Standards</i>	BLS PCS
Beats per minute	BPM
Bag-valve-mask	BVM
By mouth/oral	PO
C	
Critical Care Paramedic	CCP
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	COPD
Centimetre	cm
Continuous positive airway pressure	CPAP
Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	CPR
Canadian Triage and Acuity Scale	CTAS

Cerebral vascular accident	CVA
Central venous access device	CVAD
D	
Diabetic ketoacidosis	DKA
Do Not Resuscitate	DNR
Drops	gtts
E	
Electrocardiogram	ECG
Emergency department	ED
End tidal carbon dioxide	ETCO ₂
Endotracheal tube	ETT
Every	q
F	
Fraction of inspired oxygen	FiO ₂
G	
Gram	g
Glasgow Coma Scale	GCS
H	
Heart Rate	HR
History	Hx
I	
Intramuscular	IM
Intranasal	IN
Intraosseous	IO
Intravenous	IV

J

Joule	J
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K

Kilogram	kg
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L

Level of awareness	LOA
--------------------	-----

Level of consciousness	LOC
------------------------	-----

M

Maximum	Max.
---------	------

Metered dose inhaler	MDI
----------------------	-----

Microgram	mcg
-----------	-----

Milligram	mg
-----------	----

Milliseconds	ms
--------------	----

Minimum	Min.
---------	------

Minute	min
--------	-----

Millilitre per kilogram	mL/kg
-------------------------	-------

Millimetres of mercury	mmHg
------------------------	------

Ministry of Health	MOH
--------------------	-----

N

Not applicable	N/A
----------------	-----

Nostril	nare
---------	------

Nebulized	NEB
-----------	-----

Nasopharyngeal airway	NPA
-----------------------	-----

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug	NSAID
--------------------------------------	-------

O

Ontario Base Hospital Group-Medical Advisory Committee	OBHG-MAC
Oropharyngeal airway	OPA

P

Primary Care Paramedic	PCP
Positive Pressure Ventilation	PPV
Pulseless electrical activity	PEA

R

Regional Base Hospital Program	RBHP
Return of spontaneous circulation	ROSC
Respiratory rate	RR

S

Semi-Automated external defibrillation	SAED
Sodium chloride	NaCl
Subcutaneous	SC
Sublingual	SL
Systolic blood pressure	SBP
Saturation of peripheral oxygen	SpO2
ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction	STEMI

T

Topical	TOP
Termination of Resuscitation	TOR
Traumatic brain injury	TBI
Transcutaneous pacing	TCP

U

Upper respiratory tract infection	URTI
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V

Ventricular Fibrillation	VF
--------------------------	----

Ventricular Tachycardia	VT
-------------------------	----

Vital signs absent	VSA
--------------------	-----

W

Water	H2O
-------	-----

Within normal limits	WNL
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Reference and Educational Notes

The RBHPs have created a companion document of reference and educational notes intended to assist paramedics in implementing these Medical Directives. This will facilitate regular updating of these notes without having to issue frequent changes to the standards. It is expected that paramedics have mastered the relevant information as part of initial training and certification and have maintained their knowledge through continuing education and self-study. The reference and educational notes do not define a standard of care; however, they should be considered useful in ensuring that an appropriate standard of care is met.

Section 1 – PCP Core Medical Directives

1

Medical Cardiac Arrest

Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Non-traumatic cardiac arrest.

Primary Clinical Consideration(s):

In the following settings, consider very early transport after a minimum of one analysis (and defibrillation if indicated) once an egress plan is organized:

1. pregnancy presumed to be ≥ 20 weeks gestation (fundus above umbilicus, ensure manual displacement of uterus to left);
2. hypothermia;
3. airway obstruction;
4. non-opioid drug overdose/toxicology, and;
5. or other known reversible cause of arrest not addressed.

For patients in refractory VF or pulseless VT, transport of the patient should begin after the third consecutive shock. Refractory VF or pulseless VT is defined for the purpose of this directive, as persistent VF or pulseless VT after 3 consecutive shocks.

Conditions

CPR		Manual Defibrillation	
Age	N/A	Age	≥ 24 hours
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Performed in 2-minute intervals	Other	VF OR pulseless VT

AED or SAED Defibrillation		EPINEPHrine	
Age	≥24 hours	Age	≥24 hours
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Defibrillation indicated If not using manual defibrillation	Other	Anaphylaxis suspected as causative event

Medical TOR	
Age	≥16 years
LOA	Altered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Arrest not witnessed by paramedic AND No ROSC 20 minutes of resuscitation AND No defibrillation delivered

Contraindications

CPR	Manual Defibrillation
Obviously dead as per BLS PCS	Rhythms other than VF or pulseless VT
Meet conditions of the BLS PCS <i>Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) Standard</i>	
AED or SAED Defibrillation	EPINEPHrine
Non-shockable rhythm	Allergy or sensitivity to EPINEPHrine
Medical TOR	
Known reversible cause of the arrest unable to be addressed	
Pregnancy presumed to be ≥ 20 weeks gestation	
Suspected hypothermia	
Airway obstruction	
Non-opioid drug overdose/toxicology	

Treatment

Consider CPR as per current Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada Guidelines

Consider Manual defibrillation (if available and authorized)

	Age ≥24 hours to <8 years	Age ≥8 years
Dose	1 defibrillation	1 defibrillation
Initial dose	2 J/kg	As per RBHP / manufacturer
Subsequent dose(s)	4 J/kg	As per RBHP / manufacturer
Dosing interval	2 min	2 min
Max. # of doses	N/A	N/A

Consider AED or SAED defibrillation (if not using manual defibrillation)

	Age ≥24 hours to <8 years	Age ≥8 years
Dose	1 defibrillation with or without pediatric attenuator cable	1 defibrillation
Max. single dose	As per RBHP / manufacturer	As per RBHP / manufacturer
Dosing interval	2 min	2 min
Max. # of doses	N/A	N/A

Consider EPINEPHrine (only if anaphylaxis is suspected as causative event)

	Route
	IM
	Concentration
	1 mg/mL = 1:1,000
Dose	0.01 mg/kg*
Max. single dose	0.5 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

*The EPINEPHrine dose may be rounded to the nearest 0.05 mg

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point

Patch to consider Medical TOR (if applicable).

If the patch fails or if Medical TOR does not apply, transport to the closest appropriate hospital following ROSC or 20 minutes of resuscitation without ROSC.

Patch early (e.g. following the 4th analysis) to consider TOR if there are extenuating circumstances surrounding egress, prolonged transport or significant clinical limitations where the paramedic considers ongoing resuscitation to be futile.

Clinical Considerations

Consider regional base hospital advanced airway strategy (e.g. SGA medical directive) where more than OPA/NPA and BVM is required.

There is no clear role for routine administration of naloxone in confirmed cardiac arrest.

The BHP might **not** authorize TOR even though the patient meets TOR rule. Factors may include: location of the patients, EtCO₂, age, bystander witnessed, bystander CPR, transportation time, and unusual cause of cardiac arrest such as electrocution, hanging, and toxicology.

The BHP may authorize TOR even though the patient does **not** meet the TOR rule. Factors that may be taken into account include extenuating egress limitations, prolonged transport, caregiver wishes, existence of DNR confirmation form, and underlying end stage progressive illness.

Defibrillation Joule Settings

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Trauma Cardiac Arrest

Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Cardiac arrest secondary to severe blunt or penetrating trauma.

Conditions

CPR		Manual Defibrillation	
Age	N/A	Age	≥24 hours
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Performed in 2 minute intervals	Other	VF OR pulseless VT

AED or SAED Defibrillation	
Age	≥24 hours
LOA	Altered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Defibrillation indicated

Trauma TOR	
Age	≥16 years
LOA	Altered
HR	0
RR	0
SBP	N/A
Other	No palpable pulses AND No defibrillation delivered AND Rhythm Asystole AND No signs of life at any time since fully extricated OR Signs of life when fully extricated with the closest ED ≥30 min transport time away OR Rhythm PEA with the closest ED ≥30 min transport time away.

Contraindications

CPR

Obviously dead as per BLS PCS

AED or SAED Defibrillation

Non-shockable rhythm

Manual Defibrillation

Rhythms other than VF or pulseless VT

Trauma TOR

Age <16 years

Defibrillation delivered

Signs of life at any time since fully extricated medical contact

Rhythm PEA and closest ED <30 min transport time away

Patients with penetrating trauma to the torso or head/neck and Lead Trauma Hospital < 30 min transport time away

Treatment

Consider CPR as per current Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada Guidelines

Consider Manual defibrillation (if available and authorized)

	Age ≥24 hours to <8 years	Age ≥8 years
Dose	1 defibrillation	1 defibrillation
Initial dose	2 J/kg	As per RBHP / manufacturer
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

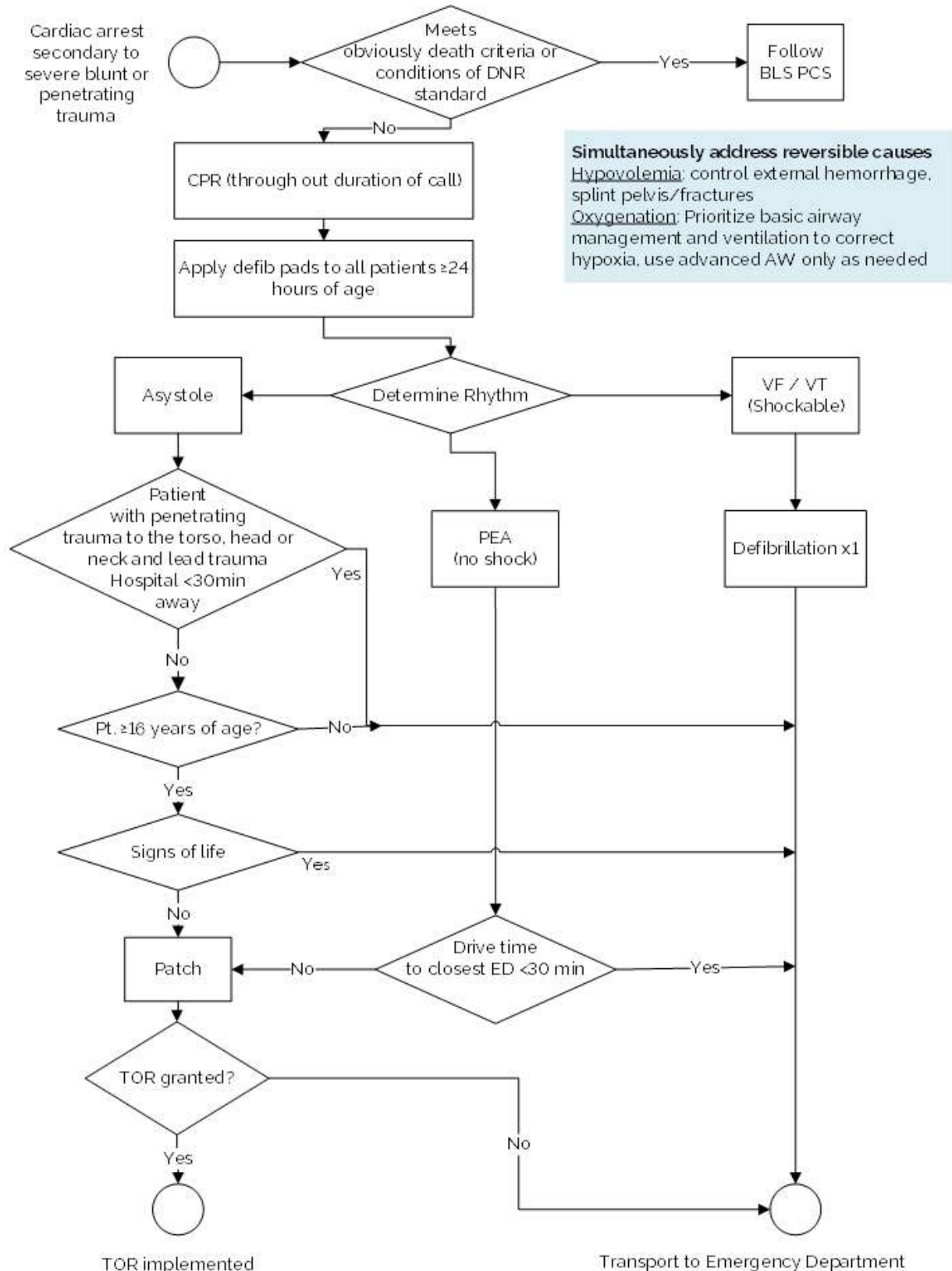
Consider AED or SAED defibrillation (if not using manual defibrillation)

	Age ≥24 hours to <8 years	Age ≥8 years
Dose	1 defibrillation With or without Pediatric Attenuator Cable	1 defibrillation
Max. single dose	As per RBHP / manufacturer	As per RBHP / manufacturer
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point

Patch to BHP for authorization to apply the Trauma TOR if applicable. If the BHP patch fails, or the Trauma TOR does not apply, transport to the closest appropriate receiving facility following the 1st analysis/defibrillation.

Treatment – Algorithm For Trauma Arrest



Clinical Considerations

If no obvious external signs of significant blunt trauma, consider medical cardiac arrest and treat according to the appropriate medical cardiac arrest directive.

Signs of life: specifically any spontaneous movement, respiratory efforts, organized electrical activity on ECG, and reactive pupils.

An intravenous fluid bolus may be considered, where it does not delay transport and should not be prioritized over management of other reversible pathology.

Newborn Resuscitation

Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Newborn patient.

Conditions

Positive Pressure Ventilator (PPV)		CPR	
Age	<24 hours	Age	<24 hours
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	< 100 bpm	HR	< 60 bpm
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	N/A	Other	After 30 seconds of PPV using room air

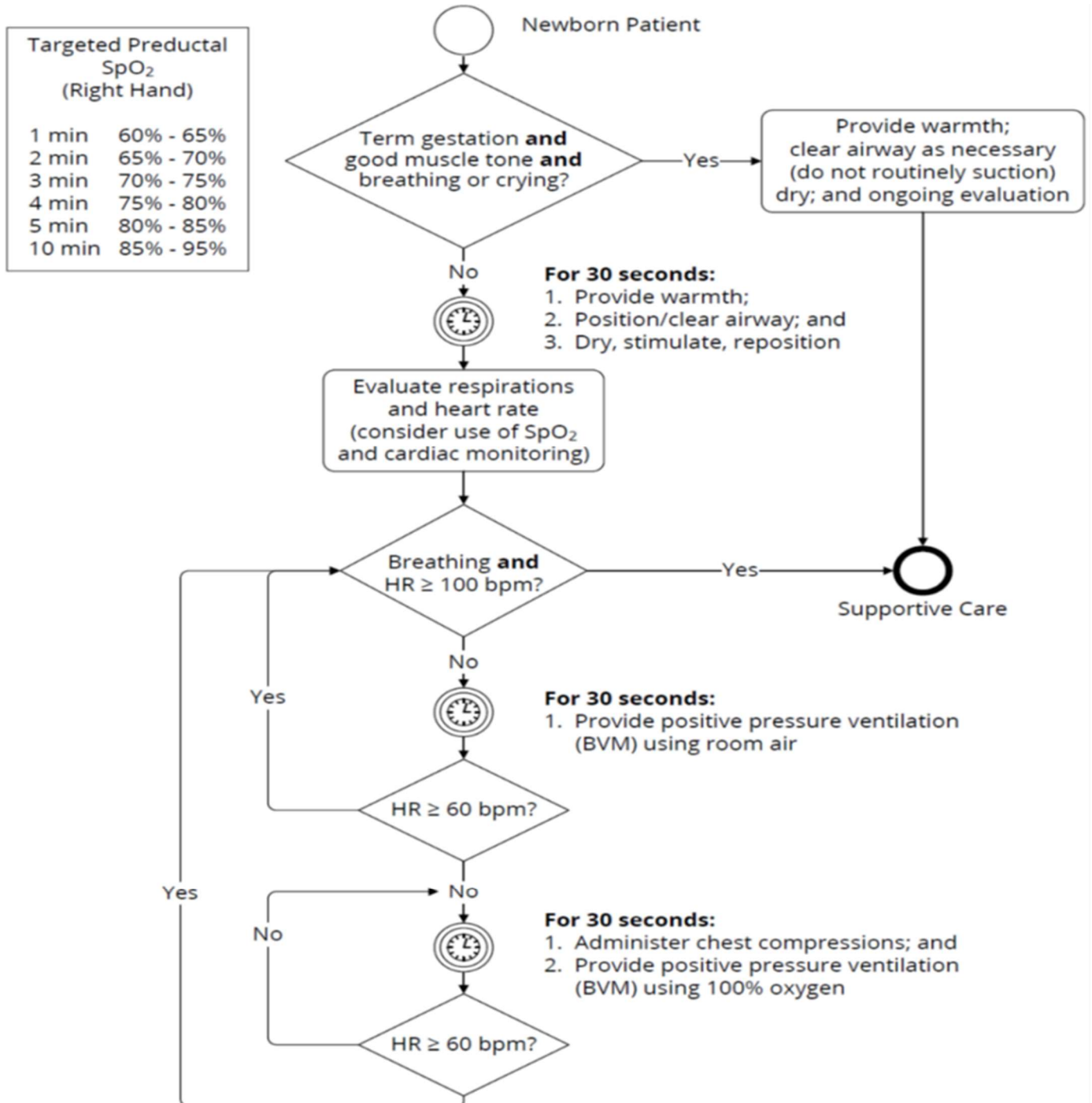
Contraindications

Positive Pressure Ventilator (PPV)		CPR	
Obviously dead as per BLS PCS		Obviously dead as per BLS PCS	
Presumed gestational age less than 20 weeks		Presumed gestational age less than 20 weeks	

Treatment

Consider PPV as per the treatment flowchart

Consider CPR as per current Heart and Stroke Guidelines



Clinical Considerations

If newborn resuscitation is required, initiate cardiac monitoring and right-hand pulse oximetry monitoring.

Infants born between 20-25 weeks gestation may be stillborn or die quickly. Initiate resuscitation and transport as soon as feasible.

If gestational age cannot be confirmed, initiate resuscitation and rapid transport.

If newborn is less than 20 weeks gestation, resuscitation is futile. Provide the newborn with warmth and consider patching to BHP for further direction.

Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC) Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Patient with return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) after the resuscitation was initiated.

Conditions

0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus	
Age	≥2 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	Hypotension
Other	Chest auscultation is clear

Contraindications

0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus
Fluid overload

Treatment

Consider optimizing ventilation and oxygenation

Titrate oxygenation 94-98%

Avoid hyperventilation and target ETCO₂ to 30-40 mmHg with continuous waveform capnography (if available)

Consider 0.9% NaCl fluid bolus (if available and authorized)

	Age ≥2 years to <12 years	Age ≥12 years
	Route IV	Route IV
Infusion	10 mL/kg	10 mL/kg
Infusion interval	Immediate	Immediate
Reassess every	100 mL	250 mL
Max. volume	1,000 mL	1,000 mL

Consider 12-lead ECG acquisition and interpretation

Clinical Considerations

Consider initiating transport in parallel with the above treatment.

IV fluid bolus applies only to PCPs authorized for PCP Autonomous IV.

Cardiac Ischemia Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Suspected cardiac ischemia.

Conditions

ASA		Nitroglycerin	
Age	≥18 years	Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered	LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A	HR	60-159 bpm
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	Normotension
Other	Able to chew and swallow	Other	Prior history of nitroglycerin use OR IV access obtained

Contraindications

ASA	Nitroglycerin
Allergy or sensitivity to NSAIDs	Allergy or sensitivity to nitrates
If asthmatic, no prior use of ASA	Phosphodiesterase inhibitor use within the previous 48 hours
Current active bleeding	SBP drops by one-third or more of its initial value after nitroglycerin is administered
CVA or TBI in the previous 24 hours	12-lead ECG compatible with Right Ventricular MI

Treatment

Consider ASA	
	Route
	PO
Dose	160-162 mg
Max. single dose	162 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider 12-lead ECG acquisition and interpretation for STEMI

Consider nitroglycerin

STEMI		
	No	Yes
	SBP ≥100 mmHg	SBP ≥100 mmHg
	Route SL	Route SL
Dose	0.3 mg OR 0.4 mg	0.3 mg OR 0.4 mg
Max. single dose	0.4 mg	0.4 mg
Dosing interval	5 min	5 min
Max. # of doses	6	3

Clinical Considerations

Suspect a Right Ventricular MI in all inferior STEMI and perform at minimum V4R to confirm (ST-elevation ≥ 1mm in V4R).

Do not administer nitroglycerin to a patient with Right Ventricular STEMI.

IV condition applies only to PCPs authorized for PCP Autonomous IV.

Apply defibrillation pads when a STEMI is identified.

The goal for time to 12-lead ECG from first medical contact is < 10 minutes where possible.

Acute Cardiogenic Pulmonary Edema Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Moderate to severe respiratory distress;

AND

Suspected acute cardiogenic pulmonary edema.

Conditions

Nitroglycerin	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	60-159 bpm
RR	N/A
SBP	Normotension
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Nitroglycerin
Allergy or sensitivity to nitrates
Phosphodiesterase inhibitor use within the previous 48 hours
SBP drops by one-third or more of its initial value after nitroglycerin is administered

Treatment

Consider nitroglycerin

	SBP ≥100 mmHg to <140 mmHg	SBP ≥140 mmHg	
	IV or Hx*	IV or Hx*	IV or Hx*
	Yes	No	Yes
Route	SL	SL	SL
Dose	0.3 mg or 0.4 mg	0.3 mg or 0.4 mg	0.6 mg or 0.8 mg
Max. single dose	0.4 mg	0.4 mg	0.8 mg
Dosing interval	5 min	5 min	5 min
Max. # of doses	6	6	6

*Hx refers to a patient with a prior history of nitroglycerin use

Consider 12-lead ECG acquisition and interpretation

Clinical Considerations

IV condition applies only to PCPs authorized for PCP Autonomous IV.

Hypoglycemia Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Suspected hypoglycemia

Conditions

Dextrose		Glucagon	
Age	≥2 years	Age	N/A
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Hypoglycemia	Other	Hypoglycemia

Contraindications

Dextrose	Glucagon
Allergy or sensitivity to dextrose	Allergy or sensitivity to glucagon
	Pheochromocytoma

Treatment

Consider glucometry

Consider dextrose (if available and authorized)**Age**

≥2 years

	Concentration 10% dextrose	Concentration 50% dextrose
	Route IV	Route IV
Dose	0.2 g/kg (2 mL/kg)	0.5 g/kg (1 mL/kg)
Max. single dose	25 g (250 mL)	25 g (50 mL)
Dosing interval	10 min	10 min
Max. # of doses	2	2

Titrate dextrose to a level of awareness where the patient can safely consume complex carbohydrate.

Consider glucagon (if not using dextrose)**Age**

N/A

	Weight <25 kg	Weight ≥25 kg
	Route IM	Route IM
Dose	0.5 mg	1 mg
Max. single dose	0.5 mg	1 mg
Dosing interval	20 min	20 min
Max. # of doses	2	2

Clinical Considerations

If the patient responds to dextrose or glucagon, he/she may receive oral glucose or other simple carbohydrates.

If only mild signs or symptoms are exhibited, the patient may receive oral glucose or other simple carbohydrates instead of dextrose or glucagon.

If a patient initiates an informed refusal of transport, a final set of vital signs including blood glucometry must be attempted and documented.

IV administration of dextrose applies only to PCPs authorized for PCP Autonomous IV.

Bronchoconstriction Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Respiratory distress;

AND

Suspected bronchoconstriction.

Conditions

Salbutamol		EPINEPHrine	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
LOA	N/A	Weight	N/A
HR	N/A	LOA	N/A
RR	N/A	HR	N/A
SBP	N/A	RR	BVM ventilation required
Other	N/A	SBP	N/A
		Other	Hx of asthma

Dexamethasone	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Hx of asthma OR COPD OR 20 pack-year history of smoking

Contraindications

Salbutamol
Allergy or sensitivity to salbutamol

EPINEPHrine
Allergy or sensitivity to EPINEPHrine

Dexamethasone
Allergy or sensitivity to steroids
Currently on PO or parenteral steroids

Treatment

Consider salbutamol

	Weight <25 kg		Weight ≥25 kg	
	Route MDI*	Route NEB	Route MDI*	Route NEB
Dose	Up to 600 mcg (6 puffs)	2.5 mg	Up to 800 mcg (8 puffs)	5 mg
Max. single dose	600 mcg	2.5 mg	800 mcg	5 mg
Dosing interval	5-15 min PRN	5-15 min PRN	5-15 min PRN	5-15 min PRN
Max. # of doses	3	3	3	3

*1 puff=100 mcg

Consider EPINEPHrine

	Route IM
	Concentration 1 mg/mL = 1:1,000
Dose	0.01 mg/kg*
Max. single dose	0.5 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

*The EPINEPHrine dose may be rounded to the nearest 0.05 mg

Consider dexamethasone

	Route PO/IM/IV
Dose	0.5mg/kg
Max. single dose	8mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Clinical Considerations

EPINEPHrine should be the 1st medication administered if the patient is apneic.

Salbutamol MDI may be administered subsequently using a BVM MDI adapter.

Nebulization is contraindicated in patients with a known or suspected fever or in the setting of a declared febrile respiratory illness outbreak by the local medical officer of health.

When administering salbutamol MDI, the rate of administration should be 100 mcg approximately every 4 breaths.

A spacer should be used when administering salbutamol MDI.

Moderate to Severe Allergic Reaction Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Exposure to a probable allergen;

AND

Signs and/or symptoms of a moderate to severe allergic reaction (including anaphylaxis).

Conditions

EPINEPHrine		DiphenhydrAMINE	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
Weight	N/A	Weight	≥25 kg
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	For anaphylaxis only	Other	N/A

Contraindications

EPINEPHrine	DiphenhydrAMINE
Allergy or sensitivity to EPINEPHrine	Allergy or sensitivity to diphenhydramine

Treatment

Consider EPINEPHrine

	Route
	IM
	Concentration
	1 mg/mL = 1:1,000
Dose	0.01 mg/kg*
Max. single dose	0.5 mg
Dosing interval	Minimum 5 min
Max. # of doses	2

*The EPINEPHrine dose may be rounded to the nearest 0.05 mg

Consider diphenhydrAMINE

	Weight	Weight
	≥25 kg to <50 kg	≥50 kg
	Route	Route
	IV/IM	IV/IM
Dose	25 mg	50 mg
Max. single dose	25 mg	50 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Clinical Considerations

EPINEPHrine administration takes priority over IV access.

IV administration of diphenhydrAMINE applies only to PCPs authorized for PCP Autonomous IV.

Croup Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Current history of URTI;

AND

Barking cough or recent history of a barking cough

Conditions

EPINEPHrine	
Age	≥ 6 months to <8 years
LOA	N/A
HR	<200 bpm
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Stridor at rest

Dexamethasone	
Age	≥ 6 months to <8 years
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	For mild, moderate and severe croup

Contraindications

EPINEPHrine	
Allergy or sensitivity to EPINEPHrine	

Dexamethasone	
Allergy or sensitivity to steroids	
Steroids received within the last 48 hours	
Unable to tolerate oral medications	

Treatment

Consider EPINEPHrine		
	Weight <10 kg	Weight ≥10 kg
	Route NEB	Route NEB
	Concentration 1 mg/mL = 1:1,000	Concentration 1 mg/mL = 1:1,000
Dose	2.5 mg	5 mg
Max. single dose	2.5 mg	5 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Consider Dexamethasone	
	Age ≥ 6 months to <8 years
	Route PO
Dose	0.5 mg/kg
Max. single dose	8 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Supraglottic Airway Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Need for ventilatory assistance or airway control;

AND

Other airway management is ineffective.

Conditions

Supraglottic Airway	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Absent gag reflex

Contraindications

Supraglottic Airway

Airway obstructed by a foreign object

Known esophageal disease (varices)

Trauma to the oropharynx

Caustic ingestion

Treatment

Consider supraglottic airway insertion

The maximum number of supraglottic airway insertion attempts is 2.

Confirm supraglottic airway placement

Method	Method
<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
ETCO ₂ (Waveform capnography)	ETCO ₂ (Non-waveform device)
	Auscultation
	Chest rise

Clinical Considerations

An attempt at supraglottic airway insertion is defined as the insertion of the supraglottic airway into the mouth.

Confirmation of supraglottic airway must use ETCO₂ (Waveform capnography). If waveform capnography is not available or is not working, then at least 2 secondary methods must be used.

Analgesia Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Pain

Conditions

Acetaminophen		Ibuprofen	
Age	≥12 years	Age	≥12 years
LOA	Unaltered	LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	N/A	Other	N/A

Ketorolac	
Age	≥12 years
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	Normotension
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Acetaminophen	Ibuprofen
Acetaminophen use within previous 4 hours	NSAID use within previous 6 hours
Allergy or sensitivity to acetaminophen	Allergy or sensitivity to ASA or NSAIDs
Hx of liver disease	Patient on anticoagulation therapy
Active vomiting	Current active bleeding
Unable to tolerate oral medication	Hx of peptic ulcer disease or GI bleed
Suspected ischemic chest pain	Pregnant
	If asthmatic, no prior use of ASA or other NSAIDs
	CVA or TBI in the previous 24 hours
	Known renal impairment
	Active vomiting
	Unable to tolerate oral medication
	Suspected ischemic chest pain

Ketorolac

NSAID use within previous 6 hours

Allergy or sensitivity to ASA or NSAIDs

Patient on anticoagulation therapy

Current active bleeding

Hx of peptic ulcer disease or GI bleed

Pregnant

If asthmatic, no prior use of ASA or other NSAIDs

CVA or TBI in the previous 24 hours

Known renal impairment

Suspected ischemic chest pain

Treatment**Consider acetaminophen**

	Age ≥12 years to <18 years	Age ≥18 years
Route	PO	PO
Dose	500-650 mg	960-1,000 mg
Max. single dose	650 mg	1,000 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Consider ibuprofen

	Age
	≥12 years
Route	PO
Dose	400 mg
Max. single dose	400 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider ketorolac

	Age
	≥12 years
Route	IM/IV
Dose	10-15 mg
Max. single dose	15 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Clinical Considerations

Whenever possible, consider co-administration of acetaminophen and ibuprofen.

Suspected renal colic patients should routinely be considered for NSAIDs, either ibuprofen or ketorolac.

IV administration of ketorolac applies only to PCPs authorized for PCP Autonomous IV.

Nausea/Vomiting Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Nausea or vomiting.

Conditions

Ondansetron	
Age	N/A
Weight	≥25 kg
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

DimenHYDRINATE	
Age	< 65 years
Weight	≥25 kg
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Ondansetron
Allergy to ondansetron
Prolonged QT syndrome (known to patient)
Apomorphine use

DimenHYDRINATE
Allergy or sensitivity to dimenhydrinate or other antihistamines
Overdose on antihistamines or anticholinergics or tricyclic antidepressants
Co-administration of diphenhydramINE

Treatment

Consider ondansetron		Consider dimenHYDRINATE		
	Weight		Weight	Weight
	≥ 25 kg		≥25 kg to <50 kg	≥50 kg
	Route		Route	Route
	PO		IV/IM	IV/IM
Dose	4 mg	Dose	25 mg	50 mg
Max. single dose	4 mg	Max. single dose	25 mg	50 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	Max. # of doses	1	1

Clinical Considerations

IV administration of dimenHYDRINATE applies only to PCPs authorized for PCP Autonomous IV

Prior to IV administration, dilute dimenHYDRINATE (concentration of 50 mg/1 ml) 1:9 with Normal Saline or D5W. If administered IM do not dilute

If a patient has received Ondansetron and has no relief of their nausea & vomiting symptoms after 30 minutes, dimenHYDRINATE may be considered.

Opioid Toxicity Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Altered LOC;

AND

Respiratory depression;

AND

Inability to adequately ventilate; **OR** persistent need to assist ventilations;

AND

Suspected opioid overdose.

Conditions

Naloxone	
Age	≥24 hours
LOA	Altered
HR	N/A
RR	<10 breaths/min
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Naloxone

Allergy or sensitivity to naloxone

Treatment

Consider naloxone

	Route	Route	Route	Route
	IV	IM	IN	SC
Dose	Up to 0.4 mg*	0.4 mg	2-4 mg	0.8 mg
Max. single dose	0.4 mg	0.4 mg	2-4 mg	0.8 mg
Dosing interval	5 min	5 min	5 min	5 min
Max. # of doses	3	3	3	3

*For the IV route, titrate naloxone only to restore the patient's respiratory status.

Clinical Considerations

IV administration of naloxone applies only to PCPs authorized for PCP Autonomous IV.

Upfront aggressive management of the airway is paramount and the initial priority.

If no response to initial treatment; consider patching for further doses.

If the patient does not respond to airway management and the administration of naloxone, glucometry should be considered.

Combative behaviour should be anticipated following naloxone administration and paramedics should protect themselves accordingly, thus the importance of gradual titrating (if given IV) to desired clinical effect: respiratory rate ≥ 10 , adequate airway and ventilation, not full alertness.

Home Dialysis Emergency Disconnect Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Patient receiving home dialysis (hemo or peritoneal) and connected to dialysis machine and requires transport to the closest appropriate receiving facility;

AND

Patient is unable to disconnect;

AND

There is no family member or caregiver who is available and knowledgeable in dialysis disconnect.

Conditions

Home Dialysis Emergency Disconnect	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Home Dialysis Emergency Disconnect

N/A

Treatment

Consider Home Dialysis Emergency Disconnect

Clinical Considerations

Generally, emergency disconnect kit with materials and instructions can be found hanging from dialysis machine or nearby on the wall.

Ensure both the patient side and machine side of the connection are clamped before disconnecting and attaching end caps.

Suspected Adrenal Crisis

Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

A patient with primary adrenal failure who is experiencing clinical signs of an adrenal crisis.

Conditions

Hydrocortisone	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Paramedics are presented with a vial of hydrocortisone for the identified patient AND Age-related hypoglycemia OR GI symptoms (vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain) OR Syncope OR Temperature $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ or suspected/history of fever OR Altered level of awareness OR Age-related tachycardia OR Age-related hypotension

Contraindications

Hydrocortisone

Allergy or sensitivity to hydrocortisone

Treatment

Consider hydrocortisone

Route	
IM/IV	
Dose	2 mg/kg*
Max. single dose	100 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

*Dose should be rounded to the nearest 10 mg

Clinical Considerations

IV administration of hydrocortisone applies only to PCP's authorized for PCP Autonomous IV.

Emergency Childbirth Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Pregnant patient experiencing labour; **OR**

Post-partum patient immediately following delivery and/or placenta.

Conditions

Delivery		Umbilical Cord Management	
Age	Childbearing years	Age	Childbearing years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Second stage labour AND/OR Imminent birth AND/OR Shoulder Dystocia AND/OR Breech Delivery AND/OR Prolapsed Cord	Other	Cord complications OR if neonatal or maternal resuscitation is required OR Due to transport considerations

External Uterine Massage		Oxytocin	
Age	Childbearing years	Age	Childbearing years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	≤ 160 mmHg
Other	Post-placental delivery	Other	Postpartum delivery AND/OR Placental delivery

Contraindications

Delivery	Umbilical Cord Management
N/A	N/A

External Uterine Massage	Oxytocin
Placenta not delivered	Allergy or sensitivity to oxytocin
	Undelivered fetus
	Suspected or known pre-eclampsia with current pregnancy
	Eclampsia (seizures) with current pregnancy
	>4 hours post placenta delivery

Treatment

Consider delivery

Position the patient and deliver neonate.

Consider shoulder dystocia delivery

Perform ALARM twice on scene. If successful; deliver neonate. If unsuccessful; transport to closest appropriate facility.

Consider breach delivery

HANDS OFF the breech. Allow neonate to deliver to umbilicus; consider carefully releasing the legs & arms as they are delivered; otherwise hands off.

Once hairline is visible **AND/OR** 3 mins has passed since umbilicus was visualized attempt the Mauriceau Smellie-Veit maneuver.

If successful; deliver neonate. If unsuccessful; transport to closest appropriate facility.

Consider prolapsed cord delivery

If a cord prolapse is present, the fetal part should be elevated to relieve pressure on the cord. Assist the patient into a knee-chest position or exaggerated Sims position, and insert gloved fingers/hand into the vagina to apply manual digital pressure to the presenting part which is maintained until transfer of care in hospital.

Consider umbilical cord management

If a nuchal cord is present and loose, slip cord over the neonate's head. Only if a nuchal cord is tight and cannot be slipped over the neonate's head, clamp and cut the cord, encourage rapid delivery.

Following delivery of the neonate, the cord should be clamped and cut immediately if neonatal or maternal resuscitation is required. Otherwise, after pulsations have ceased (approximately 2-3 minutes), clamp the cord in two places and cut the cord.

Consider external uterine massage

Post placental delivery

Consider oxytocin

	Route
	IM
Dose	10 units
Max. single dose	10 units
Dosing Interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Clinical Considerations

If the patient presents with limb-presentation, do not attempt to push the limb back into the vagina; discourage the patient from pushing, cover the limb using a dry sheet to maintain warmth, and initiate transport as per the *Load and Go Patient Standard* of the BLS PCS.

If labour is failing to progress, discourage the patient from pushing or bearing down during contractions.

If delivery has not occurred at scene within approximately ten minutes of initial assessment, consider transport in conjunction with the following:

- a. Patient assessment findings:
 - i. Lack of progression of labour;
 - ii. Multiple births expected;
 - iii. Neonate presents face-up;
 - iv. Pre-eclampsia;
 - v. Presence of vaginal hemorrhage;
 - vi. Premature labour;
 - vii. Primip;
- b. Distance to the closest appropriate receiving facility.

When the placenta is delivered, inspect it for wholeness, place in a plastic bag from the OBS kit, label it with the maternal patient's name and time of delivery, and transport it with the maternal or neonatal patient. Delivery of the placenta should not delay transport considerations/initiation.

Endotracheal and Tracheostomy Suctioning & Reinsertion Medical Directive

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Patient with endotracheal or tracheostomy tube

AND

Airway obstruction or increased secretions.

Conditions

Suctioning	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Emergency tracheostomy reinsertion	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	<p>Patient with an existing tracheostomy where the inner and/or outer cannula(s) have been removed from the airway AND</p> <p>Respiratory distress AND</p> <p>Inability to adequately ventilate AND Paramedics are presented with a tracheostomy cannula for the identified patient.</p>

Contraindications

Suctioning
N/A

Emergency tracheostomy reinsertion
Inability to landmark or visualize

Treatment

Consider Suctioning			
	Age		
	< 1 year	≥ 1 year to < 12 years	≥ 12 years
Dose	suction at 60-100 mmHg	suction at 100-120 mmHg	suction at 100-150 mmHg
Max. single dose	10 seconds	10 seconds	10 seconds
Dosing interval	1 minute	1 minute	1 minute
Max. # of doses	N/A	N/A	N/A

Consider emergency tracheostomy reinsertion	
Maximum number of attempts	2

Clinical Considerations

Suctioning:

Pre-oxygenate with 100% oxygen.

In an alert patient, whenever possible, have patient cough to clear airway prior to suctioning.

Emergency tracheostomy reinsertion:

A reinsertion attempt is defined as the insertion of the cannula into the tracheostomy.

A new replacement inner or outer cannula is preferred over cleaning and reusing an existing one.

Utilize a family member or caregiver who is available and knowledgeable to replace the tracheostomy cannula.

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Section 2 – ACP Core Medical Directives



Medical Cardiac Arrest

Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Non-traumatic cardiac arrest.

Primary Clinical Consideration(s):

In the following settings, consider very early transport after a minimum of one analysis (and defibrillation if indicated) once an egress plan is organized:

- 1) pregnancy presumed to be ≥ 20 weeks gestation (fundus above umbilicus, ensure manual displacement of uterus to left);
- 2) hypothermia;
- 3) airway obstruction;
- 4) non-opioid drug overdose/toxicology, and;
- 5) other known reversible cause of the arrest unable to be addressed.

In cases of refractory VF or pulseless VT, transport following 3 rounds of epinephrine (or after 3rd consecutive defibrillation if no IV/IO/CVAD/ETT access). Refractory VF or pulseless VT is defined for the purpose of this directive, as persistent VF or pulseless VT after 3 consecutive shocks.

Conditions

CPR		Manual Defibrillation (preferred method)	
Age	N/A	Age	≥ 24 hours
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Performed in 2 minute intervals	Other	VF OR pulseless VT
AED or SAED Defibrillation		EPINEPHrine	
Age	≥ 24 hours	Age	≥ 24 hours
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Defibrillation indicated Not using manual defibrillation	Other	Anaphylaxis suspected as causative event, IM route may be used
Amiodarone		Lidocaine	
Age	≥ 24 hours	Age	≥ 24 hours
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	VF OR pulseless VT as an equivalent to lidocaine	Other	VF OR pulseless VT as an equivalent to amiodarone

0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus		Medical TOR	
Age	≥ 24 hours	Age	≥ 16 years
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	PEA OR Any other rhythm where hypovolemia is suspected	Other	Arrest not witnessed by paramedic AND No ROSC after 20 minutes of resuscitation AND No defibrillation delivered

Contraindications

CPR	Manual Defibrillation
Obviously dead as per BLS PCS	Rhythms other than VF or pulseless VT
Meet conditions of the BLS PCS <i>Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) Standard</i>	
AED or SAED Defibrillation	EPINEPHrine
Non-shockable rhythm	Allergy or sensitivity to EPINEPHrine
Lidocaine	Medical TOR
Allergy or sensitivity to lidocaine	Known reversible cause of the arrest unable to be addressed
Amiodarone	Pregnancy presumed to be ≥ 20 weeks gestation
Allergy or sensitivity to amiodarone	Suspected hypothermia
0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus	Airway obstruction
Fluid overload	Non-opioid drug overdose/toxicology

Treatment

Consider CPR as per current Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada Guidelines.

Consider Manual defibrillation

	Age ≥ 24 hours to < 8 years	Age ≥8 years
Dose	1 defibrillation	1 defibrillation
Initial dose	2 J/kg	As per RBHP / manufacturer
Subsequent dose(s)	4 J/kg	As per RBHP / manufacturer
Dosing interval	2 min	2 min
Max. # of doses	N/A	N/A

Consider AED or SAED defibrillation (if not using manual defibrillation)

	Age ≥ 24 hours to < 8 years	Age ≥8 years
Dose	1 defibrillation with or without pediatric attenuator cable	1 defibrillation
Max. single dose	As per RBHP / manufacturer	As per RBHP / manufacturer
Dosing interval	2 min	2 min
Max. # of doses	N/A	N/A

Consider EPINEPHrine (if anaphylaxis is suspected as the causative event of the cardiac arrest)

Route	
IM	
Concentration	
1 mg/mL = 1:1,000	
Dose	0.01 mg/kg*
Max. single dose	0.5 mg
Dosing interval	NA
Max. # of doses	1

*The EPINEPHrine dose may be rounded to the nearest 0.05 mg

Consider EPINEPHrine

	Age		Age	
	≥ 24 hours to < 12 years		≥12 years	
	Route		Route	
Solution	IV/IO/CVAD	ETT	IV/IO/CVAD	ETT
	0.1 mg/mL = 1:10,000	1 mg/mL = 1:1,000	0.1 mg/mL = 1:10,000	as per RBHP
Dose	0.01 mg/kg* (.1 mL/kg)	0.1 mg/kg to a max of 2 mg (0.1 mL/kg to a max. of 2 mL)	1 mg	2 mg
Min. single dose	0.05 mg	0.5 mg	1 mg	2 mg
Dosing interval	4 min	4 min	4 min	4 min
Max. # of doses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*The EPINEPHrine dose may be rounded to the nearest 0.05 mg

Consider amiodarone

	Age ≥ 24 hours to < 12 years	Age ≥12 years
	Route IV/IO/CVAD	Route IV/IO/CVAD
Initial dose	5 mg/kg	300 mg
Max. initial dose	300 mg	300 mg
Subsequent dose(s)	5 mg/kg	150 mg
Max. repeat dose	150 mg	150 mg
Dosing interval	4 min	4 min
Max. # of doses	2	2

Consider lidocaine (if not using amiodarone)

	Age ≥ 24 hours to < 12 years		Age ≥12 years	
	Route		Route	
	IV/IO/CVAD	ETT	IV/IO/CVAD	ETT
Initial dose	1 mg/kg	2 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg	3 mg/kg
Second dose	1 mg/kg	2 mg/kg	0.75 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Min. single dose	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dosing interval	4 min	4 min	4 min	4 min
Max. # of doses	2	2	2	2

Consider 0.9% NaCl fluid bolus

	Age ≥ 24 hours to < 12 years	Age ≥12 years
	Route IV/IO/CVAD	Route IV/IO/CVAD
Infusion	20 mL/kg	20 mL/kg
Infusion interval	Immediate	Immediate
Reassess every	100 mL	250 mL
Max. volume	2,000 mL	2,000 mL

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point

Patch to consider Medical TOR (if applicable).

If the patch fails or if Medical TOR does not apply, transport to the closest appropriate hospital following ROSC or 20 minutes of resuscitation without ROSC.

Patch early (e.g. following the 4th analysis) to consider TOR if there are extenuating egress, prolonged transport or significant clinical limitations where the paramedic considers ongoing resuscitation to be futile.

Clinical Considerations

Consider regional base hospital program advanced airway strategy where more than OPA/NPA and BVM is required.

There is no clear role for routine administration of naloxone in confirmed cardiac arrest.

The IV/IO/CVAD routes of medication administration are preferred over the ETT route. However, ETT administration may be used if the IV/IO/CVAD routes are delayed (e.g. \geq 5 min).

The BHP might **not** authorize TOR even though the patient meets TOR rule. Factors may include: location of the patients, EtCO₂, age, bystander witnessed, bystander CPR, transportation time, and unusual cause of cardiac arrest such as electrocution, hanging, and toxicology.

The BHP may authorize TOR even though the patient does **not** meet the TOR rule. Factors that may be taken into account include extenuating egress limitations, prolonged transport, caregiver wishes, existence of DNR confirmation form, and underlying end stage progressive illness.

Defibrillation Joule Settings

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Trauma Cardiac Arrest

Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Cardiac arrest secondary to severe blunt or penetrating trauma.

Conditions

CPR		Manual Defibrillation	
Age	N/A	Age	≥24 hours
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Performed in 2 minute intervals	Other	VF OR pulseless VT

AED or SAED Defibrillation		Needle thoracostomy	
Age	≥24 hours	Age	N/A
LOA	Altered	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Defibrillation indicated If not using manual defibrillation	Other	Suspected tension pneumothorax AND absent or severely diminished breath sound on the affected side(s)

Trauma TOR

Age ≥16 years

LOA Altered

HR 0

RR 0

SBP N/A

Other No palpable pulses **AND** No defibrillation delivered **AND** Rhythm Asystole **AND** No signs of life at any time since fully extricated **OR** Signs of life when fully extricated with the closest ED ≥30 min transport time away **OR** Rhythm PEA with the closest ED ≥30 min transport time away.

Contraindications

CPR

Obviously dead as per BLS PCS

Meet conditions of the BLS PCS
Do Not Resuscitate (DNR)
Standard

AED or SAED Defibrillation

Non-shockable rhythm

Needle thoracostomy

N/A

Manual Defibrillation

Rhythms other than VF or pulseless VT

Trauma TOR

Age <16 years

Defibrillation delivered

Signs of life at any time since fully extricated.

Rhythm PEA and closest ED <30 min transport time away

Patients with penetrating trauma to the torso or head/neck and Lead Trauma Hospital < 30 min transport time away

Treatment

Consider CPR as per current Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada Guidelines

Consider Manual defibrillation (if available and authorized)

	Age ≥24 hours to <8 years	Age ≥8 years
Dose	1 defibrillation	1 defibrillation
Initial dose	2 J/kg	As per RBHP / manufacturer
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Consider AED or SAED defibrillation (if not using manual defibrillation)

	Age ≥24 hours to <8 years	Age ≥8 years
Dose	1 defibrillation with or without pediatric attenuator cable	1 defibrillation
Max. single dose	As per RBHP / manufacturer	As per RBHP / manufacturer
Dosing Interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Consider needle thoracostomy

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point

Patch to BHP for authorization to apply the Trauma TOR if applicable. If the BHP patch fails, or the Trauma TOR does not apply, transport to the closest appropriate receiving facility following the 1st analysis/defibrillation.

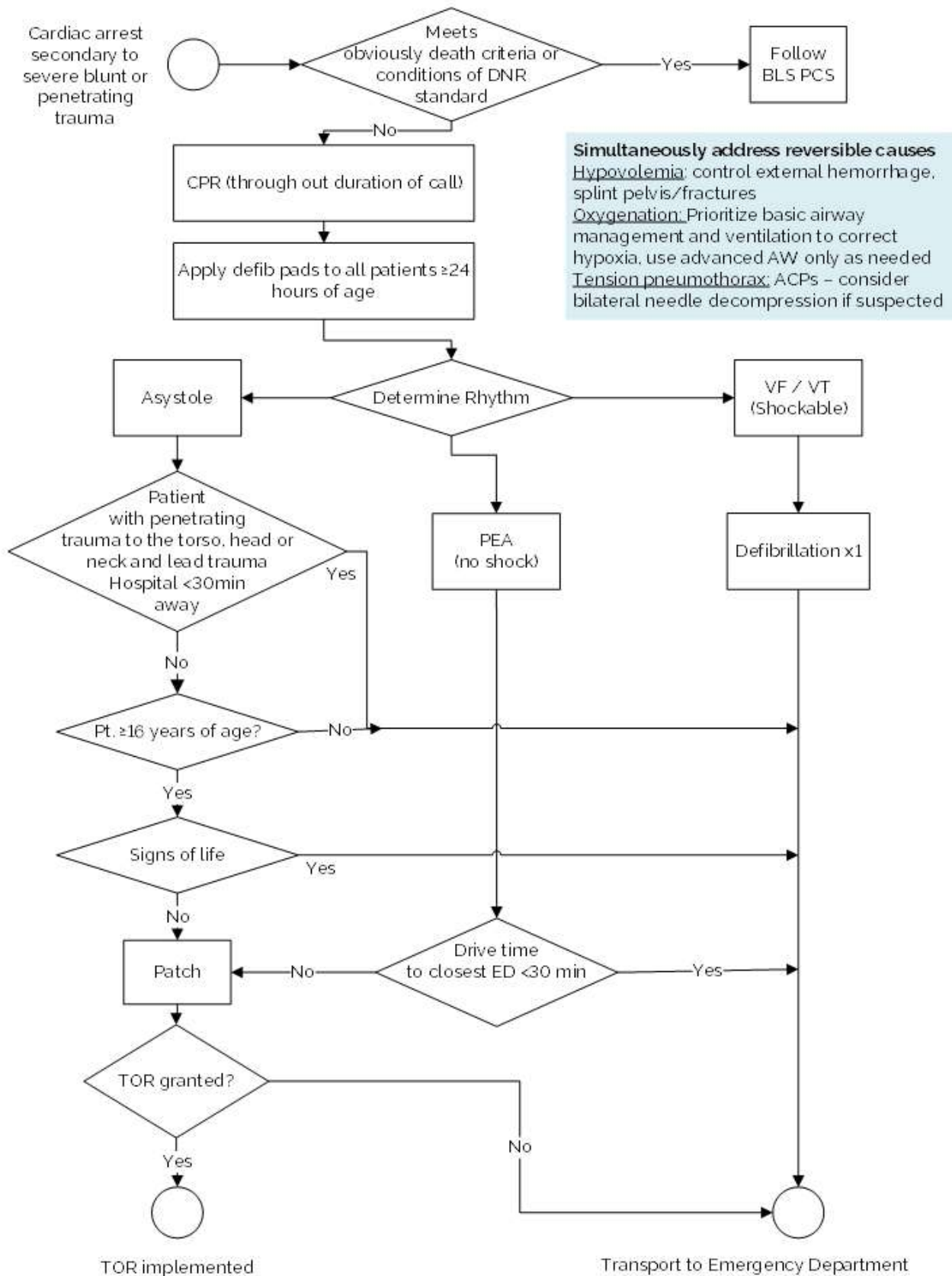
Clinical Considerations

If no obvious external signs of significant blunt trauma, consider medical cardiac arrest and treat according to the appropriate medical cardiac arrest directive.

Signs of life: specifically any spontaneous movement, respiratory efforts, organized electrical activity on ECG, and reactive pupils.

An intravenous fluid bolus may be considered, where it does not delay transport and should not be prioritized over management of other reversible pathology.

Treatment – Algorithm For Trauma Arrest



Newborn Resuscitation

Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Newborn patient.

Conditions

PPV	
Age	<24 hours
LOA	N/A
HR	<100 bpm
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

CPR	
Age	<24 hours
LOA	N/A
HR	<60 bpm
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	After 30 seconds of PPV using room air

EPINEPHrine	
Age	<24 hours
LOA	N/A
HR	<60 bpm
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	After 30 seconds of PPV AND 30 seconds of CPR

Contraindications

PPV	CPR
Obviously dead as per BLS PCS	Obviously dead as per BLS PCS
Presumed gestational age less than 20 weeks	Presumed gestational age less than 20 weeks
EPINEPHrine	
Allergy or sensitivity to EPINEPHrine	
Presumed gestational age less than 20 weeks	

Treatment

Consider PPV as per the treatment flowchart

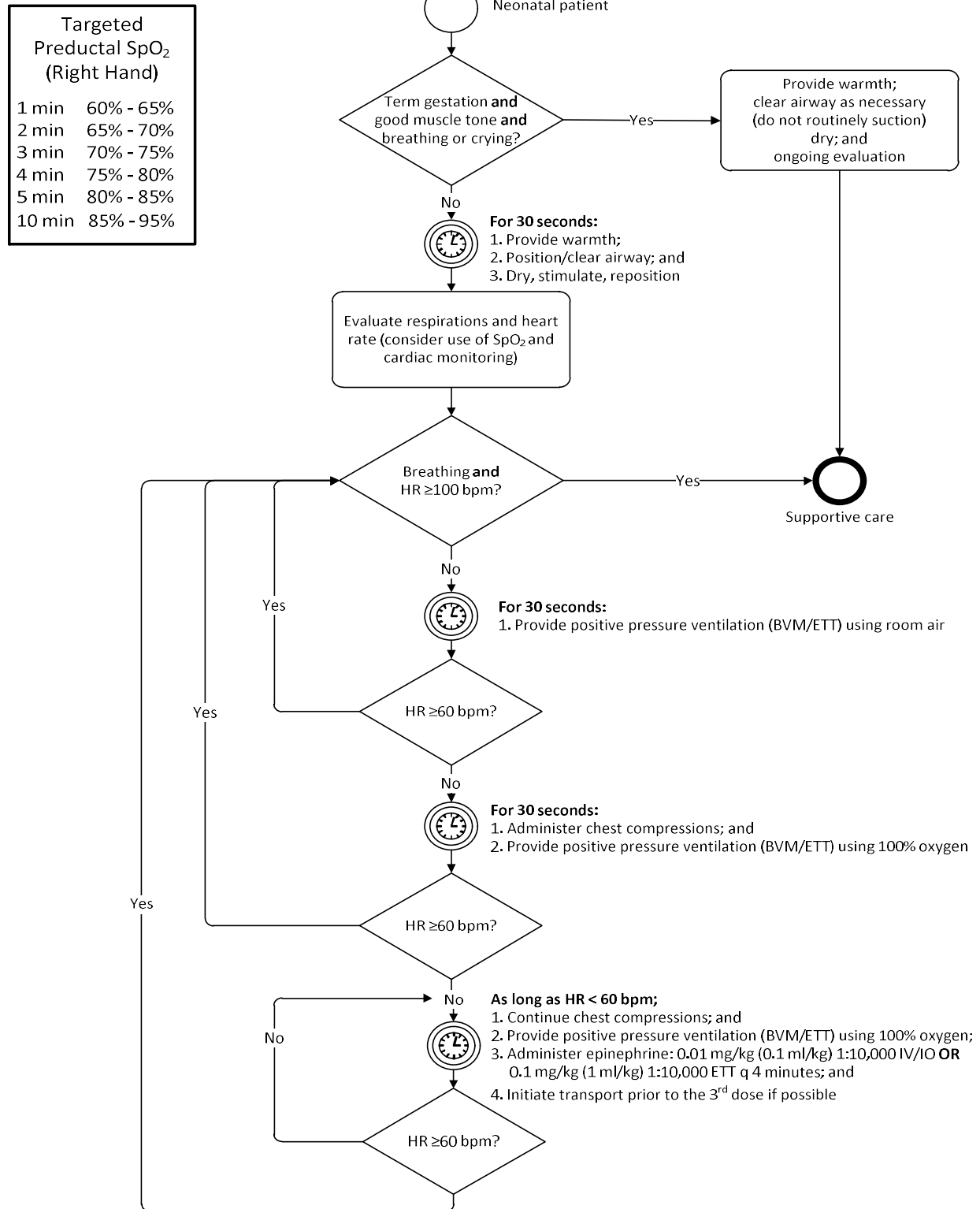
Consider CPR as per current Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada Guidelines

Consider EPINEPHrine

	Age < 24 hours	
	Route	
	IV/IO	ETT*
Solution	0.1 mg/mL = 1:10,000	0.1 mg/mL = 1:10,000
Dose	0.01 mg/kg (0.1 mL/kg)	0.1 mg/kg (1.0 mL/kg)
Min. single dose	0.05 mg (0.5 mL)	N/A
Max. single dose	N/A	0.3 mg (3.0 mL)
Dosing interval	4 min	N/A
Max. # of doses	N/A	1

* EPINEPHrine is to be administered IV/IO after the single ETT dose if the conditions are still met

Treatment



Clinical Considerations

If newborn resuscitation is required, initiate cardiac monitoring and right-hand pulse oximetry monitoring.

Infants born between 20-25 weeks gestation may be stillborn or die quickly. Initiate resuscitation and transport as soon as feasible.

If gestational age cannot be confirmed, initiate resuscitation and rapid transport.

If newborn is less than 20 weeks gestation, resuscitation is futile. Provide the newborn with warmth and consider patching to BHP for further direction.

Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC) Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Patient with return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) after the resuscitation was initiated.

Conditions

0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus		DOPamine	
Age	N/A	Age	≥8 years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	Hypotension	SBP	Hypotension
Other	Chest auscultation is clear	Other	N/A

Contraindications

0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus	DOPamine
Fluid overload	Allergy or sensitivity to dopamine
	Tachydysrhythmias excluding sinus tachycardia
	Mechanical shock
	Pheochromocytoma

Treatment

Consider optimizing ventilation and oxygenation

Titrate oxygenation 94-98%

Avoid hyperventilation and target ETCO₂ to 30-40 mmHg with continuous waveform capnography (if available)

Consider 0.9% NaCl fluid bolus

	Age <12 years	Age ≥12 years
	Route IV/IO/CVAD	Route IV/IO/CVAD
Infusion	10 mL/kg	10 mL/kg
Infusion interval	Immediate	Immediate
Reassess every	100 mL	250 mL
Max. volume	1,000 mL	1,000 mL

Consider DOPamine

	Age ≥8 years
	Route IV
Initial infusion rate	5 mcg/kg/min
Titration increment	5 mcg/kg/min
Titration interval	5 min
Max. infusion rate	20 mcg/kg/min

NOTE: Titrate DOPamine to achieve a SBP of ≥90 to <110 mmHg. If discontinuing DOPamine electively, do so gradually over 5-10 minutes.

Consider 12-lead ECG acquisition and interpretation

Clinical Considerations

Consider initiating transport in parallel with the above treatment.

Adult IO administration of a NaCl bolus requires the ACP to be authorized.

Notify receiving hospital staff if DOPamine drip goes interstitial.

Single Strength DOPamine Dosing Chart

DOPAMINE INFUSION RATE (mL/hr or drops/min with a microdrip set)

[Using an 800 mcg/mL ('single strength') solution]

Weight (kg)	Drip Rate (drops/min)				
	2 (mcg/kg/minute)	5 (mcg/kg/minute)	10 (mcg/kg/minute)	15 (mcg/kg/minute)	20 (mcg/kg/minute)
5	1	2	4	6	8
10	2	4	8	11	15
15	2	6	11	17	23
20	3	8	15	23	30
25	4	9	19	28	38
30	5	11	23	34	45
35	5	13	26	39	53
40	6	15	30	45	60
45	7	17	34	51	68
50	8	19	38	56	75
55	8	21	41	62	83
60	9	23	45	68	90
65	10	24	49	73	98
70	11	26	53	79	105
75	11	28	56	84	113
80	12	30	60	90	120
85	13	32	64	96	128
90	14	34	68	101	135
95	14	36	71	107	143
100	15	38	75	113	150
105	16	39	79	118	158
110	17	41	83	124	165
115	17	43	86	129	173
120	18	45	90	135	180

Cardiac Ischemia Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Suspected cardiac ischemia.

Conditions

ASA		Nitroglycerin	
Age	≥18 years	Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered	LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A	HR	60-159 bpm
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	Normotension
Other	Able to chew and swallow	Other	Prior history of nitroglycerin use OR IV access obtained

Morphine	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	Normotension
Other	Severe pain

Contraindications

ASA	Nitroglycerin
Allergy or sensitivity to NSAIDs	Allergy or sensitivity to nitrates
If asthmatic, no prior use of ASA	Phosphodiesterase inhibitor use within the previous 48 hours
Current active bleeding	SBP drops by one-third or more of its initial value after nitroglycerin is administered
CVA or TBI in the previous 24 hours	12-lead ECG compatible with Right Ventricular MI
Morphine	
Allergy or sensitivity to morphine	
SBP drops by one-third or more of its initial value after morphine is administered	

Treatment

Consider ASA	
	Route
	PO
Dose	160-162 mg
Max. single dose	162 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider 12-lead ECG acquisition and interpretation for STEMI

Consider nitroglycerin		
	STEMI	
	No	Yes
	SBP	SBP
	≥100 mmHg	≥100 mmHg
	Route	Route
	SL	SL
Dose	0.3 mg OR 0.4 mg	0.3 mg OR 0.4 mg
Max. single dose	0.4 mg	0.4 mg
Dosing interval	5 min	5 min
Max. # of doses	6	3

Consider morphine (after the 3rd dose of nitroglycerin or if nitroglycerin is contraindicated)

	Route
	IV
Dose	2 mg
Max. single dose	2 mg
Dosing interval	5 min
Max. # of doses	5

Clinical Considerations

Suspect a Right Ventricular MI in all inferior STEMI and perform at minimum V4R to confirm (ST-elevation ≥ 1mm in V4R).

Do not administer nitroglycerin to a patient with Right Ventricular STEMI.

Apply defibrillation pads when a STEMI is identified.

The goal for time to 12-lead ECG from first medical contact is < 10 minutes where possible.

Acute Cardiogenic Pulmonary Edema Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Moderate to severe respiratory distress;

AND

Suspected acute cardiogenic pulmonary edema.

Conditions

Nitroglycerin	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	60-159 bpm
RR	N/A
SBP	Normotension
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Nitroglycerin	
Allergy or sensitivity to nitrates	
Phosphodiesterase inhibitor use within the previous 48 hours	
SBP drops by one-third or more of its initial value after nitroglycerin is administered	

Treatment

Consider nitroglycerin			
SBP ≥100 mmHg to <140 mmHg		SBP ≥140 mmHg	
IV or Hx*		IV or Hx*	IV or Hx*
Yes		No	Yes
Route		Route	Route
SL		SL	SL
Dose	0.3 mg or 0.4 mg	0.3 mg or 0.4 mg	0.6 mg or 0.8 mg
Max. single dose	0.4 mg	0.4 mg	0.8 mg
Dosing interval	5 min	5min	5 min
Max. # of doses	6	6	6

*Hx refers to a patient with a prior history of nitroglycerin use

Consider 12-lead ECG acquisition and interpretation

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Cardiogenic Shock Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

STEMI-positive 12-lead ECG; AND
Cardiogenic shock.

Conditions

0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus		DOPamine	
Age	≥18 years	Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	Hypotension	SBP	Hypotension
Other	Chest auscultation is clear	Other	N/A

Contraindications

0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus	DOPamine
Fluid overload	Allergy or sensitivity to dopamine
SBP ≥90 mmHg	Tachydysrhythmias excluding sinus tachycardia
	Mechanical shock
	Hypovolemia
	Pheochromocytoma

Treatment

Consider 0.9% NaCl fluid bolus

	Age
	≥18 years
	Route
	IV/IO/CVAD
Infusion	10 mL/kg
Infusion interval	N/A
Reassess every	250 mL
Max. volume	1,000 mL

NOTE: If NaCl bolus contraindicated due to pulmonary crackles, consider DOPamine.

Consider DOPamine

	Route
	IV
Initial infusion rate	5 mcg/kg/min
Titration increment	5 mcg/kg/min
Titration interval	5 min
Max. infusion rate	20 mcg/kg/min

NOTE: Titrate DOPamine to achieve a SBP of ≥90 to <110 mmHg. If discontinuing DOPamine electively, do so gradually over 5-10 minutes.

Clinical Considerations

Contact BHP if patient is bradycardic.

Symptomatic Bradycardia

Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Bradycardia;

AND

Hemodynamic instability.

Conditions

Atropine		Transcutaneous Pacing	
Age	≥18 years	Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	<50 bpm	HR	<50 bpm
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	Hypotension	SBP	Hypotension
Other	N/A	Other	N/A

DOPamine	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	<50 bpm
RR	N/A
SBP	Hypotension
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Atropine

Allergy or sensitivity to atropine
Hypothermia
History of heart transplant

Transcutaneous Pacing

Hypothermia

DOPamine

Allergy or sensitivity to dopamine
Mechanical shock
Pheochromocytoma

Treatment

Consider Rhythm determination

Consider 12-lead ECG acquisition and interpretation (if this won't delay therapy)

Consider Atropine

	Route
	IV
Dose	1 mg
Max. single dose	1 mg
Dosing interval	5 min
Max. # of doses	2

Consider transcutaneous pacing**Consider DOPamine****Route**

IV

Initial infusion rate 5 mcg/kg/min**Titration increment** 5 mcg/kg/min**Titration interval** 5 min**Max. infusion rate** 20 mcg/kg/min

NOTE: Titrate DOPamine to achieve a SBP of ≥ 90 to < 110 mmHg. If discontinuing DOPamine electively, do so gradually over 5-10 minutes.

Clinical Considerations

TCP should not be delayed for placement of an IV.

A fluid bolus should be considered with all symptomatic bradycardia patients if indicated.

Tachydysrhythmia Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Symptomatic Tachydysrhythmia.

Conditions

Valsalva Maneuver		Adenosine	
Age	≥18 years	Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered	LOA	Unaltered
HR	≥150 bpm	HR	≥150 bpm
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	Normotension	SBP	Normotension
Other	Narrow complex and regular rhythm	Other	Narrow complex and regular rhythm

Amiodarone		Lidocaine	
Age	≥18 years	Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered	LOA	Unaltered
HR	≥120 bpm	HR	≥120 bpm
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	Normotension	SBP	Normotension
Other	Wide complex and regular rhythm	Other	Wide complex and regular rhythm

Synchronized Cardioversion**Age** ≥18 years**LOA** N/A**HR** ≥120 bpm (wide) **OR**
≥150 bpm (narrow)**RR** N/A**SBP** Hypotension**Other** Altered mental status,
ongoing chest pain,
other signs of shock**Contraindications****Valsalva Maneuver**Sinus tachycardia or atrial
fibrillation or atrial flutter**Adenosine**

Allergy or sensitivity to adenosine

Sinus tachycardia or atrial
fibrillation or atrial flutterPatient taking dipyridamole or
carbamazepine

Bronchoconstriction on exam

AmiodaroneAllergy or sensitivity to
amiodarone**Lidocaine**

Allergy or sensitivity to lidocaine

Synchronized Cardioversion

N/A

Treatment

Consider Rhythm determination (confirm regularity)

Consider 12-lead ECG acquisition and interpretation to confirm QRS width (if this won't delay therapy)

Consider valsalva maneuver

Perform a maximum of 2 attempts lasting 10 to 20 seconds duration each.

Consider adenosine

	Route
	IV
Initial dose	6 mg
Subsequent dose	12 mg
Dosing interval	2 min
Max. # of doses	2

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point

Patch to BHP for authorization to proceed with amiodarone or lidocaine or if monomorphic wide complex regular rhythm for adenosine.

Consider amiodarone (if available and authorized) OR lidocaine (if not using amiodarone)

	Medication Amiodarone	Medication Lidocaine
	Route IV*	Route IV
Initial dose	150 mg	1.5 mg/kg
Subsequent dose	150 mg	0.75 mg/kg
Max. single dose	150 mg	150 mg
Dosing interval	10 min	10 min
Max. # of doses	2	3

*Amiodarone should be administered by IV infusion over 10 min.

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point

Patch to BHP for authorization to proceed with synchronized cardioversion.

Consider synchronized cardioversion

Administer up to 3 synchronized shocks in accordance with BHP direction and energy settings. (In the setting of a patch failure, the energy settings to be used are 100 J, 200 J and the maximum manufacturer setting.)

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Intravenous and Fluid Therapy

Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Actual or potential need for intravenous medication **OR** fluid therapy.

Conditions

IV Cannulation		0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	Hypotension
Other	N/A	Other	N/A

Contraindications

IV Cannulation	0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus
Suspected fracture proximal to the access site	Fluid overload

Treatment

Consider IV cannulation

Consider 0.9% NaCl maintenance infusion

	Age <12 years	Age ≥12 years
	Route IV/IO/CVAD	Route IV/IO/CVAD
Infusion	15 mL/hr	30-60 mL/hr
Infusion interval	N/A	N/A
Reassess every	N/A	N/A
Max. volume	N/A	N/A

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point

Patch to BHP for authorization to administer 0.9% NaCl fluid bolus to hypotensive patients <12 years with suspected Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA).

Consider 0.9% NaCl fluid bolus

	Age <12 years	Age ≥12 years
	Route IV/IO/CVAD	Route IV/IO/CVAD
Infusion	20 mL/kg	20 mL/kg
Infusion interval	Immediate	Immediate
Reassess every	100 mL	250 mL
Max. volume*	2,000 mL	2,000 mL

***The maximum volume of 0.9% NaCl is lower for patients in cardiogenic shock and return of spontaneous circulation.**

Clinical Considerations

Adult IO and CVAD procedures are auxiliary Medical Directives described elsewhere. Fluid administration via the IO or CVAD routes only apply to paramedics authorized to perform these procedures.

Microdrips and/or volume control administration sets should be considered when IV/CVAD access is indicated for patients <12 years of age.

An intravenous fluid bolus may be considered for a patient who does not meet trauma TOR criteria, where it does not delay transport and should not be prioritized over management of other reversible causes.

Central Venous Access Device

Access Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Actual or potential need for intravenous medication **OR** fluid therapy;

AND

IV access is unobtainable;

AND

Cardiac arrest or pre-arrest state.

Conditions

CVAD Access	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Patient has a CVAD with an accessible external lumen

Contraindications

CVAD Access
Inability to confirm patency of CVAD line
Inability to flush or aspirate
Injury or suspected fracture proximal to the access site
Swelling of the involved limb
Bleeding at the insertion site

Treatment

Consider CVAD access

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Pediatric Intraosseous

Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Actual or potential need for intravenous medication **OR** fluid therapy;

AND

Intravenous access is unobtainable;

AND

Cardiac arrest or pre-arrest state.

Conditions

	IO
Age	<12 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

IO
Fracture or crush injuries proximal to the access site
Suspected or known replacement / prosthesis proximal to the access site

Treatment

Consider IO access

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Hypoglycemia Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Suspected hypoglycemia

Conditions

Dextrose		Glucagon	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Hypoglycemia	Other	Hypoglycemia

Contraindications

Dextrose	Glucagon
Allergy or sensitivity to dextrose	Allergy or sensitivity to glucagon
	Pheochromocytoma

Treatment

Consider glucometry

Consider dextrose (D50W diluted as required if not using D10W)

	Age <2 years	Age ≥2 years	
	Concentration 10% dextrose	Concentration 10% dextrose	Concentration 50% dextrose
	Route IV	Route IV	Route IV
Dose	0.2 g/kg (2 mL/kg)	0.2 g/kg (2 mL/kg)	0.5 g/kg (1 mL/kg)
Max. single dose	5 g (50 mL)	25 g (250 mL)	25 g (50 mL)
Dosing interval	10 min	10 min	10 min
Max. # of doses	2	2	2

Titrate dextrose to a level of awareness where the patient can safely consume complex carbohydrate.

Consider glucagon (if not using dextrose)

	Weight <25 kg	Weight ≥25 kg
	Route IM	Route IM
Dose	0.5 mg	1 mg
Max. single dose	0.5 mg	1 mg
Dosing interval	20 min	20 min
Max. # of doses	2	2

Clinical Considerations

If the patient responds to dextrose or glucagon, he/she may receive oral glucose or other simple carbohydrates.

If only mild signs or symptoms are exhibited, the patient may receive oral glucose or other simple carbohydrates instead of dextrose or glucagon.

If a patient initiates an informed refusal of transport, a final set of vital signs including blood glucometry must be attempted and documented.

Seizure Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Active generalized motor seizure.

Conditions

Midazolam	
Age	N/A
LOA	Unresponsive
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Midazolam
Allergy or sensitivity to midazolam

Treatment

Consider midazolam

	Route	
	IV / IO	IM / IN / Buccal
Dose	0.1 mg/kg	0.2 mg/kg
Max. single dose	5 mg	10 mg
Dosing interval	5 min	5 min
Max. # of doses	2	2

Clinical Considerations

Conditions such as cardiac arrest and hypoglycemia often present as seizure and should be considered by a paramedic.

Do not delay midazolam administration for blood glucometry in cases where hypoglycemia is not thought to be the causative agent.

Blood glucose should be routinely checked in patients who do not respond to midazolam or have not returned to their baseline LOA after a seizure.

Opioid Toxicity Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Altered LOC;

AND

Respiratory depression;

AND

Inability to adequately ventilate; OR persistent need to assist ventilations;

AND

Suspected opioid overdose.

Conditions

Naloxone	
Age	≥24 hours
LOA	Altered
HR	N/A
RR	<10 breaths/min
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Naloxone	
Allergy or sensitivity to naloxone	

Treatment

Consider naloxone				
	Route	Route	Route	Route
	IV	IM	IN	SC
Dose	Up to 0.4 mg*	0.4mg	2-4 mg	0.8 mg
Max. single dose	0.4 mg	0.4mg	2-4 mg	0.8 mg
Dosing interval	5min	5 min	5 min	5 min
Max. # of doses	3	3	3	3

*For the IV route, titrate naloxone only to restore the patient's respiratory status.

Clinical Considerations

Upfront aggressive management of the airway is paramount and the initial priority.

If no response to initial treatment; consider patching for further doses.

If the patient does not respond to airway management and the administration of naloxone, glucometry should be considered.

Combative behaviour should be anticipated following naloxone administration and paramedics should protect themselves accordingly, thus the importance of gradual titrating (if given IV) to desired clinical effect: respiratory rate ≥ 10 , adequate airway and ventilation, not full alertness

Orotracheal Intubation

Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Need for ventilatory assistance or airway control;

AND

Other airway management is ineffective.

Conditions

Lidocaine spray		Orotracheal Intubation	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Orotracheal Intubation	Other	N/A

Contraindications

Lidocaine spray	Orotracheal Intubation
Allergy or sensitivity to lidocaine	Age <50 years AND
Unresponsive patient	current episode of asthma exacerbation AND
	not in or near cardiac arrest.

Treatment

Consider topical lidocaine spray (to the hypopharynx) for orotracheal intubation when GCS is ≥ 4

Route	
TOP	
Dose	10 mg/spray
Max. dose	5 mg/kg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	20

Consider orotracheal intubation

With or without intubation facilitation devices. The maximum number of intubation attempts is 2.

Confirm orotracheal tube placement

Method	Method
<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
ETCO ₂ (Waveform capnography)	ETCO ₂ (Non-waveform device)
	Visualization
	Auscultation
	Chest rise
	Esophageal detection device

Clinical Considerations

An intubation attempt is defined as insertion of the laryngoscope blade into the mouth for the purposes of intubation.

Confirmation of orotracheal intubation must use ETCO₂ (Waveform capnography). If waveform capnography is not available or not working then at least 3 secondary methods must be used. Additional secondary ETT placement confirmation devices may be authorized by the local medical director.

ETT placement must be reconfirmed immediately after every patient movement.

Supraglottic Airway Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Need for ventilatory assistance or airway control;

AND

Other airway management is ineffective.

Conditions

Supraglottic Airway	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Absent gag reflex

Contraindications

Supraglottic Airway

Airway obstructed by a foreign object

Known esophageal disease (varices)

Trauma to the oropharynx

Caustic ingestion

Treatment

Consider supraglottic airway insertion

The maximum number of supraglottic airway insertion attempts is 2.

Confirm supraglottic airway placement

Method	Method
<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
ETCO ₂ (Waveform capnography)	ETCO ₂ (Non-waveform device)
	Auscultation
	Chest rise

Clinical Considerations

An attempt at supraglottic airway insertion is defined as the insertion of the supraglottic airway into the mouth.

Confirmation of supraglottic airway must use ETCO₂ (Waveform capnography). If waveform capnography is not available or is not working, then at least 2 secondary methods must be used.

Bronchoconstriction Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Respiratory distress;

AND

Suspected bronchoconstriction.

Conditions

Salbutamol		EPINEPHrine	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
LOA	N/A	Weight	N/A
HR	N/A	LOA	N/A
RR	N/A	HR	N/A
SBP	N/A	RR	BVM ventilation required
Other	N/A	SBP	N/A
		Other	<i>Hx of asthma</i>

Dexamethasone	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Hx of asthma OR COPD OR 20 pack-year history of smoking

Contraindications

Salbutamol	EPINEPHrine
Allergy or sensitivity to salbutamol	Allergy or sensitivity to EPINEPHrine
Dexamethasone	
Allergy or sensitivity to steroids	
Currently on PO or parenteral steroids	

Treatment

Consider salbutamol

	Weight <25 kg		Weight ≥25 kg	
	Route MDI*	Route NEB	Route MDI*	Route NEB
Dose	Up to 600 mcg (6 puffs)	2.5 mg	Up to 800 mcg (8 puffs)	5 mg
Max. single dose	600 mcg	2.5 mg	800 mcg	5 mg
Dosing interval	5-15 min PRN	5-15 min PRN	5-15 min PRN	5-15 min PRN
Max. # of doses	3	3	3	3

*1 puff=100 mcg

Consider EPINEPHrine

	Concentration 1 mg/mL = 1:1,000
	Route IM
Dose	0.01 mg/kg*
Max. single dose	0.5 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

*The EPINEPHrine dose may be rounded to the nearest 0.05 mg

Consider dexamethasone

	Route PO/IM/IV
Dose	0.5 mg/kg
Max. single dose	8 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Clinical Considerations

EPINEPHrine should be the 1st medication administered if the patient is apneic.

Salbutamol MDI may be administered subsequently using a BVM MDI adapter.

Nebulization is contraindicated in patients with a known or suspected fever or in the setting of a declared febrile respiratory illness outbreak by the local medical officer of health.

When administering salbutamol MDI, the rate of administration should be 100 mcg approximately every 4 breaths.

A spacer should be used when administering salbutamol MDI.

Moderate to Severe Allergic Reaction Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Exposure to a probable allergen;

AND

Signs and/or symptoms of a moderate to severe allergic reaction (including anaphylaxis).

Conditions

EPINEPHrine		DiphenhydrAMINE	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
Weight	N/A	Weight	≥25 kg
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	For anaphylaxis only	Other	N/A

Contraindications

EPINEPHrine	DiphenhydrAMINE
Allergy or sensitivity to EPINEPHrine	Allergy or sensitivity to diphenhydramine

Treatment

Consider EPINEPHrine

	Route
	IM
	Concentration
	1 mg/mL = 1:1,000
Dose	0.01 mg/kg*
Max. single dose	0.5 mg
Dosing interval	Minimum 5 min
Max. # of doses	2

*The EPINEPHrine dose may be rounded to the nearest 0.05 mg

Consider diphenhydrAMINE

	Weight	Weight
	≥25 kg to <50 kg	≥50 kg
	Route	Route
	IV/IM	IV/IM
Dose	25 mg	50 mg
Max. single dose	25 mg	50 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Clinical Considerations

EPINEPHrine administration takes priority over IV access.

Croup Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Current history of URTI;

AND

Barking cough or recent history of a barking cough.

Conditions

EPINEPHrine		Dexamethasone	
Age	≥ 6 months to <8 years	Age	≥ 6 months to <8 years
LOA	N/A	LOA	Unaltered
HR	<200 bpm	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Stridor at rest	Other	For mild, moderate and severe croup

Contraindications

EPINEPHrine	Dexamethasone
Allergy or sensitivity to EPINEPHrine	Allergy or sensitivity to steroids
	Steroids received within the last 48 hours
	Unable to tolerate oral medications

Treatment

Consider EPINEPHrine

	Weight <10 kg	Weight ≥10 kg
	Route NEB	Route NEB
	Concentration 1 mg/mL = 1:1,000	Concentration 1 mg/mL = 1:1,000
Dose	2.5 mg	5 mg
Max. single dose	2.5 mg	5 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Consider Dexamethasone

	Age ≥ 6 months to <8 years
	Route PO
Dose	0.5 mg/kg
Max. single dose	8 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Tension Pneumothorax

Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Pre-arrest or VSA;

AND

Absent or severely diminished breath sounds on the affected side(s).

Conditions

Needle Thoracostomy	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	Hypotension or VSA
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Needle Thoracostomy	
N/A	

Treatment

Consider needle thoracostomy

Clinical Considerations

Needle thoracostomy may be performed at the 4th intercostal space anterior axillary line **OR** the 2nd intercostal space in the midclavicular line.

Analgesia Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Pain

Conditions

Acetaminophen		Ibuprofen	
Age	≥12 years	Age	≥12 years
LOA	Unaltered	LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	N/A	Other	N/A

Ketorolac		Morphine	
Age	≥12 years	Age	≥1 year
LOA	Unaltered	LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	Normotension	SBP	Normotension
Other	N/A	Other	N/A

FentaNYL	
Age	≥1 years
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	Normotension
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Acetaminophen	Ibuprofen
Acetaminophen use within previous 4 hours	NSAID use within previous 6 hours
Allergy or sensitivity to acetaminophen	Allergy or sensitivity to ASA or NSAIDs
Hx of liver disease	Patient on anticoagulation therapy
Active vomiting	Current active bleeding
Unable to tolerate oral medication	Hx of peptic ulcer disease or GI bleed
Suspected ischemic chest pain	Pregnant
	If asthmatic, no prior use of ASA or other NSAIDs
	CVA or TBI in the previous 24 hours
	Known renal impairment
	Active vomiting
	Unable to tolerate oral medication
	Suspected Ischemic chest pain

Contraindications continued

Ketorolac	Morphine
NSAID use within previous 6 hours	Allergy or sensitivity to morphine
Allergy or sensitivity to ASA or NSAIDs	Treatment of headache
Patient on anticoagulation therapy	Treatment of chronic pain
Current active bleeding	SBP drops by one-third or more of its initial value after morphine is administered
Hx of peptic ulcer disease or GI bleed	Suspected ischemic chest pain (refer to Cardiac Ischemia Medical Directive for suspected cardiac ischemia)
Pregnant	Active labour
If asthmatic, no prior use of ASA or other NSAIDs	
CVA or TBI in the previous 24 hours	
Known renal impairment	
Suspected ischemic chest pain	
FentaNYL	
Allergy or sensitivity to fentanyl	
Treatment of headache	
Treatment of chronic pain	
SBP drops by one-third or more of its initial value after fentanyl is administered	
Suspected ischemic chest pain	
Active labour	

Treatment

Consider acetaminophen

	Age ≥12 years to <18 years	Age ≥18 years
Route	PO	PO
Dose	500-650 mg	960-1,000 mg
Max. single dose	650 mg	1,000 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Consider ibuprofen

	Age ≥12 years
Route	PO
Dose	400 mg
Max. single dose	400 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider ketorolac

	Age ≥12 years
Route	IM/IV
Dose	10-15 mg
Max. single dose	15 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point

Patch to BHP for authorization and dosage verification before administering morphine or fentanyl for children < 12 years old.

Consider fentaNYL (if available and authorized)

	Age ≥1 year to <18 years	Age ≥18 years
Route	IV/IN	IV/IN
Dose	up to 1 mcg/kg	25 -75 mcg
Max. single dose	75 mcg	75 mcg
Dosing interval	5 min	5 min
Max. # of doses	N/A	N/A
Max cumulative dose	200 mcg	200 mcg

Consider morphine

	Age ≥1 year to <18 years	Age ≥18 years
Route	IV/SC	IV/SC
Dose	0.05-0.1 mg/kg	2 -10 mg
Max. single dose	5 mg	10 mg
Dosing interval	15 min	15 min
Max. # of doses	N/A	N/A
Max. cumulative dose	10 mg	20 mg

Clinical Considerations

Whenever possible, consider co-administration of acetaminophen and ibuprofen.

Suspected renal colic patients should routinely be considered for NSAIDs, either ibuprofen or ketorolac, **and** morphine or fentaNYL.

Exercise caution when using narcotics in opioid naïve patients and patients ≥ 65 years old as they may be more sensitive to dosages.

When higher doses of morphine (5-10 mg) or fentaNYL (50-75 mcg) are given intravenously, consider administering medication in small aliquots q 3 minutes until desired effect or max. single dose is reached to avoid nausea and vomiting.

FentaNYL should not be used in combination with morphine unless authorized by BHP.

The maximum volume of fentaNYL that may be administered IN is 1 mL per nare.

Nausea/Vomiting Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Nausea or vomiting.

Conditions

Ondansetron	
Age	N/A
Weight	≥25 kg
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

DimenHYDRINATE	
Age	< 65 years
Weight	≥25 kg
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Ondansetron
Allergy to ondansetron
Prolonged QT syndrome (known to patient)
Apomorphine use

DimenHYDRINATE
Allergy or sensitivity to dimenhydrinate or other antihistamines
Overdose on antihistamines or anticholinergics or tricyclic antidepressants
Co-administration of diphenhydramine

Treatment

Consider ondansetron		Consider dimenHYDRINATE		
	Weight		Weight	Weight
	≥ 25 kg		≥25 kg to <50 kg	≥50 kg
	Route		Route	Route
	PO		IV/IM	IV/IM
Dose	4 mg	Dose	25 mg	50 mg
Max. single dose	4 mg	Max. single dose	25 mg	50 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	Max. # of doses	1	1

Clinical Considerations

Prior to IV administration, dilute dimenHYDRINATE (concentration of 50 mg/1 ml) 1:9 with Normal Saline or D5W. If administered IM do not dilute

If a patient has received Ondansetron and has no relief of their nausea & vomiting symptoms after 30 minutes, dimenHYDRINATE may be considered.

Hyperkalemia Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Suspected hyperkalemia in patients at high risk, including:

Currently on dialysis; **OR**

History of end-stage renal disease; **OR**

Relevant incident history (*i.e.* prolonged crush injury)

AND

One of the following clinical situations:

Cardiac Arrest; **OR**

Pre-arrest with 12-lead ECG changes associated with Hyperkalemia.

Conditions

Calcium Gluconate 10%		Salbutamol	
Age	≥18 years	Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	N/A	Other	N/A

Contraindications

Calcium gluconate	Salbutamol
N/A	Allergy or sensitivity to salbutamol

Treatment

Consider 12-lead ECG acquisition and interpretation

Consider calcium gluconate 10%

Route	
IV/IO/CVAD	
Dose	1 g (10 ml) over 2-3 minutes
Max. single dose	1 g (10 ml)
Dosing interval	5 minutes
Max. # of doses	2*

*Note: an additional 3rd dose may be administered after 30 minutes if the patient improved initially and symptoms meeting the indications recur.

Consider salbutamol

		Route
	MDI*	NEB
Dose	1,600 mcg (16 puffs)	10 mg
Max. single dose	1,600 mcg	10 mg
Dosing interval	Immediate	Immediate
Max. # of doses	2	2

*1 puff=100 mcg

Consider 12-lead ECG acquisition and interpretation

Clinical Considerations

In the Indications, the pre-arrest patient would present with one or more of the following: hypotension, altered levels of awareness, or symptomatic bradycardia.

12-lead changes suggestive of hyperkalemia are wide and bizarre QRS complexes [≥ 120 ms], peaked T waves, loss of P waves and/or a QRS complex with a "sine wave" appearance. 12-lead acquisition is intended for the patient not in cardiac arrest to establish the QRS duration before and after treatment.

Whenever possible, both calcium gluconate and salbutamol should be administered as the 2 medications have different modes of action.

The action of calcium gluconate is often visible through the normalization of observed ECG changes of hyperkalemia. If ECG changes do not improve, or if they worsen, additional doses may be required. The duration of action is 20-60 minutes: consider repeat dosing if ECG changes recur during extended transport times.

Caution that calcium gluconate should only be administered in an IV/IO/CVAD that is running well.

Calcium gluconate and sodium bicarbonate should not be mixed or administered in the same IV without flushing well.

Combative Patient Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Combative or violent or agitated behavior that requires sedation for patient safety.

Conditions

Midazolam		Ketamine	
Age	≥18 years	Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	N/A	Other	Suspected excited delirium / severe violent psychosis

Contraindications

Midazolam	Ketamine
Allergy or sensitivity to midazolam	Allergy or sensitivity to ketamine

Treatment

Consider midazolam

Age	
≥18 years	
Route	IV/IM
Dose	Up to 0.1 mg/kg
Max. single dose	5 mg
Dosing interval	5 min
Max. total dose	10 mg
Max. # of doses	2

Consider ketamine

Age		Age	
≥18 years to <65 years		≥65 years	
Route	IM	Route	IM
Dose	5 mg/kg	Dose	3 mg/kg
Max. single dose	500 mg	Max. single dose	300 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	Max. # of doses	1

Clinical Considerations

Reversible causes of combative, violent or agitated behaviours (e.g. hypoglycemia, hypoxia, hypovolemia) should be considered and treated (if possible) prior to treating with midazolam or ketamine.

Paramedics can administer a lower weight base dose (e.g. 0.05 mg/kg) of midazolam based on clinical judgment taking into consideration such as but not limited to, patient age, and degree of combativeness, and the level of suspicion of hypotension or hypoxia when unable to obtain vital signs.

Do not co-administer midazolam and ketamine unless direction received from BHP.

Consider quantitative EtCO₂ monitoring once the patient has been sedated.

If ketamine emergence reaction develops, a BHP patch is required if further sedation orders are required

Home Dialysis Emergency Disconnect Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Patient receiving home dialysis (hemo or peritoneal) and connected to dialysis machine and requires transport to the closest appropriate receiving facility;

AND

Patient is unable to disconnect;

AND

There is no family member of caregiver who is available and knowledgeable in dialysis disconnect.

Conditions

Home Dialysis Emergency Disconnect	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Home Dialysis Emergency Disconnect

N/A

Treatment

Consider Home Dialysis Emergency Disconnect

Clinical Considerations

Generally, an emergency disconnect kit with materials and instructions can be found hanging from the dialysis machine or nearby on the wall.

Ensure both the patient side and machine side of the connection are clamped before disconnecting and attaching end caps.

Suspected Adrenal Crisis

Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

A patient with primary adrenal failure who is experiencing clinical signs of an adrenal crisis.

Conditions

Hydrocortisone	
Age	N/A
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Paramedics are presented with a vial of hydrocortisone for the identified patient AND Age-related hypoglycemia OR GI symptoms (vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain) OR Syncope OR Temperature $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ or suspected/history of fever OR Altered level of awareness OR Age-related tachycardia OR Age-related hypotension

Contraindications

Hydrocortisone

Allergy or sensitivity to hydrocortisone

Treatment

Consider hydrocortisone

Route	
IM/IV/IO/CVAD	
Dose	2 mg/kg
Max. single dose	100 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

***Dose should be rounded to the nearest 10 mg**

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Emergency Childbirth Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Pregnant patient experiencing labour; **OR**

Post-partum patient immediately following delivery and/or placenta.

Conditions

Delivery		Umbilical Cord Management	
Age	Childbearing years	Age	Childbearing years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	Second stage labour AND/OR Imminent birth AND/OR Shoulder Dystocia AND/OR Breech Delivery AND/OR Prolapsed Cord	Other	Cord complications OR if neonatal or maternal resuscitation is required OR Due to transport considerations

External Uterine Massage		Oxytocin	
Age	Childbearing years	Age	Childbearing years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	< 160 mmHg
Other	Post-placental delivery	Other	Postpartum delivery AND/OR Placental delivery

Contraindications

Delivery	Umbilical Cord Management
N/A	N/A

External Uterine Massage	Oxytocin
Placenta not delivered	Allergy or sensitivity to oxytocin
	Undelivered fetus
	Suspected or known pre-eclampsia with current pregnancy
	Eclampsia (seizures) with current pregnancy
	>4 hours post placenta delivery

Treatment

Consider delivery

Position the patient and deliver neonate.

Consider shoulder dystocia delivery

Perform ALARM twice on scene. If successful; deliver neonate. If unsuccessful; transport to closest appropriate facility.

Consider breach delivery

HANDS OFF the breech. Allow neonate to deliver to umbilicus; consider carefully releasing the legs & arms as they are delivered; otherwise hands off.

Once hairline is visible **AND/OR** 3 mins has passed since umbilicus was visualized attempt the Mauriceau Smellie-Veit maneuver.

If successful; deliver neonate. If unsuccessful; transport to closest appropriate facility.

Consider prolapsed cord delivery

If a cord prolapse is present, the fetal part should be elevated to relieve pressure on the cord. Assist the patient into a knee-chest position or exaggerated Sims position, and insert gloved fingers/hand into the vagina to apply manual digital pressure to the presenting part which is maintained until transfer of care in hospital.

Consider umbilical cord management

If a nuchal cord is present and loose, slip cord over the neonate's head. Only if a nuchal cord is tight and cannot be slipped over the neonate's head, clamp and cut the cord, encourage rapid delivery.

Following delivery of the neonate, the cord should be clamped and cut immediately if neonatal or maternal resuscitation is required. Otherwise, after pulsations have ceased (approximately 2-3 minutes), clamp the cord in two places and cut the cord.

Consider external uterine massage

Post placental delivery

Consider oxytocin

	Route
	IM
Dose	10 units
Max. single dose	10 units
Dosing Interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Clinical Considerations

If the patient presents with limb-presentation, do not attempt to push the limb back into the vagina; discourage the patient from pushing, cover the limb using a dry sheet to maintain warmth, and initiate transport as per the *Load and Go Patient Standard* of the BLS PCS.

If labour is failing to progress, discourage the patient from pushing or bearing down during contractions.

If delivery has not occurred at scene within approximately ten minutes of initial assessment, consider transport in conjunction with the following:

- a. Patient assessment findings:
 - i. Lack of progression of labour;
 - ii. Multiple births expected;
 - iii. Neonate presents face up;
 - iv. Pre-eclampsia;
 - v. Presence of vaginal hemorrhage;
 - vi. Premature labour;
 - vii. Primip;
- b. Distance to the closest appropriate receiving facility.

When the placenta is delivered, inspect it for wholeness, place in a plastic bag from the OBS kit, label it with the maternal patient's name and time of delivery, and transport it with the maternal or neonatal patient. Delivery of the placenta should not delay transport considerations/initiation.

Endotracheal and Tracheostomy Suctioning & Reinsertion Medical Directive

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Patient with endotracheal or tracheostomy tube

AND

Airway obstruction or increased secretions.

Conditions

Suctioning		Emergency tracheostomy reinsertion	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	N/A	Other	<p>Patient with an existing tracheostomy where the inner and/or outer cannula(s) have been removed from the airway AND</p> <p>Respiratory distress AND</p> <p>Inability to adequately ventilate AND</p> <p>Paramedics are presented with a tracheostomy cannula for the identified patient.</p>

Contraindications

Suctioning

N/A

Emergency tracheostomy reinsertion

Inability to landmark or visualize

Treatment

Consider suctioning

	Age		
	< 1 year	≥ 1 year to < 12 years	≥ 12 years
Dose	suction at 60-100 mmHg	suction at 100-120 mmHg	suction at 100-150 mmHg
Max. single dose	10 seconds	10 seconds	10 seconds
Dosing interval	1 minute	1 minute	1 minute
Max. # of doses	N/A	N/A	N/A

Consider emergency tracheostomy reinsertion

The maximum number of attempts is 2

Clinical Considerations

Suctioning:

Pre-oxygenate with 100% oxygen.

In an alert patient, whenever possible, have patient cough to clear airway prior to suctioning.

Emergency Tracheostomy Reinsertion:

A reinsertion attempt is defined as the insertion of the cannula into the tracheostomy.

A new replacement inner or outer cannula is preferred over cleaning and reusing an existing one.

Utilize a family member or caregiver who is available and knowledgeable to replace the tracheostomy cannula.

Section 3 – PCP Auxiliary Medical Directives

3

Intravenous and Fluid Therapy

Medical Directive - AUXILIARY

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized for PCP Autonomous IV.

Indications

Actual or potential need for intravenous medication **OR** fluid therapy.

Conditions

IV Cannulation		0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus	
Age	≥2 years	Age	≥2 years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	Hypotension
Other	N/A	Other	N/A

Contraindications

IV Cannulation	0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus
Suspected fracture proximal to the access site	Fluid overload

Treatment

Consider IV cannulation

Consider 0.9% NaCl maintenance infusion

	Age ≥2 years to <12 years	Age ≥12 years
	Route IV	Route IV
Infusion	15 mL/hr	30-60 mL/hr
Infusion interval	N/A	N/A
Reassess every	N/A	N/A
Max. volume	N/A	N/A

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point

Patch to BHP for authorization to administer 0.9% NaCl fluid bolus to hypotensive patients ≥2 years to <12 years with suspected Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)

Consider 0.9% NaCl fluid bolus

	Age ≥2 years to <12 years	Age ≥12 years
	Route IV	Route IV
Infusion	20 mL/kg	20 mL/kg
Infusion interval	N/A	N/A
Reassess every	100 mL	250 mL
Max. volume*	2,000 mL	2,000 mL

***The maximum volume of NaCl is lower for patients in cardiogenic shock and return of spontaneous circulation.**

Clinical Considerations

"PCP Assist IV" authorizes a PCP to cannulate a peripheral IV at the request and under the direct supervision of an ACP. The patient must require a peripheral IV in accordance with the indications listed in this Medical Directive. PCPs authorized for PCP Assist IV are not authorized to administer IV fluid or medication therapy.

Microdrips and/or volume control administration sets should be considered when IV access is indicated for patients <12 years of age.

An intravenous fluid bolus may be considered for a patient who does not meet trauma TOR criteria, where it does not delay transport and should not be prioritized over management of other reversible causes.

Cardiogenic Shock Medical Directive – AUXILIARY

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized for PCP Autonomous IV.

Indications

STEMI-positive 12-lead ECG;

AND

Cardiogenic shock.

Conditions

0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	Hypotension
Other	Chest auscultation is clear

Contraindications

0.9% NaCl Fluid Bolus	
Fluid overload	
SBP	≥90 mmHg

Treatment

Consider 0.9% NaCl fluid bolus

Age

≥18 years

Route

IV

Infusion

10 mL/kg

Infusion interval

N/A

Reassess every

250 mL

Max. volume

1,000 mL

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) Medical Directive – AUXILIARY

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Severe respiratory distress;

AND

Signs and /or symptoms of acute pulmonary edema or COPD.

Conditions

CPAP	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	Tachypnea
SBP	Normotension
Other	SpO ₂ <90% or accessory muscle use

Contraindications

CPAP
Asthma exacerbation
Suspected pneumothorax
Unprotected or unstable airway
Major trauma or burns to the head or torso
Tracheostomy
Inability to sit upright
Unable to cooperate

Treatment

Consider CPAP

Initial Setting	5 cm H ₂ O	Or equivalent flow rate of device as per RBHP direction
Titration increment	2.5 cm H ₂ O	Or equivalent flow rate of device as per RBHP direction
Titration interval	5 min	
Max. setting	15 cm H ₂ O	Or equivalent flow rate of device as per RBHP direction

Consider increasing FiO₂ (if available)

Initial FiO₂	50-100%
FiO₂ increment (if available on device)	SpO ₂ <92% despite treatment and/or 10 cm H ₂ O pressure or equivalent flow rate of device as per RBHP direction
Max. FiO₂	100%

Confirm CPAP pressure by manometer (if available)

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Assessment of Patients with Possible COVID-19 Medical Directive – AUXILIARY

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Confirmed COVID-19 or suspected COVID-19 with mild acute respiratory illness characterized by a combination of 2 or more of the following: fever, new onset of cough, worsening chronic cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, sore throat, runny nose/nasal congestion (without any known cause).

AND

The crisis is straining the resources of the host community

Conditions

Patient disposition		Nasopharyngeal OR nasal OR pharyngeal swab	
Age	≥ 18 years to < 65 years	Age	≥ 18 years
LOA	unaltered	LOA	N/A
HR	< 110 bpm	HR	N/A
RR	< 22 breaths/min	RR	N/A
SBP	normotension	SBP	N/A
Other	CTAS 3, 4 or 5 SpO ₂ ≥ 94%. If temperature ≥ 38° C, does not appear septic/unwell	Other	Patient is being released from care AND Meets COVID-19 testing criteria OR as requested by local Public Health

Contraindications

Patient disposition	Nasopharyngeal OR nasal OR pharyngeal swab
Patient and/or substitute decision maker (SDM) cannot demonstrate decision-making capacity based on the Aid to Capacity Evaluation Tool	Recent significant facial trauma (all)
Pregnancy	Current epistaxis OR significant abnormality of the nasal anatomy (nasopharyngeal or nasal swab) Significant abnormality of the oral anatomy (pharyngeal swab)

Treatment

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point
Patch to BHP for authorization to consider release from care

Consider patient disposition* (if authorized)		
	Transport to closest most appropriate emergency department	Consider release from care (following BHP patch)
CTAS	1 & 2 3 with comorbidity or immunocompromise	3 with mild or no respiratory distress (without comorbidity/immunocompromise) 4 & 5 without immunocompromise

***Assess for safety to remain at home including clinical criteria above, and the following: patient is unaltered, the patient can self-isolate, the patient has access to food, phone, and other necessities, and appropriate caregivers are available (if needed).**

Prior to a release from care, the patient and/or SDM must be provided with contact information for their Local Public Health Unit, education on self-isolation and symptom management, and information for accessing assessment centres. Paramedics must document these instructions and patient and/or SDM consent to the plan of care in the remarks section of the Ambulance Call Report. Advise the patient that if the problem persists or worsens they should seek further medical attention.

Consider obtaining nasopharyngeal OR nasal OR pharyngeal swab (if available and authorized)

If swab obtained, complete the lab requisition and transport the specimen as per local arrangement.

Clinical Considerations

Base Hospital Physician Patch:

When a patch is made to the BHP, the Paramedic will provide the following: patient's COVID-19 screening result, history of illness and symptoms, all past medical history, vital signs, and assessment findings, in addition to patient and/or SDM's wishes, and follow-up plans (if known).

Immunocompromised definition:

Patient or caregiver states immunocompromised, cancer treatment within past 6 weeks, HIV/AIDS, organ transplant patient, substance-use disorder, and any immunosuppressive medications.

Comorbidity definition:

Hypertension, cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes, chronic lung disease, chronic kidney disease, immunocompromised.

Mild Respiratory Distress definition:

Patient may report dyspnea on exertion, but there is mild or no increased work of breathing, patient able to speak in sentences, and RR < 22 breaths/min **AND** SpO₂ ≥ 94%.

Minor Abrasions Medical Directive – AUXILIARY-SPECIAL EVENT

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Minor abrasions;

AND

Special event: a preplanned gathering with potentially large numbers of people and the Special Event Medical Directives have been preauthorized for use by the Medical Director.

Conditions

Topical Antibiotic	
Age	N/A
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Topical Antibiotic

Allergy or sensitivity to any of the components of the topical antibiotic

Treatment

Consider topical antibiotic

Consider release from care

Clinical Considerations

Advise patient that if the problem persists or worsens that they should seek further medical attention.

Minor Allergic Reaction

Medical Directive –

AUXILIARY - SPECIAL EVENT

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Signs consistent with a minor allergic reaction;

AND

Special event: a preplanned gathering with potentially large numbers of people and the Special Event Medical Directives have been preauthorized for use by the Medical Director.

Conditions

DiphenhydrAMINE	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered
HR	WNL
RR	WNL
SBP	Normotension
Other	N/A

Contraindications

DiphenhydrAMINE

Allergy or sensitivity to diphenhydramine

Antihistamine or sedative use in previous 4 hours

Signs or symptoms of moderate to severe allergic reaction

Signs or symptoms of intoxication

Wheezing

Treatment

Consider diphenhydrAMINE

	Route
	PO
Dose	50 mg
Max. single dose	50 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider release from care

Clinical Considerations

Advise patient that if the problem persists or worsens that they should seek further medical attention.

Musculoskeletal Pain Medical Directive – AUXILIARY - SPECIAL EVENT

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Minor musculoskeletal pain;

AND

Special event: a preplanned gathering with potentially large numbers of people and the Special Event Medical Directives have been preauthorized for use by the Medical Director.

Conditions

Acetaminophen	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Acetaminophen

Acetaminophen use within previous 4 hours

Allergy or sensitivity to acetaminophen

Signs or symptoms of intoxication

Treatment

Consider acetaminophen

	Route
	PO
Dose	325-650 mg
Max. single dose	650 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider release from care

Clinical Considerations

Advise patient that if the problem persists or worsens that they should seek further medical attention.

Headache Medical Directive – AUXILIARY - SPECIAL EVENT

A Primary Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Uncomplicated headache conforming to the patient's usual pattern;

AND

Special event: a preplanned gathering with potentially large numbers of people and the Special Event Medical Directives have been preauthorized for use by the Medical Director.

Conditions

Acetaminophen	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Acetaminophen

Acetaminophen use within previous 4 hours

Allergy or sensitivity to acetaminophen

Signs or symptoms of intoxication

Treatment

Consider acetaminophen

	Route
	PO
Dose	325-650 mg
Max. single dose	650 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider release from care

Clinical Considerations

Advise patient that if the problem persists or worsens that they should seek further medical attention.

Section 4 – ACP Auxiliary Medical Directives

4

Adult Intraosseous Medical Directive - AUXILIARY

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Actual or potential need for intravenous medication **OR** fluid therapy;

AND

IV access is unobtainable;

AND

Cardiac arrest or pre-arrest state.

Conditions

IO	
Age	≥12 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

IO

Fracture or crush injuries proximal to the access site.

Suspected or known replacement / prostheses immediately proximal to the access site

Treatment

Consider IO access

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Nasotracheal Intubation

Medical Directive –

AUXILIARY

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Need for ventilatory assistance or airway control;

AND

Other airway management is ineffective.

Conditions

Xylometazoline		Lidocaine Spray	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	N/A	Other	Gag reflex

Nasotracheal Intubation

Age	≥8 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	Spontaneous Breathing

Contraindications

Xylometazoline

Allergy or sensitivity to xylometazoline

Lidocaine Spray

Allergy or sensitivity to lidocaine spray

Unresponsive patient

Nasotracheal Intubation

Age <50 years **AND** current episode of asthma exacerbation **AND** not in or near cardiac arrest.

Suspected basal skull fracture or mid-face fracture

Uncontrolled epistaxis

Anticoagulant therapy (excluding ASA)

Bleeding disorders

Treatment

Consider xylometazoline 0.1% spray

Route	
TOP	
Dose	2 sprays/nare
Max. single dose	2 sprays/nare
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider topical lidocaine spray (to the nares and/or hypopharynx)

Route	
TOP	
Dose	10 mg/spray
Max. single dose	5 mg/kg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	20 sprays

Consider nasotracheal intubation

The maximum number of intubation attempts is 2.

Confirm nasotracheal tube placement

Method	Method
<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
ETCO ₂ (Waveform capnography)	ETCO ₂ (Non-waveform device)
	Auscultation
	Esophageal detection device
	Chest rise

Clinical Considerations

A nasotracheal intubation attempt is defined as insertion of the nasotracheal tube into a nare.

Confirmation of nasotracheal placement must use ETCO₂ (Waveform capnography). If wave-form capnography not available or not working, then at least 2 secondary methods must be used.

ETT placement must be reconfirmed immediately after every patient movement

Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) Medical Directive – AUXILIARY

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Severe respiratory distress;

AND

Signs and /or symptoms of acute pulmonary edema or COPD.

Conditions

CPAP	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	Tachypnea
SBP	Normotension
Other	SpO ₂ <90% or accessory muscle use

Contraindications

CPAP
Asthma exacerbation
Suspected pneumothorax
Unprotected or unstable airway
Major trauma or burns to the head or torso
Tracheostomy
Inability to sit upright
Unable to cooperate

Treatment

Consider CPAP

Initial Setting	5 cm H ₂ O	Or equivalent flow rate of device as per RBHP direction
Titration increment	2.5 cm H ₂ O	Or equivalent flow rate of device as per RBHP direction
Titration interval	5 min	
Max. setting	15 cm H ₂ O	Or equivalent flow rate of device as per RBHP direction

Consider increasing FiO₂ (if available)

Initial FiO₂	50-100%
FiO₂ increment (if available on device)	SpO ₂ <92% despite treatment and/or 10 cm H ₂ O pressure or equivalent flow rate of device as per RBHP direction
Max. FiO₂	100%

Confirm CPAP pressure by manometer (if available)

Clinical Considerations

N/A

Cricothyrotomy Medical Directive – AUXILIARY

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Need for advanced airway management;

AND

Intubation AND supraglottic airway insertion unsuccessful or contraindicated;

AND

Unable to ventilate.

Conditions

Cricothyrotomy	
Age	≥12 years
LOA	Altered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Cricothyrotomy

Suspected fractured larynx

Inability to landmark

Treatment

Consider cricothyrotomy

Consider cricothyrotomy tube placement

Method	Method
<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
ETCO ₂ (Waveform capnography)	ETCO ₂ (Non-waveform device)
	Auscultation
	Chest rise

Clinical Considerations

Confirmation of cricothyrotomy must use ETCO₂ (Waveform capnography). If waveform capnography is not available or not working, then at least 2 secondary methods must be used. Additional secondary Cricothyrotomy tube placement confirmation devices may be authorized by the local medical director.

Cricothyrotomy tube placement must be reconfirmed immediately after every patient movement.

Procedural Sedation Medical Directive – AUXILIARY

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Post-intubation; **OR**

Transcutaneous pacing.

Conditions

FentaNYL	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	≥10/min*
SBP	Normotension
Other	N/A

Midazolam	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	≥10/min*
SBP	Normotension
Other	N/A

*Non-intubated patients only

Contraindications

FentaNYL
Allergy or sensitivity to FentaNYL

Midazolam
Allergy or sensitivity to midazolam

Treatment

Consider fentaNYL

Route	
IV/IO/CVAD/IN	
Dose	25-75 mcg
Max. single dose	75 mcg
Dosing interval	5 min
Max. total dose	150 mcg

Consider midazolam

Route	
IV/IO/CVAD/IN	
Dose	Up to 0.1 mg/kg
Max. single dose	5 mg
Dosing interval	5 min
Max. total dose	10 mg

Clinical Considerations

Consider lower dose of medication in elderly and lighter weight individuals.

Consider quantitative EtCO₂ monitoring once the patient has been sedated.

Assessment of Patients with Possible COVID-19 Medical Directive – AUXILIARY

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Confirmed COVID-19 or suspected COVID-19 with mild acute respiratory illness characterized by a combination of 2 or more of the following: fever, new onset of cough, worsening chronic cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, sore throat, runny nose/nasal congestion (without any known cause).

AND

The crisis is straining the resources of the host community

Conditions

Patient disposition		Nasopharyngeal OR nasal OR pharyngeal swab	
Age	≥ 18 years to < 65 years	Age	≥ 18 years
LOA	unaltered	LOA	N/A
HR	< 110 bpm	HR	N/A
RR	< 22 breaths/min	RR	N/A
SBP	normotension	SBP	N/A
Other	CTAS 3, 4 or 5 SpO ₂ ≥ 94%. If temperature ≥ 38° C, does not appear septic/unwell	Other	Patient is being released from care AND Meets COVID-19 testing criteria OR as requested by local Public Health

Contraindications

Patient disposition	Nasopharyngeal OR nasal OR pharyngeal swab
Patient and/or substitute decision maker (SDM) cannot demonstrate decision-making capacity based on the Aid to Capacity Evaluation Tool	Recent significant facial trauma (all)
Pregnancy	Current epistaxis OR significant abnormality of the nasal anatomy (nasopharyngeal or nasal swab) Significant abnormality of the oral anatomy (pharyngeal swab)

Treatment

Mandatory Provincial Patch Point
Patch to BHP for authorization to consider release from care

Consider patient disposition* (if authorized)		
	Transport to closest most appropriate emergency department	Consider release from care (following BHP patch)
CTAS	1 & 2 3 with comorbidity or immunocompromise	3 with mild or no respiratory distress (without comorbidity/immunocompromise) 4 & 5 without immunocompromise

***Assess for safety to remain at home including clinical criteria above, and the following: patient is unaltered, the patient can self-isolate, the patient has access to food, phone, and other necessities, and appropriate caregivers are available (if needed).**

Prior to a release from care, the patient and/or SDM must be provided with contact information for their Local Public Health Unit, education on self-isolation and symptom management, and information for accessing assessment centres. Paramedics must document these instructions and patient and/or SDM consent to the plan of care in the remarks section of the Ambulance Call Report. Advise the patient that if the problem persists or worsens they should seek further medical attention.

Consider obtaining nasopharyngeal OR nasal OR pharyngeal swab (if available and authorized)

If swab obtained, complete the lab requisition and transport the specimen as per local arrangement.

Minor Abrasions Medical Directive – AUXILIARY-SPECIAL EVENT

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Minor abrasions;

AND

Special event: a preplanned gathering with potentially large numbers of people and the Special Event Medical Directives have been preauthorized for use by the Medical Director.

Conditions

Topical Antibiotic	
Age	N/A
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Topical Antibiotic

Allergy or sensitivity to any of the components of the topical antibiotic

Treatment

Consider topical antibiotic

Consider release from care

Clinical Considerations

Advise patient that if the problem persists or worsens that they should seek further medical attention.

Minor Allergic Reaction

Medical Directive –

AUXILIARY - SPECIAL EVENT

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Signs consistent with minor allergic reaction;

AND

Special event: a preplanned gathering with potentially large numbers of people and the Special Event Medical Directives have been preauthorized for use by the Medical Director.

Conditions

DiphenhydrAMINE	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered
HR	WNL
RR	WNL
SBP	Normotension
Other	N/A

Contraindications

DiphenhydrAMINE

Allergy or sensitivity to diphenhydramine

Antihistamine or sedative use in previous 4 hours

Signs or symptoms of moderate to severe allergic reaction

Signs or symptoms of intoxication

Wheezing

Treatment

Consider diphenhydrAMINE

	Route
	PO
Dose	50 mg
Max. single dose	50 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider release from care

Clinical Considerations

Advise patient that if the problem persists or worsens that they should seek further medical attention.

Musculoskeletal Pain Medical Directive – AUXILIARY - SPECIAL EVENT

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Minor musculoskeletal pain;

AND

Special event: a preplanned gathering with potentially large numbers of people and the Special Event Medical Directives have been preauthorized for use by the Medical Director.

Conditions

Acetaminophen	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Acetaminophen
Acetaminophen use within previous 4 hours
Allergy or sensitivity to acetaminophen
Signs or symptoms of intoxication

Treatment

Consider acetaminophen

	Route
	PO
Dose	325-650 mg
Max. single dose	650 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider release from care

Clinical Considerations

Advise patient that if the problem persists or worsens that they should seek further medical attention.

Headache Medical Directive – AUXILIARY - SPECIAL EVENT

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Uncomplicated headache conforming to the patient's usual pattern;

AND

Special event: a preplanned gathering with potentially large numbers of people and the Special Event Medical Directives have been preauthorized for use by the Medical Director.

Conditions

Acetaminophen	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	Unaltered
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	N/A

Contraindications

Acetaminophen
Acetaminophen use within previous 4 hours
Allergy or sensitivity to acetaminophen
Signs or symptoms of intoxication

Treatment

Consider acetaminophen

Route	
PO	
Dose	325-650 mg
Max. single dose	650 mg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	1

Consider release from care

Clinical Considerations

Advise patient that if the problem persists or worsens that they should seek further medical attention.

Section 5 – Chemical Exposure Medical Directives

5

Chemical Exposure Medical Directives

Introduction

The following Medical Directives have been developed for use when chemical exposure to the listed agent is suspected. These Medical Directives may only be used by paramedics who have received special training in treating patients with chemical exposures. This is usually a comprehensive program that includes personal protection and training in CBRNE (Chemical, Biologic, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive) events.

Hydrofluoric (HF) Acid

Exposure Medical Directive

A Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Exposure to vapour and/or liquid hydrofluoric acid (HF);

AND

Exhibits signs and symptoms of HF poisoning.

Conditions

Calcium Gluconate		Topical Anaesthetic Eye Drops	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	N/A	Other	N/A

Contraindications

Calcium Gluconate	Topical Anaesthetic Eye Drops
Allergy or sensitivity to Calcium Gluconate	Allergy or sensitivity to local anaesthetics

Treatment

Consider calcium gluconate		
	Inhalation exposure	Skin exposure
	Concentration 10% solution	Concentration 2.5% gel
	Route NEB	Route TOP
Dose	100 mg	N/A
Max Single Dose	100 mg	N/A
Dosing Interval	N/A	Immediate
Max # of doses	1	N/A

Consider topical anaesthetic eye drops	
	Eye exposure
	Route TOP
Dose	2 gtts/eye
Max Single Dose	2 gtts/eye
Dosing Interval	10 min
Max # of doses	N/A

Clinical Considerations

For skin contact, ensure thorough irrigation prior to treatment.

For eye exposure remove patient's contact lenses, if applicable, prior to initiating treatment. Use anaesthetic eye drops for comfort and then irrigate eyes with normal saline for at least 15 minutes.

Adult Nerve Agent Exposure

Medical Directive

A Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Exposure to a known or suspected nerve agent;

AND

Signs and symptoms of a cholinergic crisis.

Conditions

Atropine	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	<p>Suspected cholinergic crisis</p> <p>Moderate Exposure</p> <p>Any one of the following: vomiting, diarrhea, bronchospasm or bronchial secretions, shortness of breath or any known liquid exposure</p> <p>Severe Exposure</p> <p>Signs and symptoms of a moderate exposure and any one of the following: decreased LOA, paralysis, seizure or apnea</p>

Pralidoxime	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	<p>Suspected cholinergic crisis</p> <p>Moderate Exposure Any one of the following: vomiting, diarrhea, bronchospasm or bronchial secretions, shortness of breath or any known liquid exposure</p> <p>Severe Exposure Signs and symptoms of a moderate exposure and any one of the following: decreased LOA, paralysis, seizure or apnea</p>

Obidoxime	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	<p>Suspected cholinergic crisis</p> <p>Moderate Exposure Any one of the following: vomiting, diarrhea, bronchospasm or bronchial secretions, shortness of breath or any known liquid exposure</p> <p>Severe Exposure Signs and symptoms of a moderate exposure and any one of the following: decreased LOA, paralysis, seizure or apnea</p>

Diazepam	
Age	≥18 years
LOA	N/A
HR	N/A
RR	N/A
SBP	N/A
Other	<p>Suspected cholinergic crisis</p> <p>Moderate Exposure Any one of the following: vomiting, diarrhea, bronchospasm or bronchial secretions, shortness of breath or any known liquid exposure</p> <p>Severe Exposure Signs and symptoms of a moderate exposure and any one of the following: decreased LOA, paralysis, seizure or apnea</p>

Contraindications

Atropine

Allergy or sensitivity to atropine

Pralidoxime

Allergy or sensitivity to pralidoxime

Obidoxime

Allergy or sensitivity to obidoxime

Diazepam

Allergy or sensitivity to diazepam

Treatment

Consider Atropine						
	Moderate Exposure	Severe Exposure	Moderate Exposure	Severe Exposure	Moderate Exposure	Severe Exposure
	Route	Route	Route	Route	Route	Route
	IM	IM	Auto-injector	Auto-injector	IV (ACP only)	IV (ACP only)
Initial Dose	2 mg	6 mg	2.1 mg	6.3 mg	2 mg	6 mg
Additional doses	2 mg	2 mg	2.1 mg	2.2 mg	2 mg	2 mg
Dosing interval	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.
Max # of doses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Consider Pralidoxime				
	Moderate Exposure	Severe Exposure	Moderate Exposure	Severe Exposure
	Route	Route	Route	Route
	IM	IM	Autoinjector	Autoinjector
Dose	600 mg	1,800 mg	600 mg	1,800 mg
Max. single dose	600 mg	1,800 mg	600 mg	1,800 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Max # of doses	1	1	1	1

Consider Obidoxime (if not using pralidoxime)

	Moderate Exposure	Severe Exposure	Moderate Exposure	Severe Exposure
	Route	Route	Route	Route
	IM	IM	Autoinjector	Autoinjector
Dose	150 mg	450 mg	150 mg	450 mg
Max. single dose	150 mg	450 mg	150 mg	450 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Max # of doses	1	1	1	1

Consider Diazepam

	Moderate Exposure	Severe Exposure
	Route	Route
	IM	Autoinjector
Dose	10 mg	10 mg
Max. single dose	10 mg	10 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max # of doses	1	1

Clinical Considerations

Only one of pralidoxime or obidoxime should be administered.

Administration of IV medications applies to ACPs only.

Do not delay IM administration if IV access is not already established.

Atropine should be administered prior to airway interventions if secretions are copious.

Subsequent doses of atropine are intended for patients showing signs of bronchial secretions and may be repeated as indicated until airway secretions are controlled.

Decontamination procedures must be integrated with antidote administration.

Pediatric Nerve Agent

Exposure Medical Directive

A Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Exposure to a known or suspected nerve agent.

Conditions

Atropine		Diazepam	
Age	<18 years	Age	<18 years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	<p>Suspected cholinergic crisis</p> <p>Any one of the following: vomiting, diarrhea, bronchospasm or bronchial secretions, shortness of breath, decreased LOC, paralysis, seizure, apnea or any known liquid exposure</p>	Other	<p>Suspected cholinergic crisis</p> <p>Any one of the following: vomiting, diarrhea, bronchospasm or bronchial secretions, shortness of breath, decreased LOC, paralysis, seizure, apnea or any known liquid exposure</p>

Pralidoxime		Obidoxime	
Age	<18 years	Age	<18 years
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	<p>Suspected cholinergic crisis</p> <p>Any one of the following; vomiting, diarrhea, bronchospasm or bronchial secretions, shortness of breath, decreased LOC, paralysis, seizure, apnea or any known liquid exposure</p>	Other	<p>Suspected cholinergic crisis</p> <p>Any one of the following; vomiting, diarrhea, bronchospasm or bronchial secretions, shortness of breath, decreased LOC, paralysis, seizure, apnea or any known liquid exposure</p>

Contraindications

Atropine	Diazepam
Allergy or sensitivity to atropine	Allergy or sensitivity to diazepam
Pralidoxime	Obidoxime
Allergy or sensitivity to pralidoxime	Allergy or sensitivity to obidoxime

Treatment

Consider Atropine				
	Weight <10 kg	Weight <10 kg	Weight ≥10 kg to <40 kg	Weight ≥10 kg to <40 kg
	Route IV (ACP only)	Route IM	Route IV (ACP only)	Route IM
Dose	0.5 mg	0.5 mg	1 mg	1 mg
Max. single dose	0.5 mg	0.5 mg	1 mg	1 mg
Dosing interval	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.
Max. # of doses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Consider Diazepam				
	Weight <10 kg	Weight <10 kg	Weight ≥10 kg to <40 kg	Weight ≥10 kg to <40 kg
	Route IV (ACP only)	Route IM	Route IV (ACP only)	Route IM
Dose	2 mg	2 mg	0.2 mg/kg	0.2 mg/kg
Max. single dose	2 mg	2 mg	8 mg	8 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1	1	1

Consider Pralidoxime				
	Weight <10 kg	Weight <10 kg	Weight ≥10 kg to <40 kg	Weight ≥10 kg to <40 kg
	Route IV (ACP only)	Route IM	Route IV (ACP only)	Route IM
Dose	15 mg/kg	15 mg/kg	15 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
Max. single dose	150 mg	150 mg	600 mg	600 mg
Dosing interval	60 min.	60 min.	60 min.	60 min.
Max. # of doses	2	2	2	2

Consider Obidoxime (if not using pralidoxime)				
	Weight <10 kg	Weight <10 kg	Weight ≥10 kg to <40 kg	Weight ≥10 kg to <40 kg
	Route IV (ACP only)	Route IM	Route IV (ACP only)	Route IM
Dose	8 mg/kg	8 mg/kg	8 mg/kg	8 mg/kg
Max. single dose	80 mg	80 mg	320 mg	320 mg
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1	1	1

Clinical Considerations

Only one of pralidoxime or obidoxime should be administered.

Administration of IV medications applies to ACPs only

Do not delay IM administration if IV access is not already established.

Atropine should be administered prior to airway interventions if secretions are copious.

Subsequent doses of atropine are intended for patients showing signs of bronchial secretions and may be repeated as indicated until airway secretions are controlled.

Decontamination procedures must be integrated with antidote administration.

Cyanide Exposure Medical Directive

A Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Suspected exposure to cyanide with signs and symptoms of poisoning.

Conditions

Sodium Thiosulfate 25%		Hydroxocobalamin	
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
LOA	Altered	LOA	Altered
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	N/A	Other	N/A

Contraindications

Sodium Thiosulfate 25%	Hydroxocobalamin
Allergy or sensitivity to Sodium Thiosulfate 25%	Allergy or sensitivity to Hydroxocobalamin

Treatment

Consider sodium thiosulfate 25%

	Age <18 years	Age ≥18 years
	Route IV infusion	Route IV infusion
Dose	1.65 mL/kg	12.5g (50 mL of 25% solution)
Max. single dose	12.5g (50 mL of 25% solution)	12.5g (50 mL of 25% solution)
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Consider hydroxocobalamin (if not using sodium thiosulfate 25%)

	Age <18 years	Age ≥18 years
	Route IV infusion	Route IV infusion
Dose	70 mg/kg over 30 min.	5 g over 15 - 30 min.
Max. single dose	5 g	5 g
Dosing interval	N/A	N/A
Max. # of doses	1	1

Clinical Considerations

Hydroxocobalamin must be reconstituted with 200 mL normal saline prior to use.

Hydroxocobalamin Dosing Chart

	Dose	Concentration	Volume of Administration
5	70 mg/kg	25 mg/ml	14 ml
10	70 mg/kg	25 mg/ml	28 ml
15	70 mg/kg	25 mg/ml	42 ml
20	70 mg/kg	25 mg/ml	56 ml
25	70 mg/kg	25 mg/ml	70 ml
30	70 mg/kg	25 mg/ml	84 ml
35	70 mg/kg	25 mg/ml	98 ml
40	70 mg/kg	25 mg/ml	112 ml
>40 kg	5 g	25 mg/ml	200 ml

Symptomatic Riot Agent Exposure Medical Directive

A Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Known or suspected exposure to a riot agent with signs and symptoms of a riot agent exposure.

Conditions

Topical Anaesthetic Eye Drops

Age	N/A
------------	-----

LOA	N/A
------------	-----

HR	N/A
-----------	-----

RR	N/A
-----------	-----

SBP	N/A
------------	-----

Other	N/A
--------------	-----

Contraindications

Topical Anaesthetic Eye Drops

Allergy or sensitivity to local anaesthetics

Treatment

Consider topical anaesthetic eye drops

Route	
TOP	
Dose	2 gtts/eye
Max. single dose	2 gtts/eye
Dosing interval	10 min
Max. # of doses	N/A

Clinical Considerations

For skin or mucous membrane contact, ensure thorough irrigation.

For eye exposure, remove patient's contact lenses if applicable prior to initiating treatment. Use anaesthetic eye drops for comfort and then irrigate eyes with normal saline for at least 15 minutes.

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Section 6 – Certification Standard



Preamble

All Paramedics shall obtain and maintain the qualifications required by the *Ambulance Act*. This document sets out the requirements and processes related to Certification.

Definitions

Terms defined in the *Ambulance Act* and Ontario Regulation 257/00 shall have the same meaning in this Certification Standard and the following terms have the following meanings:

“Authorization”

means written approval to perform Controlled Acts and other advanced medical procedures requiring medical oversight of a Medical Director;

“Business Day”

means any working day, Monday to Friday inclusive, excluding statutory and other holidays, namely: New Year's Day; Family Day; Good Friday; Easter Monday; Victoria Day; Canada Day; Civic Holiday; Labour Day; Thanksgiving Day; Remembrance Day; Christmas Day; Boxing Day and any other day on which the province has elected to be closed for business;

“Certification”

means the process by which Paramedics receive Authorization from a Medical Director to perform Controlled Acts and other advanced medical procedures in accordance with the ALS PCS;

“Continuing Medical Education (CME)”

means a medical education program and confirmation of its successful completion as approved by the Regional Base Hospital Program (RBHP);

“Consolidation”

means the process by which a condition is placed on a Paramedic's Certification restricting his or her practice to working with another Paramedic with the same or higher level of qualification (*i.e.* Certification);

“Controlled Act”

means a Controlled Act as set out in subsection 27(2) of the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991*;

“Critical Omission or Commission”

means the performance of a Controlled Act or other advanced medical procedure listed in the ALS PCS that a Paramedic is not authorized to perform; or an action or lack of action, including the performance of a Controlled Act or other advanced medical procedure listed in the ALS PCS, by the Paramedic that has negatively affected or has the potential to negatively affect patient morbidity or mortality, with a potentially life, limb or function threatening outcome;

“Deactivation”

means the temporary revocation, by the Medical Director, of a Paramedic's Certification;

“Decertification”

means the revocation, by the Medical Director, of a Paramedic's Certification;

“Director”

means a person who holds that position within the Emergency Health Regulatory and Accountability Branch (EHRAB) of the Ministry of Health (MOH);

“Emergency Health, Regulatory and Accountability Branch (EHRAB) Investigations Services Unit (ISU)”

The investigation services unit consisting of investigators as set out in section 18 of the *Ambulance Act*.

Notifications shall be sent to **Inspections_Investigations@ontario.ca**

“Employer”

means an ambulance service operator certified to provide ambulance services as defined in the *Ambulance Act*;

“Major Omission or Commission”

means an action or lack of action, including the performance of a Controlled Act or other advanced medical procedure listed in the ALS PCS, by the Paramedic that has negatively affected or has the potential to negatively affect patient morbidity without a potentially life, limb or function threatening outcome;

“Minor Omission or Commission”

means an action or lack of action, including the performance of a Controlled Act or other advanced medical procedure listed in the ALS PCS, by the Paramedic that may have negatively affected patient care in a way that would delay care to the patient or lengthen the patient's recovery period, but has not negatively affected patient morbidity;

“Ontario Base Hospital Group (OBHG) Executive”

means a provincial body comprised of representatives from RBHPs as defined in the Terms of Reference for OBHG Executive and approved by the MOH;

“Paramedic”

means a paramedic as defined in subsection 1(1) of the *Ambulance Act*, and for purposes of this Standard a reference to the term includes a person who is seeking Certification as a Paramedic, where applicable;

“Paramedic Practice Review Committee (PPRC)”

is a committee that performs an independent, external advisory role, providing information and expert opinion to the Medical Director on issues related to Paramedic practice when the Medical Director is considering Decertification of a Paramedic;

“Patient Care Concern”

means a Critical Omission or Commission, Major Omission or Commission, or Minor Omission or Commission;

“Reactivation”

means the reinstatement of a Paramedic's Certification after a period of Deactivation;

“Regional Base Hospital Program (RBHP)”

means a base hospital program as defined in subsection 1(1) of the *Ambulance Act*;

“Remediation”

means a customized plan by the RBHP to address a Patient Care Concern or to address any concerns identified during Certification, including a failure to meet a requirement for the maintenance of Certification;

“Senior Field Manager”

means a person who holds that position within the EHS Division of the MOH, and for the purposes of this Standard a reference to the term means the relevant Senior Field Manager responsible for the applicable RBHP.

Processes

Certification

A Medical Director may certify a Paramedic to perform Controlled Acts and other advanced medical procedures listed in the ALS PCS. A Medical Director may stipulate other requirements relating to Paramedic Certification. The Medical Director shall communicate such requirements to the Paramedic and the Employer in writing. The Medical Director shall notify the Paramedic and Employer within three (3) Business Days of the decision with respect to Certification as to whether the Paramedic was successful or not in attaining his or her Certification.

Consolidation

The Medical Director shall require Consolidation on all new Certifications¹. A Medical Director may require Consolidation with respect to a Paramedic's Certification where the Paramedic is returning to practice, a Patient Care Concern has been identified in respect of the Paramedic, or as identified in the Paramedic's customized plan for Remediation. Consolidation provides for the opportunity to acquire more skills and confidence while ensuring that a support mechanism is in place for the Paramedic. The Medical Director shall determine the requirements for the Consolidation, which include the presence of another Paramedic, the level of qualification of that other Paramedic, and the restrictions of the Paramedic's practice in relation to the presence of that other Paramedic. The Medical Director, in consultation with the Employer, shall determine the duration for the Consolidation. However, the duration for Consolidation on all new Certifications shall be a minimum of 36 hours for a PCP and a minimum of 168 hours for an ACP or CCP. The Medical Director shall provide notice of Consolidation and the requirements thereof in writing to the Paramedic and Employer within two (2) Business Days. Any changes to the Consolidation by the Medical Director shall be communicated to the Paramedic and Employer immediately and any changes to the requirements thereof shall be provided in writing as soon as possible.

¹ See New Certification process

Responding to a Patient Care Concern

The RBHP shall assess all matters regarding patient care to determine whether or not there is a Patient Care Concern and the Employer shall assist where required. Where a matter regarding patient care is identified by the Employer that may be a Patient Care Concern, the Employer shall notify the RBHP as soon as possible.

Where the Patient Care Concern is a Minor Omission or Commission the RBHP shall notify the Paramedic and Employer by aggregate reports provided semi-annually.

Where the Patient Care Concern is a Major Omission or Commission, a Critical Omission or Commission, or a repetition of Minor Omissions or Commissions the RBHP shall notify the Paramedic and Employer of the patient care concern and provide notice in writing as soon as possible.

The written notice shall indicate that the Patient Care Concern is being considered to determine whether the Paramedic will be subject to Remediation, Deactivation or Decertification.

Remediation

A Medical Director may require the Paramedic to receive Remediation. The customized plan in the Remediation shall identify the concern, the remedial action to be followed, and the objectives to be achieved. The plan shall include a specific timeframe in which the Paramedic must successfully complete the Remediation. The RBHP shall develop the plan, in consultation with the Employer as necessary, as soon as possible. Once developed, the RBHP shall provide the written plan to the Paramedic and Employer. Any changes to the plan by the RBHP shall be communicated to the Paramedic and Employer immediately and the updated written plan shall be provided as soon as possible. The Medical Director shall notify the Paramedic and Employer in writing within three (3) Business Days of the successful completion of the Remediation.

Deactivation

A Medical Director may deactivate a Paramedic's Certification for which the Paramedic has received Authorization.

Deactivation may occur as a result of:

1. a Patient Care Concern;
2. failure to respond to the RBHP's requests for feedback or interviews regarding a Critical Omission or Commission, Major Omission or Commission or Minor Omission or Commission within a reasonable period of time as specified by the RBHP;
3. failure to successfully complete Remediation;
4. misconduct related to Certification (e.g. falsification of documentation, failure to disclose previous Deactivations and Decertifications, including practice in other jurisdictions);
5. repeated Deactivations in similar clinical areas; or
6. failure to meet the requirements for maintenance of Certification.

The Medical Director shall notify and provide a brief written reason for the Deactivation, as soon as possible to the:

- (i) Paramedic,
- (ii) Employer,
- (iii) Senior Field Manager,
- (iv) EHRAB ISU, and
- (v) all other RBHPs of a Deactivation.

Following a Deactivation, the Medical Director shall determine whether the requirements for Remediation or the requirements for maintenance of Certification have been met, as the case may be, at which time the Medical Director shall either proceed with Reactivation or Decertification. The Remediation and Reactivation process shall be completed as soon as possible; however it shall not exceed ninety (90) consecutive days in length. Where the Medical Director has proceeded with Reactivation, the Medical Director shall immediately notify the Paramedic, Employer, the Senior Field Manager, and all other RBHPs of the Reactivation.

Decertification

A Medical Director shall revoke a Paramedic's Certification where that person is no longer employed or retained as a volunteer by an Employer and that person shall be deemed to have undergone Decertification and the PPRC process does not apply. In all other circumstances, a Medical Director shall not proceed with a Decertification unless:

- a) a PPRC has been convened and has provided its written recommendations to the Medical Director and the Paramedic; or
- b) the Paramedic has waived the PPRC process in writing.

The Medical Director shall immediately notify the:

- (i) Paramedic;
- (ii) Employer;
- (iii) Senior Field Manager;
- (iv) EHRAB ISU, and;
- (v) all other RBHPs

of their decision to either proceed with Reactivation or Decertification of a Paramedic and provide a written explanation outlining the reasons for this decision as soon as possible.

New Certification

The following requirements apply with respect to Paramedics who are seeking Certification from an RBHP and who are not currently certified at that level by another RBHP, including Paramedics who have been previously certified in Ontario.

1. The Paramedic shall be employed or retained by an Employer.
2. The Paramedic shall complete a form provided by the RBHP that includes the following:
 - a. a list of all RBHPs or other certifying bodies under which the Paramedic has previously received Certification within the ten (10) year period immediately preceding the application;
 - b. a declaration of the dates of all previous Deactivations and/or Decertifications that have previously occurred at all other RBHPs or other certifying bodies² within the ten (10) year period immediately preceding the application; and
 - c. written permission for the prospective RBHP to obtain information in writing from other employers, other physicians, other programs, *etc.* regarding the Paramedic's previous practice.
3. The Paramedic shall successfully complete an evaluation by the RBHP and any orientation and training required by the RBHP. The evaluation may include:
 - a. an assessment of knowledge and skills;
 - b. scenario evaluation; and
 - c. oral interview or clinical evaluation with the Medical Director or designate.

Upon meeting the above requirements, for new Certification, the Medical Director shall certify the Paramedic and require a condition of Consolidation on the Paramedic's Certification.

² Or a declaration of dates when certification was denied, revoked, suspended or under review as other certifying bodies may not use the terms Deactivation and Decertification

Cross Certification

The following requirements apply with respect to Paramedics who are already certified and who are seeking Certification by a Medical Director in another RBHP.

1. The Paramedic shall be employed or retained by an Employer within the specified catchment area.
2. The Paramedic shall complete a form provided by the RBHP that includes the following:
 - a. a list of all RBHPs under which the Paramedic has received Certification within the ten (10) year period immediately preceding the application;
 - b. a declaration of the dates of all previous Deactivations and/or Decertifications that have occurred within the ten (10) year period immediately preceding the application;
 - c. status of all current Certifications from all RBHPs; and
 - d. written permission for the prospective RBHP to obtain information in writing from other physicians, other programs, *etc.* regarding the Paramedic's previous practice.
3. The Paramedic shall successfully complete an evaluation by the RBHP and any orientation and training required by the RBHP. The evaluation may include:
 - a. an assessment of knowledge and skills;
 - b. scenario evaluation; and
 - c. oral interview or clinical evaluation with the Medical Director or designate.

Upon meeting the above requirements for Cross Certification, the Medical Director shall certify the Paramedic.

Maintenance of Certification

The following requirements apply with respect to Paramedics regarding the maintenance of Certification.

1. The Paramedic shall demonstrate competency in the performance of Controlled Acts and other advanced medical procedures, compliance with the ALS PCS, and the provision of patient care at the Paramedic's level of Certification. Competency and compliance shall be determined by the Medical Director and may include chart audits, field evaluations, and RBHP patch communication review.
2. The Paramedic shall not have an absence from providing patient care that exceeds ninety (90) consecutive days.
3. The Paramedic shall either,
 - a. provide patient care to a minimum of ten (10) patients per year whose care requires assessment and management at the Paramedic's level of Certification, or
 - b. where a Paramedic is unable to assess and manage the minimum of ten (10) patients per year, demonstrate alternate experience, as approved by the Medical Director, that may involve 1 or more of the following:
 - i. other patient care activities;
 - ii. additional CME;
 - iii. simulated patient encounters; and
 - iv. clinical placements.
4. The Paramedic shall complete at least 1 evaluation per year at the appropriate level of Certification, which may include: an assessment of knowledge and evaluation of skills; scenarios; and on-line learning and evaluation.
5. The Paramedic shall complete a minimum of CME hours per year as follows: eight (8) hours for PCPs, twelve (12) hours for PCP Flight, twenty-four (24) hours for ACPs³, and seventy-two (72) hours for ACP Flight and CCP. CME hours include hours completed as part of an evaluation required by paragraph 4.

³ With respect to an ACP whose Certification has been for a period of less than a year and who has completed a minimum of eight (8) hours of CME, the Medical Director shall proportionally adjust the remaining required CME hours.

Upon meeting the above requirements for maintenance of Certification, the Medical Director shall certify the Paramedic.

Paramedic Practice Review Committee (PPRC)

The PPRC is convened by another RBHP through the OBHG Executive Chair to perform an independent, external advisory role, providing information and expert opinion to the affected Medical Director on issues related to Paramedic practice when a Medical Director is considering Decertification of a Paramedic following Deactivation. When the RBHP is engaged for the purposes of a PPRC process the RBHP is termed the "host RBHP". The parties to the PPRC process are the affected Medical Director and the Paramedic who is subject of the consideration of Decertification.

Membership

The members of the PPRC shall be:

- the host RBHP Manager/Director, who will act as Chair;
- host Medical Director; and
- two (2) Peer Paramedics.

Selection of Peer Paramedics: One (1) peer Paramedic shall be selected by the host RBHP and one (1) peer Paramedic by the affected Paramedic from a pre-identified group of eligible Paramedics. All members of this group shall:

- hold Certification from the host RBHP for the preceding twelve (12) months at the same level or higher as the Paramedic who is subject of the consideration of Decertification; and
- not have any operational relationship or personal relationship with the affected RBHP, Medical Director, or the Paramedic;

Confidentiality: All members of the PPRC shall keep confidential all information obtained during the PPRC process.

Recommendations

The PPRC shall provide written recommendations to the Medical Director who is considering Decertification of a Paramedic. The recommendation of the PPRC shall be made by consensus. The recommendation rendered by the PPRC is not subject to appeal or other challenge and is not binding on the affected Medical Director. The affected Medical Director is responsible for making the final decision with respect to the Decertification of the affected Paramedic.

PPRC Process

1. The affected Medical Director shall notify the OBHG Executive Chair that a PPRC is required regarding a consideration to proceed with the Decertification of a Paramedic.
2. If the OBHG Executive Chair is employed by the affected RBHP, he/she shall send the request to the OBHG Executive Vice Chair. (All subsequent references to the "OBHG Executive Chair" shall be references to the OBHG Executive Vice Chair, as applicable.)
3. The OBHG Executive Chair shall ensure that the PPRC adheres to all established timelines in the process by communicating directly with the PPRC Chair.
4. The OBHG Executive Chair shall select an appropriate host RBHP.
5. The OBHG Executive Chair shall provide notice to the affected Medical Director and Paramedic, in a format set out in *Appendix A*, that a PPRC has been convened to review the case.
6. The affected Medical Director and Paramedic shall provide any written submissions to the OBHG Executive Chair within fifteen (15) Business Days of receiving notice that a PPRC has been convened.
7. Submissions shall be sent via courier requiring signature of receipt, registered mail, fax (with confirmation) or email (with confirmation).
8. The OBHG Executive Chair shall provide a copy of each party's submission to the other party within five (5) Business Days.
9. Both parties shall have the opportunity to respond to the original submissions within fifteen (15) Business Days of their receipt.
10. The OBHG Executive Chair shall provide a copy of all submissions to the affected Paramedic, Medical Director and four (4) copies to the PPRC Chair.

11. The PPRC Chair shall provide copies of the submissions to the other members of the PPRC.
12. The PPRC shall not begin its review until receipt of all submissions.
13. If clarification of an issue or information regarding applicable standards or legislation is required, the PPRC Chair shall request the clarification or information in writing from the relevant party. The response to the request shall be provided to the PPRC Chair and the other party in writing, within ten (10) Business Days of the request.
14. The PPRC Chair shall provide a copy of the response to OBHG Executive Chair.
15. The PPRC shall review the submissions and any responses within fifteen (15) Business Days from receipt of the full submission. If an extension is required the request will be made to the OBHG Executive Chair. The PPRC will render a written recommendation containing the supporting rationale, within ten (10) Business Days of the final review meeting and submit it to the OBHG Executive Chair.
16. The OBHG Executive Chair shall send a copy of the final recommendation to both parties.

Appendix A - Paramedic Practice Review Committee Letter

<<Date>>

A Paramedic Practice Review Committee (PPRC) has been convened to review <<brief details of case/incident>>.

The PPRC is convened by another RBHP through the OBHG Executive Chair to perform an independent, external advisory role, providing information and expert opinion to the affected Medical Director on issues related to Paramedic practice when a Medical Director is considering Decertification of a Paramedic following Deactivation. When the RBHP is engaged for the purposes of a PPRC process the RBHP is termed the "host RBHP". The affected Medical Director shall not proceed with Decertification unless a PPRC has been convened and has provided its written recommendations to the affected Medical Director and the Paramedic.

Recommendations

The PPRC shall provide written recommendations, including supporting rationale, to the Medical Director regarding the consideration to decertify a Paramedic. The recommendation of the PPRC shall be made by consensus. The recommendation rendered by the PPRC is not subject to appeal or other challenge and is not binding on the affected Medical Director. The affected Medical Director is responsible for making the final decision with respect to the Decertification of the affected Paramedic.

Membership

<<Medical Director>>
Manager/Director>>

<<Regional Base Hospital Program

<<Peer Paramedic>>

<<Peer Paramedic>>

Process:

- The affected Medical Director shall notify the OBHG Executive Chair that a PPRC is required regarding a consideration to proceed with the Decertification of a Paramedic.
- The OBHG Executive Chair shall select an appropriate host RBHP and provide notice to both parties that a PPRC has been convened to review the case.
- Both parties shall provide any written submissions to the OBHG Executive Chair within fifteen (15) Business Days of receiving notice that a PPRC has been convened.
- The OBHG Executive Chair shall provide a copy of each party's submission to the other party within five (5) Business Days and both parties shall have the opportunity to respond to the original submissions within fifteen (15) Business Days of their receipt.
- The OBHG Executive Chair shall provide a copy of all submissions to both parties and four (4) copies to the PPRC Chair to distribute to the other members of the PPRC. The PPRC shall begin its review once all submissions are received.
- If clarification of an issue or information regarding applicable standards or legislation is required, the PPRC Chair shall request the clarification or information in writing from the relevant party. The response to the request shall be provided to the PPRC Chair and the other party in writing, within ten (10) Business Days of the request.
- The PPRC shall review the submissions and any responses within fifteen (15) Business Days from receipt of the full submission. If an extension is required the request will be made to the OBHG Executive Chair.
- The PPRC will render a written recommendation containing the supporting rationale, within ten (10) Business Days of the final review meeting and submit it to the OBHG Executive Chair.
- The OBHG Executive Chair shall send a copy of the final recommendation to both parties.

Section 7 – Research Trial Standard



Research Trial Standard

MOH may, at its discretion, approve research trials that include patient care practices that are different from those otherwise set out in the Standards.

A paramedic properly enrolled in an approved research trial shall:

1. determine whether a patient may be treated in accordance with a research trial, only if the following conditions have been met:
 - a. MOH has approved the patient care practices set out in the research trial as an alternate standard than to those set out in the Standards;
 - b. The research trial has been approved by a Research Ethics Board (REB) that:
 - i. abides by and is consistent with the version of the Tri-Council Policy Statement on Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans current at the time of submission, and
 - ii. meets the requirements for an REB set out in section 15 of O. Reg. 329/04 made under PHIPA, and

Guideline

Recall section 44 of PHIPA, which includes provisions related to personal health information and researchers.

- c. The research trial has been reviewed and supported in writing by the Ontario Base Hospital Group Medical Advisory Committee;
2. obtain the appropriate patient consent for participation in the research trial; and

Guideline

Recall paragraph 11 of the *General Measures Standard* of the *Basic Life Support Patient Care Standards*, which specifies that the paramedic shall also obtain consent for patient care as per the *Health Care Consent Act, 1996* (Ontario)

3. where authorized, provide care in accordance with the approved research trial.

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