**List of practical skills that need to be learned by the student as an assistant to a doctor of ambulance and emergency care**

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| List of practical skills | Number No. mandatory for performance | Actual number of completed  skills | Level of achievement |
| **I. MANDATORY SKILLS** | | | |
| **Organization of emergency medical care at the prehospital stage:** | | | |
| Ambulance station (AS), structure, organization of work | + | + | + |
| Types of brigades ambulance | + | + | + |
| Organization of the exit brigade activity | + | + | + |
| Equipment of the brigade emergency medical care | + | + | + |
| Duties, rights, responsibility of an emergency doctor | + | + | + |
| Observance of ethics and deontology when communicating with colleagues and patients, excluding the possibility of iatrogenic exposure to patients | + | + | + |
| Compliance with safety regulations, adherence to the rules for the prevention of HIV infection, infectious hepatitis | + | + | + |
| Filling out medical documentation (call card, signal sheet, accompanying sheet, drug register, etc.) | + | + | + |
| The work of an emergency physician in the staffing of medical bags. | + | + | + |
| Tactics at departure for criminal cases, on places of accidents, failures | + | + | + |
| **Clinic, diagnosis, emergency medical care in emergency conditions:** | | | |
| Acute vascular insufficiency:  • fainting  • collapse  • shock | 1 |  | master |
| Acute respiratory failure | 1 |  | master |
| Swelling of the lungs | 1 |  | master |
| Pain in the chest | 1 |  | master |
| Hypertensive crisis | 1 |  | master |
| Progressive angina | 1 |  | master |
| Myocardial infarction | 1 |  | master |
| Rhythm and conduction disturbances | 1 |  | master |
| Acute disorders of cerebral circulation | 1 |  | master |
| Asthmatic status, bronchoobstructive syndrome | 1 |  | master |
| Pneumonia | 1 |  | master |
| Pneumothorax | 1 |  | master |
| Syndrome of allergic conditions: anaphylactic shock*,* urticaria*,* angioedema Quincke and Lyell syndrome. | 1 |  | master |
| Decompensation of diabetes mellitus: hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, ketoacidosis | 1 |  | master |
| Acute articular syndrome, myalgia | 1 |  | master |
| Acute retention of urine | 1 |  | master |
| Renal colic | 1 |  | master |
| Syndrome of abdominal pain | 1 |  | master |
| Hepatic colic, acute cholecystitis | 1 |  | master |
| Acute appendicitis | 1 |  | master |
| Acute pancreatitis | 1 |  | master |
| Acute intestinal obstruction | 1 |  | master |
| Restricted hernia | 1 |  |  |
| Foodborne disease | 1 |  | master |
| Stomach and duodenal ulcers (peptic ulcer perforates) | 1 |  | master |
| Urgent gynecological pathology:   ectopic pregnancy   apoplexy of the ovary | 1 |  | master |
| Hyperthermia, convulsive syndrome | 1 |  | master |
| Bleeding:   nose bleed   bleeding from the mouth   hemoptysis and pulmonary hemorrhage   bloody vomiting   gastric bleeding   intestinal hemorrhage   in the presence of blood in the feces | 1 |  | master |
| Clinical evaluation of the type of bleeding and the magnitude of blood loss | 1 |  | master |
| Wound, injury: | 1 |  | master |
| Burns and burn shock | 1 |  | master |
| Closed soft tissue injuries | 1 |  | master |
| Dislocations, fractures | 1 |  | master |
| Craniocerebral trauma | 1 |  | master |
| **Resuscitative measures in terminal states:** | | | |
| [ACLS algorithm asystole](https://www.google.ru/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwio0O6m-JXZAhWBJiwKHaMbBiEQFghXMAk&url=https%3A%2F%2Facls-algorithms.com%2Fasystole%2F&usg=AOvVaw0DGdhPeAT1b8dVlhnI3iW0" \t "_blank) | 1 |  | master |
| Ventricular fibrillation | 1 |  | master |
| Stop breathing | 1 |  | master |
| Diagnostic signs of clinical death of the patient | 1 |  | master |
| Restoration of airway patency | 1 |  | master |
| **Master** | 40 |  |  |
| **Implications for emergency care:** | | | |
| Number of serviced calls | 10 |  |  |
| Examination of the patient (collection of anamnesis, external examination, percussion, auscultation of the lungs and heart, examination and palpation of the abdomen, etc.) | 10 |  |  |
| Assessment of changes identified by the survey from various systems and bodies | 10 |  |  |
| The formulation of the clinical diagnosis according to the current classification | 10 |  |  |
| Treatment plan, recipes | 10 |  |  |
| Blood pressure measurement. Measurement of pulse, heart rate. Respiratory rate | 10 |  |  |
| Recording and decoding of electrocardiography | 10 |  |  |
| Express method for determining blood glucose, urine acetone | 2 |  |  |
| Determination of blood groups according to the ABO system. Determination of Rh factor by express method | 2 |  |  |
| Conducting samples for the compatibility of donor and recipient blood before transfusion | 1 |  |  |
| Local use of medicinal substances | 3 |  |  |
| Intramuscular, subcutaneous injections | 5 |  |  |
| Intravenous injections | 5 |  |  |
| Filling the system for intravenous infusions | 5 |  |  |
| Preparation of a set of instruments for intubation of the trachea, tracheotomy, conicotomy | 0-1 |  |  |
| Catheterization of the bladder with a rubber and metal catheter | 0-1 |  |  |
| Gastric lavage with a thick and thin probe | 0-1 |  |  |
| Setting cleaning, siphon enemas, gas pipe | 0-1 |  |  |
| Indirect massage of the heart | 0-1 |  |  |
| Conducting artificial ventilation of the lungs by the methods "mouth to mouth" and "mouth to nose". Application of respirators, hand-held apparatus Ambu. | 0-1 |  |  |
| Carrying out oxygen therapy by various methods (giving the patient oxygen from the cushion, using an oxygen plant, supplying oxygen through a defoamer) | 0-1 |  |  |
| Aspiration of sputum (with rubber, plastic catheters through the mouth, nose, airways, intubation and tracheotomy tubes) | 0-1 |  |  |
| The use of air ducts to ensure airway patency | 0-1 |  |  |
| Bandage:   Overlapping of bandages: sinewy - on the nose, chin, forehead, crown, head   the application of kerchief dressings - on the foot, hand, shoulder, hip joints, chest, abdomen, buttocks, neck, head   application of bandage dressings - on a brush, a foot, joints | 0-1 |  |  |
| Overlay of Dieterichs bus. Overlapping of the Cramer's tire on the upper limb, on the lower limb, immobilization of the head and cervical spine with the aid of Cramer's tire | 0-1 |  |  |
| Temporary stoppage of external bleeding by mechanical means: • the installation of harnesses (rubber, cloth, twist) • attaching the artery for • maximal flexion of limbs in the joint | 0-1 |  |  |
| Establishment of indications for transportation during blood loss andbleeding | 0-1 |  |  |
| Novocaine blockades:  • vagosimpathetic  • Lorin-Epstein  • paranephalic  • internal tundish  • pavertebral | 0-1 |  |  |
| Assessment of the type and degree of burn | 0-1 |  |  |
| Closure of burns with a bandage. Closure of burns with a bandage dressing | 0-1 |  |  |
| Primary treatment of burn surface | 0-1 |  |  |
| **Total number of compulsory practical skills** | 14 (93) |  |  |
| **II. OPTIONAL SKILLS** | | | |
| **Emergency care for poisoning:** | | | |
| Acute poisoning with alcohol and its surrogates | 1 |  |  |
| Acute poisoning with barbiturates | 1 |  |  |
| Acute poisoning with cauterizing liquids (acetic acid, hydrochloric acid) | 1 |  |  |
| Carbon monoxide poisoning | 1 |  |  |
| Antidote therapy and the use of physiological antagonists of poisons | 1 |  |  |
| Forced methods of removing both absorbed and non-sucked poisons | 1 |  |  |
| **Emergency care for conditions caused by external factors:** | | | |
| Sunny, heat stroke | 1 |  |  |
| Electric injury | 1 |  |  |
| The motion sickness syndrome | 1 |  |  |
| Frostbite | 1 |  |  |
| Drowning | 1 |  |  |
| Strangled | 1 |  |  |
| Clinical picture, emergency care, transportation of a patient when bitten by poisonous snakes, insects, animals | 1 |  |  |
| **Total number of optional skills** | 13 |  |  |