



SCOPE OF PRACTICE

What is a Paramedic?

Paramedics are graduates of a Community College full-time program dedicated to the Paramedic Profession. Upon graduation from a Paramedic Program, the paramedic student must complete the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care provincial certification. This certification, known as the Advanced Emergency Medical Care Assistant (A-EMCA) exam, must be successfully completed to practice as a Primary Care Paramedic in Ontario. In addition, a paramedic must be authorized by a medical director of a Regional Base Hospital (RBH) to perform controlled medical acts. In Middlesex- London, all paramedics are certified under the South West Ontario Regional Base Hospital Program by Dr. Matt Davis.

PRIMARY CARE PARAMEDIC (PCP)



2 year community college program

THE PCP Functions to provide:

- patient assessment
- cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- patient immobilization
- basic trauma life support
- oxygen therapy via various methods
- blood glucose testing
- trauma care, including basic wound care

The PCP skill set and medications include:

- manual defibrillation
- medication administration including Epinephrine, Glucagon, Dextrose, Oral Glucose, Acetylsalicylic Acid (asa), Nitroglycerine Spray, Salbutamol (ventolin), Dimenhydrinate (gravol), Diphenhydramine (benadryl), Naloxone, Ibuprofen, Acetaminophen, Ketorolac
- 12-lead ecg interpretation
- pulse oxymetry monitoring
- ETCO2 monitoring
- continuous positive airway pressure therapy
- supraglottic airway insertion (king It)
- medical/traumatic termination of resuscitation

ADVANCED CARE PARAMEDIC (ACP)



3 year community college program

In addition to the PCP Skill Set, ACPs are qualified to perform and/or use:

- advanced airway management equipment
- orotracheal intubation equipment
- laryngoscopy and removal of foreign body obstruction using Magill forceps
- intravenous therapy
- needle thoracostomy
- intraosseous , external jugular IV starts and central venous access device
- synchronized cardioversion and external transcutaneous cardiac pacing
- treatment of cardiac emergencies according to the Heart & Stroke Foundation Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) guidelines
- administration of the following emergency medications:
 - Adenosine, Amiodarone, Atropine, Calcium gluconate, Dopamine, Epinephrine, Fentanyl, Furosemide, Lidocaine, Lidocaine Spray, Midazolam, Morphine, Sodium Bicarbonate, and Xylometazoline Spray.