



**Australian Government**

**Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations**

# **PUAEME004A Provide emergency care for suspected spinal injury**

**Revision Number: 1**

## **PUAEME004A Provide emergency care for suspected spinal injury**

### **Modification History**

Not applicable.

### **Unit Descriptor**

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This unit covers the competency required to minimise further injury to a casualty when applying first aid and waiting for emergency medical aid.

### **Application of the Unit**

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The application of this unit in the workplace covers recognition and management of suspected spinal injuries while waiting for emergency medical aid.

The unit is typically relevant for personnel from emergency services and/or volunteer organisations or organisations which provide a first aid service in an environment where there is a risk of spinal injuries.

### **Licensing/Regulatory Information**

Not applicable.

### **Pre-Requisites**

Not applicable.

## Employability Skills Information

<b>Employability Skills</b>	This unit contains employability skills.
<b>Pre-requisite Unit/s</b>	HLTFA201A Provide basic emergency life support OR HLTFA301B Apply first aid

## Elements and Performance Criteria Pre-Content

Elements describe the essential outcomes of a Unit of Competency.

Performance Criteria describe the required performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element. Where bold italicised text is used, further information is detailed in the Required Skills and Knowledge and/or the Range Statement. Assessment of performance is to be consistent with the Evidence Guide.

## Elements and Performance Criteria

### ELEMENT

#### 1. Identify suspected spinal injury

### PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

- 1.1 ***Signs and symptoms*** from a conscious casualty that may suggest a spinal injury are identified
- 1.2 ***Signs of life*** in an unconscious casualty are confirmed
- 1.3 ***Basic life support protocols*** are followed with care for casualty's spine where casualty exhibits no signs of life
- 1.4 ***Likely causes of unconsciousness that may suggest a spinal injury*** are identified
- 1.5 Emergency medical aid is requested

**ELEMENT****PERFORMANCE CRITERIA****2. Immobilise cervical spine**

- 2.1 Casualty is communicated with to provide reassurance and to explain the need to minimise movement of their spine
- 2.2 Casualty is measured and appropriately sized cervical collar is selected
- 2.3 Cervical collar is applied ensuring correct location and tension is applied
- 2.4 Conscious standing casualty is assisted to supine position in accordance with organisational procedures and availability of personnel

**3. Evaluate need to move casualty**

- 3.1 Potential *hazards* to first aider and to casualty are identified
- 3.2 Risk of not moving the casualty while waiting for medical aid to arrive is evaluated
- 3.3 Plan to move casualty is developed

**4. Prepare casualty for transport**

- 4.1 Casualty is communicated with to provide reassurance and the need to immobilise the casualty for *transport* is explained
- 4.2 *Equipment* to immobilise the casualty's spine is selected
- 4.3 Immobilisation equipment is applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and organisational procedures

**5. Transport and monitor casualty**

- 5.1 Casualty is transported away from hazards ensuring smooth movements are used by team
- 5.2 Team is directed in coordinated lifting movement and lowering of casualty
- 5.3 Casualty is *monitored* during transport

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
6. <b>Perform casualty handover</b>	6.1 <i>Details</i> of incident are communicated to medical personnel 6.2 <i>Assistance</i> is given to medical personnel as requested 6.3 Debriefing with supervisor or other operational staff is undertaken 6.4 Relevant log books are completed according to organisational requirements

## Required Skills and Knowledge

### REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

This describes the essential skills and knowledge and their level, required for this unit.

#### Required Skills

- assess casualty
- communicate effectively with casualty to provide reassurance
- use safe manual handling skills

#### Required Knowledge

- common causes of spinal injuries relevant to the work environment
- risks associated with moving a casualty with a suspected spinal injury
- safe manual handling techniques
- signs and symptoms of suspected spinal injury
- techniques for manual stabilisation
- types of spinal immobilisation equipment available

# Evidence Guide

## EVIDENCE GUIDE

The evidence guide provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the Performance Criteria, Required Skills and Knowledge, the Range Statement and the Assessment Guidelines for this Training Package.

### **Critical aspects for assessment and evidence required to demonstrate competency in this unit**

Assessment must confirm the ability to:

- identify casualty with a suspected spinal injury
- evaluate the need to move casualty with a suspected spinal injury
- immobilise casualty prior to moving.

### **Consistency in performance**

Competency should be demonstrated in a range of first aid incidents or scenarios requiring management of suspected spinal injuries.

### **Context of and specific resources for assessment**

#### **Context of assessment**

Competency should be assessed by managing suspected spinal injuries during first aid scenarios.

#### **Specific resources for assessment**

Access is required to:

- equipment used in managing suspected spinal injuries.

## EVIDENCE GUIDE

### Method of assessment

In a public safety environment assessment is usually conducted via direct observation in a training environment or in the workplace via subject matter supervision and/or mentoring, which is typically recorded in a competency workbook.

Assessment is completed using appropriately qualified assessors who select the most appropriate method of assessment.

Assessment may occur in an operational environment or in an industry-approved simulated work environment.

Forms of assessment that are typically used include:

- direct observation
- interviewing the candidate
- journals and workplace documentation
- third party reports from supervisors
- written or oral questions.

## Range Statement

### RANGE STATEMENT

The Range Statement relates to the Unit of Competency as a whole. It allows for different work environments and situations that may affect performance. ***Bold italicised*** wording in the Performance Criteria is detailed below.

#### **Signs and symptoms of a suspected spinal injury may include**

Back or neck pain  
Dilated pupils  
Head injuries  
Headache or dizziness  
Increased muscle tone  
Loss of bladder/bowel control  
Loss of function in hands or feet  
Prioprism  
Tingling or lack of feeling in upper or lower limbs

#### **Signs of life may include**

Breathing  
Consciousness  
Movement

#### **Basic life support protocols include**

Australian Resuscitation Council Guidelines

#### **Likely causes of unconsciousness that may suggest a spinal injury may include**

Diving accident  
Fall from a height  
Industrial accident  
Motor vehicle accident  
Severe penetrating wounds (impaled, gunshot)  
Significant blow to the head  
Sporting accident

#### **Hazards may include**

Fire  
Traffic  
Water

#### **Transport may include**

Carrying casualty  
Using a vehicle

#### **Equipment may include**

Cervical collars



**RANGE STATEMENT**

	Scoop stretchers
	Spine boards and strapping
	Stokes baskets
<b>Monitoring casualty may include</b>	Assessing vital signs such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• level of consciousness</li><li>• breathing rate</li><li>• pulse rate</li><li>• skin colour and temperature</li></ul>
	Remaining with casualty
<b>Details may include</b>	Casualty injuries
	Treatment provided
<b>Assistance may include</b>	Carrying casualty
	Performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)

**Unit Sector(s)**

Not applicable.