1. **Transport and Safety (15 questions in the section)**
   A. Practice crew resource management
   B. Use risk assessment matrices
   C. Participate in mission safety decisions (e.g., go / no-go)
   D. Manage safety equipment while in transport (e.g., personnel restraints, equipment harness)
   E. Ensure the safety of all passengers (e.g., specialty teams, family, law enforcement, observer)
   F. Identify stressors related to transport (e.g., thermal, humidity, noise, vibration, or fatigue related conditions)
   G. Take corrective action for patient stressors related to transport

2. **Airway, Anesthesia, and Analgesics (30 questions in the section)**
   A. Develop a context specific anesthesia plan (e.g., analgesia agents, sedation agents, paralytic agents, comprehensive airway strategy)
   B. Implement a context specific anesthesia plan (e.g., analgesia agents, sedation agents, paralytic agents, comprehensive airway strategy)
   C. Develop context specific mechanical ventilation and oxygenation strategies
   D. Implement context specific mechanical ventilation and oxygenation strategies

3. **Medical (30 questions in the section)**
   A. General Medical Patient
      i. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the complex medical patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list
      ii. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the complex medical patient based on the physiological based problem list (e.g., shock, GI/GU, metabolic disorders, immunology, endocrine, sepsis, infectious diseases)
      iii. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of
          1. laboratory values
          2. monitoring equipment (e.g., invasive line monitoring, drains)
          3. diagnostics (e.g., radiography, ultrasound, CT)
      iv. Manage pharmacologic agents
      v. Manage medical patient complications
      vi. Manage blood products
   B. Cardiac Patient
      i. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the critical care cardiac patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list
ii. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the cardiac patient based on the physiological based problem list. Manage patients with:
   1. acute coronary syndrome
   2. heart failure
   3. cardiogenic shock
   4. primary arrhythmias
   5. hypertensive crisis
   6. hemodynamic instability
   7. chronic cardiac conditions
   8. vascular disorders (e.g., AAA, thoracic dissection)
   9. infectious cardiac disease (e.g., pericarditis, endocarditis, valvular disease)

iii. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of
   1. laboratory values
   2. monitoring equipment (e.g., multi-lead ECG, hemodynamic monitoring, drains)
   3. diagnostics (e.g., cardiac catheterization, VQ scans, radiography, ultrasound, CT)

iv. Manage pharmacologic agents

C. Neurologic Patient
   i. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the critical care neurologic patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list
   ii. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the neurologic patient based on the physiological based problem list. Manage patients with:
       1. altered mental status
       2. seizures
       3. cerebral ischemia
       4. cerebral hemorrhage
       5. head injuries
       6. spinal cord injuries
       7. chronic neurologic conditions
   iii. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of
       1. laboratory values
       2. monitoring equipment (e.g., ICP, hemodynamic monitoring, drains)
       3. diagnostics (e.g., radiography, ultrasound, CT)
   iv. Manage pharmacologic agents
   v. Manage neurologic patient complications
   vi. Manage blood products
D. Respiratory Patient  
   i. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the critical care respiratory patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list 
   ii. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the respiratory patient based on the physiological based problem list (e.g., acute respiratory distress syndrome, spontaneous pneumothorax, pneumonia) 
   iii. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of  
       1. laboratory values 
       2. monitoring equipment (e.g., invasive line monitoring, drains) 
       3. diagnostics (e.g., chest radiography, VQ scan, CT) 
   iv. Manage pharmacologic agents 
   v. Manage respiratory patient complications 

E. Toxic Exposure and Environmental Patient  
   i. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the exposure patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list 
   ii. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the exposure patient based on the physiological based problem list (e.g., environmental exposure, chemical/biological/radiological/nuclear/explosive, dive/altitude related illnesses, adverse flora/fauna reactions) 
   iii. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of  
       1. laboratory values 
       2. monitoring equipment (e.g., invasive line monitoring, drains) 
   iv. Manage pharmacologic agents 
   v. Manage exposure patient complications 

4. Trauma/Burn Patient (25 questions in the section)  
   A. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the critical care trauma/burn patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list 
   B. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the trauma/burn patient based on the physiological based problem list  
      i. Manage the patient with life-threatening isolated trauma 
      ii. Manage the patient with life-threatening multi-system trauma 
      iii. Manage the patient with burns 
   C. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of  
      i. laboratory values 
      ii. monitoring equipment (e.g., invasive line monitoring, drains) 
      iii. diagnostics (e.g., chest radiography, ultrasound, CT) 
   D. Manage pharmacologic agents
E. Manage trauma/burn patient complications
F. Manage blood products

5. Special Populations (25 questions in the section)
   A. Obstetric Patients
      i. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the obstetric patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list
      ii. Initiate the management of the obstetric patient based on the physiological based problem list (e.g., pregnancy induced hypertension, hypertonic or titanic contractions, cord prolapse, placental abruption)
      iii. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of
           1. laboratory values
           2. monitoring equipment (e.g., FHT, invasive line monitoring, tocodynamometer)
      iv. Manage pharmacologic agents
      v. Manage obstetric patient complications
      vi. Manage fetal distress

   B. Neonatal Patient
      i. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the neonatal patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list
      ii. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the neonatal patient based on the physiological based problem list
      iii. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of
           1. laboratory values
           2. monitoring equipment (e.g., invasive line monitoring, drains)
           3. diagnostics (e.g., radiography, ultrasound, CT)
      iv. Manage pharmacologic agents
      v. Manage neonatal patient complications

   C. Pediatric Patient
      i. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the critical care pediatric patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list
      ii. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the pediatric patient based on the physiological based problem list
      iii. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of
           1. laboratory values
           2. monitoring equipment (e.g., invasive line monitoring, drains)
           3. diagnostics (e.g., radiography, ultrasound, CT)
iv. Manage pharmacologic agents  
v. Manage pediatric patient complications  
vi. Manage blood products

D. Bariatric Patient  
i. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the critical care bariatric patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list  
ii. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the bariatric patient based on the physiological based problem list  
iii. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of  
   1. laboratory values  
   2. monitoring equipment (e.g., invasive line monitoring, drains)  
   3. diagnostics (e.g., radiography, ultrasound, CT)  
iv. Manage pharmacologic agents  
v. Manage bariatric patient complications  
vi. Manage blood products

E. Geriatric Patient  
i. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the critical care geriatric patient sufficient to establish a physiological based problem list  
ii. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the geriatric patient based on the physiological based problem list  
iii. Adapt the care plan based on the analysis of  
   1. laboratory values  
   2. monitoring equipment (e.g., invasive line monitoring, drains)  
   3. diagnostics (e.g., radiography, ultrasound, CT)  
iv. Manage pharmacologic agents  
v. Manage geriatric patient complications  
vi. Manage blood products