



FP-C
Board for Critical Care Transport
Paramedic Certification (BCCTPC)

The BCCTPC is a subsidiary of the International Board of Specialty Certification

Total

1. Safety/Transport Fundamentals and Post Incident Survival

10

- A. Assess the safety of the scene
- B. Conduct preflight checks to ensure aircraft integrity
- C. Conduct preflight checks to ensure equipment is present, functional, and stowed
- D. Observe for hazards during aircraft operation
- E. Utilize proper safety equipment while in flight
- F. Maintain a sterile cockpit during critical phases of flight
- G. Approach and depart the aircraft in a safe manner
- H. Ensure safety around the aircraft
- I. Secure the patient for flight
- J. Understand Human Factors Resource performance as it pertains to clinical and aviation performance
- K. Participate in flight mission safety decisions (including Go/No- Go, abort)
- L. Respond to in-flight emergencies:
 - 1. fire
 - 2. emergency egress
 - 3. emergent landing
 - 4. adverse weather conditions
 - 5. de-pressurization
- M. Perform immediate post-accident duties at a crash site
- N. Build survival shelters
- O. Initiate emergency survival procedures
- P. Ensure the safety of all passengers (including specialty teams, family, law enforcement, observer)
- Q. Understand the weather conditions that impact flight operations
- R. Understand safety management systems
- S. Understand Just Culture



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2. Flight Physiology	6
A. Identify causes of hypoxia	
B. Relate the stages of hypoxia to patient condition and treatment	
C. Take corrective measures to prevent altitude related hypoxia	
D. Identify signs of barometric trauma	
E. Identify stressors related to transport (including thermal, humidity, noise, vibration, or fatigue related conditions)	
F. Take corrective action for patient stressors related to transport	
G. Relate the relevant gas laws to patient condition and treatment	
H. Identify immediate causes of altitude related conditions in patients	
I. Identify immediate causes of altitude related conditions as they affect the air medical crew	
J. Provide interventions to prevent the adverse effects of altitude changes during patient transport	
3. Advanced Airway and Ventilation Management	15
A. Identify the indications for basic and advanced airway management	
B. Perform advanced airway management techniques	
C. Administer appropriate medications for airway management	
D. Identify the indications and contraindications for specific airway interventions	
E. Implement the appropriate airway algorithms	
F. Manage complications of intubation	
G. Perform alternative airway management techniques	
H. Monitor airway management and ventilation (including capnography) during transport	
I. Implement ventilation settings to react to the patient's condition	



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4. Trauma and Burn Emergencies

19

- A. Perform patient triage (including MCI and WMD incidents)
- B. Differentiate injury patterns associated with specific mechanisms of injury
- C. Rate a trauma victim using the Revised Trauma Score
- D. Rate a trauma victim using the Trauma Injury Severity Score (TRISS)
- E. Identify patients who meet trauma center criteria
- F. Perform a comprehensive assessment of the trauma patient
- G. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of the trauma patient
- H. Provide care for the patient with thoracic injuries
- I. Provide care for the patient with abdominal injuries
- J. Provide care for the patient with orthopedic injuries
- K. Administer appropriate medications for trauma management
- L. Assess a patient using the Glasgow Coma Scale/Score (GCS)
- M. Manage patients with head injuries
- N. Manage patients with spinal cord injuries
- O. Perform a baseline neurologic assessment of a trauma patient
- P. Perform an assessment of the burn patient
- Q. Calculate the estimated percentage of the body surface area burned
- R. Calculate appropriate fluid replacement amounts based on the patient's burn injury and physiologic condition
- S. Diagnose inhalation injuries in burn injury patients
- T. Perform escharotomies on burn injury patients
- U. Administer medications for burn patients
- V. Provide treatment of burn emergencies



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5. Neurological Emergencies	6
A. Conduct differential diagnosis of coma patients	
B. Manage patients with seizures	
C. Manage patients with cerebral ischemia	
D. Initiate the critical interventions for the management of a patient with a neurologic emergency	
E. Provide care for a patient with a specific neurologic emergency	
F. Perform an ongoing serial evaluation of a neurologic patient	
G. Assess changes in intracranial pressure using patient level of consciousness	
H. Perform a focused neurological assessment	
I. Evaluate muscle strength and motor function	
J. Administer medications for neurological management	
6. Cardiopulmonary Emergencies	25
A. Perform a detailed cardiovascular assessment	
B. Identify patients experiencing an acute cardiac event (including acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, cardiogenic shock, primary arrhythmias, hemodynamic instability)	
C. Use invasive monitoring during transport, as indicated, for the purpose of clinical management	
D. Provide treatment for patients with acute cardiac events and hemodynamic abnormalities	
E. Use cardiopulmonary assist devices as part of patient management (including ventricular assist devices, transvenous pacer, intra-aortic balloon pump)	
F. Assist in the management of cardiopulmonary assist devices to patient condition as part of patient management (including ventricular assist devices, transvenous pacer, intra-aortic balloon pump)	
G. Administer electrical therapies during transport	
H. Administer medications for cardiac management	
I. Perform a detailed respiratory assessment	



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J. Identify patients experiencing respiratory compromise (including acute respiratory distress syndrome, spontaneous pneumothorax, pneumonia)

K. Monitor patient's respiratory status using laboratory values and diagnostic equipment (including pulse oximetry, capnography, blood gas values, chest radiography)

L. Provide treatment for patients with acute respiratory events

M. Administer medications for respiratory management

7. Toxic and Environmental Exposures

9

A. Conduct a physical examination of a toxicological patient

B. Decontaminate toxicological patients when indicated

C. Provide emergency care for victims of envenomation (including snake bite, scorpion sting, spider bite)

D. Administer medications intervention (including poison antidotes when indicated)

E. Provide treatment for toxicological patients (including medication overdose, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives)

F. Perform an assessment of the patient suffering from an environmental emergency

G. Identify the patient experiencing a cold related emergency (including frostbite, hypothermia, cold water submersion)

H. Identify the patient experiencing a heat related emergency (including heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps)

I. Identify the patient experiencing a diving related emergency (including decompression sickness, arterial gas emboli, drowning)

J. Identify the patient experiencing an altitude related emergency (including HAPE, cerebral edema)

K. Administer medications for environmental emergency patients

L. Provide treatment of environmental emergencies



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8. Perinatal and Pediatric Emergencies	19
A. Perform an assessment of the obstetrical patient	
B. Perform fetal assessment	
C. Perform electronic fetal monitoring	
D. Understand transport considerations of the obstetrical patient	
E. Provide treatment for high-risk obstetrical patients	
F. Assess uterine contractions	
G. Assess cervical status	
H. Conduct interventions for obstetrical emergencies (including pregnancy induced hypertension, hypertonic or tetanic contractions, cord prolapse, placental abruption)	
I. Assess whether transport can safely be attempted or whether delivery should be accomplished at the referring facility	
J. Administer appropriate medications for obstetrical patients	
K. Manage precipitous delivery	
L. Perform an assessment of the neonatal patient	
M. Administer appropriate medications for neonatal patients	
N. Implement neonatal resuscitation	
O. Manage the neonatal patient during isolette transport	
P. Maintain the proper temperature for the neonatal patient	
Q. Transport neonatal patients receiving specialized ventilatory therapies (including ECMO, nitric oxide, high frequency ventilation)	
R. Provide treatment of neonatal emergencies	
S. Understand how to care for a neonatal patient experiencing an abnormality (including respiratory, cardiac, congenital defects)	
T. Perform an assessment of the pediatric patient	
U. Identify the pediatric patient experiencing an acute respiratory event (including epiglottitis, bronchiolitis, asthma)	
V. Identify the pediatric patient experiencing an acute medical event (including meningitis, overdose, seizures)	
W. Identify the pediatric patient experiencing an acute cardiovascular event (including shock, cardiac anomaly, dysrhythmias)	



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X. Identify the pediatric patient experiencing an acute traumatic event (including auto v. pedestrian, falls, child abuse)	
Y. Administer medications for pediatric patients	
Z. Provide treatment of pediatric emergencies	
9. General Medical Patient	10
A. Perform a focused medical assessment	
B. Identify patients experiencing a medical emergency (including AAA, GI bleed, bowel obstruction, HHNC)	
C. Use invasive monitoring during transport, as indicated, for the purpose of clinical management	
D. Provide treatment for patients with medical emergencies	
E. Manage patient condition utilizing available laboratory values (including blood glucose, CBC)	
F. Administer medications for the medical patient	
G. Prevent transmissions of infectious disease	
H. Provide pain management	
I. Evaluate and record patient pain levels	
TOTAL	125