

Detailed Content Outline – CCP-C

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

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- 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

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- 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
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 - 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

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- 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)

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- 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