Course name		
Sponsor		
Sponsor address		Sponsor phone#
Contact person	Contact email	Contact phone#
		mentation, e.g., textbook, handout, PowerPoint presentation, etc. Return the t of Health, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services, 625 Forster St. • Room
certified critical care nurse (CCRN). PHRNs order to comply with PADOH regulations. Place of the complex with PADOH regulations.	who hold current certification as a cert HRNs who hold current certification as	old current specialty certification as a certified emergency nurse (CEN) or ified flight registered nurse (CFRN) are not required to take a bridge course in a certified transport registered nurse (CTRN) are only required to complete
those bridge course topics directly related to	air medical transport, e.g., flight physic	ology, laws of gases, etc.
Educational Objecti	ive Description	Course Material Reference
I. PREPARATORY		Course sponsors please note:
Expands upon the PHRN's previous knowled comprehensive understanding of critical car and ground operations in both the prehospit	re transportation, which includes air	When citing references, please provide the associated textbook name and page number(s); for PowerPoint presentations, provide specific slide number(s). Sections not properly referenced may result in the checklist being returned to the sponsor for correction and resubmission.
EMS systems:		
 ☐ History of critical care transport ☐ Modes of critical care transport ☐ Crew configurations ☐ Prehospital v. interfacility transport ☐ Ethical considerations 	rts	
Patient safety during transport: Provider knowledge/experience Available resources		
Medical director support:		

Declination of transport for safety reasons
 Education of facilities and physicians on safe transport practices

	Educational Objective Description	Course Material Reference
Flight o	perations and physiology:	
	Rotary-wing and fixed-wing aircraft	
	Crash and mishap avoidance	
	Safety considerations in air-medical operations	
Atmosp	here and gas laws:	
	Temperature	
	Pressure	
	Volume	
	Relative mass	
	Boyle's Law	
	Dalton's Law	
	Charles' Law	
	Gay-Lussac's Law	
	Henry's Law	
	Graham's Law of Gaseous Diffusion	
Stresses	of transport:	
	Hypoxia (review all types)	
	Barometric pressure changes	
	Thermal changes	
	Decreased humidity	
	Noise	
	Vibration	
	Fatigue	
	Gravitational force	
	Spatial disorientation	
	Flicker vertigo	
	Fuel vapors	
Pre	essurized vs. non-pressurized aircraft:	
	Altitude-related disorders	
	Flight tolerance of the ill and injured	
Docume	entation:	
	Documenting the critical care assessment	
	Supplemental documentation for reimbursement and operations	

Educational Objective Description	Course Material Reference
EMS system communications:	
Online medical direction	
☐ Flight following	
☐ Communicating with ground providers	
Medical-legal issues and ethics:	
End of life issues during interfacility transport	
II. PHARMACOLOGY	
Review of medications commonly used encountered during a critical care	
transport, including, but not limited to, indications, contraindications, dosage and	
route of administration. Depth and breadth of this review may vary based on the	
experience level of the PHRNs attending the course.	
III. AIRWAY MANAGEMENT, RESPIRATION AND ARTIFICIAL	
VENTILATION	
Review and expand upon the comprehensive knowledge of airway management,	
respiration and artificial ventilation to include advanced airway management and	
ventilation modalities that are associated with the critical care patient	
management.	
☐ Drug facilitated airway control (RSI):	
Airway control in special patient populations, including, but not limited to:	
☐ Neonates/infants	
Pediatrics	
☐ Bariatric patients	
Assessment and management of the difficult airway	
☐ Angioedema	
□ Epiglottitis	
☐ Trauma related	
Mechanical ventilation:	
Principles of ventilation	
Patient assessment for mechanical ventilation	
☐ Ventilator modes and parameters	
☐ Troubleshooting	

Educational Objective Description	Course Material Reference
IV. Assessment	
Expands upon the traditional nursing assessment to include those techniques and	
parameters associated with a critical care setting, including an expanded physical	
assessment, use of diagnostic instruments, and interpretation of laboratory values	
and medical imaging.	
Landing zone safety assessment:	
☐ Location	
☐ Size	
☐ Elevated obstructions	
☐ Ground-level hazards	
History taking:	
☐ Differentiate between essential information in the prehospital and	
interfacility transport setting	
Laboratory data:	
Review of critical laboratory values	
☐ Using portable blood analysis devices	
Medical imaging:	
Radiographs	
CT scans	
□ MRI	
Ultrasound	
Invasive pressure monitoring:	
☐ Invasive vs. non-invasive pressure monitoring in prehospital environment	
☐ Arterial pressure monitoring	
☐ Venous pressure monitoring:	
☐ Triple lumen catheters	
SCVO2 catheters	
☐ Pulmonary artery catheters	
☐ Invasive monitoring catheter/line management	
☐ Calibration and use of pressure transducers	
☐ Interpreting pressure measurements	

Educational Objective Description	Course Material Reference
V. MEDICAL	
Builds upon the principles of pathophysiology and assessment findings used to	
formulate a field impression to understand the often-complex medical problems	
encountered during the critical care interfacility transport.	
Neurology:	
☐ Review of focused assessment and management	
☐ Use of NIH stroke assessment tool	
☐ Therapeutic hypothermia	
☐ Intra-cranial pressure monitoring	
Abdominal/GI disorders:	
Review of assessment and management	
☐ Altitude considerations	
Infectious diseases:	
Review assessment, PPE/universal precautions and management	
Review of infection control procedures in the transport environment	
Endocrinology:	
Review of focused assessment and management	
Adrenal insufficiency	
Psychiatric:	
Ground and air transport safety considerations	
☐ Use of physical and/or pharmacological restraint Cardiology:	
Review of focused assessment and management. Reinforce the	
importance of prehospital STEMI recognition and the use of therapeutic	
hypothermia in post-resuscitation management.	
Electrophysiology devices:	
Pacemakers, including epicardial and transvenous	
☐ Cardiac assist devices:	
☐ LVAD and BiVAD	
☐ Intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP)	
☐ Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)	
☐ Management of mediastinal chest tubes	

	Educational Objective Description	Course Material Reference
Toxico	logy:	
	Review of focused assessment and management. Reinforce the	
	importance of safety assessment, PPE and decontamination	
	procedures prior to transport	
	Intentional vs. unintentional poisoning	
	General management principles:	
	☐ Initial management	
	☐ History taking and assessment	
	☐ Symptoms of poisoning or toxic exposure (toxidromes)	
	☐ Physical exam	
	☐ Laboratory studies	
	, I	
	Supportive and emotional care	
	Safety issues during transport	
	Pharmacologic properties of drugs	
	Toxicity and treatment of poisoning by specific drugs:	
	☐ Acetylsalicylic acid	
	☐ Acetaminophen	
	☐ Antidepressants, e.g., tricyclics	
	☐ Benzodiazepines	
	☐ Cardiac drugs, i.e., beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers,	
	digitalis, etc.	
	Cocaine and other illicit drugs	
_	☐ Cyanide	
	Hallucinogens	
	Ethylene glycol	
	Carbon monoxide	
	Snakebite:	
_	Recognition of venomous snakes	
	☐ Initial management	
	Advanced treatment during transport, including anti-venom	

Educational Objective Description	Course Material Reference
Respiratory:	
☐ Review of focused assessment and management	
☐ Management of nitric oxide therapy in pulmonary hypertension	
☐ CPAP and BiPAP	
Genitourinary/renal:	
☐ Review focused assessment, and management	
Gynecology:	
☐ Review focused assessment, and management	
Non-traumatic musculoskeletal pain:	
☐ Review focused assessment, and management	
Eyes, ears, nose and throat:	
☐ Review focused assessment, and management	
☐ Epistaxis management	
Shock and resuscitation:	
☐ Review types of shock, assessment parameters and management	
principles	
VI. TRAUMA	
Review pathophysiology, assessment and management of the trauma	
patient. Review and discuss trauma patient destination decisions relative	
to ground vs. air transport both in the prehospital and interfacility	
transport setting	
Bleeding:	
Review management of bleeding, including hemostatic agents and	
commercial tourniquets	
Chest trauma:	
☐ Review focused assessment and management	
☐ Needle thoracostomy	
Abdominal and genitourinary trauma:	
☐ Review focused assessment and management	
☐ Understanding ultrasound images as part of the F.A.S.T exam	

Educational Objective Description	Course Material Reference
Orthopedic trauma:	
Review focused assessment and management use of commercial	
pelvic stabilization devices	
☐ Manual reduction of extremity fracture or dislocation with vascular	
compromise	
☐ Administration of antimicrobials in open fractures	
Soft tissue trauma:	
☐ Review focused assessment and management	
☐ Recognition and management of crush syndrome	
☐ Recognition and management of compartment syndrome	
☐ Burn management review	
☐ Thermal	
☐ Chemical	
☐ Electrical	
Head, facial, neck and spine trauma:	
☐ Review focused assessment and management	
☐ Advanced management of spinal cord injuries	
Nervous system trauma:	
☐ Review focused assessment and management	
Special considerations in trauma:	
☐ Review focused assessment and management of:	
☐ Pregnant patient	
☐ Pediatric patient	
☐ Geriatric patient	
☐ Cognitively impaired patient	
Environmental emergencies:	
☐ Review focused assessment and management	
☐ Management of suspension trauma	
Multi-system trauma:	
☐ Review focused assessment and management	
☐ Management of blast injuries	

Educational Objective Description	Course Material Reference
VII. SPECIAL PATIENT POPULATIONS	
Builds on PHRN assessment findings, pathophysiology and psychosocial needs in order to effectively manage special patient populations in the prehospital setting.	
Note: The depth and breadth of this section may be modified by the course sponsor as needed based on the level of experience and/or specialty certification held by the PHRN in this area, e.g., RNs with practice experience in OB, neonatal, etc.	
Obstetrics:	
Fetal assessment	
☐ Fetal monitoring data	
☐ Ultrasound images related to ectopic pregnancy ☐ Fetal heart rate abnormalities:	
☐ Variability	
Periodic changes	
Acceleration (variable, early, late, sinusodal)	
☐ Bradycardia/tachycardia	
☐ Contributing factors to fetal distress	
☐ Pre-eclampsia/eclampsia	
Administration of tocolytics	
☐ Transport considerations with respect to patients in active labor	
(safety and EMTALA)	
☐ Complications of pregnancy:	
☐ Amniotic fluid embolism	
☐ Breech presentation	
☐ Post-partum hemorrhage	
Uterine inversion	
Precipitous delivery	
Retained placenta	
☐ Shoulder dystocia☐ Umbilical prolapse	
☐ Nuchal cord	
- Nuclial colu	

Educational Objective Description	Course Material Reference
☐ Gestational diabetes	
Placenta abruption	
Placenta privia	
☐ Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)	
Multiple gestation	
☐ HELLP syndrome	
☐ Pre-term labor	
Neonatal Care:	
☐ Respiratory disorders, e.g., surfactant deficiency	
☐ Cardiac structural and flow abnormalities:	
☐ Patent ductus arteriosm (PDA)	
☐ Patent foramen ovale (PFO)	
☐ Ventricular septal defect (VSD)	
☐ Tetralogy of Fallot	
☐ Transposition of the great vessels	
☐ Sepsis	
☐ Thermoregulation using an isolette	
☐ Critical neonate laboratory values	
Pediatrics:	
☐ Review age-related assessment findings, anatomic and physiologic	
variations, developmental stage-related assessment and treatment	
modifications of the pediatric-specific major or common diseases	
and/or emergencies	
Geriatrics:	
☐ Review normal and abnormal changes associated with aging,	
pharmacokinetic changes, psychosocial and economic aspects of	
aging, polypharmacy, and age-related assessment and treatment	
modifications for the major or common geriatric diseases and/or	
emergencies	
Patients with special challenges:	
☐ Air medical transport of the bariatric patient	
☐ Aircraft weight and balance issues	
☐ Patients requiring specialty equipment and staffing support during	
interfacility transport	
☐ Pre-transport briefing of non-EMS caregivers	

VIII. PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS REVIEW	
In addition to those skills authorized by the Pennsylvania Department of	
Health, the flight or ground critical care PHRN should be competent in the	
following psychomotor skills based on the depth/breadth previously	
described:	
Airway and breathing:	
☐ Drug facilitated airway control, i.e., RSI	
Operation of mechanical transport ventilators	
☐ Needle thorocostomy	
Assessment and monitoring:	
☐ Maintenance and access to invasive pressure monitoring devices	
and interpretation of monitoring parameter information	
☐ Interpretation of medical imaging information	
☐ Fetal assessment and interpretation of monitoring data	
 Operation of portable blood analysis equipment 	
Medical & cardiac care:	
☐ IABP monitoring	
☐ ECMO monitoring	
□ VAD monitoring	
☐ Pacemakers	
Trauma care:	
☐ ICP monitoring	
Special patient populations:	
☐ Isolette operations	

Notes:	