Module code	M_WE_SEM2 PW 1A/2A PPOM
Field of study	Veterinary medicine
Module name, also the name in English	Pierwsza pomoc
	First aid
Language of instruction	English
Module type	Optional
Level of studies	Long-cycle master's degree studies
Form of study	Full-time
Year of study in the field of study	1
Semester of study in the field of study	11
ECTS credits, divided into contact/non- contact hours	1 (0.5/0.5)
Academic title/degree, name of the person responsible for the module	Prof. dr hab. Zbigniew Grądzki
Unit teaching the module	Department of Epizootiology and Infectious Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Lublin University of Life Sciences
Module objective	Providing students with basic knowledge and skills in first aid for injured persons
The learning outcomes for the module	Knowledge:
include a description of the knowledge, skills and social competences that the	K1. Knows the general rules of conduct at the scene of an incident (accident)
student will gain after completing the module.	K2. Knows algorithms for management of various health and life- threatening conditions
	Skills:
	S1. Is able to recognize an immediate health and life-threatening condition
	S2. Is able to perform rescue activities and procedures in various states of health and life threat, taking into account their specificity and the course of action
	S3. Is able to correctly perform CPR and external defibrillation on a person in cardiac arrest
	Social competences:
	Social competences: Sc1. Developing an attitude of openness and sensitivity to the
Prerequisites and additional	Social competences: Sc1. Developing an attitude of openness and sensitivity to the needs of others

Module program content	Seminar topics
	1. History of first aid. The legal basis for the responsibility to
	provide first aid. National Emergency Medical Services Act.
	Ethics of emergency response.
	2. Definition and purposes of first aid. Scope of first aid
	3. European Resuscitation Council Guidelines 2015 and 2020.
	Polish Resuscitation Council, current first aid guidelines, and
	changes made in rescue procedures.4. "Rescue chain", "Survival chain" - organisation of modern
	emergency medical systems
	5. General rules of conduct at the accident scene. Situation
	assessment. Safety assessment. First aid. Consciousness
	assessment. Respiratory assessment. Calling emergency
	services. Further aid for the injured person. Passing
	information about the injured
	6. Pathophysiology of bodily function disorders. Disorders of
	the functions of the various systems and organs of the body.
	Pathophysiology of sudden cardiac arrest, theoretical basis
	of resuscitation.
	7. Definition, causes, mechanisms, and diagnosis of sudden
	cardiac arrest. Basic epidemiology of cardiovascular
	diseases, the most common morbidity among adults, the
	most common causes of cardiac arrest in children, external
	factors leading to cardiac arrest, indications for resuscitation
	prior to calling the emergency medical service, instructions
	for the dispatcher.
	8. Unconscious injured person. Recognising states of
	unconsciousness. General principles of dealing with an unconscious injured individual.
	 Accidental and intentional poisoning with various
	substances. Poisoning classification, food poisoning,
	chemical agents and toxic plants, gas poisoning, venoms.
	10. Psychotraumatology. Psychology of emergency response in
	relation to victims and emergency teams. Situational and
	post-traumatic stress. Dealing with panic. Rules for
	gathering important information about an event.
	Opportunities and ways to provide psychological support at
	the scene and in the long term.
	Topics of practical exercises
	1. Body positioning of an injured person in various life-
	threatening situations. Safe side position. Methods of
	monitoring vital functions.
	2. Techniques for maintaining and restoring vital functions of an
	injured person. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation procedures in
	line with current standards (European Resuscitation Council
	guidelines 2015).
	3. Basic resuscitation procedures (BLS) in adults. Procedure
	algorithm.
	4. Pediatric (P-BLS) and infant resuscitation procedures.
	Neonatal resuscitation. Resuscitation principles in pregnant
	women.

	 Goals and principles of using automated external defibrillation (AED) - indications for use, flow chart in line with ERC 2015 guidelines
	 Life-threatening hazards caused by the presence of a foreign body in the airway in adults and children. Symptoms of choking in an adult and child when the patient is still conscious. Symptoms of choking when the injured is
	 unconscious. Treatment for the choking victim. 7. Injuries. Types of wounds. Haemorrhages. Bandaging. The course of the wound healing process. Basic information on dressing various types of wounds and protecting against infection (medical supplies, dressing and support materials, medications). Principles of dressing specific parts and areas of the body. First aid kit - components and application
	 Treatment procedures of injuries to the chest, abdomen, pelvis, head, spine, muscles and other musculoskeletal, genitourinary system. Injury treatment for pregnant women.
	9. Handling of the drowning victim. Drowning hazards and diving accidents. Dealing with altitude sickness (dysbaria)
	10. Dealing with the electric shock victim. Irradiation with radioactive substances. Lightning strike.
	11. Dealing with heat and cold-related injuries. Burns and frostbite, hyperthermia, hypothermia. Thermal and chemical burns. Heat stroke - diagnosis and pre-hospital care
	 Life-threatening emergencies associated with nervous system disorders. Convulsions, epileptic seizures - causes and symptoms, emergency management.
	 Treatment procedure in the event of upper and lower airway failure. Acute respiratory asthma attack, respiratory failure. Dealing with acute allergic reactions.
	 Syncope - diagnosis and procedure, identifying the need for calling an emergency medical team.
	15. Handling traffic accidents and mass disasters. Dividing injured persons. Specificity and tactics of dealing with different types of mass emergencies (industrial, chemical, communication threats, natural disasters). Conducting operations during various phases of the emergency response, ongoing prioritising. Preparing hospitals and other entities to secure mass casualty events. Cooperation of emergency responders.
List of core and supplementary	Core literature
literature	 Alton L. Thygerson, Steven M. Thygerson, Howard K. Mell "First Aid" Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, 2016 "Emergency First Response (EFR) Primary and Secondary Care Participant Manual" Emergency First Response Corp. 30151 Tomas, Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688-2125 USA Alton L. Thygerson, Steven M. Thygerson "Standard First Aid,
	CPR, and AED" Jones & Bartlett Publishers, 2016

Planned forms/activities/teaching	Practical seminar, multimedia presentations, demonstrations of
methods	first aid methods, practical exercises performed by students
	under the supervision of the instructor

Verification methods and ways of	W.1, W.2 Ongoing student assessment, written work, and an
documenting the achieved learning	exam including 50 single-choice questions. Evaluation of the
outcomes.	written work (test) is based on the following criteria:
	It is assumed that the student demonstrates:
	 Satisfactory (3.0) level of knowledge when he/she obtains from 51 to 60% of the total points determining the maximum level of knowledge and respectively: Satisfactory plus (3.5) - from 61 to 70% of the total points good (4.0) - from 71 to 80% of the total points plus good (4.5) - from 81 to 90% of the total points very good (5.0) - above 91% of total points V.1, U.2, U.3 Assessment of practical first aid skills during the practical classes and final credit. Final credit is a three-step process. The student must demonstrate basic knowledge of first aid to the injured, correctly demonstrate selected algorithms of rescue procedures in various life and health-threatening conditions as indicated by the examiner, and correctly perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation using a manikin equipped with CPR functions electronic monitoring system. The final grade is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the component grades from the oral examination, the grade from the practical part concerning rescue algorithms and the CPR assessment. The criteria for component grades are as follows:
	Very good
	Primary criterion:
	Primary criterion: Performing CPR on a manikin with a CPR monitoring function. The
	Performing CPR on a manikin with a CPR monitoring function. The
	Performing CPR on a manikin with a CPR monitoring function. The efficiency of performing chest compressions and rescue breaths
	Performing CPR on a manikin with a CPR monitoring function. The efficiency of performing chest compressions and rescue breaths rated above 90%.

Primary criterion:
Performing CPR on a manikin with a CPR monitoring function. The
efficiency of performing chest compressions and rescue breaths
rated above 85-90%.
Supplementary criteria:
Student is able to perform CPR correctly on a phantom and knows the principles of using AED in the CPR process. The student is able to correctly diagnose all life-threatening conditions, including types of injuries, and is able to provide first aid suitable to the injury. The student knows how to appropriately follow up on identified respiratory distress, including apnea. The student takes appropriate action for sudden cardiac arrest, as well as for haemorrhage and traumatic shock, choking, fractures, burns, hypothermia, syncope, hypothermia, and poisoning. Good
Primary criterion:
Performing CPR on a manikin with a CPR monitoring function. The efficiency of performing chest compressions and rescue breaths rated between 80-85%. Supplementary criteria:
The student applies and understands the basic first aid related algorithms and knows the basic principles of first aid based on the emergency chain of command. The student knows the general principles of scene management and the principles of dealing with an unconscious injured. The student demonstrates knowledge of the guidelines for the use of an AED, is able to determine the condition of an injured person and act appropriately in cases of respiratory distress (apnea), cardiac arrest, hemorrhage, traumatic shock, choking, fractures, burns, hypothermia, syncope, and toxic poisoning. Satisfactory plus Primary criterion:
Performing CPR on a manikin with a CPR monitoring function. The
efficiency of performing chest compressions and rescue breaths
rated between 75-80%.
Supplementary criteria:
The student knows the basic principles of first aid and algorithms based on the emergency chain of command. The student knows the general principles of scene management and knows what to do when dealing with an unconscious injured. The student demonstrates knowledge of guidelines for the application of AED. The student can choose an appropriate course of action for respiratory distress (apnea), cardiac arrest, haemorrhage, traumatic shock, choking, bone fractures, burns, syncope, hypothermia, and poisoning.

ECTS credits	Satisfactory Primary criterion: Performing CPR on a manikin with a CPR monitoring function. The effectiveness of performing chest compressions and rescue breaths rated between 70-75%. Supplementary criteria: The student knows the basic principles of first aid based on the emergency chain of command. The student knows the general principles of scene management and the principles of dealing with an unconscious injured. The student is familiar with the guidelines for the use of an AED and the basic techniques of pre- hospital care for injuries. Unsatisfactory Primary criterion: Performing CPR on a manikin with a CPR monitoring function. The efficiency of performing chest compressions and rescue breaths rated below 70%. Supplementary criteria: The student demonstrates very poor knowledge of the general principles of first aid in human life and health emergencies. K.1, K.2 Observation and evaluation of the student during practical classes. The evaluation is done by the lecturer of the class. Significant factors are student's attitude in the rescuer- injured relationship and the efficiency of the undertaken actions as well the reasonability of specific decisions during the rescue procedure. When the rescue procedure is completed, the evaluator shall inform the student of the outcome, indicating the strengths and weaknesses of the performed actions that affect the grade. The assessment of social competences is not included in the calculation of the final passing grade. Forms of documenting the achieved results: tests, teacher's register, final credit test Contact hours
ECTS credits	 Contact hours classes attendance – 15 hours (0.45 ECTS) Attendance for credit test – 1 hour (0.05 ECTS) Non-contact hours Preparation for practical classes - 6 hours (0.3 ECTS) Preparation for credit test – 4 hours (0.2 ECTS)
The workload of activities that requires direct participation of an academic teacher	 classes attendance - 15 hours (0.45 ECTS) Attendance for credit test – 1 hour (0.05 ECTS)

Relation of module learning outcomes	K1 – W-other ++	
to course learning outcomes.	K2 – W-other ++	
	K1 – U- other ++	
	S2 – U- other ++	
	S2 – U- other ++	
	S3 – U- other ++	
	Sc1 - K11++	
	Sc2K1+++	
Elements and values affecting the final	The following shall not apply	
grade		