



Training  
QualificationsUK

Qualification Specification

# TQUK Level 3 Award in Paediatric First Aid (RQF)

Qualification Number: 603/0581/2

Version 7

# Contents

<b>Summary of changes</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>4</b>
Welcome to TQUK.....	4
Centre Recognition.....	4
Qualification Specifications.....	5
Use of TQUK Logo, Name and Qualifications.....	5
<b>Introduction to the Qualification</b> .....	<b>6</b>
Qualification Purpose .....	6
Guidance on Requalification .....	6
Entry Requirements.....	7
Progression.....	7
Structure .....	7
Guided Learning Hours.....	8
Directed study Requirements .....	8
Total Qualification Time.....	8
Assessment .....	8
Centre Devised Assessment (CDA) guidance.....	9
Course Delivery.....	9
Learner Registration.....	10
Assessor Requirements .....	11
Tutor, Assessor and Internal Quality Assurer Requirements.....	11
External Quality Assurance .....	12
Useful Websites.....	13
<b>Units of Assessment</b> .....	<b>14</b>
Emergency paediatric first aid .....	14
Managing paediatric illness, injuries and emergencies .....	21

# Summary of changes

The following table provides a summary of the changes that have been made to the qualification specification since the publication of the previous version.

Version number	Summary of changes
Version 7	<p>Addition made roles and responsibilities of First Aider in assessment guidance</p> <p>Wording changed – “catastrophic bleeding” to “life threatening bleeding”</p> <p>M/615/2496 – additional notes on body temperature management in assessment guidance</p>

# Introduction

## Welcome to TQUK

Training Qualifications UK (TQUK) is an Awarding Organisation recognised by the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (Ofqual) in England and CCEA Regulation in Northern Ireland.

TQUK offers qualifications which are regulated by Ofqual and, in some cases, by CCEA Regulation. All regulated TQUK qualifications sit on the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) and are listed on the [Register of Regulated Qualifications](#).

Our qualifications are designed to support and encourage learners to develop their knowledge and skills. This development may result in progression into employment or career development in the workplace. Our qualifications also allow learners to progress onto further qualifications. Please visit our [website](#) for news of our new and coming soon developments.

## Centre Recognition

To offer a TQUK qualification, a centre must be recognised by TQUK.

The TQUK centre recognition process requires a centre to have in place a number of policies and procedures to protect the learners undertaking a TQUK qualification and the integrity of TQUK's qualifications. These policies and procedures will also support a recognised centre's quality systems and help support the centre to meet the qualification approval criteria.

Recognised centres must seek approval for each qualification they wish to offer.

The approval process requires centres to demonstrate that they have sufficient resources, including; suitably qualified and occupationally competent staff to deliver, assess and quality assure the qualification and access to appropriate support in the form of specialist resources. Qualification approval must be confirmed before any assessment of learners takes place.

## Qualification Specifications

Each qualification TQUK offers is supported by a specification that includes all the information required by a centre to deliver the qualification. Information in the specification includes unit information, learning outcomes, and how the qualification is assessed.

The aim of the qualification specification is to guide a centre through the process of delivering the qualification.

Please read it alongside the TQUK Centre Handbook. Details of TQUK's procedures and policies can be found on our [website](#).

Qualification specifications can also be found on our [website](#). If you have any further questions, please contact TQUK.

Centres must ensure they are using the most recent version of the qualification specification for planning and delivery purposes.

### **Reproduction of this document**

Centres may reproduce the qualification specification for internal use only but are not permitted to make any changes or manipulate the content in any form.

Centres must ensure they use the most up-to-date pdf version of the specification.

## Use of TQUK Logo, Name and Qualifications

TQUK is a professional organisation and the use of its name and logo is restricted. TQUK's name may only be used by recognised centres to promote TQUK qualifications. Recognised centres may use the logo for promotional materials such as corporate/business letterheads, pages of the centre's website relating to TQUK qualifications, printed brochures, leaflets, or exhibition stands.

When using TQUK's logo, there must be no changes or amendments made to it, in terms of colour, size, border or shading. The logo must only be used in a way that easily identifies it as TQUK's logo. Any representation of TQUK's logo must be a true representation of the logo.

It is the responsibility of the centre to monitor the use and marketing of TQUK's logos and qualifications on their own materials as well as on those of any re-sellers or third parties they may use. TQUK must be made aware of centre relationships with re-sellers of TQUK qualifications. TQUK must be made aware of any additional websites where the centre intends to use TQUK's name and/or logo. If this information is changed, TQUK should be notified immediately. TQUK is required to monitor centres' websites and materials to ensure that learners are not being misled.

If a centre ceases to be/surrenders recognition as a TQUK centre, it must immediately discontinue the use of TQUK's logo, name, and qualifications from all websites and documents.

# Introduction to the Qualification

The TQUK Level 3 Award in Paediatric First Aid (RQF) is regulated by Ofqual.

The qualification was developed in association with and are supported by the Paediatric First Aid Awarding Organisation Forum

## Qualification Purpose

The purpose of the qualification is for the learner to attain knowledge and practical competences required to deal with a range of workplace first aid situations.

The TQUK Level 3 Award in Paediatric First Aid (RQF) is usually delivered as a two-day programme of training and assessment for learners to allow them to be paediatric first aiders.

The qualification has recommended course duration of two days. The course duration may be increased to meet additional learning needs if required but not reduced.

The qualification develops learners' knowledge, understanding and skills in the following areas: roles and responsibilities of the Paediatric First Aider; assessing an incident, recognising signs and symptoms of injury and illness, assisting a casualty who is suffering from major injury and illness, chest injuries, spinal injuries and anaphylaxis.

If this qualification is being used to meet the requirements of the HSE then it is valid for three years, after which learners will need to repeat the qualification, however it is recommended that learners refresh their knowledge annually.

## Guidance on Requalification

Learners must repeat the qualification before their PFA certificate expires in order to remain qualified to provide Paediatric First Aid.

The units have been developed and are supported by the Paediatric First Aid Awarding Organisation Forum to meet the requirements of the:

- Department for Education: Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Framework – March 2017
- Health and Social Care Board (NI) Childminding and Day Care for Children under Age 12 Minimum Standards
- Welsh Government: National Minimum Standards for Regulated Childcare for Children up to the age of 12 years.

## Entry Requirements

There are no specific entry requirements however learners should have a minimum of level two in literacy and numeracy or equivalent.

The recommended minimum age for this qualification is 14 years.

## Progression

Successful learners can progress to other qualifications such as:

- Level 2 Award in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Automated External Defibrillation
- Level 3 Award in First Aid at Work
- Level 2 Certificate for the Children & Young People's Workforce
- Level 2/3 Diploma for Children's Care, Learning and Development
- Level 2 Award / Certificate/ Diploma in Healthcare Support Skills
- Level 3 Certificate/ Diploma in Healthcare Support
- Level 3 Diploma in Maternity and Paediatric Support
- Level 3 Diploma for the Children and Young People's Workforce
- Level 3 Diploma for the Children's Workforce (Early Years Educator)

## Structure

Learners must achieve two credits from two mandatory units.

Title	Unit ref.	Level	Guided learning hours	Credit value
Emergency paediatric first aid	K/615/2495	3	6	1
Managing paediatric illness, injuries and emergencies	M/615/2496	3	6	1



## Guided Learning Hours

These hours are made up of all contact time, guidance or supervision of a learner by a lecturer, supervisor, tutor, trainer or other appropriate provider of education or training.

GLH for this qualification is 12 hours

## Directed study Requirements

Learners are expected to study and complete aspects of their assessment portfolio in their own time. This additional time is expected to be approximately 3 hours over the cycle of the programme.

## Total Qualification Time

This is an estimate of the total length of time it is expected that a learner will typically take to achieve and demonstrate the level of attainment necessary for the award of the qualification i.e. to achieve all learning outcomes.

Total Qualification Time is comprised of GLH and an estimate of the number of hours a learner is likely to spend in preparation, study or any other learning including assessment which takes place as directed by, but not under the supervision of, a lecturer, supervisor or tutor. The credit value for a qualification, where given, is determined by TQT, as one credit corresponds to 10 hours of learning.

Total Qualification Time for this qualification is 15 hours.

## Assessment

It is essential that all learners are assessed in English unless the qualification specification specifically states that another language may be accepted. This ruling also applies to all learner evidence presented for external quality assurance purposes.

The units should be delivered, assessed and quality assured in accordance with the Assessment Principles for Regulated First Aid Qualifications.

The qualification is assessed by internally set and marked assessments subject to external quality assurance.

Where stated units should be assessed in line with the EYFS framework.

All learning outcomes which assess knowledge and understanding (usually beginning with 'Understand') may be assessed through, for example, internally set and marked written assignments, tasks, records of oral or written questions, work books or other portfolio evidence.

Achievement of the qualification includes demonstration of practical skills and confirmation of workplace competence (usually learning outcomes beginning with 'Be able to'). Portfolio evidence must include observation of learner performance in real work situations. Details of specific requirements and where simulation is /is not permitted is included in the unit specifications. The



qualification is assessed by internally set and marked assessments subject to external quality assurance.

Materials for internal assessment must be submitted to TQUK for approval prior to use and must be mapped to the relevant unit, learning outcome and assessment criteria.

All learning outcomes and assessment criteria must be met to achieve a pass - there is no grading.

## Centre Devised Assessment (CDA) guidance

Centre-devised assessments play a vital role in the evaluation of a learner's progress as they are based on the qualification's learning objectives. They provide learners with the opportunity to evidence the knowledge, understanding, and skills gained while studying the qualification and support teaching staff in monitoring the learner's progress.

As this qualification is internally assessed, TQUK allows centres to produce their own assessments. When designing them, assessors must give consideration to the depth and breadth of knowledge allowed by each task.

TQUK has produced centre guidance on our suggested approaches to designing appropriate assessment tasks, and these may be accessed from our website [www.tquk.org](http://www.tquk.org).

This includes templates to support the design of internal assessments and a checklist to ensure that the assessments are valid and fit for purpose.

To ensure the validity and fairness of our qualifications, centre-devised assessments form part of our quality assurance processes. More information about this and how to prepare for external quality assurance reviews can be found on our website.

## Course Delivery

Blended learning is acceptable for this qualification.

### Pre-Course Information

All learners should be given appropriate pre-course information regarding any TQUK qualifications. The information should explain about the qualification, the fee, the form of the assessment and any entry requirements or resources needed to undertake the qualification.

### Initial Assessment

Centres should ensure that any learner registered on a TQUK qualification undertakes some form of initial assessment. The initial assessment should be used to inform a teacher/trainer on the level of the learner's current knowledge and/or skills and any additional specific support requirement the learner may need.

Initial assessment can be undertaken by a teacher/trainer in any form suitable for the qualification to be undertaken by the learner/s. It is the centre's responsibility to make available forms of initial assessment that are valid, applicable and relevant to TQUK qualifications.

## Teaching resources

Learners will need access to the following:

- Course manual
- ICT resources if applicable
- Equipment at the venue
- Appropriate general and subject specific texts
- A suitably equipped venue and resources
- Other resources to support identified needs of learners
- Resources to support the delivery of the qualification

To ensure suitable training, the trainer must also be able to provide the following resources:

- CPR manikins at a ratio of 1 manikin to 3 learners
- Training defibrillator (if applicable)
- Hard surface wipes ideal for manikins
- First aid kit
- Training dressings
- Triangular bandages
- Sterile eye pads
- Auto injector trainer
- Face shield
- Example accident report form
- Disposable gloves

This list is not exhaustive. Additional resources may be added to meet the needs of the learners.

## Learner Registration

Once approved to offer a qualification, the centre should register learners before any assessment can take place. Recognised centres must follow TQUK's procedures for registering learners. For short courses, TQUK offer the option of registering a course and booking a number of places. Learners are then added once the course has taken place, thus acknowledging situations where substitutions are made at short notice to meet business needs.

## Assessor Requirements

Assessors who assess a TQUK qualification must possess an assessing qualification appropriate for the level of qualification they are delivering or be working towards a relevant qualification and have their assessment decisions countersigned by a qualified assessor. This can include:

- Level 3 Award in Assessing Competence in the Work Environment
- Level 3 Award in Assessing Vocationally Related Achievement
- Level 3 Award in Understanding the Principles and Practices of Assessment
- Level 3 Certificate in Assessing Vocational Achievement
- A1 or D32/D33

Specific requirements for assessors may be indicated in the assessment strategy/principles identified in individual unit specifications.

All staff members involved with the qualification (assessing or IQA) will also need to be 'occupationally competent in the subject area being delivered'. This could be evidenced by a combination of:

- A higher level qualification in the same subject area as the qualification approval request.
- Experience of the delivery/assessment/IQA of the qualification/s requested.
- Work experience in the subject area of the qualifications.

Staff members will also be expected to have a working knowledge of the requirements of the qualification and a thorough knowledge and understanding of the role of tutors/assessors and internal quality assurance. They are also expected to undertake continuous professional development (CPD) to ensure they are up to date with work practices and developments in the qualifications they are involved with.

Details of suitable qualifications can be found in the Assessment Principles for Regulated First Aid Qualifications.

## Tutor, Assessor and Internal Quality Assurer Requirements

All members of staff involved with the qualification (assessing or IQA) will need to be occupationally competent in the subject area being delivered. This could be evidenced by a combination of:

- A higher level qualification in the same subject area as the qualification approval request
- Experience of the delivery/assessment/IQA of the qualification requested
- Work experience in the subject area of the qualification.

Staff members will also be expected to have a working knowledge of the requirements of the qualification and a thorough knowledge and understanding of the role of tutors/assessors and internal quality assurance. They are also expected to undertake continuous professional development (CPD) to ensure they remain up to date with work practices and developments associated with the qualifications they assess, or quality assure.

## **Tutor**

Tutors or trainers who deliver a TQUK qualification must possess a teaching qualification appropriate for the level of qualification they deliver. This can include:

- Further and Adult Education Teacher's Certificate
- Cert Ed/PGCE/Bed/MEd
- PTLLS/CTLLS/DTLLS
- Level 3 Award/Level 4 Certificate/Level 5 Diploma in Education and Training.

## **Assessor**

Staff who assess a TQUK qualification must possess an assessing qualification appropriate for the level of qualification they are delivering or be working towards a relevant qualification and have their assessment decisions countersigned by a qualified assessor. This can include:

- Level 3 Award in Assessing Competence in the Work Environment
- Level 3 Award in Assessing Vocationally Related Achievement
- Level 3 Award in Understanding the Principles and Practices of Assessment
- Level 3 Certificate in Assessing Vocational Achievement
- A1 or D32/D33.

Specific requirements for assessors may be indicated in the assessment strategy/principles identified in individual unit specifications.

## **Internal Quality Assurer**

Centre staff who undertake the role of an Internal Quality Assurer (IQA) for TQUK qualifications must possess or be working towards a relevant qualification and have their quality assurance decisions countersigned by a qualified internal quality assurer. This could include:

- Level 4 Award in the Internal Quality Assurance of Assessment Processes and Practice
- Level 4 Certificate in Leading the Internal Quality Assurance of Assessment Processes and Practice
- V1 qualification (internal quality assurance of the assessment process)
- D34 qualification (internally verify NVQ assessments and processes).

It is best practice that those who quality assure qualifications also hold one of the assessing qualifications outlined above. IQAs must follow the principles set out in Learning and Development NOS 11 - Internally monitor and maintain the quality of assessment.

## **External Quality Assurance**

External Quality Assurance will be undertaken by TQUK to ensure that centres are satisfying TQUK quality assurance compliance with the requirements associated with their TQUK recognised centre status and formal written agreement. This will consist of physical activities and remote reviews.

## Useful Websites

[Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation](#)

[Register of Regulated Qualifications](#)

For further details regarding approval and funding eligibility please refer to the following websites:

[Education & Skills Funding Agency for public funding information for 14+ learners in England](#)

[Learning Aim Reference Service \(LARS\)](#)

[Health and Safety Executive](#)

[First Aid Awarding Organisation Forum](#)

[Health and Safety Executive NI](#)

[Skills for Health](#)

[The Resuscitation Council \(UK\)](#)

# Units of Assessment

Title:		Emergency paediatric first aid	
Unit reference number:		K/615/2495	
Level:		3	
Credit value:		1	
Guided learning hours:		6	
Learning outcomes		Assessment criteria	
The learner will:		The learner can:	
1.	Understand the role and responsibilities of the paediatric first aider	1.1	Identify the role and responsibilities of a paediatric first aider.
		1.2	Identify how to minimise the risk of infection to self and others.
		1.3	Differentiate between an infant and a child for the purposes of first aid treatment.
2.	Be able to assess an emergency situation safely	2.1	Conduct a scene survey.
		2.2	Conduct a primary survey on an infant and a child.
		2.3	Summon appropriate assistance when necessary.
3.	Be able to provide first aid for an infant and a child who are unresponsive	3.1	Identify when to administer Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) to an infant and a child.
		3.2	Demonstrate CPR using an infant manikin and a child manikin.
		3.3	Identify when to place an infant or a child into the recovery position.
		3.4	Demonstrate how to place an infant and a child into the recovery position.
		3.5	Demonstrate continual monitoring of breathing for an infant and a child whilst they are in the recovery position.
		3.6	Identify how to administer first aid to an infant or a child who is experiencing a seizure.
4.	Be able to provide first aid for an infant and a child who are choking	4.1	Identify when an infant or a child is choking.
		4.2	Demonstrate how to administer first aid to an infant who is choking and a child who is choking.
5.		5.1	Identify whether external bleeding is life-threatening.

	Be able to provide first aid to an infant and a child with external bleeding	5.2	Demonstrate how to administer first aid to an infant or a child with external bleeding.
6.	Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child who is suffering from shock	6.1	Recognise when an infant or a child is suffering from shock.
		6.2	Identify how to administer first aid to an infant or a child who is suffering from shock.
7.	Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child with bites, stings and minor injuries	7.1	Identify how to administer first aid for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bites</li> <li>• Stings</li> <li>• Small cuts</li> <li>• Grazes</li> <li>• Bumps and bruises</li> <li>• Small splinters</li> <li>• Nose bleeds</li> </ul>

#### Assessment requirements:

This unit must be assessed in line with annex A within the EYFS framework.

Simulation is permitted in this unit.

The following ACs must be assessed by practical demonstration: 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 4.2, 5.2.

This unit should be assessed in accordance with Assessment Principles for Regulated First Aid Qualifications.

#### 3.1

Learners must know when to administer Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR):

- When the casualty is unresponsive and:
  - Not breathing
  - Not breathing normally/agonal breathing

#### 3.2

When delivering CPR learners must demonstrate:

- 5 initial rescue breaths
- 30 chest compressions
  - Correct hand positioning
  - Correct compression depth for infant and child
  - 100-120 per minute
- 2 rescue breaths
  - Correct rescue breath positioning
  - Blowing steadily into mouth (about 1 sec to make chest rise)
  - Taking no longer than 10 seconds to deliver 2 breaths
- AED (Defibrillator)
  - Correct placement of AED pads



- Following AED instructions

Additionally, learners must demonstrate the ability to deliver CPR for 2 minutes at floor level. This may include use of rescues breath barrier devices.

### 3.3

Learners must understand when to place a casualty into the recover position where there is lowered levels of response and:

- Does not need CPR
- Is breathing normally
- Is uninjured

An injured casualty may be placed in the recovery position if the airway is at risk (e.g. fluids in the airway or you need to leave the casualty to get help).

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

### 3.5

Learners must demonstrate the ability to continually check for normal breathing allowing the identification of cardiac arrest immediately.

### 4.2

Learners must demonstrate the following when providing first aid to a casualty experiencing choking:

- Encouraging to cough
- Up to 5 back blows
- Up to 5 abdominal thrusts (chest thrusts for infants)
- Calling 999/112 when required
- CPR if unconscious

Demonstration must be simulated using a training device – not another learner.

#### **Assessment guidance:**

### 1.1

Roles and responsibilities of a paediatric first aider may include:

- Preventing cross infection
- Recording incidents and actions
- Safe use of available equipment
- Knowledge of paediatric first aid contents
- Assessing an incident
- Summoning appropriate assistance
- Prioritising treatment
- Dealing with post incident stress

- Self-care

## 1.2

Ways to minimise risk of infection may include:

- Personal Protective Equipment (*PPE*)
- Hand hygiene
- Disposal of contaminated waste
- Using appropriate dressings
- Barrier devices during rescue breaths
- Covering own cuts

**Others** may include: infant or child receiving first aid; work colleagues; parents; carers; other people within the infant or child's environment.

## 1.3

Differentiating age ranges for first aid treatment may include:

- Infants: under 1-year-old
- Children: 1 to 18 years' old

## 2.1

Activities within a scene survey may include:

- Checking for further danger
- Identifying the number of casualties
- Evaluating what happened
- Prioritising treatment
- Delegating tasks

## 2.2

A primary survey sequence may include:

- Danger
- Response
- Airway
- Breathing
- Circulation

## 2.3

Summoning appropriate assistance may include:

- Shouting for help
- Calling 999/112 via speakerphone or bystander
- Leaving the casualty to call 999/112

- Calling an NHS emergency helpline such as 111

### 3.4

Actions when placing a casualty in the recovery position may include:

- Placing in a position that maintains a stable, open, draining airway at floor level (or holding in position for infants)
- Continually monitoring airway and breathing
- Turning the casualty onto the opposite side every 30 minutes

### 3.6

Actions that may be taken when delivering first aid to a casualty having a generalised seizure may include:

- Keeping the casualty safe (removing dangers)
- Noting the time and duration of the seizure
- Opening airway and checking breathing post seizure
- Determining when to call 999/112

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

### 4.1

Identification of mild choking may include recognising a casualty is able to:

- Speak
- Cough
- Cry
- Breathe

Identification of severe choking may include recognising a casualty is:

- Unable to cough effectively
- Unable to speak or cry
- Unable or struggling to breathe
- In visible distress
- Unconscious

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

### 5.1

Identification of the severity of arterial bleeding may include recognising that blood:

- Is under pressure
- spurts in time with the heartbeat

Learners should recognise that arterial bleeding is a life-threatening emergency.

Identification of the severity of venous bleeding may include recognising that blood:

- Volume in veins is comparable to arteries
- Flows profusely from the wound

Learners should recognise that venous bleeding is a life-threatening emergency.

Identification of capillary bleeding may include recognising that blood trickles from the wound. Capillary bleeding is not a life-threatening emergency

## 5.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid to a casualty experiencing external bleeding include:

- Maintaining aseptic technique
- Sitting or laying the casualty
- Examining the wound
- Applying direct pressure onto (or into) the wound
- Dressing the wound

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid to a casualty experiencing life threatening bleeding include:

- Wound packing
- Tourniquet application
- Improvised tourniquet application

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 6.1

Shock: Hypovolaemic shock (resulting from blood loss).

Identification of hypovolaemic shock may include recognising a casualty has:

- Pale, clammy skin
- Fast, shallow breathing
- Rise in pulse rate
- Cyanosis
- Dizziness/passing out when sitting or standing upright

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 6.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid to a casualty experiencing hypovolaemic shock include:

- Treating the cause
- Casualty positioning
- Keeping the casualty warm
- Calling 999/112

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 7.1

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid to a casualty with a bite may include:

- Irrigation
- Dressing
- Seeking medical advice

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid to a casualty with a sting may include:

- Scraping off the sting
- Applying an ice pack
- Giving sips of cold water (if the sting is in the mouth)
- Monitoring for allergic reaction

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid to a casualty with small cuts and grazes include:

- Irrigation
- Dressing

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid to a casualty with bumps and bruises include:

- Cold compress for 10 minutes

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid to a casualty when removing a small splinter include:

- Cleaning of area
- Remove with tweezers
- Dressing of area

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid to a casualty experiencing a nosebleed include:

- Sitting the casualty down, head tipped forwards
- Pinching the soft part of the nose
- Telling the casualty to breathe through their mouth

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

Title:		Managing paediatric illness, injuries and emergencies	
Unit reference number:		M/615/2496	
Level:		3	
Credit value:		1	
Guided learning hours:		6	
Learning outcomes		Assessment criteria	
The learner will:		The learner can:	
1.	Be able to provide first aid to an infant or a child with suspected injuries to bones, muscles and joints	1.1	Recognise a suspected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fracture or dislocation</li> <li>• Sprain or strain</li> </ul>
		1.2	Identify how to administer first aid for an infant or a child with a suspected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fracture or dislocation</li> <li>• Sprain or strain</li> </ul>
		1.3	Demonstrate how to apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A support sling</li> <li>• An elevated sling</li> </ul>
2.	Be able to provide first aid to an infant or a child with suspected head and spinal injuries	2.1	Recognise a suspected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head injury</li> <li>• Spinal injury</li> </ul>
		2.2	Identify how to administer first aid for an infant or a child with a suspected head injury.
		2.3	Demonstrate how to administer first aid for an infant or a child with a suspected spinal injury.
3.	Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child with conditions affecting the eyes, ears and nose	3.1	Identify how to administer first aid for an infant or a child with a foreign body in the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eye</li> <li>• Ear</li> <li>• Nose</li> </ul>
		3.2	Identify how to administer first aid for an infant or a child with an eye injury.
4.	Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child with an acute medical condition or sudden illness	4.1	Recognise suspected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diabetic hypoglycaemic emergency</li> <li>• Asthma attack</li> <li>• Allergic reaction</li> <li>• Meningitis</li> <li>• Febrile convulsions</li> </ul>

		4.2	Identify how to administer first aid for an infant or a child who is suspected to be suffering from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diabetic hypoglycaemic emergency</li> <li>• Asthma attack</li> <li>• Allergic reaction</li> <li>• Meningitis</li> <li>• Febrile convulsions</li> </ul>
5.	Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child who is experiencing extremes of body temperature	5.1	Recognise when an infant or a child is suffering from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extreme cold</li> <li>• extreme heat</li> </ul>
		5.2	Identify how to administer first aid for an infant or a child who is suffering from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extreme cold</li> <li>• extreme heat</li> </ul>
6.	Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child who has sustained an electric shock	6.1	Identify how to safely manage an incident involving electricity.
		6.2	Identify how to administer first aid for an infant or a child who has suffered an electric shock.
7.	Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child with burns and scalds	7.1	Identify how to recognise the severity of burns and scalds.
		7.2	Identify how to administer first aid for an infant or a child with burns and scalds.
8.	Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child with suspected poisoning	8.1	Identify how poisonous substances can enter the body.
		8.2	Identify how to administer first aid for an infant or a child with suspected sudden poisoning.
9.	Be able to provide first aid to an infant or a child with anaphylaxis	9.1	Recognise suspected anaphylaxis in an infant or a child.
		9.2	Identify how to administer first aid for an infant or a child with suspected anaphylaxis.
		9.3	Demonstrate the use of a 'training device' adrenaline auto-injector.

**Assessment requirements:**

Simulation is permitted in this unit.

The following ACs must be assessed by practical demonstration: 1.3, 2.3 and 9.3.

This unit should be assessed in accordance with Assessment Principles for Regulated First Aid Qualifications.

1.3

Learners must demonstrate the application of:

- A support sling



- An elevated Sling

### 9.3

Learners must demonstrate using a training device and **NOT** a live auto-injector.

#### **Assessment guidance:**

##### 1.1

Recognition of a fracture, dislocation, sprain or strain may include a casualty showing:

- Pain
- Loss of power
- Unnatural movement
- Swelling or bruising
- Deformity
- Irregularity
- Crepitus
- Tenderness

##### 1.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for fractures and dislocations include:

- Immobilising / keeping the injury still
- Calling 999/112, or
- Arranging transport to hospital

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for sprains and strains include:

- Rest
- Ice
- Compression/comfortable support
- Elevation

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

##### 2.1

Information that could help the recognition of a casualty suffering from a concussion, compression or fractured skull may include:

- Mechanism of injury
- Signs and symptoms
- Conscious levels

Information that could help the recognition of a casualty suffering from a spinal injury may include:

- Mechanism of injury
- Pain or tenderness in the neck or back

**Head Injury:** While this include concussion, compression and skull fracture, there is no expectation for a learner to be able to differentiate between these conditions.

## 2.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for a head injury include:

- Determining when to call 999/112
- Maintaining airway and breathing
- Monitoring response levels
- Dealing with fluid loss

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 2.3

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for a spinal injury include:

- Calling 999/112
- Keeping the head and neck in-line

Safe method(s) of placing the casualty into a recovery position whilst protecting the spine (if the airway is at risk).

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 3.1

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for a foreign body in the eye include:

- Washing small particles of dust or dirt out of the eye
- Ensuring the water runs away from the good eye

Foreign bodies may include dust, sand and insects such as flies.

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for a foreign body in the ear or nose include:

- Transportation to hospital for the safe removal of the object

Foreign bodies may include marbles, rubber and sweets such as smarties stuck in the ear or nose.

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 3.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for an embedded object in the eye include:

- Covering the injured eye
- Ensuring the good eye is not used (cover if needed)
- Calling 999/112 or arranging transport to hospital

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for a chemical in the eye include:

- Irrigation with large volumes of clean water (unless contra-indicated due to the chemical involved)
- Ensuring the water runs away from the good eye
- Calling 999/112

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

#### 4.1

Information that could help the recognition of a diabetic hypoglycaemic emergency may include:

- Fast onset
- Lowered levels of response
- Pale, cold and sweaty skin
- Normal or shallow breathing
- Rapid pulse

Information that could help the recognition of an asthma attack may include:

- Difficulty breathing and speaking
- Wheezy breathing
- Pale and clammy skin
- Cyanosis
- Use of accessory muscles

Information that could help the recognition of allergic reaction may include:

- Red, itchy, raised skin rash (hives)
- Red, itchy eyes
- Swelling (often under the eyes)

Information that could help the recognition of meningitis may include:

- Fever (high temperature)
- Dislike of bright lights
- Stiff neck
- Sleepy or vacant
- Slurred speech
- Rash (if progressed to sepsis)
- Tense or bulging soft spot on the head (infants)

Information that could help the recognition of febrile convulsions may include:

- Rapid rise in body temperature (above 38°C)
- Seizure
- Stoppage of breathing during the seizure
- Blue lips (cyanosis)

#### 4.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for a diabetic hypoglycaemic emergency include:

- Giving 10g of glucose for conscious casualties (subject to sufficient response levels)

- Providing further food or drink if casualty responds to glucose quickly
- Determining when to call 999/112

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for an asthma attack include:

- Correct casualty positioning
- Assisting a casualty to take their reliever inhaler and use a spacer device
- Calming and reassurance
- Determining when to call 999/112

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for an allergic reaction include:

- Moving the casualty away from the trigger (allergen)
- Contacting parents/following care plan
- Closely monitoring for the signs of anaphylaxis and treating accordingly

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for meningitis include:

- Calling 999/112 and informing concerns of meningitis
- Knowledge that early hospital treatment might be vital

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for febrile convulsions include:

- Protecting the child from injury during the seizure
- Removing outer clothing and bedding
- Providing fresh air without overcooling
- Calling 999/112 for emergency help
- Constant monitoring of airway and breathing post seizure
- Recovery position post seizure if breathing normally

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 5.1

Information that could help the recognition of a casualty suffering from extreme cold (*hypothermia*) may include:

- Pale skin
- Cold to the touch
- Shivering (followed by muscle stiffness as body cools further)
- Slowing down of bodily functions
- Lethargy and confusion
- Eventually unconsciousness
- Extreme weather – hot or cold – in relation to the temperature changes

Information that could help the recognition of a casualty suffering extreme heat (*heat exhaustion*) may include:

- Pale, sweaty skin
- Nausea or vomiting
- Hot to the touch

Information that could help the recognition a casualty suffering extreme heat (*heat stroke*) may include:

- High body temperature

- Confusion and agitation
- Hot, dry and Flushed skin
- No sweating
- Fitting
- Throbbing headache
- Lowered levels of consciousness

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 5.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for extreme cold (hypothermia) include:

- Sheltering from the environment
- Replacing wet clothing with dry garments
- Wrapping in warm blankets
- Covering the head
- Giving a warm drink
- Maintaining airway and breathing
- If unconscious, place in recovery position with insulating materials under and around the casualty
- Calling 999/112

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for extreme heat (heat exhaustion) include:

- Moving the casualty to a cool shaded area
- Remove excessive clothing
- Correct casualty positioning
- Rehydrating with water or oral rehydration solutions

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for extreme heat (heat stroke) include:

- Moving the casualty away from the heat source
- Calling 999/112
- Rapid cooling using the fastest method possible

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 6.1

Actions that may be taken to facilitate the safe management of an incident involving electricity include:

- Preventing anyone approaching the casualty when the electricity is still live
- Taking safe steps to isolate the power
- Only approaching once the scene is safe

## 6.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for electric shock include:

- Checking airway and breathing

- Resuscitation
- Treating burns and other injuries
- Calling 999/112

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 7.1

Information that could help the recognition of the severity of burns and scalds may include:

- Cause
- Age
- Burn/scald size
- Depth
- Location

## 7.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for dry/wet heat burns include:

- Cooling the burn for 20 minutes
- Removing jewellery and loose clothing
- Covering the burn
- Determining when to call 999/112

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for chemical burns include:

- Ensuring safety
- Brushing away dry/powder chemicals
- Irrigating with copious amounts of water (unless contra-indicated)
- Treating the face/eyes as priority

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for electrical burns include

- Ensuring it is safe to approach/touch the casualty
- Checking DRABC and treating accordingly
- Cooling the burns

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 8.1

Routes a poisonous substance can enter the body may include:

- Ingested (swallowed)
- Inhalation (breathed in)
- Absorbed (through the skin)
- Injected (directly into skin tissue, muscles or blood vessels)

## 8.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for corrosive substances include:

- Ensuring your own safety
- Substances on the skin – diluting and washing away with water
- Swallowed substances – encourage child to spit out anything in their mouth. Do not induce vomiting or offer drinks unless advised by healthcare professional or poison control
- Calling 999/112 and giving information about the poison if possible
- Protecting airway and breathing
- Resuscitation if necessary using PPE/Barrier devices

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for non-corrosive substances include:

- Ensuring your own safety
- Calling 999/112, and giving information about the poison if possible
- Protecting airway and breathing
- Resuscitation if necessary using PPE/barrier devices

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 9.1

Recognising anaphylaxis may include the casualty showing rapid onset and rapid progression of a life-threatening airway, breathing and circulation problems:

- Airway – Swelling of the tongue, lips or throat
- Breathing – Difficult, wheezy breathing or tight chest
- Circulation –
  - Dizziness, feeling faint or passing out
  - Pale, cold clammy skin and fast pulse
  - Nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps or diarrhoea

There may also be skin rash, swelling and/or flushing.

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.

## 9.2

Actions that may be taken when providing first aid for anaphylaxis include:

- Calling 999/112
- Correct casualty positioning
- Assisting to use their adrenaline auto-injector
- Resuscitation if required

The learner may apply their skills or knowledge to either an infant (baby) or a child first aid scenario as the recognition/treatment would be the same.