

Paediatric First Aid Private Study Syllabus

The twelve-hour paediatric first aid course now consists of six hour private study, and six hour contact time. Below is a list of what is expected for you to know in preparation of the six-hour contact time. You will be tested on your knowledge as the course provider and those you care for, need to have confidence in your first aid skills and abilities. Please read through the booklet and ensure you arrive at the forthcoming course properly prepared.

- Help a baby or child who is suffering from anaphylactic shock
- Help a baby or child who has had an electric shock
- Help a baby or child who has burns or scalds
- Help a baby or child who has a suspected fracture
- Help a baby or child with head, neck or back injuries
- Help a baby or child who is suspected of being poisoned
- Help a baby or child with a foreign body in eyes, ears or nose
- Help a baby or child with an eye injury
- Help a baby or child with a bite or sting
- Help a baby or child who is suffering from the effects of extreme heat or cold
- Help a baby or child having: a diabetic emergency; an asthma attack; an allergic reaction; meningitis; and/or febrile convulsions
- Understand the role and responsibilities of the paediatric first aider (including appropriate contents of a first aid box and the need for recording accidents and incidents)

These are taken direct from the Ofsted website.

Using the book provided please read through each section and then have a go at the questions on the reverse side. There will be a twenty question test at the start of the day, and a second chance for those that score less than fifteen questions correctly. Following that, the instructor will go through all the practical topics, for more information visit www.learn2rescue.com/pfa:

1. Three year old Timmy has bumped his mouth and a tooth came out, what can you do?
 - a. Manage bleeding, reassure Timmy and send the tooth home for the fairies to deal with. It is only a baby tooth.
 - b. Gently slightly rinse the tooth with saline solution and insert it into the gum
 - c. Rub the tooth clean thoroughly, and then insert it into back into the gum
 - d. Send Timmy to a dentist or hospital
2. A dog has bitten Rebecca, leaving a small puncture wound. What can you do?
 - a. Just clean the area. A dog's saliva is a natural antiseptic and so it will be ok
 - b. Apply a tight tourniquet to the area above the bite to stop infection spreading
 - c. Clean and cover the area, check for other injuries and then send to be checked at hospital
 - d. Call police to have the dog seized, and an ambulance for the bite
3. Beth's leg is completely trapped under a joist, and no blood is reaching her foot, and has been there for 10 minutes. Do you lift it off?
 - a. No, it has been too long. She will need urgent medical specialists. Just call 999
 - b. Yes, it has not been too long, remove it slowly and carefully. Call 999
 - c. No, it might have punctured a blood vessel and may cause serious bleeding
 - d. Yes, but put a tourniquet above the area first to totally stop the blood flowing
4. The correct child CPR protocol is
 - a. 2 rescue breathes, 30 compressions followed by 2 breaths again
 - b. 30 compressions followed by two breaths, then 30:2 repeated
 - c. 5 rescue breaths, 15 compressions, 2 breaths, then 15:2 repeated
 - d. 5 rescue breaths, 30 compressions followed by two breaths again
5. When can you give a child prescribed medication?
 - a. If the child says it is their medication, you can give it to them
 - b. Only prescribed medication with parental written consent
 - c. Any medication prescribed to anyone if directed by a head teacher
 - d. Any lifesaving medication if you are sure it will help

Answers at www.learn2rescue.com/pfa