Equipment needed

Pre-hospital response bags	Ambulance trolley and Scoop	Suction unit		
MRX	1x Sharps Box	2x Oxygen ZD and non -rebreather mask		
1x Manikin	Trial Paper work	1 Inco pad		

Preparation

Set up filming equipment, Consent forms, Randomisation

Manikin on trolley and scoop with Inco pad under manikin, and covered with thermal blanket

O₂ attached to patient and O₂ cylinder, C collar and Pelvic binder in place secured and in place.

2 large bore iv cannula secured and in place with 1 bag of fluid 0.9%NaCl up (not running)

Suction unit near trolley, monitoring equip attached and vitals detailed below

Pre-brief: Open appropriate drug and equipment bags, participants can refer to the EMRS SOP and picture of kit dump during this time only.

Provide a copy of the participant information sheet and the Scottish Ambulance Service SOP Emergency Anaesthesia version 5.

Complete consent and team log.

Specific

Set 1 (Control Arm)

Drug bag:

Vials - Alfentanil, Ketamine, Rocuronium, Morphine, Midazolam

Syringes: 1x2ml, 1x5ml, 2x10ml, 1x20ml and drawing up needles

Labels: Alfentanil, Ketamine, Rocuronium, Morphine, Midazolam

Pen/marker:

Conventional Airway bag - Stocked per picture.

Set 2 (Experimental Arm)

Drug bag -

Prefilled - Alfentanil, Ketamine, Rocuronium, Morphine, Midazolam (Correctly labelled and filled with water)

SCRAM bag - stocked















Impact of pre-prepared drugs & equipment for pre-hospital RSI. v1

1

Provide candidate time to familiarize themselves with the equipment and ask questions NOTE they should be blinded to the outcomes.

Drugs and fluids can be administered to the manikin. This simulation requires the same speed and accurately that you demand of yourself in real life in accordance with the SOP.

Background

You are working together on helimed 5 when at 16:00 a HEMS activation to Aberfoyle comes through. Note: Nearest hospital with neurosurgery to this location is QEUH (by road 45min by air 10min)

Description:

- A pedestrian crossing the road near Aberfoyle struck by a light motor vehicle.
- He was apparently thrown 6ft into the air. The telephone caller described the patient as having a head injury, is very distressed and confused.
- No further information is available yet.
- An ambulance has also been dispatched however they are 10min away
- Your everything you might need for your primary survey and initial stabilization of the patient.

On scene:

The police have stopped traffic on scene, after landing, an ambulance crew gives you a handover: Male age 40yrs struck by a light vehicle there is a dent in the bonnet and a shattered windscreen. He has a head injury, initially confused but now responds to Pain. Due to mechanism, we have bound his pelvis, and have 2x IV access points. He is on O2 and that's as far as we have got.

On assessment:

Injury: Large haemotoma to the occiput with blood from ear (note to researcher: this is an isolated head injury)

2

3

80KG Male				5 Check List	7 Drugs*	Dose*			
C: No catastrophic haemorrhage Police ask: is this life threatening or life changing					Alfentanyl	1mg-2mg			
A:	B:	C:	D:	4	Straight Forward	Ketamine 2mg/kg	160mg		
Pt is snoring Jaw thrust opens the	No evidence of chest injury RR 10 (Reg)	Pulse 52, BP 158/100	AVPU: P GCS: 8/15	ľ	6	Rocuronium 1 - 1.2mg/kg	80mg - 96mg		
airway but needs to be maintained	SaO2 89	(No evidence of haemorrhagic shock)	E2 - opens eyes to pain		Pre Intubation HR 60		e described dose range of the SOP		
	crew cannot help)	Abdo: soft No evidence	incomprehensi ble groans	Pre-oxygenation	BP160/95				
	After jaw thrust RR ↑ 20	pelvic # No long bone fractures	M4 - withdraws from pain	3	SaO2 98%				
	With O ²	Tractares	Pupils: Equal		8	Grade 1 View			
	↑SaO2 98% E _T CO ₂ : 5		L Size 2 (Response Sluggish)		0				
			R Size 2 (Response Sluggish)		HR 60 BP165/95 SaO2 98% E _T CO ₂ : 4.5				
10	10 MOULAGE ENDS. Once ETT secured and correct placement confirmed WITH ETCO ²								

After scenario check syringes, note any label errors and dose that was administrated on the team log













