

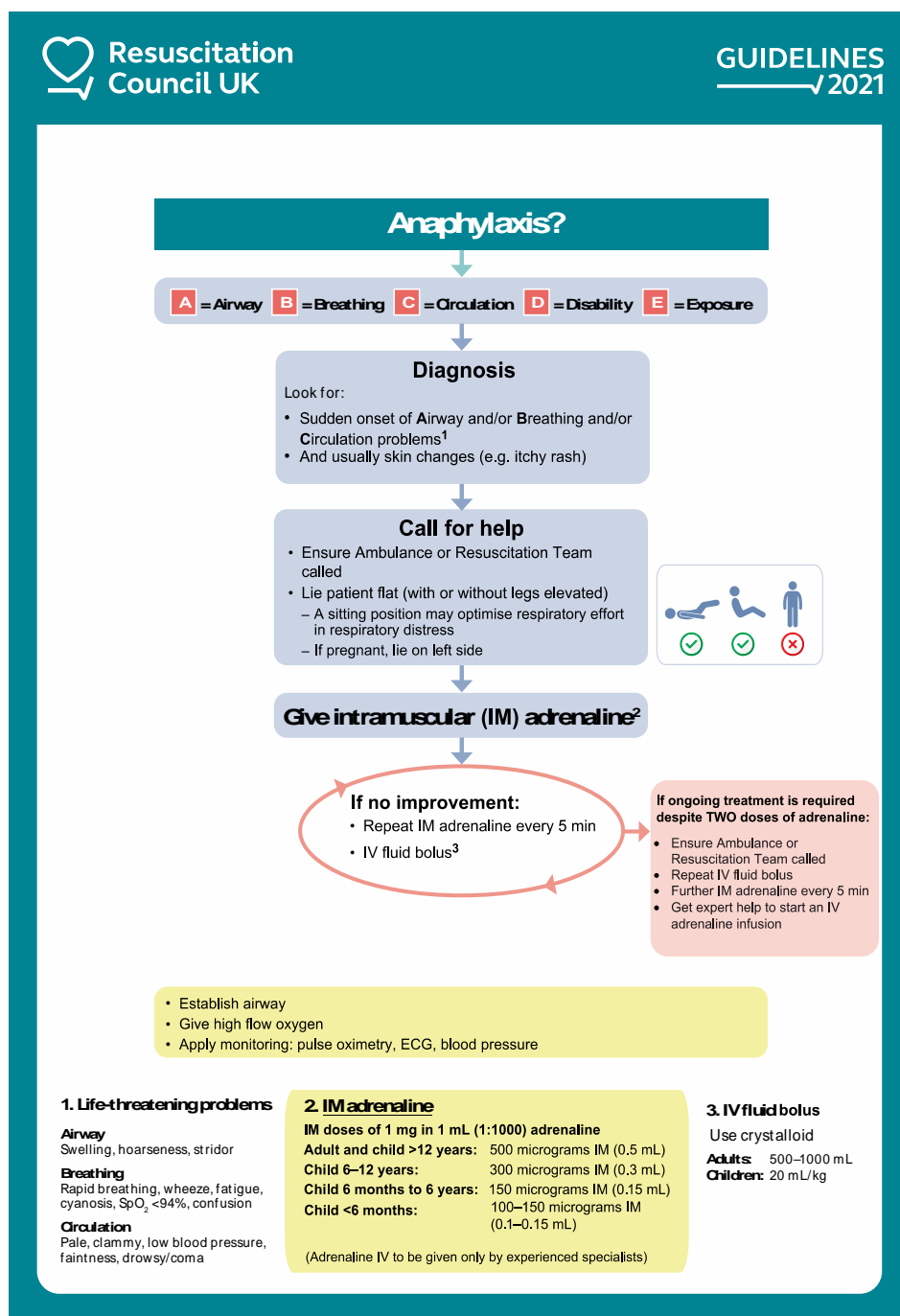
Appendix 1: Suggested list of emergency drugs for GP practices

(Care Quality Commission)

Drug	Indication
Adrenaline for injection	Anaphylaxis or acute angio-oedema
Antiemetic – cyclizine, ondansetron, metoclopramide or prochlorperazine	Nausea and vomiting
Aspirin soluble tablets	Suspected myocardial infarction
Atropine for practices that fit coils or perform minor surgery	Bradycardia
Benzylpenicillin for injection	Suspected bacterial meningitis
Chlorphenamine for injection	Anaphylaxis or acute angio-oedema
Dexamethasone 5mg/2.5ml oral solution- requires date opened sticker and new expiry once seal broken	Croup (children)
Diclofenac (intramuscular injection)	Analgesia
Furosemide	Left ventricular failure
Glucagon (needs refrigeration. GlucaGen® Hypokit® has an 18 month expiry out of fridge-should be labelled with new expiry date) or alternative medicine to treat hypoglycaemia.	Hypoglycaemia
Glyceryl trinitrate (GTN) spray or unopened in date GTN sublingual tablets	Chest pain of possible cardiac origin
Hydrocortisone for injection and/or soluble prednisolone	Acute severe asthma, severe or recurrent anaphylaxis
Midazolam (buccal) or diazepam (rectal)	Epileptic fit
Naloxone	Opioid overdose
Opiates – diamorphine, morphine or pethidine ampoules for injection. (Water for injection may be required to reconstitute)	Severe pain including myocardial infarction
Salbutamol either nebules with a nebuliser or inhaler with Volumatic and ipratropium bromide (children) - consider strengths stocked.	Asthma

Appendix 2

MANAGEMENT OF ANAPHYLAXIS IN THE VACCINATION SETTING



Appendix 3: BASICS and The Sandpiper Trust Equipment Bags



The Sandpiper bag

The Pre-hospital emergency care (PHEC) course is a three-day course which aims to give doctors, nurses and paramedics working in remote and rural areas the knowledge and skills required to treat pre-hospital emergencies. NHS boards may organise this training or it can be booked directly with BASICS Scotland. This link gives further information on course details for those that may be interested. <https://basics-scotland.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/PHEC-Course-Factsheet-1.pdf>

‘BASICS Responders are clinical volunteers (doctors, nurses and paramedics) who log into the Scottish Ambulance Service in their own time to provide a front-line emergency response in their area. In order to become a BASICS Responder, you must undertake additional training in Pre-Hospital Emergency Care, run by BASICS Scotland, or hold the Diploma in Immediate Medical Care from the Royal College of Surgeons (Dip IMC). Once completed, you can then apply to Sandpiper, whose medical panel will review the applications. If successful you will be asked to fill out a PVG form, undergo identity checks as part of this, and then you will receive your Sandpiper Bag, a defibrillator, and a Scottish Ambulance Service callsign.’

‘The Sandpiper Trust was founded in 2001 following the death of 14-year-old Sandy Dickson in a tragic accident. It provides emergency medical equipment within the Sandpiper Bag to clinicians to provide pre-hospital emergency care in situations where an ambulance response time is pro-long, or where enhanced skills can supplement those of ambulance staff. Sandpiper provides responders with the technology to connect them to the Scottish Ambulance Service despatch system.

Since 2001, Sandpiper has sent out more than 1,250 bags and saved countless lives. Sandpiper is a registered charity that exists entirely on personal donations and fundraising. It receives no Government, NHS or Local Authority funding. Each year across Scotland,

Sandpiper BASICS Responders attend thousands of calls as tasked through Scottish Ambulance Service. None of this would be possible without volunteers, fundraisers or corporate partners.'

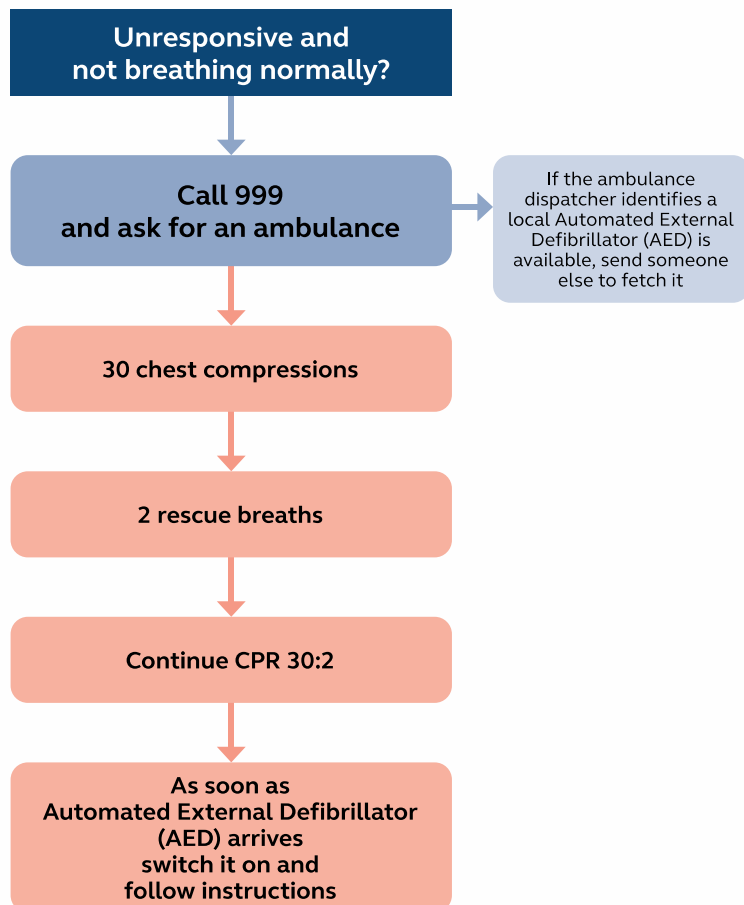
Appendix 4: Adult Basic Life Support



Resuscitation
Council UK

GUIDELINES
✓ 2021

Adult basic life support in community settings



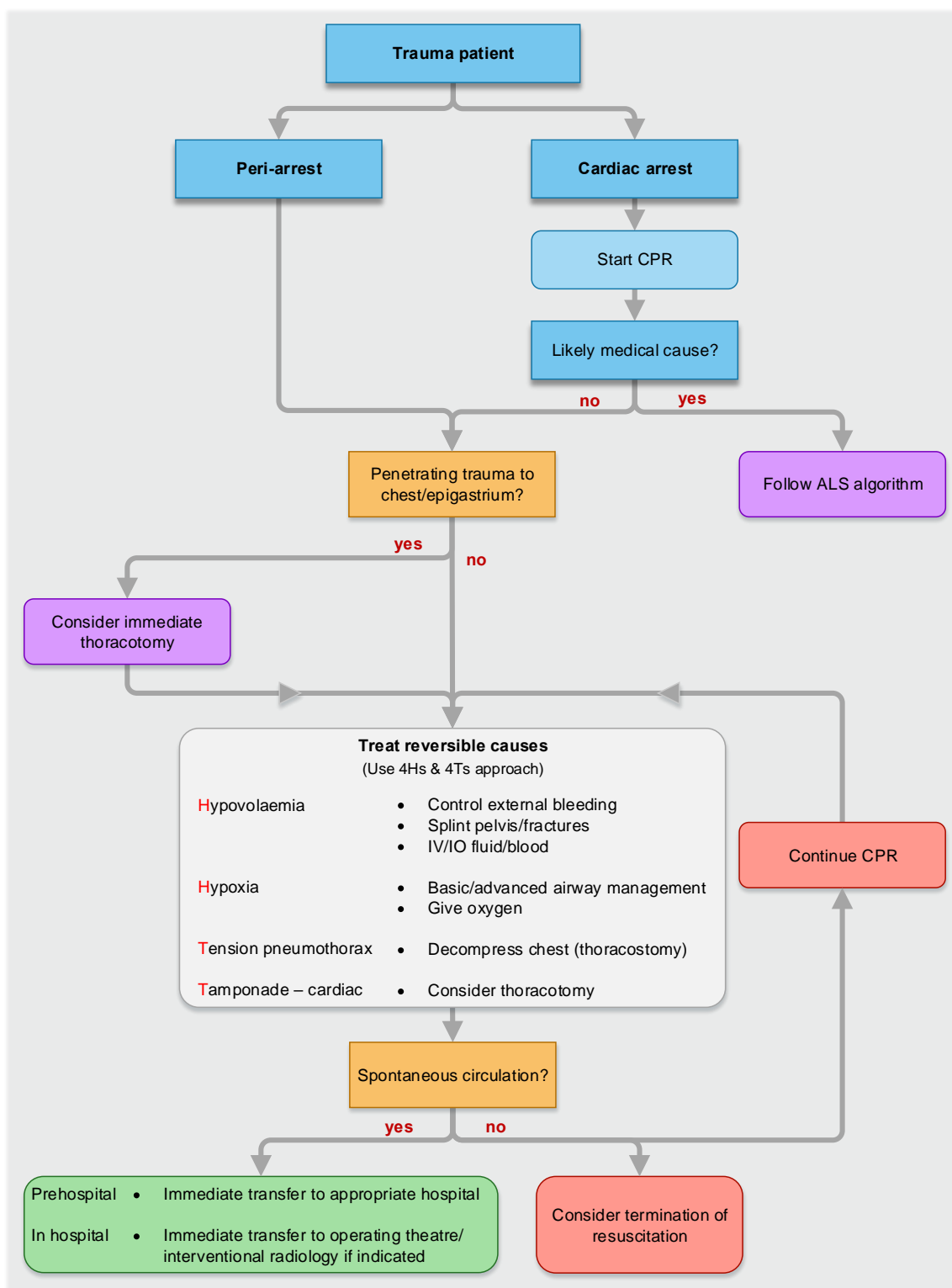
Appendix 5: Traumatic Cardiac Arrest



Resuscitation Council (UK)

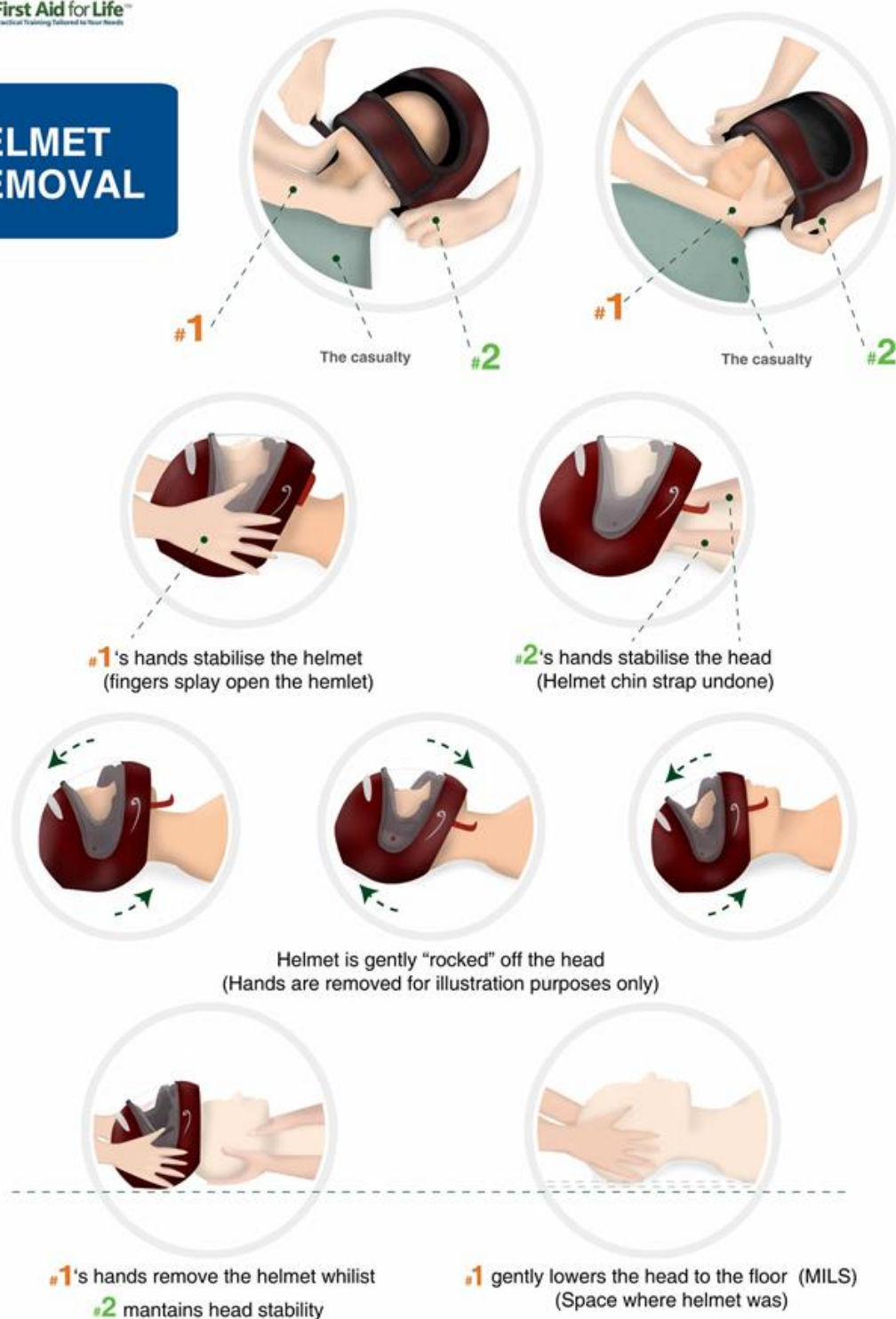


Traumatic Cardiac Arrest Treatment Algorithm



Appendix 6: Motorbike helmet removal at a road traffic collision

HELMET REMOVAL



Continue to support the head and neck until the paramedics take over.

Appendix 7: Triage Assessment

