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SOUTH AFRICAN QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

SAQA US ID	UNIT STANDARD TITLE			
120496	Provide risk-based primary emergency care/first aid in the workplace			
ORIGINATOR: SGB Occupational Health and Safety				
PRIMARY OR DELEGATED QA BODY: -				
FIELD: Field 09 - Health Sciences and Social Services			SUBFIELD: Preventive Health	
ABET BAND	UNIT STANDARD TYPE	PRE-2009 NQF LEVEL	NQF LEVEL	CREDITS
Undefined	Regular-Fundamental	Level 2	NQF Level 02	5
REGISTRATION STATUS		REGISTRATION START DATE	REGISTRATION END DATE	SAQA DECISION NUMBER
Reregistered		2015-07-01	2018-06-30	SAQA 10105/14
LAST DATE FOR ENROLMENT		LAST DATE FOR ACHIEVEMENT		
2019-06-30		2022-06-30		

In all of the tables in this document, both the pre-2009 NQF Level and the NQF Level is shown. In the text (purpose statements, qualification rules, etc), any references to NQF Levels are to the pre-2009 levels unless specifically stated otherwise. ***This unit standard replaces:***

US ID	Unit Standard Title	Pre-2009 NQF Level	NQF Level	Credits	Replacement Status
116507	Explain the functional aspects of the human anatomy in the use of primary emergency care terminology	Level 2	NQF Level 02	1	Complete
12483	Perform basic first aid	Level 2	NQF Level 02	4	Complete
9965	Render basic first aid	Level 2	NQF Level 02	3	Complete
113929	Render basic first aid in an office workplace	Level 2	NQF Level 02	4	Complete

PURPOSE OF THE UNIT STANDARD

This Unit Standard will be useful for employees to enable them to provide primary emergency care (first aid) in response to an occupational risk induced or any health emergency in their specific workplaces. Qualifying learners are able to:

- Demonstrate the principles of primary emergency care.
- Assess and control a single injury emergency scene in the workplace.
- Demonstrate primary emergency life support for adults, children and infants.
- Explain and manage shock.
- Carry out secondary assessment of the sick or injured person and provide appropriate primary emergency care at the scene.
- Keep records of the incident/accident.

LEARNING ASSUMED TO BE IN PLACE AND RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING

- Communication at NQF Level 1 or ABET Level 4.
- Mathematical Literacy at NQF Level 1.

In order for the learner to achieve this unit standard the learner must already be competent in:

- Unit Standard ID 14656: "Demonstrate an understanding of sexuality and sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS".

UNIT STANDARD RANGE

This unit standard covers the recognition and management of the following range of emergencies for adults, children and infants according to current and accepted emergency care protocols and principles:

- ☒ Emergency scene management.
- ☒ Rescue breathing, CPR and choking for adults, children and infants.
- ☒ Shock.
- ☒ Bleeding and wounds.
- ☒ Neck and spine immobilization and transportation.
- ☒ Fractures and dislocations.
- ☒ Burns.
- ☒ Thermal stress.
- ☒ Poisoning.
- ☒ Medical emergencies.

Specific Outcomes and Assessment Criteria:

SPECIFIC OUTCOME 1

Demonstrate the principles of primary emergency care in the workplace.

OUTCOME RANGE

All health emergencies for people of all the ages.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 1

The aims of primary emergency care are identified in the evidence.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

- ☒ Protection against further injury.
- ☒ Preservation of life.
- ☒ Promotion of recovery.
- ☒ Prevention of injuries for people at any age.
- ☒ Promotion of healthy lifestyles.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 2

Personal protective devices and infectious disease prevention procedures (universal precautions), used during treatment of casualties, are identified and their purpose and application correctly described and demonstrated.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

- ☒ Personal protective equipment must include; surgical gloves, mouthpieces/respiration devices.
- ☒ Universal precaution procedures must cover the safe management of body fluid spills.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 3

The medico-legal implications of primary emergency care are explained in terms of existing relevant legislation.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

- ☒ Occupational health and safety legislation.
- ☒ Common law principles.

SPECIFIC OUTCOME 2

Sustain a basic level of preparedness for health emergencies in the workplace.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 1

The content of the relevant primary emergency care/first aid kit is demonstrated in accordance with the current relevant legislation and associated regulations.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 2

The maintenance and storage of the relevant risk based primary emergency care kit is described and demonstrated where relevant in accordance with accepted workplace procedures.

SPECIFIC OUTCOME 3

Assess and manage an emergency scene in the workplace.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 1

The principles of emergency scene management are explained and demonstrated in accordance with current accepted emergency care practices.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

Time limitations, golden hour concept, emergency rules.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 2

The primary emergency care process is explained and demonstrated in accordance with current accepted practice.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

- Primary assessment.
- Secondary assessment.
- Continual care.
- Recording and reporting.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 3

Assistance is called for according to workplace procedures.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 4

The emergency scene is assessed for safety risks and the specific workplace hazards managed according to accepted safety procedures.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 5

The initial scene assessment identifies emergency requirements and the scene is made safe according to accepted safety procedures.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 6

Triage and primary assessment is explained and demonstrated.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

Priority order must include: airways; breathing; circulation; internal and external injuries and/or medical conditions.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 7

Available resources are utilised to the benefit of the sick or injured person(s).

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

First responders assigned tasks according to priority and sound primary emergency principles and suitable materials used.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 8

Emergency services are activated according to workplace and area procedures.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 9

Secondary assessment is conducted according and managed according to current protocol.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 10

Continual care is explained and demonstrated according to current protocol.

SPECIFIC OUTCOME 4

Demonstrate primary emergency life support for adults, children and infants according to current international protocols.

OUTCOME NOTES

Appropriately sized manikins must be used for the purpose of this assessment.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 1

The choking person(s) are managed according to accepted protocols.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

Foreign bodies, strangulation, suffocation, asphyxia.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 2

Rescue breathing is explained and demonstrated according to accepted protocols.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 3

Recovery position is appropriately utilized.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 4

One rescuer Cardio-Pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is explained and demonstrated with and without the use of barrier ventilation devices, according to accepted protocols.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 5

Bleeding is controlled according to current protocols using direct pressure/bandages or suitable materials.

SPECIFIC OUTCOME 5

Explain and manage shock.

OUTCOME RANGE

General shock, Anaphylaxis.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 1

Shock is identified, explained and managed according to accepted protocols.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 2

Anaphylactic shock is identified, explained and managed symptomatically according to accepted protocols.

SPECIFIC OUTCOME 6

Conduct secondary assessment of the sick and/or injured person and provide appropriate primary emergency care within the workplace.

OUTCOME RANGE

The learner must be able to identify and manage injuries and/or illnesses specific to his/her particular workplace.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 1

Immobilisation and transporting techniques for persons with neck and/or spinal injuries are demonstrated according to accepted emergency and workplace protocols.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 2

Head injuries and levels of consciousness are recognised, monitored and managed according to accepted protocols.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 3

Fractures, dislocations and sprains immobilized in the position of most comfort to the affected person.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 4

Wounds are managed according to current accepted protocols.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

Amputations, abrasions, lacerations, punctures, embedded objects, gunshot wounds, hand and eye wounds, human/animal/marine/insect/reptile bites and stings.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 5

Burn wounds are managed according to current accepted practices.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

Classification, causes, infection control.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 6

Thermal stress.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

Febrile patient; hyper/hypothermia.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 7

Poisoned patients managed according to current accepted protocols.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

Common and workplace accidental poisoning; overdose; animal/marine/insect/reptile bites and stings.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 8

Illnesses common to the workplace are recognised and described according to current accepted practices.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION RANGE

Diabetes, epilepsy, asthma, stroke, heart attack.

SPECIFIC OUTCOME 7

Keep records of the incident/accident.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 1

The scenario and condition of the sick or injured person is communicated to the relevant receiving party during transferral and in accordance with current accepted workplace and emergency care procedures.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION 2

The incident/accident is reported in accordance with current and accepted workplace procedures and policies.

UNIT STANDARD ESSENTIAL EMBEDDED KNOWLEDGE

- ☑ The scope of practice of a first responder.
- ☑ Patient consent and recording.
- ☑ Primary and secondary assessment.
- ☑ Principles of primary emergency health care.
- ☑ Universal precautions regarding safe management of blood and body fluids.
- ☑ Specific management of sick or injured adults, children or infants in health emergencies.

Critical Cross-field Outcomes (CCFO):

UNIT STANDARD CCFO IDENTIFYING

Identify and solve problems regarding the mechanisms of injuries and make decisions, using critical and creative thinking, regarding the prevention of complications, referral systems to use and the treatment to be provided with improvisation where equipment is unavailable.

UNIT STANDARD CCFO WORKING

Work effectively with others as members of a first response team, fires, fire services, ambulance and civil defence/disaster services.

UNIT STANDARD CCFO ORGANISING

Organise and manage activities responsibly in respect of scene control, establishing the order of treatment (triage) and managing the first response team effectively.

UNIT STANDARD CCFO COLLECTING

Assess, analyse and critically evaluate information with regards signs and symptoms and explain meanings and results.

UNIT STANDARD CCFO COMMUNICATING

Communicate effectively using visual, mathematical, and/or language skills in the modes of oral and/or written presentations when managing the sick or injured person, the team and when reporting effectively to emergency health personnel indicates proficiency.

UNIT STANDARD CCFO SCIENCE

Use science and technology effectively and critically with regard to information and communication systems used to mobilise the emergency services and correctly utilising available emergency equipment responsibility towards the environment and health of others.

UNIT STANDARD CCFO DEMONSTRATING

Demonstrate an understanding of the world as a set of related systems as applied to the management of emergency situations.

UNIT STANDARD NOTES

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):

This Unit Standard can be achieved in part, through recognition of prior learning. Evidence can be presented in a variety of forms, including previous current (within 2 year period) international or local primary emergency care/first aid qualifications, reports, testimonials, mentoring, functions performed, portfolios, work records and performance records. As such, evidence should be judged according to the general principles of assessment. Learners who have met the requirements of this Unit Standard may apply for recognition of prior learning to the relevant Education and Training Quality Assurance (ETQA) body. The applicant must be assessed against the specific outcomes and with the assessment criteria of this Unit Standard.