

# Toward a Sustainable Community-Based, Medical First Response

Manitoba Health, Seniors and Long-Term Care Manitoba Municipal Relations – Office of the Fire Commissioner



- We acknowledge that we are gathered on Treaty 2 Territory and that Manitoba is located on the Treaty Territories and ancestral lands of the Anishinaabeg, Anishininewuk, Dakota Oyate, Denesuline, and Nehethowuk nations.
- We acknowledge that Manitoba is located on the Homeland of the Red River Métis.
- We acknowledge that northern Manitoba includes lands that were and are the ancestral lands of Inuit.





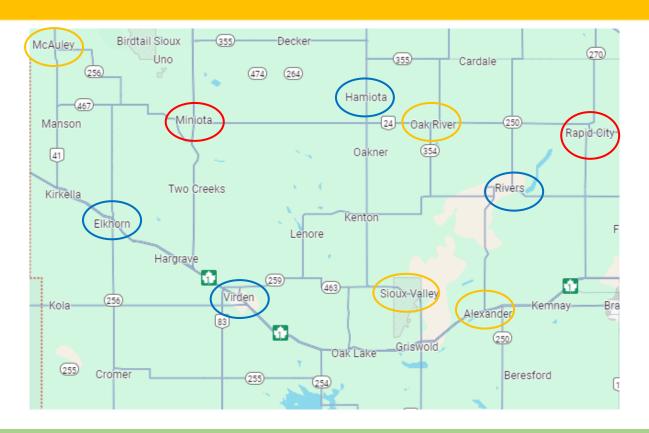


### **Our Discussion**

- Medical First Response in Manitoba
- What We've Heard
- Community Consultation
- Proposed Model for Future
- What's Next
- Questions



### Medical First Response in Western Manitoba

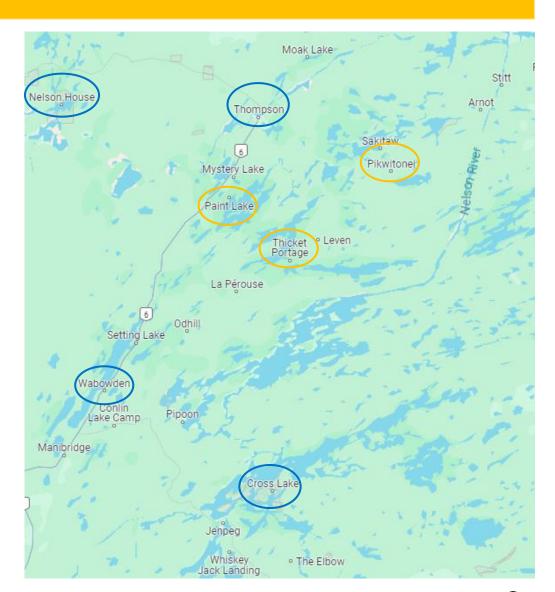


- A serious car accident occurs in Two Creeks.
- Depending on available resources, an ambulance could take 15 minutes to over an hour.
- As Miniota Fire Department is licensed to provide Medical First Response, a first responder can attend the scene in under 9 minutes.



### Medical First Response in Northern Manitoba

- A serious accident occurs near Paint Lake.
- The closest ambulance stations are Thompson and Wabowden.
- Ambulance response is likely to take over an hour.
- Thicket Portage and Paint Lake both have volunteer fire services, but do not currently deliver Medical First Response.
- Patients must wait for an available ambulance.



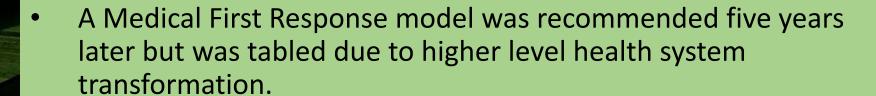




- Historically, many municipalities delivered medical first response that enabled:
  - Dispatch from local fire hall to first response at the same time as an ambulance
  - Volunteers trained as Emergency Medical Responders or paramedics to support their communities
  - Reduced response times and time-sensitive, life-saving intervention
  - Supplement to provincial ambulance response









- In 2020, changes were made to training and licensing requirements for Emergency Medical Responders
  - Increased training requirement from 120 hours to 312 hours
  - Increased training cost from \$1,200 to approximately \$4,400
  - Required responders to be registered with College of Paramedics of Manitoba (CPMB) at annual cost of \$550
  - Required responders to obtain personal liability insurance at annual cost starting at \$75



# **Current Medical First Response Options**

#### No medical first response

 No medical care until ambulance arrives Community-based medical first response prior to arrival of ambulance

 Medical care by Emergency Medical Responder or paramedic prior to arrival of ambulance





Currently, licensed Medical First Response systems are located in: Anola, Birds Hill, Clandeboye, Dominion City, Emerson, Headingley, Miami, Middlechurch, Miniota, Niverville, North Transcona, Oakbank, Rapid City, Rosenort, St. Andrews, Wawanesa, and Winnipeg

### What We've Heard

Municipalities have raised concerns regarding barriers to provision of adequate and sustainable emergency response

- Training time commitment
- Cost of training, registration fees, and insurance
- Challenges retaining and recruiting volunteers with required training



# **Community Consultation**

- Government established a working group to develop options to address challenges experienced by communities:
  - Manitoba Health Seniors and Long-Term Care
  - Municipal Relations' Office of the Fire Commissioner
  - Shared Health
  - College of Paramedics of Manitoba
  - Association of Manitoba Municipalities
  - Municipal fire representatives: Headingley, Miniota, Niverville,
     Pipestone, Thompson, West St. Paul
- Held Medical First Response Summit in April 2023
- Conducted in-person and virtual consultation sessions with several municipalities



# Proposed Medical First Response Options

#### No medical first response

No medical care until ambulance arrives

Community-based medical first response prior to arrival of ambulance

# **Emergency Medical Responder (EXISTING)**

 Trained in emergency first response and registered with CPMB

#### First Responder (NEW)

- Trained in advanced first aid
- No registration requirement



### Qualifications

# Emergency Medical Responder (existing)

- Volunteer
- Minimum 18 years old
- Trained as an Emergency Medical Responder or paramedic
- Registered with CPMB
- Liability insurance required
- System is licensed by Manitoba, individual responder is not
- Competency maintained through CPMB requirements and by employer quality assurance



#### First Responder (proposed)

- Volunteer
- Minimum 18 years old
- Trained in advanced first aid and basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- No CPMB registration
- Liability insurance not required
- System is licensed by Manitoba, individual responder is not
- Competency maintained through recertifications and by employer quality assurance



### **Scope of Practice - Skills**

# Emergency Medical Responder (existing)

- Tourniquet
- Oral pharyngeal airway (OPA) and nasopharyngeal airway (NPA) devices
- Bag valve mask ventilation
- CPR and automated external defibrillator (AED)
- Vital sign assessment
- Collect medical history
- Wound care including irrigation
- Eye irrigation



#### First Responder (proposed)

- Tourniquet
- OPA device
- Bag valve mask ventilation
- CPR and AED
- Checking vital signs
- Wound care
- Eye irrigation



### **Scope of Practice - Medication**

# Emergency Medical Responder (existing)

- Assist patient with prescribed medications
- Independently administer oxygen and naloxone
- Independently administer acetylsalicylic acid (for cardiac-related discomfort), epinephrine injector, glucose, salbutamol
- Independently administer acetaminophen, ibuprofen



#### First Responder (proposed)

- Assist patient with prescribed medications
- Independently administer oxygen and naloxone
- When directed by the Manitoba Transportation Coordination Centre dispatch, administer acetylsalicylic acid (for cardiac-related discomfort) and glucose
- When previously prescribed, administer epinephrine autoinjector and salbutamol



# Practical Difference in Response

Life–Threatening Problem	Emergency Medical Responder can assist	First Responder can assist
Cardiac arrest	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Severe bleeding	$\checkmark$	
Obstructed airway	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Not breathing	<b>√</b>	
Narcotic overdose		



### Practical Difference in Response

Potentially Life- Threatening Problem	Emergency Medical Responder can assist	First Responder can assist
Anaphylaxis	$\checkmark$	with 911 consult
Heart attack		with 911 consult
Hypoglycemia	<b>√</b>	with 911 consult
Asthma attack	<b>√</b>	if prior prescription
Pain	<b>√</b>	×

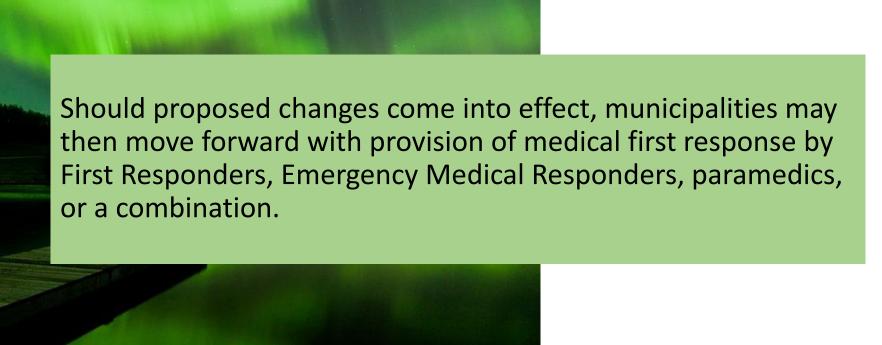


- The department continues to engage stakeholders and the public to inform a sustainable future model of medical first response.
- Regulatory amendments have been drafted to reflect proposed changes and are now posted publicly for a 45-day regulatory consultation period.
- Feedback can be provided until May 24, 2024 by visiting the EngageMB website.
- Feedback collected and any recommended changes will be addressed by government.











In all circumstances, municipalities choosing to provide medical first response services would:

- Determine appropriate model of response for community
- Acquire appropriate resources and equipment
- Enter into service agreement with Shared Health
- Apply for licence with Manitoba Health, Seniors and Long-Term Care



### Questions?

#### **Panelists:**

- Office of the Fire Commissioner Ryan Schenk
- College of Paramedics of Manitoba Corene Debreuil
- Shared Health Jason Little, Chad Chapman
- Manitoba Health, Seniors and Long-Term Care Ron Oberlin





### Provide your feedback now!

https://engagemb.ca/land-emergency-medical-response-system-regulationamendment-and-regulated-health-professions-general-regulationamendment

