FIELD MEDICAL ASSISTANT COURSE (FMAC)

MODULE 14:
ANALGESICS AND ANTIBIOTICS

TACTICAL FIELD MEDICAL AID (TFMA)

ROLE-BASED TRAINING SPECTRUM

ROLE 1 CARE

NONMEDICAL PERSONNEL

- Buddy First Aid
- Field Medical Assistant

You are HERE

MEDICAL PERSONNEL

- Paramedic
- Nurse
- Doctor

STUDENT LEARNING OBJECTIVES

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

T15 Given a combat or noncombat scenario, perform analgesia administration during Tactical Field Care in accordance with TFMA Guidelines

- **EO73** Identify the indications and considerations of the analgesia approaches in Tactical Field Care
- **EO74** Identify the indications, contraindications, and administration methods of acetaminophen in Tactical Field Care
- **EO75** Identify the indications, contraindications, and administration methods of analgesics (pain medications) in Tactical Field Care
- **EO76** Demonstrate the administration of a combat wound medication pack in Tactical Field Care

T16 Given a combat or noncombat scenario, perform antibiotic administration during Tactical Field Care in accordance with TFMA Guidelines

- **EO77** Identify the evidence and considerations for early antibiotic administration in Tactical Field Care
- **EO78** Identify the indications, contraindications, and administration methods of antibiotics in Tactical Field Care

Three PHASES of TFMA

1 CARE UNDER FIRE

RETURN FIRE
AND TAKE COVER

Quick decision-making:

- Consider scene safety
- Identify and control life-threatening bleeding
- Move casualty to safety

2 TACTICAL FIELD CARE

COVER AND
CONCEALMENT

Basic Management Plan:

- Maintain tactical situational awareness
- Triage casualties as required
- MARCH PAWS assessment

YOU ARE HERE

3 TACTICAL EVACUATION CARE (TACEVAC)

More deliberate assessment and treatment of unrecognized life-threatening injuries:

- Pre-evacuation procedures
- Continuation of documentation

NOTE: This is covered in more advanced TFMA training!

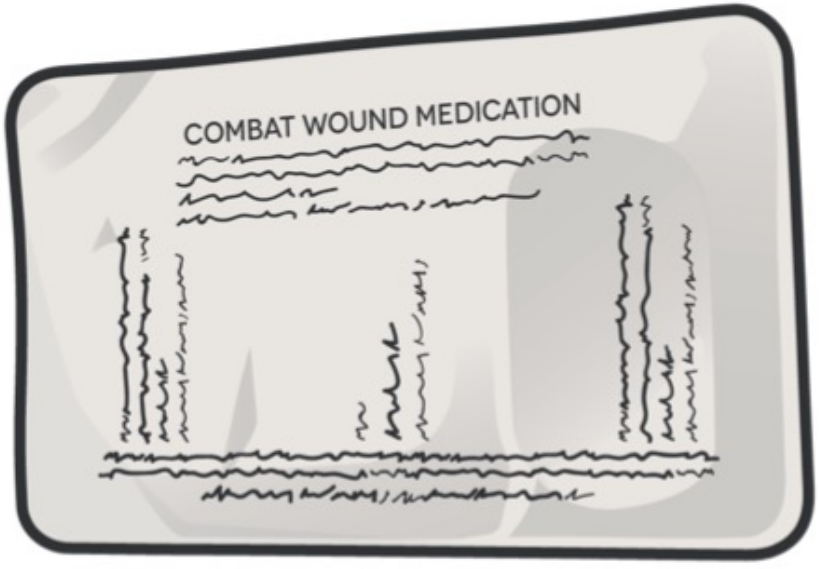
TACTICAL FIELD CARE

MARCH PAWS

DURING LIFE-THREATENING		*AFTER* LIFE-THREATENING
MASSIVE BLEEDING	#1 Priority	**P**AIN
AIRWAY		**A**NTIBIOTICS
RESPIRATION		**W**OUNDS
CIRCULATION		**S**PLINTING
HYPOTHERMIA / **H**EAD INJURIES		

PAIN MEDICATION & ANTIBIOTIC ADMINISTRATION

COMBAT WOUND MEDICATION PACK



CWMP

- Found in JFAK
- Contains medication taken by mouth
- Document all medications administered (and time given) on DD Form 1380

PAIN MEDICATION & ANTIBIOTIC ADMINISTRATION

CWMP PAIN MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

pain medication (#1 and #3)

antibiotic (#2)

1

acetaminophen
pain management

2

moxifloxacin
antibiotic

3

meloxicam
anti-inflammatory

ANALGESIA ADMINISTRATION OVERVIEW

ANALGESIA ADMINISTRATION

Video can be found on DeployedMedicine.com

ANALGESIA ADMINISTRATION OVERVIEW

ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTRATION

Video can be found on DeployedMedicine.com

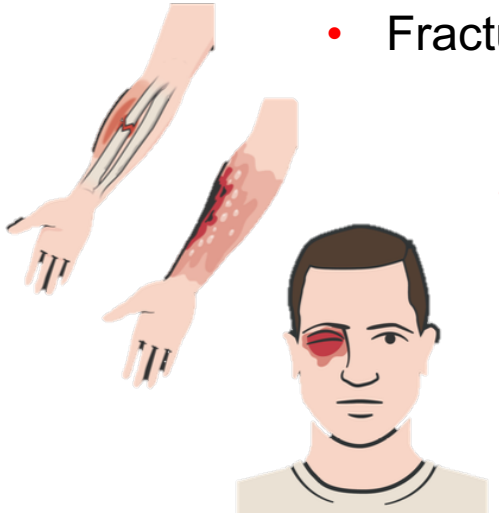
PAIN MEDICATION & ANTIBIOTIC ADMINISTRATION

COMBAT WOUND MEDICATION PACK

- Mild to moderate pain
- Casualty is still able to fight
- Casualty should take all three medications in CWMP

COMBAT WOUND MEDICATION PACK

Video can be found on DeployedMedicine.com



- Fractures
- Burns
- Eye Injuries

Note: If casualty has wounds or pain severe enough to render them unable to fight, the medic has other options to treat pain

These meds will generally require that the casualty be disarmed, as they can result in the alteration of a casualty's mental status

PAIN MEDICATION & ANTIBIOTIC ADMINISTRATION

WHEN TO GIVE CWMP

GIVE

- Conscious and able to swallow
- Has mild to moderate pain
- Is still able to fight if needed
- Has penetrating wounds or break in the skin

DON'T GIVE

- Unable to swallow or take oral meds (unconscious or severe facial trauma/burns)
- Known allergies

Refer to medic if unconscious

Note: If the casualty has a break in the skin resulting from a traumatic injury, the casualty should take the CWMP; otherwise, consult with medic before taking

SKILL STATION

Analgesia/Antibiotics(Skills)

- CWMP

SUMMARY

- Battlefield wounds can be very dirty and susceptible to infection; early administration of antibiotics may reduce the chance of later infections
- Wound infections can kill the casualty or delay their recovery
- CWMP should be given **ASAP** for wounds **after life-threatening** issues have been addressed

CWMP should be given for any penetrating wounds

CHECK ON LEARNING

- True or False: The CWMP contains pain medication and antibiotics.
- How should the CWMP be taken?
- Who should take the CWMP?

ANY QUESTIONS?