

First Aid, CPR and AED

I. MEDIC First Aid CPR, AED and First Aid Training Programs

- a. BasicPlus CPR, AED, and First Aid for Adults (G2015)
- b. CarePlus CPR and AED (G2015)
- c. Child/Infant CPR and AED Supplement (G2015)
- d. PediatricPlus CPR, AED, and First Aid for Children, Infants, and Adults (G2015)
- e. High-Performance CPR (G2015)
- f. Advanced Bleeding Control (G2015)
- g. Bloodborne Pathogens in the Workplace (G2015)
- h. Use and Administration of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors (G2015)
- i. Emergency Oxygen (G2010)

II. About MEDIC First Aid and the Health & Safety Institute

- a. MEDIC First Aid CPR, AED and First Aid training programs are developed and administered by Health & Safety Institute (HSI).
- b. HSI is a major training organization¹ offering high quality training materials, courses and programs for health care professionals, first responders, employees and the community. Since 1978, ASHI and MEDIC First Aid authorized instructors have certified nearly 30 million emergency care providers in the US and more than 100 countries throughout the world. HSI's mission is *Making the Workplace and Community Safer™*.
- c. MEDIC First Aid CPR, AED and First Aid training programs are equivalent to the CPR, AED and First Aid training programs developed and administered by the American Heart Association® (AHA) and the American National Red Cross (ARC).
- d. An HSI representative was a volunteer member of the 2015 International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation (ILCOR) First Aid Task Force and a collaborator on the 2015 International Consensus on First Aid Science with Treatment Recommendations.²

III. MEDIC First Aid Training Programs Are Current, Evidence-Based and Conform to the:

- a. 2015 AHA Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care.
- b. 2015 AHA and ARC Guidelines Update for First Aid.
- c. 2015 Caring for Our Children Basics: Health and Safety Foundations for Early Care and Education. Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- d. 2011 Standards for First Aid and CPR training of the American Academy of Pediatrics, American Public Health Association and National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care and Early Education, Caring for our children: National health and safety performance standards; Guidelines for early care and education programs. 3rd edition ("CFOC3").
- e. 2010 AHA and ARC International Consensus on First Aid Science with Treatment Recommendations.
- f. 2010 AHA And ARC Guidelines for First Aid.
- g. Recommendations of the U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Best Practices Guide: Fundamentals of a Workplace First-Aid Program.

IV. Acceptance and Accreditation

- a. MEDIC First Aid training programs are currently accepted, approved or recognized as an industry credential meeting the requirements of more than 1,800 state regulatory agencies, occupational licensing boards, national associations, commissions and councils in more than 550 occupations and professions.
- b. HSI is a nationally accredited organization of the Commission on Accreditation of Pre-Hospital Continuing Education (CAPCE). CAPCE is the national accrediting body for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) continuing education courses and course providers. CAPCE accreditation requires an evidence-based peer-review process for continuing education programs comparable to all healthcare accreditors.³
- c. HSI is a member of the Council on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation (CLEAR), the premiere international resource for professional regulation stakeholders.
- d. HSI is a member of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and ASTM International (ASTM) – both globally recognized leaders in the development and delivery of international voluntary consensus standards.

V. MEDIC First Aid Training Programs are Taught by Qualified Instructors Affiliated with an Approved Training Center and are Authorized to Certify Course Participants

- a. MEDIC First Aid courses that contain psychomotor skills require an in-person, hands-on skill evaluation by a current and properly authorized MEDIC First Aid instructor to verify skill competency prior to issuance of a certification card.
- b. Online training alone does not meet the first aid and CPR requirements of the OSHA standards.⁴ Online training must be supplemented with hands-on practice. Substantial hands-on practice is needed to meet psychomotor skill performance objectives.⁵
- c. HSI publishes and administers a set of Quality Assurance Standards designed to monitor and improve the performance of HSI, its approved MEDIC First Aid Training Centers and authorized instructors so that the products and services provided consistently meet or exceed the requirements of HSI, regulatory authorities and class participants.

¹ Anderson ML, et al. Rates of cardiopulmonary resuscitation training in the United States. *JAMA Intern Med*. 2014 Feb 1;174(2):194-201

² Singletary EM, et al; on behalf of the First Aid Chapter Collaborators. Part 9: first aid: 2015 International Consensus on First Aid Science With Treatment Recommendations. *Circulation*. 2015;132(suppl 1):S269–S311.

³ CAPCE represents only that its accredited programs have met CAPCE's standards for accreditation. These standards require sound educational offerings determined by a review of its objectives, teaching plan, faculty, and program evaluation processes. CAPCE does not endorse or support the actual teachings, opinions or material content as presented by the speaker(s) and/or sponsoring organization.

⁴ Thomas Galassi, "Clarification of OSHA Training Requirements for Basic First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)," Occupational Health and Safety Administration, August 2, 2013, Available: https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=INTERPRETATIONS&p_id=28541 (accessed 1/16/17)

⁵ Bhanji F, Donoghue AJ, Wolff MS, Flores GE, Halamek LP, Berman JM, Sinz EH, Cheng A. Part 14: education: 2015 American Heart Association Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care. *Circulation*. 2015;132(suppl 2):S561–S573

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