



<b>Term Effective:</b>	Fall	2008
	Semester	Year

Title:   
 Full Title:   
*(limit to 50 characters including spaces)*

Course Number:

Initiator:

Date Submitted:

Units Min:  *If this is a variable unit course, then the relationship between units and any difference in expected SLO's should be explained.*  
 Units Max:

Lecture Hours:  Lab Hours:  Activity Hours:

**Student Learning Outcomes:** *(Enter the SLO's in an outline format. Use the Ctrl + Tab keys to indent for subtopics.)*

At the conclusion of this course students will be able to demonstrate mastery of the following topics necessary for recertification/update in ACLS:

- A. For all ACLS devices and procedures:
  - 1. Indications (knowledge when to use and why)
  - 2. Precautions (knowledge when not to use and why)
  - 3. Proper use (hands on practice)
- B. For pharmacological agents, students must know:
  - 1. Why an agent is used (actions)
  - 2. When to use an agent (indications)
  - 3. How to use an agent (dosing)
  - 4. What to watch out for (precautions)
- C. Airway management and endotracheal intubation, including:
  - 1. Noninvasive airway techniques and devices (hands on practice)
  - 2. Techniques to administer oxygen (hands on practice)
  - 3. Endotracheal intubation (hands on practice)
- D. Recognition and therapy of the major ACLS emergency conditions:
  - 1. Universal algorithm
  - 2. Ventricular fibrillation/pulseless ventricular tachycardia (VF/VT)
  - 3. Pulseless electrical activity (PEA)
  - 4. Asystole
  - 5. Bradycardia
  - 5. Tachycardias
  - 6. Acute myocardial infarction (MI)
  - 7. Hypotension/shock/acute pulmonary edema
- E. Electrical therapy, including:
  - 1. Defibrillation with automated external defibrillators
  - 2. Defibrillation with conventional defibrillators

## Course Level Student Learning Outcomes

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3. Attachment of defibrillators as a cardiac monitor
  4. Electrical cardioversion with conventional defibrillators
  5. Transcutaneous pacemakers
- F. Intravenous and invasive therapeutic and; monitoring techniques, including:
1. Peripheral IV lines
  2. Central IV lines
  3. Pericardiocentesis
  4. Thoracentesis for tension pneumothorax
- G. Recognition of the following rhythms
1. Lethal rhythms
  2. Nonlethal arrhythmias
- H. ACLS cardiovascular pharmacology, including the why, when, how, and precautions of the following agents:
1. electricity, oxygen, epinephrine, lidocaine, bretylium, magnesium sulfate, procainamide, sodium bicarbonate, atropine, dopamine, isoproterenol, vagal maneuvers, adenosine, verapamil, diltiazem, beta blocker, nitroglycerin, nitroprusside, dobutamine, morphine sulfate, furosemide, and a thrombolytic agent
- I. Early management (first 30 minutes) of the following special resuscitation; situations:
1. Stroke
  2. Hypothermia
  3. Drowning and near drowning
  4. Cardiac arrest associated with trauma
  5. Electrocutation and lightning strike
  6. Cardiac arrest of the pregnant patient
  7. Possible drug overdose
- J. Megacode leadership and participation including:
1. Knowledge and skill to manage the core Megacode scenario: the first 10 minutes of an adult VF cardiac arrest
  2. The core Megacode scenario covers the following areas:
    - a) Universal algorithm (for pulseless patient)
    - b) Basic adult CPR (primary ABCD survey)
    - c) VF/VT algorithm
    - d) Appropriate use of the secondary ABCD survey
    - e) Acceptable noninvasive airway management techniques
    - f) Endotracheal intubation (only if professional role requires)
    - g) IV techniques (peripheral line only)
    - h) Defibrillation with AEDs and conventional defibrillators
    - i) Use of pharmacologic agents: epinephrine, lidocaine, bretylium, procainamide, sodium bicarbonate, and magnesium sulfate

### **SIGNATURES / APPROVALS:**

## Course Level Student Learning Outcomes

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Instructor(s)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Instructor(s)

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Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date