 Shared health Soins communs Manitoba	A06.4 - EMS WORK SCOPE (ESTABLISHED INFUSIONS)	
	Version date: 2025-04-19	Effective date: 2025-04-30 (07:00)
EMR / PCP / ICP / ACP		ALL AGES

INFUSION		EMR	PCP	ICP
Amiodarone		No	No	Yes
Antibiotics (first dose in hospital)		Yes ³	Yes	Yes
Crystalloid solution, with added electrolytes (potassium, magnesium, calcium, phosphate)		No	Yes	Yes
Crystalloid solution, no added electrolytes		Yes ³	Yes	Yes
Dextrose	10% or less	Yes ³	Yes	Yes
	25% or greater	No	Yes	Yes
Diltiazem		No	Yes	Yes ³
Fosphenytoin		No	Yes	Yes
Glucagon		No	Yes	Yes
Heparin		Yes ³	Yes	Yes
Insulin (with titration as ordered)		No	Yes ³	Yes ³
Ketamine		No	No	Yes ³
Labetalol		No	No	Yes ³
Lidocaine		No	No	Yes
Magnesium sulfate		No	Yes	Yes
N-acetylcysteine		Yes ³	Yes	Yes
Naloxone		No	Yes	Yes
Nitroglycerin		No	No	Yes ³
Octreotide		Yes ³	Yes	Yes
Oxytocin		Yes ³	Yes	Yes
Pantoprazole		Yes ³	Yes	Yes



Potassium chloride	No	No	Yes
Remdesevir	No	Yes	Yes
Sodium bicarbonate	No	No	Yes
Tolicizumab	No	Yes	Yes
Total parenteral nutrition (TPN)	No	Yes ³	Yes ³

NOTES

- The table above lists the medication infusions alphabetically, while appendixes A through C group them by work scope.
- A paramedic may be required to manage a medication infusion established by another health care provider during an interfacility transfer (IFT) when the transport cannot be delayed and the infusion cannot be delayed or interrupted.
 - A paramedic with the advanced work scope (ACP) may continue and maintain any infusion, including for the transfusion of a blood or blood product.
 - A paramedic with the basic, primary or intermediate work scope may continue and maintain any infusion listed in table A.
- Where noted, ERS does require additional employer-based training and/or proof of initial competency and/or verification of maintenance of competency to manage the medication infusion.
ERS reserves the right to apply this requirement to any medication infusion, regardless of an individual's employment level with ERS, or CPMB registration level.
- Paramedics with PCP, ICP, or ACP work scope must be competent manage the following potential complications of the intravenous infusion.
 - Interstitial fluid extravasation
 - Pulmonary fluid overload
 - Inadvertent catheter displacement / removal
 - Blocked intravenous line
 - Pump malfunction

Paramedics with the EMR work scope must be competent to recognize these, and must call the Virtual Emergency Care & Transport Resource Service (VECTRS) to consult on-line medical support (OLMS) for management direction should any occur.
- A signed order from the prescribing physician is required, a copy which must accompany the patient and be appended to the patient care record.

LINKS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A06.1 - Work Scope: Overview 	

APPROVED BY	
	
Medical Director - Provincial EMS/PT	Associate Medical Director - Provincial EMS/PT

VERSION CHANGES (refer to X01 for change tracking)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renumbered Addition of advanced work scope Addition of magnesium sulfate, potassium chloride, and sodium bicarbonate Minor revision to notes for greater clarity Addition of requirement to recognize / manage complications

APPENDIX A - BASIC WORK SCOPE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antibiotics ³ Crystalloid solution, no added electrolytes ³ Heparin ³ N-acetylcysteine ³ Octreotide ³ Oxytocin ³ Pantoprazole ³

APPENDIX B - PRIMARY WORK SCOPE

- Antibiotics
- Crystalloid solution, with added electrolytes (potassium, magnesium, calcium, phosphate) ²
- Crystalloid solution, no added electrolytes
- Diltiazem
- Glucagon
- Heparin
- Insulin
- N-acetylcysteine
- Naloxone
- Octreotide
- Oxytocin
- Pantoprazole
- Remdesevir
- Tocilizumab
- Total parenteral nutrition (TPN) ³

APPENDIX C - INTERMEDIATE WORK SCOPE

- Amiodarone
- Antibiotics
- Crystalloid solution, with added electrolytes (potassium, magnesium, calcium, phosphate) ²
- Crystalloid solution, no added electrolytes
- Diltiazem
- Glucagon
- Heparin
- Insulin
- Ketamine
- Labetalol
- Lidocaine
- N-acetylcysteine
- Naloxone
- Nitroglycerin
- Octreotide
- Oxytocin
- Pantoprazole
- Remdesevir
- Tocilizumab
- Total parenteral nutrition (TPN) ³