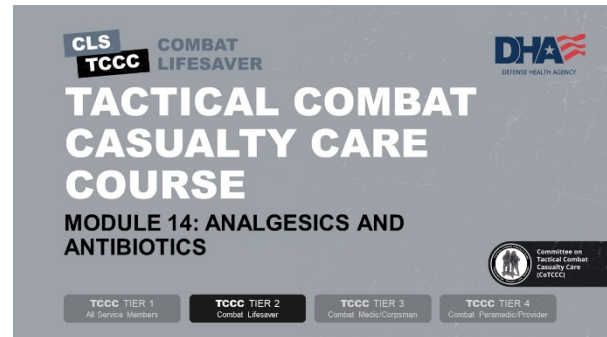


## MODULE 14 – ANALGESIA AND ANTIBIOTIC ADMINISTRATION

### SLIDE 1 – TITLE SLIDE



### SLIDE 2 – TCCC ROLES

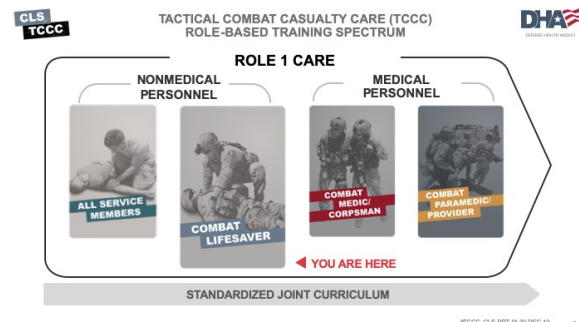
Tactical Combat Casualty Care is broken up into 4 roles of care. The most basic is taught to All Service Members (ASM), which is the absolute basics of hemorrhage control and to recognize more serious problems.

You are in the Combat Lifesaver (CLS) role. This teaches you more advanced care to treat the most common causes of death on the battlefield, and to recognize, prevent, and communicate with medical personnel the life-threatening complications of these injuries.

The Combat Medic/Corpsman role has much more advanced and invasive care requiring significantly more medical knowledge and skills.

Finally, the last role is for combat paramedics and advanced providers, to provide the most sophisticated care to keep our wounded warriors alive and get them to definitive care.

Your role as a combat lifesaver is to treat the most common causes of death on the battlefield, which are massive hemorrhage and airway/respiratory problems. In addition, you are given the skills to prevent complications and treat other associated but not immediately life-threatening injuries.



### SLIDE 3 – TLO/ELO

There are 5 cognitive learning objectives and 1 performance learning objective for the Combat Wound Medication Pack (CWMP) module. The cognitive learning objectives are to identify the indications, contraindications, and administration methods of acetaminophen, analgesics and antibiotics in Tactical Field Care, the indications and considerations of the analgesia approaches and the evidence and considerations for early antibiotic

STUDENT LEARNING OBJECTIVES

**TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

15 Given a combat or noncombat scenario, perform analgesia administration during Tactical Field Care in accordance with CoTCCC Guidelines.

- 73 Identify the indications and considerations of the analgesia approaches in Tactical Field Care
- 74 Identify the indications, contraindications, and administration methods of acetaminophen in Tactical Field Care
- 75 Identify the indications, contraindications, and administration methods of analgesics (pain medications) in Tactical Field Care
- 76 Demonstrate the administration of a combat wound medication pack in Tactical Field Care

16 Given a combat or noncombat scenario, perform antibiotic administration during Tactical Field Care in accordance with CoTCCC Guidelines.

- 77 Identify the evidence and considerations for early antibiotic administration in Tactical Field Care.
- 78 Identify the indications, contraindications, and administration methods of antibiotics in Tactical Field Care.

**06 ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES (ELOs)**

● = Cognitive ELOs ● = Performance ELOs

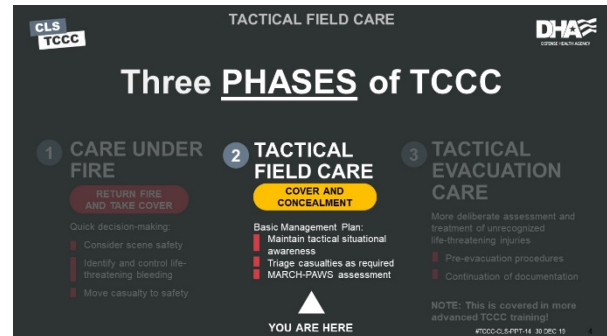
## SPEAKER NOTES

administration. The performance learning objective is to demonstrate the administration of a combat wound medication pack to a trauma casualty.

The critical aspects are to be able to recognize when analgesia or antibiotic administration is indicated, whether the casualty can take the CWMP, when to administer the CWMP, and then be able to demonstrate how the CWMP is administered to a trauma casualty.

### SLIDE 4 – THREE PHASES OF TCCC

Remember, you are now in the Tactical Field Care (TFC) phase of care, and so the focus has shifted from immediate life-threatening hemorrhage control while still under enemy fire in the Care Under Fire (CUF) phase, to the re-assessment of all previous interventions, followed by the prevention and treatment of other injuries and complications, including the use of the combat wound medication pack, if indicated.



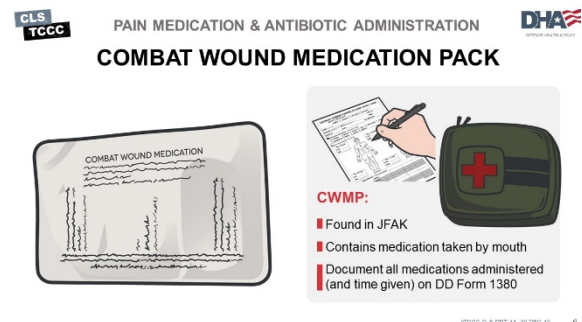
### SLIDE 5 – MARCH PAWS

Combat Wound Medication Pack is both the “P” (pain) and the “A” (antibiotics) in the MARCH PAWS sequence.



### SLIDE 6 – COMBAT WOUND MEDICATION PACK

The Combat Wound Medication Pack (CWMP) is a prepackaged pill pack containing CoTCCC-recommend medications for use in combat casualty care. The CWMP can be found in the JFAK.



## SPEAKER NOTES

### SLIDE 7 – CONSIDERATIONS FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT FROM COMBAT WOUND MEDICATION PACK (CWMP)

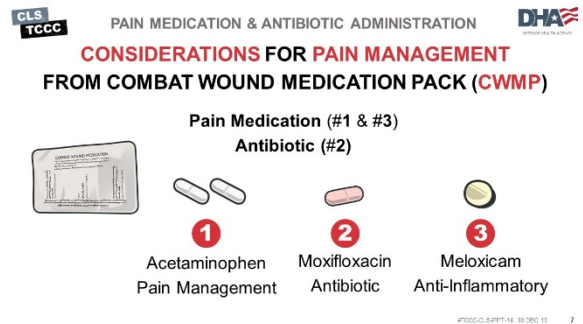
The Combat Wound Medication Pack (CWMP) contains the following components:

1. Two 650 mg caplets of acetaminophen (total 1,300 mg) in extended-release form.
2. One 400 mg tablet of Moxifloxacin.
3. One 15 mg tablet of Meloxicam.

Each of the three medications in these dosages is contained in a blister pack.

**Note:** The popular nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen, naproxen, and aspirin **interfere with platelet function and blood clotting** and can significantly increase the risk of bleeding in combat casualties.

1. Tylenol and Meloxicam **do not alter platelet function** and are safe and effective for use in combat casualties.
2. Meloxicam **does not alter platelet function** and is the preferred NSAID for personnel who may see combat in the next 7–10 days.



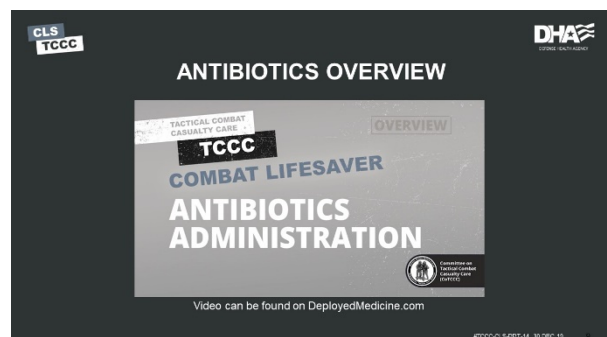
### SLIDE 8 – ANALGESIA ADMINISTRATION VIDEO

Play Video



### SLIDE 9 – ANTIBIOTICS OVERVIEW VIDEO

Play Video



## SPEAKER NOTES

### SLIDE 10 – COMBAT WOUND MEDICATION PACK

#### Play Video

The Combat Wound Medication Pack (CWMP) is found in the casualty's Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) or Joint First Aid Kit (JFAK). It contains the medications for pain and antibiotics that can be taken by mouth.

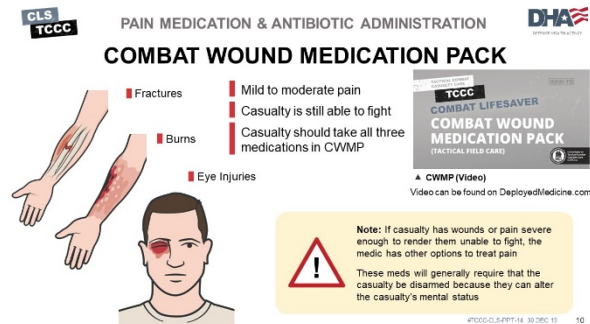
Take the CWMP as soon as possible after life-threatening conditions have been addressed.

Document all medications administered and time given on the DD Form 1380.

Pain is common with battlefield injuries. Some injuries and levels of pain can be treated safely by using pain medications (also known as analgesics) in the CWMP. These include **fractures, burns, and eye injuries**.

For pain relief on the battlefield of mild to moderate pain that **will not** keep the casualty out of the fight, ensure they take their CWMP. The casualty should take all three medications in the CWMP. This can give significant pain relief and will not alter the casualty's mental status. This is a good option when the casualty's pain and wounds are not severe enough to keep them out of the fight.

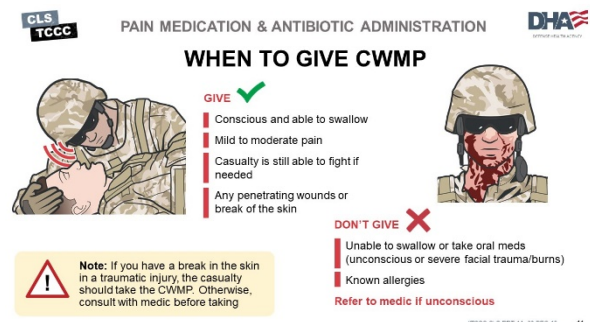
**NOTE: If the casualty has wounds or pain severe enough to render them unable to fight, then medical personnel have other options for more effective pain relief. Giving these meds will generally require that the casualty be disarmed because the meds can alter the casualty's mental status.**



### SLIDE 11 – WHEN TO GIVE CWMP

**GIVE** the CWMP when the casualty:

- Is conscious and able to swallow?
- Has mild to moderate pain?
- Is still able to fight if needed?
- Has any penetrating wounds or break of the skin?



**DON'T GIVE** if the casualty:

- Is unable to swallow or take oral meds, such as when the casualty is unconscious or has severe facial trauma or burns
- Has known allergies to the medications

If the casualty is unconscious, refer them to medical personnel as soon as possible.

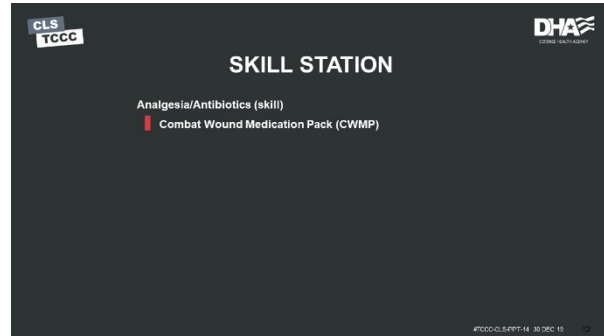
**Note: If the casualty has a break in the skin in a traumatic injury, they should take the CWMP. Otherwise, consult with medical personnel before giving it.**

## SPEAKER NOTES

### SLIDE 12 – SKILL STATION

At this time we will break into skill stations to practice the following skills:

- Combat Wound Medication Pack (CWMP)



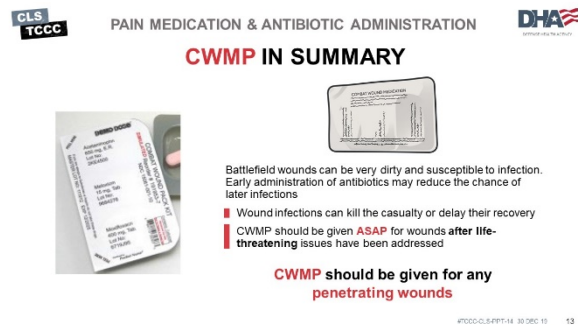
### SLIDE 13 – CWMP IN SUMMARY

Battlefield wounds are often dirty and susceptible to infection. Early administration of antibiotics from the CWMP may reduce the chance of later infections.

Wound infections can kill the casualty or delay their recovery.

The CWMP should be given **ASAP** for wounds **after life-threatening** issues have been addressed.

**Remember: The CWMP should be given for any penetrating wounds.**

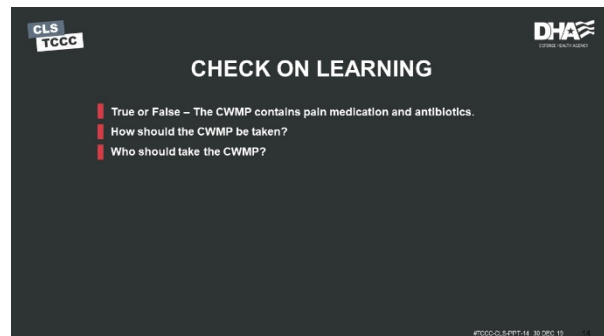


### SLIDE 14 – CHECK ON LEARNING

Ask questions of the learners referring to key concepts from the module.

Now for a check on learning.

1. True or False – The CWMP contains pain medication and antibiotics.
  - True
2. How should the CWMP be taken?
  - The entire CWMP should be taken orally.
3. Who should take the CWMP?
  - Casualties that have a break in the skin and/or are in pain



### SLIDE 15 – QUESTIONS

