Georgia Department of Public Health

2.	Advanced pharmacological skills: Venipuncture/vascular access		
a.	Crystalloid IV solutions	I* A* C P	*This includes hypotonic, isotonic and hypertonic solutions as approved by the local EMS Director. This also includes combination solutions, such as D5NS. EMT-Is and AEMTs are limited to the initiation of crystalloid solutions that do not have added pharmacological agents.*
b.	Administration of hypertonic dextrose solutions for hypoglycemia	I A C P	*Hypertonic dextrose solutions may be given IV/IO.*
c.	Administration of glucagon for hypoglycemia	A C P	*Glucagon may be administered via IM, SC, IV, IO or intranasal routes as approved by the local EMS Medical Director.*
d.	Administration of SL nitroglycerine to a patient experiencing chest pain of a suspected ischemic origin	A C P	*Includes oral glucose for hypoglycemia and aspirin for chest pain of suspected ischemic origin.*
e.	Parenteral administration of epinephrine for anaphylaxis	E* I* A* C P	*EMTs and EMT-Is may only administer epinephrine via an auto-injector. AEMTs may prepare and administer epinephrine via IM or SC routes.*
f.	Inhaled (nebulized) medications to patients with difficulty breathing or wheezing	E* I* A C P	*Inhaled (nebulized) means atomization of the medication through an oxygen/air delivery device with a medication chamber or through the use of a metered-dose inhaler. EMTs and EMT-I may only administer pre-measured unit doses of nebulized medications.*
g.	Administration of a narcotic antagonist to a patient of suspected narcotic overdose	E* I* A C P	*EMTs and EMT-Is may only administer narcotic antagonists via auto-injector or intranasal routes.*
h.	Administration of nitrous oxide (50% mixture) for pain relief	A C P	

EMT E | EMT-I I | AEMT A | CT C | PMDC P