## Appendix 1 – Gap Analysis

Award	Season		Change
All Resuscitation	2009/10	•	Ratio of compressions to breaths in CPR changed to 30:2 Defibrillation awareness added 'D' added to DRABCD, defibrillation
(including SRC, BM, First Aid, ART)	2011/12	•	'S' added to DRSABCD, send for help
	2012/13	•	Treatment of anaphylaxis, using an autoinjector
	2013/14	•	Infant resuscitation on a manikin to be assessed in all CPR training
	2014/15	•	Victim's airway and breathing is routinely assessed on their back – they are only rolled if necessary to clear foreign matter
	2015/16	•	Specified number of scenarios and 2 minutes of uninterrupted CPR on: a) an adult manikin on the floor; and b0 an infant manikin on a stable surface to be assessed in all CPR training
	2016/17	•	Rate of CPR compressions changed to 100-120 compressions per minute
	2025/26	•	Lifesaving CPR introduced by some States
Advanced Resuscitation Techniques only	2010/11	•	Suction introduced SLSA awards Advanced Resuscitation Certificate and Defibrillation Certificate replaced with Advanced Resuscitation Techniques Certificate
	2014/15	•	Assessment of vital signs Respirations, Pulse and Temperature, completion of incident report, and 3x scenario to be assessed
Bronze	2011/12	•	IRB awareness added
Medallion	2012/13	•	2 new signals added  o submerged patient missing (Code X); and o all clear
	2013/14	•	34 <sup>th</sup> edition training manual released Theory paper added to skills maintenance assessment Revision of safety while working in a beach environment; surf awareness and rip current survival principles; how oxygen is used in team resuscitation; use of whistles as communication; identifying distressed and drowning victims; surveillance methods and beach management Addition of use of swim fins as a basic survival technique; information on the lymphatic system; stroke; anaphylaxis; the phonetic alphabet; 3 person walk up spinal Removal of in-water rescue breathing; 5-person spinal carry
	2016/17	•	<ul> <li>34<sup>th</sup> edition (revised July 2016) training manual released</li> <li>ARC (Aus Resuscitation Council) guideline changes:         <ul> <li>Compression rate (100 – 120 compressions per minute)</li> <li>Heart attack first aid treatment (give aspirin unless anaphylaxis is a contraindication)</li> <li>Shock first aid treatment (no longer raise legs)</li> <li>Heat exhaustion first aid treatment (give electrolyte sports drink)</li> <li>External bleeding first aid treatment (no longer raise bleeding limb)</li> <li>Spinal management (removal of standing spinal and application of a cervical collar)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	2017/18	<ul> <li>October 2017 reprint of SLSA 34<sup>th</sup> edition Public Safety and Aquatic Rescue (revised July 2016)</li> <li>ARC guideline changes:         <ul> <li>Checking resuscitation equipment (notably oxygen pipe connection, assembly, or resuscitation bag valve devices).</li> </ul> </li> <li>EpiPen administration (now 3 seconds and no massaging injection site) (9.2.7)</li> <li>ARC guideline changes:         <ul> <li>Severe Bleeding (prioritise management of severe bleeding over</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		airways)  Tourniquets (use of two)  Haemostatic dressing (to manage severe bleeding)  New guideline for first aid management of a diabetic emergency (9.2.9)
	2019/20	<ul> <li>PSAR 35<sup>th</sup> edition released May 2020         <ul> <li>Removal of oxygen therapy and oxygen aided resuscitation to the resuscitation component of the SRC / Bronze</li> <li>Spinal Management content added to Bronze</li> <li>Tourniquet training added to Bronze</li> <li>Mental health awareness training for SRC and Bronze</li> </ul> </li> <li>ARC guideline updates:         <ul> <li>Shock (control bleeding, send for help, reassure) (9.2.3)</li> <li>Snake bites (send for help, immobilise, and apply pressure) (9.4.1)</li> <li>Hyperthermia (send for help and cool person by any means available) (9.3.4)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	2020/21	<ul> <li>ARC guideline changes:         <ul> <li>Treatment for hyperthermia includes ice on the soles, palms, and cheeks in addition to groin and armpits. No longer on the back of the neck. (9.3.4)</li> <li>Removal of blind finger sweeps for airway management. Now reach in to seize and remove visible items directly. (4)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	2021/22	<ul> <li>ARC Guideline changes: (9.2.10)</li> <li>Recommend against the routine administration of oxygen in persons with suspected heart attack and stroke who do not have signs of shock</li> <li>Oxygen should be administered to persons with an oxygen saturation of less than 92% (where a pulse oximeter is available).</li> <li>Oxygen should be given to persons with signs of blue colouration of skin, shock, decompression illness or a situation suggestion carbon monoxide poisoning (irrespective of oxygen saturation level)</li> </ul>
	2022/23	<ul> <li>Industry Changes</li> <li>A new brand of adrenaline autoinjectors are available with Anapen being reintroduced. Members should be familiar with and practice the administration of both an EpiPen and an Anapen training device</li> </ul>
IRB Crew & Driver	2007/08	<ul> <li>Powercraft Code of Conduct introduced</li> <li>Extra safety protocols for IRB introduced, including safe lifting of IRB, removal of right around safe lifting of IRB, removal</li> </ul>
	2015/16	<ul> <li>of right crew foot strap and addition of 'locked in' position for crew</li> <li>Introduction of lifejackets, personal flotation devices and surf helmets in IRB training</li> </ul>
	2024/25	Powercraft Code of Conduct updated

IRB Crew	2015/16	•	Knots and lashings to be assessed
	2025/26		Crewing positions  O Rise Crewing Position  O Standing Crewing Position  O Lock-in Position  O Emergency Punch Position  Re-boarding the IRB
IRB Driver	2025/26	•	Wave negotiation at a 1 o'clock angle