

# Qualification Specification

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*A Learner's guide to the*  
QNUK Level 3 Award in  
Paediatric First Aid (RQF)

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## QNUK Level 3 Award in Paediatric First Aid (RQF)

### Introduction

This qualification specification outlines key information required by learners to ensure they are able to make an informed decision in regard to the qualifications they are undertaking.

### Qualification purpose

This qualification is aimed at those currently in employment, or those looking to enter employment in an early-years setting. Purpose of this qualification is for the learner to attain knowledge and practical competencies required to deal with a range of paediatric First Aid situations.

### Qualification objective

The objective of this qualification is to support a role in the workplace.

### Qualification structure

<b>Qualification accreditation number</b>	603/0559/9
<b>Qualification level</b>	3
<b>Guided learning hours (GLH)</b>	12
<b>Total Qualification Time (TQT)</b>	16
<b>Credit value</b>	2
<b>Validity</b>	3 years

### Pre-requisites

This qualification is aimed at those over 16

Learners between 14-16 years can undertake the qualification, however they should not be relied upon by employers to be a sole first aider.

Due to the language of the assessment, it is recommended that learners have sufficient command of the English language in order to understand the assessment and to undertake the recommended assessment methods.

Attendees will be required to demonstrate First Aid procedures as they would in a real work environment. This includes providing CPR to a casualty who is on the floor, therefore be physically capable of doing so.

There are no other pre-requisites for this qualification.

### Delivery requirements

This qualification is typically delivered in a face-to-face format over a two-day period.

Learners should complete the qualification within 6 weeks.

#### Trainer to learner ratio

The maximum trainer to learner ratio for this qualification is 1:12.

#### Optional and additional units

Learners can be assessed after unit one to achieve the QNUK Level 3 Award in Emergency Paediatric First Aid (RQF).

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Some providers may offer the qualification as a combined first aid course with other workplace first aid courses, for example the QNUK Level 3 Award in Forest School First Aid (RQF) or the QNUK Level 3 Award in Emergency First Aid at Work (RQF). Please note additional learning hours are required for combined courses.

### Blended learning

Blended learning is permitted for this qualification. Online learning systems must be approved by QNUK. All learning hours must be completed by the learner. Remote online assessment is not permitted.

## Units of assessment

This qualification is made up of two mandatory units

<b>Unit one title</b>	Emergency paediatric first aid
<b>Unit one reference number</b>	R/615/2426
<b>Level</b>	3
<b>Credit</b>	1
<b>Guided learning hours</b>	6
<b>Status</b>	Mandatory

<b>Unit two title</b>	Managing paediatric illness, injuries and emergencies
<b>Unit two reference number</b>	L/615/2425
<b>Level</b>	3
<b>Credit</b>	1
<b>Guided learning hours</b>	6
<b>Status</b>	Mandatory

Details on the knowledge, skills and understanding which will be assessed can be found in Appendix 1 and 2 of this document.

## Assessment overview

Learners are assessed for this qualification using the following methods:

- Multiple-choice question paper
- Practical observations

The assessment will take place under examination conditions; i.e. learners will sit at least 1.25 metres apart and will not be allowed to confer during the examination. No books, including dictionaries, will be permitted during the examination.

### Multiple-choice question paper

Each learner will be assessed for this qualification by the completion of a multiple-choice question paper.

Example questions can be found in Appendix 3 of this document

<b>Method</b>	Multiple-choice assessment
<b>Language of assessment</b>	English
<b>Grading</b>	Pass/Fail
<b>Pass mark</b>	70% (28/40)
<b>Duration</b>	60 minutes

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### Practical Observation

<b>Method</b>	Practical observation
<b>Grading</b>	Pass/Fail
<b>Pass mark</b>	100%
<b>Duration</b>	As required

All learners must meet at least the minimum level of competence in the practical tasks.

Practical assessment can be simulated; however, all learners should be assessed in a manner appropriate for early years settings. E.G The learner must be able to place a casualty into the recovery position while they are on the floor. They should also be able to perform child resuscitation on the floor.

### Reasonable adjustments

All learners are required to complete the assessment in a manner appropriate to the purpose of the qualification, including achieving the required pass mark.

For this qualification learners must be able to perform relevant practical tasks on the floor during the summative assessment.

The prescribed assessment method for this qualification should not unfairly disadvantage learners with special needs who would otherwise be able to demonstrate competence in the assessment, in line with the purpose of the qualification.

If you feel the assessment method indicated above would disadvantage you due to your learning needs, please contact your centre to discuss what reasonable adjustments can be made.

### Results

Once learners have completed their assessment, the centre may be required to submit their results to Qualifications Network for moderation within 10 working days of the date of assessment. We will issue verified results and appropriate certification to the approved centre within 7 working days of receiving those results. Results and/or certificates will then be forwarded to learners by the Centre. Learners should expect to receive all results within 20 working days of the date they take the assessment. If they have not received them within 25 working days, they should contact their centre in the first instance.

### Progression routes

Learners undertaking this qualification may wish to progress in to other health and safety related qualifications. Including:

- QNUK Level 3 Award in Responding to Anaphylactic Reactions (RQF)
- QNUK Level 3 Award in First Aid at Work (RQF)

### Acceptable forms of I.D.

All learners must provide suitable identification documentation (I.D.) prior to being allowed to take an assessment for this qualification. This is a regulatory requirement. Centres must ensure that all I.D. is checked, and the I.D. type noted on the Cohort Register.

Learners who do not have an acceptable form of I.D. will not be allowed to take the assessment.

The list below outlines acceptable forms of identification for learners undertaking a regulated qualification with Qualifications Network.

Ideally learners should provide at least 1 form of photo I.D. If photo I.D is not available, 2 forms of non-photographic I.D can be accepted.

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Acceptable forms of photographic I.D (1 required) are:

- Signed UK Photo card driving licence
- Signed passport (any nationality)
- Valid EU Photo identity card
- SIA security licence (with photo)
- Current and valid warrant card issued by HM forces or Police
- Current and valid Prison service card (with photo)
- Proof of age card
- Employee photo identification card
- Student photo identification card for a recognised educational establishment
- Firearms licence (with photo)

Acceptable forms of non-photographic I.D (2 required) are:

- Current driving licence – paper version
- Birth certificate
- Marriage/civil partnership certificate
- Mortgage statement (issued within past 12 months)
- Bank or building society statement (issued within last 3 months)
- Bank or building society account opening confirmation letter (issued within last 3 months)
- Credit card statement (issued within last 3 months)
- Pension or endowment financial statement (issued within last 12 months)
- P45 or P60 statement (issued within last 12 months)
- Council tax statement (issued within last 12 months)
- Valid work permit or visa issue by UK government
- Utility bill – excluding mobile phone bill (issued within last 3 months)
- Benefit statement e.g. child benefit, pension (issued within last 3 months)

## Appendix 1 Learning Outcomes and Assessment Criteria

### Unit 1 Emergency paediatric first aid

The follow details the learning outcomes for this qualification and the assessment criteria referred to within the assessment and used to determine if a learner has met a learning outcome. Further details of how learning outcomes and assessment criteria are covered is included in Appendix 2 Unit 1 Indicative Content.

		Assessment Method	
		MCQ	Obs
<b>1</b>	<b>Understand the role and responsibilities of the paediatric first aider; in relation to:</b>		
1.1	the role and responsibilities of a paediatric first aider	✓	
1.2	how to minimise the risk of infection to self and others	✓	
1.3	differences between an infant and a child for the purposes of first aid treatment	✓	
<b>2</b>	<b>Be able to assess an emergency situation safely; in relation to:</b>		
2.1	conducting a scene survey		✓
2.2	conducting a primary survey on an infant and a child		✓
2.3	summoning appropriate assistance when necessary		✓
<b>3</b>	<b>Be able to provide first aid for an infant and a child who is unresponsive; in relation to:</b>		
3.1	when to administer Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) to an infant and a child		✓
3.2	demonstrating CPR using an infant and a child manikin		✓
3.3	when to place an infant or a child into the recovery position	✓	
3.4	demonstrating how to place an infant and a child into the recovery position		✓
3.5	demonstrating continual monitoring of breathing for an infant and a child whilst they are in the recovery position		✓
3.6	how to administer First Aid to an infant or a child who is experiencing a seizure	✓	
<b>4</b>	<b>Be able to provide first aid for an infant and a child who is choking; in relation to:</b>		
4.1	when choking is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mild</li> <li>• severe</li> </ul>	✓	
4.2	demonstrating how to administer First Aid to an infant and a child who is choking		✓
<b>5</b>	<b>Be able to provide first aid to an infant and a child with external bleeding; in relation to:</b>		
5.1	the severity of external bleeding for an infant and a child	✓	
5.2	demonstrating how to administer First Aid to an infant or a child with external bleeding		✓

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<b>6</b>	<b>Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child who is suffering from shock; in relation to:</b>		
6.1	recognising when an infant or a child is suffering from shock	✓	
6.2	how to administer first aid to an infant or a child who is suffering from shock	✓	
<b>7</b>	<b>Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child with bites, stings and minor injuries; in relation to:</b>		
7.1	how to administer First Aid for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ bites</li> <li>▪ stings</li> <li>▪ small cuts</li> <li>▪ grazes</li> <li>▪ bumps and bruises</li> <li>▪ small splinters</li> <li>▪ nose bleeds</li> </ul>	✓	



## QNUK Level 3 Award in Paediatric First Aid (RQF)

### Unit 2 Managing paediatric illness, injuries and emergencies

#### Assessment Method

The follow details the learning outcomes for this qualification and the assessment criteria referred to within the assessment and used to determine if a learner has met a learning outcome. Further details of how learning outcomes and assessment criteria are covered is included in Appendix 2 Unit 2 Indicative Content

MCQ	Obs
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1		<b>Be able to provide first aid to an infant or a child with suspected injuries to bones, muscles and joints; in relation to:</b>		
1.1	recognising a suspected:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fracture or dislocation</li> <li>Sprain or strain</li> </ul>	✓	
1.2	how to administer First aid for an infant or a child with a suspected:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fracture or dislocation</li> <li>Sprain or strain</li> </ul>	✓	
1.3	demonstrating how to apply:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a support sling</li> <li>an elevated sling</li> </ul>		✓
2		<b>Be able to provide first aid to an infant or a child with suspected head and spinal injuries; in relation to:</b>		
2.1	recognising a suspected:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Head injury</li> <li>Spinal injury</li> </ul>	✓	
2.2	how to administer First aid for an infant or a child with a suspected head injury		✓	
2.3	how to administer First aid for an infant or a child with a suspected spinal injury			✓
3		<b>Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child with conditions affecting the eyes, ears and nose; in relation to:</b>		
3.1	how to administer First aid for an infant or a child with a foreign body in the:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eye</li> <li>Ear</li> <li>Nose</li> </ul>	✓	
3.2	identify how to administer First aid for an infant or a child with an eye injury		✓	
4		<b>Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child with an acute medical condition or sudden illness; in relation to:</b>		
4.1	recognising suspected:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diabetic emergency</li> <li>Asthma attack</li> <li>Allergic reaction</li> <li>Meningitis</li> <li>Febrile convulsions</li> </ul>	✓	
4.2	how to administer First aid for an infant or a child who is suspected to be suffering from:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diabetic emergency</li> <li>Asthma attack</li> <li>Allergic reaction</li> <li>Meningitis</li> <li>Febrile convulsions</li> </ul>	✓	

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<b>5</b>	<b>Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child who is experiencing extremes of body temperature; in relation to:</b>		
5.1	when an infant or a child is suffering from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>extreme cold</li> <li>extreme heat</li> </ul>	✓	
5.2	how to administer First aid for an infant or a child who is suffering from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>extreme cold</li> <li>extreme heat</li> </ul>	✓	
<b>6</b>	<b>Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child who has sustained an electric shock; in relation to:</b>		
6.1	how to safely manage an incident involving electricity	✓	
6.2	how to administer first aid for an infant or a child who has suffered an electric shock	✓	
<b>7</b>	<b>Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child with burns and scalds; in relation to:</b>		
7.1	how to recognise the severity of burns and scalds	✓	
7.2	how to administer first aid for an infant or a child with burns and scalds	✓	
<b>8</b>	<b>Know how to provide first aid to an infant or a child with suspected poisoning; in relation to:</b>		
8.1	how poisonous substances can enter the body	✓	
8.2	how to administer first aid for an infant or a child with suspected sudden poisoning	✓	
<b>9</b>	<b>Be able to provide first aid to an infant or a child with anaphylaxis; in relation to:</b>		
9.1	recognising suspected anaphylaxis in an infant or a child	✓	
9.2	how to administer First aid for an infant or a child with suspected anaphylaxis	✓	
9.3	demonstrating the use of a 'training device' adrenaline auto-injector		✓

## Appendix 2 Unit 1 Indicative Content

### 1.1 The role and responsibilities of a paediatric first aider

The learner will know the main responsibilities of the first aider, to include reference to: preventing cross infection; the need for recording incidents and actions; safe use of available equipment; assessing an incident; summoning assistance; prioritising treatment; dealing with post incident stress; contents of a Paediatric First aid box

### 1.2 How to minimise the risk of infection to self and others

Learners to be aware of how to minimise the risk of infection, including the importance of handwashing, using sterile equipment, using equipment correctly and the correct disposal of used, disposable first aid equipment. The term 'others' is in relation to the infant or child receiving First aid; work colleagues; parents; carers; other people within the infant or child's environment

### 1.3 Differences between an infant and a child for the purposes of First aid treatment

Learners should know the age range of infants and children

### 2.1 Conducting a scene survey

Learners can demonstrate an awareness of the environment, other hazards, bystanders and available First aid equipment.

### 2.2 Conducting a primary survey on an infant and a child

Learners can conduct a primary survey to include Danger, Response, Airway Breathing. Recognise differences in a primary survey for an infant and a child

### 2.3 Summoning appropriate assistance when necessary

Learners will know they type of assistance they require; whether bystanders or the emergency services, on completion of a primary survey

### 3.1 When to administer Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) to an infant and a child

Learners know how to differentiate between casualties who require resuscitation and when they should be placed into a recovery position. Learners will also be aware of agonal gasps.

### 3.2 Demonstrating CPR using an infant and a child manikin

Learners will be able to demonstrate resuscitation for infant and child to current UK resuscitation council guidelines. To include the use of an AED including the placement of pads and following of AED instructions

### 3.3 When to place an infant or a child into the recovery position

Learners know how to differentiate between casualties who require resuscitation and when they should be placed into a recovery position.

### 3.4 Demonstrating how to place an infant and a child into the recovery position

The learner can demonstrate the recovery position, as outlined by the latest UK resuscitation council guidelines. Position to include standard recovery position for a child and a modified position for an infant.

### 3.5 Demonstrating continual monitoring of breathing for an infant and a child whilst they are in the recovery position

Learners will be aware of the importance of monitoring breathing. They will also be able to demonstrate the ability to monitor response levels, skin tone and pulse.

**3.6 How to administer First aid to an infant or a child who is experiencing a seizure**

Learners will know the actions to undertake while a casualty is in seizure. First aid assistance should be in line with current First aid practice to include when to seek help, positioning, actions to be taken, importance of timing the seizure, what not to do. Learners should also be aware that seizure is a possible sign of cardiac arrest.

**When choking is:**

- 4.1**
- mild
  - severe

Learners will know the recognition features of a mild and a severe obstruction of the airway in both an infant and child.

**4.2 Demonstrating how to administer First aid to an infant and a child who is choking**

Learners will be able to demonstrate the treatment protocol for a choking casualty, as per the current UK resuscitation council guidelines. To include casualty with mild and severe obstruction. Treatment for a conscious and unconscious choking casualty. Does not include use of mechanical devices

**5.1 The severity of external bleeding for an infant and a child**

Learners will be able to identify the characteristics of capillary, venous and arterial bleeding.

**5.2 Demonstrating how to administer First aid to an infant or a child with external bleeding**

Learners will be able to demonstrate the management of a casualty with a bleed. To include dressing common wounds including to the head, arm, hand or leg. Does not include use of manufactured tourniquets or haemostatic dressings/agents

**6.1 When an infant or a child is suffering from shock**

Learners will be able to recognise the common recognition features of a casualty in hypovolaemic shock

**6.2 How to administer First aid to an infant or a child who is suffering from shock**

Learners will know the recommended First aid treatment for a casualty in hypovolaemic shock. To include, position, keep warm, nil by mouth, moisten lips, reassurance and refer to the emergency services.

**How to administer First aid for:**

- 7.1**
- bites
  - stings
  - small cuts
  - grazes
  - bumps and bruises
  - small splinters
  - nose bleeds

Learners will know how to deal with the above injuries in line with accepted current practice. Bites to include human and animal. Stings are limited to bees and wasps.

## Unit 2 Indicative Content

### Recognising a suspected:

- 1.1**
- Fracture or dislocation
  - Sprain or strain

Learners will know how to recognise common fractures and dislocations to include fractures to fingers, arms, legs, ribs and dislocation of finger and shoulder. Recognition of common signs of a sprain or strain

### Identify how to administer First aid for an infant or a child with a suspected:

- 1.2**
- Fracture or dislocation
  - Sprain or strain

Learners will know how to support and provide basic First aid to a casualty with common fractures and dislocations; to include fractures to fingers, arms, legs, ribs and dislocation of finger and shoulder. Learners will know the currently accepted First aid treatment for sprains and strains to include sprained ankle.

### Demonstrating how to apply:

- 1.3**
- A support sling
  - An elevated sling

Learners will be able to apply both slings using a recognised technique.

### Recognise a suspected:

- 2.1**
- Head injury
  - Spinal injury

Learners will be able to recognise the signs and symptoms related to a mild head injury (concussion) and a severe head injury (cerebral compression/skull fracture). Learners will be aware of common causes of head injury in paediatric casualties as well as common causes of spinal injury in a paediatric casualty. Learners will be able to recognise common signs and symptoms related to a spinal injury.

### 2.2 How to administer First aid for an infant or a child with a suspected head injury

Learners will know the treatment of an unconscious and conscious casualty with either a mild or severe head injury. To include when to seek help, suitable positioning and monitoring

### 2.3 How to administer First aid for an infant or a child with a suspected spinal injury

Learners will be able to demonstrate the correct management of a casualty with a spinal injury who is conscious, unconscious and breathing and unconscious and not breathing. They will be able to perform a spinal log roll as part of a team.

### How to administer First aid for an infant or a child with a foreign body in the:

- 3.1**
- Eye
  - Ear
  - Nose

Learners will know the recognition of common foreign objects in the eyes, ears and nose in paediatric casualties. When to remove objects and when not to. When to seek help. Dressings as appropriate.

### 3.2 Identify how to administer First aid for an infant or a child with an eye injury

Learners will know how to treat eye injuries in line with current First aid practice to include flushing of eyes and appropriate dressing and or covering of eye(s)

**4.1 Recognising suspected:**

- Diabetic emergency
- Asthma attack
- Allergic reaction
- Meningitis
- Febrile convulsions

Learners will know the common causes or triggers for each condition. They will also know common signs and symptoms for each condition.

**4.2 How to administer First aid for an infant or a child who is suspected to be suffering from:**

- Diabetic emergency
- Asthma attack
- Allergic reaction
- Meningitis
- Febrile convulsions

Learners will know the treatment of a casualty with the above conditions. To include when to seek help, suitable positioning, monitoring and condition specific treatment. Awareness of relevant emergency medication. In line with current First aid practice.

**5.1 When an infant or a child is suffering from:**

- extreme cold
- extreme heat

Learners will know the common causes, signs and symptoms of hypothermia, heat exhaustion and heat stroke

**5.2 How to administer first aid for an infant or a child who is suffering from:**

- extreme cold
- extreme heat

Learners will know the common treatment for a casualty with hypothermia, heat exhaustion and heat stroke in line with currently accepted First aid practice.

**6.1 How to safely manage an incident involving electricity**

Learners will know how to manage an incident involving electricity, to include the importance of switching off power or contacting power company for high voltage powerlines, keeping others back. Use of insulating materials as appropriate. Learners will also be aware of the possibility of hidden injuries.

**6.2 How to administer First aid for an infant or a child who has suffered an electric shock**

Learners will know the common treatment for electric shock, to include the removal from/of electrical supply. Treatment of burns. Awareness of other injuries. Possible need for CPR.

**7.1 How to recognise the severity of burns and scalds**

Learners will be able to assess the severity of a burn using the criteria of size, causes, age of the casualty, location of the burn and the depths of burns

**7.2 How to administer First aid for an infant or a child with burns and scalds**

Learners will be able to treat a burn to current accepted practice, including placing the burn under running cold water, the reduction of risk of infection, when to seek help.

**8.1 How poisonous substances can enter the body**

Poisons to include: plants, fungi, medication, cleaning products, food, airborne pollutants, drugs, alcohol. Routes of entry include injection, ingestion, inhalation and absorption.

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### 8.2 How to administer First aid for an infant or a child with suspected sudden poisoning

Learners will know the current accepted practice for treating a casualty that has been poisoned, to include specific treatment, positioning, when to seek help.

### 9.1 Recognising suspected anaphylaxis in an infant or a child

Learners will know the common triggers, signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis

### 9.2 How to administer First aid for an infant or a child with suspected anaphylaxis

Learners will know the recommended First aid treatment for a casualty with suspected anaphylaxis, to include suitable positioning, when to seek help and monitoring.

### 9.3 Demonstrate the use of a 'training device' adrenaline auto-injector

Learners will be able to demonstrate the use of a training AAI device in line with manufactures instructions

## Appendix 3 Specimen assessment material

**1** Which of the following is a responsibility of the paediatric first aider?

- A** Contact the emergency services if required
- B** Ensure all staff are trained in first Aid
- C** Identify who is responsible for causing accidents
- D** Undertake a daily first aid risk assessment

**2** In relation to bee stings, which of the following is correct?

- A** Stings should not be removed
- B** The sting can be removed by using the back of a knife or credit card
- C** The sting can be removed with disposable tweezers
- D** The sting should be covered and dealt with by a medical professional

**3** Which of the following casualties should be placed into a recovery position?

- A** An infant who is screaming
- B** A child who is unconscious and breathing normally
- C** An infant who is unconscious and not breathing
- D** A child who is crying and has a cut to their arm