

Adult Nursing	Pediatric Nursing	Infant Nursing
<p>Contains 20 SCEs™ from the Program for Nursing Curriculum</p>	<p>Includes 16 SCEs developed from the PNCI for those specifically interested in simulations involving care of the pediatric patient</p>	<p>Includes eight SCEs developed from the PNCI for those specifically interested in simulation involving the care of an infant patient</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Coronary Syndrome and Acute Myocardial Infarction</li> <li>• Acute Respiratory Distress/Failure Secondary to Trauma, Post-Anesthesia and Pneumonia</li> <li>• Anaphylactic Reaction to Blood Administration</li> <li>• Asthma</li> <li>• Basic Assessment of the Adult Patient with Asthma</li> <li>• Basic Assessment of the Postoperative Gastrectomy Patient</li> <li>• Bioterrorism</li> <li>• Cardiopulmonary Arrest</li> <li>• Cerebral Vascular Accident</li> <li>• Chest Pain Management of the Medical-Surgical Patient</li> <li>• Chest Tube Insertion and General Ongoing Care</li> <li>• Chronic Diabetic</li> <li>• Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Exacerbation with Respiratory Failure</li> <li>• Diabetic Ketoacidosis</li> <li>• Intentional Overdose of a Hypnotic</li> <li>• Motor Vehicle Collision with Abdominal Injury, with Internal Bleeding and Hypovolemic Shock</li> <li>• Postoperative Care of the Patient with a Ruptured Diverticulum</li> <li>• Postoperative Pulmonary Embolism</li> <li>• Pregnant Patient in the First Trimester with an Electrolyte Imbalance Secondary to Hyperemesis Gravidarum</li> <li>• Preoperative Care of the Patient Scheduled for a Cholecystectomy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abnormal Variation in Heart Rate in a Six-Year-Old Patient</li> <li>• Acetaminophen Poisoning</li> <li>• Amputation Secondary to Osteosarcoma</li> <li>• Asthma Attack in the Pediatric Patient</li> <li>• Care of a Young Child with Meningitis</li> <li>• Cystic Fibrosis</li> <li>• Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Pneumonia</li> <li>• Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance</li> <li>• Foreign Body Aspiration</li> <li>• Fractured Radius with Compartmental Syndrome</li> <li>• Near Drowning</li> <li>• Postoperative Care of the Pediatric Patient with Complications: Seizures and Allergic Reaction</li> <li>• Renal Dysfunction Secondary to Acute Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis</li> <li>• Septic Pediatric Patient Secondary to Ruptured Appendix</li> <li>• Terrorism by Chemical Agent</li> <li>• Traumatic Brain Injury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abandoned Healthy Newborn</li> <li>• Care of a Baby with RSV Bronchiolitis</li> <li>• Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities</li> <li>• Myelomeningocele</li> <li>• Newborn with Respiratory Distress</li> <li>• Septic Baby Secondary to Prolonged Rupture of Membranes</li> <li>• Shaken Baby Syndrome</li> <li>• Substance Exposed Neonate</li> </ul>

Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS)	Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS)	Disaster Medical Readiness (DMR)
Designed for facilitating learning of the American Heart Association (AHA) algorithms related to emergency cardiac care	Designed for facilitating learning of the AHA algorithms related to emergency care of the pediatric patient	Designed to teach the critical aspects of care due to situations involving Weapons of Mass Destruction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Coronary Syndrome</li> <li>• Acute Ischemic CVA</li> <li>• Asystole</li> <li>• Atrial Fibrillation/Junctional Tachycardia</li> <li>• Bradycardia and Heart Blocks</li> <li>• Pulseless Electrical Activity (PEA)</li> <li>• Pulseless Ventricular Fibrillation and Tachycardia</li> <li>• Pulseless Ventricular Fibrillation/AED Use</li> <li>• Respiratory Arrest</li> <li>• Supraventricular Tachycardia/Ventricular Tachycardia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Respiratory Failure</li> <li>• Asthma</li> <li>• Asystole</li> <li>• Bradycardia</li> <li>• Hypovolemic Shock</li> <li>• Multiple Trauma</li> <li>• Pulseless Electrical Activity (PEA)</li> <li>• Supraventricular Tachycardia/Ventricular Tachycardia</li> <li>• Toxidromes</li> <li>• Ventricular Fibrillation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anthrax</li> <li>• Botulism</li> <li>• BZ</li> <li>• CHI with Chest Trauma – Earthquake</li> <li>• CHI with Chest Trauma – IED</li> <li>• Chlorine</li> <li>• Cyanide</li> <li>• Dehydration – Hurricane</li> <li>• Laceration to the Arm – Earthquake</li> <li>• Laceration to the Arm – Hurricane</li> <li>• Multiple injuries with Amputation – IED</li> <li>• Multiple injuries with Amputation –Earthquake</li> <li>• Mustard-Lewisite</li> <li>• Pandemic Flu</li> <li>• Phosgene</li> <li>• Pneumonic Plague</li> <li>• Pneumothorax – IED</li> <li>• Radiation Criticality</li> <li>• Radiation Trauma</li> <li>• Sarin</li> </ul>

Tactical Medical Care - Military (TMCM)	Cardiopulmonary Critical Situations (CCS)	Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
<p>Designed to standardize and facilitate training for military personnel</p>	<p>Includes eight SCEs that are focused on the care of patients with advanced airway management needs</p>	<p>Designed to assist with the education of paramedic students or the continuing education needs of practitioners</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allergic Reaction</li> <li>• Amputation, TBI and Abdominal Injury</li> <li>• Arm Laceration</li> <li>• Burns and Spinal Shock</li> <li>• Cardiac Arrest</li> <li>• Cervical Injury</li> <li>• Closed Head Injury and Blunt Trauma to the Chest</li> <li>• Closed Head Injury, Chest and Abdominal Trauma</li> <li>• Dehydrated Soldier</li> <li>• Diabetic with Altered Mental Status</li> <li>• Exposure to Chemical Nerve Agent</li> <li>• Fatality From Fall</li> <li>• Flail Chest and Spinal Cord Injury</li> <li>• Gun Shot Wound</li> <li>• Head Injury and Femur Fracture</li> <li>• Hip, Pelvis and Sternal Trauma</li> <li>• Leg Amputations and Burns</li> <li>• Multiple Gun Shot Wounds</li> <li>• Multiple Trauma from Hand-to-Hand Combat</li> <li>• Near Drowning in Cold Water</li> <li>• Oxygen Toxicity</li> <li>• Pelvic Trauma and Pneumothorax</li> <li>• Pelvis and Leg Injuries</li> <li>• Pneumothorax from Explosion</li> <li>• Poisoning/Overdose</li> <li>• Respiratory Distress</li> <li>• Seizures</li> <li>• Tension Pneumothorax</li> <li>• Trauma with Hypoglycemia</li> <li>• Unconscious After Explosion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Allergic Reaction</li> <li>• Acute Asthma</li> <li>• Burns with Airway Compromise</li> <li>• Heroin Overdose</li> <li>• Inferior-Posterior Myocardial Infarction</li> <li>• Ludwig's Angina</li> <li>• Stab Wound to Upper Neck</li> <li>• Tricyclic Antidepressant Overdose</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed Head Injury</li> <li>• COPD</li> <li>• Gun Shot Wound</li> <li>• Hypoglycemia</li> <li>• Neurogenic Shock</li> <li>• Overdose</li> <li>• Pulmonary Embolism</li> <li>• Respiratory Arrest</li> <li>• Septic Shock</li> <li>• Thermal Injury</li> </ul>

<b>Pediatric Emergencies</b>	<b>Infant Emergencies</b>
Includes eight SCEs that are designed to teach common medical emergencies that are most often associated with small children	Includes eight SCEs that are designed to teach common medical emergencies that are most often associated with babies and infants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burn Injury</li> <li>• Drowning</li> <li>• Electrocutation</li> <li>• Envenomation</li> <li>• Gunshot Wound</li> <li>• Meningitis</li> <li>• Methamphetamine Exposure</li> <li>• Traumatic Brain Injury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burn Injury</li> <li>• Drowning</li> <li>• Electrocutation</li> <li>• Envenomation</li> <li>• Gunshot Wound</li> <li>• Meningitis</li> <li>• Methamphetamine Exposure</li> <li>• Traumatic Brain Injury</li> </ul>