

ILLINOIS VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE



COURSE OUTLINE

DIVISION: Health Professions

COURSE: EMS 2201 – EMT Basic

Date:

Credit Hours: 8

Prerequisite(s): The applicant must possess a high school Diploma or equivalent at the time of the State or National Registry exam (Copies are required)

The applicant must be at least eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the state or National Registry exam

The applicant must possess a valid AHA or American Red Cross Health-care Provider CPR care prior to or within two weeks of the start of the EMT Basic Program

The student will agree to complete all Health Services requirements by the Posted dates

Delivery Method:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lecture	8 Contact Hours (1 contact = 1 credit hour)
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminar	0 Contact Hours (1 contact = 1 credit hour)
<input type="checkbox"/> Lab	0 Contact Hours (2 contact = 1 credit hour)
<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical	0 Contact Hours (3 contact = 1 credit hour)
<input type="checkbox"/> Online	
<input type="checkbox"/> Blended	

Offered: **Fall** **Spring** **Summer**

IAI Equivalent –**Only for Transfer Courses**–go to <http://www.itransfer.org>:

CATALOG DESCRIPTION:

An Emergency Medical Technician – Basic is trained to respond to emergency calls to provide efficient and immediate care to the critically ill and injured, and transport patients to a medical facility. The EMT Basic course is an extensive course, combining didactic studies, clinical duties, and practical skills. This course is designed to train police, fire, rescue personnel, or any persons interested in an entry level position in EMS, to carry out the techniques of pre-hospital emergency care.

GENERAL EDUCATION GOALS ADDRESSED

(See the last page of this form for more information)

Upon completion of the course, the student will be able:

(Choose those goals that apply to this course)

- To apply analytical and problem solving skills to personal, social and professional issues and situations
- To communicate orally and in writing, socially and interpersonally
- To develop an awareness of the contributions made to civilization by the diverse cultures of the world
- To understand and use contemporary technology effectively and to understand its impact on the individual and society
- To work and study effectively both individually and in collaboration with others
- To understand what it means to act ethically and responsibly as an individual in one's career and as a member of society.
- To develop and maintain a healthy lifestyle physically, mentally, and spiritually
- To appreciate the ongoing values of learning, self-improvement, and career planning

EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES AND RELATED COMPETENCIES

(Outcomes related to course specific goals)

Upon Completion of the course, the student will be able to:

Attempt state licensure as an EMT-Basic or sit for the National Registry of EMT's EMT-Basic Exam

COURSE TOPICS AND CONTENT REQUIREMENTS:

See attached course expectations & IVCCCH EMS Program Student Handbook

INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS:

Lecture

“Hands-on” practical experiences

Small group discussion

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

Required textbooks:

EMT Prehospital Care – Henry (4th Ed); Mosby/Jems
EMT Prehospital Care – Henry (4th Ed) Workbook; Mosby/Jems
Virtual Patient Encounters for EMT Prehospital Care (Henry 4th Ed)

Accompanying Website:

<http://evolve.elsevier.com>

STUDENT REQUIREMENTS AND METHODS OF EVALUATION:

- Students must complete the course with a grade of 80% or better on written exams and quizzes as outlined in the EMS Education Program Student Handbook
- Students must complete the final written exam with a grade of 80% or better
- Students must successfully pass all practical skills testing stations

IVCC EMS Program
EMT Basic
Course Objectives

After completing this course, you should be able to:

Chapter 1 Introduction to Emergency Medical Care

- Define emergency medical services (EMS) system
- Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of the EMT from those of other prehospital care providers
- Describe the roles and responsibilities of the EMT related to personal safety
- Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the EMT toward the safety of the crew, patient, and bystanders
- State the specific statutes and regulations in your state regarding the EMS system
- Define quality improvement, and discuss the EMT's role in the process
- Define medical direction and discuss the EMT's role in the process
- Assess areas of personal attitude and conduct of the EMT
- Characterize the various methods used to access the EMS system in your community

Chapter 2 Well Being of the EMT

- Explain the need to maintain personal wellness
- Explain the need to determine scene safety
- Discuss how to reduce your chance of occupational injury
- Discuss the importance of body substance isolation
- Describe the steps the EMT should take for personal protection from airborne and blood-borne pathogens
- List the personal protective equipment necessary for the following situations
 - a. Exposure to airborne pathogens
 - b. Exposure to blood-borne pathogens
 - c. Hazardous materials
 - d. Rescue operations
 - e. Violent scenes
 - f. Crime scenes
- Recognize the signs and symptoms of critical incident stress
- List possible emotional reactions that the EMT may experience when faced with trauma, illness, death, and dying
- State the possible reactions that the family of the EMT may exhibit as a result of their outside involvement in EMS
- State possible steps that the EMT may take to help reduce or alleviate stress
- Describe the steps in the EMT's approach to the family confronted with death and dying

Chapter 3 Medicolegal and Ethical Issues

- Explain the importance, necessity, and legality of patient confidentiality
- State the conditions that require an EMT (EMT-Basic) to notify local law enforcement officials

- Define the EMT scope of practice
- State the conditions necessary for the EMT to have a duty to act
- Discuss the issues of abandonment, negligence, and battery and their implications to the EMT
- Define consent and discuss the methods of obtaining consent
- Differentiate between expressed (informed) and implied consent
- Explain the role of consent by minors in issues of care
- Discuss the implications for the EMT in patient refusal transport
- Discuss the importance of DNR orders, advance directives and local or state provisions regarding EMS application
- Discuss the considerations of the EMT in issues of retrieval
- Delineate the actions that an EMT should take to assist preserving a crime scene
- Explain the role of EMS and the EMT regarding patients with DNR orders
- Explain the rationale for the needs, benefits, and use of advance directives
- Explain the rationale for the concept of varying degrees of DNR orders

Chapter 4 The Human Body

- Identify and define the following topographic terms:
 - a. Medial
 - b. Lateral
 - c. Proximal
 - d. Distal
 - e. Superior
 - f. Inferior
 - g. Anterior
 - h. Posterior
 - i. Midline
 - j. Right and left
 - k. Midclavicular
 - l. Bilateral
 - m. Midaxillary
- Describe the anatomy and functions of the following body systems:
 - a. Respiratory
 - b. Circulatory
 - c. Musculoskeletal
 - d. Nervous
 - e. Endocrine

Chapter 5 Lifting and Moving Patients

- Define body mechanics
- Discuss the guidelines and safety precautions to follow when lifting a patient
- Describe the safe lifting of cots and stretchers
- Describe the guidelines and safety precautions for carrying patients and equipment
- Discuss one-handed carrying techniques

- Describe correct and safe carrying procedures on stairs
- State the guidelines for reaching and their application
- Describe correct reaching for log rolls
- State the guidelines for pushing and pulling
- Discuss the general considerations of moving patients
- Describe three situations that may require the use of an emergency move
- Identify the following patient-carrying devices
 - a. Wheeled ambulance stretcher
 - b. Portable ambulance stretcher
 - c. Stair chair
 - d. Scoop stretcher
 - e. Lone spine board
 - f. Short spine board (vest-type device)
 - g. Basket stretcher
 - h. Flexible stretcher
- Explain the rationale for properly lifting and moving patients

Chapter 6 Airway

- Identify and label the major structures of the respiratory system on a diagram
- List the signs of adequate breathing
- List the signs of inadequate breathing
- Describe the steps in performing the head-tilt/chin-lift
- Relate mechanism of injury to opening the airway
- Describe the steps in performing the jaw thrust
- State the importance of having a suction unit ready for immediate use when providing emergency care
- Describe the techniques of suctioning
- Describe how to ventilate a patient artificially with a pocket mask
- Describe the steps in artificially ventilating a patient with a bag-mask device while using the jaw thrust
- List the parts of a bag-mask ventilation system
- Describe the steps in artificially ventilating a patient with a bag-mask device
- Describe the signs of adequate ventilation using the bag-mask device
- Describe the signs of inadequate ventilation using the bag-mask device
- Describe the steps in artificially ventilating a patient with a flow-restricted, oxygen-powered ventilation device
- List the steps in performing mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-stoma artificial ventilation
- Describe how to measure and insert an oropharyngeal airway
- Describe how to measure and insert a nasopharyngeal airway
- Define the components of an oxygen delivery system
- Identify a nonrebreather face mask, and state the oxygen flow requirements for its use
- Describe the indications for using a nasal cannula versus a nonrebreather face mask

- Identify a nasal cannula, and state the flow requirements for its use
- Describe the signs of foreign body airway obstruction
- Explain the rationale for basic life support artificial ventilation and airway protective skills taking priority over most other basic life support skills
- Explain the rationale for providing adequate oxygenation to patients who previously may have received low concentrations

Chapter 7 Patient Assessment

- Identify the components of an initial (primary) assessment
- Recognize hazards and potential hazards
- Describe common hazards found at the scene of a trauma and a medical patient
- Determine whether the scene is safe to enter
- Discuss common mechanisms of injury and nature of illness
- Discuss the reason for identifying the total number of patients at the scene
- Explain the reason for identifying the need for additional help
- Summarize the reasons for forming a general impression of the patient
- Discuss methods of assessing altered mental status
- State reasons for management of the cervical spine once the patient has been determined to be a trauma patient
- Discuss methods of assessing the airway in the adult, child, and infant
- Describe methods of assessing whether a patient is breathing
- State the type of care to provide the adult, child, or infant with adequate breathing
- Differentiate between a patient with adequate breathing and one with inadequate breathing
- Describe the methods used to obtain a pulse
- Differentiate among obtaining a pulse in an adult, child, and infant
- Discuss the need for assessing the patient for external bleeding
- Describe normal and abnormal findings when assessing skin color
- Describe normal and abnormal findings when assessing skin temperature
- Describe normal and abnormal findings when assessing skin temperature
- Describe normal and abnormal findings when assessing skin condition
- Describe normal and abnormal findings when assessing skin capillary refilling time in the infant and child
- Differentiate among assessing for altered mental status in the adult, child, and infant
- Distinguish among methods of assessing breathing in the adult, child and infant
- Compare the methods of providing airway care to the adult, child and infant
- Explain the reason for prioritizing a patient for care and transport
- Differentiate between a sign and a symptom
- Describe the unique needs for assessing an individual with a specific chief complaint with no known prior history of the problem
- Differentiate between the history and physical examination performed for responsive patients with no known prior history and responsive patients with a known prior history of the problem
- Identify the components of the SAMPLE history
- Differentiate between the assessment performed for a patient who is unresponsive or has an altered mental state and other medical patients requiring assessment

- Describe the needs for assessing an individual who is unresponsive
- Identify the components of a focused (secondary) assessment
- Discuss the reason for performing a focused (secondary) assessment (history and physical examination)
- Identify the components of vital signs
- Describe the methods to obtain a breathing rate
- Identify the characteristics that should be evaluated during a breathing assessment
- Differentiate among shallow, labored, and noisy breathing
- Describe the methods to obtain a pulse rate
- Identify the information obtained in the assessment of the pulse
- Differentiate among a strong, weak, regular and irregular pulse
- Describe the methods to assess skin color, temperature, conditions, and capillary refill in infants and children
- Identify normal and abnormal skin colors
- Differentiate among pale, blue, red, and yellow skin color
- Identify normal and abnormal skin temperatures
- Differentiate among hot, cool and cold skin temperatures
- Identify normal and abnormal skin conditions
- Identify normal and abnormal capillary refill in infants and children
- Describe the methods to assess blood pressure
- Define systolic pressure
- Define diastolic pressure
- Explain the difference between auscultation and palpation for obtaining a blood pressure
- Describe the methods used to assess the pupils
- Identify normal and abnormal pupil size
- Differentiate between dilated (large) and constricted (small) pupil size
- Differentiate between reactive and nonreactive pupils and equal and unequal pupils
- State the importance of accurately reporting and recording baseline vital signs
- State the reasons for performing a rapid trauma assessment
- Determine when the rapid assessment may be altered to provide patient care
- Discuss the reasons for reconsidering the mechanism of injury
- State the reasons for performing a head-to-toe survey
- Describe the areas included in the head-to-toe survey and discuss what to evaluate
- Give examples and explain why patients should receive a head-to-toe survey
- Discuss the reasons for repeating the initial (primary) assessment as part of the ongoing assessment or reassessment
- Describe the components of the ongoing assessment or reassessment
- Describe trending of assessment components
- Explain the importance of an initial (primary) assessment
- Explain the rationale for crew members to evaluate scene safety before entering
- Serve as a model for others explaining how patient situations affect your evaluation of mechanism of injury or nature of illness
- Explain the importance of forming a general impression of the patient

- Explain the value of performing an initial (primary) assessment
- Explain the value of performing the baseline vital signs
- Defend the need for obtaining and recording an accurate set of vital signs
- Explain the rationale of recording additional sets of vital signs
- Explain the importance of obtaining a SAMPLE history
- Explain the importance of a focused (secondary) assessment
- Explain the value of performing an ongoing assessment or reassessment
- Explain the value of trending assessment components to other health professionals who assume care of the patient
- Recognize, respect, and respond to the feelings that patients might experience during assessment

Chapter 8 Communications

- List the proper methods of initiating and terminating a radio call
- Describe the attributes for increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of verbal communications
- State legal aspects to consider in verbal communication
- State the proper sequence for the delivery of patient information
- Identify the essential components of a verbal report
- Explain the importance of effective communication of patient information in the verbal report
- List the correct radio procedures in the following phases of a typical call
 - a. To the scene
 - b. At the scene
 - c. To the facility
 - d. At the facility
 - e. To the station
 - f. At the station
- Discuss the communication skills used to interact with the patient
- Discuss the communication skills used to interact with the family, bystanders, and individuals from other agencies while providing patient care, as well as the different skills used to interact with the patient and with others
- Explain the rationale for providing efficient and effective radio communications and patient reports

Chapter 9 Documentation

- Describe the legal implications associated with the written report
- Explain the components of the written report and list the information to include
- Identify the various sections of the written report
- Describe what information is required in each section of a written report and how to enter it
- Define the special considerations concerning patient refusal
- Discuss all state and/or local record-keeping and reporting requirements
- Explain the rationale for patient care documentation
- Explain the rationale for gathering data in an EMS system
- Explain the rationale for patient care documentation
- Explain the rationale for gathering data in an EMS system
- Explain the rationale for using medical terminology correctly

- Explain the rationale for using an accurate and synchronous clock so that information can be used in trending

Chapter 10 General Pharmacology

- Identify which medications will be carried on the unit
- State the medications carried on the unit by their generic name
- Identify the medications the EMT may help administer to the patient
- State by generic name the medications that the EMT can assist the patient in administering
- Discuss the forms in which medications may be found
- Explain the rationale for administering medications

Chapter 11 Respiratory Emergencies

- List the structures and functions of the respiratory system
- State the signs and symptoms of a patient with breathing difficulty
- Describe the emergency medical care of the patient with breathing difficulty
- Describe the emergency medical care of the patient with respiratory distress
- Establish the relationship between airway management and the patient with breathing difficulty
- List signs of adequate air exchange
- Recognize the need for medical direction to assist in the emergency medical care of the patient with breathing difficulty
- State the generic name, medication forms, dose, administration, action, indications, and contraindications for the prescribed inhaler
- Distinguish among the emergency medical care of the infant, child, and adult patient with breathing difficulty
- Differentiate between upper airway obstruction and lower airway disease in the infant and child patient
- Defend EMT treatment regimens for various respiratory emergencies
- Explain the rationale for administering an inhaler

Chapter 12 Cardiovascular Emergencies

- Define the role of the EMT in the emergency cardiac care system
- Predict the relationship between basic life support and the patient experiencing cardiovascular compromise
- Explain the rationale for early defibrillation
- Explain why cardiac arrest does not occur in all patients with chest pain and why all do not need to be attached to an AED
- Discuss the role of the American Heart Association in the use of automated external defibrillation
- Discuss the fundamentals of early defibrillation
- Describe the structure and function of the cardiovascular system
- Describe the emergency medical care of the patient experiencing chest pain or discomfort
- Discuss the position of comfort for patients with various cardiac emergencies
- Establish the relationship between airway management and the patient with cardiovascular compromise
- Recognize the need for medical direction of protocols to assist in the emergency medical care of the patient with chest pain
- List indications for the use of nitroglycerin

- State contraindications and side effects for the use of nitroglycerin
- Discuss the importance of CPR
- Discuss the integration of CPR into other resuscitation procedures (e.g., AED use)
- Explain why changing EMTs every 2 minutes is so important during CPR
- Discuss the importance of chest compressions that are hard, fast and minimally interrupted
- List the steps for one-person CPR and two-person CPR for the adult, child, and infant victim of cardiac arrest.
- Discuss the various types of AEDs
- Discuss the procedures that must be taken into consideration for standard operation of the various types of AEDs
- State the reasons for ensuring that the patient is pulseless and apneic when using the AED
- List the indications for automatic external defibrillation
- Discuss the circumstances that may result in inappropriate shocks
- Explain the considerations of CPR when using the AED
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of AEDs
- Summarize the speed of operation of automated external defibrillation
- Discuss the use of remote defibrillation through adhesive pads
- Discuss the special considerations for rhythm monitoring list the steps in the operation of the AED
- Explain the impact of age and weight on defibrillation
- Differentiate between single-person and multiperson care with an AED
- Explain the reason for pulses not being checked between shocks with an AED
- Discuss the importance of coordinating ACLS-trained providers with personnel using AEDs
- Discuss the importance of postresuscitation care
- List the components of postresuscitation care
- Define the function of all controls on an AED, and describe event documentation and battery defibrillator maintenance
- Discuss the standard of care for a patient with persistent or recurrent ventricular fibrillation and no available ACLS
- Explain the importance of prehospital ACLS intervention if available
- Explain the importance of urgent transport to a facility with ACLS if not available in the prehospital setting
- Discuss the need to complete the “Automated Defibrillator: Operator’s Shift” checklist
- Explain the importance of frequent practice with the AED
- Explain the role medical direction plays in the use of automated external defibrillation
- State why you should complete a case review after the use of the AED
- Discuss the components to include in a case review
- Discuss the goal of quality improvement in automated external defibrillation
- Defend the reasons for obtaining initial training in automated external defibrillation and the importance of continuing education
- Defend the reasons for maintenance of AED
- Explain the rationale for administering nitroglycerin to a patient with chest pain or discomfort.

Chapter 13 Altered Mental Status

- Identify the patient taking diabetic medications with altered mental status and the implications of a diabetes history
- State the steps in the emergency medical care of a patient taking diabetic medicine with and altered mental status and a history of diabetes
- State the generic and trade names, medication forms, dose, administration, action, and contraindications for oral glucose
- Evaluate the need for contact with medical control in the emergency medical care of the diabetic patient
- List the signs and symptoms of a grand mal seizure, including tonic, clonic, postictal, and aura
- Explain the management of a patient with seizure
- Establish the relationship between airway management and the patient with altered mental status
- Explain the rationale for administering oral glucose

Chapter 14 Allergies

- Describe the mechanisms of allergic response and the implications for airway management
- Recognize the patient experiencing an allergic reaction
- Describe the emergency medical care of the patient with an allergic reaction
- State the generic and trade names, medication forms, dose, administration, action, and contraindications for the epinephrine autoinjector
- Evaluate the need for medical control in the emergency medical care of the patient with an allergic reaction
- Differentiate between the general category of those patients having an allergic reaction and those patients having an allergic reaction and requiring immediate medical care, including immediate use of epinephrine autoinjector
- Establish the relationship between the patient with an allergic reaction and airway management
- Explain the rationale for administering epinephrine with an autoinjector

Chapter 15 Poisoning and Overdoses

- List various ways in which poisons enter the body
- List signs or symptoms associated with poisoning
- Discuss the emergency medical care for the patient with a possible overdose
- Describe the steps in the emergency medical care for the patient with suspected poisoning
- Establish the relationship between the patient with poisoning or overdose and airway management
- State the generic and trade names, indications, contraindications, medication form, dose, administration, actions, side effects, and reassessment strategies for activated charcoal
- Recognize the need for medical direction in caring for the patient with poisoning or overdose
- Explain the rationale for administering activated charcoal
- Explain the rationale for contacting medical direction early in the prehospital management of the poisoning or overdose patient

Chapter 16 Environmental Emergencies

- Describe the various ways that the body loses heat
- List the signs and symptoms of exposure to cold
- Explain the steps in providing emergency medical care to a patient exposed to cold
- List the signs and symptoms of exposure to heat

- Explain the steps in providing emergency care to a patient exposed to heat
- Recognize the signs and symptoms of water-related emergencies
- Discuss the emergency medical care of bites and stings
- Describe the pressure laws associated with driving emergencies
- Explain the steps in providing emergency medical care to a patient suffering from a driving incident
- Describe the types of high-altitude illnesses
- Explain the steps in providing emergency medical care to a patient suffering from a high-altitude illness

Chapter 17 Behavioral Emergencies

- Define psychobehavioral disorders and behavioral emergencies
- Discuss the general factors that may cause an alteration in a patient's behavior
- State the various reasons for psychological crises
- Discuss the characteristics of an individual's behavior that suggest the patient is at risk for suicide
- Discuss the general principles of an individual's behavior that suggest the patient is at risk for violence
- Discuss methods to calm patients with a behavioral emergency
- Discuss the special considerations for assessing a patient with behavioral problems
- Discuss special medicolegal considerations for managing behavioral emergencies
- Explain the rationale for learning how to modify your behavior toward the patient with a behavioral emergency

Chapter 18 Abuse and Assault

- Discuss the incidence of domestic violence
- Describe the categories of abuse
- Describe the cycle of violence
- Identify the profiles of the at-risk partner/spouse, the at-risk elder, and the at-risk child
- Discuss examples of child abuse and neglect (maltreatment)
- Discuss examples of elder abuse
- Discuss examples of partner/spousal abuse
- Describe the characteristics associated with the following:
 - a. The typical abuser of a partner/spouse
 - b. The typical abuser of elderly persons
 - c. The typical abuser of children
 - d. The typical assailant of sexual assault
- Discuss examples of sexual assault
- Discuss the assessment and management of the abused patient
- Identify community resources that assist victims of abuse and assault
- Describe priorities for crew safety and the scene of possible domestic violence or abuse
- Discuss the legal aspects associated with abuse and assault situations
- Discuss the documentation associated with abused and assaulted patients
- Demonstrate sensitivity to the abused patient
- Value the behavior of the abused patient

- Attend to the emotional state of the abused patient
- Value the behavior of the abused patient
- Attend to the emotional state of the abused patient
- Recognize the value of nonverbal communication with the abused patient
- Attend to the needs for reassurance, empathy, and compassion with the abused patient
- Listen to the concerns expressed by the abused patient
- Listen to and value the concerns expressed by the sexually assaulted patient

Chapter 19 Obstetrics and Gynecology

- Identify the following structures
 - a. Uterus
 - b. Vagina
 - c. Fetus
 - d. Placenta
 - e. Umbilical cord
 - f. Amniotic sac
 - g. Perineum
- List the indications of an imminent delivery
- Establish the relationship between body substance isolation and childbirth
- Identify and explain the use of the contents of an obstetrics kit
- Outline the steps in the predelivery preparation of the mother
- List the steps to assist in the delivery
- Describe care of the baby as the head appears
- Describe how and when to cut the umbilical cord
- Discuss special considerations with meconium
- Discuss the steps in the delivery of the placenta
- List the steps in the emergency medical care of the mother after delivery
- Summarize neonatal resuscitation procedures
- Describe the procedures for abnormal deliveries: breech birth, prolapsed cord, and limb presentation
- Differentiate the special considerations for multiple births
- Discuss special considerations for a premature baby
- Identify predelivery emergencies
- Differentiate the emergency medical care provided to a patient with predelivery emergencies from a normal delivery
- Discuss the emergency medical care of a patient with a gynecologic emergency
- Explain the rationale for understanding the implications of treating two patients (mother and baby)

Chapter 20 Bleeding and Shock

- Describe the structure and function of the circulatory system
- Differentiate among arterial, venous, and capillary bleeding
- Describe methods of emergency medical care for external bleeding

- Establish the relationship between body substance isolation and bleeding
- Establish the relationship between body substance isolation and bleeding
- Establish the relationship between airway management and the trauma patient
- Establish the relationship between mechanism of injury and internal bleeding
- List the signs of internal bleeding
- List the steps in the emergency medical care of the patient with signs and symptoms of shock (hypoperfusion)
- Outline the steps in the emergency medical care of the patient with signs and symptoms of shock (hypoperfusion)
- Explain the sense of urgency to transport patients who are bleeding and show signs of shock (hypoperfusion)

Chapter 21 Soft Tissue Injuries

- State the major functions of the skin
- List the layers of the skin
- List the types of closed soft tissue injuries
- List the types of closed soft tissue injuries
- Establish the relationship between body substance isolation and soft tissue injuries
- Describe the emergency medical care of the patient with a closed soft tissue injury
- Establish the relationship between airway management and the patient with chest injury, burns, blunt injury, or penetrating injury
- Describe the emergency medical care of a patient with an amputation
- Describe the emergency medical care of a patient with an impaled object
- List the functions of dressing and bandaging
- Describe the purpose of a bandage
- Describe the steps in applying a pressure dressing
- Describe the effects of improperly applied dressings, splints, and tourniquets
- List the categories of burn injuries
- Define superficial burn
- List the characteristics of a superficial burn
- Define partial-thickness burn
- List the characteristics of a partial-thickness burn
- Define full-thickness burn
- List the characteristics of a full-thickness burn
- Describe the emergency medical care of the patient with a superficial burn
- Describe the emergency medical care of the patient with a partial-thickness burn
- Describe the emergency medical care of the patient with a full-thickness burn
- Describe emergency care for the patient with a chemical burn
- Describe emergency care for the patient with an electrical burn

Chapter 22 Chest and Abdominal Emergencies

- Discuss the emergency medical care considerations for a patient with a penetrating chest injury

- Differentiate the care of an open wound to the chest from an open wound to the abdomen
- Establish the relationship between airway management and the patient with chest injuries
- State the emergency medical care considerations for patient with an open wound to the abdomen
- Relate anatomy to the mechanism of injury to determine potential organ damage
- State the emergency medical care considerations for patient with nontraumatic, acute abdominal distress
- Recognize a patient with an acute abdomen
- Discuss the emergency medical care considerations for a patient with acute abdomen

Chapter 23 Musculoskeletal Care

- Describe the function of the muscular system
- Describe the function of the skeletal system
- List the major bones or bone groupings of the spinal column, thorax, upper extremities, and the lower extremities
- Differentiate between an open and closed painful, swollen, deformed extremity
- State the reasons for splinting
- List the general rules of splinting
- List the complications of splinting
- List the emergency medical care for a patient with a painful, swollen, deformed extremity
- Explain the rationale for splinting at the scene versus “load and go”
- Explain the rationale for the immobilization of the painful, swollen, deformed extremity

Chapter 24 Injuries to the Head and Spine

- State the components of the nervous system
- List the functions of the central nervous system
- Define the structure of the skeletal system as it relates to the nervous system
- Relate mechanism of injury to potential injuries of the head and spine
- Describe the implications of not properly caring for patients with potential spinal injuries
- State the signs and symptoms of a potential spinal injury
- Describe the method of determining if a responsive patient may have a spinal injury
- Describe the airway emergency medical care techniques for the patient with a suspected spinal injury
- Describe how to stabilize the cervical spine
- Discuss indications for using a cervical collar
- establish the relationship between airway management and the patient with head and spine injuries
- describe a method for sizing a cervical collar
- describe how to log-roll a patient with a suspected spinal injury
- describe how to secure a patient to a long spine board
- list situations when a short spine board should be used
- state the circumstances when a helmet should be left on the patient
- describe how to immobilize a patient with a short spine board
- describe the indications for rapid extrication
- list steps for performing rapid extrication

- discuss the circumstances when a helmet should be removed
- identify different types of helmets
- describe the unique characteristics of sports helmets
- explain the preferred methods to remove a helmet
- discuss alternative methods to remove a helmet
- describe how the patient's head is stabilized to remove the helmet
- differentiate how the head is stabilized with and without a helmet
- explain the rationale for immobilizing the entire spine when a cervical spine injury is suspected
- explain the rationale for using immobilization methods other than the straps on the cots
- explain the rationale for using a short spine immobilization device when moving a patient from the sitting to the supine position
- explain the rationale for using rapid extrication approaches only when they will make the difference between life and death
- defend the reasons for leaving a helmet in place for transport of a patient
- defend the reasons for removal of a helmet before transport of a patient

Chapter 25 Infants and Children

- state the usual cause of cardiac arrest in infants and children versus adults
- identify the developmental considerations for the infant, toddler, preschool child, school-age child, and adolescent
- differentiate the response of the ill or injured infant or child (age specific) from that of an adult
- describe differences in anatomy and physiology of the infant, child, and adult patient
- identify the symptoms of shock (hypoperfusion) in the infant and child patient
- describe the methods of determining end-organ perfusion in the infant and child patient
- summarize emergency medical care strategies for respiratory distress and respiratory failure
- indicate various causes of pediatric respiratory emergencies
- list the steps in the management of foreign body airway obstruction in the infant and child
- differentiate between respiratory distress and respiratory failure
- list the common causes of seizures in the infant and child patient
- describe the management of seizures in the infant and child patient
- differentiate among the injury patterns in adults, infants, and children
- discuss the field management of the infant and child trauma patient
- summarize the indicators of possible child abuse and neglect
- describe the medical-legal responsibilities in suspected child abuse
- recognize the need for EMT debriefing after a difficult infant or child transport
- explain the rationale for having knowledge and skills appropriate for dealing with the infant and child patient
- attend to the feelings of the family when dealing with an ill or injured infant or child
- understand the provider's emotional response to caring for infants or children

Chapter 26 Ambulance Operations

- discuss the medical and nonmedical equipment needed to respond to a call

- list the phases of an ambulance call
- summarize the importance of preparing the unit for the next response
- describe the general provisions of state laws relating to the operation of the ambulance and privileges in the following categories:
 - a. speed
 - b. warning lights
 - c. sirens
 - d. right of way
 - e. parking
 - f. turning
- list contributing factors to unsafe driving conditions
- describe the considerations that should be given to request for escorts, following an escort vehicle, and intersections
- discuss “due regard for safety of all others” while operating an emergency vehicle
- state what information is essential to respond to a call
- discuss various situations that may affect response to a call
- identify what is essential for completion of a call
- explain the rationale for having the unit prepared to respond

Chapter 27 Gaining Access

- describe the purpose of extrication
- discuss the role of the EMT-Basic in extrication
- identify what equipment for personal safety is required for the EMT-Basic
- define the fundamental components of extrication
- state the steps to take to protect the patient during extrication
- evaluate various methods of gaining access to the patient
- distinguish between simple and complex access

Chapter 28 Disasters and Hazardous Materials

- explain the EMT’s role during a call involving hazardous materials
- describe what the EMT should do if there is reason to believe that there is a hazard at the scene
- describe the actions that an EMT should take to ensure bystander safety
- state the role the EMT should perform until appropriately trained personnel arrive at the scene of a hazmat situation
- break down the steps to approaching a hazardous situation
- discuss the various environmental hazards that affect EMS
- explain the methods for preventing contamination of self, equipment, and facilities
- describe the cafeteria for a multiple-casualty incident (MCI)
- evaluate the role of the EMT in the MCI
- summarize the components of basic triage
- define the role of the EMT in a disaster operation

- describe basic concepts of incident management
- review the local MCI plan

Chapter 29 Advanced Airway Management

- describe how to perform the Sellick maneuver (cricoid pressure)
- describe the indications for advanced airway management
- list complications associated with advanced airway management
- state the consequence of and the need to recognize unintentional esophageal intubation
- list the equipment required for orotracheal intubation
- describe the proper use of the curved blade for orotracheal intubation
- describe the proper use of the straight blade for orotracheal intubation
- describe the methods of choosing the appropriate-size endotracheal tube in an adult patient
- state the reasons for and proper use of the stylet in orotracheal intubation
- describe the skill of orotracheal intubation in the infant and child patient
- describe the skill of confirming endotracheal tube placement in the adult, infant, and child patient
- identify and describe the airway anatomy in the infant, child, and adult (see chapters 6 and 25)
- differentiate the airway anatomy in the infant, child, and adult
- define the various alternative methods for sizing the child endotracheal tube
- describe the skill of securing the endotracheal tube in the adult, infant, and child patient
- describe the indications, contraindications, and technique for insertion of nasogastric tubes
- recognize and respect the feelings of the patient and family during advanced airway procedures
- explain the value of performing advanced airway procedures
- defend the need for the EMT-Basic to perform advanced airway procedures
- explain the rationale for the use of a stylet
- explain the rationale for having a suction unit immediately available during intubation attempts
- explain the rationale for confirming breath sounds
- explain the rationale for securing the endotracheal tube

Chapter 30 Weapons of Mass Destruction and the EMT

- describe the role of an EMT at a nuclear, biologic, or chemical (NBC) event
- describe the threat of an NBC incident by terrorism
- distinguish a hazardous materials incident from an NBC terrorist event
- recognize how an NBC weapon may be spread or disseminated
- recognize signs and symptoms of likely NBC agents
- describe the importance of surveillance in recognizing an NBC event
- describe six biologic warfare agents, and recognize the signs and symptoms of exposure
- describe how to manage and care for victims of biologic agents
- list agents that are a risk for secondary transmission and actions to protect against spread with personal protective equipment and isolation measures
- list four types of chemical agents that may be used in a terrorist attack
- list two agents that cause immediate symptoms and may require antidote treatment at the scene

- describe the principles of decontamination for vapor exposure
- describe the principles of decontamination for liquid exposure
- describe the types of radiologic hazards
- describe the difference between radioactive particles (alpha, beta, neutrons) and radioactive waves
- describe the difference between contamination and irradiation and incorporation
- describe acute radiation syndrome
- list factors that affect severity of radiation exposure and how they can be used to limit exposure

Chapter 31 Geriatric Emergencies

- list two physiologic changes of aging for each of these body systems:
 - a. cardiovascular
 - b. respiratory
 - c. musculoskeletal
- list four problems affecting communication with the geriatric patient, and provide at least two ways to improve communication
- explain why elderly patients may be more prone to denial
- list four factors that make physical assessment difficult in elderly patients
- list ways to obtain information about a geriatric patient's medical history
- describe common complaints and problems of geriatric patients

❖ **The syllabus given did not follow the required textbook's outline so I pulled information straight from the book for each chapter. Feel free to add/delete as you see fit.**