CONTINUING EDUCATION OBJECTIVES FOR EMT-B

INTRODUCTION TO EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the role of medical direction.
2. Differentiate between a 911 system and an enhanced 911 system.
3. Discuss the components of the EMS System.
4. Describe the EMT-B’s role and responsibilities within the EMS System.
5. List the various personal traits that are important for the EMT-B.
6. Define the term “quality improvement” and discuss the EMT-B role in this process.
7. Differentiate between off-line and on-line medical direction.
8. Define the following terms:
   a. Designated agent
   b. Medical Director
   c. Protocols
THE WELL BEING OF THE EMT-B

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the following terms and discuss how each affects the EMT-B:
   a. Body substance isolation (BSI)
   b. Contamination
   c. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
   d. Hazardous Materials Incident
   e. Multiple Casualty Incident
   f. Pathogens
   g. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
2. Discuss the three different ways pathogens can be spread.
3. List and discuss five different types of PPE
4. Understand the MWLCEMS Infection Control Policy and Procedure for reporting an exposure.
5. Explain the importance of scene safety.
6. Differentiate the five stages of death and dying.
7. Discuss different approaches that can be utilized to deal with patients/family members confronted with death and dying.
8. Recognize signs and symptoms the EMT-B may exhibit with critical stress.
9. Discuss how stress can be managed.
10. Differentiate the terms eustress and distress.
11. List and differentiate the three different types of stress reactions.
MEDICAL LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the following terms:
   a. Abandonment
   b. Advance directive
   c. Confidentiality
   d. Consent
   e. Crime scene
   f. DNR
   g. Duty to act
   h. Good Samaritan laws
   i. HIPPA
   j. Implied consent
   k. Liability
   l. Negligence
   m. Organ donor
   n. Scope of practice

2. Differentiate between expressed and implied consent.
3. Discuss how to handle consent in cases dealing with children and mentally incompetent adults.
4. Describe the conditions that need to be fulfilled in order for a patient to refuse care/transport.
5. Discuss and understand the MWLCEMS policy and procedure regarding consent for treatment.
6. Explain how you can persuade the patient to accept care/transport.
7. Discuss the importance of good documentation regarding refusals.
8. Discuss and understand the MWLCEMS policy on patients right to refusal.
9. Describe the components of a DNR.
10. Discuss the MWLCEMS policy regarding advanced directives.
11. List and discuss the three circumstances needed to prove negligence.
12. Relate when and where it is appropriate to share patient information in regards to HIPPA.
13. Explain the role of the EMT-B in preserving crime scene evidence.
14. Relate the types of incidents that mandate reporting such as:
   a. Suspected child abuse
   b. Spousal abuse
   c. Elder abuse
   d. Gun shot wounds,
   e. Stabbings
   f. Sexual assault
15. Discuss the considerations of the EMT-B in issues of organ donation.
16. Differentiate between the terms assault and battery.
THE HUMAN BODY

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Identify the following topographic terms:
   a. Medial
g. Lateral
   b. Proximal
h. Distal
c. Superior
i. Inferior
d. Anterior
j. Posterior
e. Midline
k. Mid-clavicular
f. Bilaterally
l. Mid-axillary

2. Relate which organs of the body are located in the four different abdominal quadrants
3. Discuss the three main functions of the skeletal system.
4. List the components of the skeletal system.
5. Describe the five divisions of the spine and the total number of vertebrae.
6. Discuss the three main functions of the muscles.
7. Differentiate between voluntary, involuntary and cardiac muscle.
8. Discuss the functions of the respiratory system.
9. List and discuss the structures of the respiratory system.
10. Describe the physiology of breathing.
11. Identify the different anatomical parts of the heart and their function.
12. Trace the circulation of the blood through the heart.
13. Discuss the composition of blood.
14. Define pulse and where palpable pulses can be obtained.
15. Differentiate between peripheral pulses and central pulse.
16. Describe the pathophysiology of blood pressure.
17. Define the central nervous system and discuss its function.
18. Define the peripheral nervous system and discuss its function.
19. Define the autonomic nervous system and discuss its function.
20. List the components of the digestive system and discuss the function of each.
21. Discuss the functions of the skin.
22. Differentiate the different layers of the skin.
23. Discuss the function of the endocrine system.
LIFTING AND MOVING PATIENTS

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the following terms:
   a. Body mechanics
   b. Direct carry
   c. Direct ground lift
   d. Extremity lift
   e. Power grip
   f. Power lift

2. Explain five rules that must be followed to prevent injury when lifting.

3. Differentiate between emergency, urgent and non-urgent moves.

4. Demonstrate the proper use, patient position and transfer of a patient on the following devices:
   a. Wheeled ambulance stretcher
   b. Stair chair
   c. Scoop stretcher
   d. Long spine board
   e. Basket stretcher

5. Demonstrate the following:
   a. Direct carry
   b. Direct ground lift
   c. Extremity lift
   d. Power grip
   e. Power lift
AIRWAY

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Recognize signs of adequate breathing.
2. Recognize signs of inadequate breathing.
3. Name and label the major structures of the respiratory system.
4. Demonstrate the steps in performing the head tilt, chin-lift.
5. Demonstrate the procedure of jaw thrust.
6. Describe the four techniques in which you can provide artificial respirations.
7. Recognize signs of adequate artificial respiration.
8. Demonstrate proper ventilation using mouth to mask technique.
10. Explain how you would ventilate a patient with a stoma.
11. Differentiate between the appropriate times to use an oropharyngeal airway vs. the nasopharyngeal airway.
12. Demonstrate proper measuring and insertion of the oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal airways.
13. Demonstrate proper suctioning techniques using the following devices:
   a. Hand held suction
   b. Portable suction
14. Explain the rationale behind suctioning.
15. Define hypoxia.
16. Demonstrate how to prepare an oxygen delivery system.
17. Explain and demonstrate the appropriate use of a non-rebreather mask.
18. Explain and demonstrate the appropriate use of a nasal cannula.
19. Discuss why care for the airway is the first priority of emergency care.
20. Define pulse oximeter.
21. Discuss oxygen saturation and what this reading represents.
22. List the contraindications for use of the Combitube.
23. Demonstrate the correct method for insertion of a Combitube using an intubation model.
SCENE SIZE UP

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the term scene size up.
2. Discuss the considerations that should be kept in mind when approaching a crash or hazardous materials emergency.
3. Define the term danger zone.
4. Explain five signals of danger when approaching a violent scene.
5. Define mechanism of injury (MOI).
6. Discuss how MOI provides information on potential injury patterns in the following situations:
   a. Head on collisions
   b. Rear end collisions
   c. Side impact collisions
   d. Roll over collisions
   e. Rotational impact collisions
7. Differentiate between blunt force trauma and penetrating trauma.
8. Define the term index of suspicion.
9. Define the term nature of illness
10. List several medical and trauma situations that may require additional assistance.
INITIAL ASSESSMENT

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. State the rational for forming a general impression.
2. Define the term “chief complaint”.
3. Discuss the memory aid “AVPU” as they relate to assessing mental status.
4. Discuss methods of airway assessment in the adult.
5. Describe the signs and symptoms of inadequate breathing.
6. Discuss the various methods used to secure and airway.
7. Discuss the types of airway adjuncts that can be utilized in the management of breathing and airway control.
8. Discuss different methods of taking a pulse.
9. State normal and abnormal findings when assessing capillary refill.
10. Explain why capillary refill is not an accurate finding in the older adult.
11. Explain the term “priority decision”.
12. Demonstrate techniques for assessing the following:
   a. Airway
   b. Mental Status
   c. Pulse
   d. Skin color
   e. Skin temperature and moisture
13. Demonstrate the ability to prioritize patients in a drill situation.
VITAL SIGNS AND SAMPLE HISTORY

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Discuss the importance of taking more than one set of vitals.
2. Explain the meaning the letters SAMPLE.
3. Discuss the terms rate and quality in relation to taking a pulse.
4. Demonstrate three different places where pulses can be obtained.
5. Explain quality of breathing in regards to the terms normal, shallow, labored or noisy.
6. Identify the normal and abnormal skin colors and what those colors might represent.
7. Describe normal pupillary response.
8. Discuss abnormal pupil response and conditions that could be indicated.
9. Differentiate between systolic and diastolic BP.
10. Differentiate between an auscultated and palpated BP.
11. Identify normal and abnormal capillary refill in infants and children.
12. Define pulse oximeter
13. Discuss oxygen saturation and what this reading represents.
14. Discuss reasons why a pulse oximeter would give false readings.
15. Explain the difference between a sign and a symptom
16. Demonstrate the skills associated with assessing the following:
   a. Pupils
   b. BP
   c. Obtaining information from the patient, family, or bystanders
   d. Breathing
The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Explain why it is important to reconsider the MOI at the beginning of the focused history and physical exam of the trauma patient.
2. Name the signs and symptoms for each letter of DCAP-BTLS.
3. List the steps of the rapid trauma assessment and describe the type of patient it would best serve.
4. Differentiate when the rapid assessment may be altered in order to provide patient care.
5. Define the following:
   a. Crepitation
   b. Distention
   c. Paradoxical movement
6. Explain when application of a cervical collar is needed.
7. Demonstrate the proper sizing and application of a cervical color.
8. Discuss the components of the detailed physical exam
9. Demonstrate a rapid trauma assessment.
ASSESSMENT OF THE MEDICAL PATIENT

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Explain the difference in the focused history and physical on a trauma patient vs. medical patient.
2. Differentiate the focused physical and history done on a responsive medical patient vs. an unresponsive medical patient.
3. Discuss the memory aid OPQRST and what each letter represents.

ONGOING ASSESSMENT

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Explain the reasons for repeating the initial assessment.
2. List the four steps of an ongoing assessment.
3. Explain the term “trending”.
COMMUNICATIONS

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the following terms:
   a. Base station
   b. Mobile radio
   c. Portable radio
   d. Repeater
   e. Watt
2. Discuss the role of the FCC.
3. Discuss the guidelines for proper use of the EMS radio system.
4. List and discuss the twelve parts of a radio medical report.
5. State the proper sequence when giving a patient report.
6. Explain the importance of a verbal medical report to hospital personnel upon your arrival.
7. Discuss the guidelines of interpersonal communication skills between patients, family, friends and bystanders.
8. Perform a simulated, organized, concise radio report.
DOCUMENTATION

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Explain the functions of a prehospital care report.
2. Discuss the following elements of a prehospital care report:
   a. Data elements
   b. Run data
   c. Patient data
   d. Check boxes
   e. Narrative
3. Discuss the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and what this means in regards to sharing patient information.
4. Discuss the process of patient refusals and explain why documentation is an important part of this process.
5. Discuss the MWLCEMS policy regarding refusals.
6. Explain what is meant by “errors of omission” in documentation.
7. Describe how to properly correct an error in a prehospital care report.
8. Explain the difference between a mass casualty incident and a multiple victim incident.
9. Discuss the triage tags for multiple casualty incidents and how patient information is recorded on these tags.
10. Describe possible consequences of falsifying information of a prehospital care report.
11. Explain the importance of spelling, accepted abbreviations and medical terms and how they affect the accuracy of a prehospital report.
The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the following terms:
   a. Contraindications
   b. Indications
   c. Side effects

2. Discuss the indications, contraindications, generic and trade names, dose route and side effects of each of the following:
   a. Activated Charcoal
   b. Epinephrine
   c. Nitroglycerine
   d. Oral glucose
   e. Oxygen
   f. Inhalers

3. Discuss the forms in which medications are manufactured.

4. List the four “rights” you must check before assisting in the administration of a medication.
RESPIRATORY EMERGENCIES

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. List the normal rates of breathing for adults, children and infants.
2. Discuss signs of inadequate breathing.
3. Identify the structures and functions of the respiratory system.
4. Discuss the process of inspiration and expiration.
5. Explain what is meant by the terms “rate” and “quality” of breathing.
6. Differentiate the adult airway from the child/infant airway.
7. Describe the treatment of a patient with inadequate breathing.
8. Differentiate between wheezes, crackles, rhonchi and stridor.
9. Explain the pathophysiology of COPD.
10. Explain the pathophysiology of asthma.
11. Define the term “bronchoconstriction”.
12. Demonstrate the proper steps when assisting a patient with an inhaler.
13. List the indications, contraindications, side effects, medication form and dosage of a prescribed inhaler.
15. Discuss oxygen saturation and what this reading represents.
16. Discuss why a pulse oximeter would give false readings.
CARDIAC EMERGENCIES

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the term “cardiac compromise”.
2. List the signs and symptoms of cardiac compromise.
3. Demonstrate patient assessment of a person with cardiac compromise.
4. Describe the emergency care of a person exhibiting signs and symptoms of cardiac compromise.
5. Discuss nitroglycerine, including generic and trade name, indications, contraindications, medication form, dosage, actions and side effects.
6. Describe the process of administering nitroglycerine and reassessment strategies.
7. Differentiate atherosclerosis and arteriosclerosis.
8. Discuss risk factors for developing coronary artery disease.
9. Define the term “Aneurysm”.
10. Define the term “angina pectoris” and treatment for the same.
11. Describe the pathophysiology of acute myocardial infarction (MI).
12. Explain the pathophysiology of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF).
13. Describe the signs and symptoms of CHF.
14. List and explain the four parts of the American Heart Association Chain of Survival.
15. Describe the EMT-B role in the cardiac arrest patient.
16. Discuss the two types of AED’s.
17. Explain contraindications of an AED.
18. Demonstrate patient assessment and discuss prehospital care of the cardiac arrest patient.
19. Define the following terms:
   a. Apnea
g. Pedal Edema
   b. Asystole
h. Pulmonary Edema
c. Bradycardia
i. Pulseless Electrical Activity (PEA)
d. Dyspnea
j. Tachycardia
e. Edema
k. Thrombus
f. Embolism
l. Fibrillation
ACUTE ABDOMINAL EMERGENCIES

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Discuss the following anatomy and physiology of each:
   a. Esophagus
g. Gall Bladder
   b. Stomach
h. Spleen
c. Small Intestine
i. Pancreas
d. Large Intestine
j. Kidneys
e. Appendix
f. Bladder
f. Liver

2. Differentiate between visceral pain and parietal pain.

3. Describe the term tearing pain.

4. Describe the term referred pain.

5. Demonstrate the assessment and physical exam of the patient with abdominal distress.

6. Discuss the pain scale and how it relates in determining level of pain in your patient.

7. List signs and symptoms of abdominal distress.

8. Discuss the pathophysiology of appendicitis.

9. Discuss the pathophysiology of cholecystitis.

10. Discuss the pathophysiology of pancreatitis.

11. Discuss the pathophysiology of ulcer/internal bleeding.

12. Discuss the pathophysiology of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm.

13. Discuss the pathophysiology of a hernia.

14. Discuss the pathophysiology of renal colic (kidney stone).
DIABETIC EMERGENCIES AND ALTERED MENTAL STATUS

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Differentiate between hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia.
2. Describe the pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus.
4. Differentiate between Type I and Type II diabetes.
5. Explain your treatment plan for a diabetic emergency.
6. Discuss oral glucose, including generic and trade names, indications, contraindications, dose, actions, side effects and reassessment.
7. Define the term seizure.
8. List several causes of seizures.
9. List several diseases in which seizures occur.
10. Define the term epilepsy.
13. Define the term status epilepticus.
14. Discuss the causes of a cerebral vascular accident (CVA).
15. Differentiate between a CVA and Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA).
17. Explain pre-hospital care in a patient with altered mental status.
18. Define syncope.
19. Discuss the following pathophysiology in regards to syncope:
   a. Hypovolemic causes
   b. Metabolic causes
   c. Environmental/Toxicology causes
   d. Cardiovascular causes
20. Demonstrate a patient assessment on a patient experiencing dizziness or syncope.
ALLERGIC REACTION

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Recognize signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction.
2. Explain the term allergen.
3. Describe anaphylaxis.
4. Recognize causes of an allergic reaction.
5. Discuss Epinephrine including generic, trade name, indications, contraindications, medication form, dosage, actions, side effects and the importance of reassessment.
6. Demonstrate a physical assessment on an allergic reaction or anaphylactic patient.
7. Describe the pre-hospital care of a patient with an allergic reaction and anaphylaxis.
8. Demonstrate the proper administration of an epipen.
9. Explain the mechanism of allergic response and the implications for rapid airway management.
POISONING AND OVERDOSE EMERGENCIES

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the term poison.
2. Define the term toxin.
3. Discuss the four ways in which poisons can enter the body.
4. Describe the information you need to gather for a patient who has ingested a poison or toxin.
5. Discuss activated charcoal including trade and generic names, indications, contraindications, medication form, dosage, actions and side effects.
6. Describe the proper administration of activated charcoal.
7. Discuss dilution of a toxic substance and how this can be accomplished in a pre-hospital setting.
8. Define the term antidote.
9. Explain patient care of a person who has ingested a poison.
10. Describe the information you should obtain for a patient who has inhaled a toxic substance.
11. Explain patient care of a person who has inhaled a poison.
12. Discuss the signs and symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning.
14. Discuss the information you should obtain for a patient who has an absorbed type of poisoning.
15. Explain patient care of a victim of absorbed poisoning.
16. Define the terms withdrawal and delirium tremors (DT’s)
17. Discuss patient care of an alcohol abuse patient.
18. Explain the term substance abuse.
19. Differentiate between uppers, downers, narcotics, hallucinogens and volatile chemicals.
ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Describe the various ways that the body loses heat.
2. Define the term hypothermia.
3. Explain the predisposing factors of hypothermia.
4. Explain the situations in which hypothermia should be considered.
5. Describe the stages of hypothermia.
6. Differentiate between passive and active re-warming.
7. Explain patient care for the hypothermic person who is alert and responding.
8. Explain patient care for the hypothermic patient who is unresponsive.
9. Name the signs and symptoms of a late or deep localized cold injury.
10. Explain the procedure of active rapid re-warming of frozen parts.
11. Define the term hyperthermia.
12. Explain emergency care for a patient exposed to heat with moist, pale and normal to cool skin temperatures.
13. Explain emergency care for a patient exposed to heat with hot, dry or moist skin.
14. Differentiate between the terms drowning and near drowning.
15. Discuss the term decompression sickness.
16. Explain the care of a patient with an insect bite or sting.
17. Describe the proper care of a snakebite victim.
BEHAVIORAL EMERGENCIES

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the term “behavioral emergency”.
2. List the physical causes of altered behavior.
3. Discuss the general rules to deal with patients who are experiencing a behavioral or psychiatric emergency.
4. Describe the signs and symptoms of a behavioral or psychiatric emergency.
5. List the factors often associated with a risk for suicide.
6. Discuss the care of a patient who is aggressive or hostile.
7. Discuss the guidelines for restraining a patient.
8. Define positional asphyxia.
The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Identify and discuss the function of the uterus, vagina, fetus, placenta, umbilical cord, amniotic sac and perineum.
2. Differentiate between a cephalic presentation and breech presentation.
3. Discuss the three stages of labor.
4. Explain the term meconium staining and special considerations that should be taken.
5. Identify and explain the use of the contents in an OB kit.
6. Discuss the signs and symptoms of supine hypotensive syndrome and how this can be prevented.
7. Explain the process of delivering a baby.
8. Discuss APGAR Scoring including the times the assessment should occur and what assessments it includes.
9. Describe your care for the newborn.
10. Explain the inverted pyramid of neonatal resuscitation.
11. Discuss how to cut the umbilical cord after delivery.
12. List the indications of an imminent delivery.
14. Discuss a breech presentation and how to care for this situation.
15. Explain your patient care of a prolapsed umbilical cord.
16. Describe your care of a limb presentation delivery.
17. Discuss the care of a premature birth.
18. Differentiate the conditions of placenta previa and abruptio placenta.
19. Define the term ectopic pregnancy and discuss care for this patient.
20. Differentiate between preeclampsia and eclampsia.
21. Discuss prehospital care of preeclampsia and eclampsia.
22. Define the following:
   a. Abortion
   b. Spontaneous abortion
   c. Miscarriage and induced abortion
23. Describe assessment of a pregnant woman who has sustained trauma.
24. Discuss care of a pregnant trauma patient.
25. Discuss proper care of a sexual assault victim.
BLEEDING AND SHOCK

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. List the components and describe the function of the circulatory system.
2. Define the terms:
   a. Perfusion
   b. Hypoperfusion
   c. Shock
3. Differentiate between arterial bleeding, venous bleeding, and capillary bleeding.
4. Discuss the signs and symptoms of shock.
5. Describe care of external bleeding.
6. Define and locate the different pressure points to aid in bleeding control.
7. Demonstrate the proper application of the Pneumatic Anti-Shock Garment (PASG).
8. Demonstrate the proper application of a tourniquet.
9. Discuss the signs and symptoms of internal bleeding.
10. Explain care of the patient with internal bleeding.
12. Differentiate between compensated shock, decompensated shock and irreversible shock.
13. Explain the golden hour.
14. Discuss patient care of hypoperfusion.
SOFT TISSUE INJURIES

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Discuss the functions of the skin.
2. List the three major layers of skin.
3. Differentiate between a contusion, hematoma and crush injury.
4. Describe your patient care for a contusion, hematoma and crush injury.
5. Differentiate between an abrasion, laceration, puncture wound, avulsion, amputation and crush injury.
6. Describe the appropriate treatment for an abrasion, laceration, puncture wound, avulsion, amputation and crush injury.
7. Explain the prehospital treatment of impaled objects.
8. Define the term “air embolus”.
9. Discuss assessment and care of an open neck wound.
10. Explain three ways the chest might be injured.
11. Discuss the pre-hospital care of an open chest wound (sucking chest wound).
12. Define the term “evisceration” and explain proper prehospital care for this problem.
13. Differentiate between a pneumothorax, hemothorax, and hemopneumothorax, including signs and symptoms of each.
14. Explain prehospital considerations for a patient with an open wound to the abdomen.
15. Differentiate between superficial burns, partial thickness burns and full thickness burns.
16. Explain how to figure the percentage of a surface area burn using the Rule of Nines.
17. Differentiate the Rule of Nines of adults, children and infants.
18. Define the “Rule of Palm”.
19. Describe the prehospital care of the patient with a superficial burn, partial thickness burn, and full thickness burn.
20. Demonstrate a complete trauma assessment.
21. Explain the effects of inappropriate dressings, splints and tourniquets.
22. State the care of a patient with chemical burns to the eyes.
23. State the care of a patient with an amputation.
24. Discuss the signs and symptoms of an electrical accident.
26. Differentiate between a bandage and a dressing.
27. Define the term “occlusive dressing”.
28. Demonstrate the use of different bandages and dressings.
MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURY

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. List the components of the musculoskeletal system.
2. Describe the three types of muscle and their function.
3. Define the term cartilage.
4. Discuss the purpose of tendons.
5. Discuss the function of ligaments.
6. Describe the different types of joints.
7. Differentiate between a fracture, dislocation, strain and sprain.
8. Differentiate between an open and closed extremity injury.
9. Identify the signs and symptoms of a musculoskeletal injury.
10. Discuss the general rules of immobilization (splinting).
11. Demonstrate the application of a traction splint.
12. Demonstrate the prehospital care of a patient with a painful, swollen deformed extremity.
13. Explain the importance in checking circulation, sensation and movement before and after splinting.
14. Demonstrate the proper way of applying a cervical collar.
15. Demonstrate the proper application of a KED.
16. Demonstrate the proper application of a long backboard.
17. Demonstrate how to backboard a standing patient.
18. Discuss the need for helmet removal.
19. Demonstrate helmet removal.
INFANTS AND CHILDREN

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Discuss growth and developmental characteristics of the following age groups:
   a. Newborns – 1 year of age.
   b. Toddlers – 1 year to 3 years of age.
   c. Preschool – 3 years to 6 years of age.
   d. School age – 6 years to 12 years of age.
   e. Adolescent – 12 years to 18 years of age.
2. Explain the anatomical and physiologic differences between children and adults.
3. Discuss the pediatric assessment triangle.
4. List the normal values of pulse rate, respiratory rate and BP for the infant, toddler, preschooler and adolescents.
5. Explain how to care for a child with complete airway obstruction.
6. Discuss the “blow-by” technique of administering oxygen.
7. Identify signs and symptoms of shock in an infant and child.
8. Define the term croup, including signs and symptoms.
10. Discuss epiglottitis including signs and symptoms along with treatment.
11. Describe ways of calming and interacting effectively with the infant, child, and parent or caregiver.
12. Discuss the different forms of child abuse.
13. Explain your role as a mandated reporter in cases of child abuse.
14. Discuss and understand the MWLCEMS policy and procedure on reporting child abuse.
15. Discuss and understand the Abandoned Newborn Infant Protection Act.
GERIATRIC PATIENTS

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Describe how to approach an elderly patient who has vision and hearing impairments.
2. Discuss the physiological changes that occur with aging.
3. Explain some of the most common medical conditions that effect the elderly such as:
   a. Polypharmacy
   b. Shortness of breath
   c. Chest pain
   d. Altered mental status
   e. Abdominal pain
   f. Weakness
   g. Depression/Suicide
4. Describe the most common mechanism of injury to elderly patients
5. Discuss your role as a mandated reporter for elder abuse.
6. Discuss the different forms of elder abuse.
AMBULANCE OPERATIONS

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Discuss the five phases of an ambulance call and what these entail.
2. List five categories of equipment and supplies that should be carried on an ambulance.
3. Discuss the role of an emergency dispatcher.
4. Explain factors that could affect response.
5. Discuss patient situations that might need air transport.
6. Explain the EMT-B role in establishing a landing zone.
GAINING ACCESS AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Explain the purpose of extrication.
2. Discuss your role in scene size up of a MVC.
3. Discuss the importance of vehicle stabilization.
4. Differentiate between simple access and complex access to a patient in a vehicle.
5. Define the components of extrication.
6. List the steps that should be taken to protect the patient during extrication.
7. Discuss how to cope with electrical hazards.
The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Explain your role during a call involving hazardous materials.
2. Discuss how to identify a hazardous material and how to obtain information about the material involved.
3. Describe assessment of a patient that has been exposed to a hazardous material.
4. Explain the major components and benefits of incident management system.
5. Discuss the START triage method of sorting patients.
6. Define the staging sector and the role of staging officer.
7. Describe the role of transportation officer.
8. Differentiate between a cold zone and a warm zone.
The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the term “terrorism”.
2. Differentiate between domestic terrorism and international terrorism.
3. Recognize the harms posed by the threats of:
   a. Thermal
   b. Radiological
   c. Asphyxiation
   d. Chemical
   e. Etiological
   f. Mechanical
   g. Psychological
4. Describe characteristics of:
   a. Chemical agent
   b. Biological agents
   c. Radiological/Nuclear agents
   d. Explosive agents
5. Explain what is meant be a secondary device.
6. List several types of events that should trigger suspicion of possible terrorism involvement.
7. Discuss the concept of time, distance and shielding.
8. Describe several self-protection measures for biological incidents.
9. Discuss the indications and demonstrate the use of the Mark I kits.
10. Discuss the MWLCEMS SOP regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction.
CPR

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Demonstrate techniques for opening the airways in infants, children and adults
2. Describe how gastric distention occurs.
3. Define the “recovery position”.
4. List the steps for providing one and two rescuer CPR to infants, children and adults.
5. Differentiate between a complete and partial airway obstruction.
6. Describe the steps for foreign body obstruction removal in an infant, child and adult.
7. Demonstrate one and two rescuer CPR on the infant, child and adult
8. Demonstrate how to remove a foreign body obstruction in an infant, child and adult.
BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

The EMT-B will be able to:

1. Define the following terms:
   a. Infection
   b. Pathogen
   c. Host
   d. Transmission
   e. Exposure
   f. Indirect contact
   g. Direct contact
   h. BSI
   i. Communicable disease
   j. Universal precautions

2. Describe when it is appropriate to use universal precautions.
3. Describe the steps the EMT-B should take for personal protection from airborne and bloodborne pathogens.
4. Identify how the following diseases are transmitted and the steps to take to prevent a transmission:
   a. Hepatitis
   b. Meningitis
   c. Tuberculosis
   d. HIV/AIDS

5. List the mechanisms of disease transmission.
6. According to MWLCEMS discuss the policy and procedure for reporting an exposure.