

Northwest Arkansas Community College
Division of Health Professions

Discipline Code

EMTA

Course Number

1022

Course Title

Emergency Medical Responder Lecture

Catalog Description

Emergency Medical Responder follows the national educational guidelines for EMS as set forth by the Department of Transportation. This course is designed to provide training in emergency care for those who will be responding to emergency calls or who have a job that may require emergency response to the injured. Students who successfully complete the Emergency Medical Responder course will receive an American Heart Association CPR Card and Emergency Medical Responder certificate from the program. Emergency Medical Responder is a prerequisite for EMT course. This class is a "Flipped" classroom and students will watch lecture away from the classroom and take quizzes and exams. Quizzes and exams will be discussed in class and material that needs further attention will be taught by the instructor.

Prerequisites

None

Credit Hours

2 credit hours

Contact hours

32 lecture on-line hybrid hours

Load hours

2 load hours

Semesters Offered

Fall, Spring & Summer

ACTS Equivalent

None

Grade Mode

A-F

Learning Outcomes

- Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of the EMR from other out-of-hospital care providers.
- Define medical oversight and discuss the EMR's role in the process. Define the EMR scope of care
- Define consent and discuss the methods of obtaining consent Discuss the implications for the EMR in patient refusal or transport
- Explain the importance, necessity, and legality of patient confidentiality.
- State the steps in the EMR would take in approaching a family confronted with death and dying
- Discuss the importance of body substance isolation (BSI)
- Communicate with empathy to patients being cared for, as well as with family members and friends of the patient.
- Complete disinfection/cleaning and all reporting documentation, given in a specific patient care scenario.
- Describe anatomy and function of the respiratory, cardiac, musculoskeletal, and nervous systems.
- List and name the major body systems and functions
- Discuss the guidelines and safety precautions that need to be followed when lifting a patient
- Explain the rationale for properly lifting and moving patients
- Discuss the various devices associated with moving a patient in the out-of-hospital arena.
- List the signs of inadequate breathing Describe the steps in the head-tilt, chin-lift
- Relate mechanism of injury to opening the airway
- Describe how to measure and insert a nasal and oral pharyngeal airway.
- Explain why basic life support ventilation and airway protective skills take priority over most other basic life support skills
- Demonstrate steps in using: Suctioning, Pocket Mask, foreign body airway obstruction, ventilation of infant and child, and adult, and BLS
- Discuss the components of the scene size-up Determine if the scene is safe to enter
- Discuss common mechanisms of injury/nature of illness
- Differentiate between a patient with adequate and inadequate breathing.
- Differentiate between specific emergency care for adults, children and infants
- Explain the importance of forming a general impression of the patient.
- Demonstrate ability to differentiate various scenarios and identify potential hazards
- Demonstrate the techniques for assessing the patient's skin color, temperature, condition, and capillary refill
- List reasons for the heart to stop beating

- Define the components of cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- Demonstrate a caring attitude toward patients with cardiac events who request emergency medical services
- State the advantages of two-rescuer CPR over one rescuer CPR. Demonstrate the proper use of CPR on adult and infant manikin Identify the patient who presents with a general medical complaint
- Identify the patient who presents with a specific medical complaint of altered mental status and list the treatments.
- Communicate with empathy to patients with a general medical complaint, as well as with family members and friends of the patient
- Identify and know the treatment modalities for a patient who has been exposed to heat
- Identify and know the treatment modalities for a patient who has been exposed to cold
- Differentiate between arterial, venous, and capillary bleeding State the emergency medical care for external bleeding
- List the steps in the emergency medical care of the patient with signs and symptom of internal bleeding
- State the types of open soft-tissue injuries
- Describe the emergency medical care of the patient with a soft-tissue, impaled object, and burn injury.
- Demonstrate direct pressure and other methods to control bleeding. Describe the function of the musculoskeletal system
- List the emergency medical care for a patient with a painful, swollen, deformed extremity
- Demonstrate a caring attitude toward patients with a musculoskeletal injury who request emergency medical services.
- Demonstrate how to open the airway of a patient with a spine injury Demonstrate evaluating and stabilizing a cervical spine.
- State the unique challenges that may arise when caring for the geriatric patient List the general characteristics of elderly patients
- Identify some of the most common age-related physical changes found in geriatric patients.
- Identify the following structures: birth canal, placenta, umbilical cord, and amniotic sac
- Define the following terms: crowning, bloody show, labor, and abortion.
- List the steps in the emergency medical care of the mother pre and post delivery of a baby
- Demonstrate the steps to assist in a normal and abnormal delivery of a baby in the prehospital setting.
- Indicate various causes of respiratory emergencies in infants and children List Common causes of seizures in the infant and child patient
- Describe the medical-legal responsibilities in suspected child abuse Recognize the need for Emergency Medical Responder debriefing following a difficult infant or child transport
- Discuss the medical and nonmedical equipment needed to respond on a call Distinguish between simple and complex access

- Describe what the Emergency Medical Responder should do if there is reason to believe that there is a hazard at the scene.
- Discuss the role of the Emergency Medical Responder in the multiple-casualty situation.
- Summarize the components of basic triage
- Given a scenario of mass-casualty incident, perform triage and treatment as needed.

General Education Outcomes Supported

- Students develop higher order thinking skills.
- Students can employ a variety of sources to locate, evaluate, and use Information.

Standard Practices

Topics list

- The EMS System
- Legal and Ethical Issues
- Well-Being of the Emergency Medical Responder The Human Body
- Lifting, Moving, and positioning Patients Airway Management
- Assessment of the Patient Resuscitation and Use of the AED Caring for Medical Emergencies
- Caring for Bleeding, Shock, and Soft-Tissue Injuries
- Caring for Muscle and Bone Injuries Caring for the Geriatric Patient Childbirth
- Caring for Infants and Children EMS Operations
- Multiple-Casualty Incidents, Triage, and the Incident Management System.

Assessments

Written Exams

Grading guidelines

Written quizzes, unit exams will make up the total points for grading.