NORTHWEST ARKANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE Standard Course Outline / Division of Health

Course Number and Name:

EMTA 1008 EMT - Basic

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

The EMT-Basic program is an introductory study to Emergency Medical Programs. It follows the national standard curriculum as set forth by the Department of Transportation. Standards of care, procedures and techniques for dealing with emergencies are discussed. Upon successful completion, the EMT candidate would meet the requirements to challenge the Arkansas or National EMT certification exam. EMT-Basic is a prerequisite for the Paramedic Program

PREREQUISITE:

EMTA 1013 First Responder

(Emergency Medical

Responder)

Admission to the EMT program by the Division of Health Professions (This may include but not limited to: Current TB Skin Test, 9 Panel drug screen, Criminal Background Check, Current Specific CPR card from American Heart Association or Red Cross)

CREDIT HOURS/ CONTACT HOURS

Eight credit hours; 184 contact hours consisting of 128 classroom hours plus 32 hours in the Emergency Department and 24 hours on an ambulance.

TARGET AUDIENCE & TRANSFERABILITY

This course is designed for individuals interested in providing care to patients in the pre-hospital setting. It will provide the participant with opportunities to gain information, skill, and attitudes necessary for certification and practice as an EMT in the state of Arkansas.

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the conclusion of this course the student will:

Define the components of an Emergency Medical Services System.

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 patent 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 symptoms 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 Technician 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 Technician should do if there is reason to believe that there is a hazard at the scene.

Discuss the role of the Emergency Medical Technician in the multiple-casualty situation. Summarize the components of basic triage

Given a scenario of mass-casualty incident, perform triage and treatment as needed.

Topics

The EMS System

Legal and Ethical Issues

Well-Being of the Emergency Medical Technician

The Human Body

Lifting, Moving, and positioning Patients

Airway Management

Assessment of the Patient

Resuscitation and Use of the AED

Caring for Meical 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.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:

Students will have the opportunity to learn through lecture, video, overhead and discussion groups, data projector slides and short videos, lab practice with equipment and patients to reenforce learning that occurred in classroom. Students will also learn through "real -life" situations as they participate in the Emergency Room and on an Ambulance.

REQUIRED FORMS OF ASSESSMENT:

- Students will be evaluated on both didactic as well as practical skills. Student may retest one time on a given exam if their score is less than 79%. The score on a retest will be averaged with you score on the original test for a final score on that exam. No more than three re-tests may be taker per semester. The instructor will make arrangements when re-tests are to be given.
- In order to sit for the National board exam, you must successfully complete the clinical portion of the program including hospital and ambulance time.
- You must have a 79% or higher grade average to sit for the National Board Exam.