NorthWest Arkansas Community College
Standard Course Outline/ Division of Health

Course Number and Name
EMTA 1013 First Responder
(formally AHSC 1023)

Course Description: First Responder follows the National Standard Curriculum guidelines as set forth by the Department of Transportation. This course is designed to provide education 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. This course is a prerequisite to the EMT Basic course

Prerequisite: There are no prerequisites to this course EMTA 1008

Credit Hours: 3 credit hours with a lab (64 contact hours). This course transfers into some areas of some higher education institutions. Please check with the college you are transferring to prior to taking this course to be certain that it will transfer.

Target Audience: 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 to respond to emergencies.

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 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.

Topics

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 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

Lecture
Small group hands-on lab sessions
Video scenario and learning
Written
Large group hands-on learning

Forms of Assessment

Computer based written exams
Practical Examinations on simulated patients
Oral testing
Research project