

Manitoba Health & Healthy Living
Emergency Medical Services



TECHNICIAN

January 2009

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Introduction to Emergency Medical Care

- 1.1 Define the following:
 - a) Emergency Medical Services
 - b) Emergency Medical Responder
- 1.2 Describe the components of an EMS system
- 1.3 Identify the 11 Code of Ethics Statements
- 1.4 Discuss the scope and function of an Emergency Medical Responder(Technician)
- 1.5 Discuss the EMS professionals roles in quality improvement including:
 - a) participation in quality assurance and quality improvement programs
 - b) self-evaluation and goals for improvement, as related to professional practice
- 1.6 Discuss functioning as the patients advocate
- 1.7 Discuss working collaboratively with other Emergency response agencies and other members of the health care team
- 1.8 Define the following:
 - a) dignity
 - b) ethical
 - c) quality assurance
 - d) medical control
 - e) transfer of function
- 1.9 Discuss the following Provincial Legislation's as they relate to EMS:
 - a) The Emergency Medical Response and Stretcher Transportation Act
 - b) The Personal Health Information Act
 - c) The Health Care Directives Act
 - d) The Mental Health Act
 - e) The Child and Family Services Act
 - f) The Highway Traffic Act
 - g) The Public Health Act
 - h) The Fatality Inquiries Act
 - i) The Midwifery and Consequential Amendments Act
 - j) The Evidence Act
 - k) The Protection for Person's in Care Act
 - l) Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act

Medico-Legal Responsibilities

- 2.1 Explain the following legal considerations related to EMS professionals:
 - a) notification of local law enforcement agencies
 - b) crime scene preservation
 - c) suspected child abuse
 - d) minors or mentally incompetent consent
- 2.2 Explain the medical directors legal responsibilities regarding medical direction & control
- 2.3 Define the following :
 - a) duty to act
 - b) abandonment
 - c) negligence
 - d) informed consent
 - e) ethical responsibilities
 - f) patient refusal of care
 - g) reasonable man test
- 2.4 Explain the importance, necessity and legality of patient confidentiality
- 2.5 Explain the difference between professional and non-professional behaviors
- 2.6 Explain role and responsibility as it relates to health care directives
- 2.7 Explain role and responsibility as it relates to Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) orders
- 2.8 Explain the requirements for proper and adequate documentation

Well Being of the EMS Professional

- 3.1 Discuss the following
 - a) appropriate dress and maintenance of personal hygiene
 - b) define maintenance of personal physical fitness
- 3.2 Identify the emotional reactions that an EMS professional may experience when faced with trauma, illness, death and dying
- 3.3 Identify the reactions a family member may exhibit when confronted with any incident causing undue stress
- 3.4 Identify the steps in the EMS professional's approach to the family confronted with death and dying

- 3.5 List the reactions an EMS professional's family may exhibit due to the professional's involvement in EMS
- 3.6 List the steps an EMS professional should take for personal protection from airborne and bloodborne pathogens including:
 - a) body substance isolation
 - b) personal protective equipment
- 3.7 Define critical incident stress
- 3.8 List the signs and symptoms of stress
- 3.9 Explain the following:
 - a) critical incident stress management
 - b) risks of critical incident stress management
- 3.10 Identify the steps an EMS professional may take to reduce or alleviate stress
- 3.11 Demonstrate the use of appropriate personal protective equipment including proper removal and discard of same
- 3.12 Identify proper disinfecting and cleaning techniques

Lifting and Handling

- 4.1 Identify the principles of effective body mechanics
- 4.2 Describe the general considerations for lifting and handling
- 4.3 Discuss potential injuries common to EMS practitioners
- 4.4 Describe the guidelines for reaching and their application
- 4.5 Explain the guidelines and safety precautions for:
 - a) lifting a patient
 - b) carrying a patient and / or equipment
- 4.6 Perform correct and safe carrying procedures for the following patient movements:
 - a) lifting on stairs
 - b) direct ground lift
 - c) extremity lift
 - d) walking assist
 - e) transfer from bed to stretcher
- 4.7 Describe situations that may require the use of an emergency move

- 4.8 Demonstrate positioning a patient as follows:
 - a) supine
 - b) prone
 - c) fowler
 - d) semi-fowler
 - e) lateral recumbent (recovery)
 - f) trendelenberg

- 4.9 Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the following patient carrying devices:
 - a) wheeled stretcher
 - b) portable stretcher
 - c) stair chair
 - d) scoop stretcher
 - e) long spine board

Communications

- 5.1 Identify the importance of the use of the medical dictionary

- 5.2 List common medical abbreviations

- 5.3 Identify the Manitoba Patient Care Report components including:
 - a) required information
 - b) legal implications and considerations
 - c) aspects of an appropriate versus inappropriate report

- 5.4 Describe the correct way to make a correction on a Patient Care Report

- 5.5 List special considerations regarding patient refusal

- 5.6 Identify various telecommunication systems

- 5.7 Identify communication procedures that increase effectiveness and efficiency of verbal communication

- 5.8 Explain medical direction and quality control

- 5.9 Describe the general guidelines in providing a verbal report of patient information to another health care professional

- 5.10 Describe non-verbal behaviors

- 5.11 Define “active listening”

- 5.12 Describe how to establish trust and rapport with patients and colleagues

- 5.13 Define:
- a) empathy
 - b) compassion
 - c) competence
 - d) confidence
 - e) sympathy
 - f) diplomacy
 - g) tact
 - h) discretion
 - i) conflict
 - j) taking charge
- 5.14 Identify communication considerations when dealing with the following:
- a) patient
 - b) patient's family
 - c) bystanders
 - d) medical staff
 - e) elderly
 - f) children
 - g) hearing impaired
 - h) visually impaired
 - i) language barrier
 - j) the terminal patient
 - k) the mentally challenged patient
- 5.15 Identify cultural factors that may affect non-verbal communication

EMS Operations and Transportation

- 6.1 Discuss the following Provincial legislation related to operating an ambulance:
- a) Highway Traffic Act and Amendments
 - b) Emergency Medical Response and Stretcher Transportation Act and Regulations
- 6.2 Describe preparing an ambulance for service including:
- a) vehicle and safety check
 - b) disinfecting and cleaning

- 6.3 Describe safe operation of an emergency vehicle including:
 - a) safety
 - b) speed limits
 - c) emergency warning devices
 - d) right-of-way
 - e) turning
 - f) backing up
 - g) stopping and parking
 - h) defensive driving
 - i) adjusting driving to ensure patient comfort
- 6.4 Considerations for safe operation of an emergency vehicle in adverse weather conditions
- 6.5 Describe creating a safe landing zone for rotary wing aircraft
- 6.6 Describe safety considerations including safe approach for the following:
 - a) stationary rotary-wing aircraft
 - b) stationary fixed-wing aircraft
- 6.7 Describe preparation of a patient for air medical transport

Airway Management

- 7.1 Identify the structure, function and mechanics of the respiratory system
- 7.2 Describe the process of oxygenation and ventilation
- 7.3 Describe manual airway management techniques
- 7.4 Demonstrate the following manual airway management techniques:
 - a) jaw thrust
 - b) head tilt / chin lift
- 7.5 Describe indications, potential complications and special considerations for suctioning a(n):
 - a) breathing patient
 - b) non-breathing patient
 - c) tracheotomy patient
 - d) severely compromised airway
 - e) nasopharyngeal airway
 - f) infant
 - g) child

- 7.6 Identify and describe :
- mucous trap device
 - bulb syringe
 - portable suction device
 - tonsil tip catheter
 - french catheter
- 7.7 Demonstrate the appropriate use of:
- mucous trap device
 - bulb syringe
 - portable suction device
 - tonsil tip catheter
 - french catheter
- 7.8 Describe indications, potential complications, safety considerations and special considerations for providing supplemental oxygen
- 7.9 Identify the appropriate use of the following supplemental oxygen delivery devices for an infant, child and adult:
- nasal cannula
 - pocket mask
 - simple face mask
 - non-rebreathe mask
 - bag-valve-mask with reservoir
 - humidifier
- 7.10 Demonstrate the use of:
- nasal cannula
 - pocket mask
 - simple face mask
 - non-rebreathe mask
 - bag-valve-mask with reservoir
 - humidifier
- 7.11 Identify oxygen concentrations and flow rates for:
- nasal cannula
 - simple face mask
 - non-rebreathe mask
 - bag valve mask
- 7.12 Describe the procedure, indications and equipment required for use of a(n):
- oropharyngeal airway
 - nasopharyngeal airway

- 7.13 Demonstrate the use of a/an :
 - a) oropharyngeal airway
 - b) nasopharyngeal airway
- 7.14 Describe the special precautions of working with a patient with an indwelling tracheotomy tube
- 7.15 Describe the procedure, indications and equipment required for assisting a patient with ventilation's
- 7.16 Describe and demonstrate methods of relieving airway obstructions

The Human Body

- 8.1 Describe the anatomical planes and directional terms
- 8.2 Describe surface anatomy of the human body
- 8.3 Identify cell structure and function
- 8.4 Describe the structure and function of each of the following body systems:
 - a) musculo-skeletal
 - b) cardiovascular
 - c) respiratory
 - d) neurological
 - e) endocrine
 - f) integumentary
 - g) genitourinary
 - h) reproductive
- 8.5 Identify the four main cavities of the body and the organs found in each

Assessments

- 9.1 Describe scene safety
- 9.2 List the steps in performing a scene assessment
- 9.3 List personal protective equipment
- 9.4 Identify recognition of hazards or potential hazards
- 9.5 Explain assessing the need for additional resources

- 9.6 Explain determining number of patients
- 9.7 Define the following
 - a) triage
 - b) mechanism of injury
 - c) kinematics of trauma
 - d) mass casualty incident
 - e) load and go
 - f) auscultation
 - g) palpation
 - h) pulse point
 - i) intervention
 - j) AVPU
- 9.8 Identify conditions that necessitate immediate transport
- 9.9 Describe the primary survey
- 9.10 Discuss reasons for forming a general impression
- 9.11 Discuss the reasons for management of the cervical spine when identified as necessary through mechanism of injury
- 9.12 Identify methods of assessing altered level of consciousness
- 9.13 List the steps for conducting a primary assessment
- 9.14 Describe the following:
 - a) method of assessing airway and breathing
 - b) method of assessing pulse
 - c) implications for EMS transport
 - d) importance and purpose of an ongoing assessment
- 9.15 Identify the importance of assessing a patient for:
 - a) external bleeding
 - b) chest assessment
 - c) immediate threats to life
- 9.16 Demonstrate the primary survey including:
 - a) assessment of the level of consciousness
 - b) airway assessment
 - c) breathing assessment
 - d) assessing pulse
 - e) assessing a patient for external bleeding
 - f) chest assessment
- 9.17 List the determination of death criteria

- 9.18 List the steps in performing a secondary assessment
- 9.19 Demonstrate a secondary survey
- 9.20 Identify the steps to be taken when an injury is found in the secondary survey
 - a) life or limb threatening
 - b) non-life or limb threatening

History Taking, Vital Signs and Diagnostics

- 10.1 Identify the following components of history taking:
 - a) patient identifiers
 - b) chief complaint
 - c) mechanism of injury
 - d) history of present condition
 - e) relevant past medical history
 - f) medications
 - g) allergies
 - h) last oral intake
 - i) observations
- 10.2 Describe the procedure for assessing the following:
 - a) level of consciousness
 - b) respiration's
 - c) pulse
 - d) skin
 - e) pupils
 - f) blood pressure by auscultation
 - g) blood pressure by palpation
 - h) Glasgow Coma Scale
- 10.3 Perform the following assessments:
 - a) level of consciousness
 - b) respiration's: rate, rhythm, quality
 - c) pulse: rate, rhythm, quality
 - d) blood pressure: by auscultation, by palpation
 - e) skin: color, temperature, moisture
 - f) pupils: equality, reaction to light, size
- 10.4 Describe the importance of an ongoing assessment of a patients' vital signs

Bleeding and Shock

- 11.1 Define the following:
 - a) arterial bleeding
 - b) venous bleeding
 - c) capillary bleeding
 - d) hemorrhage
 - e) shock
 - f) internal bleeding
 - g) hypovolemic shock
 - h) perfusion
 - i) artery
 - j) vein
 - k) pressure points
 - l) tourniquet
 - m) epistaxis
 - n) cyanosis

- 11.2 Identify the components and function of blood

- 11.3 Describe the following methods of managing external bleeds:
 - a) rest and elevation
 - b) direct pressure
 - c) pressure points
 - d) tourniquet

- 11.4 Demonstrate management of external bleeding

- 11.5 Explain the following conditions in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management:
 - a) internal bleeding
 - b) hypovolemic shock
 - c) hemorrhagic shock
 - d) cardiogenic shock
 - e) neurogenic shock
 - f) septic shock

Soft Tissue Injuries

- 12.1 Describe the structure and function of the skin

- 12.2 Describe the principles of aseptic technique

- 12.3 Describe the management of open and closed wounds

- 12.4 Identify the procedure and considerations for assessment and management of the following soft tissue injuries:
- a) gunshot wound
 - b) impaled object
 - c) avulsion
 - d) crush
 - e) abrasion
 - f) laceration or incision
 - g) puncture
 - h) contusion
 - i) amputation
 - j) evisceration
- 12.5 List the procedures and considerations for assessment and management of injuries to the following:
- a) eye
 - b) neck
 - c) face
 - d) nose
- 12.6 Describe the functions and principles of dressings and bandages
- 12.7 Identify the definition, characteristics and management for the following classifications of burns:
- a) superficial – 1st degree
 - b) partial thickness - 2nd degree
 - c) full thickness - 3rd degree
- 12.8 List the considerations for management of burn patients
- 12.9 Explain the rule of nines identifying the differences between:
- a) infant
 - b) child
 - c) adult
- 12.10 List the signs, symptoms and management of the following:
- a) inhalation burns
 - b) chemical burns to: the eye, skin
 - c) corneal burns
 - d) electrical burns
 - e) lightning
 - f) thermal burns
 - g) radiation burns

- 12.11 Demonstrate assessment and management of the following soft tissue injuries:
- a) open wound
 - b) closed wound
 - c) gunshot wound
 - d) impaled object
 - e) avulsion
 - f) crush
 - g) abrasion
 - h) laceration or incision
 - i) puncture
 - j) contusion
 - k) amputation
 - l) evisceration
 - m) eye injury
 - n) ear injury
 - o) nose injury
 - p) throat injury

Musculoskeletal Injuries

- 13.1 Define
- a) the significance of kinetics in relation to traumatic injuries
 - b) axial
 - c) appendicular
 - d) extremity
- 13.2 Describe the following principles of splinting
- a) purpose
 - b) methods
 - c) complications
- 13.3 Describe and demonstrate assessment and management of the following:
- a) strain and sprain
 - b) dislocation
 - c) rib fracture
 - d) fractured pelvis
 - e) fractured hip
 - f) fractured long bone
 - g) fractured joint

Head and Spinal Injuries

- 14.1 Describe history taking for head and spinal injuries

- 14.2 Define the following terms:
 - a) central nervous system
 - b) peripheral nervous system
 - c) symmetry
 - d) Battle's sign
 - e) Raccoon eyes
 - f) altered mental status
 - g) spinal fluid

- 14.3 Define rapid extrication

- 14.4 List the indications and contraindications for rapid extrication

- 14.5 List the indications and contraindications for the procedure of helmet removal

- 14.6 Describe the use and limitations for the following devices:
 - a) long spine board
 - b) scoop stretcher
 - c) short spine board
 - d) Kendrick Extrication Device or equivalent

- 14.7 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
 - a) concussion
 - b) epidural hematoma
 - c) subdural hematoma
 - d) increased intracranial pressure
 - e) coup and contra coup injury
 - f) scalp injury or laceration
 - g) skull injury or fracture
 - h) basilar skull fracture
 - i) facial injury or fracture
 - j) airway injury
 - k) cervical spine injury
 - l) spinal fracture
 - m) neurological deficit
 - n) neurological shock

- 14.8 Describe the assessment of a patient with a suspected neck or spinal cord injury

- 14.9 Describe the airway management of a patient with a suspected neck or spinal cord injury
- 14.10 Describe the differences between adult and pediatric spinal immobilization
- 14.11 Demonstrate the following skills:
 - a) stabilization of the cervical spine
 - b) re-alignment of the cervical spine to the neutral position
 - c) application of the cervical collar
 - d) log rolling a patient from a prone position
 - e) log rolling a patient from a supine position
 - f) immobilizing a supine patient
 - g) immobilizing a sitting patient
 - h) procedure for rapid extrication
 - i) helmet removal technique

Thoracic Injuries

- 15.1 Describe history taking for thoracic injury
- 15.2 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
 - a) pneumothorax
 - b) simple pneumothorax
 - c) open pneumothorax
 - d) tension pneumothorax
 - e) hemothorax
 - f) flail chest
 - g) compression injury to the chest
 - h) myocardial contusion

Abdominal and Genitourinary Injuries

- 16.1 Describe history taking of an abdominal / genitourinary injury
- 16.2 Define NPO

- 16.3 Explain the following conditions in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) abdominal injuries
 - b) evisceration
 - c) solid organ injuries
 - d) hollow viscus injuries
 - e) vascular injuries
 - f) bladder injuries
 - g) external genitalia and perineum injuries
 - h) female reproductive organs injuries

Respiratory Emergencies

- 17.1 Describe history taking for respiratory emergencies
- 17.2 Describe the significance of respiratory rate, rhythm, quality, and abnormal respiratory pattern
- 17.3 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 - b) bronchial asthma
 - c) pneumonia
 - d) pulmonary embolism
 - e) acute pulmonary edema
 - f) hyperventilation
- 17.4 Identify the implications of hypoxic drive on treatment
- 17.5 Explain the assessment and management of a patient in respiratory distress

Cardiovascular Emergencies

- 18.1 Describe history taking for cardiovascular emergencies
- 18.2 Identify the significance of pulse rate, rhythm, quality and abnormal pattern
- 18.3 Explain the concept of the chain of survival in acute cardiac care
- 18.4 Identify the current cardiac resuscitation procedures for the Canadian Heart and Stroke Foundation

- 18.5 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) angina
 - b) myocardial infarction
 - c) congestive heart failure
 - d) right sided congestive heart failure
 - e) left sided congestive heart failure
 - f) hypertension
- 18.6 Describe the following components of Automated External Defibrillation (A.E.D.)
- a) indication and contraindications
 - b) steps involved in the operation of the A.E.D.
 - c) safety considerations
 - d) troubleshooting procedures
 - e) maintenance and storage requirements
 - f) role of the medical director in the use of A.E.D's
 - g) documentation required
- 18.7 Demonstrate the use of the A.E.D.

Abdominal and Genitourinary Emergencies

- 19.1 Describe history taking of an abdominal /genitourinary emergency
- 19.2 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) gastrointestinal
 - b) peritonitis
 - c) hepatitis
 - d) ruptured or leaking abdominal aortic aneurysm
 - e) kidney stones
 - f) urinary tract infection
 - g) genital infection
 - h) urinary obstruction

Diabetic Emergencies and Altered Mental States

- 20.1 Describe history taking for a diabetic emergency
- 20.2 List the structure and function of organ systems related to diabetes mellitus
- 20.3 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) diabetes mellitus
 - b) hypoglycemia
 - c) hyperglycemia

- 20.4 List the structure and function of organ systems related to altered mental states
- 20.5 Describe history taking for altered mental states
- 20.6 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) altered mental states
 - b) syncope
 - c) transient ischemic attack
 - d) stroke
 - e) ischemic stroke
 - f) hemorrhagic stroke
 - g) seizures
 - h) febrile seizures
 - i) generalized seizures
 - j) status epilepticus

Allergies, Poisoning and Overdose

- 21.1 Identify the routes of exposure:
- a) ingested (gastrointestinal)
 - b) inhaled (respiratory)
 - c) injected (vascular)
 - d) absorbed (topical)
- 21.2 Explain the history taking for the following:
- a) allergies
 - b) poisoning
 - c) unintentional poisoning
 - d) intentional poisoning
 - e) overdose
- 21.3 Explain allergic reaction and anaphylactic reaction in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- 21.4 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) carbon monoxide poisoning
 - b) alcohol abuse
 - c) drug overdose
- 21.5 Identify the assessment and management for the patient with:
- a) poisoning
 - b) unintentional overdose
 - c) intentional overdose

- 21.6 Explain the pharmacological agent epinephrine
- 21.7 Explain and demonstrate the following:
- a) assist in the use of epinephrine
 - a) assessment
 - c) procedure
 - d) documentation
 - e) disposal of equipment

Environmental Emergencies

- 22.1 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) drowning or near drowning
 - b) electrical or lightning injuries
 - c) radiation emergencies
 - d) frostbite
 - e) hypothermia
 - f) mild hypothermia
 - g) moderate hypothermia
 - h) severe hypothermia
 - i) hyperthermia
 - j) heat cramps
 - k) heat exhaustion
 - l) heat stroke
 - m) bites and stings

Behavioral Emergencies

- 23.1 Explain the directed history taking for patients experiencing a behavioral emergency
- 23.2 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) mania
 - b) violent patient
 - c) depression
 - d) grief reaction
 - e) psychosis
 - f) schizophrenia
 - g) drug, toxin, or alcohol induced psychosis
 - h) suicidal ideation
 - i) sexual assault
- 23.3 Identify the legal considerations in managing behavioral emergencies

- 23.4 Describe the Mental Health Act and its implications for EMS care providers

Obstetrical Emergencies

- 24.1 Identify the structure and function of the female reproductive system
- 24.2 Explain directed history taking for obstetrical emergencies
- 24.3 Explain the following in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) miscarriage
 - b) vaginal bleeding
 - c) premature labor
 - d) multiple births
 - e) premature birth
 - f) normal delivery
 - g) prolapsed cord
 - h) breech presentation
 - i) limb presentation
 - j) umbilical cord around the neck
 - k) hemorrhage
- 24.4 Demonstrate the appropriate management of the following:
- a) miscarriage
 - b) vaginal bleeding
 - c) premature labor
 - d) multiple births
 - e) premature birth
 - f) normal delivery
 - g) prolapsed cord
 - h) breech presentation
 - i) limb presentation
 - j) umbilical cord around the neck
 - k) hemorrhage
- 24.5 Identify the criteria for resuscitation of newborns
- 24.6 Demonstrate resuscitation of a newborn
- 24.7 Explain the assessment and management of the newborn including APGAR
- 24.8 Explain the management of the mother post partum

Pediatrics

- 25.1 Describe the structure and function of the pediatric patient in comparison to that of an adult including:
- a) airway
 - b) breathing
 - c) circulation
 - d) developmental
 - e) musculoskeletal
- 25.2 Identify the behavioral approach in pediatric assessment versus adult assessment
- 25.3 Identify the legal responsibilities and implications of treating pediatric patients
- 25.4 Explain the airway management of an infant and child
- 25.5 Demonstrate ventilating an infant and child
- 25.6 Explain the following related to pediatrics, in terms of: description, definition, causes, signs and symptoms, assessment, and management
- a) respiratory distress or arrest
 - b) cardiac arrest
 - c) sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
 - d) anaphylaxis
 - e) altered mental state
 - f) hypovolemic shock
 - g) injury patterns
 - h) abuse or neglect
 - i) burns
 - j) infection of the ears, nose, throat, skin
 - k) meningitis
 - l) seizure
 - m) choking

Geriatrics

- 26.1 Describe the structure and function, and changes that occur as it relates to the aging process in the following systems:
- a) central nervous system
 - b) musculoskeletal
 - c) cardiovascular
 - d) respiratory
 - e) genitourinary
 - f) gastrointestinal
 - g) integumentary
 - h) endocrine
 - i) lymphatic system(immune)

- 26.2 List the common causes of dyspnea in the geriatric patient
- 26.3 List the common causes of altered mental status in the geriatric patient
- 26.4 Explain the reasons the geriatric patient is susceptible to environmentally induced emergencies
- 26.5 Identify the indicators that would lead to suspicion of geriatric abuse
- 26.6 List the special considerations in managing the terminally ill or dying patient
- 26.7 List the special considerations in dealing with the family of the terminally ill or deceased patient

Hazardous Materials and Multiple Casualty Incidents

- 27.1 Identify the role of EMS personnel during a response to a call involving a hazardous material incident including:
 - a) safety considerations
 - b) initial response
 - c) scene assessment
 - d) methods of identification of hazardous materials
 - e) assessment
 - f) system activation
 - g) site management
- 27.2 List the steps when approaching a hazardous material situation
- 27.3 Explain the methods for the prevention and management of contamination for the following:
 - a) self
 - b) patient
 - c) equipment
 - d) facilities
- 27.4 Identify the criteria which defines a multiple casualty incident
- 27.5 Explain the following components of a multiple casualty incident
 - a) initial response
 - b) assessment
 - c) system activation
 - d) site management
 - e) triage
 - f) prioritizing using tags
 - g) patient care
 - h) transport
 - i) post incident

- 27.6 Describe rapid assessment of a mass casualty incident
- 27.7 List the different roles of EMS personnel at a multiple casualty incident
- 27.8 Identify the concept and components of the incident command system
- 27.9 Identify and describe the different classifications of triage

Gaining Access and Extrication

- 28.1 Identify the roles and responsibilities of the following at the scene of an extrication:
 - a) team members
 - b) communications
 - c) caring for the patient
 - e) stabilizing a vehicle
 - f) extricating a patient
- 28.2 Identify methods for gaining access to a patient in the following situations:
 - a) agricultural
 - b) environmental
 - c) residential
 - d) motor vehicle
- 28.3 List the principles of safe, patient centered extrication techniques
- 28.4 Identify the indications for rapid or emergent extrication
- 28.5 Explain safety at the scene of an extrication including:
 - a) personal protection and protective equipment
 - b) protection of the patient
 - c) protection of bystanders