

# NorthWest Arkansas Community College

## Standard Course Outline

### Course Number and Name

EMTA 1013 Emergency Medical Responder

### Course Description

Emergency Medical 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 EMTA 1004 Basic course

### Prerequisites

There are no prerequisites to this course EMTA 1013

### 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 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 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 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.