Idaho EMT Transition Course
Individual Continuing Education Tracking

Licensed providers who attend a transition course can count each hour in the transition course for continuing education if signed and verified by the course instructor. It is therefore strongly encouraged for students to track their transition course hours and associated categories and venues of the hours*. Make sure to have your instructor sign and verify your attendance. *Your instructor may track these hours for you, please verify with your instructor. Remember, meeting personnel license renewal requirements is your responsibility, not your instructor's.*

*Students who complete 75% of their required continuing education hours in an Idaho approved transition course are exempt from venue requirements outlined in by IDAPA 16.01.07 EMS Personnel Licensing Requirements.

Continuing Education Categories for Personnel Licensure Renewal

1. Pediatric Assessment and Management
2. Anatomy and Physiology
3. Medical Terminology
4. Pathophysiology
5. Life Span Development
6. Public Health
7. Pharmacology
8. Airway Management, Ventilation, and Oxygenation
9. Patient Assessment
10. Medical Conditions
11. Shock and Resuscitation
12. Trauma
13. Special Patient Populations (Such as bariatric, geriatric, obstetrics, pregnancy, etc.)
14. EMS Systems and Operations

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Preparatory • EMS Systems	I. IDAPA 16.01.07.077 Standards of Professional Conduct for EMS Personnel II. Roles, Responsibilities, and Professionalism of EMS Personnel III. Patient Safety				
Preparatory • Research	I. Evidence-Based Decision-Making				
Preparatory • Workforce Safety and Wellness	I. (Selected Topics in) Lifting and Moving Patients				
Preparatory • Therapeutic Communications	I. Principles of Communicating With Patients in a Manner That Achieves a Positive Relationship				
Preparatory • Medical/Legal Ethics	I. Confidentiality II. Advanced Directives III. Tort and Criminal Actions				
Anatomy and Physiology	I. Life Support Chain				

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Pathophysiology	I. Respiratory Compromise II. Alteration in Regulation of Respiration Due to Medical or Traumatic Conditions II. Ventilation/Perfusion (V/Q) Ratio and Mismatch IV. Perfusion and Shock V. Microcirculation VI. Blood Pressure VII. Alteration of Cell Metabolism				
Life Span Development	I. Infancy II. Toddler and Preschool Age III. School-Age Children IV. Adolescence V. Early Adulthood VI. Middle Adulthood VII. Late Adulthood				
Pharmacology • Medication Administration	I. Assist / Administer Medications to a Patient				
Pharmacology • Emergency Medications	I. Specific Medications: Aspirin				
Airway Management, Respiration, and Artificial Ventilation • Airway Management	I. Airway Anatomy II. Airway Assessment III. Techniques of Assuring a Patent Airway IV. Consider Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients (see Special Patient Populations Section)				
Airway Management, Respiration, and Artificial Ventilation • Respiration	I. Anatomy of the Respiratory System II. Physiology of Respiration III. Pathophysiology of Respiration IV. Assessment of Adequate and Inadequate Ventilation V. Management of Adequate and Inadequate Respiration VI. Consider Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients (see Special Patient Populations)				
Airway Management, Respiration, and Artificial Ventilation • Artificial Ventilation	I. The Management of Inadequate Ventilation II. The Differences Between Normal and Positive Pressure Ventilation III. Consider Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients (see Special Patient Considerations)				
Patient Assessment • Scene Size Up	I. Scene Safety				
Patient Assessment • Primary Assessment	I. Primary Survey/Primary Assessment				
Patient Assessment • History-Taking	I. Investigation of the Chief Complaint II. Components of a Patient History III. Techniques of History Taking IV. Standardized Approach to History Taking V. Taking History on Sensitive Topics VI. Age-Related Variations for Pediatric and Geriatric Assessment and Management				

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Patient Assessment • Secondary Assessment	I. Techniques of Physical Examination				
Patient Assessment • Monitoring Devices	I. Pulse Oximetry				
Patient Assessment • Reassessment	I. How and When to Reassess II. A Reassessment Includes III. Vital Signs IV. Age-Related Considerations for Pediatric and Geriatric Assessment				
Medicine • Neurology	I. Stroke/TIA				
Medicine • Abdominal and Gastrointestinal Disorders	I. Define Acute Abdomen II. Anatomy of the Organs of the Abdominopelvic Cavity III. Specific Acute Abdominal Conditions IV. Consider Age-Related Variations for Pediatric and Geriatric Assessment and Management				
Medicine • Immunology	I. Introduction II. Basic Immune System's Response to Allergens III. Fundamental Pathophysiology IV. Assessment Findings for Allergic Reaction V. Assessment Findings for Anaphylaxis VI. Management VII. Epinephrine as a Treatment for Allergic Reaction VII. Age Related IX. Communication and Documentation X. Transport Decisions				
Medicine • Infectious Diseases	II. Body Substance Isolation, Personal Protective Equipment, and Cleaning and Disposing of Equipment and Supplies				
Medicine • Endocrine Disorders	I. Introduction II. Diabetes				
Medicine • Psychiatric	I. Psychiatric Emergencies II. Medical-Legal Considerations				
Medicine • Cardiovascular	I. Anatomy of the Cardiovascular System II. Physiology III. Pathophysiology IV. Assessment V. Management (refer to the current American Heart Association guidelines) VI. Specific Cardiovascular Emergencies (refer to current American Heart Association guidelines) VII. Pharmacological Agents VIII. Consider Age-Related Variations for Pediatric and Geriatric Patients for Assessment and Management of Cardiac Compromise				
Medicine • Toxicology	I. Introduction II. Drugs of Abuse				

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Medicine • Respiratory	I. Anatomy of the Respiratory System II. Normal Respiratory Effort III. Assessment Findings and Symptoms and Management for Respiratory Conditions IV. Specific Respiratory Conditions				
Medicine • Hematology	I. Sickle Cell Crisis				
Medicine • Genitourinary/Renal	I. Dialysis				
Medicine • Gynecology	I. Specific Gynecological Emergencies—Definition, Causes, Risk Factors, Assessment Findings, Management				
Medicine • Non-traumatic Musculoskeletal Disorders	I. Anatomy and physiology review II. Pathophysiology				
Shock and Resuscitation	I. Ethical Issues in Resuscitation II. Anatomy and Physiology Review III. Respiratory Failure IV. Respiratory Arrest V. Cardiac Arrest VI. Resuscitation VII. AED VIII. Shock				
Trauma • Trauma Overview	I. Identification and Categorization of Trauma Patients				
Trauma • Chest Trauma	I. Physiology II. Pathophysiology of Chest Trauma				
Trauma • Abdominal and Genitourinary Trauma	I. Physiology II. Specific Injuries				
Trauma • Head, Facial, Neck and Spine Trauma	I. Review of Anatomy and Physiology of the Head, Face, and Neck				
Trauma • Nervous System Trauma	I. General Assessment Considerations for Brain Trauma Patients				
Trauma • Special Considerations in Trauma	I. Trauma in Pregnancy II. Trauma in the Pediatric Patient III. Trauma in the Elderly Patient IV. Trauma in the Cognitively Impaired Patient				
Trauma • Environmental Emergencies	I. Submersion Incidents II. Bites and Envenomations III. Diving Emergencies (Dysbarism) IV. Radiation				
Trauma • Multi-System Trauma	I. Kinematics of Trauma II. Specific Injuries Related to Multi-System Trauma				
Special Patient Populations • Obstetrics	I. General System Physiology, Assessment, and Management II. Complications of Pregnancy				

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Special Patient Populations • Pediatrics	Extensive content				
Special Patient Populations • Geriatrics	Anatomical & Physiological Changes, and Pathophysiology of the I. Cardiovascular System II. Respiratory System III. Neurovascular System IV. Gastrointestinal System V. Genitourinary System VI. Endocrine System VII. Musculoskeletal System VIII. Toxicological Emergencies IX. Sensory Changes in the Elderly				
Special Patient Populations • Patients With Special Challenges	I. Abuse and Neglect II. Homelessness/Poverty III. Bariatric Patients IV. Technology Assisted/Dependent V. Hospice Care and Terminally Ill VI. Sensory Deficits VII. Homecare VIII. Patient With Developmental Disability				
EMS Operations • Principles of Safely Operating a Ground Ambulance	I. Risks and Responsibilities of Emergency Response				
EMS Operations • Multiple Casualty Incidents	I. Triage				
EMS Operations • Mass Casualty Incidents Due to Terrorism and Disaster	I. Risks and Responsibilities of Operating on the Scene of a Natural or Man-Made Disaster				
EMS Operations • Incident Management	I. Establish and Work Within the Incident Management System			This can be done as a Co- or Pre-requisite	Students need ICS -100 and FEMA IS-700 Certificates to meet this requirement.
EMS Operations • Hazardous Materials Awareness	I. Risks and Responsibilities of Operating at a Hazardous Material or Other Special Incident			This can be done as a Co- or Pre-requisite	Students need Hazmat Completion Certificate to meet requirement.
EMS Operations • Extrication Awareness	I. Establish and Work Within State Extrication Awareness Training II. Extrication Awareness Training Must Include the Following:			This can be done as a Co- or Pre-requisite	Students need Extrication Awareness completion certificate to meet requirement
Psychomotor Skills	I. Skills or interventions added to the 2011 IEC or EMSPC Scope of Practice II. Skills or interventions Removed From the EMSPC Scope of Practice				