Idaho Transition Course Outline
EMT-Basic 95 to Emergency Medical Technician-2011

Section Title	Idaho EMT Transition Instructional Guideline
Preparatory • EMS Systems	I. Respiratory 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
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
Section Title	**Idaho EMT Transition Instructional Guideline**
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

Section Title	Idaho EMT Transition Instructional Guideline
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	I. 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
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
Section Title	**Idaho EMT Transition Instructional Guideline**
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	I. General System Physiology, Assessment, and Management

Section Title	Idaho EMT Transition Instructional Guideline		
• Obstetrics	II. Complications of Pregnancy		
Special Patient Populations • Pediatrics	I. Anatomy and Physiology II. Airway Compared to an Adult's III. Chest and Lungs Compared to an Adult's IV. Abdominal Difference V. Extremities Compared to Adult's VI. Integumentary Differences VII. Respiratory System Compared to an Adult's VIII. Nervous System and Spinal Column Compared to an Adult's IX. Metabolic Differences Compared to an Adult X. Growth and Development XI. Assessment XII. Specific Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management		
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.
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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		