

Idaho Transition Course Outline

EMT-P98 to Paramedic-2011

Section Title	Idaho EMT Transition Instructional Guideline
Preparatory • EMS Systems	I. Research IDAPA 16.01.07.075 Standards of Professional Conduct for EMS Personnel II. Patient Safety
Preparatory • Research	I. Research Principles to Interpret Literature and Advocate Evidence-Based Practice
Preparatory • Workforce Safety and Wellness	I. Standard Safety Precautions II. Personal Protective Equipment III. Stress Management IV. (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. Consent / Refusal of Care II. Confidentiality III. Advanced Directives IV. End of Life Issues V. Ethical Principles / Moral Obligations VI. Ethical Tests and Decision Making
Anatomy and Physiology	I. Anatomical Terms II. Planes and sections of the body III. Anatomical Topography IV. Organ Systems V. Anatomic Cavities VI. Organization VII. Cell Structure and Function VIII. Tissue Level of Organization and Membranes IX. Skeletal System X. Muscular System XI. Respiratory System XII. Circulatory XIII. Nervous System XIV. Integumentary System XV. Digestive System XVI. Endocrine System XVII. Renal System XVIII. Reproductive System XIX. Lymphatic and Immune System XX. Nutrition, Metabolism and Body Temperature
Public Health	I. Basic Principles of Public Health
Pharmacology	I. Principles of Pharmacology II. Medication Administration III. Emergency Medications
Airway Management, Respiration, and Artificial Ventilation • Airway Management	I. Techniques of Assuring a Patent Airway II. Consider Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients
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 Respiration V. Management of Adequate and Inadequate Respiration VI. Supplemental Oxygen Therapy VII. Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients
Airway Management, Respiration, and Artificial Ventilation • Artificial Ventilation	I. Comprehensive Ventilation Assessment II. Review of ventilation devices used by EMRs, EMTs and AEMTs III. Assisting patient ventilations IV. Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients
Patient Assessment • Scene Size Up	I. Scene Safety
Patient Assessment • Primary, Secondary & Reassessment	I. New Terminology
Patient Assessment • History-Taking	I. New Terminology
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Patient Assessment • Monitoring Devices	I. Continuous ECG Monitoring II. 12-Lead ECG Interpretation III. Carbon Dioxide Monitoring IV. Basic Blood Chemistry

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	V. Other Monitoring Devices
Medicine • Medical Overview	I. Assessment Factors II. Major Components of the Patient Assessment III. Forming a Field Impression
Medicine • Neurology	I. Neurological Conditions
Medicine • Abdominal and Gastrointestinal Disorders	I. Specific Injuries / illness: causes, assessment findings and management for each condition
Medicine • Immunology	I. Anaphylactoid Reaction II. Collagen Vascular Disease III. Transplant-Related Problems
Medicine • Infectious Diseases	I. Standard Precautions, Personal Protective Equipment, and Cleaning and Disposing of Equipment and Supplies II. Specific Diseases and Conditions III. Transport Decisions Including Special Infection Control Procedures
Medicine • Endocrine Disorders	I. Pathophysiology, causes, Incidence, morbidity, and mortality, assessment findings, management for endocrine conditions
Medicine • Psychiatric	I. Acute Psychosis II. Agitated Delirium III. Specific Behavioral/Psychiatric Disorders
Medicine • Cardiovascular	I. Anatomy of the Cardiovascular System II. Physiology III. Electrophysiology IV. Epidemiology V. Electrocardiographic (ECG) Monitoring VI. Acute Coronary Syndrome VII. Heart Failure
Medicine • Toxicology	I. Medication Overdose – Introduction – Pathophysiology, Incidence, Toxic Agents, Risk Factors, Complications
Medicine • Respiratory	I. General System Pathophysiology, Assessment and Management II. Specific Illness/Injuries: Causes, Assessment Findings and Management for Each Condition
Medicine • Hematology	I. Hematological Conditions II. Blood Transfusion Complications
Medicine • Genitourinary/Renal	I. Review of Genitourinary System
Medicine • Non-traumatic Musculoskeletal Disorders	I. Anatomy and Physiology Review II. Non-traumatic Musculoskeletal Conditions
Trauma • Trauma Overview	I. Identification and Categorization of Trauma Patients
Trauma • Bleeding	I. Pathophysiology II. Assessment Consideration in Shock III. Shock Management Strategies and Considerations IV. Bleeding Considerations
Trauma	I. Chest Trauma II. Abdominal and Genitourinary Trauma III. Orthopedic Trauma
Trauma • Head, Facial, Neck and Spine Trauma	I. Unstable Facial Fractures II. Orbital Fractures III. Perforated Tympanic Membrane IV. Skull Fractures V. Penetrating Neck Trauma (non-cord involvement) VI. Laryngeotracheal Injuries VII. Spine Trauma (non-CNS involvement) VIII. Mandibular Fractures
Trauma • Nervous System Trauma	I. Traumatic Brain Injury
Trauma • Special Considerations in Trauma	I. Trauma in Pregnancy II. Pediatric Trauma III. Geriatric Trauma IV. Cognitively Impaired Patient Trauma
Trauma • Environmental Emergencies	I. Submersion Incidents II. Bites and Envenomations III. Diving Emergencies (Dysbarism) IV. Radiation
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Trauma • Multi-System Trauma	I. Kinematics of Trauma II. Multi-System Trauma – Critical Thinking III. Specific Injuries Related to Multi System Trauma
Special Patient Populations • Obstetrics	I. Complications of Pregnancy – Hyperemesis Gravidum
Special Patient Populations • Neonatal Care	I. Introduction II. General Pathophysiology, Assessment and Management III. Specific Situations
Special Patient Populations	I. Pediatric Anatomical Variations and Assessment

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pediatrics 	II. Growth and Development III. Pediatrics: Specific Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management IV. Abuse and Neglect V. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome		
Special Patient Populations	I. Specific Conditions That Occur More Frequently in the Elderly – Herpes Zoster (Shingles)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geriatrics Special Patient Populations	I. Bariatric Patients		
EMS Operations	I. Triage		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple Casualty Incidents EMS Operations	I. Risks and Responsibilities of Operating on the Scene of a Natural or Man-Made Disaster		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass Casualty Incidents Due to Terrorism and Disaster EMS Operations	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	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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous Materials Awareness EMS Operations	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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extrication Awareness 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		