



Emergency Medical Training Services

Emergency Medical Technician – Basic Program Outlines

Outline Topic: Intro to EMS

Revised: 11/2013

DEFINITIONS

- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) - medical care is provided to people who become ill or injured.
- Definitive Care - final medical treatment needed.
- First Responder - first individual to the scene that is medically certified (RN, DR, EMS, etc..). A Red Cross first aid person is not a first responder because that is not a regulated profession by the state.
- Tiered System - do not send all resources right away. Send what is needed. Just like a fire, send the closest station and then call for additional if needed.

SIX LEVELS OF PRE-HOSPITAL PROVIDERS

- Emergency Care Attendant (ECA) in Texas other states call this a certified first responder. Approximately 80 hour course no rotations.
- EMT-B is about 140 hours classroom includes rotations.
- EMT-I not in wide use. About 130 hours of training and about 100 hours of rotations.
- EMT-P is the highest level of pre-hospital provider. 400 plus hours classroom, 300 plus hours ambulance rotations and 180 plus hours of hospital.
- Medical Director is also a profession. This can be any doctor (MD/DO).

- Emergency Medical Dispatcher (EMD) is a 40 hour course for dispatchers to give care and ask questions prior to EMS field arrival.

HISTORY

- 1966 Accidental Death and Disability - Study showed large amount of preventable deaths.
- 1969 Initial Pre-hospital course called EMT-Ambulance.
- 1973 EMS System Act - standardized training, DOT training.
- 1989 DOT began most comprehensive revision. Published in 1994.

WHO WRITES OUR CURRICULUM

- Dept. of Transportation (DOT).
- Better known as National Traffic Highway Safety Administration (NTHSA).
- In order for states to get federal money for EMS they have to follow about 10 federal goals.
- Goals are: Regulations and policy (have to have rules in place) , Resources (start up funding), HR (to protect employees and laws), Transportation (approved ambulances only used), Facilities to transport patient to, Communication systems (radios and 911), Public education programs (don't smoke in bed, CPR), Medical direction, Trauma system in the area, Evaluations (QA/QI program).
- If all are met federal money can be granted.

TYPES OF AMBULANCES

- BLS unit - two EMT-B. Basic Life Support - Basic life saving to get to a higher skill level.
- ALS unit - 1 EMT-I or 1 EMT-P and an EMT-B. Advanced Life Support. Can run cardiac arrest call for airway and drugs.
- MICU unit - 2 EMT-P. Mobil Intensive Care Unit. Emergency advance care and treatment can be started. Same as ALS but with 2 EMT-P's. TxDSHS only requires one medic onboard to be an MICU but standard if 2 medics.

A CALL

- Starts with a patient, then a smart person who recognizes the emergency, EMD is called, dispatches Pre-hospital professional (EMT's), transport to hospital staff (DR, RN, etc.), patient is discharged.
- The weakest link is the smart person. If no one calls the other links that are well trained cannot help.