

Emergency

Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured



Section 1: Preparing to be an EMT-B

1: Introduction to Emergency Medical Care

Introduction to Emergency Medical Care

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Cognitive Objectives (1 of 2)

- 1-1.1 Define Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems.
- 1-1.2 Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of the EMT-Basic from other prehospital care providers.
- 1-1.3 Describe the roles and responsibilities related to personal safety.
- 1-1.4 Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the EMT-Basic towards the safety of the crew, the patient, and bystanders.

Cognitive Objectives (2 of 2)

- 1-1.5 Define quality improvement and discuss the EMT-Basic's role in the process.
- 1-1.6 Define medical direction and discuss the EMT-Basic's role in the process.
- 1-1.7 State the specific statutes and regulations in your state regarding the EMS system.

Affective Objectives

- 1-1.8 - Assess areas of personal attitude and conduct of the EMT-Basic.
 - 1-1.9 - Characterize the various methods used to access the EMS system in your community.
- There are no psychomotor objectives for this chapter.

History of Emergency Medical Services (1 of 3)

- Emergency care developed during warfare at the beginning of the 20th century.
- By the 1960s, domestic emergency care lagged behind.
- Staffed emergency departments were often limited to large urban areas.

History of Emergency Medical Services (2 of 3)

- **Accidental Death and Disability: The Neglected Disease of Modern Society (1996)**
- Recommended: 1
 - Development of training
 - Development of federal guidelines and policies
 - Provide emergency care and transport
 - Establish staffed emergency departments

History of Emergency Medical Services (3 of 3)

- Highway Safety Act and the Emergency Medical Act created funding
- DOT developed the first National Standard Curriculum for training EMTs in the early 1970s
- EMS established in most of the United States by 1980

Levels of Training

- Lay Rescuer / CPR-First Aid
- First Responder
Emergency Care Attendant 3, 4, 5
- EMT-Basic
- EMT-Intermediate
- EMT- Paramedic
- Licensed Paramedic

Components of the EMS System (1 of 5)

- Access
 - Easy access in an emergency is essential.
- Administration and Policy
 - Policies and procedures are essential.

Components of the EMS System (2 of 5)

- Medical Direction and Control 6
 - Each EMS system must have a medical director.
 - Medical control may take place online or off-line.
- Quality Control and Improvement 7
 - Process used to ensure patient care meets standards.

Components of the EMS System (3 of 5)

- Other physician input
 - Local, state, and national specialists provide guidance.
- State-specific statutes and regulations
 - All EMS systems are subject to state regulations. T DSHS
- Equipment
 - Properly maintained equipment is essential.

Components of the EMS System (4 of 5)

- Ambulance
 - EMT-Bs must be familiar with the ambulance and its functions.
- Specialty Centers
 - Focusing on care for certain types of patients
- Interfacility Transports
 - Transportation of patients from one care facility to another

Components of the EMS System (5 of 5)

- Hospital Staff
 - EMS is part of the whole continuum of care.
- Working with Public Safety Agencies
 - EMT-Bs should understand the role of each agency.
- Training
 - Quality of care depends on training.

Providing a Coordinated Continuum of Care

- 1st Phase—access to EMS system
- 2nd Phase—out of hospital care 8, 9
- 3rd Phase—emergency department care
- 4th Phase—definitive care

Roles and Responsibilities of the EMT-B (1 of 2)

- Personal safety
 - Safety of crew, patient, and bystanders
- Patient assessment
 - Patient care based on assessment findings

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Roles and Responsibilities of the EMT-B (2 of 2)

- Lifting and moving patients safely
- Transport and transfer of care
- Record keeping/data collection
- Patient advocacy/confidentiality

Professional Attributes of the EMT-B

- Puts patient's needs as a priority without endangering self
- Maintains professional appearance and manner
- Performs under pressure
- Treats patients and families with understanding, respect, and compassion
- Respects patient confidentiality



Professional Appearance

The EMT-B should maintain a professional appearance and manner.



Continuing Education

- Continuing education required to renew certification
- Keep up-to-date on new procedures and issues on local, state, and national levels
- Maintain knowledge and skills