

Idaho Transition Course Outline

AEMT-85 to AEMT-2011

Section Title	Idaho EMT Transition Instructional Guideline
Preparatory • EMS Systems	I. Standard IDAPA 16.01.07.075 Standards of Professional Conduct for EMS Personnel II. 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. Anatomy and Body Functions II. Life Support Chain III. Age-Related Variations for Pediatrics and Geriatrics
Pathophysiology	I. Alteration in Cells and Tissues II. Cellular Injury III. Hypoperfusion
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 • Principles of Pharmacology	I. Medication Safety II. Medication Legislation III. Naming IV. Classifications V. Storage and Security VI. Drug Terminology VII. Pharmacological Concepts
Pharmacology • Medication Administration	I. Administration of Medication to a Patient
Pharmacology • Emergency Medications	I. Specific Medications II. Special Considerations in Pediatrics and Geriatrics
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
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. Supplemental Oxygen Therapy VII. Consider Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients
Airway Management, Respiration, and Artificial Ventilation • Artificial Ventilation	I. Comprehensive Ventilation Assessment II. The Management of Inadequate Ventilation III. The Differences Between Normal and Positive Pressure Ventilation IV. Consider Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients
Patient Assessment • Scene Size Up	I. Scene Safety
Patient Assessment • Primary Assessment	I. Primary Survey / Primary Assessment II. Integration of Treatment / Procedures Needed to Preserve Life III. Evaluating Priority of Patient Care and Transport
Patient Assessment • History-Taking	I. Investigation of the Chief Complaint II. History of Present Illness III. Standardized Approach to History Taking
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Patient Assessment • Secondary Assessment	I. Techniques of Physical Examination II. Assessment of Lung Sounds III. Special Considerations for Pediatric and Geriatric Patients
Patient Assessment • Monitoring Devices	I. Blood Glucose Determination II. Other Monitoring Devices
Patient Assessment • Reassessment	I. How and When to Reassess II. A Reassessment Includes III. Vital Signs

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	IV. Age-Related Considerations for Pediatric and Geriatric Assessment
Medicine • Abdominal and Gastrointestinal Disorders	I. Define Acute Abdomen II. Anatomy of the Organs of the Abdominopelvic Cavity III. Assessment of Symptoms IV. General Management for Patients With an Acute Abdomen V. Specific Acute Abdominal Conditions VI. Consider Age-Related Variations for Pediatric and Geriatric Assessment and Management VII. Pediatrics VIII. Communication and Documentation for Patients with an Abdominal or Gastrointestinal Condition or Emergency IX. Transport Decisions
Medicine • Neurology	I. Stroke/TIA
Medicine • Immunology	I. Introduction II. Basic Immune System's Response to Allergens III. Pathophysiology IV. Assessment V. Managing Anaphylaxis VI. Age Related
Medicine • Infectious Diseases	I. Standard Precautions, Personal Protective Equipment, and Cleaning and Disposing of Equipment and Supplies II. Specific Diseases and Conditions
Medicine • Endocrine Disorders	I. Pathophysiology II. Increased Prevalence of Diabetes
Medicine • Psychiatric	I. Psychiatric Emergencies – Agitated Delirium
Medicine • Cardiovascular	I. Anatomy of the Cardiovascular System II. Physiology III. Angina Pectoris / Acute Coronary Syndrome IV. Acute Myocardial Infarction
Medicine • Toxicology	I. Toxic Syndromes
Medicine • Respiratory	I. Anatomy and Physiology II. Pathophysiology III. Assessment IV. Treatment
Medicine • Hematology	I. Sickle Cell Disease
Medicine • Genitourinary/Renal	I. Anatomy and Physiology
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
Trauma • Trauma Overview	I. Identification and Categorization of Trauma Patients
Trauma • Bleeding	I. Fluid Resuscitation in Bleeding and Shock II. Special Considerations in Fluid Resuscitation
Trauma • Chest Trauma	I. Traumatic Aortic Disruption II. Pulmonary Contusion III. Blunt Cardiac Injury IV. Hemothorax V. Pneumothorax VI. Cardiac Tamponade VII. Rib Fractures VIII. Flail Chest IX. Commotio Cordis
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Trauma • Abdominal and Genitourinary Trauma	I. Incidence II. Anatomy III. Physiology IV. Specific Injuries V. General Assessment VI. General Management VII. Age-Related Variations for Pediatric and Geriatric Assessment and Management VIII. Special Considerations of Abdominal Trauma
Trauma • Head, Facial, Neck and Spine Trauma	I. Facial Fractures II. Laryngeotracheal Injuries
Trauma • Nervous System Trauma	I. Incidence of Traumatic Brain Injury II. Traumatic Brain Injury
Trauma • Special Considerations in Trauma	I. Trauma in Pregnancy II. Pediatric Trauma III. Geriatric Trauma IV. Cognitively Impaired Patient Trauma
Trauma	I. Submersion Incidents

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Emergencies 	II. Bites and Envenomations III. Diving Emergencies (Dysbarism) IV. Radiation		
Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-System Trauma 	I. Kinematics of Trauma II. Specific Injuries Related to Multi-System Trauma Blast Injuries		
Special Patient Populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obstetrics 	I. Complications of Pregnancy		
Special Patient Populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geriatrics 	Anatomical & Physiological Changes, and Pathophysiology of the <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiovascular System Respiratory System Neurovascular System Gastrointestinal System Genitourinary System Endocrine System Musculoskeletal System Toxicological Emergencies Sensory Changes in the Elderly Fluid Resuscitation in the Elderly 		
Special Patient Populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients With Special Challenges 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Abuse and Neglect Homelessness/Poverty Bariatric Patients Technology Assisted/Dependent Hospice Care and Terminally Ill Sensory Deficits Homecare Patient With Developmental Disability 		
EMS Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principles of Safely Operating a Ground Ambulance 	I. Risks and Responsibilities of Emergency Response		
EMS Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple Casualty Incidents 	I. Triage		
EMS Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass Casualty Incidents Due to Terrorism and Disaster 	I. Risks and Responsibilities of Operating on the Scene of a Natural or Man-Made Disaster		
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EMS Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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		