

Names: _____

Score _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

Chapter 1 - Introduction to Emergency Medical Care

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.

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.

Define cognitive: _____

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.

Define affective: _____

There are no psychomotor objectives for this chapter.

Define psychomotor: _____

History of Emergency Medical Services

•Emergency care developed during _____ at the beginning of the _____ century.

•By the _____, domestic emergency care lagged behind.

•Staffed _____ departments were often limited to large _____ areas.

Define emergency: _____

“Accidental Death and Disability: The Neglected Disease of Modern Society” (1996)

•Recommended:

–Development of _____

–Development of _____ guidelines and policies

–Provide _____ care and transport

–Establish staffed emergency departments

• _____ and the Emergency Medical Act created funding

•DOT developed the first _____ for training EMTs in the early

•EMS established in most of the United States by _____

Levels of Training

• _____

• _____

• _____

• _____

• _____

• _____

• _____

Components of the EMS System

• _____

–Easy access in an emergency is _____

•Administration and Policy

–Policies and procedures are essential.

–

Define policies: _____

Define procedures _____

•Medical Direction and Control

•Each EMS system must have a _____0

- Medical control may take place _____ or _____.
- _____ and _____
- Process used to ensure patient care meets _____.
- Other physician input
- Local, state, and national specialists provide _____.
- State-specific _____ and _____
- All EMS systems are subject to _____.
- Equipment
- _____ maintained equipment is essential.
- Ambulance
- EMT-Bs must be familiar with the _____ and its _____.
- Specialty Centers
- _____ on care for certain types of patients
- Interfacility Transports
- _____ of patients from _____ facility to another
- Hospital Staff
- EMS is part of the _____ of _____.
- Working with _____
- EMT-Bs should understand the role of each agency.
- Training
- _____ depends on _____.

Providing a Coordinated Continuum of Care

- 1st Phase— _____ to EMS system
- 2nd Phase— _____ of _____
- 3rd Phase— _____ care
- 4th Phase— _____ care

Define definitive: _____

Roles and Responsibilities of the EMT-B

- _____
- Safety of _____, _____, and _____
- Patient _____
- _____ based on assessment _____
- _____ and _____ patients _____
- _____ and _____ of care
- Record _____ / _____ collection
- Patient _____ / _____

Define advocacy: _____

Define confidentiality: _____

Professional Attributes of the EMT-B

- Puts patient's _____ as a _____ without _____ self
- Maintains professional _____ and _____
- _____ under _____
- Treats patients and families with _____, _____, and _____

Define understanding: _____

Define respect: _____

Define compassion: _____

_____ patient _____

