

First Responder Curriculum Map

Unit 1: Introduction to First Response

Overarching Question/Theme:

- How do factors like provider safety/wellbeing, medical ethics/legal considerations, proper lifting techniques, medical terminology and anatomy influence a providers ability to effectively work with patients?

Standard/Knowledge

- Identify the four levels of EMS Training
- Identify the two main groups of calls an EMR will respond to and examples of each
- Describe the four general goals of EMS Training
- Define the roles & responsibilities of an EMR
- Describe the attributes that EMR's are expected to possess
- Define "Medical Oversight" to include online and offline medical direction
- Explain the importance of Quality Improvement (QI)
- Describe the five stages of grief
- Identify the signs & symptoms of stress
- Describe the components that contribute to wellness and their importance in managing stress
- Describe three routes of disease transmission and examples of each
- Describe standard precautions for preventing airborne and bloodborne transmission, to include examples of PPE
- List and/or identify hazards that may be present at an emergency scene
- Describe the general guidelines for moving a patient
- Explain the purpose and indications for the recovery position
- Discuss the components of good body mechanics
- Explain when emergency movement of a patient is necessary
- Identify when to use a log roll and how many individuals are recommended. Who gives the commands?
- Identify the appropriate use for a Cervical Collar, Backboard, Stair Chair, Scoop Stretcher and the KED.
- Discuss the ethical responsibilities of an EMR
- Differentiate implied and expressed consent

Skills/Dispositions

- Conduct vital signs:
 - Blood pressure
 - Pulse
 - Respirations
 - Oxygen Saturation
 - Pupil Reactivity
- Coping strategy for stress
- Proper lifting and moving skills
- Assess a scene
- Don body substance isolation (BSI)
- Apply cervical collar
- Conduct patient assessment:
 - Scene size-up
 - Primary assessment
 - Secondary assessment
 - Patient History
 - Reassessment
- Communication skills
 - Orally
 - Written
 - Body language

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss consent as it applies to minors and individuals who have altered mental status• Discuss the EMR's role to a patient who refuses treatment• Identify the three types of advanced directives• Identify what are people dead on scene (obvious death)• Define and explain the four conditions required to prove negligence• Define and describe the purpose of good samaritan laws• Describe events that may be considered "reportable"• Describe the importance of communication in EMS• Describe the guidelines for radio communications• Describe the guidelines for effective communications with patients• Explain the skills that will help an EMR communicate with patients who are...<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Hard of hearing○ Visually impaired○ Non-english speaking○ Geriatric○ Pediatric○ Developmentally disabled○ Displaying disruptive behavior• Explain the purpose of medical terminology• Discuss the importance of each of the following components of a patient assessment<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Scene size-up○ Primary Assessment○ Patient History○ Secondary Assessment○ Reassessment• Discuss the components of a scene size up• Explain why it is important to identify the number of patients at a scene as soon as possible• List and describe the importance of the following steps of a primary assessment<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ General impression | |
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Determining patients level of responsiveness ○ Assessing the patient's airway, breathing, & circulation ● Explain the importance of obtaining the patient's medical history ● Name each part of the SAMPLE mnemonic ● Explain the difference between a sign and a symptom ● List the areas of the body that should be assessed during the secondary assessment ● Explain the significance of the following measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Respiration: ○ Circulation: ○ Blood Pressure: ○ Skin Condition: ○ Pupil Size: ○ Level of Consciousness: 	
Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Textbook ● Slide Decks ● Skills Sheets ● Blood Pressure Cuff ● Pen Lights ● Stethoscopes ● Oximeters ● Mega-movers 	<p>Quizzes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vital Sign Quiz ● EMS Acronym Quiz ● Medical Terminology Quiz <p>Exams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unit 1 Exam
MA Framework Alignment	
<p>MA12.2.PH.1: Develop a plan and implement strategies based on an identified need or want to attain a goal that improves physical health. [HPE]</p> <p>MA12.5.PH.2: Analyze how health risk behaviors (e.g., lack of physical activity, lack of sleep, poor nutrition, texting and driving) and protective factors (e.g., school connectedness, meaningful relationships, access to health care, regular physical activity) can influence overall health and how environmental factors can impact those behaviors. [HPE]</p>	

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MA12.2.PS.5: Demonstrate strategies for asking for assistance or providing support for self and peers when faced with unsafe situations. [HPE; SE]

MA12.5.CE.4: Analyze the behavioral (e.g., sedentary lifestyle, smoking, dietary habits) and environmental factors (e.g., policies, access and availability, built environment) that contribute to major chronic diseases (e.g., diabetes, heart disease, lung cancer). [HPE]

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Unit 2: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Overarching Question/Theme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can you follow the cardiac chain of survival to ensure the best outcomes for your patients? 	
Standard/Knowledge	Skills/Dispositions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State the difference between the respiratory system of infants, children, compared to an adults Explain how to check a patient's level of responsiveness Describe how to perform a head tilt-chin lift Describe how to perform a jaw-thrust maneuver and indications for use over head tilt chin lift. Explain how to check for fluids, foreign bodies, or dentures in a patient's mouth Explain how to clear an airway using a finger sweep or suction methods Describe the indications, contraindications, and steps for using an oral airway and a nasal airway: Differentiate adequate vs inadequate Breathing: Describe how to check a patients breathing Describe how to perform rescue breathing using a mouth to mask device, mouth to barrier device, mouth to mouth, bag valve mask on infants, children, and adults Describe the signs and symptoms of a mild vs severe airway obstruction and treatment of airway obstruction in infants, children, and adults. Describe indications for using oxygen Describe the equipment used to administer oxygen and include the flow rate for the various types of oxygen masks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess airway patency Open an airway Utilize airway adjuncts Ventilate patients Set up & administer oxygen Conduct compressions on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult Children Infants Teamwork with CPR
Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textbook Slide Decks Skills Sheets CPR Manikins Airway Management equipment 	<p><u>Certifications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare Provider CPR Exam <p><u>Quizzes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head-to-Toe Quiz <p><u>Exams:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit 2 Exam
MA Framework Alignment	
MA12.2.PS.6: Demonstrate proficiency in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and the use of Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs). [HPE]	

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Unit 3: Medical & Trauma Emergencies

Overarching Question/Theme: <ul style="list-style-type: none">What are the important factors in identifying medical and/or trauma emergencies?	
Standard/Knowledge	Skills/Dispositions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe the general approach to assessing and treating a medical patientExplain the causes, signs, symptoms, and treatment of a patient with:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Altered mental statusSeizuresAngina pectorisHeart attackCongestive heart failureDyspneaAsthma/Asthma attackStrokeDiabetes, Hypoglycemia, and Diabetic ComaAbdominal PainExplain the use of the Cincinnati Prehospital stroke scale as a stroke assessment toolExplain how to measure blood pressure in a dialysis patientExplain the four ways a poison may enter the bodyDescribe the signs, symptoms, and treatment for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ingesting poisonInhaled poisonInjected poisonAbsorbed poisonsNerve agentExplain how activated charcoal works on ingested poisonsExplain how to assist a patient with an auto-injector.Describe the signs/symptoms and treatment of a drug overdose caused by...<ul style="list-style-type: none">Amphetamines:Opioids:Hallucinogens:Inhalants:Explain how to administer naloxone for an opioid overdose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Delineate medical emergencies and take appropriate action.Administer appropriate medicationsStop bleeding by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Direct pressureTourniquetsWound packingStabilize a patients:<ul style="list-style-type: none">HeadNeckSpineExtremitiesBandage wounds

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Describe the signs/symptoms and treatment for a patient experiencing:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Heat cramps○ Heat Exhaustion○ Heat Stroke○ Frostbite○ Hypothermia○ Submersion Injury○ Lightning Strike● Describe the relationship between hypothermia and cardiac arrest● Explain how shock is caused by...<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Pump Failure○ Pipe Failure○ Fluid Loss● List the three types of shock caused by pipe failure● List the signs and symptoms, and treatment for shock by pump and pipe failure● Identify and explain the three types of external blood loss● Explain how to control external blood loss● Explain the two classifications of wounds● List the four types of open wounds● Discuss the treatment of avulsions and amputations● Describe the principles of treatment for open soft-tissue injuries● Explain the function of dressings and bandages● Discuss the emergency medical care for patients with the following injuries:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Face and scalp wounds○ Nosebleeds○ Eye injuries○ Neck wound○ Chest and back wounds○ Impaled objects○ Closed abdominal wounds○ Open abdominal wounds○ Genital wounds○ Extremity wounds○ Gunshot wounds○ Bites● Describe the three types of burns● Describe the rule of nines | |
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- Describe the treatment of the following types of burns:
 - Thermal
 - Superficial:
 - Partial thickness:
 - Full Thickness:
 - Respiratory
 - Chemical
 - Electrical
- Describe the mechanisms of injury for musculoskeletal injuries
- Explain the characteristics of the following types of injuries:
 - Fractures
 - Dislocations
 - Sprains
- Explain how to assess a patient with a musculoskeletal injury
- Describe how to splint the following injuries
 - Shoulder girdle injuries
 - Dislocated shoulder
 - Elbow Injury
 - Forearm injury
 - Hand, wrist & finger injury
 - Pelvic fracture
 - Hip injury
 - Thigh injury
 - Knee injury
 - Leg injury
 - Ankle/foot injury
- Discuss the mechanism of spinal injuries
- List the signs/symptoms and treatment of spinal injuries
- Explain the circumstances for when you would remove a helmet from a patient and the process to removing a helmet
- Describe the signs/symptoms and treatment of the following:
 - Fractured ribs
 - Flail Chest
 - Penetrating chest wound

Resources

Assessments

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- Textbook
- Slide Decks
- Skills Sheets
- Epi-Pen Trainers
- Backboards
- Splinting Equipment
- STOP THE BLEED kits
- Bandaging Materials

Quizzes:

- Drug Administration Quiz

Certification:

- Stop The Bleed Certification

Exams:

- Unit 3 Exam (Cumulative)