

National EMS Education Standards Version 1.0 (18 May 2007)

From the National EMS Scope of Practice Model: EMS Personnel Licensure Levels

Emergency Medical Responder (EMR)

The primary focus of the Emergency Medical Responder is to initiate immediate lifesaving care to critical patients who access the emergency medical system. This individual possesses the basic knowledge and skills necessary to provide lifesaving interventions while awaiting additional EMS response and to assist higher level personnel at the scene and during transport. Emergency Medical Responders function as part of a comprehensive EMS response, under medical oversight. Emergency Medical Responders perform basic interventions with minimal equipment.

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)

The primary focus of the Emergency Medical Technician is to provide basic emergency medical care and transportation for critical and emergent patients who access the emergency medical system. This individual possesses the basic knowledge and skills necessary to provide patient care and transportation. Emergency Medical Technicians function as part of a comprehensive EMS response, under medical oversight. Emergency Medical Technicians perform interventions with the basic equipment typically found on an ambulance. The Emergency Medical Technician is a link from the scene to the emergency health care system.

Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (AEMT)

The primary focus of the Advanced Emergency Medical Technician is to provide basic and limited advanced emergency medical care and transportation for critical and emergent patients who access the emergency medical system. This individual possesses the basic knowledge and skills necessary to provide patient care and transportation. Advanced Emergency Medical Technicians function as part of a comprehensive EMS response, under medical oversight. Advanced Emergency Medical Technicians perform interventions with the basic and advanced equipment typically found on an ambulance. The Advanced Emergency Medical Technician is a link from the scene to the emergency health care system.

Paramedic

The Paramedic is an allied health professional whose primary focus is to provide advanced emergency medical care for critical and emergent patients who access the emergency medical system. This individual possesses the complex knowledge and skills necessary to provide patient care and transportation. Paramedics function as part of a comprehensive EMS response, under medical oversight. Paramedics perform interventions with the basic and advanced equipment typically found on an ambulance. The Paramedic is a link from the scene into the health care system.

Each educational level assumes mastery of previously stated competencies. Each individual must demonstrate each competency within his or her scope of practice and for patients of all ages.

	EMR	EMT	AEMT	Paramedic
Preparatory	Uses a simple understanding of the EMS system, well being of the EMR, medical/legal issues at the scene of an emergency while awaiting a higher level of care.	Applies a fundamental understanding of the EMS system, well being of the EMT, medical/legal and ethical issues to the provision of emergency care.	Applies a fundamental understanding of the EMS system, well being of the AEMT, medical/legal and ethical issues to the provision of emergency care.	Integrates a comprehensive understanding of EMS systems, the well being of the paramedic, and medical/legal and ethical issues which is intended to improve the health of EMS personnel, patients, and the community.
EMS Systems	Simple knowledge of EMS systems and roles/ responsibilities of EMS personnel.	Fundamental knowledge of the EMS system, including: history of EMS, and roles/ responsibilities of EMS personnel.	Fundamental knowledge of the EMS system, including: history of EMS, and roles/ responsibilities of EMS personnel.	Complex knowledge of the EMS system, including: history of EMS, and roles/ responsibilities of EMS personnel.
Research	Simple knowledge of the impact of research on EMR care.	Simple knowledge of data collection and evidence-based decision making.	Simple knowledge of data collection and evidence-based decision making.	Fundamental knowledge of research principles and statistics to interpret literature and advocate evidence-based practice.
Provider Wellness	Simple knowledge of standard precautions, stress, prevention of response-related injuries, lifting and moving patients, and dealing with death and dying.	Fundamental knowledge of the well being of the EMT, including: standard precautions, PPE, stress, wellness principles, prevention of work related injuries, lifting and moving patients, nutrition, and dealing with death and dying.	Fundamental knowledge of the well being of the AEMT, including: standard precautions, PPE, stress, wellness principles, prevention of work related injuries, lifting and moving patients, nutrition, and dealing with death and dying.	Complex knowledge of the well being of the paramedic, including: standard precautions, PPE, stress, wellness principles, prevention of work related injuries, lifting and moving patients, nutrition, and dealing with death and dying.

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Documentation and EMS System Communication	Simple knowledge of communication needed to call for resources, transfer care of the patient, and record patient findings.	Fundamental knowledge of the EMS communication system, the principles of medical documentation, report writing, and communication with other health care professionals.	Fundamental knowledge of the EMS communication system, the principles of medical documentation, report writing, and communication with other health care professionals.	Fundamental knowledge of the EMS communication system and complex knowledge of the principles of medical documentation, report writing, and communication with other health care professionals to ensure continuity of patient care and sufficient information for quality improvement and research.
Therapeutic Communications	Simple knowledge of interviewing techniques.	Fundamental knowledge of interviewing techniques, culturally sensitive communication, and verbal defusing strategies.	Fundamental knowledge of interviewing techniques, culturally sensitive communication, and verbal defusing strategies.	Complex knowledge of the principles of communicating with patients in a manner that achieves a positive relationship, including: factors that affect communication, interviewing techniques, dealing with difficult patients, and adjusting communication strategies for age, stage of development, patients with special needs, and differing cultures.
Medical, Legal, and Ethics	Simple knowledge of the medical/legal issues related to EMR response, including: consent, confidentiality, advanced directives, tort and criminal actions, evidence preservation, statutory responsibilities, and mandatory reporting.	Fundamental knowledge of the medical/legal and ethical issues of EMS, including: consent, confidentiality, advanced directives, tort and criminal actions, evidence preservation, statutory responsibilities, and mandatory reporting.	Fundamental knowledge of the medical/legal and ethical issues of EMS, including: consent, confidentiality, advanced directives, tort and criminal actions, evidence preservation, statutory responsibilities, and mandatory reporting.	Complex knowledge of the medical/legal and ethical issues of EMS, including: consent, confidentiality, advanced directives, tort and criminal actions, statutory responsibilities, mandatory reporting, health care regulation, patient rights/advocacy, ethical principles, moral obligations, end of life issues, ethical tests and decision making.

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Anatomy and Physiology	Uses a simple understanding of the anatomy and function of the upper airway, heart, vessels, blood, lungs, skin, muscles, and bones as the foundation of emergency care.	Applies a fundamental understanding of the anatomy and function of all human systems to the practice of EMS.	Applies a fundamental understanding of the anatomy and function of all human systems to the practice of EMS.	Integrates a comprehensive understanding of the anatomy and physiology of all human systems

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Medical Terminology	Uses simple medical and anatomical terms.	Uses foundational anatomical and medical terms and abbreviations in written and oral communication with colleagues and other health care professionals.	Uses foundational anatomical and medical terms and abbreviations in written and oral communication with colleagues and other health care professionals.	Integrates comprehensive anatomical and medical terminology and abbreviations into the written and oral communication with colleagues and other health care professionals.

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Pathophysiology	Uses a simple understanding of shock and respiratory compromise to respond to life threats.	Applies a fundamental understanding of the pathophysiology of perfusion to patient assessment and management.	Applies a comprehensive understanding of the pathophysiology of perfusion to patient assessment and management.	Integrates a comprehensive understanding of pathophysiology of major human systems.

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Life Span Development	Uses simple understanding of age-related differences to assess and care for patients.	Applies a fundamental understanding of life span development to patient assessment and management.	Applies a fundamental understanding of life span development to patient assessment and management.	Integrates a comprehensive understanding of life span development.

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Public Health	NA	Uses a simple understanding of the principles of illness and injury prevention to emergency care.	Uses a simple understanding of the principles of illness and injury prevention to emergency care.	Applies a fundamental understanding of principles of public health and epidemiology including: health promotion, and illness and injury prevention.

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Pharmacology	Uses a simple understanding of the medications that the EMR may self-administer or administer to a peer in an emergency.	Applies a fundamental understanding of the medications that the EMT may assist/administer to a patient during an emergency.	Applies (to patient assessment and management) a fundamental understanding of the medications carried by AEMTs that may be administered to a patient during an emergency.	Integrates a comprehensive understanding of pharmacology to formulate a treatment plan intended to mitigate emergencies and improve the overall health of the patient.
Principles of Pharmacology	NA	Fundamental knowledge of the kinds of medications used during an emergency.	Fundamental knowledge of the basic principles of pharmacology, including: medication legislation, naming, classifications, storage and security, administration routes, autonomic pharmacology, metabolism and excretion, mechanism of medication action, medication response relationships, medication interactions, toxicity.	Complex knowledge of the basic principles of pharmacology, including: medication legislation, naming, classifications, schedules, storage and security, administration routes, autonomic pharmacology, metabolism and excretion, mechanism of medication action, phases of medication activity, pharmacokinetics, medication response relationships, medication interactions, toxicity.
Medication Administration	Simple knowledge of how to self-administer or peer-administer medication within the scope of practice of the EMR.	Fundamental knowledge of how to assist/administer medications to a patient within the scope of practice of the EMT.	Fundamental knowledge of how to administer medications to a patient within the scope of practice of the AEMT.	Complex knowledge of how to administer medications to a patient within the scope of practice of the paramedic.

Emergency Medications	Simple knowledge of the names, effects, indications, routes of administration, dosages for the medications administered within the scope of practice of the EMR.	Fundamental knowledge of the names, actions, indications, contraindications, complications, routes of administration, side effects, interactions, and dosages for the medications administered within the scope of practice of the EMT.	Fundamental knowledge of the names, actions, indications, contraindications, complications, routes of administration, side effects, interactions, and dosages for the medications administered within the scope of practice of the AEMT.	Complex knowledge of the names, actions, indications, contraindications, complications, routes of administration, side effects, interactions, and dosages for the medications administered within the scope of practice of the paramedic.
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Airway Management, Ventilation, and Respiration	Applies a foundational understanding of anatomy and physiology to assure a patent airway, adequate mechanical ventilation, and respiration while awaiting additional EMS response for patients of all ages.	Applies a foundational understanding of anatomy and physiology to patient assessment and management in order to assure a patent airway, adequate mechanical ventilation, and respiration for patients of all ages.	Applies a complex understanding of upper airway anatomy and a foundational understanding of physiology to patient assessment and management in order to assure a patent airway, adequate mechanical ventilation, and respiration for patients of all ages.	Integrates a complex understanding of anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology into the assessment to develop and implement a treatment plan with the goal of assuring a patent airway, adequate mechanical ventilation, and respiration for patients of all ages.
Anatomy and physiology of respiration.	Fundamental knowledge of the anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology of respiration, including: pulmonary ventilation, oxygenation and external, internal and cellular respiration.	Fundamental knowledge of the anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology of respiration, including: pulmonary ventilation, oxygenation and external, internal and cellular respiration.	Complex knowledge of the anatomy, comprehensive knowledge of physiology and pathophysiology of respiration, including: pulmonary ventilation, external, internal and cellular respiration, oxygenation and supplemental oxygen therapy.	Complex knowledge of the anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology of respiration, including: pulmonary ventilation, external respiration, internal respiration, and cellular respiration, and oxygenation,
Airway Management	Complex knowledge of the assessment of the airway and techniques of assuring a patent airway within the scope of practice of the EMR.	Complex knowledge of the assessment of the airway and techniques of assuring a patent airway within the scope of practice of the EMT.	Complex knowledge of the assessment of the airway and techniques of assuring a patent airway within the scope of practice of the AEMT.	Comprehensive knowledge of the assessment of the airway and techniques of assuring a patent airway within the scope of practice of the paramedic.

Ventilation	Complex knowledge of the assessment and management of adequate and inadequate ventilation, including: artificial ventilation, minute ventilation, alveolar ventilation, and the impact of ventilation on perfusion, and supplemental oxygen therapy.	Complex knowledge of the assessment and management of adequate and inadequate ventilation, including: artificial ventilation, minute ventilation, alveolar ventilation, and the impact of ventilation on perfusion, and supplemental oxygen therapy.	Complex knowledge of the assessment and management of adequate and inadequate ventilation, including: artificial ventilation, minute ventilation, alveolar ventilation, and the impact of ventilation on perfusion, and supplemental oxygen therapy.	Comprehensive knowledge of the assessment and management of adequate and inadequate ventilation, including: artificial ventilation, minute ventilation, alveolar ventilation, and the impact of ventilation on perfusion and supplemental oxygen therapy.
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Patient Assessment	Use scene information and simple patient assessment findings to identify and manage immediate life threats and injuries within the scope of practice of the EMR.	Applies scene information and patient assessment findings (scene size up, primary and secondary assessment, patient history, reassessment) to guide emergency management.	Applies scene information and patient assessment findings (scene size up, primary and secondary assessment, patient history, reassessment) to guide emergency management.	Integrate scene and patient assessment findings with an understanding of epidemiology and pathophysiology to form a field impression. This includes developing a list of differential diagnoses through clinical reasoning to modify the assessment and formulate a treatment plan.
Scene Size Up	Comprehensive knowledge of scene safety and simple knowledge of scene management, including: the impact of the environment on patient care, addressing hazards, violence, need for additional or specialized resources, standard precautions.	Fundamental knowledge of scene management, including: the impact of the environment on patient care, addressing hazards, violence, scene stabilization, security, need for additional or specialized resources, standard precautions, multiple patient situations.	Fundamental knowledge of scene management, including: the impact of the environment on patient care, addressing hazards, violence, scene stabilization, security, need for additional or specialized resources, standard precautions, multiple patient situations.	Complex knowledge of scene management, including: the impact of the environment on patient care, addressing hazards, violence, scene stabilization, security, need for additional or specialized resources, standard precautions, multiple patient situations.
Primary Assessment	Foundational knowledge of the primary assessment for all patient situations, including: level of consciousness, ABCs, identifying life threats, assessment of vital functions, and begin interventions needed to preserve life.	Fundamental knowledge of the primary assessment for all patient situations, including: initial general impression, level of consciousness, ABCs, identifying life threats, assessment of vital functions, and integration of treatment/procedures needed to preserve life.	Fundamental knowledge of the primary assessment for all patient situations, including: initial general impression, level of consciousness, ABCs, identifying life threats, assessment of vital functions, and integration of treatment/procedures needed to preserve life.	Complex knowledge of the primary assessment for all patient situations, including: initial general impression, level of consciousness, ABCs, identifying life threats, assessment of vital functions, and integration of treatment/procedures needed to preserve life.

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History Taking	Simple knowledge of determining the chief complaint, including: mechanism of injury/nature of illness, associated signs and symptoms.	Fundamental knowledge of history taking, including: chief complaint, mechanism of injury/nature of illness, basic investigation of the chief complaint, past medical history, associated signs and symptoms, and pertinent negatives.	Fundamental knowledge of history taking, including: chief complaint, mechanism of injury/nature of illness, basic investigation of the chief complaint, past medical history, associated signs and symptoms, and pertinent negatives.	Complex knowledge of history taking, including: components of the patient history, interviewing techniques, how to integrate therapeutic communication techniques and adapt the line of inquiry based on findings and presentation.
Secondary Assessment	Simple knowledge of performing a rapid full body scan and focused assessment of pain.	Fundamental knowledge of secondary assessment for all patient situations, including: techniques of physical examination for respiratory, cardiovascular, neurological, and musculoskeletal systems and all anatomical regions.	Complex knowledge of the assessment of lung sounds and shock.	Comprehensive knowledge of secondary assessment for all patient situations, including: techniques of physical examination for all major body systems and anatomical regions.
Monitoring Devices	NA	Simple knowledge of obtaining and using information from patient monitoring devices within the scope of practice of the EMT, including (but not limited to): pulse oximetry, non-invasive blood pressure.	Simple knowledge of obtaining and using information from patient monitoring devices within the scope of practice of the AEMT, including (but not limited to): blood glucose determination.	Fundamental knowledge of obtaining and using information from patient monitoring devices within the scope of practice of the paramedic, including (but not limited to): continuous ECG monitoring, 12 lead ECG interpretation, capnography, and basic blood chemistry.
Reassessment	Simple knowledge of how and when to reassess patients.	Fundamental knowledge of how and when to perform a reassessment for all patient situations.	Fundamental knowledge of how and when to perform a reassessment for all patient situations.	Comprehensive knowledge of how and when to perform a reassessment for all patient situations.

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Medicine	Recognizes and manages life threats based on assessment findings of a patient with a medical emergency while awaiting additional emergency response.	Applies fundamental understanding to provide basic emergency care and transportation based on assessment findings for an acutely ill patient.	Applies fundamental understanding to provide basic and selected advanced emergency care and transportation based on assessment findings for an acutely ill patient.	Integrates assessment findings with principles of epidemiology and pathophysiology to formulate a field impression and implement a comprehensive treatment/disposition plan for a patient with a medical complaint.

<p>Medical Overview</p>	<p>Simple knowledge (assessment management) of the patient with a medical complaint to include assessment factors and major components of the patient assessment.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment management) of the patient with a medical complaint to include assessment factors, major components of the patient assessment and the differential diagnosis process.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment management) of the patient with a medical complaint to include assessment factors, major components of the patient assessment and the differential diagnosis process.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment management) of the patient with a medical complaint to include assessment factors, major components of the patient assessment and the differential diagnosis process.</p>
<p>Neurology</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of anatomy, presentations and management of neurological emergencies including: decreased level of responsiveness, seizure, or stroke.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of stroke, transient ischemic attack, seizures, status epilepticus, headache, spinal cord compression, movement disorders and degenerative neurological diseases.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of stroke, transient ischemic attack, seizures, status epilepticus, headache, spinal cord compression, movement disorders and degenerative neurological diseases.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major neurological diseases and/or emergencies, including: cranial nerve disorders, demyelinating disorders, headache, hydrocephalus, neurologic inflammation/ infection, movement disorders, dementia, Parkinson’s disease, seizure disorders/status epilepticus, spinal cord compression, stroke, TIA and tumors, Wernicke’s encephalopathy.</p>

<p>Abdominal and Gastrointestinal Disorders</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of anatomy, presentations and management of shock associated with abdominal emergencies including: gastrointestinal bleeding.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of common and/or major acute abdominal emergencies, including: peritonitis, peptic ulcer disease, and acute and chronic gastrointestinal hemorrhage.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of common and/or major acute abdominal emergencies, including: peritonitis, peptic ulcer disease, and acute and chronic gastrointestinal hemorrhage.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations and prognosis, management) of common or major abdominal/GI diseases and/or emergencies, including: infectious disorders, inflammatory disorders, structural disorders, pancreatitis, peritonitis, peptic ulcer disease, hernias, liver disorders, gall bladder and biliary tract disorders, rectal abscess, rectal foreign body obstruction and simple knowledge of cholecystitis, irritable bowel syndrome, and acute and chronic gastrointestinal hemorrhage,</p>
<p>Immunology</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of recognition and management of shock and difficulty breathing related to anaphylactic reactions.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of hypersensitivity disorders and/or emergencies including: anaphylactic and anaphylactoid reactions.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of hypersensitivity disorders and/or emergencies including: anaphylactic and anaphylactoid reactions.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations and prognosis, management) of common or major immune system disorders and/or emergencies; including: collagen vascular disease, anaphylactic and anaphylactoid reactions, hypersensitivity and transplant related problems.</p>

<p>Infectious Diseases</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Simple knowledge (assessment and management) of a patient who may have contracted an infectious disease and how to decontaminate the ambulance and equipment after treating a patient suspected of having an infectious disease.</p>	<p>Simple knowledge (assessment and management) of a patient who may have contracted an infectious disease and how to decontaminate the ambulance and equipment after treating a patient suspected of having an infectious disease.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, reporting requirements, prognosis, management) of common or major infectious and communicable diseases and/or emergencies, including: HIV related diseases, Hepatitis, tuberculosis, meningococcal meningitis, pneumonia, tetanus, rabies, viral diseases, sexually transmitted disease, scabies and lice, Lyme disease, gastroenteritis, fungal infections.</p>
<p>Endocrine Disorders</p>	<p>Simple knowledge that diabetic emergencies cause altered mental status.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of metabolic and endocrine disorders including: acute diabetic emergencies.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of metabolic and endocrine disorders including: acute diabetic emergencies.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major endocrine disorders and/or emergencies, including: diabetes, adrenal disease, pituitary and thyroid disorders.</p>
<p>Psychiatric</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of behaviors that pose a risk to the EMR, patient or others.</p>	<p>Fundamental assessment findings for patients with a psycho-behavioral disorder, including: acute psychosis, suicidal risk, intoxication and withdrawal, homicidal risk and agitated delirium.</p>	<p>Fundamental assessment findings for patients with a psycho-behavioral disorder, including: acute psychosis, suicidal risk, intoxication and withdrawal, homicidal risk and agitated delirium.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major psycho-behavioral disorders and/or emergencies including: addictive behavior, mood and thought disorders, factitious disorders, neurotic disorder, organic psychoses, patters of violence/abuse/neglect, personality disorders, psychosomatic disorders and agitated delirium</p>

<p>Cardiovascular</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of anatomy, signs and symptoms and management of cardiovascular emergencies including: chest pain and cardiac arrest.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of cardiovascular disorders, including: aortic aneurysm/dissection, thromboembolism, cardiac failure, ACS, hypertensive emergencies.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of cardiovascular disorders, including: aortic aneurysm, aortic dissection, thromboembolism, cardiac failure, ACS, hypertensive emergencies.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major cardiovascular disorders, including: ischemic heart diseases (angina pectoris, MI), heart failure, ACS, hypertensive emergencies, vascular disorders (AAA, arterial occlusion, venous thrombosis), non-traumatic cardiac tamponade, infectious diseases of the heart (endocarditis, pericarditis), cardiac rhythm disturbances, cardiogenic shock and congenital abnormalities.</p>
<p>Toxicology</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of recognition and management of nerve agent poisoning and simple knowledge of how and when to contact a poison control center.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of poisoning emergencies, including: inhaled, ingested, injected and absorbed poisons.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of the opiate and cholinergic toxidrome.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major toxicological emergencies including: the following toxidromes and poisonings; sympathomimetics, sedative/hypnotics, opiates, anticholinergics, cholinergics, carbon monoxide, alcohol</p>
<p>Respiratory</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of anatomy, signs and symptoms and management of respiratory emergencies including those that affect the upper airway and lower airway.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of respiratory disease, including: epiglottitis, pertussis, spontaneous pneumothorax, pulmonary edema, asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, cystic fibrosis, environmental/industrial exposure, toxic gas, pulmonary embolism, pneumonia.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of respiratory disease, including: epiglottitis, pertussis, spontaneous pneumothorax, pulmonary edema, asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, cystic fibrosis, environmental/industrial exposure, toxic gas, pulmonary embolism, pneumonia.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major respiratory diseases, including: acute upper airway infections, pleural effusion, spontaneous pneumothorax, obstructive/restrictive lung diseases, pulmonary infections, neoplasm.</p>

Hematology	NA	Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of sickle cell crisis.	Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of sickle cell crisis.	Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major hematological diseases and/or emergencies, including: blood transfusion complications, homeostatic disorders, lymphomas, red blood cell disorders, white blood cell disorders.
Renal	Simple knowledge of recognition and management of shock or respiratory distress associated with renal failure.	Simple knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of renal dialysis.	Simple knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of renal dialysis.	Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major renal urogenital disorders and/or emergencies including: acid base disturbances, fluid and electrolyte, acute and chronic renal failure, complications of dialysis, infection, specific male genital tract conditions, renal calculi.
Gynecology	Simple knowledge of recognition and management of shock associated with vaginal bleeding.	Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, assessment findings, management) of gynecological diseases and/or emergencies, including: vaginal bleeding, infections, sexual assault.	Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, assessment findings, management) of gynecological diseases and/or emergencies, including: vaginal bleeding, infections, sexual assault.	Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major gynecological diseases and/or emergencies, including: PID, ovarian cysts, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, foreign body, infections, sexual assault.

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Non-Traumatic Musculoskeletal Disorders	NA	Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of non-traumatic fractures.	Fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, management) of non-traumatic fractures.	Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major non-traumatic musculoskeletal disorders, including: bony abnormalities, disorders of the spine, joint abnormalities, muscle abnormalities, overuse syndromes.
Diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.	Simple knowledge of the management of nose bleed.	Simple knowledge of the management of nose bleed.	Simple knowledge of the management of nose bleed.	Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, management) of common or major diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

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Shock and Resuscitation	Uses assessment information to recognize shock, respiratory failure or arrest, and cardiac arrest based on assessment findings and manages the emergency while awaiting additional emergency response.	Applies a fundamental knowledge of the causes, pathophysiology, and management of shock, respiratory failure or arrest, cardiac failure or arrest, and post resuscitation management.	Applies fundamental understanding to provide basic and selected advanced emergency care and transportation based on assessment findings for a patient in shock, respiratory failure or arrest, cardiac failure or arrest, and post resuscitation management.	Integrates a comprehensive knowledge of causes and pathophysiology into the management of cardiac arrest and peri-arrest states. Integrates a comprehensive knowledge of the causes, pathophysiology into the management of shock, respiratory failure or arrest with an emphasis on early intervention to prevent arrest.

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Trauma	Uses simple knowledge to recognize and manage life threats based on assessment findings for an acutely injured patient while awaiting additional emergency medical response.	Applies fundamental understanding to provide basic emergency care and transportation based on assessment findings for an acutely injured patient.	Applies fundamental understanding to provide basic and selected advanced emergency care and transportation based on assessment findings for an acutely injured patient.	Integrates assessment findings with principles of epidemiology and pathophysiology to formulate a field impression to implement a comprehensive treatment/disposition plan for an acutely injured patient.
Trauma Overview	NA	Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment management) of the critical trauma patient to include trauma scoring, rapid transport and destination issues.	Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment management) of the critical trauma patient to include trauma scoring, rapid transport and destination issues.	Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of the critical trauma patient to include trauma scoring, rapid transport and destination issues.
Bleeding and Shock	Simple knowledge of the recognition and management of bleeding and shock.	Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of bleeding and shock, including: types of bleeding	Fundamental knowledge of the pathophysiology, assessment and knowledge of the management of bleeding and shock, including types of shock and a complex understanding of fluid resuscitation.	Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of bleeding and shock including the types of shock.
Chest Trauma	Simple knowledge of the recognition and management of chest injuries, including: sucking chest wound, impaled object.	Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of chest trauma, including: aortic dissection/disruption, cardiac/pulmonary contusion, hemothorax, penetrating chest trauma, pericardial tamponade, simple and tension pneumothorax.	Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of chest trauma, including: aortic dissection/disruption, cardiac/pulmonary contusion, hemothorax, penetrating chest trauma, pericardial tamponade, simple and tension pneumothorax.	Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of chest trauma, including: aortic dissection/disruption, cardiac/pulmonary contusion, hemothorax, penetrating chest trauma, pericardial tamponade, and simple and tension pneumothorax.

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<p>Abdominal and Genitourinary Trauma</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of the recognition and management of abdominal injuries, including: impaled object.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment management) of abdominal trauma and injuries to the external genitalia, including: vascular injury, solid and hollow organ injuries, penetrating abdominal injuries, evisceration, traumatic vaginal bleeding and sexual assault.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment management) of abdominal trauma and injuries to the external genitalia, including: vascular injury, solid and hollow organ injuries, penetrating abdominal injuries, evisceration, traumatic vaginal bleeding and sexual assault.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of abdominal and genitourinary trauma, including: vascular injury, solid and hollow organ injuries, injuries to the diaphragm, penetrating abdominal injuries, evisceration, retroperitoneal injuries and injuries to the external genitalia.</p>
<p>Orthopedic Trauma</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of the recognition and management of extremity injuries, including; open and closed fractures, dislocations, amputations.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of dislocations, open and closed fractures, pelvic fractures, sprains/strains, amputations.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of dislocations, open and closed fractures, pelvic fractures, sprains/strains, amputations.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of dislocations, open and closed fractures, pelvic fractures, sprains/strains, pediatric fractures (epiphyseal, greenstick, torus), amputations/ replantation, compartment syndrome, tendon laceration/ transaction/ rupture (Achilles and patellar)</p>
<p>Soft Tissue Trauma</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of the recognition and management of soft tissue injuries, including: wounds and burns (electrical, chemical, thermal), chemicals in the eye.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of soft tissue trauma, including: avulsions, bite wounds, burns (electrical, chemical, thermal), lacerations and puncture wounds.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of soft tissue trauma, including: avulsions, bite wounds, burns (electrical, chemical, thermal), lacerations and puncture wounds.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of soft tissue trauma, including: avulsions, bite wounds, burns (electrical, chemical, thermal), lacerations and puncture wounds, high-pressure injection, periarticular wounds,</p>

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<p>Head, facial, neck, and spine trauma</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of the recognition and management of injuries to the head, face, neck, or spine, including: life threats and spine trauma.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of head and facial trauma, including: dental trauma, facial fractures, scalp lacerations/ avulsions, skull fractures, penetrating neck trauma, and laryngeotracheal injuries, spine trauma.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of head and facial trauma, including: dental trauma, facial fractures, scalp lacerations/ avulsions, skull fractures, penetrating neck trauma, and laryngeotracheal injuries, spine trauma.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of head and facial trauma, including: dental trauma, Le Fort fractures, mandibular fractures, orbital fractures, scalp lacerations/ avulsions, skull fractures, penetrating neck trauma, spine trauma (dislocations/subluxations, fractures, sprains/strains), laryngeotracheal injuries, and perforated tympanic membrane.</p>
<p>Central Nervous System Trauma</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of traumatic brain and spinal cord injury.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of traumatic brain and spinal cord injury.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of central nervous system trauma, including: traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury, cauda equina syndrome, nerve root injury, peripheral nerve injury, spinal cord injury without radiographic abnormality (SCIWORA), spinal shock.</p>
<p>Special Considerations in Trauma</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of the recognition and management of trauma in pregnancy.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of trauma in the pregnant, pediatric, elderly and cognitively impaired patient.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of trauma in the pregnant, pediatric, elderly and cognitively impaired patient.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of trauma in the pregnant, pediatric, elderly and cognitively impaired patient.</p>
<p>Environmental Emergencies</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of the recognition and management of environmental emergencies, including: submersion incidents and temperature related illness.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of environmental emergencies, including: bites and envenomations, dysbarism, electrical injury, high altitude illness, submersion incidents, temperature related illness.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of environmental emergencies, including: bites and envenomations, dysbarism, electrical injury, high altitude illness, submersion incidents, temperature related illness.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of environmental disorders, including: bites and envenomations, dysbarism, electrical injury, high altitude illness, submersion incidents, temperature related illness.</p>

Multi-system Trauma	Simple knowledge of the recognition and management of multi-system trauma.	Fundamental knowledge (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of multi-system trauma including: blast injuries.	Complex knowledge of the management of multi-system trauma.	Complex knowledge of (pathophysiology, assessment, management) of multi-system trauma, including blast injuries.
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	EMR	EMT	AEMT	Paramedic
Special Patient Populations	Recognizes and manages life threats based on simple assessment findings for a patient with special needs while awaiting additional emergency response.	Applies a fundamental knowledge of growth, development, and aging and assessment findings to provide basic emergency care and transportation for a patient with special needs.	Applies a fundamental knowledge of growth, development, and aging and assessment findings to provide basic and selected advanced emergency care and transportation for a patient with special needs.	Integrates assessment findings with principles of pathophysiology and knowledge of psychosocial needs to formulate a field impression and implement a comprehensive treatment/disposition plan for patients with special needs.

<p>Obstetrics</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of recognition and management of bleeding in the pregnant patient and management before, during and after normal delivery.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of anatomy and physiology of normal pregnancy, pathophysiology of complications of pregnancy, and assessment of the pregnant patient, and management of normal and abnormal (nuchal cord, prolapsed cord, breech) delivery, third trimester bleeding, spontaneous abortion/miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy, eclampsia.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of anatomy and physiology of normal pregnancy, pathophysiology of complications of pregnancy, and assessment of the pregnant patient, and management of normal and abnormal (nuchal cord, prolapsed cord, breech) delivery, third trimester bleeding, spontaneous abortion/miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy, eclampsia.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of pregnancy, pathophysiology of complications of pregnancy, assessment of the pregnant patient, psychosocial impact, presentations, prognosis, and management of obstetrics, including: of normal and abnormal (nuchal cord, prolapsed cord, breech) delivery, spontaneous abortion/miscarriage ectopic pregnancy, antepartum hemorrhage, hyperemesis gravidarum, pregnancy induced hypertension, third trimester bleeding (placenta previa and abruptio placenta), ectopic pregnancy, eclampsia high risk pregnancy, complications of labor (fetal distress, premature labor, premature rupture of membranes, rupture of uterus), complication of delivery, post partum complications, and post partum depression.</p>
<p>Neonatal care</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of the assessment and management of the newborn.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (assessment, management) of neonatal care, including care of the newborn and neonatal resuscitation.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (assessment, management) of neonatal care, including care of the newborn and neonatal resuscitation.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (anatomy, physiology of neonatal circulation, assessment of the newborn, presentations, management) of neonatal care, including care of the newborn and neonatal resuscitation.</p>

<p>Pediatrics</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of age-related assessment findings, and how to modify assessment and treatment based on age, and the major diseases and/or emergencies specific to the pediatric patient, including: upper airway obstruction, lower airway reactive disease, respiratory distress/failure/arrest, shock, seizures, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (growth and development, specific age-related assessment findings, and how to modify assessment and treatment based on age and stage of development) of the major diseases and/or emergencies specific to the pediatric patient, including: upper airway obstruction, lower airway reactive disease, respiratory distress/failure/arrest, shock, seizures, gastrointestinal disease, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge (growth and development, specific age-related assessment findings, and how to modify assessment and treatment based on age and stage of development) of the major diseases and/or emergencies specific to the pediatric patient, including: upper airway obstruction, lower airway reactive disease, respiratory distress/failure/arrest, shock, seizures, gastrointestinal disease, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge (growth and development, specific age-related assessment findings, anatomic and physiologic variations between the adult and pediatric patient, and how to modify assessment and treatment based on age and stage of development) of the major or common pediatric diseases and/or emergencies, including: respiratory syncytial virus, foreign body (upper and lower) airway obstruction, croup, epiglottitis, bacterial tracheitis, asthma, bronchiolitis, pneumonia, FBLAO, pertussis, cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, respiratory distress/failure/arrest, shock, congenital heart diseases, seizures, hydrocephalus and ventricular shunts, gastrointestinal disease, hyper- and hypo-glycemia, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.</p>
<p>Geriatrics</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of how age-related changes impact assessment and care.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of the changes associated with aging, psychosocial aspects of aging, how to modify assessment and treatment according to age, and the major or common geriatric diseases and/or emergencies, including: cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, neurological diseases, endocrine diseases, Alzheimer’s and dementia.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge of the fluid resuscitation in the elderly.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge of the normal and abnormal changes associated with aging, pharmacokinetic changes, psychosocial and economic aspects of aging, polypharmacy, how to modify assessment and treatment according to age, and the major or common geriatric diseases and/or emergencies, including: cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, neurological diseases, endocrine diseases, herpes zoster, Alzheimer’s and dementia.</p>

Special Challenges	Simple knowledge of recognizing and reporting abuse and neglect.	Fundamental knowledge of how various social and economic situations (abuse, neglect, homelessness, poverty) and special healthcare challenges (bariatric, technology dependent, hospice/terminally ill, homecare, Bronchopulmonary dysplasia, tracheostomy care/dysfunction, sensory deficit/loss, developmental disability) affect patients	Fundamental knowledge of how various social and economic situations (abuse, neglect, homelessness, poverty) and special healthcare challenges (bariatric, technology dependent, hospice/terminally ill, homecare, Bronchopulmonary dysplasia, tracheostomy care/dysfunction, sensory deficit/loss, developmental disability) affect patients	Complex knowledge of patients with special social or economic challenges (abuse, neglect, homelessness, poverty) and special healthcare challenges (bariatric, technology dependent, hospice/terminally ill, homecare, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, tracheostomy care/ dysfunction, sensory deficit/loss, developmental disability).
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	EMR	EMT	AEMT	Paramedic
EMS Operations	Applies a simple knowledge of operational roles and responsibilities to ensure safe and effective response and scene management.	Applies a fundamental knowledge of operational roles and responsibilities to ensure safe and effective response, scene management, and transport.	Applies a fundamental knowledge of operational roles and responsibilities to ensure safe and effective response, scene management, and transport.	Applies a fundamental knowledge of operational roles and responsibilities to ensure safe and effective response, scene management, and transport.
Incident Management	Fundamental knowledge of the National Incident Management System.	Fundamental knowledge of the National Incident Management System.	Fundamental knowledge of the National Incident Management System.	Fundamental knowledge of the National Incident Management System.
Air Medical	Simple knowledge of safe air medical operations.	Fundamental knowledge of safe air medical operations and patient care implications.	Fundamental knowledge of safe air medical operations and patient care implications.	Fundamental knowledge of safe air medical operations and patient care implications.
Hazardous Materials	Simple knowledge of the responsibilities of EMS personnel at a hazardous material incident.	Fundamental knowledge of the responsibilities of EMS personnel at a hazardous material incident, including: contamination and decontamination, personal protective equipment, transport protection, medical monitoring and rehabilitation.	Fundamental knowledge of the responsibilities of EMS personnel at a hazardous material incident, including: contamination and decontamination, personal protective equipment, transport protection, medical monitoring and rehabilitation.	Fundamental knowledge of the responsibilities of EMS personnel at a hazardous material incident, including: contamination and decontamination, personal protective equipment, transport protection, medical monitoring and rehabilitation.

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<p>Special Operations</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of the risks of special rescue operations.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of the risks and responsibilities of EMS personnel during support of rescue operations (water rescue, hazardous environment, hazardous terrain, vehicle rescue, tactical operations, fireground operations, confined space), including: patient assessment procedures, personal protective equipment.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of the risks and responsibilities of EMS personnel during support of rescue operations (water rescue, hazardous environment, hazardous terrain, vehicle rescue, tactical operations, fireground operations, confined space), including: patient assessment procedures, personal protective equipment.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of the risks and responsibilities of EMS personnel during support of rescue operations (water rescue, hazardous environment, hazardous terrain, vehicle rescue, tactical operations, fireground operations, confined space), including: patient assessment procedures, personal protective equipment.</p>
<p>MCI</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of triage principles and resource management in mass casualty incidents.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of the role and responsibilities of EMS personnel at mass casualty incidents and disasters including: triage, medical group functions, on scene physicians.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of the role and responsibilities of EMS personnel at mass casualty incidents and disasters including: triage, medical group functions, on scene physicians.</p>	<p>Complex knowledge of triage and medical sector operations.</p>
<p>Terrorism and Disasters (this section subject to ongoing collective and cooperative review and input from all stakeholders including the Department of Transportation, Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Health and Human Services)</p>	<p>Simple knowledge of the role of the EMR during a natural or man made disasters.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of the role and responsibility of EMS in preparing for and responding to disasters, terrorism, and WMD, including: natural/man made disasters, chemical, nuclear, biological, explosives.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of the role and responsibility of EMS in preparing for and responding to disasters, terrorism, and WMD, including: natural/man made disasters, chemical, nuclear, biological, explosives.</p>	<p>Fundamental knowledge of the role of EMS during a public health emergency.</p>

Clinical Behavior/Judgment				
	EMR	EMT	AEMT	Paramedic
Assessment	Perform a simple assessment to identify life threats, identify injuries requiring immobilization and conditions requiring treatment within the scope of practice of the EMR: including foreign substance in the eyes and nerve agent poisoning.	Perform a basic history and physical examination to identify acute complaints and monitor changes	Perform a basic history and physical examination to identify acute complaints and monitor changes	Perform a comprehensive history and physical examination to identify factors affecting the health and health needs of a patient.
		Identify the actual and potential complaints of emergency patients.	Identify the actual and potential complaints of emergency patients.	Formulate a field impression based on an analysis of comprehensive assessment findings, anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, and epidemiology.
				Perform health screening.
				Relate assessment findings to underlying pathological and physiological changes in the patient's condition.
				Integrate and synthesize the multiple determinants of health and clinical care.
Therapeutic communication and cultural competency	Communicates to obtain and clearly transmit information and be aware that there are cultural differences.	Communicate in a manner that is culturally sensitive.	Communicate in a manner that is culturally sensitive.	Effectively communicate in a manner that is culturally sensitive and intended to improve the patient outcome.

<p>Psychomotor Skills</p>	<p>Safely and effectively perform all psychomotor skills within the National EMS Scope of Practice Model AND state Scope of Practice at this level.</p> <p>Airway and Breathing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Airway Maneuvers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head-tilt, chin-lift • Jaw thrust • Modified chin lift • FBAO relief - manual • Oropharyngeal airway • Sellick’s maneuver • Positive pressure ventilation devices such as BVM • Suction of the upper airway • Supplemental oxygen therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasal cannula • Non-rebreather mask <p>Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual B/P <p>Pharmacologic interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit-dose autoinjectors (life-saving medications intended for self or peer rescue in hazardous materials situation, nerve agent antidote kit) <p>Medical/Cardiac care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual CPR • AED • Assisted normal delivery <p>Trauma care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual stabilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-spine injuries • Extremity fractures • Bleeding control • Emergency moves • Eye irrigation 	<p>Safely and effectively perform all psychomotor skills within the National EMS Scope of Practice Model AND state Scope of Practice at this level.</p> <p>Airway and Breathing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasopharyngeal airway • Positive pressure ventilation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manually-triggered ventilators • Automatic transport ventilators • Supplemental oxygen therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humidifiers • Partial-rebreather mask • Venturi mask <p>Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulse oximetry • Automatic B/P <p>Pharmacologic interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist patients in taking their own prescribed medications • Administration of OTC medications with medical oversight <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral glucose for hypoglycemia • Aspirin for chest pain <p>Medical/Cardiac care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical CPR • Assisted complicated delivery <p>Trauma care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spinal immobilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cervical collars • Seated • Longboard • Rapid extrication • Splinting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremity • Traction • PASG • Mechanical patient restraint • Tourniquet 	<p>Safely and effectively perform all psychomotor skills within the National EMS Scope of Practice Model AND state Scope of Practice at this level.</p> <p>Airway and Breathing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airways not intended for insertion into the trachea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esophageal-tracheal • Multi-lumen airway • Tracheal-bronchial suctioning of an already intubated patient <p>Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood glucose monitor <p>Pharmacologic interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain peripheral intravenous access • Establish and maintain intraosseous access in pediatric patient • Administer (nonmedicated) intravenous fluid therapy • Sublingual nitroglycerin (chest pain) • Subcutaneous or intramuscular epinephrine (anaphylaxis) • Glucagon (hypoglycemia) • Intravenous 50% dextrose (hypoglycemia) • Inhaled beta agonists (wheezing) • Intravenous narcotic antagonist (narcotic overdose) • Nitrous oxide (pain) 	<p>Safely and effectively perform all psychomotor skills within the National EMS Scope of Practice Model AND state Scope of Practice at this level.</p> <p>Airway and Breathing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral and nasal endotracheal intubation • FBAO – direct laryngoscopy • Percutaneous cricothyrotomy • Pleural decompression • BiPAP, CPAP, PEEP • Chest tube monitoring • ET/CO₂ monitoring • NG/OG tube <p>Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECG interpretation • 12-lead interpretation • Blood chemistry analysis <p>Pharmacologic interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intraosseous insertion • Enteral and parenteral administration of approved prescription medications • Access indwelling catheters and implanted central IV ports • Medications by IV infusion • Maintain infusion of blood or blood products • Blood sampling • Thrombolytic initiation • Administer physician approved medications <p>Medical/Cardiac care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardioversion • Manual defibrillation • Transcutaneous pacing • Carotid massage <p>Trauma care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morgan lens
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				Anticipate and prospectively intervene to improve patient outcome.
Professionalism	Demonstrate professional behavior including: but not limited to, integrity, empathy, self-motivation, appearance/personal hygiene, self-confidence, communications, time-management, teamwork/diplomacy, respect, patient advocacy, and careful delivery of service.	Demonstrate professional behavior including: but not limited to, integrity, empathy, self-motivation, appearance/personal hygiene, self-confidence, communications, time-management, teamwork/diplomacy, respect, patient advocacy, and careful delivery of service.	Demonstrate professional behavior including: but not limited to, integrity, empathy, self-motivation, appearance/personal hygiene, self-confidence, communications, time-management, teamwork/diplomacy, respect, patient advocacy, and careful delivery of service.	Be a role model of exemplary professional behavior including: but not limited to, integrity, empathy, self-motivation, appearance/personal hygiene, self-confidence, communications, time-management, teamwork/diplomacy, respect, patient advocacy, and careful delivery of service.
Decision Making	Initiates simple interventions based on assessment findings.	Initiates basic interventions based on assessment findings intended to mitigate the emergency and provide limited symptom relief while providing access to definitive care	Initiates basic and selected advanced interventions based on assessment findings intended to mitigate the emergency and provide limited symptom relief while providing access to definitive care	Performs basic and advanced interventions as part of a treatment plan intended to mitigate the emergency, provide symptom relief, and improve the overall health of the patient. Evaluates the effectiveness of interventions and modifies treatment plan accordingly.
Record Keeping	Record simple assessment findings and interventions	Report and document assessment data and interventions.	Report and document assessment findings and interventions.	Report and document assessment findings and interventions. Collect and report data to be used for epidemiological and research purposes.

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Patient Complaints	Perform a patient assessment and provide prehospital emergency care for patient complaints: altered mental status/decreased level of consciousness, apnea, back pain, bleeding, cyanosis, hypotension, multiple trauma, pain, paralysis, poisoning, shock, GI bleeding, cardiac arrest, chest pain, dyspnea, stridor/drooling, behavioral emergency, abuse/neglect, and eye pain.	Perform a patient assessment and provide prehospital emergency care and transportation for patient complaints: altered mental status/decreased level of consciousness, syncope, apnea, back pain, bleeding, cyanosis, fever, hypotension, multiple trauma, pain, paralysis, poisoning, shock, GI bleeding, cardiac rhythm disturbances, chest pain, dyspnea, hemoptysis, wheezing, headache, stridor/drooling, anxiety, ataxia, behavioral emergency, pediatric crying/fussiness, dehydration, dizziness/vertigo, edema, fatigue, hypertension, joint pain/swelling, abuse/neglect, rash, weakness, constipation, diarrhea, hematuria, nausea/vomiting, rectal pain, urinary retention, visual disturbances, dysphasia, eye pain, and sore throat.	Perform a patient assessment and provide prehospital emergency care and transportation for patient complaints: altered mental status/decreased level of consciousness, syncope, apnea, back pain, bleeding, cyanosis, fever, hypotension, multiple trauma, pain, paralysis, poisoning, shock, GI bleeding, cardiac rhythm disturbances, chest pain, dyspnea, hemoptysis, wheezing, headache, stridor/drooling, anxiety, ataxia, behavioral emergency, pediatric crying/fussiness, dehydration, dizziness/vertigo, edema, fatigue, hypertension, joint pain/swelling, abuse/neglect, rash, weakness, constipation, diarrhea, hematuria, nausea/vomiting, rectal pain, urinary retention, visual disturbances, dysphasia, eye pain, and sore throat.	Perform a patient assessment, develop a treatment and disposition plan for patients with the following complains: altered mental status/decreased level of consciousness, syncope, apnea, back pain, bleeding, cyanosis, fever, hypotension, multiple trauma, pain, paralysis, poisoning, shock, GI bleeding, cardiac rhythm disturbances, chest pain, dyspnea, hemoptysis, wheezing, headache, stridor/drooling, anxiety, ataxia, behavioral emergency, pediatric crying/fussiness, dehydration, dizziness/vertigo, edema, fatigue, hypertension, joint pain/swelling, abuse/neglect, rash, weakness, constipation, diarrhea, hematuria, nausea/vomiting, rectal pain, urinary retention, visual disturbances, dysphasia, eye pain, and sore throat, feeding problems, jaundice, malaise, blood and body fluid exposure, pruritus, tremor, ascites, colic, dysmenorrhea, dysuria, incontinence, cough/hiccough, congestion, ear pain, hearing disturbance, red/pink eye, tinnitus, dental pain.
Scene Leadership	Manage the scene until a more experienced EMS team member arrives.	Serve as an EMS team member with a more experienced provider in the lead role.	Serve as an EMS team leader of a basic life support call, and a team member with a more experienced provider in the lead role on an advanced emergency call.	Function as the team leader of a routine, single patient advanced life support emergency call.
Scene Safety	Ensure the safety of yourself and others during an emergency.	Ensure the safety of yourself and others during an emergency.	Ensure the safety of yourself and others during an emergency.	Ensure the safety of yourself and others during an emergency.

Educational Infrastructure

	EMR	EMT	AEMT	Paramedic
Educational Facilities	Under Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility sponsored or approved by sponsoring agency • ADA compliant facility. • Sufficient space for class size. • Controlled environment. 	Under Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference Committee on Accreditation for EMS Professions (CoAEMSP) standards and guidelines (www.coaemsp.org)
Student Space		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide space sufficient for students to attend classroom sessions, take notes and participate in classroom activities • Provide space for students to participate in kinematic learning and practice activities 		
Instructional Resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic instructional support material. • Provide audio, visual, and kinematic aids to support and supplement didactic instruction 		
Instructor Preparation Resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide space for instructor preparation. • Provide support equipment for instructor preparation 		
Storage Space		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate and secure storage space for instructional materials 		
Sponsorship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsoring organizations shall be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accredited educational institution, or • Public safety organization, or • Accredited hospital, clinic, or 		

		<p>medical center, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other approved institution or organization 		
Programmatic Approval		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsoring organization shall have programmatic approval by authority having jurisdiction for program approval (State) 		
Faculty		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course primary instructor should be educated at a level higher than he or she is teaching; however, as a minimum, be educated at the level he or she is teaching • Have completed an approved instructor training program or equivalent 		
Medical Director Oversight		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide medical oversight for all medical aspects of instruction 		
Hospital/Clinical Experience		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with patient contact experience 		
Field Experience		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with patient contact experience 		
Course Length		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course length is based on competency, not hours • Course material can be delivered in several ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent student preparation • Pre- or co-requisites of NIMS, CPR-HCP. • Course length is estimated to take approximately 166-198 clock hours including the four integrated phases of education (didactic, laboratory, clinical 		

		and field) to cover material		
Course Design		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the following components of instruction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Didactic instruction • Skills laboratories 		
Student Assessment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform knowledge, skill, and professional behavior evaluation based on educational standards and program objectives • Provide several methods of assessing achievement • Provide assessment that measures, as a minimum, entry level competency in all domains 		
Program Evaluation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide evaluation of program instructional effectiveness • Provide evaluation of organizational and administrative effectiveness of program 		