COURSE NO. AND TITLE: PSM 106 Neonatal/Neurologic

I. FSM MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Public Safety Management Program (PSM) is to provide you, the Public Safety professional with highly trained and qualified instructors within the various fields of study in the PSM program. We are committed to the enhancement and advancement of Public Safety professionals through higher education.

II. COURSE DESCRIPTION:
Integrate assessments findings with principles of epidemiology and pathophysiology to formulate a filed impression and implement a comprehensive treatment/disposition plan for a patient with a medical complaint. Integrate 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.

III. PREREQUISITE

All students must, in addition to SIU requirements, possess a valid CPR card for Healthcare Providers and Illinois EMT-B License through the entire time enrolled. If student possesses a valid NREMT license they must obtain an IL Basic License by week one of this class. It will be valid for 4 years or until student completes the Paramedic Exam. A basic A& P class and Medical Terminology class is strongly recommended prior to beginning the Paramedic Classes.

IV. REQUIRED TEXTBOOK:

Nancy Caroline’s Emergency Care in the Streets Premier Package
ISBN-13 9781284038316

• BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Once the online account is created the above book will be used throughout the series. Supplemental books will be introduced as recommended or required throughout the series of courses. The above is the only requirement for PSM 101.
V. COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Each student will:

1. Describe the anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive system.
2. Discuss the pathophysiology of gynecologic emergencies, including pelvic inflammatory disease, sexually transmitted diseases, ruptured ovarian cyst, ectopic pregnancy, vaginal bleeding, traumatic abdominal pain, and sexual assault.
3. Describe the assessment process for patients with gynecologic emergencies.
4. Discuss the importance of history taking when assessing a patient with a gynecologic emergency.
5. Discuss the general management of a patient with a gynecologic emergency.
6. Discuss assessment and management of specific gynecologic emergencies, including pelvic inflammatory disease, sexually transmitted diseases, ruptured ovarian cyst, ectopic pregnancy, vaginal bleeding, and traumatic abdominal pain.
7. Discuss special concerns, assessment, and management, including pharmacologic treatment, when working with a patient who encountered sexual assault.
8. Identify the types of pathogenic organisms that can infect the nervous system, and list the signs and symptoms of a nervous system infection.
9. Specify the vascular causes of neurologic conditions.
10. Compare the causes, signs, and symptoms of vascular neurologic conditions that occur suddenly with those that develop gradually.
11. Identify the layers that make up the arterial wall.
12. Define multifactorial condition and describe several factors that influence the development of neurologic conditions.
13. Specify the contents that occupy the cranial vault and explain how their interaction determines intracranial pressure.
14. Discuss the two major problems that stem from increased intracranial pressure.
15. Consider the importance of observing standard precautions and securing the physical environment in ensuring your safety when caring for a neurologic patient.
16. Identify the abnormal respiratory patterns associated with central nervous system illness.
17. Compare how to investigate a chief complaint in an unresponsive patient with how you would do so in a conscious patient.
18. List and explain the components of the physical examination of a patient with a neurologic illness.
18. Explain the pathophysiology of throat and mouth injuries and disorders.
19. Relate assessment findings associated with throat and mouth injuries and disorders to pathophysiology.
20. Integrate pathophysiologic principles to the assessment of a patient with a throat or mouth injury.
21. Formulate a field impression for a patient with a throat or mouth injury based on the assessment findings.
22. Develop a patient management plan for a patient with a throat or mouth injury based on the field impression.
23. Define peptic ulcer disease and discuss its pathophysiology, assessment, and management.
24. Define hemorrhoids and discuss their pathophysiology, assessment, and management.
25. Define anal fissures and discuss their pathophysiology, assessment, and management.
26. Explain how the immune system responds to acute and chronic inflammation within the gastrointestinal tract
27. Define cholecystitis and discuss its pathophysiology, assessment, and management.
28. Define appendicitis and discuss its pathophysiology, assessment, and management.
29. Define diverticulitis and discuss its pathophysiology, assessment, and management.
30. Define pancreatitis and discuss its pathophysiology, assessment, and management.
31. Define ulcerative colitis and discuss its pathophysiology, assessment, and management.
32. Discuss the potential causes of behavioral emergencies, including organic and environmental causes.
33. Define normal, abnormal, overt, and covert behavior.
34. Discuss medicolegal considerations and their relevance in psychiatric emergencies.
35. Describe the assessment process for patients with psychiatric emergencies, including safety guidelines and specific questions to ask.
36. Discuss the importance of history taking when assessing a patient with a psychiatric emergency.
37. Discuss general management of a patient with a psychiatric emergency.
38. Describe situations where restraint may be justified.
39. Describe methods used to restrain patients.
40. Compare physical restraint with chemical restraint and provide examples of when each may be the preferred option, should restraint be necessary.
41. Describe the care for a psychotic patient.
42. Define agitated delirium and describe the care for a patient with agitated delirium.
43. Discuss the anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive system, including the female hormones.
44. Understand the normal changes that occur in the various body systems during pregnancy
45. Describe the process of conception and fetal development, from ovulation to the fetal stage.
46. Discuss the various functions of the placenta.
47. Be aware of special considerations involving pregnancy in different cultures and with teenage patients.
48. Describe commonly used obstetric terminology.
49. Discuss the process of assessing a patient who is experiencing an emergency related to pregnancy, or who is in labor.
50. Discuss complications related to pregnancy, including abuse, substance abuse, supine hypotensive disorder, diabetes mellitus, heart disease, hyperemesis gravidarum, hypertensive disorders, Rh sensitization, and infections, including sexually transmitted diseases.
51. Discuss methods used to improve oxygenation during neonatal resuscitation, including the use of positive end-expiratory pressure, free-flow oxygen, oral airways, and bag-mask devices.
52. Describe the technique for using a bag-mask device on a neonate.
53. Discuss when endotracheal intubation is required in a neonate.
54. Describe vascular access considerations in the neonate.
55. Discuss pharmacologic interventions used to treat specific emergencies in a neonate, including bradycardia, low blood volume, acidosis, respiratory depression secondary to narcotics, and hypoglycemia.

56. Describe family and transport considerations that apply to neonatal emergencies.

57. Discuss the pathophysiology, assessment, management of specific emergencies including pneumothorax, meconium-stained amniotic fluid, diaphragmatic hernia, and apnea or inadequate respiratory effort.

58. Discuss the pathophysiology, assessment, and management of hypoglycemia in a neonate.

59. Discuss the pathophysiology, assessment, and management of premature or low birth weight infants.

60. Discuss the pathophysiology, assessment, and management of seizures in neonates.

61. Discuss the pathophysiology, assessment, and management of emergencies related to thermoregulation, including fever and hypothermia.

62. Discuss the pathophysiology, assessment, and management of vomiting in a neonate.

**Skills Objectives**

1. Assess a patient’s level of consciousness.
2. Perform a complete neurologic examination.
3. Use several commonly used screening tools to screen a patient suspected of having had a stroke.
4. Demonstrate how to palpate the abdomen to assess for pain, rebound tenderness, and masses.
5. Demonstrate how to palpate the right upper quadrant to assess for Murphy sign, indicating cholecystitis.
6. Demonstrate how to auscultate the abdomen to assess for diminished, absent, or abnormal bowel sounds.
7. Demonstrate the techniques used to mechanically restrain a patient.
8. Demonstrate how to listen to fetal heart sounds.
9. Demonstrate the procedure to assist in a normal cephalic delivery.
10. Demonstrate care procedures of the infant as the head appears.
11. Demonstrate the steps to follow in postdelivery care of the infant
12. Demonstrate how to cut and tie the umbilical cord.
13. Demonstrate how to assist in delivery of the placenta.
14. Demonstrate the postdelivery care of the mother.
15. Describe how to assist with a breech delivery in the field.
16. List the steps of neonatal resuscitation.
17. Describe the technique for performing endotracheal intubation in a neonate.
18. Describe the technique for inserting an orogastric tube in a newborn.
19. Explain how to perform chest compressions on a neonate.
20. Describe the technique for cannulating the umbilical vein in a newborn.