MASTER SYLLABUS  
PSM 107 Hemotolgy/Skelotal  

COURSE NO. AND TITLE: PSM 107 Hemotolgy/Skelotal  

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. 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.  

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 incidence, morbidity, and mortality of endocrine emergencies.
2. Discuss the anatomy and physiology of the organs and structures of the endocrine system.
3. Explain how to size up scene safety when responding to a patient with an endocrine system emergency.
4. Analyze the nature of the illness for a broad range of endocrine disorders.
5. Indicate the considerations that go into making a transport decision for the patient with an endocrine emergency.
6. Specify how to investigate the chief complaint of a patient with an endocrine disorder, including how to take the patient’s history using the SAMPLE mnemonic.
7. Describe the technique for performing a comprehensive physical examination on a patient with an endocrine emergency.
8. Examine ways in which you can communicate effectively with patients who have endocrine disorders.
9. Specify how to manage airway, breathing, and circulation in patients with endocrine system emergencies.
10. Define and explain the terms diabetes, low blood glucose, and high blood glucose.
11. Review the process for providing emergency medical care to a patient who is experiencing an allergic reaction.
12. Explain the factors involved when making a transport decision for a patient having an allergic reaction.
13. Explain the difference between a local and a systemic response to allergens.
14. Explain the rationale, including communication and documentation considerations, when determining whether to administer epinephrine to a patient who is having an allergic reaction.
15. Explain the various treatment options and pharmacologic interventions used to manage anaphylaxis.
16. Discuss autoimmune disorders and collagen vascular diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus and scleroderma.

17. Describe the principles of organ transplantation and disorders related to organ transplants.

18. Understand the importance of patient education in the management of anaphylaxis and allergic reactions.

19. Discuss emergencies related to severe intoxication, including alcoholism.

20. Explain the use of activated charcoal, including indications, contraindications, and the need to obtain approval from medical control before its administration.

21. Identify the main types of specific poisons and their effects, including alcohol, stimulants, marijuana, hallucinogens, sedative-hypnotic drugs, narcotics (opiates and opioids), cardiac medications, organophosphates, carbon monoxide, chlorine gas, cyanide, caustics, drugs abused for sexual purposes, poisonous alcohols, hydrocarbons, psychiatric medications, nonprescription pain medications, theophylline, and metals and metalloids.

22. Describe the assessment and management of the patient with suspected plant or mushroom poisoning.

23. Discuss the anatomy and physiology of the cardiovascular system.

24. Discuss the pathophysiology of external and internal hemorrhage.

25. Describe the body’s physiologic response to hemorrhaging.

26. Describe the assessment and management of a bleeding patient.

27. Discuss the pathophysiology of hemorrhagic shock.

28. Describe the types of shock.

29. Discuss the phases of shock.

30. Discuss the classes of hemorrhage.

31. Describe the assessment and management of a patient with hemorrhagic shock.

32. Compare three different methods for determining burn severity.

33. Contrast the burn severity classification for infants and children with that for adults.

34. List the referral criteria for transporting a patient to a burn unit.
35. Discuss emergency medical care of a patient with a burn injury, including specific airway management techniques, fluid resuscitation techniques, and pain management.
36. State the Consensus formula, and discuss its use as it pertains to the prehospital environment, including types of solutions to use and amounts to administer during the prehospital phase.
37. Describe the management of thermal burns, including the use of sterile dressings.
38. Describe the management of burn shock.
39. Describe the management of inhalation burns.
40. Describe the pathophysiology, assessment, and management of chemical burns of the skin and eye.
41. Describe the pathophysiology, assessment, and management of electrical burns.

**Skills Objectives**

1. Demonstrate the assessment and care of a patient with hypoglycemia and a decreased level of consciousness.
2. Demonstrate how to administer glucose to a patient with an altered mental status.
3. Demonstrate how to administer 50% dextrose to a patient with hypoglycemia.
4. Demonstrate how to administer glucagon to a patient with hypoglycemia.
5. Demonstrate how to remove a stinger from a bee sting and proper patient management following its removal.
6. Demonstrate how to use an EpiPen to deliver medication.
7. Demonstrate how to administer epinephrine using an auto-injector.
8. Demonstrate the steps in the assessment and management of the patient with suspected poisoning.
9. Demonstrate the steps in the assessment and management of the patient with suspected overdose.
10. Demonstrate the assessment and management of a patient with signs and symptoms of external hemorrhage.
11. Demonstrate how to apply a commercial tourniquet.
12. Demonstrate the assessment and management of a patient with signs and symptoms of internal hemorrhage.
14. Demonstrate how to care for a burn.
15. Demonstrate the emergency medical care of a patient with a thermal burn.
17. Demonstrate the emergency medical care of a patient with a chemical burn.
18. Demonstrate the emergency medical care of a patient with an electrical burn.
19. Demonstrate the emergency medical care of a patient with a radiation burn.