COURSE NO. AND TITLE: PSM 109 Extrication

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:

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. Knowledge of operational roles and responsibilities to ensure patient, public, and personnel safety.

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. Discuss how poverty and homelessness adversely impact patient health and EMS system performance.
2. Identify ways to advocate for patients’ rights to health care services.
3. Recognize signs and symptoms of neglect and various forms of abuse, including physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse.
4. Identify benign physical findings that may be confused with signs of abuse.
5. Discuss the unique management and documentation concerns related to suspected cases of abuse or neglect.
6. Describe mandatory reporting and how it relates to cases of suspected abuse.
7. Describe specific concerns related to patients with a terminal illness, including situations in which hospice may be involved.
8. Discuss situations in which advance directives and do not resuscitate (DNR) orders may exist, and how the paramedic should proceed in situations where the validity of such a document is in question.
9. Describe specific clinical and management concerns related to bariatric patients.
10. Discuss operational concerns related to emergency management of bariatric patients.
11. Describe specific concerns related to patients with a communicable disease.
12. Discuss medical technology and adaptive devices used in the prehospital setting, including long-term ventilators, apnea monitors, long-term vascular access devices, medication infusion pumps, insulin pumps, gastric tubes, colostomies, urinary diversion devices, dialysis shunts, surgical drains and devices, and cerebrospinal fluid shunts.
13. Discuss the purpose of tracheostomy tubes, and how to troubleshoot problems that may occur in a patient with a tracheostomy.
14. Discuss the types of medical technology that may be used during interfacility transports, including hemodynamic monitoring, intra-aortic balloon pumps, and intracranial pressure monitoring.
15. Identify strategies for providing care to patients with cognitive impairment, including patients with development delay, Down syndrome, mental retardation, and autism.
16. Summarize the medical equipment, safety equipment, and operations equipment carried on an ambulance.
17. Discuss the importance of performing regular vehicle inspections, and list the specific parts of an ambulance that should be inspected daily.
18. Provide examples of some high-risk situations and hazards that may affect the safety of the ambulance and its passengers during both pretransport and transport.
19. Discuss specific considerations that are required for ensuring scene safety, including personal safety, patient safety, and traffic control.
20. Define the terms cleaning, disinfection, high-level disinfection, and sterilization, and explain how they differ.
21. Identify the dangers to consider when operating an ambulance in the emergency mode.
22. Discuss the guidelines for driving an ambulance safely and defensively, and identify key steps EMS personnel can take to improve safety while en route to the scene, the hospital, and the station.
23. Describe the elements that dictate the use of lights and siren to the scene and to the hospital and the factors required to perform a risk-benefit analysis regarding their use.
24. Give examples of the specific, limited privileges that are provided to emergency vehicle drivers by most state laws and regulations.
25. Explain why using police escorts and crossing intersections pose additional risks to MS personnel during transport, and discuss special considerations related to each.
26. Explain the three levels of training in technical rescue.
27. Discuss guidelines for assisting special rescue teams.
28. Discuss the steps of special rescue, including preparation, response, arrival and scene size-up, stabilization of the scene, access, disentanglement, removal, and transport of the patient.
29. Discuss specific hazards that may be encountered and identified during the arrival and scene size-up of a technical rescue incident.
30. Explain the importance of the incident management system during technical rescue incidents.
30. Discuss how to ensure safety at the scene of a rescue incident, including scene size-up and the selection of the proper personal protective equipment and additional necessary gear.

31. Provide examples of vehicle components that may be hazardous to responders and patients following a crash, and explain how to mitigate their dangers.

32. Discuss how to ensure situational safety at the site of a vehicle extrication, including controlling traffic flow, performing a 360° assessment, stabilizing the vehicle, dealing with unique hazards, and evaluating the need for additional resources.

33. Explain the simple methods used to access the patient during an incident that requires extrication.

34. Discuss disentanglement methods and considerations, including air bag safety, displacing the seat, removing the windshield, removing the roof, and displacing the dash.

35. Define the term hazardous material

36. Describe the OSHA HAZWOPER regulation and recognize the entry-level training or experience requirements identified by the HAZWOPER regulation for a paramedic to respond to a hazardous materials incident.

37. Describe the hazard classification system used by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

38. Explain the role of the paramedic during a hazardous materials incident both before and after the hazardous materials team arrives, including precautions required to ensure the safety of civilians and public service personnel.

39. Discuss the specific types of information and reference resources a paramedic can use to recognize a hazardous materials incident.

40. Describe some of the containers and vehicles used to transport hazardous materials on the roadway.

41. Explain how the three control zones are established at a hazardous materials incident, and discuss the characteristics of each zone, including the personnel who work within each one.

42. List key questions to consider when responding to a terrorist event.

43. Define international and domestic terrorism.

44. Define and specify types of terrorist groups.
45. List various examples of terrorist agendas.
46. Discuss the color-coded advisory system’s replacement with the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS).
47. Discuss what actions paramedics should take during the course of their work to heighten their ability to respond to and survive a terrorist attack.
48. List various examples of potential terrorist targets.
49. Discuss factors to consider when responding to a potential weapon of mass destruction incident, including pre-incident indicators, the type of location, the type of call, the number of patients, and victims’ statements.

**Skills Objectives**

1. Demonstrate how to suction and clean a tracheostomy.
2. Demonstrate how to access an implantable venous access device.
3. Demonstrate how to replace an ostomy device.
4. Demonstrate how to catheterize an adult male patient.
5. Demonstrate how to catheterize an adult female patient.
6. Demonstrate how to perform a daily inspection of an ambulance.
7. Demonstrate how to clean and disinfect the ambulance and equipment during the post-run phase.
8. Demonstrate how to perform triage based on a fictitious scenario that involves a multiple-casualty incident
9. Demonstrate how to stabilize a vehicle using wood cribbing.
10. Demonstrate how to gain access to the patient by opening the door.
11. Demonstrate how to gain access to the patient by breaking tempered glass using a spring-loaded center punch.
12. Demonstrate how to gain access to the patient and provide initial medical care.
13. Describe how to remove or cut battery cables.
14. Demonstrate how to cut away the upholstery of the front seat in order to expose the metal frame and the areas of attachment.
15. Demonstrate how to stabilize a suspected spinal injury in the water.
16. Identify DOT labels, placards, and markings that are used to designate hazardous materials.

17. Demonstrate the ability to use a variety of reference materials to identify a hazardous material.

18. Demonstrate how to use a nerve agent antidote kit.