Course Information Form (CIF)

Course Code: EMS 110

Course Title: Emergency Medical Technician

Department: Allied Health
PCS Code: 1.2 - Occupational/Technical Instruction
CIP Code: 51.0904
Repeatability: 0

Effective Date: Summer 2026

Credit Hours

Catalog Notation: 3-6-5
Credit Hour Distribution:

Lecture: 3	Lab: 4	Clinical: 2	**Total: 5**

General Course Information

Catalog Description

Role and responsibilities of the emergency medical technician. Skills in patient interaction, diagnosis, and emergency medical treatment. Upon successful completion, the student is eligible to take the NREMT Examination.

General Course Objectives

To prepare the student as an entry level emergency medical technician basic.

Minimum Placement Levels

English	Reading	Math
None	None	None

Prerequisites

None

Methods of Evaluation

40-41 quizzes, 4-6 objective written exams, 3-4 practical exams, and 4-6 homework requirements/assignments.

Instructional Materials and Additional Supplies

Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured, Used in fully on-campus course sections. Use current edition. 9781284243758
Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured - Premier Access Card, Used in Hybrid course sections. Use current edition. 9781284227215

Course Content

General Learning Outcomes (GLOs)

- Communication: Students will demonstrate the ability to read, write, listen, and speak effectively.

Course Segments and Student Learning Outcomes

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
Preparatory Module: A. Introduction to emergency care B. Well-being of the EMT-basic C. Medical/legal ethical issues D. The human body E. Baseline vital signs/sample history F. Lifting and moving patients G. BLS resuscitation	1. Interpret the roles and responsibilities of the EMT. 2. List possible emotional reactions that the EMT may experience when faced with trauma, illness, death, and dying. 3. Define the EMT scope of practice. 4. Describe the anatomy and function of the following major body systems: respiratory, circulatory, musculoskeletal, nervous, and endocrine. 5. Identify the components of the extended vital signs. 6. Discuss the need to search for additional medical identification. 7. Demonstrate the skills involved in assessment of vital breathing signs. 8. Discuss the guidelines and safety precautions that need to be followed when lifting a patient. 9. Demonstrate clear communication when working with a partner. 10. Correctly transfer a patient to a transfer device, properly position the patient on the device, move the device to the ambulance, and load the patient into the ambulance. 11. Identify life threatening emergencies, give high quality chest compressions and appropriate ventilations, and provide early use of AED.	6	3	3
Airway Module	1. Describe the techniques of suctioning. 2. Describe how to artificially ventilate a patient with a pocket mask. 3. Respond to a patient (or simulated patient) in respiratory distress requiring basic life support artificial ventilation and airway protective skills, taking priority over most other basic life support skills. 4. Demonstrate the steps in providing mouth-to-mouth and artificial ventilation with body substance isolation (barrier shields).	4	6	3
Patient Assessment Module: A. Scene size-up B. Initial assessment C. Focused history and physical: trauma D. Focused history and physical: medical E. Detailed physical exam F. Communications G. Documentation	1. Describe common hazards found at the scene of a trauma and a medical patient. 2. Serve as a model for others, explaining how patient situations affect your evaluation of mechanism of injury or illness. 3. Summarize the reasons for forming a general impression of the patient. 4. Demonstrate the techniques for assessing the patient. 5. State the reasons for performing a paid trauma assessment. 6. Discuss the reason for performing a focused history and physical exam. 7. Differentiate between the assessment that is performed for a patient who is unresponsive or has an altered mental status and other medical patients requiring assessment. 8. Discuss the components of the detailed physical exam. 9. Describe the components of the on-going assessment. 10. List the proper methods of initiating and terminating a radio call. 11. Perform a simulated, organized, concise radio transmission. 12. Explain the components of the written report and list the information that should be included on the written report.	6	14	10

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
Medical Module: A. General pharmacology B. Respiratory emergencies C. Cardiovascular emergencies D. Diabetic emergencies/altered mental status E. Allergies F. Poisoning/overdose G. Environmental emergencies H. Behavioral emergencies I. Obstetrics	1. Identify the medication which the EMT may assist the patient with administering. 2. Read the labels and inspect each type of medication. 3. State the signs and symptoms of a patient with breathing difficulty. 4. Demonstrate the emergency medical care for breathing difficulty. 5. Describe the emergency medical care of the patient experiencing chest pain/discomfort. 6. Demonstrate the assessment and emergency medical care of a patient experiencing chest pain/discomfort. 7. Demonstrate the steps in emergency medical care for the patient taking diabetic medicine with an altered mental status and a history of diabetes. 8. Describe the mechanisms of allergic response and the implications for airway management. 9. List signs/symptoms associated with poisoning. 10. Discuss the general factors that may cause an alteration in a patient's behavior. 11. Differentiate the emergency medical care provided to a patient with predelivery emergencies from a normal delivery. 12. Discuss the emergency medical care of a patient with a gynecological emergency. 13. Assimilate and initiate patient care skills in a variety of high-fidelity simulation scenarios and clinical patient care under direct supervision of a preceptor.	12	12	6
Trauma Module: A. Bleeding and shock B. Soft tissue injuries C. Musculoskeletal care D. Injuries to the head and spine	1. State methods of emergency medical care of external bleeding. 2. List signs and symptoms of shock (hypoperfusion). 3. Establish the relationship between body substance isolation (BSI) and soft tissue injuries. 4. Demonstrate the steps in the emergency medical care of soft tissue injuries. 5. List the emergency medical care for a patient with a painful, swollen, deformed extremity. 6. Relate mechanism of injury to potential injuries of the head and spine. 7. Demonstrate evaluating a responsive patient with a suspected spinal cord injury. 8. Demonstrate completing a prehospital care report for patients with head and spinal injuries. 9. Assimilate and initiate trauma skills in a variety of high-fidelity simulation scenarios and clinical patient care under direct supervision of a preceptor.	6	12	6
Pediatric Module	1. Describe differences in anatomy and physiology of the infant, child, and adult patient. 2. Determine the signs and symptoms of shock (hypoperfusion) in the infant and child patient. 3. Describe the medical legal responsibilities in suspected child abuse. 4. React and demonstrate the knowledge and skills appropriate for dealing with the infant and child patient.	3	8	0

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
Operations Modules: A. Ambulance operations B. Gaining access C. Overviews	1. Discuss the medical and non-medical equipment needed to respond to a call. 2. Discuss and react to various situations that may affect response to a call. 3. Explain the rationale for appropriate report of patient information. 4. Identify what equipment for personal safety is required for the EMT. 5. Evaluate and respond in the role of the lead EMT in the multiple-casualty situation.	4	5	2
Critical Thinking and Case Review	1. Using a variety of scenarios based on material presented over the semester, identify and interpret the emergency, outline the patient assessment, and discuss the treatment modalities of prehospital care.	4	0	0

Total Contact Hours

Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
45	60	30