Patient Assessment 1

History and Vitals
- Recall Wake County EMS definition of a patient
- Review components of the Well-Person Protocol
- Review components of patient history
  - Demographics, Past Medical History, Current Health Status
- Describe how to determine the chief complaint
  - Facilitation, Reflection, Clarification
- Describe components of the history of present illness
- Review SAMPLE History
- Review OPQRST History
- Describe techniques for taking a history on sensitive topics
  - Assault, Abuse, Neglect
- Describe techniques for taking a history of patients with special challenges
  - Anxious, Multiple Complaints, Silent, Hostile, Intoxicated, Depressed, Confused, Mentally Handicapped
- Describe how to assess respiratory status
- Recall normal respiratory rate for various age groups
- Describe how to use a pulse oximeter
- Recall normal range for pulse oximeter values
- Describe how to assess circulatory status
- Recall normal pulse rates for various age groups
- Describe how to assess a blood pressure
- Recall normal blood pressure range for various age groups
- Recall normal capillary refill time and when to appropriately use as a blood pressure substitution
- Describe how to assess a patient’s blood glucose level
- Recall normal range for blood glucose
- Describe how to assess a patient’s temperature

Skills:
- Demonstrate obtaining a respiratory rate
- Demonstrate obtaining a pulse rate
- Demonstrate obtaining a non-invasive blood pressure
- Demonstrate obtaining a blood glucose level
- Demonstrate obtaining a tympanic temperature
- Demonstrate proper use of the pulse oximeter

Patient Assessment 3

Detailed Assessment and Clinical Decision Making
- Recall Wake County EMS definition of a patient
- Review components of the Well-Person Protocol
Describe how to use inspection, palpation, interrogation and auscultation to assess a patient

- List techniques to assess the respiratory system and differentiate normal/abnormal findings
  - Expose, Effort, Auscultation
- Differentiate characteristics of adventitious breath sounds
- List techniques to assess the circulatory system and differentiate normal/abnormal findings
  - Pulse, Blood Pressure, Skin
- List techniques to assess the neurological system and differentiate normal/abnormal findings
  - Mental Status, Speech, Behavior, Mood, Memory, Attention, Expression
- List techniques to assess the musculoskeletal system and differentiate normal/abnormal findings
  - Pelvis, Extremities, Back
- List techniques to assess the head and differentiate normal/abnormal findings
  - Skull, Face, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, Pharynx
- List techniques to assess the chest and differentiate normal/abnormal findings
  - Anterior Chest, Posterior Chest
- List techniques to assess the abdomen and differentiate normal/abnormal findings

- Differentiate between critical life-threatening, potentially life-threatening, and non-life-threatening patient presentations
- Describe how to use the physical exam and history to develop a differential diagnosis
- Evaluate the benefits and shortfalls of protocols on patient care
- Define components/stages of the critical thinking process
- Discuss strategies for effective thinking under pressure

Skills:

- Perform a detailed, full physical assessment

Patient Assessment 2

**Scene Size-Up and Initial Assessment**

- Recall Wake County EMS definition of a patient
- Review components of the Well-Person Protocol
- Discuss how to complete a scene size up before exiting the vehicle/upon initial patient contact
- Recognize common scene hazards
- Describe ways to address scene hazards
- Differentiate between safe and unsafe scene
- Describe ways to make an unsafe scene safe for responders
- Describe the impact of the environment on patient care
- Explain additional resources/specialized resources that may be needed on scene
- Describe importance of determining the number or patients
- Discuss common mechanisms of injury and expected injuries
- Discuss common nature of illness
- Discuss medical identification devices/systems
- Discuss the importance of a PPE needs assessment
• Describe how to form an initial general impression
• Describe how to determine level of consciousness
• Calculate the patient's GCS
• Describe how to assess airway status
• Describe how to assess breathing status
• Describe how to assess circulatory status
• Discuss the need to assess for hemorrhage
• Differentiate between the assessment that is performed for a patient who has an altered mental status and other medical patients
• State areas of the body that are assessed during the primary assessment/rapid assessment
• Identify life threats that should be treated during the primary assessment

Skills:
• Perform a rapid medical/trauma assessment

Patient Assessment

Patient Assessment 4

Life Span Development
• Recall Wake County EMS definition of a patient
• Review components of the Well-Person Protocol
• List physiologic changes that occur from birth to 1 year as it relates to vital signs, weight, pulmonary system, immune system, nervous system, and growth/development
• List psychosocial changes that occur from birth to 1 year
• List physiologic changes that occur from age 12 months to 5 years as it relates to vital signs, pulmonary system, immune system, nervous system, and musculoskeletal system
• List psychosocial changes that occur from age 12 months to 5 years
• List physiologic changes that occur from age 6 to 12 as it relates to vital signs and bodily functions
• List psychosocial changes that occur from age 6 to 12
• List physiologic changes that occur from age 13 to 18 as it relates to vital signs and growth rate
• List psychosocial changes that occur from age 13 to 18
• List physiologic changes that occur from age 20 to 40
• List psychosocial changes that occur from age 20 to 40
• List physiologic changes that occur from age 41 to 60
• List psychosocial changes that occur from age 41 to 60
• List physiologic changes that occur from age 61 to death
• List psychosocial changes that occur from age 61 to death