

## Master Syllabus

### EMS 2130 - Paramedic 2: Laboratory

**Division:** Health Sciences

**Department:** Emergency Medical Services

**Credit Hour Total:** 2.0

**Lab Hrs:** 4.0

**Other Prerequisite(s):** Approval of Department

**Date Revised:** October 2017

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### Course Description:

This course covers the assessment and management of patients with cardiac/respiratory disease. Also covered will be care of the pediatric patient. Specific skills covered include ECG, cardiac monitor use, CPR, advanced cardiac life support (adult and pediatric) and management of respiratory emergencies. Four lab hours per week.

### General Education Outcomes:

- Critical Thinking/Problem Solving Competency

### Course Outcomes:

#### Pediatric

Demonstrate the appropriate care for stable and unstable pediatric patients within simulated patient presentations.

**Assessment Method:** Simulations

**Performance Criteria:** During simulated patient encounters, 100% of the successful students will demonstrate paramedic level management of stable and unstable pediatric patients without violating critical criteria.

#### Cardiac

Demonstrate the appropriate care for the patient with a cardiovascular disease within simulated patient presentations.

**Assessment Method:** Simulations

**Performance Criteria:** During simulated patient encounters, 100% of the successful students will demonstrate paramedic level cardiovascular disease management skills without violating critical criteria.

#### Respiratory

Demonstrate the appropriate care for the patient with respiratory distress/failure within simulated patient presentations.

**Assessment Method:** Simulations

**Performance Criteria:** During simulated patient encounters, 100% of the successful students will demonstrate paramedic level respiratory distress/failure management skills without violating critical criteria.

### Outline:

ACLS Pharmacology Static ECG Interpretation and Management Dynamic ACLS Respiratory Distress/Failure Management Management of the Stable Pediatric Patient Management of the Unstable Pediatric Patient