



American
Red Cross

Together, we can save a life



The Emergency Medical Responder (EMR)



Emergency Medical Response



Positive Learning Environment

A safe or positive learning environment is one in which students and faculty are free from harm, discrimination and teasing; where tolerance and acceptance are present; where new ideas and creative problem solving are encouraged; and where students can ask questions and learn without fear of mental or physical discomfort.

Emergency Medical Response

“The purpose of this course is to train emergency medical responders, people like you, who will often be the first trained individuals with/without a duty to provide care at the scene of an emergency. The course content and activities will prepare you to better recognize emergencies, make decisions, and provide care. This course teaches the skills you will need to manage emergency situations until more advanced medical personnel, such as EMTs and Paramedics arrive.”

Emergency Medical Responders DVD

- Video Segment 1
- “Emergency Medical Responders” (0:49).

You Are the Emergency Medical Responder

A terrified mother pulls her child from the bottom of a pool while a neighbor calls 9-1-1 for help. You are the first to arrive at the scene and see the neighbor trying to breathe air into the boy's limp body. The mother looks to you helplessly.

“How would you respond?”

As the first trained professional on the scene, your actions are critical and they may determine whether a seriously injured or ill person survives.

Do NOT take these skills lightly. If you are properly trained, you may save a life someday.

Professional Levels of EMS Certification or Licensure

- Emergency Medical Responder (EMR)
 - Basic knowledge and skills – 60 hours
- Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)
 - Assume care from EMR and stabilize/transport – 170 hours
- Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (AEMT)
 - IV's, drugs, advanced airways – 225 hours
- Paramedic
 - More invasive procedures – 1350 hours



The Role of the Emergency Medical Responder DVD (1:02)

In what other occupations might people be called on to help in the event of injury or sudden illness?

Emergency Medical Responders

- Firefighters – First trained EMR
- Law enforcement personnel
- Athletic trainers
- Emergency management personnel
- Industrial response teams
- Lifeguards
- Ski patrol members



Emergency Medical Response



An EMR's Major (Primary) Responsibilities

- Ensuring safety of self (first!) then bystanders
- Gaining access to the patient
 - Electrical, chemical, structures
- Determining any threats to the patient's life
 - Life-threatening conditions (ABCs or CABs)
- Summoning more advanced medical personnel as needed
- Providing needed care for the patient
- Assisting more advanced medical personnel

Secondary Responsibilities

- Summon additional help
- Controlling or directing bystanders or asking them for help
- Taking additional steps, if necessary, to protect bystanders from dangers
- Recording what you saw, heard and did at the scene
- Reassuring the patient's family or friends
- Assisting more advanced personnel

Activity

You are called to the scene of a traffic collision in which a vehicle struck an older woman crossing the street. The driver of the vehicle is sitting on the sidewalk. The older woman is sitting in the middle of the road, crying and trembling. Her leg is bleeding and a section of bone can be seen protruding out of the skin. She has multiple bleeding wounds on the other leg and upper arms. Several lay bystanders have been providing care to the woman. One of the bystanders begins to scream at the driver about driving too fast and not paying attention.

What personal characteristics would be most important to display as an EMR?

Personal Characteristics of an EMR

- Maintains a caring and professional attitude
- Controls his or her fears
- Presents a professional appearance
- Keeps his or her knowledge and skills up to date
- Maintains a safe and healthy lifestyle
- Recognizes and keeps patient's needs as priority

Medical Direction



- Medical Director – physician
 - Assumes responsibility for care provided
- Indirect medical direction
 - Offline
 - Done through standing orders/protocols
- Direct medical direction
 - Online - done by speaking with a physician or nurse practitioner via a mobile phone, radio or telephone about procedures not covered by standing orders



Right to Practice

- Legislation and Scope of Practice
 - EMRs must follow state regulations
 - Scope of Practice-The range of duties and skills that are allowed to be performed
- Credentialing – three aspects
 - Certification (Proficiency)
 - National EMS certification
 - Licensure (Right to Practice, Permission)
 - State of Utah

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Goal of All EMS Systems

Provide the highest quality of care possible according to community needs and resources