Paramedic Credential – Course Equivalence

This document aligns the Durham Tech EMS Core Paramedic Curriculum courses with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's National EMS Education Standards for Paramedic Instruction (hereafter, the NHTSA Education Standards).

Two types of Paramedic credential exist:

- One is issued by the NC State Office of EMS. NCOEMS requires that, to receive a Paramedic credential, a candidate must have gone through a state-approved education program. NCOEMS mandates that state paramedic education programs follow NHTSA's Education Standards as of 2017. (All paramedic providers who completed their training prior to implementation of the NHTSA Education Standards in NC were required to either take a transition course, or prove in some other way, that they had received commensurate education in compliance with NHTSA's Education Standards. Thus, all Paramedics who currently hold a valid NC credential have demonstrated mastery of the NHTSA Educational Standards, via completion of their initial provider courses and continuing education, as demonstrated by NCOEMS' provision of a credential.

- The other type of credential is issued by the National Registry of EMTs. NREMT is a private certifying organization that establishes guidelines and standards for Paramedic education and credentialing. NREMT also mandates that education programs follow NHTSA's National Education Standards. All paramedic providers who completed a National Registry- approved course (taught by a CAAHEP-accredited program), and who have completed National Registry credentialing, have demonstrated mastery of the NHTSA Educational Standards.

Because both paramedic credentials certify that the student has completed commensurate training, and has mastered the content outlined in the NHTSA Education Standards, we have compared our course learning objectives to the NHTSA Educational Standards. Students who have

Durham Tech Core Paramedic Course	**Durham Tech Learning Objectives (Adapted from State Community College System definitions)**	**Relevant NHTSA Education Standards (Excerpted from the NHTSA National EMS Education Standards – Paramedic Education Guidelines)**
EMS 130 Pharmacology	This course introduces the fundamental principles of pharmacology and medication administration. Topics include the role and responsibility of the paramedic, medical terminology, a review of basic chemistry and biology necessary for understanding pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, general concepts of pharmacology, classification of medicines in the prehospital pharmacopeia, calculation of dosages, legislation of medication administration and storage, and the principles of safe medication administration via enteral and parenteral routes. Upon completion, students will be able to: - describe principles of pharmacokinetics and --	**Preparatory:** Integrates comprehensive knowledge of EMS systems, safety/wellbeing of the paramedic, and medical/legal and ethical issues, which is intended to improve the health of EMS personnel, patients, and the community. EMS Systems Research

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EMS 160		

Durham Tech Core Paramedic Course	Durham Tech Learning Objectives (Adapted from State Community College System definitions)	Relevant NHTSA Education Standards (Excerpted from the NHTSA National EMS Education Standards – Paramedic Education Guidelines)
	simulated scenarios	

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		History Taking Secondary Assessment Monitoring Devices Reassessment
EMS 220 Cardiology II	This course provides an in-	

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	recognize signs and symptoms of peri-arrest, and implement treatment to prevent cardiac arrest in simulated patients with approved scenarios Work with a team of peers to manage patient care in simulated scenarios under the direction of the instructor Accurately document skills and simulated patient care - Reassess simulated patients' responses to treatments	and improve the overall health of the patient. Emergency Medications **Patient Assessment:** Integrates scene and patient assessment findings with knowledge of epidemiology and pathophysiology to form a field impression. This includes developing a list of differential diagnoses through clinical reasoning to modify the assessment and formulate a treatment plan. Scene Size-Up Primary Assessment History Taking Secondary Assessment Monitoring Devices provide appropriate prehospital treatment of simulated patients who present with cardiovascular chief complaints provide advanced life support cardiopulmonary resuscitation for simulated patients in cardiac arrest, in accordance with AHA ACLS administer medications appropriately for simulated patients with cardiovascular chief complaints Reassessment **Medicine:** Integrates assessment findings with principles of epidemiology and pathophysiology to formulate a field impression and implement a comprehensive treatment/disposition plan for a patient with a medical complaint. Medical Overview Cardiovascular

Durham Tech Core		

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		implement a comprehensive treatment/disposition plan for an acutely injured patient. Trauma Overview Bleeding Chest Trauma Abdominal and Genitourinary Trauma Orthopedic Trauma Soft Tissue Trauma Head, Facial, Neck, and Spine Trauma Nervous System Trauma Special Considerations in Trauma Environmental Emergencies - Multi-system Trauma
EMS 250		

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	patients with medical conditions	

Durham Tech Core Paramedic Course	Durham Tech Learning Objectives	

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EMS 240 Special Challenges in Patient Care	This course introduces strategies for interacting with and assessing diverse groups of patients who may require special care to meet their needs: patients who have been neglected, abused, assaulted, or victimized; patients who are terminally ill, chronically ill, or technology-assisted; bariatric patients; patients with physical disabilities; patients with intellectual or developmental disabilities; and patients who are having behavioral emergencies; and patients who have been socially marginalized and may have reduced access to healthcare (homeless patients, patients living in poverty, patients who do not speak English, minortized patients, LGBTQIA patients). Upon completion, students will be able to: Modify communication strategies to best meet the needs of simulated patients as directed by instructor Modify physical assessment and history-taking to best meet the needs of simulated patients as directed by instructor Formulate appropriate treatment plans that take into account patients' needs Accommodate special equipment or services that patients may require Demonstrate therapeutic communication strategies, and treat all live and simulated patients with consideration and respect Identify patients who may need additional services as per the scenario Identify patients who are having a psychological crisis Describe the relationships between poverty, socioeconomic status, marginalization, and health	**Special Patient Populations:** 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. Patients with Special Challenges **Medicine:** Integrates assessment findings with principles of epidemiology and pathophysiology to formulate a field impression and implement a comprehensive treatment/disposition plan for a patient with a medical complaint. Psychiatric **Public Health:** Applies fundamental knowledge of principles of public health and epidemiology including public health emergencies, health promotion, and illness and injury prevention. **Patient Assessment:** lgiM.9 (t)-4..6 (n) (i)-8 (f-0.001 Tc8/)3.7 (s)0.2 (s)-7.1 (s)-7.2 (e)-1 (s)3.7 (s)-

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Durham Tech Core Paramedic Course	Durham Tech Learning Objectives (Adapted from State Community College System definitions)	Relevant NHTSA Education Standards (Excerpted from the NHTSA National EMS Education Standards – Paramedic Education Guidelines)
		Secondary Assessment Monitoring Devices competently perform paramedic-level skills on live patients in a hospital or pre-hospital setting in accordance with syllabus (to include EKG interpretation, airway management, and medication administration) interact with patients and other healthcare providers in a professional and appropriate manner as monitored by Field Preceptor perform full patient physical assessment and history-taking (with supervision of clinical preceptor) accuTf-0.004 Tc 0.12.8 (o)-6.6 (f)10.6 (c)7 (o)-9.6 (r)8.1 (p)-0.7 (r)-2

Durham Tech Core Paramedic Course	Durham Tech Learning Objectives (Adapted from State Community College System definitions)	Relevant NHTSA Education Standards (Excerpted from the NHTSA National EMS Education Standards – Paramedic Education Guidelines)
	- identify signs and symptoms of medical and traumatic emergencies in prehospital patients - develop field impressions of medical and trauma patients with various chief complaints - develop differential diagnosis for medical and traumatic chief complaints - formulate a prehospital treatment plan for medical and trauma patients - exhibit safe conduct on emergency scenes, at the direction of clinical preceptors - participate in multi-agency responses within incident command structure	**Pharmacology:** Integrates comprehensive knowledge of pharmacology to formulate a treatment plan intended to mitigate emergencies and improve the overall health of the patient. Medication Administration Airway Management, Respiration, and Artificial Ventilation: Integrates complex knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology into the assessment to develop and implement a treatment plan with the goal of assuring a patent airway, adequate mechanical ventilation, and respiration for patients of all ages. Airway Management Respiration Artificial Ventilation **Patient Assessment:** Integrates scene and patient assessment findings with A r 2 . 9 ((i f i c) (g) 2 . 6 9

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		competently perform paramedic-level skills on live patients in a hospital or pre-hospital setting in accordance with syllabus (to include EKG interpretation, airway management, and medication administration) - formulate a prehospital treatment plan for medical and trauma patients Reassessment **Medicine:** Integrates assessment findings with principles of epidemiology and pathophysiology to formulate a field impression and implement a comprehensive treatment/disposition plan for a patient with a medical complaint. **Shock and Resuscitation:** anc1.4 (n:)-9.6 (mui)7.6 (v)2.3 (e)-4.3 ve3 (i)-3.3-9.3 (d) (a)-3.3 (t)-5.9 (h)- tnt (m)-6.pe (m)-6. (an)2.3 (f e)-3igy a-9.3 (p)-0.7 (l)-3.3 (e)4.9 (m)-9.4 (e)-6 (n)-0.7 (t)4.7 (a)-3.3 (c)6 (o)-9.6 (m IK7.6 (t)n(m)-6.pl(t)-3 (h(g)2.6 ()--t)-3pepidplen iedpn(m)-6. l (it1)2.3

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	patients with preceptor oversight - lead a team of prehospital care providers in patient care for patients of any age or chief complaint with guidance of Field Preceptor - exhibit safe conduct on emergency scenes, at the direction of clinical preceptors - participate in multi-agency responses within incident command structure - participate in vehicle extrication at the direction of preceptors - participate in mass casualty incident response at the direction of preceptors	Respiration Artificial Ventilation **Patient Assessment:** Integrates scene and patient assessment findings with knowledge of epidemiology and pathophysiology to form a field impression. This includes developing a list of differential diagnoses through clinical reasoning to modify the assessment and formulate a treatment plan. Scene Size-Up Primary Assessment History Taking Secondary Assessment Monitoring Devices - competrepenent c2.4 competently perform paramedic-level sTw 1.217 lringin7r (T)2.3 (21