



برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113291
Course Title	Paramedic Protocol
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(2)
Practical Hours	(0)



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Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This intensive study program will focus on the analysis of Medical Protocols, with a thorough emphasis on 'Standing Orders vs. Protocol' utilization. Medical Direction capabilities on-line, off-line and medical communications will be the focus.

Course Objectives:

Upon completion of this course the student will be able to:

1. Recite various protocols and establish what medical treatment may be given with out Medical Direction and under what circumstances.
2. Provide appropriate medical treatment based on the guidelines of Medical Direction.
3. Consider situations in which on-line Medical Direction is required but not possible or feasible and therefore identify those patients whom may be at risk.
4. Consider legal implications of Protocol use and violation of Medical Direction





Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit content	Time Needed
1.	General protocols and procedures	Medical patient assessment Trauma patient assessment Documentation Personal, crew and patient safety Spinal stabilization / immobilization Rapid sequence induction (rsi) Needle decompression Needle cricothyroidotomy Pneumatic antishock garment (pasg) application.	
2.	Cardiac emergencies protocols	Asystole (cardiac arrest) Pulseless electrical activity Ventricular tachycardia Bradydysrhythmias Supraventricular tachycardia Atrial fibrillation / atrial flutter Narrow complex tachycardia Premature ventricular complexes (pvc) Ventricular tachycardia with pulses Acute coronary syndrome / chest pain	
3.	Medical emergencies protocols	Abdominal pain (non-traumatic) Allergic reaction / anaphylaxis Altered mental/neurological status and hypoglycemia. Diabetic emergencies/hyperglycemia Toxicology / poisoning / substance abuse / overdose.	

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		<p>Syncope of unknown etiology Acute stroke Seizures Hypertensive emergencies Congestive heart failure / pulmonary edema Adult upper airway obstruction Epiglottitis Bronchospasm / asthma Shock (hypoperfusion) of unknown etiology Adult pain management</p>	
4.	First Exam		
5.	Trauma emergencies protocols	<p>Abdominal/pelvic trauma Head trauma / injuries Spinal column / cord injuries Thoracic trauma fractures (general) Fractures (femur) Fractures (pelvis) Soft tissue / crush injuries Eye trauma Traumatic amputations Burns Prehospital disaster protocols - simple triage and rapid transport (s.t.a.r.t.) protocol Patient isolation protocol</p>	
6.	Environmental emergencies protocols	<p>Drowning and near-drowning emergencies Hyperthermia / heat emergencies</p>	



		Hypothermia / cold emergencies Frostbite / cold emergencies Snakebite	
7.	Second Exam.		
8.	Pediatric emergencies protocols	Newborn resuscitation Ventricular tachycardia (cardiac arrest Pulseless electrical activity / asystole Bradycardias Supraventricular tachycardia Anaphylaxis Bronchospasm / asthma/ croup Upper airway obstruction Pediatric coma / altered mental/ neurological status / diabetic in children. Pediatric seizures Pediatric pain management	
9.	Obstetrical emergencies protocols	Childbirth Preeclampsia Postpartum hemorrhage	





Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Overhead projector
2. Data show
3. Handouts
4. Scenarios

Text Books & References:

Textbook:

1. Royal Medical Services Paramedic Protocols





برنامج المهنة الطبية المساعدة	
Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113235
Course Title	Dynamics of Pediatric Emergency Care
Credit Hours	(3)
Theoretical Hours	(2)
Practical Hours	(3)





Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This course is designed to provide a well-rounded knowledge base in the care of Pediatric patients. Life span development and specific age-related illnesses and injuries will be highlighted. Anatomical differences in the Neonate, Child and Teenager will be reviewed to support alternative techniques in Assessment and Medical Management

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Identify and modify pediatric assessment and management techniques at differing developmental stages.
2. Identify, Describe and provide appropriate medical treatment for the signs and symptoms of various Pediatric emergencies
3. Provide appropriate medical management based upon assessment findings
4. Successful completion of Pediatric Advanced Life Support





Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Emergency Medical Services for Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview 	
2.	Growth and Development Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview ▪ Pediatric Age Classifications ▪ Developmental Stages and Approach Strategies for Pediatric Patients ▪ Anatomy and Physiology Review for Pediatric Patients ▪ Illness and Injury by Age Group 	
3.	General Principles of Pediatric Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview ▪ Scene Assessment ▪ Initial Assessment ▪ Transition Phase ▪ Focused History ▪ Detailed Physical Exam ▪ Ongoing Assessment 	
4.	General Principles in Patient Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview ▪ Basic Airway Management ▪ Advanced Airway Management ▪ Circulation ▪ Pharmacological Management ▪ Nonpharmacological Management ▪ Transportation Considerations ▪ Psychological Support/Communication Strategies 	

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5.	Specific Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respiratory Compromise ▪ Shock ▪ Dysrhythmias ▪ Seizure ▪ Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia ▪ Infection ▪ Poisoning and Toxic Exposure 	
6.	Pediatric Trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview ▪ Special Considerations for Specific Injuries ▪ Trauma Management Considerations for Pediatric Patients 	
7.	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pathophysiology ▪ Management 	
8.	Child Abuse and Neglect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview ▪ Elements of Child Abuse ▪ History of Injuries Suspicious for Abuse ▪ Physical Findings Suggestive of Abuse ▪ Injuries From Sexual Abuse 	
9.	Infants and Children With Special Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tracheostomy Tubes ▪ Home Artificial Ventilators ▪ Central Venous Lines ▪ Gastric Tubes and Gastrostomy Tubes ▪ Shunts 	
10	Pediatric Advanced Life Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respiratory Failure & Shock ▪ Basic Life Support For Children & Infants ▪ Dysrhythmias ▪ Advanced Airway Management 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trauma ▪ Toxicological Emergencies ▪ Newborn Care ▪ Sedation of Children & Infants ▪ Pediatric Rapid Sequence Intubation ▪ Special Needs, Death & Dying 	
11	Drugs That Affect the Eye and Ear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drugs That Affect the Eye ▪ Drugs That Affect the Ear 	

Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Interactive Lecture and situational discussion
2. AV Presentations - PALS
3. Individual and Team role-playing of scenario based simulations

Text Books & References:

1. Mick J., (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (Revised 2nd ed). Mosby, Inc. Missouri.
2. Bloom et al (2004). Pediatric Advanced Life Support. American Heart Association. USA.
3. John Field, Mary Hazinski & David Gilmore (2006), American Heart Association, Guidelines, Handbook of Emergency Cardiovascular Care for Health Care Providers.

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برنامج المهمن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113281
Course Title	Medical Aspects of Hazardous Materials
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(2)
Practical Hours	(0)



Brief Course Description:

- ❖ Hazardous Materials, and their risks. Identification of Hazardous Materials and related problems, precautions in approaching the contaminated patient, protective clothing, decontamination, and management of selected hazards

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Define hazardous materials terminology.
2. Identify legislation regarding hazardous materials that influences emergency health care worker.
3. Describe resources to assist in identification and management of hazardous materials incidents.
4. Identify protective clothing and equipment necessary to respond to selected hazardous materials incidents.
5. Describe Pathophysiology and signs and symptoms of internal damage caused by exposure to selected hazardous materials.
6. Identify Pathophysiology, signs and symptoms, and prehospital management of selected hazardous materials that produce external damage.
7. Outline the prehospital response to a hazardous materials emergency.
8. Describe medical monitoring and rehabilitation of rescue workers who respond to hazardous materials emergency.
9. Describe the emergency decontamination and management of patients who have been contaminated by hazardous materials
10. Outline the eight steps to decontaminate rescue personnel and equipment at hazardous materials incident





Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	The Scope of Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous Material (Hazmat) 	
2.	Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for injury Protective Respiratory Devices Classifications of Protective Clothing 	
3.	Health Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routes of Exposure Internal Damage Irritants Asphyxiates External Damage 	
5.	Response to Hazmat Emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview Hazard and Risk Assessment Responding to the Scene Control of the Scene Safety Zones 	
6.	Medical Monitoring and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel Safety Documentation 	
7.	Emergency Management of Contaminated Patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview Guidelines for Rapid Decontamination Decontamination Decision Making Preparing the Ambulance for Patient Transfer 	
9.	Decontamination of Rescue Personnel and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decontamination Corridor and the "Eight Steps" Care and Maintenance of Clothing and Equipment 	
10.	Bioterrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrorism 	

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Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Overhead project.
2. Data show
3. Handouts
4. Scenarios

Text Books & References:

1. Mick J., (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (Revised 2nd ed). Mosby, Inc. Missouri.





برنامج المهنة الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113171
Course Title	Cardiology and Electro-Cardiographic Interpretation
Credit Hours	(3)
Theoretical Hours	(2)
Practical Hours	(3)





Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This Course is designed to instruct the student in Basic ECG Interpretation . Cardiac function, electrophysiology, conduction disturbances, treatment and Resuscitation modalities will highlight this course. Impaired cardiovascular function resulting in life-threatening arrhythmias will be the focus and will be the preparatory basis for the concurrent clinical component: Advanced Cardiac Life Support.

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Perform a comprehensive patient assessment concentrating on impaired Cardiac function.
2. Obtain and analyze multiple lead ECG recordings and identify Normal, Abnormal and life-threatening arrhythmias
3. Provide appropriate medical management based upon assessment findings



Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Basic Arrhythmia Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introductory Comments / Rate Determination. – ECG Fundamentals – ECG Monitoring – QRS Nomenclature – Calculation of Rate – ECG Terminology ▪ Systematic Approach ▪ Supraventricular Rhythms. ▪ Premature Beats / VT ▪ Late Beats / Escape Rhythms ▪ Rhythms of Cardiac Arrest ▪ AV Blocks-Basic Concepts 	
2.	Arrhythmia Interpretation Beyond the Core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selected Advanced Concepts ▪ Aberrant Conduction ▪ Pediatric Rhythms 	
4.	Preparatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ABCDs of Emergency Cardiovascular Care ▪ Airway Management: Oxygenation & Ventilation ▪ Vascular Access ▪ Dysrhythmia Recognition ▪ Electrical Therapy ▪ Myocardial Ischemia, Injury & Infarction ▪ Cardiovascular Pharmacology 	
5.	ACLS Algorithms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ACLS Algorithms ▪ Primary & Secondary ABCD Surveys ▪ Cardiac Arrest Rhythms ▪ Peri-Arrest Rhythms 	

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6.	Acute Ischemic Stroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acute Coronary Syndrome ▪ Why Do We Care About Stroke? ▪ Classification of Stroke ▪ Stroke-Chain of Recovery ▪ Fibrinolytic Therapy 	
8.	Case Presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respiratory Arrest ▪ Ventricular Tachycardia / Ventricular Fibrillation with an AED ▪ Pulseless Ventricular Tachycardia / Ventricular Fibrillation ▪ A systole ▪ Pulseless Electrical Activity (PEA) ▪ Acute Coronary Syndrome ▪ Symptomatic Bradycardia ▪ Stable & Unstable Tachycardia ▪ Acute Ischemic Stroke 	

Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Interactive Lecture and situational discussion
2. Static and Dynamic ECG analysis
3. Leadership and Team role-playing of scenario based simulations

Text Books & References:

1. Mick J., (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (Revised 2nd ed). Mosby, Inc. Missouri.
2. Barbara Aehlert., (2002) ACLS QUICK REVIEW STUDY GUIDE, Second Edition
3. KEN GRAUER & DANIEL CAVALLARO (1997), ACLS ARRHYTHMIA INTERPRETATION (ACLS Preparation & Clinical Approach)
4. John Field, Mary Hazinski & David Gilmore (2006), American Heart Association, Guidelines, Handbook of Emergency Cardiovascular Care for Health Care Providers

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برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113111
Course Title	Emergency Medical Technician-Basic
Credit Hours	(3)
Theoretical Hours	(3)
Practical Hours	(0)



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Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This course is the entry level basis for Emergency Medical Services personnel. Included will be all skills necessary for the individual to provide emergency medical care at a basic life support level with an ambulance service or other specialized service .This course is designed to Certify a student to the level of Emergency Medical Technician-Basic who serves as the first vital link in the chain of Emergency Health Care. It is recognized that the majority of Prehospital emergency calls will be handled by the Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B)

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Recognize the nature and seriousness of the patient's condition or extent of injuries to assess requirements for emergency medical care.
2. Administer appropriate emergency medical care based on assessment findings of the Patient's condition.
3. Lift, move, position and otherwise handle the patient to minimize discomfort and prevent further injury.
4. Perform safely and effectively the expectations of the job description.





Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Preparatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Human Body ▪ Lifting and Moving Patient 	
2.	Airway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Airway 	
3.	Patient Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scene Size-Up ▪ Initial Assessment ▪ Baseline Vital Signs and SAMPLE History ▪ Focused History and Physical Exam – Trauma Patients ▪ Focused History and Physical Exam – Medical Patient ▪ Detailed Physical Exam ▪ On-Going Assessment 	
4.	First Exam.		
5.	Medical / Behavioral Emergencies and Obstetrics / Gynecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Pharmacology ▪ Respiratory Emergencies ▪ Cardiovascular Emergencies ▪ Diabetes/Altered Mental Status ▪ Allergies ▪ Poisoning/Overdose ▪ Environmental Emergencies ▪ Behavioral Emergencies <p>Obstetrics/Gynecology</p>	
6.	Second Exam.		
7.	Trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bleeding and Shock ▪ Soft Tissue Injuries ▪ Musculoskeletal Care ▪ Injuries to the Head and Spine 	

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Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Interactive lecture for didactic material.
2. Small group discussion related to defining concepts
3. Role-play, simulation and scenarios

Text Books & References:

References:

1. Daniel, L., Michael, F., Harvey, D., Robert, H., & David, B. (2002) Emergency Care. (9th ed.). BRADY / PRENTICE HALL HEALTH.
2. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (Rev. 2nd Ed.)
Mosby, Inc. Missouri. USA
3. Thomas et al (2001). BLS For Healthcare Providers. AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION. USA.





برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113112
Course Title	Emergency Medical Technician-Basic/ Practical
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(0)
Practical Hours	(6)





Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This Course of study, provides a continuing solid introduction to the EMT Theory in the field of pre-hospital Emergency medical care. Emphasis is placed on recognition of Life-threatening illness or injury and providing immediate basic care until Advanced Life Support or Definitive Care is available.

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Demonstrate the skills involved in assessment of breathing, obtaining a pulse, assessing the skin color, temperature, condition, and capillary refill in infants and children assessing the pupils and obtaining blood pressure
2. Working with a partner, the EMT-Basic will demonstrate techniques for the transfer of a patient from an ambulance stretcher to a hospital stretcher
3. Demonstrate the steps in performing the head-tilt chin-lift and Jaw-thrust maneuvers
4. Introduce various scenarios and identify potential hazards
5. Demonstrate the techniques for conducting Initial Assessment
6. Demonstrate Rapid Trauma Assessment that should be used to assess specific patient types based on information gained
7. Demonstrate patient assessment
6. Demonstrate the steps necessary in performing a Detailed Physical Exam





Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Preparatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Human Body Anatomy models ▪ Baseline Vital Signs and SAMPLE History Exam gloves, stethoscope (dual and single head), blood pressure cuffs (adult, infant and child), penlights. ▪ Lifting and Moving Patients Wheeled stretcher, stair chair, scoop stretcher, flexible stretcher, ambulance, long and short backboards, bed. 	
2.	Airway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Airway Pocket mask, bag-valve-mask, flow restricted, oxygen-powered ventilation device, oral airways, nasal airways, suction units, suction catheters, oxygen tank, regulator, nonrebreather mask, nasal cannula, tongue blade, and lubricant. ▪ Practical Skills Lab: Airway Equipment from the list in Airway ▪ Evaluation: Airway Module Equipment required to evaluate the student's proficiency in the psychomotor skills of this module 	
3.	Patient Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scene Size-Up None required. ▪ Initial Assessment Exam gloves, airway management 	

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		<p>and cardiac equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focused History and Physical Exam - Trauma Patients Exam gloves, stethoscope (dual and single head), blood pressure cuffs (adult, child and infant), penlight. ▪ Focused History and Physical Exam - Medical Patients Exam gloves, stethoscope (dual and single head), blood pressure cuffs (adult, child and infant), penlight. ▪ Detailed Physical Exam Exam gloves, stethoscope (dual and single head), blood pressure cuffs (adult, child and infant), penlight. ▪ On-Going Assessment Exam gloves, stethoscope (dual and single head), blood pressure cuffs (adult, child and infant), penlight 	
4.	Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Pharmacology None required ▪ Respiratory Emergencies Hand-held inhaler suitable for training purposes and various spacer devices. ▪ Cardiovascular Emergencies CPR manikins, artificial ventilation manikins, automated external defibrillator, NTG training bottle, defibrillation manikin ▪ Diabetes/Altered Mental Status Exam gloves, stethoscope, blood pressure cuff, penlight, tube of glucose, suitable glucose substitute. ▪ Allergies Epinephrine auto-injector, epinephrine auto-injector trainer, 	



		<p>synthetic skin mannequin for injection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poisoning/Overdose Activated charcoal, suction equipment. ▪ Environmental Emergencies Exam gloves, stethoscopes, blood pressure cuffs, penlight. ▪ Behavioral Emergencies Stretcher, restraints. ▪ Obstetrics/Gynecology Childbirth kit, airway management equipment, eye protection, gloves. 	
5.	Trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bleeding and Shock Sterile dressings, bandages, splints, pneumatic anti-shock garment, triangular bandages, stick or rod, air splints, gloves, eye protection, blanket. ▪ Soft Tissue Injuries Universal dressing, occlusive dressing, 4 x 4 gauze pads, self adherent bandages, roller bandages, triangular bandage, burn sheets, sterile water or saline. ▪ Musculoskeletal Care Splints: Padded arm and leg, air, traction, cardboard, ladder, blanket, pillow, pneumatic anti-shock garment, improvised splinting material, e.g., magazines, etc. ▪ Injuries to the Head and Spine Long spine board, short spine immobilization device, cervical immobilization devices, helmet, head immobilization device, blanket roll, two inch tape 	



Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Demonstration and re-demonstration (Lab and or / clinical setting, hospital)
2. Case Presentation.
3. Role-playing
4. Role-Modeling
5. Simulation
6. Conference
7. Clinical Tutoring

Text Books & References:

Textbook:

1. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (Rev. 2nd Ed.) Mosby, Inc. Missouri. USA
2. Thomas et al (2001). BLS For Healthcare Providers. AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION.USA.
3. Bamonti et al (2003). PHTLS – Basic And Advanced Prehospital Trauma Life Support (5th Ed.) Mosby, Inc. USA





برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113121
Course Title	Pharmacology for Paramedicine
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(2)
Practical Hours	(0)



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Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This course will present the various agents used in the treatment of a wide variety of disease processes. Characteristics of drugs, types of drug names, drug standards and legislation and enforcement agencies pertinent to the paramedic, the paramedic's responsibilities that relate to drug administration, different types of allergic reactions to drugs, and autonomic nervous system functions that may be altered with the use of drug therapy.

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Describe characteristics of drugs.
2. identify the four different types of drug names.
3. Outline drug standards and legislation and enforcement agencies pertinent to the Paramedic.
4. Describe the paramedic's responsibilities that relate to drug administration.
5. Distinguish among drug forms.
6. Differentiate between the four types of allergic reactions to drugs.
7. Outline autonomic nervous system functions that may be altered with the use of drug therapy
8. Discuss factors that influence drug absorption, distribution, and elimination.
9. Describe how drugs react with receptors to produce desired effects.
10. Outline variables that can influence drug interactions.
11. Identify special considerations for administering pharmacological agents to pregnant patients, pediatric patients, and older patients.
12. Outline drug actions and considerations for care of the patient who is given drugs that affect the nervous, cardiovascular, respiratory, endocrine, and gastrointestinal systems.
13. Explain the meaning of drug terms necessary to safely interpret information in drug reference sources.





Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Drug Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historical Trends in Pharmacology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ancient Health Care – Modern Health Care – Drug Characteristics ▪ Drug Names <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chemical Name – Generic Name (Nonproprietary Name) – Trade Name (Brand or Proprietary Name) – Official Name ▪ Drug Standards and Legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Before 1906, There was Little Control over the Use of Medications – Drug Legislation and Its Effects – Standardization of Drugs – Drug Regulatory Agencies – Drug References – Investigational New Drugs – Scope of Management ▪ Drug Forms and Preparations and Routes of Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Drugs and Drug Preparations are Available in Many Forms, and Each has Specific Indications, Advantages, and Disadvantages – Drug Forms – Overview of Routes of Drug Administration – Routes of Medication Administration 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pharmacological Terminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Drugs May Act in the Body in Many Ways – Drugs Also May Interact with Other Drugs to Produce Uncommon and Frequently Unpredictable Effects – Terms ▪ Allergic Reactions to Drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Account for 6% to 10% of All Drug Reactions – Classifications of Drug Allergies 	
2.	Autonomic Pharmacology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of Anatomy and Physiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Autonomic Division of the Peripheral Nervous System – Pre-ganglionic and Postganglionic Neurons – Cholinergic and Adrenergic Fibers – Transmission of Nerve Impulses 	
3.	Mechanisms of Drug Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Properties of Drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Overview – Pharmaceutical Phase – Pharmacokinetic Phase – Routes of Drug Administration – Parenteral Route (by injection) – Pulmonary Route – Topical Route – Drug Distribution – Pharmaco-dynamic Phase ▪ Drug Interactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Variables that Influence Drug Interaction – Drug-Drug Interactions – Other Factors that can Influence Drug Interactions ▪ Drug Storage 	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certain Precepts Should Guide the Manner in which Drugs are Secured, Stored, Distributed, and Accounted For - Factors that Affect Drug Potency - Applies also to Diluents - Security of Controlled Medications ▪ Drug Profiles and Special Considerations in Drug Therapy - The Paramedic should be Familiar with the Drug Profiles of any Drug that He or She Administers - Components of a Drug Profile - Special Considerations in Drug Therapy 	
4.	Drugs That Affect the Nervous System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of Anatomy and Physiology - Nervous System - Narcotic Analgesics and Antagonists - Non-narcotic Analgesics - Anesthetics - Anti-anxiety and Sedative-Hypnotic Agents and Alcohol - Anticonvulsants - Central Nervous System Stimulants - Psychotherapeutic Drugs - Drugs for Specific CNS-Peripheral Dysfunction - Drugs with Central Anticholinergic Activity - Drugs Affecting the Autonomic Nervous System - Skeletal Muscle Relaxants 	
5.	Drugs That Affect the Cardiovascular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of Anatomy and Physiology 	



	System		
6.	Drugs That Affect the Blood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticoagulants, Thrombolytics, and Blood Components 	
7.	Drugs That Affect the Respiratory System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Anatomy and Physiology 	
8.	Drugs That affect the Gastrointestinal System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Anatomy and Physiology 	
9.	Drugs That Affect the Eye and Ear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs That Affect the Eye Drugs That Affect the Ear 	
10.	Drugs That Affect the Endocrine System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Anatomy and Physiology 	
11.	Drugs That Affect the Reproductive System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs That Affect the Reproductive System 	
12.	Drugs Used in Neoplastic Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antineoplastic Agents 	
13.	Drugs Used in Infectious Disease and Inflammation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antibiotics Anti-fungal and Antiviral Drugs Other Anti-microbial Drugs and Anti-parasitic Drugs Anti-inflammatory and Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs 	
14.	Drugs That Affect the Immunologic System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Anatomy and Physiology 	



تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Interactive lecture for didactic material.
2. Small group for discussing issues related to defining concepts
3. Brain, storming, role-play and simulation for teaching.
4. Seminars and student presentations
5. Video Films, Overhead project.
6. Data show
7. Handouts
8. Sceneries

Text Books & References:

Textbook:

1. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (2nd ed.) Mosby, Inc. Missouri.
2. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Ministry of Health-Drug Directorate (2002). Jordan National Drug Formulary
3. Royal Pharmaceutical Society. (2003). British National Formulary 45 British Medical Association. UK





برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113131
Course Title	Introduction to Emergency paramedicine
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(2)
Practical Hours	(0)



Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This course will provide the student with conceptual knowledge of the Medical Responsibility to be assumed upon Program completion, Credentialing and Position Placement under Medical Direction. Medico-legal implications will be presented. The essential component of the Emergency Health Care Team, the benefits to the Jordanian people will be introduced. Illness and injury prevention, medical-legal issues and ethics will also be included.

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Operations.
2. Identify the roles and responsibilities of the Paramedic.
3. Describe the paramedic's role in a patient care situation.
4. Describe the benefits of each component of off-line/indirect and on-line/direct medical direction.
5. Describe the components and associated benefits of wellness.
6. Outline the benefits of specific lifestyle choices that promote wellness, including proper nutrition, weight control, exercise, sleep, and smoking cessation.
7. Identify the roles of the EMS community in illness and injury prevention.
8. Describe the basic structure of the legal system in Jordan.
9. Define common medical-legal terms that apply to prehospital situations involving patient care.
10. Define ethics and bioethics.
11. Distinguish between professional, legal, and moral accountability.
12. Discuss specific prehospital ethical issues including allocation of resources, decisions surrounding resuscitation, confidentiality, and consent.





Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	EMS System Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Before the Twentieth Century ▪ Twentieth Century ▪ Today's EMS System ▪ EMS System Operations ▪ EMS Provider Levels ▪ Benefits of Involvement 	
2.	Paramedic Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial Education ▪ Continuing Education 	
3.	Professionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Profession ▪ Definition of Professionalism ▪ Health Care Professionals ▪ Attributes of the Professional Paramedic 	
4.	Roles and Responsibilities of the Paramedic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary Responsibilities ▪ Additional Responsibilities 	
6.	Wellness Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical Well-Being ▪ Mental and Emotional Health 	
7.	Injury Epidemiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statistics for Injury-Related Death ▪ Incidence, Morbidity, and Mortality ▪ Related Terminology 	
8.	Participation in Prevention Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Health Assessment ▪ Community Health Intervention ▪ Community Health Education 	
10.	Legal Duties and Ethical Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal Duties ▪ Ethical Responsibilities ▪ Failing to Perform EMS 	4

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



		<p>Duties Appropriately Can Result in Civil or Criminal Liability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Best Legal Protection is Providing Appropriate Assessment and Care Coupled with Accurate and Complete Documentation 	
11.	The Legal System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types of Law ▪ How Laws Affect the Paramedic ▪ The Legal Process 	4
12.	Ethics Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Terminology ▪ Concept of Ethics ▪ Professional Accountability ▪ Legal Accountability ▪ Moral Accountability 	4
13.	Ethical Issues in Contemporary Paramedic Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paramedics Face Several Ethical Issues during the Course of Their Careers ▪ Ethical Questions to Consider ▪ Allocation of Resources ▪ Decisions Surrounding Resuscitation ▪ Confidentiality ▪ Consent ▪ Application of Other Ethical Principles for Patient Care Situations 	6





Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Interactive lecture for didactic material.
2. Small group for discussing issues related to defining concepts
3. Brain storming, role-play and simulation for teaching.
4. Seminars and student presentations
5. Video Films, Overhead project.
6. Data show
7. Handouts
8. Scenarios

Text Books & References:

1. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (2nd ed.) Mosby, Inc. Missouri.
2. Becknell, John M. (1995). Medic Life – Creating Success in EMS JEMS COMMUNICATIONS Mosby, Inc. Missouri. USA.



تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



برنامج المهنة الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113133
Course Title	Preparatory to Emergency paramedicine
Credit Hours	(3)
Theoretical Hours	(3)
Practical Hours	(0)



تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖

Brief Course Description:

- ❖ Didactic theory in Fluid Replacement and Electrolyte imbalance will be presented to be followed by artificial simulation, IV placement in-group interaction. Pathophysiologic alterations in water and electrolyte balance and their effect on body functions, effects of cellular injury on local and systemic body functions

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Describe the normal characteristics of the cellular environment and the key homeostatic mechanisms that strive to maintain a fluid and electrolyte balance.
2. Outline Pathophysiologic alterations in water and electrolyte balance and their effect on body functions.
3. Describe treatment of patients who have selected fluid or electrolyte imbalances.
4. Describe the mechanisms within the body that maintain normal acid- base balance.
5. Outline Pathophysiologic alterations in acid-base balance.
6. Describe the management of a patient with an acid-base imbalance.
7. Describe alterations in cells and tissues related to cellular adaptation, injury, neoplasm, aging, or death.
8. Outline the effects of cellular injury on local and systemic body functions.
9. Describe alterations in body functions related to genetic and familial disease factors.
10. Outline the causes, adverse systemic effects, and compensate mechanisms associated with hypoperfusion.
11. Describe how the body's inflammatory and immune responses respond to cellular injury or antigenic stimulation.
12. Describe the indications, equipment needed, technique used, precautions, and general principles of peripheral venous or external jugular cannulation.
13. Describe the indications, equipment needed, technique used, precautions, and general principles of intraosseous needle placement and infusion.
14. Discuss the "six rights" of drug administration and correlate these with the principles of medication administration.
15. Describe the use of universal precautions and body substance isolation (BSI) procedures when administering a medication.
16. Integrate pathophysiological principles of medication administration with patient management



Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Cellular Physiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic Cellular Review ▪ The Cellular Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Overview – Intracellular and Extra cellular Fluid – Aging and the Distribution of Body Fluids – Water Movement between ICF and ECF – Water Movement between Plasma and Interstitial Fluid – Alterations in Water Movement – Water Balance, Sodium, and Chloride – Acid-Base Balance 	10
2.	Cellular Injury and Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alterations in Cells and Tissues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cellular Adaptation – Cellular Injury – Manifestations of Cellular Injury – Cellular Death/Necrosis ▪ Genetics and Familial Diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Overview – Factors Causing Disease – Analyzing Disease Risk – Combined Effects and Interactions Among Risk Factors – Common Familial Diseases and Associated Risk Factors 	8
3.	Cellular Injury and Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hypoperfusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pathogenesis 	6

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of Shock - Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome - Cellular Metabolism Impairment ▪ Self-Defense Mechanisms - Lines of Defense - Inflammatory Response - Immune Response ▪ Drug Administration - Safety Considerations and Procedures - Medication Errors 	
4.	First Exam.		
5.	Cellular Injury and Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical Asepsis - Removal or Destruction of Disease-Causing Organisms or Infected Material - Antiseptics and Disinfectants - Universal Precautions in Medication Administration ▪ Enteral Medication Administration - Drugs Administered and Absorbed Through the GI Tract - Includes Oral, Gastric, and Rectal Drug Administration - Oral Route - Administration of Medications by Gastric Tube - Rectal Administration of Medications. 	8
6.	Cellular Injury and Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parenteral Administration of Medications - Administered Outside the GI Tract; 	6



		<p>Usually Injections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drugs Administered by Injection Are Usually Considered Irretrievable - Equipment Used for Injections - Intradermal Injections - Subcutaneous (SC) Injections - Intramuscular (IM) Injections - Intravenous Therapy 	
7.	Second Exam.		
8.	Cellular Injury and Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administration of Percutaneous Medications - Overview - Topical Drugs - Sublingual Drugs - Buccal Drugs - Inhaled Drugs - Endotracheal (ET) Drugs - Drugs for the Eye, Nose, and Ear 	

Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Overhead projector
2. Data show
3. Handouts
4. Scenarios



تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



Text Books & References:

Textbook:

1. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (2nd ed.) Mosby, Inc. Missouri.
2. Becknell, John M. (1995). Medic Life – Creating Success in EMS JEMS Communications Mosby, Inc. Missouri. USA.





برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113141
Course Title	Venous Access & Medication Administration
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(1)
Practical Hours	(3)



Brief Course Description:

- ❖ Didactic theory in IV Fluid Replacement will be presented to be followed by artificial simulation, IV placement in-group interaction. The ability to understand venous access and to administer prescribed medications is an important part of professional paramedic practice. This course presents Lectures in IV placement in-group interaction .

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Review the specific anatomy and physiology pertinent to medication administration.
2. Review mathematical principles.
3. Review mathematical equivalents.
4. Differentiate between temperature readings in the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales.
5. Discuss formulas as a basis for performing drug calculations.
6. Discuss applying basic principles of mathematics to the calculation of problems associated with medication dosages.
7. Describe how to perform mathematical conversions from the household system to the metric system.
8. Describe the indications, equipment needed, technique used, precautions, and general principles of peripheral venous or external jugular cannulation.
9. Describe the indications, equipment needed, technique used, precautions, and general principles of intraosseous needle placement and infusion.
10. Discuss legal aspects affecting medication administration.
11. Discuss the “six rights” of drug administration and correlate these with the principles of medication administration.
12. Discuss medical asepsis and the differences between clean and sterile techniques.
13. Describe use of antiseptics and disinfectants.
14. Describe the use of universal precautions and body substance isolation (BSI) procedures when administering a medication.
15. Differentiate among the different dosage forms of oral medications.
16. Describe the equipment needed and general principles of administering oral medications.
17. Describe the indications, equipment needed, techniques used, precautions, and general principles of administering medications by the inhalation route.
18. Describe the indications, equipment needed, techniques used, precautions, and general principles of administering medications by the gastric tube.



19. Describe the indications, equipment needed, techniques used, precautions, and general principles of rectal medication administration.
20. Differentiate among the different parenteral routes of medication administration.
21. Describe the equipment needed, techniques used, complications, and general principles for the preparation and administration of parenteral medications.
22. Differentiate among the different percutaneous routes of medication administration.
23. Describe the purpose, equipment needed, techniques used, complications, and general principles for obtaining a blood sample.
24. Describe disposal of contaminated items and sharps.
25. Synthesize a pharmacological management plan including medication administration.
26. Integrate pathophysiological principles of medication administration with patient management



**Detailed Course Description:**

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Mathematical Equivalents Used in Pharmacology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Metric System ▪ Apothecary System ▪ Household System ▪ Temperature Conversions 	2
2.	Drug Calculations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Required Calculations ▪ Choosing and Performing Drug Calculations ▪ Examples of Drug Calculation Methods ▪ Calculating Infusion Rates ▪ Calculating Drug Dosages for Infants and Children 	2
3.	Drug Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety Considerations and Procedures ▪ Medication Errors 	1
4.	Medical Asepsis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removal or Destruction of Disease-Causing Organisms or Infected Material ▪ Antiseptics and Disinfectants ▪ Universal Precautions in Medication Administration 	2
5.	First Exam.		
6.	Parenteral Administration of Medications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administered Injections ▪ Equipment Used for Injections ▪ Intradermal Injections ▪ Subcutaneous (SC) Injections ▪ Intramuscular (IM) Injections ▪ Intravenous Therapy 	2
7.	Administration of Percutaneous Medications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Topical Drugs ▪ Sublingual Drugs ▪ Buccal Drugs ▪ Inhaled Drugs ▪ Endotracheal (ET) Drugs ▪ Drugs for the Eye, Nose, and Ear. 	2

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



9.	Special Considerations for Pediatric Patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines 	1
10.	Obtaining a Blood Sample	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Venous Blood Samples Steps for Obtaining a Blood Sample from an IV Site Obtaining a Blood Sample Using a Needle and Syringe 	1
11.	Disposal of Contaminated Items and Sharps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needles and Other Sharp Objects can Injure the Patient, Paramedic, They can also be the Source of Hepatitis or HIV Infection. 	1

Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

Lectures

Text Books & References:

Textbook:

1. John F. Wakerly, Digital design principle and practice.



تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113151
Course Title	Emergency Paramedicine 1
Credit Hours	(3)
Theoretical Hours	(3)
Practical Hours	(0)



Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This primarily hands-on class will affirm the students' ability to demonstrate and perform Primary and Secondary Patient Assessments, and establish the detailed physical examination process. Demonstration will involve small group situational practice. Introduction of scenario-based skills performance, case presentations, critique, and Therapeutic Communications and Documentation methodology are included

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Distinguish between respiration, pulmonary ventilation, and external and internal respiration.
2. Describe assessment techniques and devices used to ensure adequate oxygenation, correct placement of the endotracheal tube, and elimination of carbon dioxide.
3. Explain variations in assessment and management of airway and ventilation problems in pediatric patients.
4. Given a patient scenario, identify potential alterations in oxygenation and ventilation based upon knowledge of gas exchange and mechanics of breathing.
5. Describe the purpose of effective history taking in prehospital patient care.
6. Outline effective patient interviewing techniques to facilitate history taking.
7. Describe physical examination techniques commonly used in the prehospital setting.
8. Describe the general approach to physical examination.
9. Outline the steps in the general patient survey.
10. Describe physical examination techniques used for assessment of specific body regions.
11. Distinguish between normal and abnormal findings when assessing specific body regions.
12. Identify the priorities in each component of patient assessment.
13. Describe findings in the initial assessment that may indicate a life-threatening condition.
14. Identify the components of the focused history and physical examination for medical patients & trauma patients.
15. Distinguish priorities in the care of the medical vs. trauma patient.
16. Outline the chain of EMS communications.
17. Describe the role of communications in EMS.
18. Describe the role of dispatching as it applies to prehospital emergency medical care.
19. Identify the purpose of the patient care report.
20. Describe an effective system for documentation of prehospital patient care



Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Airway Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Essential Parameters of Airway Evaluation ▪ Supplemental Oxygen Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rationale for Oxygen Therapy – Oxygen Sources – Oxygen Delivery Devices ▪ Ventilation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rescue Breathing – Mouth-to-Mask – Bag-Valve Devices – Flow-Restricted, Oxygen-Powered Ventilation Devices – Automatic Transport Ventilators ▪ Airway Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Manual Techniques for Airway Management ▪ Suction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Suction Devices – Suction Catheters ▪ Mechanical Adjuncts in Airway Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nasopharyngeal Airway (Nasal Airway) – Oropharyngeal Airway (Oral Airway) ▪ Advanced Airway Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Endotracheal Intubation – Nasotracheal Intubation – Intubation with Spinal Precautions – Extubation – Special Considerations for Pediatric Intubations – Adjuncts to Aid in Confirming ET 	8

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



		<p>Tube Placement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-Lumen Airways ▪ Pharmacological Adjuncts to Airway Management and Ventilation - Introduction - Paralytic Agents in Emergency Intubation - Rapid Sequence Induction (RSI) ▪ Translaryngeal Cannula Ventilation - Description - Necessary Equipment - Technique - Advantages - Disadvantages - Potential Complications - Method of Removal ▪ Cricothyrotomy - Description - Necessary Equipment - Technique - Potential Complications - Contraindications - Method of Removal 	
2.	Content of the Patient History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patient History Consists of Several Components ▪ Components of the Patient History - Techniques of History Taking ▪ Setting the Stage ▪ Learning about the Present Illness ▪ Chief Complaint ▪ History of Present Illness (HPI) ▪ Significant Past Medical History ▪ Current Health Status ▪ Getting More Information 	7



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Silence ▪ Overly Talkative Patients ▪ Patients with Multiple Symptoms ▪ Anxious Patients ▪ False Reassurance ▪ Anger and Hostility ▪ Intoxication ▪ Crying ▪ Depression ▪ Sexually Attractive or Seductive Patients ▪ Confusing Behavior or Histories ▪ Limited Intelligence ▪ Communication Barriers ▪ Talking with Family and Friends 	
3.	Physical Examination: Approach and Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examination Techniques ▪ Examination Equipment ▪ General Approach to the Physical Examination ▪ Overview of a Comprehensive Physical Examination - Mental Status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction ▪ Appearance and Behavior ▪ Speech and Language ▪ Thought and Perceptions ▪ Memory and Attention - General Survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signs of Distress ▪ Apparent State of Health ▪ Skin Color and Obvious Lesions ▪ Height, Weight, and Build ▪ Sexual Development ▪ Weight ▪ Vital Signs 	7



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anatomical Regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Skin ▪ Head, Ears, Eyes, Nose, and Throat ▪ Chest ▪ Heart ▪ Abdomen ▪ Female Genitalia ▪ Male Genitalia ▪ Anus ▪ Musculoskeletal System ▪ Peripheral Vascular System ▪ Nervous System - The Physical Examination of Infants and Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approaching the Pediatric Patient ▪ General Appearance ▪ Physical Examination - The Physical Examination of the Older Adult <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communicating with the Older Adult ▪ Patient History ▪ Physical Examination 	
5.	First Exam.		
6.	Scene Size-Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition ▪ Priorities in Scene Size-Up ▪ Nature of the Incident ▪ Scene Safety ▪ Protective Clothing ▪ Personal Protection from Blood-Borne Pathogens - Patient Assessment Priorities - Initial Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Impression of the Patient ▪ Assess for Life-Threatening Conditions 	6



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Focused History and Physical Examination—Medical Patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsive Medical Patient ▪ Unresponsive Medical Patients – Focused History and Physical Examination—Trauma Patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reconsider the Mechanism of Injury ▪ Rapid Trauma Physical Examination ▪ Trauma Patient with No Significant Mechanism of Injury – Detailed Physical Examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose ▪ General Approach ▪ Overview of the Detailed Physical Examination – On-Going Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose ▪ Components ▪ Reassess and Record Vital Signs ▪ Repeat Focused Assessment Regarding Patient Complaint or Injuries ▪ Assess Interventions. – Care of Medical vs. Trauma Patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical Patients ▪ Trauma Patients 	
7.	Spectrum of Prehospital Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life-Threatening and Non-Life-Threatening Situations ▪ Protocols, Standing Orders, and Patient-Care Algorithms – Critical Thinking Process for Paramedics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Components, Stages, and Sequences ▪ Concept Formation ▪ Data Interpretation 	6



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application of Principle ▪ Evaluation ▪ Reflection on Action – Fundamental Elements of Critical Thinking for Paramedics ▪ Elements – Field Application of Assessment-Based Patient Management ▪ Patient Acuity Spectrum ▪ Thinking under Pressure – Putting It All Together ▪ The Six Rs 	
8.	Phases of Communications during a Typical EMS Event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Five Phases – Role of Communications in EMS ▪ Role of Verbal, Written, and Electronic Communications ▪ Basic Model of Communications ▪ Proper Verbal Communications during an EMS Event ▪ Proper Written Communications during an EMS Event ▪ Technological Advances in the Collection and Exchange of Information – Communications Systems ▪ Terminology ▪ Simple Systems ▪ Complex Systems ▪ Operation Modes Used for EMS Communications – Components and Functions of Dispatch Communications Systems ▪ Components ▪ Functions 	6



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dispatcher Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulation ▪ Federal Communications Commission (FCC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Procedures for EMS Communications ▪ General Guidelines for Radio Communications ▪ Relaying Patient Information ▪ General Procedures for the Exchange of Information 	
9.	Second Exam.		
10.	Importance of Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reasons for Thorough Documentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – General Considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Narrative – Elements of a Properly Written EMS Document ▪ Introduction ▪ Elements ▪ Systems of Narrative Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Special Considerations ▪ Patient Refusal of Care and/or Transport ▪ When Care and Transportation are Not Needed ▪ Situations Involving Mass Casualties ▪ Document Revision or Correction – General Guidelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consequences of Inappropriate Documentation ▪ Implications for Medical Care ▪ Legal Implications 	6



Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Interactive lecture for didactic material
2. Small group for discussing
3. Role-playing
4. Seminars and student presentations

Text Books & References:

1. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (2nd Ed.) Mosby, Inc. Missouri.
2. Daniel, L., Michael, F., Harvey, D., Robert, H., & David, B. (2002). Emergency Care (9th Ed. Military)





برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113152
Course Title	Emergency Paramedicine 1/ Practical
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(0)
Practical Hours	(6)





Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This primarily hands-on class will affirm the students' ability to understand Primary and Secondary Patient Assessments, identifying Life-threatening situations and synthesizing information gathered to establish priorities in the treatment process and establish physical examination. Introduction of scenario-based skills performance, case presentations, critique, and Therapeutic Communication and documentation are topics of Instruction.

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Demonstrate assessment techniques and devices used to ensure adequate oxygenation, correct placement of the endotracheal tube, and elimination of carbon dioxide.
2. Given a patient scenario, identify potential alterations in oxygenation and ventilation based upon practice of gas exchange and mechanics of breathing.
3. Perform the effective history taking in prehospital patient care.
4. Demonstrate effective patient interviewing techniques to facilitate history taking.
5. Apply physical examination techniques commonly used in the prehospital setting.
6. Perform the general approach to physical examination.
7. Perform priorities in the care of the medical vs. trauma patient.
8. Practice the chain of EMS communications.
9. Demonstrate documentation of prehospital patient care.



❖ تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008



Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit Name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Airway Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Essential Parameters of Airway Evaluation ▪ Supplemental Oxygen Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rationale for Oxygen Therapy – Oxygen Sources – Oxygen Delivery Devices ▪ Ventilation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rescue Breathing – Mouth-to-Mask – Bag-Valve Devices – Flow-Restricted, Oxygen-Powered Ventilation Devices – Automatic Transport Ventilators ▪ Airway Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Manual Techniques for Airway Management ▪ Suction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Suction Devices – Suction Catheters ▪ Mechanical Adjuncts in Airway Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nasopharyngeal Airway (Nasal Airway) – Oropharyngeal Airway (Oral Airway) ▪ Advanced Airway Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Endotracheal Intubation – Nasotracheal Intubation – Intubation with Spinal Precautions – Extubation – Special Considerations for Pediatric Intubations 	20

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjuncts to Aid in Confirming ET Tube Placement - Multi-Lumen Airways ▪ Pharmacological Adjuncts to Airway Management and Ventilation - Rapid Sequence Induction (RSI) ▪ Translaryngeal Cannula Ventilation - Necessary Equipment - Technique - Method of Removal ▪ Cricothyrotomy - Necessary Equipment - Technique - Method of Removal 	
2.	Patient History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Components of the Patient History ▪ Techniques of History Taking - Setting the Stage - Learning about the Present Illness - Chief Complaint - History of Present Illness (HPI) - Significant Past Medical History - Current Health Status - Getting More Information ▪ Special Challenges - Silence - Overly Talkative Patients ...etc. 	12
3.	Physical Examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examination Techniques - Examination Equipment - General Approach to the Physical Examination ▪ Mental Status - Appearance and Behavior - Speech and Language - Thought and Perceptions 	16



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Memory and Attention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Survey - Weight - Vital Signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anatomical Regions - Skin - Head, Ears, Eyes, Nose, and Throat - Chest - Heart - Abdomen - Peripheral Vascular System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Physical Examination of Infants and Children - Approaching the Pediatric Patient - Physical Examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Physical Examination of the Older Adult - Patient History - Physical Examination 	
4.	Scene Size-Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scene Safety - Protective Clothing - Personal Protection from Blood-Borne Pathogens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patient Assessment Priorities ▪ Initial Assessment - General Impression of the Patient - Assess for Life-Threatening Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focused History and Physical Examination—Medical Patients - Responsive Medical Patient - Unresponsive Medical Patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focused History and Physical Examination—Trauma Patients - Reconsider the Mechanism of Injury 	16



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid Trauma Physical Examination - Trauma Patient with No Significant Mechanism of Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detailed Physical Examination - Purpose - General Approach - Overview of the Detailed Physical Examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On-Going Assessment - Purpose - Components - Reassess and Record Vital Signs - Repeat Focused Assessment Regarding Patient Complaint or Injuries - Assess Interventions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Care of Medical vs. Trauma Patients - Medical Patients - Trauma Patients 	
5.	Spectrum of Prehospital Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life-Threatening and Non-Life-Threatening Situations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Critical Thinking Process for Paramedics ▪ Field Application of Assessment-Based Patient Management - Patient Acuity Spectrum - Thinking under Pressure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Putting It All Together - The Six Rs 	12
6.	Phases of Communications during a Typical EMS Event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five Phases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Role of Communications in EMS - Role of Verbal ,Written ,and Electronic Communications 	12



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communications Systems – Operation Modes Used for EMS Communications ▪ Components and Functions of Dispatch Communications Systems ▪ Regulation ▪ Procedures for EMS Communications – General Guidelines for Radio Communications – Relaying Patient Information 	
7.	Importance of Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Considerations – Narrative ▪ Elements of a Properly Written EMS Document – Patient Refusal of Care and/or Transport – Situations Involving Mass Casualties ▪ Consequences of Inappropriate Documentation – Implications for Medical Care – Legal Implications 	

Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



Teaching Methodology:

1. Demonstration and re-demonstration (Lab and or / clinical setting hospital).
2. Role-playing
3. Simulation
4. Utilize various audio-visual materials.
5. Video Films, Overhead project, models
6. (Field, Hospital and / or lab)

Text Books & References:

1. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (2nd ed.) Mosby, Inc. Missouri.
2. Daniel, L., Michael, F., Harvey, D., Robert, H., & David, B. (2002). Emergency Care (9th Ed. Military)





برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113253
Course Title	Emergency Paramedicine 2
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(2)
Practical Hours	(0)



تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖

Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This course with various medical emergencies will be presented. Description causes, complications, signs and symptoms, and prehospital management of patients with a diagnosis of: obstructive airway disease, pneumonia, adult respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary thromboembolism, upper respiratory. Discussion risk factors and prevention strategies associated with cardiovascular disease and Describe prehospital assessment and management of patients with selected cardiovascular disorders based on knowledge of the pathophysiology of the illness, neurological disorders, disorders of the thyroid gland and Cushing's syndrome and Addison's disease, Identifying allergens associated with anaphylaxis, gastrointestinal (GI) disorders, signs and symptoms of renal failure, hematologic disorders, emergencies and high-altitude illness, and components of a behavioral emergency

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Describe causes, complications, signs and symptoms, and prehospital management of patients with a diagnosis of: obstructive airway disease, pneumonia, adult respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary thromboembolism, upper respiratory infection, spontaneous pneumothorax, hyperventilation syndrome, and lung cancer.
2. Identify risk factors and prevention strategies associated with cardiovascular disease and Describe prehospital assessment and management of patients with selected cardiovascular disorders based on knowledge of the pathophysiology of the illness.
2. Describe the pathophysiology, the signs and symptoms, and the specific management techniques for each of the following neurological disorders: coma, stroke and intracranial hemorrhage, seizure disorders, headache, brain neoplasm and brain abscess, and degenerative neurological diseases.
3. Discuss pathophysiology as a basis for key signs and symptoms, patient assessment, and patient management for disorders of the thyroid gland and Cushing's syndrome and Addison's disease.
4. Describe signs and symptoms and management of local allergic reactions based upon an understanding of the pathophysiology associated with this condition.
5. Identify allergens associated with anaphylaxis.
6. Describe general prehospital management techniques for the patient with abdominal pain.
7. Describe signs and symptoms, complications, and prehospital management for the following gastrointestinal (GI) disorders: gastroenteritis, gastritis, colitis, diverticulosis,

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



- appendicitis, peptic ulcer disease, bowel obstruction, Crohn's disease, pancreatitis, esophagogastric varices, hemorrhoids, cholecystitis, acute hepatitis.
8. Describe the signs and symptoms of renal failure.
 9. Describe dialysis and emergent conditions associated with renal failure, including prehospital management.
 10. Identify general management principles for the most common toxic syndromes based on a knowledge of the characteristic physical findings associated with each syndrome.
 11. Outline general assessment and management of patients with hematologic disorders.
 12. Discuss the risk factors, pathophysiology, assessment findings, and management of diving emergencies and high-altitude illness.
 13. Discuss the paramedic's role in preventing disease transmission.
 14. Describe the components of a behavioral emergency.
 15. Describe specific prehospital measures to preserve evidence in sexual assault cases.
 16. Describe the role of the paramedic during normal labor and delivery.





Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Pulmonary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction ▪ Obstructive Airway Disease ▪ Pneumonia ▪ Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome ▪ Pulmonary Thromboembolism (Pulmonary Embolism or PE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Upper Respiratory Infection ▪ Spontaneous Pneumothorax ▪ Hyperventilation Syndrome ▪ Lung Cancer 	2
2.	Cardiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section One <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduction – Risk Factors and Prevention Strategies ▪ Section Two: Electrophysiology of the Heart <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Groups of Cells within the Myocardium Important for Cardiac Function ▪ Electrical Activity of Cardiac Cells and Membrane Potentials ▪ Cell Excitability ▪ Electrical Conduction System of the Heart ▪ Section Three: Assessment of the Cardiac Patient <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assessment ▪ Section Four: ECG Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduction to ECG Monitoring – Basic Concepts of ECG Monitoring – Relationship of ECG to Electrical Activity ▪ Section Five: ECG Interpretation 	3

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steps in Rhythm Analysis ▪ Section Six: Introduction to Dysrhythmias - Classifications - Dysrhythmias Originating in the SA Node - Dysrhythmias Originating in the Atria - Dysrhythmias Sustained or Originating in the AV Junction - Dysrhythmias Originating in the Ventricles - Dysrhythmias That Are Disorders of Conduction - Ventricular Conduction Disturbances - Pulseless Electrical Activity - Preexcitation Syndromes ▪ Section Seven: Specific Cardiovascular Diseases - Pathophysiology and Management of Cardiovascular Disease ▪ Section Eight: Techniques of Managing Cardiac Emergencies - Basic Cardiac Life Support - Monitor-Defibrillators - Defibrillation - Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillators - Synchronized Cardioversion - Transcutaneous Cardiac Pacing - Cardiac Arrest and Sudden Death 	
3.	Neurology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pathophysiology and Management of Specific CNS Disorders 	2
4.	Edocrinology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diabetes Mellitus ▪ Thyrotoxicosis ▪ Myxedema 	2

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cushing's Syndrome ▪ Addison's Disease 	
5.	Allergies and anaphylaxis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Antigen-Antibody Reaction ▪ Immune Response ▪ Allergic Reaction ▪ Anaphylaxis ▪ Prevention and Patient Education 	2
6.	First exam.		
7.	Gastroenterology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gastrointestinal Anatomy and Physiology ▪ Assessment of the Patient with Acute Abdominal Pain ▪ Management of Acute Abdominal Pain ▪ Specific Abdominal Emergencies 	2
8.	Urology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anatomy and Physiology Review ▪ History and Physical Examination for Patients with Genitourinary Disorders ▪ Renal Failure 	2
9.	Toxicology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section One: Poisonings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Overview – Poison Control Centers – General Guidelines for Managing a Poisoned Patient – Poisoning by Ingestion – Poisoning by Inhalation – Poisoning by Injection – Poisoning by Absorption ▪ Section Two: Drug Abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduction – Toxic Effects of Drugs ▪ Section Three: Alcoholism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduction 	2

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alcohol and Related Illness Continue To Be a Major Problem in the United States - Alcohol Dependence - Ethanol - Medical Consequences of Chronic Alcohol Ingestion - Alcohol Emergencies ▪ Section Four: Managing Toxic Syndromes - General Management Principles for Toxic Syndromes 	
10.	Hematology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blood and Blood Components ▪ Specific Blood Disorders ▪ General Assessment and Management of Patients With Hematologic Disorders 	2
11.	Environmental conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thermoregulation ▪ Hyperthermia ▪ Hypothermia ▪ Frostbite ▪ Near-Drowning ▪ Diving Emergencies High-Altitude Illness 	2
12.	Second exam.		
13.	Infectious and communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Health Principles Relative to Infectious Diseases ▪ Stages of Infectious Disease ▪ HIV ▪ Hepatitis ▪ Tuberculosis ▪ Meningococcal Meningitis ▪ Pneumonia ▪ Tetanus ▪ Viral Diseases of Childhood ▪ Other Viral Diseases 	3

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sexually Transmitted Diseases ▪ Reporting an Exposure to an Infectious/Communicable Disease ▪ Paramedic's Role in Preventing Disease Transmission 	
14.	Behavioral and psychiatric disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction ▪ Understanding Behavioral Emergencies ▪ Assessment and Management of Behavioral Emergencies ▪ Specific Behavioral/Psychiatric Disorders ▪ Special Behavioral Problems 	2
15.	Gynecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Female Reproductive System ▪ Menstruation and Ovulation ▪ Specific Gynecological Emergencies ▪ General Principles of Assessment and Management. 	2
16.	Obstetrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Normal Events of Pregnancy ▪ Specialized Structures of Pregnancy ▪ Fetal Growth and Development ▪ Assessment of the Patient ▪ Complications of Pregnancy ▪ Delivery Complications 	2

Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



Teaching Methodology:

1. Interactive lecture for didactic material
2. Small group for discussing
3. Role-playing
4. Seminars and student presentations
5. Overhead projector
6. Data show
7. Handouts
8. Scenarios

Text Books & References:

1. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (2nd ed.) Mosby, Inc. Missouri.
2. Daniel, L., Michael, F., Harvey, D., Robert, H., & David, B. (2002). Emergency





برنامج المهنة الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113254
Course Title	Emergency Paramedicine 2/ Practical
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(0)
Practical Hours	(6)



Brief Course Description:

- ❖ This course will demonstrate various medical emergencies with physical exam findings demonstrated interactively thru hands-on situational exercises. Case presentations will be significant demonstrations and will exercise skills and knowledge of differing styles in reporting of clinical information both in verbal and written forms. Patient Demographics in relation to common disease processes will be included along with Childbirth and OB/GYN emergencies, Infectious Disease and Blood-borne Pathogens. Diabetes Mellitus, Congenital abnormalities and chromosomal malformations will be included in this course, Assessment Based Management, clinical Decision-making.

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. Demonstrate skills of prehospital management of patients with a diagnosis of: respiratory medical diseases.
2. Perform prehospital assessment and management of patients with selected cardiovascular disorders.
3. Practice the specific management techniques for the neurological disorders.
4. Demonstrate general prehospital management techniques for the patient with abdominal pain.
5. Perform prehospital management for the gastrointestinal (GI) disorders.
6. Assess emergent conditions associated with renal failure, including prehospital management.
7. Practice general assessment and management of patients with hematologic disorders.
8. Perform the paramedic's role in preventing disease transmission.





Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Pulmonary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment and Management of patients with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Obstructive Airway Disease – Pulmonary Thromboembolism (Pulmonary Embolism or PE) – Upper Respiratory Infection – Spontaneous Pneumothorax 	5
2.	Neurology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment and Management of Specific CNS Disorders 	4
3.	Edocrinology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment and Management of Diabetes Mellitus 	3
4.	Allergies and anaphylaxis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment and Management of Allergic Reaction & Anaphylaxis 	3
5.	Gastroenterology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of the Patient with Acute Abdominal Pain ▪ Management of Acute Abdominal Pain ▪ Specific Abdominal Emergencies 	3
6.	Urology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment and Management of Genitourinary Disorders ▪ History and Physical Examination for Patients with Genitourinary Disorders 	4
7.	Toxicology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment and Management of Poisonings ▪ Assessment and Management of Drug Abuse ▪ Assessment and Management of Alcoholism ▪ Alcohol Emergencies 	7

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



8.	Hematology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Specific Blood Disorders ▪ General Assessment and Management of Patients With Hematologic Disorders 	4
9.	Environmental conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Assessment and Management of Patients With 1.Hyperthermia ▪ Hypothermia ▪ Frostbite ▪ Near-Drowning 	4
10.	Infectious and communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paramedic's Role in Preventing Disease Transmission 	4
11.	Behavioral and psychiatric disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment and Management of Behavioral Emergencies 	5
12.	Gynecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Principles of Assessment and Management 	7
13.	Obstetrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Normal Events of Pregnancy ▪ Specialized Structures of Pregnancy ▪ Fetal Growth and Development ▪ Assessment of the Patient ▪ Complications of Pregnancy ▪ Delivery Complications 	12

Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



Teaching Methodology:

1. Demonstration and re-demonstration (Lab and or / clinical setting hospital).
2. Role-Modeling
3. Simulation.
4. Lab activities
5. Scenarios
6. Models

Text Books & References:

1. Daniel, L., Michael, F., Harvey, D., Robert, H., & David, B. (2002). Emergency Care. (9th ed.). BRADY / PRENTICE HALL HEALTH.
2. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (2nd ed.) Mosby, Inc. Missouri.





برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113261
Course Title	Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS)
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(2)
Practical Hours	(0)





Brief Course Description:

- ❖ Principles of Trauma Assessment and treatment priorities will be explored in this course. Kinematics of Trauma, Injury Prevention, Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI), Military Medicine and Special considerations for Elderly and Pediatric populations will be guided by recognized Standards.

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. The student will be able to actively recognize and participate in Injury Prevention practices.
2. The student will be knowledgeable in physical forces and body system limitations involved in traumatic injuries.
3. The student will be able to recognize Mechanisms of Injury, patterns in energy forces contributing to bodily injury and human systems affected.
4. The student will be knowledgeable in Primary and Secondary Injury causes and treatment.
1. The student will be knowledgeable in Trauma System design, patient priorities in triage and medical management of traumatic injury based upon body systems affected.





Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Trauma systems and mechanism of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview ▪ Trends in Trauma Deaths ▪ Prevention of Trauma Deaths – Trauma Systems ▪ Components of a Comprehensive Trauma System ▪ Trauma Centers ▪ Transport Considerations – Section One: Kinematics ▪ Energy ▪ Introduction ▪ Physical Laws – Section Two: Blunt Trauma – Blunt Trauma ▪ Overview ▪ Motor Vehicle Collision – Restraints ▪ Introduction ▪ Lap Belts ▪ Diagonal Shoulder Straps ▪ Airbags ▪ Child Safety Seats – Organ Collision Injuries ▪ Deceleration Injuries ▪ Compression Injuries – Other Motorized Vehicular Collisions ▪ Overview ▪ Motorcycle Collision ▪ ATVs ▪ Personal Protective Equipment – Pedestrian Injuries ▪ Adult Pedestrian 	2

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Child Pedestrian – Other Causes of Blunt Trauma ▪ Sports Injuries ▪ Blast Injuries ▪ Vertical Falls – Section Three: Penetrating Trauma – Penetrating Trauma ▪ Introduction ▪ Cavitation ▪ Ballistics 	
2.	Hemorrhage and shock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hemorrhage – Overview – External Hemorrhage – Internal Hemorrhage – Physiological Response to Hemorrhage ▪ Defining Shock – Introduction ▪ Tissue Oxygenation – Overview – Heart – Vasculature – Lungs ▪ The Body as a Container – A Healthy Body Is a Smooth-Flowing Delivery System Inside a Container – The External Size of the Container of Any Human Body Is Relatively Constant ▪ Blood and its Components – Blood Volume – Plasma – Red Blood Cells (Erythrocytes or 	2



		<p>RBCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- White Blood Cells (Leukocytes or WBCs)- Platelets▪ Capillary-Cellular Relationship in Shock- Stage 1: Vasoconstriction- Stage 2: Capillary and Venule Opening- Stage 3: Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation- Stage 4: Multiple Organ Failure- Classifications of Shock▪ Introduction▪ Hypovolemic Shock▪ Cardiogenic Shock▪ Neurogenic Shock (Spinal Cord Shock)▪ Anaphylactic Shock▪ Septic Shock- Stages of Shock▪ Hypoperfusion and Its Associated Anaerobic Metabolism may be Categorized by Stages of the Body's Response to the Shock Syndrome▪ Compensated Shock▪ Uncompensated Shock▪ Irreversible Shock▪ Variations in Physiological Response to Shock- Management and Treatment Plan for the Shock Patient▪ Evaluation of the Patient in Shock must be Directed at Assessing Oxygenation and Perfusion of the Various Body Organs	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial Assessment ▪ Detailed Physical Examination ▪ Resuscitation – Integration of Patient Assessment and the Treatment Plan ▪ The Goals of Prehospital Care for the Patient with Severe Hemorrhage or Shock Include the Following ▪ Follow Guidelines Established by Local Protocol and Medical Direction in Determining the Appropriate Prehospital Level of Care for Patients and in Identifying the Appropriate Medical Facility for Patient Transport. 	
3.	Soft tissue trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anatomy and Physiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Skin – Epidermis – Dermis – Subcutaneous Layer (Superficial Fascia) – Deep Fascia ▪ Pathophysiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Surface Trauma – Hemostasis of Wound Healing – Inflammatory Response – Alterations of Wound Healing ▪ Pathophysiology and Assessment of Soft Tissue Injuries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Overview – Closed Wounds – Open Wounds – Crush Injury – Blast Injuries 	2



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Management Principles for Soft Tissue Injuries<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Scene Survey– Treatment Priorities▪ Hemorrhage and Control of Bleeding<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Types of Bleeding– Direct Pressure– Elevation– Pressure Point– Immobilization by Splinting– Pneumatic Pressure Devices– Tourniquet▪ Dressing Materials Used with Soft Tissue Trauma<ul style="list-style-type: none">– General Categories of Dressings– Bandages– Complications of Improperly Applied Dressings and Bandages– Basic Concepts of Open Wound Dressings▪ Management of Specific Soft Tissue Injuries Not Requiring Closure<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Paramedics Encounter Many Open Wounds Not Requiring Closure or Physician Evaluation– Dressings and Bandages– Evaluation– Wound Infection– Assessment of Wound Healing▪ Special Considerations for Soft Tissue Injuries<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Assessment Priorities– Penetrating Chest or Abdominal Injury	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avulsion - Amputations - Crush Syndrome 	
3.	Burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incidence and Patterns of Burn Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Devastating Form of Trauma - Major Sources of Burns ▪ Pathophysiology of Thermal Burn Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Local Response to Burn Injury - Systemic Response to Burn Injury - Classifications of Burn Injury ▪ Pathophysiology of Burn Shock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burn Shock Overview - Fluid Replacement ▪ Assessment of the Burn Patient <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Initial Assessment - History - Physical Examination ▪ General Principles in Burn Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals of Prehospital Management - Stopping the Burning Process - Airway, Oxygen, and Ventilation - Circulation - Special Considerations ▪ Inhalation Burn Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Pathophysiology ▪ Chemical Burn Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Assessment - Management 	2



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific Chemical Injuries ▪ Electrical Burn Injuries - Introduction - Characteristics of Electricity - Types of Electrical Injury - Effects of Electrical Injury - Assessment and Management - Lightning Injury ▪ Radiation Exposure - Introduction - Characteristics of Radioactive Particles - Harmful Effects from Radiation Exposure - Emergency Response to Radiation Accidents - Emergency Care for Victims of Radiation Accidents - Radiation Decontamination Procedures 	
4.	First exam.		
5.	Head and facial trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction - Statistics - Maxillofacial Injury - Soft Tissue Injuries - Facial Fractures - Nasal and Ear Foreign Bodies ▪ Ear, Eye, and Dental Trauma - Overview - Ear Trauma - Eye Trauma - Dental Trauma ▪ Anterior Neck Trauma - Overview 	2



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation - Soft Tissue Injuries ▪ Head Trauma - Anatomy and Physiology of the Head and Brain - Soft Tissue Injuries to the Scalp - Skull Fractures - Cranial Nerve Injuries ▪ Brain Trauma - Overview - Mild Diffuse Injury (Concussion) - Moderate Diffuse Injury - Diffuse Axonal Injury - Focal Injury ▪ Injury Rating Systems - Glasgow Coma Scale - Trauma Score - Revised Trauma Score - Pediatric Trauma Score 	
6.	Spinal trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incidence, Morbidity, and Mortality ▪ Traditional Spinal Assessment Criteria - Introduction - Mechanism of Injury/Nature of Injury ▪ Review of Spinal Anatomy and Physiology - Spinal Cord - Meningeal Coverings - Peripheral Nervous System ▪ General Assessment of Spinal Injury - Introduction - Axial Loading - Flexion, Hyperextension, and 	2



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hyperrotation– Lateral Bending– Distraction– Less Common Mechanisms of Spinal Injury▪ Classifications of Spinal Injury– Overview– Sprains and Strains– Fractures and Dislocations– Sacral and Coccygeal Fractures– Cord Injuries▪ Evaluation and Assessment of Spinal Cord Injury– Overview– Motor Findings– Sensory Findings– Reflex Responses– Other Methods of Evaluation▪ General Management of Spinal Injuries– Overview– Spinal Stabilization/Immobilization Techniques– Helmet Issues– Spinal Immobilization in Diving Accidents▪ Cord Injury Presentations– Spinal Shock– Neurogenic Hypotension– Autonomic Hyperreflexia Syndrome▪ Nontraumatic Spinal Conditions– Low Back Pain– Degenerative Disk Disease– Spondylosis– Herniated Intervertebral Disk	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spinal Cord Tumors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment and Management of Nontraumatic Spinal Conditions - Assessment - Management 	
7.	Thoracic trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction - Epidemiology - Mechanism of Injury - Anatomy and Physiology Review of the Thorax - General System Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Thoracic Trauma ▪ Skeletal Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clavicular Fractures - Rib Fractures - Flail Chest - Sternal Fractures ▪ Pulmonary Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closed (Simple) Pneumothorax - Open ("Sucking Chest Wound") Pneumothorax - Tension Pneumothorax - Hemothorax - Pulmonary Contusion - Traumatic Asphyxia ▪ Heart and Great Vessel Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myocardial Contusion (Blunt Myocardial Injury) - Pericardial Tamponade - Myocardial Rupture - Traumatic Aortic Rupture ▪ Diaphragmatic Rupture - Incidence 	2



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Morbidity/Mortality - Anatomy Review - Pathophysiology - Assessment Findings - Management ▪ Esophageal Injury - Incidence - Morbidity/Mortality - Pathophysiology - Assessment Findings - Management ▪ Tracheobronchial Injuries - . Incidence - Morbidity/Mortality - Pathophysiology - Assessment Findings - Management 	
8.	Abdominal trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction - Epidemiology - Abdominal Trauma - Anatomy Review ▪ Mechanisms of Abdominal Injury - Blunt Trauma - Penetrating Trauma - General Pathophysiology ▪ Specific Abdominal Injuries - Solid Organ Injury - Hollow Organ Injury - Retroperitoneal Organ Injury - Pelvic Organ Injury ▪ Vascular Structure Injury - Intraabdominal Arterial and Venous Injuries - Management/Treatment Plan ▪ Pelvic Fractures 	2



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Epidemiology - Pathophysiology - Assessment - Management ▪ Other Related Abdominal Injuries - Abdominal Wall Injuries ▪ Assessment - Focused History and Physical Examination - Comprehensive Assessment - Differential Diagnosis and Continued Management ▪ Management - Management/Treatment Plan 	
9.	Second exam.		
10.	Musculo skeletal trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction - Epidemiology - Review of Musculoskeletal Anatomy and Physiology ▪ Classification of Musculoskeletal Injuries - Introduction - Fractures - Sprains - Strains - Joint Dislocations ▪ Inflammatory and Degenerative Conditions - Bursitis - Tendonitis - Arthritis ▪ Signs and Symptoms of Extremity Trauma - Patient Presentation 	2



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment - General Principles of Splinting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upper-Extremity Injuries - Shoulder Injury - Humerus Injury - Elbow Injury - Radius, Ulna, or Wrist Injury - Hand (Metacarpal) Injury - Finger (Phalangeal) Injury ▪ Lower-Extremity Injuries - Pelvic Fracture - Hip Injury - Femur Injury - Knee and Patella Injury - Tibia and Fibula Injury - Foot and Ankle Injury - Phalanx Injury ▪ Open Fractures - Overview - Straightening Angulated Fractures and Reducing Dislocations - Method - Specific Techniques for Specific Joints ▪ Referral of Patients with Minor Musculoskeletal Injury - Some Patients with Minor Musculoskeletal Injury (e.g., Minor Sprain) Do not Require EMS Transport 	
11.	Prehospital trauma life support (phtls) course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment and Management ▪ Airway Management and Ventilation ▪ Shock and Fluid Resuscitation ▪ Trauma in Human Systems – Head, Spine, Thoracic, Abdominal, Musculoskeletal 	13



Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

1. Interactive Lecture and situational Discussion
2. Trauma Presentations
3. Leadership Practice in Team Patient Care
4. Small Group Assignments and Scenario building

Text Books & References:

1. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (Rev. 2nd Ed.) Mosby, Inc. Missouri. USA
2. American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma. (1997). Advanced Trauma Life Support. First Impression. USA.
3. Campbell, John E. et al (1998). Basic Trauma Life Support (3rd Ed. Update) PRENTICE HALL HEALTH, USA.
4. Bamonti et al (2003). PHTLS – Basic And Advanced Prehospital Trauma Life Support (5th Ed.) Mosby, Inc. USA



برنامج المهمن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113262
Course Title	Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS)/ Practical
Credit Hours	(2)
Theoretical Hours	(0)
Practical Hours	(6)



Brief Course Description:

- ❖ Trauma assessment and treatment priorities are essential skills to be learned through individual and small group practice. Scenarios will be executed and group critique will enhance the Learners' knowledge. Additionally, assignments in writing scenarios and evaluation techniques will be mandatory. Skills will be actively pursued in varying situations and environmental conditions.

This specialty program will emphasize the rapid assessment and life-threatening interventional skills in a scenario based venue. Critical thinking skills will be sharpened by practical scenarios conducted in out-of-hospital settings. Alternative Invasive techniques such as Cricothyrotomy, Pericardiocentesis, Needle Thorocostomy and Chest Tube placement will be introduced. Basic Radiographic interpretation of trauma related injuries will be presented with identification of common fracture sites associated with varying mechanisms of injury, cervical compromise, Endotracheal Intubation verification as well as pneumo-, hemo-pneumo and atelectasis recognition. Specific Specialized Rescue situations will be addressed. Burns, Hypothermia and Hyperthermia treatment modalities will be included in this course

Course Objectives:

This course aims at:

1. The student will participate in Injury Prevention practices.
2. The student will demonstrate proficiency in Rapid Trauma Assessment and management practices (e.g. Scene safety, projecting potential injuries based on mechanism of injury).
3. The student will be able to verbalize Mechanisms of Injury and patterns in energy forces contributing to suspected bodily injuries and provide appropriate treatment accordingly.
4. The student will demonstrate knowledge in Trauma System design by providing appropriate transport decisions. Students will exhibit triage and medical management capabilities.



Detailed Course Description:

Unit Number	Unit name	Unit Content	Time Needed
1.	Trauma systems and mechanism of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blunt Trauma ▪ Blunt Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Motor Vehicle Collision ▪ Restraints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lap Belts – Diagonal Shoulder Straps – Airbags – Child Safety Seats ▪ Other Motorized Vehicular Collisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Motorcycle Collision ▪ Personal Protective Equipment ▪ Other Causes of Blunt Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sports Injuries – Blast Injuries – Vertical Falls ▪ Penetrating Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Penetrating Trauma – Cavitation – Ballistics 	4
2.	Hemorrhage and shock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment & Management of Patients with Hemorrhage ▪ Assessment of Patients with Shock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Management and Treatment Plan for the Shock Patient – Initial Assessment – Detailed Physical Examination – Resuscitation – The Goals of Prehospital Care for 	5

تطبق هذه الخطة الدراسية اعتباراً من بداية العام الجامعي 2009/2008 ❖

		<p>the Patient with Severe Hemorrhage or Shock Include the Following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow Guidelines Established by Local Protocol and Medical Direction in Determining the Appropriate Prehospital Level of Care for Patients and in Identifying the Appropriate Medical Facility for Patient Transport. 	
3.	Soft tissue trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment & Management Principles for Soft Tissue Injuries <p>Dressing Materials Used with Soft Tissue Trauma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Categories of Dressings - Bandages - Complications of Improperly Applied Dressings and Bandages - Basic Concepts of Open Wound Dressings ▪ Special Considerations for Soft Tissue Injuries - Assessment Priorities - Penetrating Chest or Abdominal Injury - Avulsion - Amputations 	5
4.	Burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of the Burn Patient - Introduction - Initial Assessment - History - Physical Examination ▪ General Principles in Burn Management 	5

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stopping the Burning Process - Airway, Oxygen, and Ventilation - Circulation 	
5.	Head and facial trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment & Management of the HEAD AND FACIAL TRAUMA. 	4
6.	Spinal trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Assessment of Spinal Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Axial Loading - Flexion, Hyperextension, and Hyperrotation - Lateral Bending - Distraction - Less Common Mechanisms of Spinal Injury ▪ Classifications of Spinal Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sprains and Strains - Fractures and Dislocations - Sacral and Coccygeal Fractures - Cord Injuries ▪ Evaluation and Assessment of Spinal Cord Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motor Findings - Sensory Findings - Reflex Responses - Other Methods of Evaluation ▪ Assessment and Management of Non-traumatic Spinal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment - Management 	6
7.	Thoracic trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment and Management of THORACIC TRAUMA 	4
8.	Abdominal trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanisms of Abdominal Injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blunt Trauma - Penetrating Trauma ▪ Assessment 	6

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focused History and Physical Examination - Comprehensive Assessment - Differential Diagnosis and Continued Management ▪ Management - Management/Treatment Plan. 	
9.	Musculo skeletal trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment - General Principles of Splinting ▪ Upper-Extremity Injuries - Shoulder Injury - Humerus Injury - Elbow Injury - Radius, Ulna, or Wrist Injury - Hand (Metacarpal) Injury - Finger (Phalangeal) Injury ▪ Lower-Extremity Injuries - Pelvic Fracture - Hip Injury - Femur Injury - Knee and Patella Injury - Tibia and Fibula Injury - Foot and Ankle Injury - Phalanx Injury ▪ Open Fractures - Straightening Angulated Fractures and Reducing Dislocations - Specific Techniques for Specific Joints 	6
10.	Prehospital trauma life support (phtls) course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ -Assessment and Management ▪ -Airway Management and Ventilation ▪ -Shock and Fluid Resuscitation ▪ -Trauma in Human Systems – Head, Spine, Thoracic, Abdominal, Musculoskeletal 	19

Evaluation Strategies:

Exams		Percentage	Date
Exams	First Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Second Exam	20%	--/--/----
	Final Exam	50%	--/--/----
Homework and Projects		10%	
Discussions and lecture Presentations			

Teaching Methodology:

- ❖ Discussion, Demonstration and return demonstration of Trauma treatment skills (e.g. Spinal Immobilization, Bodily Extrication Techniques, Interactive and situational Arrhythmia Stations, Leadership and Team role-playing of scenario based simulations)

Text Books & References:

1. Mick, J., & Kim, M. (2001). Mosby's Paramedic Textbook (Rev. 2nd Ed.) Mosby, Inc. Missouri. USA
2. American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma. (1997). Advanced Trauma Life Support. First Impression. USA.
3. Campbell, John E. et al (1998). Basic Trauma Life Support (3rd Ed. Update) PRENTICE HALL HEALTH, USA.
4. Bamonti et al (2003). PHTLS – Basic And Advanced Prehospital Trauma Life Support (5th Ed.) Mosby, Inc. USA



برنامج المهمن الطبية المساعدة

Specialization	الإسعاف الفوري
Course Number	21113200
Course Title	Field Training
Credit Hours	(3)
Theoretical Hours	(0)
Practical Hours	(280) training hours





Brief Course Description:

This field training course provide an opportunity to develop and apply clinical knowledge and skills to the actual treatment of emergency patients. As students are instructed in the theoretical practice of emergency medicine, they participate in various supervised clinical experiences. These experiences are designed to refine the skills involved in patient care. During field training, students have an opportunity to rotate through RMS hospitals. The field training enables students to apply their knowledge and clinical skills in the out-of-hospital environment. Students are assigned an experienced paramedic who will serve as a preceptor and mentor during each term.

