UNIT TERMINAL OBJECTIVE

5-8 At the completion of this unit, the EMT-Intermediate student will be able to utilize the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement the treatment plan for the patient with an environmentally-induced or exacerbated emergency.

COGNITIVE OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this unit, the EMT-Intermediate student will be able to:

5-8.1 Define "environmental emergency." (C-1)
5-8.2 Identify risk factors most predisposing to environmental emergencies. (C-1)
5-8.3 Identify environmental factors that may cause illness or exacerbate a pre-existing illness. (C-1)
5-8.4 Identify environmental factors that may complicate treatment or transport decisions. (C-1)
5-8.5 List the principal types of environmental illnesses. (C-1)
5-8.6 Identify normal, critically high and critically low body temperatures. (C-1)
5-8.7 Describe several methods of temperature monitoring. (C-1)
5-8.8 Describe the body s compensatory process for over heating. (C-1)
5-8.9 Describe the body s compensatory process for excess heat loss. (C-1)
5-8.10 List the common forms of heat and cold disorders. (C-1)
5-8.11 List the common predisposing factors associated with heat and cold disorders. (C-1)
5-8.12 List the common preventative measures associated with heat and cold disorders. (C-1)
5-8.13 Define heat illness. (C-1)
5-8.14 Identify signs and symptoms of heat illness. (C-1)
5-8.15 List the predisposing factors for heat illness. (C-1)
5-8.16 List measures to prevent heat illness. (C-1)
5-8.17 Relate symptomatic findings to the commonly used terms: heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. (C-3)
5-8.18 Discuss how one may differentiate between fever and heat stroke. (C-1)
5-8.19 Discuss the role of fluid therapy in the treatment of heat disorders. (C-1)
5-8.20 Differentiate among the various treatments and interventions in the management of heat disorders. (C-3)
5-8.21 Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient who has dehydration, heat exhaustion, or heat stroke. (C-3)
5-8.22 Define hypothermia. (C-1)
5-8.23 List predisposing factors for hypothermia. (C-1)
5-8.24 List measures to prevent hypothermia. (C-1)
5-8.25 Identify differences between mild and severe hypothermia. (C-1)
5-8.26 Describe differences between chronic and acute hypothermia. (C-1)
5-8.27 List signs and symptoms of hypothermia. (C-1)
5-8.28 Correlate abnormal findings in assessment with their clinical significance in the patient with hypothermia. (C-3)

5-8.29 Discuss the impact of severe hypothermia on standard BCLS and ACLS algorithms and transport considerations. (C-1)
5-8.30 Integrate pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient who has either mild or severe hypothermia. (C-3)
5-8.31 Define near-drowning. (C-1)
5-8.32 List signs and symptoms of near-drowning. (C-1)
5-8.33 Discuss the complications and protective role of hypothermia in the context of near-drowning. (C-1)
5-8.34 Correlate the abnormal findings in assessment with the clinical significance in the patient with near-drowning. (C-3)
5-8.35 Differentiate among the various treatments and interventions in the management of near-drowning. (C-3)
5-8.36 Integrate pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the near-drowning patient. (C-3)
5-8.37 Integrate pathophysiological principles of the patient affected by an environmental emergency. (C-3)
5-8.38 Differentiate between environmental emergencies based on assessment findings. (C-3)
5-8.39 Correlate abnormal findings in the assessment with the clinical significance in the patient affected by an environmental emergency. (C-3)
5-8.40 Develop a patient management plan based on the field impression the patient affected by an environmental emergency. (C-3)

AFFECTIVE OBJECTIVES

None identified for this unit.

PSYCHOMOTOR OBJECTIVES

None identified for this unit.