

UNIT TERMINAL OBJECTIVE

4-2 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 hemorrhage or shock.

COGNITIVE OBJECTIVES

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

- 4-2.1 Describe the epidemiology, including the morbidity, mortality and prevention strategies for shock and hemorrhage. (C-1)
- 4-2.2 Discuss the various types and degrees of hemorrhage and shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.3 Discuss the pathophysiology of hemorrhage and shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.4 Discuss the assessment findings associated with hemorrhage and shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.5 Identify the need for intervention and transport of the patient with hemorrhage or shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.6 Discuss the treatment plan and management of hemorrhage and shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.7 Discuss the management of external and internal hemorrhage. (C-1)
- 4-2.8 Differentiate between controlled and uncontrolled hemorrhage. (C-3)
- 4-2.9 Differentiate between the administration rate and amount of IV fluid in a patient with controlled versus uncontrolled hemorrhage. (C-3)
- 4-2.10 Relate internal hemorrhage to the pathophysiology of compensated and decompensated hypovolemic shock. (C-3)
- 4-2.11 Relate internal hemorrhage to the assessment findings of compensated and decompensated hypovolemic shock. (C-3)
- 4-2.12 Describe the body's physiologic response to changes in perfusion. (C-1)
- 4-2.13 Describe the effects of decreased perfusion at the capillary level. (C-1)
- 4-2.14 Discuss the cellular ischemic phase related to hemorrhagic shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.15 Discuss the capillary stagnation phase related to hypovolemic shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.16 Discuss the capillary washout phase related to hypovolemic shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.17 Discuss the assessment findings of hypovolemic shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.18 Relate pulse pressure changes to perfusion status. (C-3)
- 4-2.19 Define compensated and decompensated shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.20 Discuss the pathophysiological changes associated with compensated shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.21 Discuss the assessment findings associated with compensated shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.22 Identify the need for intervention and transport of the patient with compensated shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.23 Discuss the treatment plan and management of compensated shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.24 Discuss the pathophysiological changes associated with decompensated shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.25 Discuss the assessment findings associated with decompensated shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.26 Identify the need for intervention and transport of the patient with decompensated shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.27 Discuss the treatment plan and management of the patient with decompensated shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.28 Differentiate between compensated and decompensated shock. (C-3)

- 4-2.29 Relate external hemorrhage to the pathophysiology of compensated and decompensated hypovolemic shock. (C-3)
- 4-2.30 Relate external hemorrhage to the assessment findings of compensated and decompensated hypovolemic shock. (C-3)
- 4-2.31 Differentiate between the normotensive, hypotensive, and profoundly hypotensive patient. (C-3)
- 4-2.32 Differentiate between the administration of fluid in the normotensive, hypotensive, and profoundly hypotensive patient. (C-3)
- 4-2.33 Discuss the physiologic changes associated with the pneumatic anti-shock garment (PASG). (C-1)
- 4-2.34 Discuss the indications and contraindications for the application and inflation of the PASG. (C-1)
- 4-2.35 Apply epidemiology to develop prevention strategies for hemorrhage and shock. (C-1)
- 4-2.36 Integrate the pathophysiological principles to the assessment of a patient with hemorrhage or shock. (C-3)
- 4-2.37 Synthesize assessment findings and patient history information to form a field impression for the patient with hemorrhage or shock. (C-3)
- 4-2.38 Develop, execute, and evaluate a treatment plan based on the field impression for the hemorrhage or shock patient. (C-3)
- 4-2.39 Differentiate between the management of compensated and decompensated shock. (C-3)

AFFECTIVE OBJECTIVES

None identified for this unit.

PSYCHOMOTOR OBJECTIVES

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

- 4-2.40 Demonstrate the assessment of a patient with signs and symptoms of hypovolemic shock. (P-2)
- 4-2.41 Demonstrate the management of a patient with signs and symptoms of hypovolemic shock. (P-2)
- 4-2.42 Demonstrate the assessment of a patient with signs and symptoms of compensated hypovolemic shock. (P-2)
- 4-2.43 Demonstrate the management of a patient with signs and symptoms of compensated hypovolemic shock. (P-2)
- 4-2.44 Demonstrate the assessment of a patient with signs and symptoms of decompensated hypovolemic shock. (P-2)
- 4-2.45 Demonstrate the management of a patient with signs and symptoms of decompensated hypovolemic shock. (P-2)
- 4-2.46 Demonstrate the assessment of a patient with signs and symptoms of external hemorrhage. (P-2)
- 4-2.47 Demonstrate the management of a patient with signs and symptoms of external hemorrhage. (P-2)

- 4-2.48 Demonstrate the assessment of a patient with signs and symptoms of internal hemorrhage. (P-2)
- 4-2.49 Demonstrate the management of a patient with signs and symptoms of internal hemorrhage. (P-2)