### Big Ideas/Key Concepts:

**Patient Assessment/Evaluation and Treatment**

20) Accurately perform the components of patient assessment to identify and manage immediate life threatening illnesses and injuries within the scope of practice of the EMR for pediatric, adult, and geriatric patients, utilizing rubrics from textbooks, National HOSA guidelines, or clinical standards of practice. Include the following areas:

- a. Scene Size-up
- b. Primary Survey or Assessment
- c. History Taking
- d. Secondary Assessment
- e. Reassessment

(TN Reading 3, 4; EMR-A, EMR-MT, EMR-SP)

21) Identify and perform skills to manage life threatening illnesses based on assessment findings of a pediatric, adult, and geriatric patient with medical emergencies, utilizing rubrics from textbooks, National HOSA guidelines, or clinical standards of practice in the following areas:

- a. Altered mental status
- b. Seizures
- c. Stroke
- d. Gastrointestinal bleeding
- e. Anaphylaxis
- f. Infectious diseases
- g. Diabetes

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h. Psychological emergencies  
i. Chest pain  
j. Poisoning  
k. Respiratory distress/Asthma  
l. Vaginal bleeding  
m. Nosebleeds  

(TN Reading 3, 4; EMR-M, EMR-A, EMR-AW, EMR-AP, EMR-Phar, EMR-S, EMR-SP)

22) Use assessment information to recognize shock, respiratory failure or arrest, and cardiac arrest based on assessment findings. Demonstrate the ability to manage the situation while awaiting additional emergency response. (TN Reading 4, 9; TN Writing 4; EMR-S, EMR-AW, EMR-AP, EMR-PT)

23) Successfully perform American Red Cross or American Heart Association adult, child, and infant Basic Life Support (BLS) cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) for Healthcare Providers or BLS for PreHospital Providers. (TN Reading 3, 4; EMR-M, EMR-T, EMR-AP, EMR-MT, EMR-S)EMR-SP)

24) Research and evaluate National Trauma Triage Protocol. Identify and perform skills to manage life threatening injuries based on assessment findings of a patient with trauma emergencies, utilizing rubrics from textbooks, National HOSA guidelines, or clinical standards of practice in the following areas:  
a. Internal and external bleeding  
b. Chest trauma such as sucking chest wound and impaled objects in chest  
c. Abdominal trauma such as eviscerations and impaled objects  
d. Orthopedic trauma such as fractures, dislocations, amputations  
e. Soft tissue trauma, burns, dressings, and bandages
f. Head, facial, neck and spine trauma such as head injuries, scalp injuries, and injuries to spine
g. Environmental emergencies such as submersion and exposure to heat and cold
h. Multi-system trauma
(TN Reading 3, 4; EMR-T, EMR-MT, EMR-S, EMR-AP, AMR-PT, EMR-SP)

25) Recognize and manage life threats based on simple assessment findings for a patient with special needs while awaiting additional emergency response. Utilize rubrics from textbooks, National HOSA guidelines, or clinical standards of practice for the following special patient populations and situations:
a. Vaginal bleeding in pregnant patients  
b. Signs of labor and delivery  
c. Steps if EMR needs to deliver  
d. Initial care of neonates  
e. Care of mother after delivery  
f. Pediatric respiratory distress, seizures, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)  
g. Geriatric care  
h. Child, elderly, and domestic partner abuse
(TN Reading 3, 4; EMR-SP, EMR-AP, EMR-A, EMR-LD, EMR-MT, EMR-S, EMR-M, EMR-T)