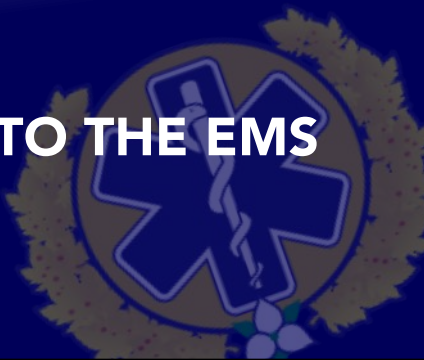


Emergency Medical Responder

INTRODUCTION TO THE EMS SYSTEM




Ten Classic Components of Any EMS System

- 1) Regulation and policy
- 2) Resources management
- 3) Human resources and training
- 4) Transportation
- 5) Facilities
- 6) Communications
- 7) Public information and education
- 8) Medical control
- 9) Trauma systems
- 10) Evaluation




1 - 2



Access to EMS

911 vs. Non-911



1 - 3



Levels of Training

- EMR
- PCP
- ACP
- CCP



1 - 4



In-Hospital Care System

Specialized facilities to which some patients may be taken include:

- Trauma Centre
- Burn Centre
- Stroke Centre
- Pediatric Centre
- Perinatal Centre
- Poison Centre



Who are the EMRs?

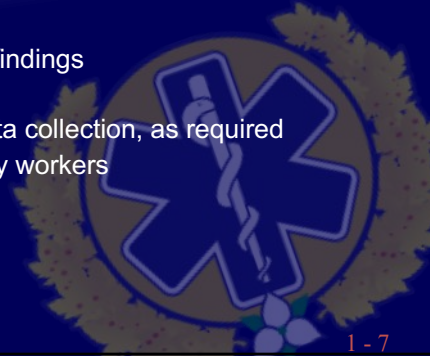
- Firefighters
- Police officers
- Civic or municipal workers
- Community volunteers





Your Role as an EMR

- 1) Ensure safety for yourself, crew, patient, and bystanders
- 2) Gain access to the patient
- 3) Assess patient for life-threatening problems
- 4) Alert additional EMS resources
- 5) Provide care based on assessment findings
- 6) Assist other EMS personnel
- 7) Participate in record keeping and data collection, as required
- 8) Act as a liaison for other public safety workers

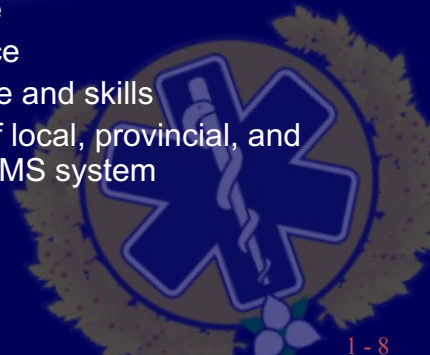


1 - 7



Your Responsibilities as an EMR

- 1) Guard your personal health and safety
- 2) Maintain a caring attitude
- 3) Maintain your own composure
- 4) Keep a neat, clean appearance
- 5) Maintain up-to-date knowledge and skills
- 6) Maintain current knowledge of local, provincial, and national issues affecting the EMS system



1 - 8



Direct vs. Indirect Medical Control

Direct- Medical Director or physician directs EMS rescuer on emergency care

Indirect- Protocols spell out acceptable practice for EMRs in your area

