GLOBAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL REGISTRY

Emergency Medical Technician Program Minimum Standard Objectives

The Global Emergency Medical Registry (GEMR) establishes minimum standard educational objectives for the registry levels. The following are the 2019 minimum educational objectives for an initial Emergency Medical Technician education program, the registry written examinations and psychomotor examinations are created from these objectives.

1. Outline key historical events that influenced the development of emergency medical services (EMS) systems.
2. Identify the key elements necessary for effective EMS systems operations.
3. Outline the five components of the EMS Education Agenda for the Future: A Systems Approach.
4. Describe the benefits of continuing education.
5. Differentiate among training and roles and responsibilities of the recognized levels of certification: Emergency Medical Responder, Emergency Medical Technician, Advanced Emergency Medical Technician, Paramedic, and Advanced Practice Paramedic.
6. List the benefits of membership in professional EMS organizations.
7. Differentiate among professionalism and professional licensure, certification, registration, and credentialing.
8. List characteristics of the professional Emergency Medical Technician.
9. Describe the EMT's role in patient care situations.
10. Describe the benefits of each component of off-line (indirect) and online (direct) medical direction.
11. Outline the role and components of an effective continuous quality improvement (CQI) program.
12. Explain what the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation (ILCOR) is and describe the process of science recommendations.
13. Recognize EMS activities that pose a high risk for patients.
14. Describe actions the EMT may take to reduce the chance of errors related to patient care.
15. Describe the components of wellness and associated benefits.
16. Discuss the EMT's role in promoting wellness.
17. Outline the benefits of specific lifestyle choices that promote wellness, including proper nutrition, weight control, exercise, sleep, and smoking cessation.
18. Identify risk factors and warning signs of cancer and cardiovascular disease.
19. List measures to take to reduce the risk of infectious disease exposure.
20. Outline actions to be taken following a significant exposure to a patient's blood or other body fluids.
21. Identify preventive measures to minimize the risk of work-related illness or injury associated with exposure, lifting and moving patients, hostile environments, vehicle operations, and rescue situations.
22. List signs and symptoms of addiction and addictive behavior.
23. Describe guidelines for working effectively in a diverse workplace.
24. Distinguish between normal and abnormal anxiety and stress reactions.
25. Give examples of stress-reduction techniques.

26. Outline the 10 components of critical incident stress management.
27. Given a scenario involving death or dying, identify therapeutic actions you may take based on your knowledge of the dynamics of this process.
28. Identify roles of the emergency medical services (EMS) community in injury prevention.
29. Define injury.
30. Describe public health goals and activities.
31. Outline the aspects of the emergency medical services system that make it a desirable resource for involvement in public health activities.
32. Describe essential activities for the active participation of emergency medical services in community wellness activities.
33. List situations in which EMT's may participate in injury prevention.
34. Differentiate among primary, secondary, and tertiary health prevention activities.
35. Evaluate a situation to determine opportunities for injury prevention.
36. Describe strategies to implement a successful injury prevention program.
37. Describe the uses of the patient care report.
38. Outline the components of an accurate, thorough patient care report.
39. Describe the elements of a properly written emergency medical services (EMS) document.
40. Describe an effective system for documenting the narrative section of a prehospital patient care report.
41. Describe the appropriate method to make revisions or corrections to the patient care report.
42. Recognize consequences that may result from inappropriate documentation.
43. Outline the phases of communications that occur during a typical emergency medical services (EMS) event.
44. Describe the role of communications in EMS.
45. Outline the basic model of communication.
46. Define common EMS communications terms.
47. Describe how to communicate effectively using the primary modes of EMS communication.
48. Outline the elements of an EMS communications system.
49. Describe the characteristics of EMS communications operation modes.
50. Describe the role of dispatching as it applies to prehospital emergency medical care.
51. Outline techniques for relaying EMS communications clearly and effectively.
52. Outline procedures for EMS communications.
53. Describe the basic structure of the legal system.

54. Relate how laws affect the EMT's practice.
55. List situations that the EMT is legally required to report in most jurisdictions.
56. Describe the four elements involved in a claim of negligence.
57. Describe measures EMT's may take to protect themselves from claims of negligence.
58. Describe the EMT's responsibilities regarding patient confidentiality.
59. Outline the process for obtaining expressed, informed, and implied consent.
60. Describe legal complications relating to consent.
61. Describe actions to be taken in a refusal-of-care situation.
62. Describe legal considerations in situations that require the use of force.
63. Describe legal considerations related to patient transportation.
64. Outline legal implications related to resuscitation and patient death.
65. List the EMT's responsibilities at a crime scene.
66. Distinguish between professional, legal, and moral accountability.
67. Outline strategies to use to resolve ethical conflicts.
68. Describe the role of ethical tests in resolving ethical dilemmas in health care.
69. Discuss specific prehospital ethical issues, including allocation of resources, decisions surrounding resuscitation, confidentiality, and consent.
70. Explain the importance of EMS research.
71. Define evidence-based practice.
72. Describe criteria to evaluate when reading a research paper.
73. Interpret selected examples of medical prefixes, root words, combining vowels, and suffixes.
74. Use accepted medical abbreviations appropriately.
75. Discuss the importance of human anatomy as it relates to the EMT profession.
76. Describe the anatomical position.
77. Properly interpret anatomical directional terms and body planes.
78. List the structures that compose the axial and appendicular regions of the body.
79. Define the divisions of the abdominal region.
80. List the three major body cavities.
81. Describe the contents of the three major body cavities.
82. Describe the impact of stress on the body's response to illness or injury.
83. Describe factors that influence disease.
84. Describe the normal vital signs and body system characteristics of the newborn, neonate, infant, toddler, preschooler, school-age child, adolescent, young adult, middle-aged adult, and older adult.
85. Identify key psychosocial features of the infant, toddler, preschooler, school-age child, adolescent, young adult, middle-aged adult, and older adult.
86. Discuss the physical and emotional challenges faced by the older adult.
87. Explain what a drug is.
88. Outline drug standards and legislation and the enforcement agencies pertinent to the EMT profession.
89. Distinguish between characteristics of routes of EMT drug administration.
90. List variables that can influence drug interactions.
91. Describe the EMT's responsibilities to understand EMT drug profiles.
92. Identify the steps in the calculation of drug dosages.
93. List measures for ensuring the safe administration of medications.

94. Describe actions EMT's should take if a medication error occurs.
95. Identify special considerations in the administration of pharmacological agents to pediatric patients.
96. Describe the safe disposal of contaminated items and sharps.
97. Describe the anatomy of the airway and respiratory structures.
98. Distinguish between respiration, pulmonary and ventilation.
99. Be able to place and operate electronic waveform capnography monitoring. (ETCO2)
100. Be able to identify the following waveform capnography circumstances: loss of airway, waveform during cardiac arrest, normal waveform, bronchospasm waveform.
101. Describe parameters for delivering Anti-inflammatory: Aspirin PO, Ibuprofen PO
102. Describe parameters for delivering Antihypoglycemics: Glucose gel PO, Glucagon IM
103. Describe parameters for delivering Nebulized medications: Inhaled bronchodilators
104. Describe the indications, contraindications, and techniques to deliver: Epinephrine IM for Anaphylaxis
105. Describe the indications, contraindications, and techniques to deliver Antidotes: Naloxone hydrochloride IN
106. Describe the indications, contraindications, and techniques to deliver EMT – Assisted Medications
107. Describe the indications, contraindications, and techniques to deliver EMT – Assisted Nitroglycerin PO
108. Explain the mechanics of ventilation and respiration.
109. Explain the process of exchange and transport of gases in the body.
110. Discuss the assessment and management of airway obstruction.
111. Outline assessment of airway and breathing.
112. Describe the indications, contraindications, and techniques to deliver supplemental oxygen.
113. Describe the use of apneic oxygenation.
114. Describe the use of Bag-Valve-Mask (BVM) Device.
115. Demonstrate the proper use of basic airway devices for airway patency
116. Describe and demonstrate effective techniques to place and verify proper placement of supraglottic airway devices.
117. Given a patient scenario, identify possible alterations in oxygenation and ventilation and appropriate interventions to treat those alterations.
118. Describe the purpose of scene size-up.
119. Outline the components of scene size-up
120. Identify the components of the scene size-up.
121. Recognize factors that may contribute to an unsafe scene.
122. Describe scene evaluation techniques.
123. Identify steps in scene management.
124. Outline measures to lower the risks associated with illness or injury on an unsafe scene.
125. Identify additional resources that may be needed to manage multiple patient incidents.

126. Define therapeutic communication.
127. List the elements of effective therapeutic communication.
128. Identify internal factors that influence effective communication.
129. Identify external factors that influence effective communication.
130. Explain the elements of an effective patient interview.
131. Summarize strategies for gathering appropriate patient information.
132. Discuss methods of assessing the individual's mental status during the patient interview.
133. Describe ways the EMT can improve communication with a variety of patients. Such patients include (1) those who are unmotivated to talk; (2) hostile patients; (3) children; (4) older adults; (5) hearing-impaired patients; (6) blind patients; (7) patients under the influence of drugs or alcohol; (8) sexually aggressive patients; and (9) patients whose cultural traditions are different from those of the EMT.
134. Describe methods to communicate in a culturally sensitive manner.
135. Describe the purpose of effective history taking in prehospital patient care.
136. List components of the patient history.
137. Outline effective patient interviewing techniques to facilitate history taking.
138. Demonstrate the EMT patient assessment.
139. Describe findings in the primary assessment that may indicate a life-threatening condition.
140. Discuss interventions for life-threatening conditions that are identified in the primary assessment.
141. Distinguish priorities in the care of the medical versus trauma patient
142. Define the purpose of the secondary assessment.
143. Describe physical examination techniques commonly used in the prehospital setting.
144. Describe the examination equipment commonly used in the prehospital setting.
145. Outline the process of patient reassessment.
146. Describe differences to the physical examination when assessing children.
147. Describe differences to the physical examination when assessing older adults.
148. List the key elements of EMT practice.
149. Outline the key components of the assessment-based process for EMT's.
150. Describe the normal anatomy and physiology of the heart.
151. Effectively use an AED.
152. Be able to attach and acquire a 12 lead ECG tracing.
153. Outline the assessment process for the patient who has a respiratory emergency.
154. Describe the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system.
155. Describe the assessment of a patient with a nervous system disorder.
156. Describe the signs and symptoms, and specific management techniques for each of the following neurologic disorders: coma, stroke and intracranial hemorrhage, seizure disorders, headaches.
157. Discuss key signs and symptoms, patient assessment, and patient management for diabetes and diabetic emergencies of hypoglycemia and diabetic ketoacidosis.
158. Describe signs and symptoms and management of local allergic reactions based on an understanding of the pathophysiology associated with this condition.
159. Identify allergens associated with anaphylaxis.
160. Describe the signs and symptoms, and management of anaphylaxis.
161. Define autoimmune disease.

162. Identify general public health principles related to infectious disease.
163. Describe the chain of elements necessary for an infectious disease to occur.
164. Explain how internal and external barriers affect susceptibility to infection.
165. Describe the mode of transmission, pathophysiology, prehospital considerations, and personal protective measures for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis, tuberculosis, meningococcal meningitis, and pneumonia.
166. Describe the mode of transmission, pathophysiology, signs and symptoms, and prehospital considerations for patients who have rabies or tetanus.
167. List the signs, symptoms, and possible secondary complications of selected childhood viral diseases.
168. Describe the mode of transmission, prehospital considerations, and personal protective measures for sexually transmitted diseases.
169. Identify the signs, symptoms, and prehospital considerations for scabies and lice.
170. Outline the reporting process for exposure to infectious or communicable diseases.
171. Discuss the EMT's role in preventing disease transmission.
172. Label a diagram of the abdominal organs.
173. Outline prehospital assessment of a patient who is complaining of abdominal pain.
174. Distinguish between pain characteristics in abdominal pain.
175. Describe general prehospital management techniques for a patient who is complaining of abdominal pain.
176. Label a diagram of the urinary system.
177. Outline the physical examination for patients with genitourinary disorders.
178. Outline the prehospital assessment and management of the female with abdominal pain or bleeding.
179. Outline specific assessment and management for the patient who has been sexually assaulted.
180. Describe specific prehospital measures to preserve evidence in sexual assault cases.
181. Outline musculoskeletal structure and function.
182. Describe how to perform a detailed assessment of the extremities and spine.
183. Specify questions in the patient history that help identify musculoskeletal problems.
184. Describe assessment and management of specific nontraumatic musculoskeletal disorders.
185. Define poisoning.
186. Describe general principles for assessment and management of the patient who has ingested poison.
187. Describe the signs and symptoms of selected ingested poisons and management of patients who have taken them.
188. Describe how physical and chemical properties influence the effects of inhaled toxins.
189. Describe general principles of managing the patient who has inhaled poison.
190. Describe the signs, symptoms, and management of patients injected with poison by insects, reptiles, and hazardous aquatic creatures.
191. Outline the general principles of managing patients with drug overdose.
192. Describe the effects, signs and symptoms, and specific management for selected therapeutic and illegal drug overdoses.
193. Describe signs, symptoms, and management of alcohol-related emergencies.
194. Define what constitutes a behavioral emergency.
195. Identify potential causes for behavioral and psychiatric illnesses.

196. List three critical principles that should be considered in the prehospital care of any patient with a behavioral emergency.
197. Outline key elements in the prehospital patient examination during a behavioral emergency.
198. Describe effective techniques for interviewing a patient during a behavioral emergency.
199. Distinguish between key symptoms and management techniques for selected behavioral and psychiatric disorders.
200. Identify factors that must be considered when assessing suicide risk.
201. Formulate appropriate interview questions to determine suicidal intent.
202. Explain prehospital management techniques for the patient who has attempted suicide.
203. Describe assessment of the potentially violent patient.
204. Outline measures that may be used in an attempt to safely diffuse a potentially violent patient situation.
205. List situations when patient restraints can be used.
206. Discuss key principles in patient restraint.
207. Describe safety measures taken when patient violence is anticipated.
208. Explain variations in approach to behavioral emergencies in children.
209. Define shock.
210. Outline the factors necessary to achieve adequate tissue oxygenation.
211. Describe signs and symptoms associated with the progression through the stages of shock.
212. Describe key assessment findings that distinguish the etiology of the shock state.
213. Outline the EMT management of the patient in shock based on knowledge of each type of shock.
214. Identify the role of each component of the trauma system.
215. Predict injury patterns based on knowledge of the laws of physics related to forces involved in trauma.
216. Describe injury patterns that should be suspected when injury occurs related to a specific type of blunt trauma.
217. Describe the role of restraints in injury prevention and injury patterns.
218. Discuss how organ motion can contribute to injury in each body region depending on the forces applied.
219. Identify selected injury patterns associated with motorcycle and all-terrain vehicle collisions.
220. Describe injury patterns associated with pedestrian collisions.
221. Identify injury patterns associated with sports injuries, blast injuries, and vertical falls.
222. Describe factors that influence tissue damage related to penetrating injury.
223. Describe the normal structure and function of the skin.
224. Discuss key signs and symptoms and describe the mechanism of injury and signs and symptoms of specific soft tissue injuries.
225. Outline management principles for prehospital care of soft tissue injuries.
226. Describe, in the correct sequence, patient management techniques for control of hemorrhage.
227. Identify the characteristics of general categories of dressings and bandages.
228. Describe prehospital management of specific soft tissue injuries not requiring closure.

229. Discuss factors that increase the potential for wound infection.
230. Describe the prehospital management of selected soft tissue injuries.
231. Describe the incidence, patterns, and sources of burn injury.
232. Describe the pathophysiology of local and systemic responses to burn injury.
233. Classify burn injury according to depth, extent, and severity based on established standards.
234. Discuss shock in burn patients.
235. Outline the physical examination of the burned patient.
236. Describe the prehospital management of the patient who has sustained a burn injury.
237. Discuss key signs, symptoms, and management of the patient with an inhalation injury.
238. Outline the general assessment and management of the patient who has a chemical injury.
239. Describe specific complications and management techniques for selected chemical injuries.
240. Describe the effects of electrical injuries as they relate to each body system based on an understanding of key principles of electricity.
241. Outline assessment and management of the patient with electrical injury.
242. Describe the distinguishing features of radiation injury and considerations in the prehospital management of these patients.
243. Describe the mechanisms of injury, assessment, and management of maxillofacial injuries.
244. Describe the mechanisms of injury, assessment, and management of ear, eye, and dental injuries.
245. Describe the mechanisms of injury, assessment, and management of anterior neck trauma.
246. Distinguish between types of traumatic brain injury based on an understanding of pathophysiology and assessment findings.
247. Predict mechanisms of injury that are likely to cause spinal injury.
248. Describe the anatomy and physiology of the spine and spinal cord.
249. Outline the general assessment of a patient with suspected spinal injury.
250. Distinguish between types of spinal injury.
251. Describe prehospital evaluation and assessment of spinal cord injury.
252. Identify prehospital management of the patient with spinal injuries.
253. Discuss mechanism of injury associated with chest trauma.
254. Describe the mechanism of injury, signs and symptoms, and management of skeletal injuries to the chest.
255. Describe the mechanism of injury, signs and symptoms, and prehospital management of pulmonary trauma.
256. Describe the mechanism of injury, signs and symptoms, and prehospital management of injuries to the heart and great vessels.
257. Outline the mechanism of injury, signs and symptoms, and prehospital care of the patient with esophageal and tracheobronchial injury and diaphragmatic rupture.
258. Identify mechanisms of injury associated with abdominal trauma.

259. Describe mechanisms of injury, signs and symptoms, and complications associated with abdominal solid organ, hollow organ, retroperitoneal organ, and pelvic organ injuries.
260. Outline the significance of injury to intra-abdominal vascular structures.
261. Describe the prehospital assessment priorities for the patient suspected of having an abdominal injury.
262. Outline the prehospital care of the patient with abdominal trauma.
263. Describe the features of each class of musculoskeletal injury.
264. Describe the features of bursitis, tendonitis, and arthritis.
265. Given a specific patient scenario, outline the prehospital assessment of the musculoskeletal system.
266. Outline general principles of splinting.
267. Describe the significance and prehospital management principles for selected upper extremity injuries.
268. Describe the significance and prehospital management principles for selected lower extremity injuries.
269. Identify prehospital management priorities for open fractures.
270. Describe the principles of realignment of angular fractures and dislocations.
271. Describe the physiology of thermoregulation.
272. Discuss the risk factors, assessment findings, and management of specific hyperthermic conditions.
273. Discuss the risk factors, assessment findings, and management of specific hypothermic conditions and frostbite.
274. Discuss the risk factors, assessment findings, and management of submersion and drowning.
275. Discuss the risk factors, assessment findings, and management of diving emergencies and high-altitude illness.
276. Describe the basic anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive system.
277. Explain normal maternal physiological changes that occur during pregnancy and how they influence prehospital patient care and transportation.
278. Describe appropriate information to be elicited during the obstetrical patient's history.
279. Describe specific techniques for assessment of the pregnant patient.
280. Describe the general prehospital care of the pregnant patient.
281. Discuss the special implications of trauma in pregnancy.
282. Outline principles of care for a pregnant patient in cardiac arrest or peri-arrest.
283. Describe the role of the EMT during normal labor and delivery.
284. Compute an Apgar score.
285. Describe assessment and management of postpartum hemorrhage.
286. Identify risk factors associated with the need for neonatal resuscitation.
287. Outline the prehospital assessment and management of the neonate.
288. Identify injuries associated with birth.
289. Describe appropriate interventions to manage the emotional needs of the neonate's family.
290. Identify modifications in patient assessment techniques that assist in the examination of patients at different developmental levels.
291. Describe the signs and symptoms, and management of selected pediatric

respiratory emergencies.

292. Describe the signs and symptoms, and management of shock in the pediatric patient.
293. Describe the signs and symptoms, and management of selected pediatric dysrhythmias.
294. Describe the signs and symptoms, and management of pediatric seizures.
295. Describe the signs and symptoms, and management of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia in the pediatric patient.
296. Describe the signs and symptoms, and management of infectious pediatric emergencies.
297. Identify common causes of poisoning and toxic exposure in the pediatric patient.
298. Describe special considerations for assessment and management of specific injuries in children.
299. Outline the management of sudden infant death syndrome.
300. Describe the risk factors, key signs and symptoms, and management of injuries or illness resulting from child abuse and neglect.
301. Identify prehospital considerations for the care of infants and children with special needs.
302. Discuss the aging process as it relates to major body systems.
303. Describe general principles of assessment specific to older adults.
304. Describe the assessment, and management of specific illnesses that affect selected body systems in the geriatric patient.
305. Identify specific problems with sensations experienced by some geriatric patients.
306. Discuss effects of drug toxicity and alcoholism in the older adult.
307. Identify factors that contribute to environmental emergencies in the geriatric patient.
308. Describe epidemiology, assessment, and management of trauma in the geriatric patient.
309. Identify characteristics of elder abuse.
310. Identify types of elder abuse.
311. Discuss legal considerations related to all forms of abuse.
312. Describe characteristics of abused children and their abusers.
313. Outline the physical examination of the abused child.
314. Describe the characteristics of sexual assault.
315. Outline prehospital patient care considerations for the patient who has been sexually assaulted.
316. Identify considerations in prehospital management related to physical challenges such as hearing, visual, and speech impairments; obesity; and patients with paraplegia or quadriplegia.
317. Identify considerations in prehospital management of patients who have mental illness, are developmentally disabled, or are emotionally or mentally impaired.
318. Outline considerations in management of culturally diverse patients.
319. Describe special considerations in the prehospital management of terminally ill patients.
320. Identify special considerations in management of patients with communicable diseases.
321. List standards that govern ambulance performance and specifications.
322. Discuss the tracking of equipment, supplies, and maintenance on an ambulance.
323. Describe measures that can influence safe operation of an ambulance.

324. Outline the components that define a major incident.
325. Identify the components of an effective incident command system.
326. Identify the five major functions of the incident command system.
327. List command responsibilities during a major incident response.
328. Identify situations that may be classified as major incidents.
329. Outline the principles of triage.
330. Identify resources for the management of critical incident stress.
331. Identify the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for rescue operations.
332. Describe important considerations for emergency medical services (EMS) crews in a surface water rescue.
333. Discuss important considerations for EMS crews in rescues associated with hazardous atmospheres, including confined spaces and trench or cave-in situations.
334. Describe hazards that may be present during an EMS rescue operation on a highway.
335. Describe important considerations for EMS crews in a rescue involving hazardous terrain.
336. Outline special considerations for prehospital assessment and management during a rescue operation.
337. Describe general techniques for determining whether a scene is violent and choosing the appropriate response to a violent scene.
338. Outline techniques for recognizing and responding to potentially dangerous residential calls.
339. Outline techniques for recognizing and responding to potentially dangerous calls on the highway.
340. Describe signs of danger and emergency medical services (EMS) response to violent street incidents.
341. Identify characteristics of and EMS response to situations involving gangs, clandestine drug labs, and domestic violence situations.
342. Outline general safety tactics that EMS personnel can use if they find themselves in a dangerous situation.
343. Describe special EMS considerations when providing tactical patient care.
344. Discuss EMS documentation and preservation of evidence at a crime scene.
345. Given a patient care situation, identify the patient who requires advanced life support and the importance of accessing advanced care for the patient.