

Intermediate Training Minimum Competency

State of Wisconsin
Department of Health and Family Services
Division of Public Health - Emergency Medical Services
EMT-Intermediate Training Minimum Competencies

The following goals must be successfully accomplished within the context of the learning environment. Clinical experiences should occur after the student has demonstrated competence in skills and knowledge in the didactic and laboratory components of the course. These competencies are minimums and each training center may increase the numbers as to assure clinically proficient practioners. “Clinical” includes both the hospital and field experience.

Psychomotor Skills	Simulation	Clinical
The student must demonstrate the ability to safely perform all steps of each procedure and properly administer medications using the following routes:		
IV-Bolus		10
IM/SQ	2	3
Nebulizer	3 simulated or clinical	
Face mask nebulizer	1 simulated or clinical	
ET nebulizer	1 simulated or clinical	
The student must demonstrate the ability to gain venous access using the following routes:		
Intravenous		30 – 5 must be done in the field experience
Pediatic intraosseous	3 – Either simulation or clinical	
The student must demonstrate the ability to safely perform each of the following airway management procedures		
Basic airway management including oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal airways, BVM ventilation, suctioning, and dual-lumen airways	8	5
Non-complicated oral intubations	3	
Endotracheal intubation		2
Challenging/difficult intubations	4	

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Assessments and Treatment Plans	Simulation	Clinical
During the clinical experience the student must demonstrate the ability to perform a comprehensive assessment and participate in the formulation and implementation of a treatment plan for patients with the following complaints:		
Cardiac	See curriculum	5
Respiratory	See curriculum	5
Neurological/altered level of consciousness	See curriculum	5
Trauma	See curriculum	5 – must include ALS interventions (ex: IV, Meds, airway management)

Assessments	Simulation	Clinical
During the clinical experience the student must demonstrate the ability to perform a comprehensive assessment of patients with the following conditions:		
Diabetic	See curriculum	4
Abdominal/GI/GU	See curriculum	4
Obstetric	4 – Either simulation or clinical	
Psychiatric	4 – Either simulation or clinical	

Pediatric Assessments	Simulation	Clinical
During the clinical experience the student must demonstrate the ability to perform a comprehensive assessment of pediatric patients. Of the 5 clinical patients, all must have complaints listed in the category of Assessments and Treatment Plans .	5	5

Observation, Team Member, and Team Leader Skills on Ambulance Calls	Collectively 30 calls, of which you must have	
The student must participate in the role of team member and team leader during advanced life support emergency responses (30 total calls which can be done in any order):	Observation Team Member – 15 minimum Team Leader – 15 minimum (5 can be simulated, 5 can be in clinical setting)	

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Team Leader requires the paramedic candidate to perform in the role of the team leader. The student must demonstrate the ability to perform a comprehensive assessment as well as formulate and implement a treatment plan for patients with ALS complaints. The student must have requested evaluation for team leadership prior to arrival on scene of the call in order to establish a “Team Leader Attempt.”

Team Member means performing all or some of the paramedic duties. The expectation is that the paramedic student may not necessarily perform all the expected skills and duties of a paramedic but must demonstrate the ability to make patient care decisions based on all elements gathered to form a general impression of the patient and a working diagnosis. This category applies to the patient who receives an ALS evaluation in which critical thinking skills are utilized to gather, weigh, and synthesize patient information in order to formulate a diagnosis and plan of care for the patient even though the patient may be deemed stable for transfer by BLS. These calls must be “actual” and may not be simulated.

Observation is designed for students to observe. This means learn where equipment is stored, team protocols, and see state licensed paramedics in action without the pressure of performing patient care. This is also the time that the preceptor gets to know the student. All calls count here, including the calls in which an ALS unit responds to a BLS call. These calls must be “actual” and may not be simulated.

**Explanations and Examples for Terms Used In The
Assessment and Treatment Competencies for EMT-Intermediate**

Cardiac: The patient who is evaluated up for possible cardiac complaints. This would include the PNB and chest pain that is possibly cardiac in origin. This would not include chest wall pain which is known to be trauma related and not cardiac.

Respiratory: The patient who is complaining of shortness of breath, dyspnea on exertion, paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, COPD, pneumonia, asthma, or anytime their complaint involves a respiratory component.

Neurological/ALOC: The patient who, prior to either you getting there or while you are there, suffers a decrease in their level of consciousness or a specific neurological complaint. Some examples include stroke, TIA, seizure, hypoglycemia, alcohol intoxication, syncope, and acute confusion.

Abdominal/GI/GU: The patient who complains of nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain, kidney stones, hematemesis, hematuria, melena, or other abdominal/pelvic complaint.

Trauma: Any patient involved in an incident where they sustained a traumatic injury. Five of the cases must include ALS interventions. For example: IV, medications, needle decompression, airway management, cricothyrotomy, or RSI.

Diabetic: The patient who has either an undiagnosed new onset of hyperglycemia/DKA or the known diabetic.

Obstetric: Any patient who is pregnant and you do an assessment of their labor/pregnancy.

Psychiatric: Any patient who is having a medical/behavioral emergency, depression, suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, or a psychotic event. This would not include the uncomplicated intoxicated patient.

******Only one of the above complaints can be used for each patient.**

Pediatric: Any patient who is 8 years-old or younger.