



State of Wisconsin Department of Health Services – Emergency Medical Services EMS Clinical and Field Training – Minimum Competencies/Experiences



The following competency requirements must be successfully accomplished within the context of the EMS learning environment. Clinical and field experiences should count toward these requirements only after the student has demonstrated competence in skills and knowledge in the appropriate didactic and laboratory components of the respective skill or assessment type. These competencies are considered minimums and each training center may increase the numbers as deemed appropriate to ensure clinically proficient practitioners.

Unless specified otherwise, up to one-half of listed competencies in each respective category may be obtained within a high-fidelity human patient simulator (HPS) lab experience. If an odd number is denoted, the student must complete more live (clinical or field) experiences than HPS experiences within that category.

Simulated requirements may be obtained on low-fidelity task trainers or other appropriate props. (HPS and live experiences may be used toward meeting “simulated” requirements.)

		Paramedic	I-99/I-12 to Paramedic Transition	Intermediate (I-99/I-12)	Advanced EMT
Medication Administration	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	5	10	10
	IM	1 Simulated	1 Simulated	1 Simulated	1 Simulated
	Sub-Q	1 Simulated	1 Simulated	1 Simulated	1 Simulated
	IM or Sub-Q	2	2	2	2
	Nebulized Breathing Treatment (<i>includes hand-held, face mask, and in-line</i>)	1 Simulated AND 2	1 Simulated AND 2	1 Simulated AND 2	1 Simulated AND 2
Venous Access	The student must demonstrate the ability to gain venous access using the following routes:				
	Intravenous	20	10	20	5 Simulated AND 15
	Pediatric Intraosseous	3 Simulated	3 Simulated	3 Simulated	3 Simulated
Airway Management	The student must demonstrate the ability to safely perform each of the following airway management procedures:				
	Airway management, including oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal airways, bag-valve mask ventilation, suctioning and non-visualized airways.	8	4	8	2 Simulated: (1 Adult, 1 Infant)
	Endotracheal Intubation	7 Simulated AND 2 Clinical / Field Only (No HPS)	7 Simulated AND 2 Clinical / Field Only (No HPS)	7 Simulated AND 2 Clinical / Field Only (No HPS)	N/A

		Paramedic	I-99/I-12 to Paramedic Transition	Intermediate (I-99/I-12)	Advanced EMT	
Assessment and Treatment Plans*	During clinical or field 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 / conditions:					
		Cardiac	10	10	5	2
		Respiratory	10	10	5	2
		Neurological / ALOC	10	10	5	2
		Abdominal / GI / GU	10	10	5	2
		Trauma	10	10	5	2
		Diabetic	4	4	2	2
		Obstetric	4	2	2	-
		Psychiatric	4	2	2	-
		Pediatric (≤17 y/o, from the above list)	14	10	7	2
	As part of the 14 pediatric contacts	Neonate/Infant (Birth to 11 months)	2	-	-	-
		Toddler/Pre-School (1 to 5 years)	2	-	-	-
		School-Age (6 to 12 years)	2	-	-	-
Adolescent (13 to 17 years)		2	-	-	-	
	Geriatric (>60 y/o, from the above list)	4	2	2	2	
Field	The student must participate in various roles (at the appropriate level) during actual ambulance service provider responses. Simulation is not allowed unless specifically stipulated below.					
		Observation	10 Field / HPS Only (No Clinicals)	0	0	0
		Team Member <i>(Team Member experiences over the minimum required number may count toward "Observation" requirements.)</i>	20 Field / HPS Only (No Clinicals)	10 Field / HPS Only (No Clinicals)	15 Field / HPS Only (No Clinicals)	0
		Team Leader <i>(Team Leader experiences over the minimum required number may count toward "Team Member" or "Observation" requirements.)</i>	20 Field / HPS Only (No Clinicals)	20 Field / HPS Only (No Clinicals)	15 Field / HPS Only (No Clinicals)	1 Clinical / Field / HPS for each: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cardiac ● Respiratory ● Neuro/ALOC ● Abd/GI/GU ● Diabetic ● Trauma ● Pediatric

* Aside from the pediatric and geriatric categories, only one assessment and treatment plan category can be associated with any given individual patient.

Definitions

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

Cardiac: The patient who is evaluated for possible cardiac complaints. This would include pulseless-nonbreathers and chest pain that is possibly cardiac in origin. This does not include chest wall pain known to be trauma related.

Diabetic: The patient who has either an undiagnosed new onset of hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, DKA, HHNK, or is a known diabetic suffering from diabetic complications.

Neurological/ALOC: The patient who, either prior to or after EMS arrival, suffers a decrease in level of consciousness or a specific neurological complaint. Examples include stroke, TIA, seizure, hypoglycemia, alcohol intoxication, syncope, and acute confusion.

Observation: Designed for students to observe. Students should focus on learning where equipment is stored, team protocols, and how currently licensed EMS providers at the level for which the student is attending school perform their duties, without the pressure of performing patient care. This also provides time for the preceptor to become familiar with the student.

Obstetric: The patient who is pregnant and her complaints are related to the pregnancy.

Psychiatric: The patient who is having a medical or behavioral emergency, depression, suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, or any other psychotic event. This does not include a “typical” intoxicated patient.

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

Team Leader: Requires the student to perform in the role of the team leader. The student must demonstrate the ability to perform a comprehensive assessment as well as both formulate and implement an appropriate treatment plan at the EMS level for which he or she is receiving training. 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: Defined as performing all or some of the duties associated with the EMS level of care for which the student is receiving training. The expectation is that the student may not necessarily perform all the expected skills and duties of someone licensed to the level for which he or she is receiving training, but he or she 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. For those receiving training at the Advanced Life Support level (Intermediate and Paramedic), this category applies to the patient who receives an ALS evaluation in which critical thinking skills are used 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 transport by a Basic Life Support unit.

Trauma: The patient who is involved in an incident where traumatic injury was sustained. If ALS interventions are required, such interventions include IV, medications, needle decompression, airway management, cricothyrotomy, or rapid sequence intubation (RSI).



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
Division of Public Health
Bureau of Communicable Diseases and Emergency Response
P-00667 (05/2014)