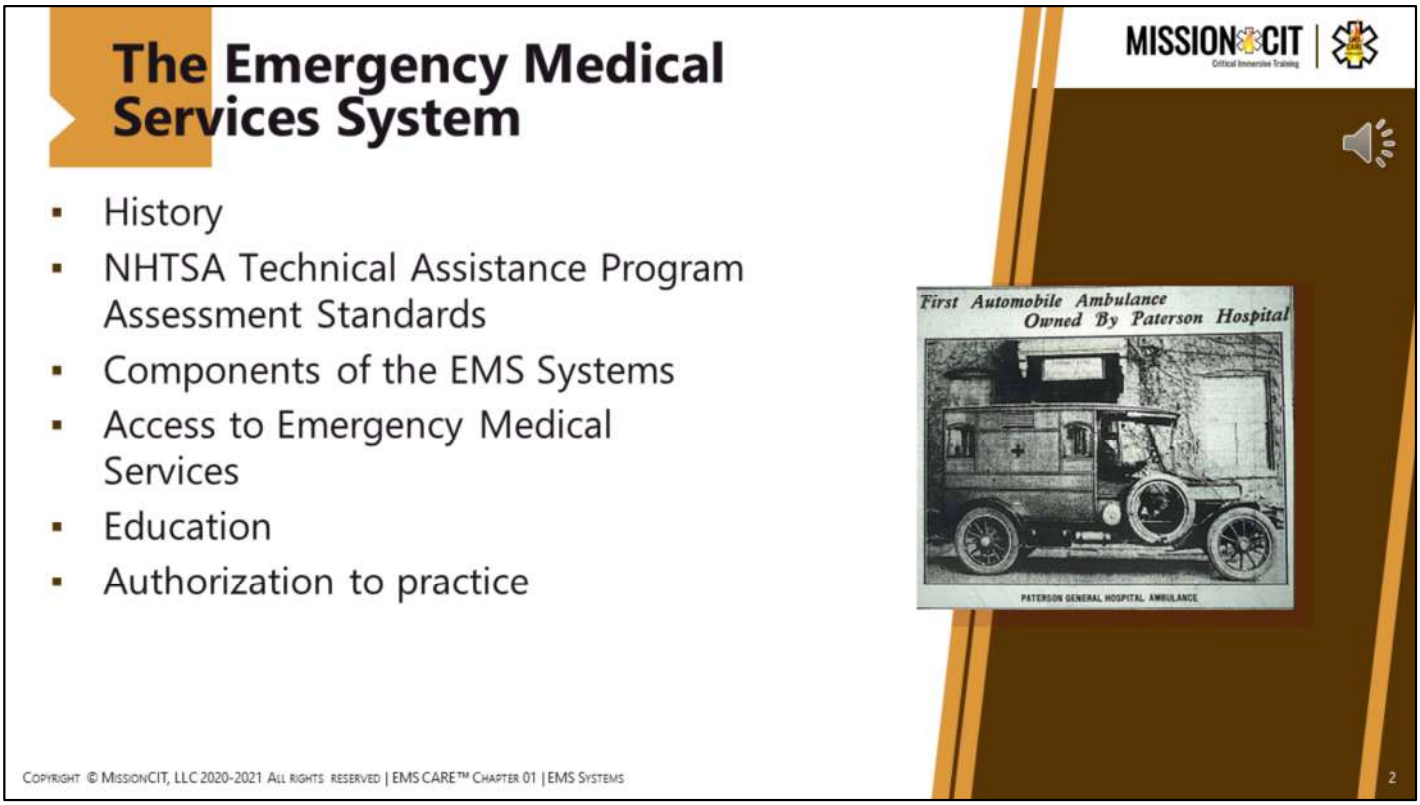


Thanks again Justin. Here's a quick recap of what we have learned so far. Remember, after this review, there will be a 15 question Quiz. You need to score 75% or better to receive credit for this chapter.

Good studying.

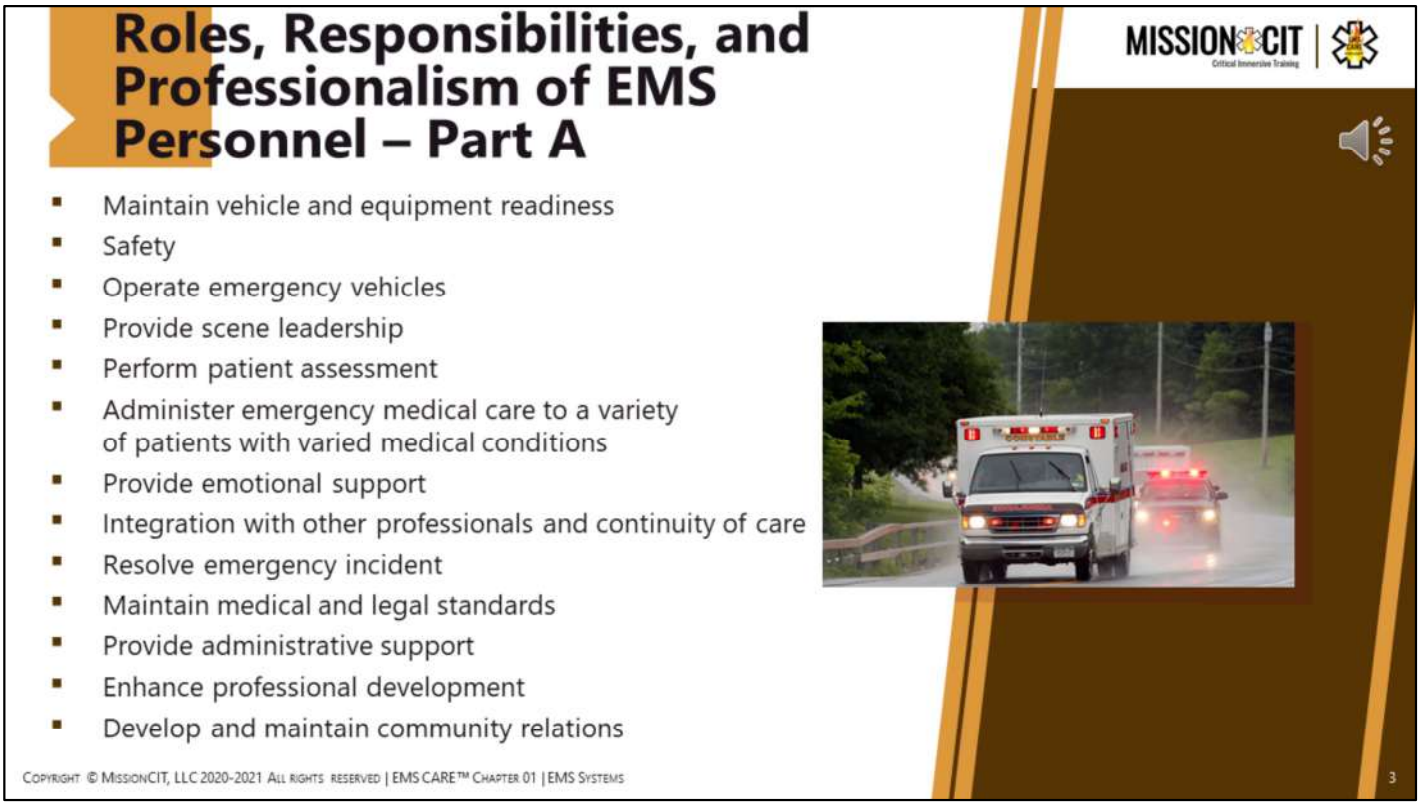


We began with an introduction to The Emergency Medical Services System. Here is a brief description of the different aspects we discussed:

- NHTSA and its predecessor agency have supported comprehensive national Emergency Medical Services system development for more than 50 years. EMS in America can be traced back to the Civil War era.
- Today's global EMS has advanced so much that it contributes widely to the overall function of health care systems.
- The NHTSA Technical Assistance Program Assessment Standards for EMS systems address the resource management component by stating that each state must have central control of EMS resources so that each locality and all patients have equal access to acceptable emergency care.
- The chain of human resources that forms the EMS system are: Patient, 911 caller, 911 dispatcher, first responders, EMTs, hospital emergency staff, and allied health staff.
- It is believed that an effective EMS system should be able to provide EMS to all the people who need it.
- In most states, there are four training and licensure levels: EMR, EMT, AEMT, and

Paramedic.

- Lastly, scope of practice defines the healthcare services that a pre-hospital provider is authorized to perform by virtue of professional licensure.

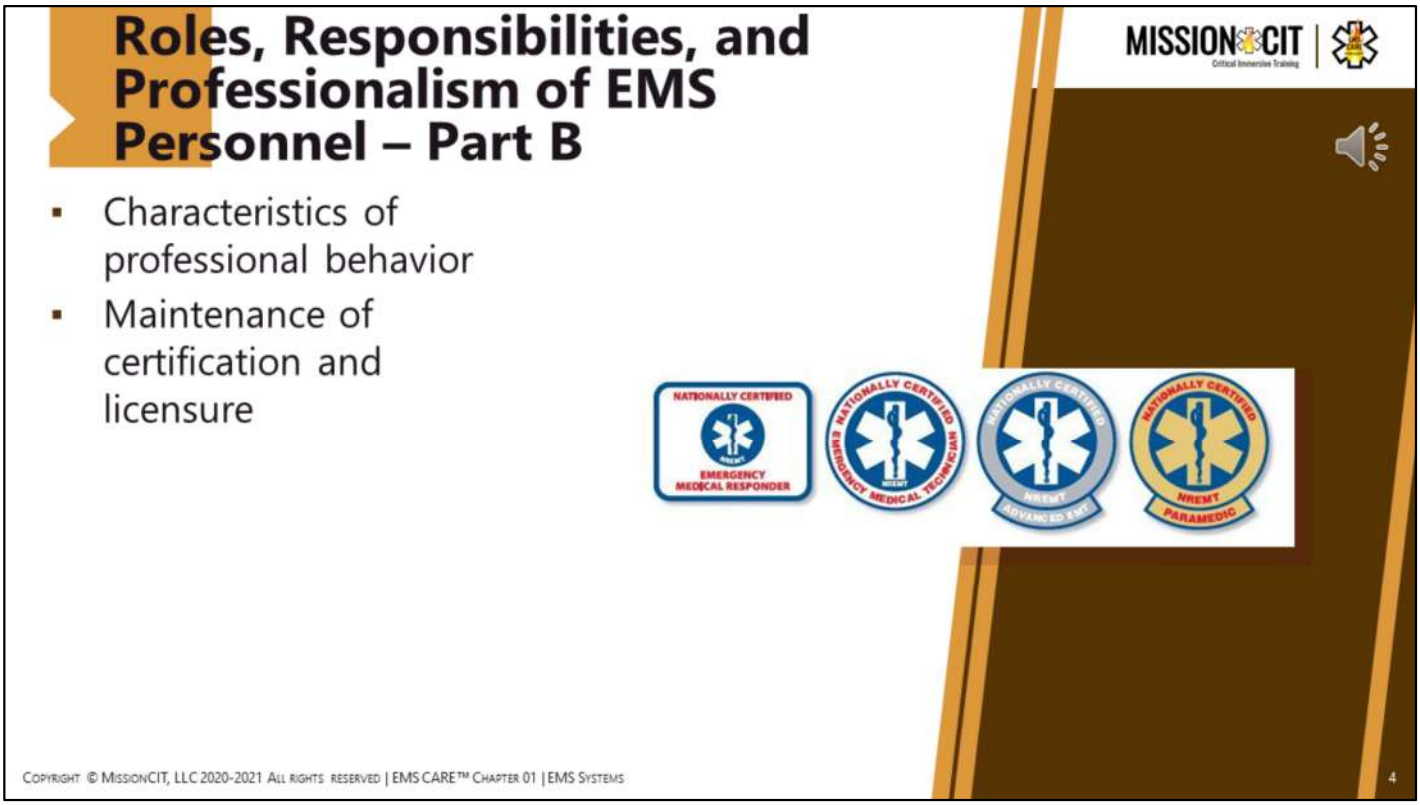


In the next lesson, we mentioned the roles and responsibilities of EMS Personnel.

Here is a quick recap:

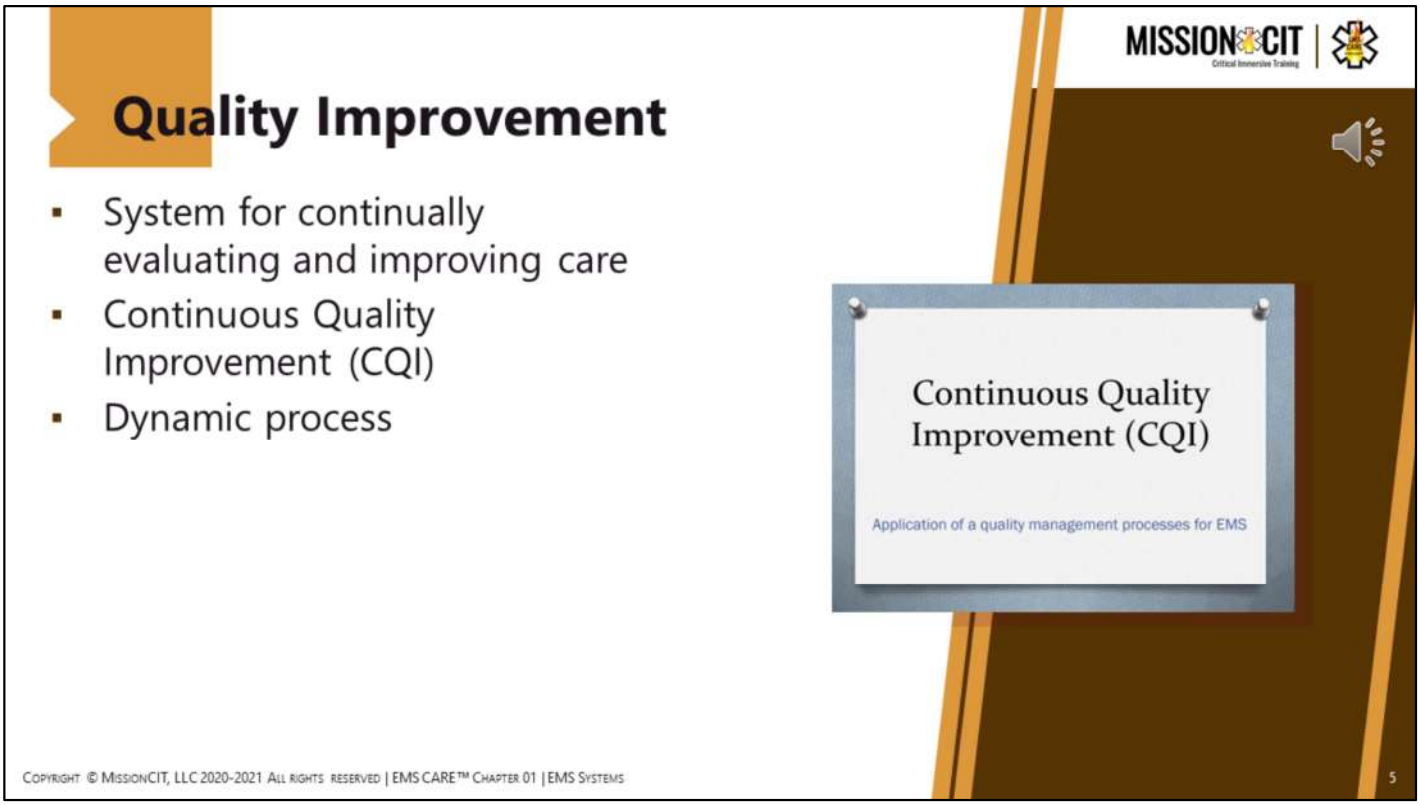
- Maintain vehicle and equipment readiness
- Safety of self, patient, and others on the scene
- Operate emergency vehicles responsibly
- Provide scene leadership
- Perform patient assessment
- Administer emergency medical care to a variety of patients with varied medical conditions
- Provide emotional support to the patient, patient's family and other responders
- Integration with other professionals and continuity of care
- Resolve emergency incidents
- Maintain medical and legal standards
- Provide administrative support

- Enhance professional development
- Develop and maintain community relations



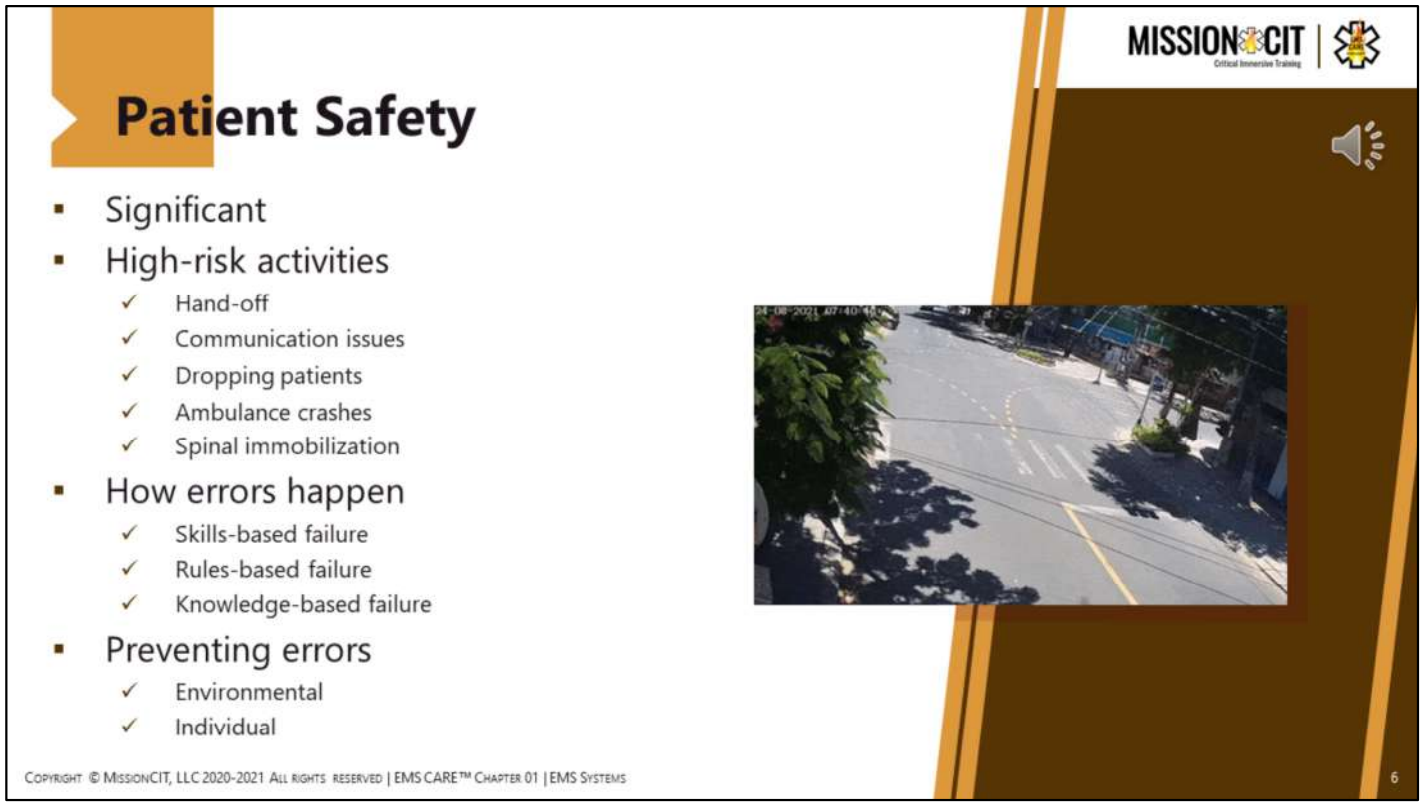
Moving on, we talked about the professionalism of EMS Personnel:

- This topic covered professional behaviors as listed in the NHTSA's Paramedic National Standard Curriculum. It includes integrity; empathy; self-motivation; appearance and hygiene; self-confidence; time management; communication; teamwork and diplomacy; respect for patients, co-workers and other healthcare professionals; patient advocacy; and careful delivery of service.
- Certification is the process of verifying competency at a predetermined level of proficiency.
- Licensure is the process of a state government agency granting official permission to practice within that given state.
- Maintenance of certification and licensure is your personal responsibility. You need to continue education to help make better choices.
- Verification of skills competency shall be valid for a maximum of two (2) years for the purpose of applying for re-certification.
- The NREMT has a comprehensive policy on people with criminal convictions who wish to enter the certification process. The certification board will investigate, and potentially deny the ability to sit for the certification exam, to those who have a felony conviction of any type, as well as those who have been convicted of any category of crime.
- According to the National Association of State EMS Officials, the application fee for EMS licensure varies across states.



The fourth lesson was about quality improvement, an important concept of EMS. It consists of continuous self-review with the purpose of identifying aspects of the system that require improvement.

- Quality improvement is a system for continually evaluating and improving care.
- The Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) process identifies training opportunities, highlights outstanding clinical performance, audits compliance with treatment protocols, and reviews specific illnesses or injuries along with their associated treatments.
- CQI Program is an on-going, dynamic process that takes time to develop.



Lastly, we discussed patient safety which is one of the most significant and urgent health care challenges. You need to follow safety under the following circumstances:

- During high-risk activities such as hand-off, dropping patients, ambulance crashes, spinal immobilization, and while handling communication issues.
- Watch out for skills-based, rules-based, and knowledge-based failures.
- Prevent environmental and individual errors.

You may revisit the lesson to refresh your memory.

That's it! We've come to the end of the chapter review. With this, you are all set to take the quiz.