

# EMS Provider Quick Reference Guide

*for ER Staff  
Members*



Utah EMS  
for Children

Provided by:

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UTAH DEPARTMENT OF  
**HEALTH**

# EMT-Basic (EMT-B)

## ***Medications***

Assists with self-administration of patient prescribed medications:

- ◆ Acetaminophen Elixir
- Activated Charcoal
- Aspirin
- Epinephrine by auto-injector
- Metered dose inhalers
- ◆ Nerve Antidote Kits (Mark 1™ or DuoDote™)
- Nitroglycerin
- Oral glucose



**NOTE: Medications and skills may vary by local EMS agencies.**

- ◆ All ambulances may not carry this medication.

# ***Skills***

## **Patient Assessment**

- Initial assessment
- Vital signs

## **Airway / Ventilation / Oxygenation**

- Bag valve mask ventilation
- Flow restricted oxygen powered ventilation device
- Nasopharyngeal airway insertion
- Oral suctioning
- Oropharyngeal airway insertion
- Oxygen administration, nasal cannula, masks
- Pocket mask artificial ventilation

- Stoma patient ventilation

## **Cardiovascular/ Circulation**

- CPR
- Control bleeding
- Semi-automatic defibrillation

## **Immobilization**

- Spinal immobilization
- Stabilize/immobilize fractures

## **Miscellaneous**

- Emergency childbirth
- Measuring blood sugar levels

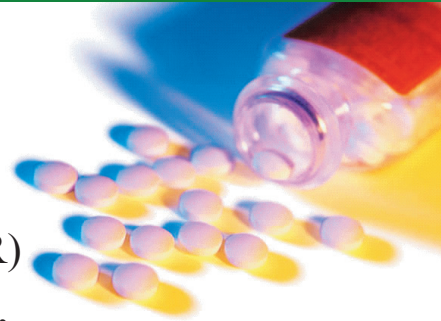


# EMT-Intermediate (EMT-I)

## ***Medications***

Appropriately determine need for, and administer the following:

- ◆ Acetaminophen Elixir
- Activated Charcoal
- ◆ Adenosine
- Albuterol Sulfate or equivalent
- Aspirin
- Atropine Sulfate
- ◆ Cyanokits
- Dextrose 50%
- Epinephrine 1:1000
- Epinephrine 1:10,000
- ◆ Fentanyl
- ◆ Glucagon
- Isotonic Solutions (NS or LR)
- Lidocaine, Lidocaine IV drip
- ◆ Midazolam / Versed
- Morphine Sulfate
- Naloxone / Narcan
- ◆ Nerve Antidote Kits (Mark 1™ or DuoDote™)
- Nitroglycerine (tablets or spray)
- ◆ Phenergan / Promethazine
- ◆ Zofran



**NOTE: Medications and skills may vary by local EMS agencies.**

◆ All ambulances may not carry this medication.

# ***Skills***

Can provide all skills that an EMT-B can provide plus:

## **Patient Assessment**

- Focused physical exams

## **Airway / Ventilation / Oxygenation**

- End-tidal CO2 detection
- Extubation
- Newborn resuscitation
- Orotracheal intubation
- Pulse-oximetry

## **Cardiovascular/ Circulation**

- Cannulation of peripheral veins
- Defibrillation
- Drawing blood samples

- Interpretation of basic cardiac dysrhythmias
- Intraosseous needle placement and infusions in infants and children
- Newborn resuscitation

## **Miscellaneous**

- Measuring blood sugar levels
- Administer medications orally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intravenously, endotracheal



# EMT-I Advanced (EMT-IA)

## ***Medications***

Appropriately determine need for, and administer the following:

- ◆ Acetaminophen Elixir
- Activated Charcoal
- ◆ Adenosine
- Albuterol Sulfate or equivalent
- Aspirin
- Atropine Sulfate
- ◆ Cyanokits
- Dextrose 50%
- Epinephrine 1:1000
- Epinephrine 1:10,000
- Fentanyl
- ◆ *Furosemide / Lasix*
- ◆ Glucagon
- Isotonic Solutions (NS or LR)
- Lidocaine, Lidocaine IV drip
- Midazolam / Versed
- Morphine Sulfate
- Naloxone / Narcan
- Nerve Antidote Kits (Mark 1™ or DuoDote™)
- Nitroglycerine (tablets or spray)
- Phenergan / Promethazine
- Zofran



**NOTE: Medications and skills may vary by local EMS agencies.**

- ◆ **All ambulances may not carry this medication.**

*Italicized words indicate additional administrations beyond an EMT-I.*

# Skills

Can provide all skills that an EMT-I and EMT-B can provide plus:

## Patient Assessment

- Focused physical exams

## Airway / Ventilation / Oxygenation

- End-tidal CO2 detection
- Extubation
- *Foreign body removal in obstructed airways*
- Newborn resuscitation
- *Oral Intubation (with ET tube and dual lumen airways)*
- *Placement of NG and OG tubes*
- Pulse-oximetry
- *Replace trach tube through stomas*

## Cardiovascular/Circulation

- Cannulation of peripheral veins

- *Cannulation of external jugular veins*
- Defibrillation
- Drawing blood samples
- Interpretation of basic cardiac dysrhythmias
- Intraosseous needle placement and infusions in infants and children
- *Needle chest decompression*
- Newborn resuscitation

## Miscellaneous

- Measuring blood sugar levels
- Administer medications orally, *rectally*, intramuscularly, intravenously, subcutaneously, endotracheal

*Italicized words indicate additional skills beyond an EMT-I.*



# Paramedic (EMT-P)

## ***Medications***

**Appropriately determine need for, and administer the following:**

- ◆ Acetaminophen Elixir
- Activated Charcoal
- ◆ Adenosine
- Albuterol Sulfate or equivalent
- *Ammonia Capsules*
- ◆ Amiodarone
- Aspirin
- Atropine Sulfate
- ◆ Atrovent
- ◆ Calcium Chloride
- ◆ Cyanokits
- Dextrose 50%
- *Diphenhydramine*
- *Dopamine*
- Epinephrine 1:1000
- Epinephrine 1:10,000
- Fentanyl
- ◆ Furosemide / Lasix
- ◆ Glucagon
- ◆ Haldol
- Isotonic Solutions (NS or LR)
- Lidocaine, Lidocaine IV drip
- ◆ Lorazepam
- ◆ Magnesium Sulfate
- ◆ Midazolam / Versed
- Morphine Sulfate
- Naloxone / Narcan
- ◆ Nerve Antidote Kits (Mark 1™ or DuoDote™)
- Nitroglycerine (tablets or spray)
- ◆ *Oxytocin*
- Phenergan / Promethazine
- *Sodium Bicarbonate*
- ◆ *Vasopressin*
- ◆ Zofran



**NOTE: Medications and skills may vary by local EMS agencies.**

- ◆ **All ambulances may not carry this medication.**

*Italicized words indicate additional administrations beyond an EMT-IA.*



# Skills

Can provide all skills that all EMTs can provide plus:

## Patient Assessment

- Focused physical exams

## Airway / Ventilation / Oxygenation

- *Cricothyrotomy*
- End-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> detection
- Extubation
- Foreign body removal in obstructed airways
- *Nasal intubations*
- *Needle jet insufflation*
- Newborn resuscitation
- Oral Intubation (with ET tube and dual lumen airways)
- Orotracheal intubation
- Placement of NG and OG tubes
- Pulse-oximetry
- Replace trach tube through stomas

*Italicized words indicate additional skills beyond an EMT-IA.*

## Cardiovascular/Circulation

- Cannulation of external jugular veins
- Cannulation of peripheral veins
- Defibrillation
- Drawing blood samples
- Interpretation of basic cardiac dysrhythmias
- Intraosseous infusions in infants and children
- Intraosseous needle placement and infusion
- Newborn resuscitation
- *Subclavian IV access*

## Miscellaneous

- Needle chest decompression
- Measuring blood sugar levels
- Administer medications orally, rectally, intramuscularly, intravenously, subcutaneously, endotracheal





*“For patients who cannot breathe, are in hemorrhagic shock, or are in cardiac arrest, the decisions made and actions taken by EMS personnel may determine the outcome as much as the subsequent hospital-based care – and may mean the difference between life and death.”*

—Emergency Medical Services: at the Crossroads  
2006 Institute of Medicine  
Board on Health Care Services



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*Graphic design courtesy of:*



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