Medications

EMT-Basic (EMT-B)

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 dysrythmias
- 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 CO2 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