Emergency Medical Technician Psychomotor Examination Patient Assessment/Management – Medical

Candidate:_		Examiner:	
Date:	Start Time:	O2 Time:	End Time:

Takes or Verbalizes appropriate body substance isolation	1	
SCENE SIZE UP		
Determines the scene is safe	1	
Determines the mechanism of injury/nature of illness	1	
Determines the number of patients	1	
Requests additionals EMS assistance if necessary	1	
Considers stabilization of the spine	1	
PRIMARY SURVEY/RESUSCITION		
Verbalized general impression of the patient	1	
Determines responsiveness/Level of Consciousness	1	
Determines chief complaint/apparent life-threats	1	
Airway		
Opens and assesses airwayInserts adjunct as indicated	2	
Breathing		
Checks pulseAssesses adequate ventilationInitiates appropriate Oxygen Therapy	4	
Manages any injury which may compromise breathing/ventilation		
Circulation		
Checks pulseAssesses skin(either color,temp,or condition)	4	
Initiates shock managementAssesses for and controls bleeding		
Identifies patient priority and makes treatment/transport decision.	1	
HISTORY TAKING		
History of the present illness		
OnsetQualitySeverityProvocation	8	
RadiationTime		
Clarifying questions of associated signs and symptoms related to OPQRST		
Past Medical history		
AllergiesPast Pertinent HistoryEvents leading to present illness	5	
MedicationLast oral intake		
SECONDARY ASSESSMENT		
Assesses effected body part/system		
CardiovascularNeurologicalIntegumentaryReproductive	5	
PulmonaryMusculoskeletalGI/GUPsychological/Social		
VITAL SIGNS		
PulseRespiratory Rate and QualityBlood Pressure	4	
States field impression of patient	1	
Interventions (verbalizes proper interventions/treatment)	1	
REASSESSMENTS		
Demonstrates how and when to reassess the patient to determine changes in condition	1	
Provides accurate verbal report to arriving EMS unit	1	
TOTAL	42	

You must factually document your rationale for checking any of the above critical items on this form (below or turn sheet over).

Critical Criteria					
Failure to initiate or call for transport for the patient within 15 minute time limit					
Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions					
Failure to determine scene safety					
Failure to voice and ultimately provide high concentration of Oxygen					
Failure to assess/provide adequate ventilation					
Failure to find and appropriately manage problems associated with airway, breathing, hemorrhage or shock					
Failure to differentiate patient's need for immediate transportation vs. continued assessment/treatment at scene					
Performs secondary examination before assessing/treating threats to airway, breathing, and circulation					
Orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention					
Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel					
COMMENTS					
Signature					
10					