EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE (EMMC)

Courses

EMMC 217. Community Emergency Response Team I. 1 Unit.
Theory and practice of the community emergency response team role. Addresses disaster preparedness, fire suppression, disaster medical care, search and rescue, crisis psychology, response to terrorism, and team organization and administration. Requires completion of skills laboratory.

EMMC 301. Pathophysiology in Emergency Care I. 3 Units.
Develops understanding of human anatomy and physiology to integrate pathophysiology, disease mechanisms, and dysfunction within an emergency medicine framework. Emphasizes integration of organ systems ranging from cardiac, vascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, and genitourinary; along with specific mechanisms—such as injury, inflammation, and infection—that highlight pathology in medical patients.

EMMC 302. Pathophysiology in Emergency Care II. 3 Units.
Advances knowledge and integration of pathophysiology within emergency medicine by adding additional organ systems and approaches to disease mechanisms. Emphasizes integration of neurology, endocrine, musculoskeletal, and multisystem areas with a focus on injury and inflammation in trauma patients.

EMMC 303. Pathophysiology in Emergency Care III. 2 Units.
Focuses on critical thinking, conceptual knowledge, and application of the foundational principles of pathophysiology. Emphasizes recognition of common disease states, integration of the disease mechanisms and process, and presentation of case reflections to summarize pathology in patients presenting with medical or traumatic complaints.

EMMC 308. Pharmacology. 3 Units.
General overview of pharmacology, including pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and therapeutics of drugs. Basic definitions, sources of information, classification of drugs, and principles and mechanisms of drug actions. Emphasizes prehospital drug categories.

EMMC 314. ECG Interpretation and Analysis. 2 Units.
Develops basic ECG interpretation skills. Focuses on anatomy and physiology, underlying pathophysiology, and basic rhythm recognition. Overview of related treatments. Emphasizes skills needed by bedside practitioner to differentiate between benign and life-threatening dysrhythmias.

EMMC 315. Cardiology. 3 Units.
Assists the health care provider to develop assessment skills and to increase knowledge of medical management of the patient with acute and chronic cardiovascular disorders. Focuses on anatomy and physiology, underlying pathophysiology, advanced history taking and physical assessment, cardiovascular pharmacology, electrical modalities, cardiac diagnostic testing, and current research. Emphasizes the emergency care of patients with myocardial infarction and trauma to the cardiovascular system. Assignment includes interaction with cardiac patients and observation of diagnostic studies in the clinical setting.

EMMC 316. 12-Lead ECG Interpretation. 2 Units.
Designed for health care providers who are familiar with basic ECG monitoring and are seeking to learn principles of application and interpretation of the 12-lead system. Emphasizes recognition of the acute myocardial infarction. Additional topics include identifying axis deviation, acute ischemic conditions, electrolyte imbalances, bundle-branch block, and infarct impostors. Practical application of information to bedside care of cardiac patients, emphasizing patient assessment, data collection, and use of the 12-lead to guide rapid intervention. Certificate issued upon successful completion of the course.

EMMC 317. Community Emergency Response Team Development and Instruction. 2 Units.
Development of sustainable community emergency response team (CERT) programs. Review of core CERT knowledge and competencies, and instructional techniques in disaster preparedness, fire suppression, disaster medical care, search and rescue, crisis psychology, response to terrorism, and team organization and administration. Discussion of adult learning theories and skills instruction. Meets federal/state criteria to become a CERT trainer. Prerequisite: EMMC 217 or equivalent CERT Basic certification.

EMMC 325. Current Issues in Emergency Medical Care. 2 Units.
Seminar-style discussion on current issues and controversies in emergency medicine. May include topics such as prehospital use of thrombolytic therapy; managed care; primary-care, advanced scope paramedic practice, etc.

EMMC 331. Theories of Emergency Medical Services I. 3 Units.
Introduces prehospital medical services. Roles and responsibilities of paramedics and EMTs. EMS systems design, constraints, and operating problems. EMS environment and scene issues. Medical-legal issues. History and current state of prehospital care and medical oversight.

EMMC 332. Theories of Emergency Medical Services II. 3 Units.
Investigates the dimensions of emergency medical services. Influence of environment on oxygen delivery. Develops paradigms for EMS. Decision making in the constrained environment. Stress models and role theories. Discusses EMS as sequential environments from public health to critical care.

EMMC 389. Junior Seminars. 0.5-1 Units.
Discusses issues of professionalism and career development in the whole person context; written, oral, and electronic communication; writing and research skills; use of computer resources.

EMMC 425. Instruction and Curriculum Design in Emergency Services. 3 Units.
Methods of effective instruction and curriculum design for adult learners. Discusses classroom-management techniques and instructional presentation in public education, in-service and continuing education, college classroom, clinical teaching, conferences, and individual guidance. Applies curriculum design theories to development of instructional units and objectives, evaluation procedures, and assessment tools. Introduces learning-experience design, appropriate technology selection, learner-centered handout/syllabus development, and cultivation of respect for diversity in learning.
EMMC 429. Psychosocial Models and Interventions. 3 Units.
Major models of stress, crisis, and psychological trauma; and how they relate to health-care providers. Psychosocial reactions and responses of populations, individuals, and care providers to societal disruption and trauma, medical emergencies, and death and dying. Applies principles for suicide intervention, critical incident debriefings, and death notification. Roles of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, family therapists, and chaplains. Methods of providing temporary, adequate psychological care for individuals in psychosocial crisis.

EMMC 435. Disasters, WMD, and Terrorism. 3 Units.

EMMC 436. Trauma and Surgical Care. 3 Units.

EMMC 445. Perinatal and Pediatric Care. 3 Units.
Emergency evaluation and care of the perinatal and pediatric patient. Cardiac, gastrointestinal, hematologic, renal, and metabolic conditions and treatment. Discusses appropriate versus inappropriate child development and behavior, including developmental stages, temperaments, feeding disorders, sleep disorders, mentally challenged, and attention deficit. Psychosocial aspects of pediatric, child, and adolescent psychiatric disorders.

EMMC 446. Physical Diagnosis. 3 Units.

EMMC 447. Geriatrics and Aging. 3 Units.
A forum for discussing current trends in aging and for identifying the needs of an older population. Discusses psychological and social changes in the older adult. Physiologic process of aging and the medical considerations unique to age. Management of geriatric trauma, medical emergencies, and the impact of chronic diseases. Establishing a social response to aging and viable health-care delivery models for older adults.

EMMC 448. Advanced Physical Diagnosis and Critical Care. 3 Units.

EMMC 451. Health Care Management for Prehospital Providers. 2 Units.
Basic principles of management and how they relate to EMS systems. Federal, state, and local authority for EMS delivery and services, resources for and constraints of EMS systems, relationship to and impact on public safety and health care-delivery systems, interface of public and private organizations, current and future issues.