

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Care Paramedicine

Module: 02

Section: 03



- Preparation
- Response
- Scene size-up
- Patient assessment
- Treatment and management
- Disposition and transfer
- Documentation
- Clean-up, maintenance, and review

- The paramedic must be physically, mentally, and emotionally able to meet job demands.



- Safety is the number one priority!
- Wear seatbelts.
- Obey posted speed limits.
- Monitor roadway for potential hazards.

- Initial assessment.
- Physical examination.
- Patient history.
- Ongoing assessment.



- Protocols ensure consistent patient care.
- Communication with medical direction.
- Movement of the patient from one location to another.

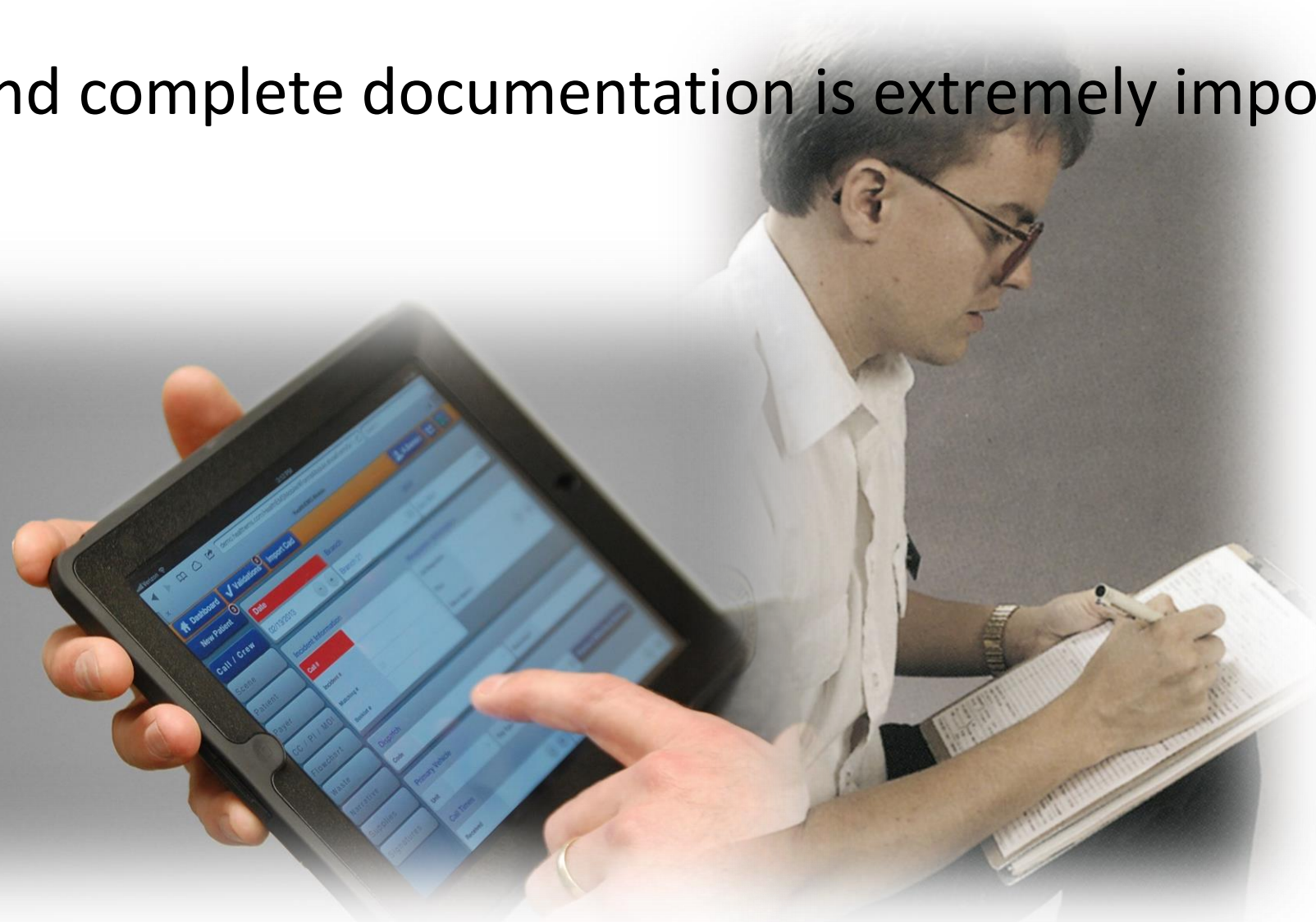
- Transportation type.
- Receiving facility.
- Treat and release.



- While moving the patient from one facility to another the first priority is patient care.
- Request a verbal report from primary-care provider.
- At destination provide a report to receiving care provider.

- Complete a patient care report as soon as possible after emergency care has been provided.
- Necessary to ensure continuity of care.
- Be complete, neat and legible.

- Accurate and complete documentation is extremely important



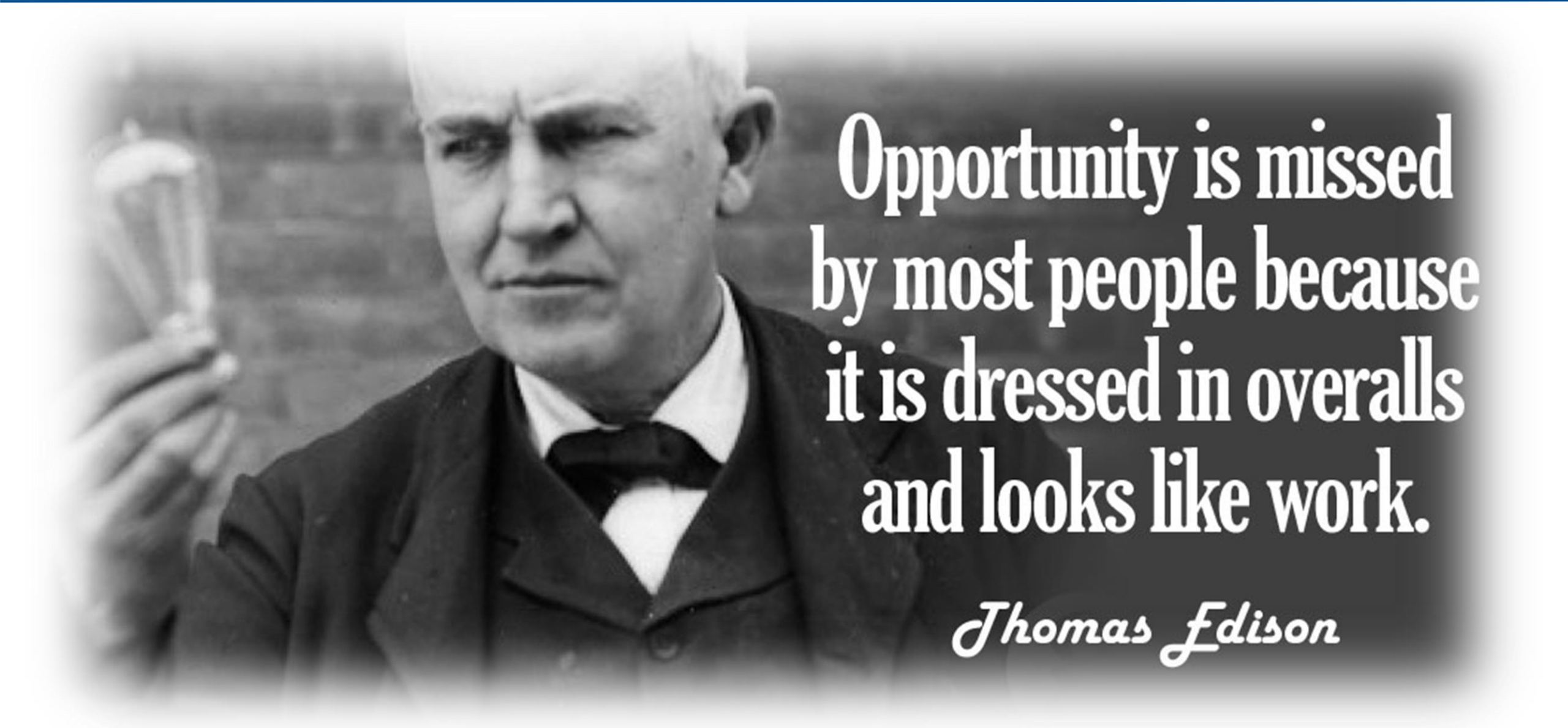
- Prepare the unit to return to service.
- Clean and decontaminate.
- Restock.
- Refuel.
- Review the call with crew members.
- Be aware of signs of critical incident stress.

- Community involvement.
- Cost containment.
- Citizen involvement in EMS.
- Personal and professional development.

- Help the public.
- Recognize an emergency.
- Know how to provide BLS.
- Know how to properly access the EMS system.

- The paramedic must always strive to stay abreast of changes in EMS.
 - A requirement for registration renewal
 - Employer provided in-services
 - Available courses (ie: ACLS, PALS, NRP)

- Personal and professional development is your responsibility.
- Keep updated with journals, seminars, computer newsgroups and other learning experiences.
- Explore alternative or non-traditional career paths.

A black and white photograph of Thomas Edison, an elderly man with white hair, wearing a dark suit and a bow tie. He is holding a glowing incandescent lightbulb in his right hand, looking at it with a focused expression. The background is slightly blurred, showing an outdoor setting.

**Opportunity is missed
by most people because
it is dressed in overalls
and looks like work.**

Thomas Edison

- Express goals positively
- Be precise
- Set priorities
- Write the goals down
- Keep goals you are working towards immediately, small and achievable

- What are your weaknesses as you reflect on your goals?
- How will you address these weaknesses?
- What are your strengths?

- The assignment to others of the authority for particular functions, tasks and decisions
 - Responsibility cannot be delegated
 - Must continue to be responsible for the overall assessment, determination of patient status, care planning, interventions and care evaluation when tasks are delegated to an another care provider.
 - Under certain conditions, a paramedic may delegate selected tasks for a patient to another health care provider.
 - The best interest of the patient must be embedded in all aspects of decision-making regarding delegation.
 - Each situation is unique and must be decided on its own merits.

- Task delegation is an important skills you need to practice
 - Good delegation saves you time, develops your team, grooms a successor and motivates
 - Poor delegation will cause frustration, demotivates and confuses the other person and fails to achieve the task or purpose itself
- Delegation is vital for effective leadership.
- You must ensure delegation happens properly

- **S**pecific
 - **M**easurable
 - **A**greed
 - **R**ealistic
 - **T**ime bound
 - **E**thical
 - **R**ecorded
-
- How can we apply this to patient care?

