

EMT-Basic Patient Care

1. Lesson Title: Patient Care
2. Grade/Age Level: Adult
3. Subject Area: Emergency Medical Services
4. Time allotted for the lesson: 60 minutes
5. Short description of lesson: In this lesson, the learners will review the methods of controlling external bleeding and demonstrate effective body substance isolation (learned in prior lesson).
6. National Curriculum Standards met in this lesson:
 - 5-1.1 List the structure and function of the circulatory system.(C-1)
 - 5-1.2 Differentiate between arterial, venous and capillary bleeding.(C-3)
7. Instructional Objectives (Each instructional objective [learning outcome] for this lesson):

The learner will list the structure and describe the function of the circulatory system.
The learner will differentiate between arterial, venous and capillary bleeding.
8. Instructional Procedures
 - a. Lesson Set: Learners will watch a video of managing uncontrolled bleeding situation in a pre-hospital environment.
 - b. Techniques and activities
 - i. After the video, learners will begin with an introduction to managing external bleeding and identifying different bleeding sources.
 - ii. A 15-minute information session will be followed immediately by a 30-minute practical skills development and closed with a 10 minute Q/A session.

External Bleeding

Severity (demonstrate using a graphic of 1 liter, ½ liter, and 1/10 liter containers)

- i. The sudden loss of one liter (1000cc) of blood in the adult patient, 1/2 liter (500cc) of blood in the child, and 100 - 200cc of the blood volume in an infant

is considered serious. (For example, a one year old only has 800cc of blood, therefore 150cc is a major blood loss).

- ii. The severity of blood loss must be based on the patient's signs and symptoms and the general impression of the amount of blood loss. If the patient exhibits signs and symptoms of shock (hypoperfusion), the bleeding is to be considered serious.
 - iii. The natural response to bleeding is blood vessel contractions and clotting; however, a serious injury may prevent effective clotting from occurring.
 - iii. Uncontrolled bleeding or significant blood loss leads to shock (hypoperfusion) and possibly death.
- a. Types of bleeding (graphics)
- i. Arterial
 - 1. The blood spurts from the wound.
 - 2. Bright, red, oxygen rich blood.
 - 3. Arterial bleeding is the most difficult to control because of the pressure at which arteries bleed.
 - 4. As the patient's blood pressure drops, the amount of spurting may also drop.
 - ii. Venous
 - 1. The blood flows as a steady stream.
 - 2. Dark, oxygen poor blood.
 - 3. Bleeding from a vein can be profuse; however, in most cases it is easier to control due to the lower venous pressure.
 - iii. Capillary
 - 1. The blood oozes from a capillary and is dark red in color.
 - 5. The bleeding often clots spontaneously.

9. Lesson Closure: Learners will correctly identify bleeding type in at least 8 of 10 photos.

10. Adaptations for special learners (How will you adapt the learning/equipment for learners with special needs?)

11. Supplemental Activities:

Students will create a red-colored mixture of water and corn syrup in equal parts and fill various containers with the mixture. Mixture will be poured on a variety of outdoor surfaces so students can better estimate blood loss.

Students will describe in writing their observations.

12. Assessment/Evaluation:

Discussion Q/A

EMT Practice Quiz

13. Learner Products: report