

**Course Objectives/Course Outline**  
**Spokane Community College**

---

---

**Course Title: General Medicine I**

**Prefix and Course Number: EMS 210**

---

**Course Learning Outcomes:**

**By the end of this course, a student should be able to:**

- Be able to integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement the treatment plan for the patient with general medical problems.

**Course Outline:**

**General Medicine I**

- I. Discuss the epidemiology of pulmonary diseases and conditions. (C-1)
- II. Identify and describe the function of the structures located in the upper and lower airway. (C-1)
- III. Discuss the physiology of ventilation and respiration. (C-1)
- IV. Identify common pathological events that affect the pulmonary system. (C-1)
- V. Discuss abnormal assessment findings associated with pulmonary diseases and conditions. (C-1)
- VI. Compare various airway and ventilation techniques used in the mgmt of pulmonary diseases. (C-3)
- VII. Review the pharmacological preparations that paramedics use for management of respiratory diseases and conditions. (C-1)
- VIII. Review the pharmacological preparations used in managing patients with respiratory diseases that may be prescribed by physicians. (C-1)
- IX. Review the use of equipment used during the physical examination of patients with complaints associated with respiratory diseases and conditions. (C-1)
- X. Identify the epidemiology, anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, assessment findings, and management for the following respiratory diseases and conditions: (C-1)
  - a. Adult respiratory distress syndrome
  - b. Bronchial asthma
  - c. Chronic bronchitis
  - d. Emphysema
  - e. Pneumonia
  - f. Pulmonary edema
  - g. Pulmonary thromboembolism
  - h. Neoplasms of the lung
  - i. Upper respiratory infections
  - j. Spontaneous pneumothorax
  - k. Hyperventilation syndrome
- XI. Recognize and value the assessment and treatment of patients with respiratory diseases. (A-2)
- XII. Indicate appreciation for the critical nature of accurate field impressions of patients with respiratory diseases and conditions. (A-2)
- XIII. Describe the incidence, morbidity and mortality of neurological emergencies. (C-1)
- XIV. Identify the risk factors most predisposing to the nervous system. (C-1)
- XV. Discuss the anatomy and physiology of the organs and structures related to nervous system. (C-1)
- XVI. Discuss the pathophysiology of non-traumatic neurologic emergencies. (C-1)

- XVII. Discuss the assessment findings associated with non-traumatic neurologic emergencies. (C-1)
- XVIII. Identify the need for rapid intervention and the transport of the patient with non-traumatic emergencies. (C-1)
  - XIX. Discuss the management of non-traumatic neurological emergencies. (C-1)
  - XX. Discuss the pathophysiology of coma and altered mental status. (C-1)
  - XXI. Discuss the assessment findings associated with coma and altered mental status. (C-1)
  - XXII. Discuss the management/ treatment plan of coma and altered mental status. (C-1)
- XXIII. Describe the epidemiology, including the morbidity/ mortality and prevention strategies, for seizures. (C-1)
- XXIV. Discuss the pathophysiology of seizures. (C-1)
- XXV. Discuss the assessment findings associated with seizures. (C-1)
- XXVI. Define seizure. (C-1)
- XXVII. Describe and differentiate the major types of seizures. (C-3)
- XXVIII. List the most common causes of seizures. (C-1)
- XXIX. Describe the phases of a generalized seizure. (C-1)
- XXX. Discuss the pathophysiology of syncope. (C-1)
- XXXI. Discuss the assessment findings associated with syncope. (C-1)
- XXXII. Discuss the management/ treatment plan of syncope. (C-1)
- XXXIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of headache. (C-1)
- XXXIV. Discuss the assessment findings associated with headache. (C-1)
- XXXV. Discuss the management/ treatment plan of headache. (C-1)
- XXXVI. Describe the epidemiology, including the morbidity/ mortality and prevention strategies, for neoplasms. (C-1)
- XXXVII. Discuss the pathophysiology of neoplasms. (C-1)
- XXXVIII. Describe the types of neoplasms. (C-1)
- XXXIX. Discuss the assessment findings associated with neoplasms. (C-1)
  - XL. Discuss the management/ treatment plan of neoplasms. (C-1)
  - XLI. Define neoplasms. (C-1)
  - XLII. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to neoplasms. (C-1)
- XLIII. Correlate abnormal assessment findings with clinical significance in the patient with neoplasms. (C-3)
- XLIV. Differentiate among the various treatment and pharmacological interventions used in the management of neoplasms. (C-3)
- XLV. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with neoplasms. (C-3)
- XLVI. Describe the epidemiology, including the morbidity/ mortality and prevention strategies, for abscess. (C-1)
- XLVII. Discuss the pathophysiology of abscess. (C-1)
- XLVIII. Discuss the assessment findings associated with abscess. (C-1)
- XLIX. Discuss the management/ treatment plan of abscess. (C-1)
  - L. Define abscess. (C-1)
  - LI. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to abscess. (C-1)
- LII. Correlate abnormal assessment findings with clinical significance in the patient with abscess. (C-3)
- LIII. Differentiate among the various treatment and pharmacological interventions used in the management of abscess. (C-3)
- LIV. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with abscess. (C-3)

- LV. Describe the epidemiology, including the morbidity/ mortality and prevention strategies, for stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. (C-1)
- LVI. Discuss the pathophysiology of stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. (C-1)
- LVII. Describe the types of stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. (C-1)
- LVIII. Discuss the assessment findings associated with stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. (C-1)
- LIX. Discuss the management/ treatment plan of stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. (C-1)
- LX. Define stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. (C-1)
- LXI. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. (C-1)
- LXII. Correlate abnormal assessment findings with clinical significance in the patient with stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. (C-3)
- LXIII. Differentiate among the various treatment and pharmacological interventions used in the management of stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. (C-3)
- LXIV. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. (C-3)
- LXV. Describe the epidemiology, including the morbidity/ mortality and prevention strategies, for transient ischemic attack. (C-3)
- LXVI. Discuss the pathophysiology of transient ischemic attack. (C-1)
- LXVII. Discuss the assessment findings associated with transient ischemic attack. (C-1)
- LXVIII. Discuss the management/ treatment plan of transient ischemic attack. (C-1)
- LXIX. Define transient ischemic attack. (C-1)
- LXX. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to transient ischemic attack. (C-1)
- LXXI. Correlate abnormal assessment findings with clinical significance in the patient with transient ischemic attack. (C-3)
- LXXII. Differentiate among the various treatment and pharmacological interventions used in the management of transient ischemic attack. (C-3)
- LXXIII. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with transient ischemic attack. (C-3)
- LXXIV. Describe the epidemiology, including the morbidity/ mortality and prevention strategies, for degenerative neurological diseases. (C-1)
- LXXV. Discuss the pathophysiology of degenerative neurological diseases. (C-1)
- LXXVI. Discuss the assessment findings associated with degenerative neurological diseases. (C-1)
- LXXVII. Discuss the management/ treatment plan of degenerative neurological diseases. (C-1)
- LXXVIII. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to degenerative neurological diseases. (C-1)
- LXXIX. Correlate abnormal assessment findings with clinical significance in the patient with degenerative neurological diseases. (C-3)
- LXXX. Differentiate among the various treatment and pharmacological interventions used in the management of degenerative neurological diseases. (C-3)
- LXXXI. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with degenerative neurological diseases. (C-3)
- LXXXII. Integrate the pathophysiological principles of the patient with a neurological emergency. (C-3)

- LXXXIII. Differentiate between neurological emergencies based on assessment findings. (C-3)
- LXXXIV. Correlate abnormal assessment findings with the clinical significance in the patient with neurological complaints. (C-3)
- LXXXV. Develop a patient management plan based on field impression in the patient with neurological emergencies. (C-3)
- LXXXVI. Characterize the feelings of a patient who regains consciousness among strangers. (A-2)
- LXXXVII. Formulate means of conveying empathy to patients whose ability to communicate is limited by their condition. (A-3)
- LXXXVIII. Describe the incidence, morbidity and mortality of endocrinologic emergencies. (C-1)
- LXXXIX. Identify the risk factors most predisposing to endocrinologic disease. (C-1)
  - XC. Discuss the anatomy and physiology of organs and structures related to endocrinologic diseases. (C-1)
  - XCI. Review the pathophysiology of endocrinologic emergencies. (C-1)
  - XCII. Discuss the general assessment findings associated with endocrinologic emergencies. (C-1)
  - XCIII. Identify the need for rapid intervention of the patient with endocrinologic emergencies. (C-1)
  - XCIV. Discuss the management of endocrinologic emergencies. (C-1)
  - XCV. Describe osmotic diuresis and its relationship to diabetes. (C-1)
  - XCVI. Describe the pathophysiology of adult onset diabetes mellitus. (C-1)
  - XCVII. Describe the pathophysiology of juvenile onset diabetes mellitus. (C-1)
  - XCVIII. Describe the effects of decreased levels of insulin on the body. (C-1)
  - XCIX. Correlate abnormal findings in assessment with clinical significance in the patient with a diabetic emergency. (C-3)
    - C. Discuss the management of diabetic emergencies. (C-1)
    - CI. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with a diabetic emergency. (C-3)
    - CII. Differentiate between the pathophysiology of normal glucose metabolism and diabetic glucose metabolism. (C-3)
    - CIII. Describe the mechanism of ketone body formation and its relationship to ketoacidosis. (C-1)
    - CIV. Discuss the physiology of the excretion of potassium and ketone bodies by the kidneys. (C-1)
    - CV. Describe the relationship of insulin to serum glucose levels. (C-1)
    - CVI. Describe the effects of decreased levels of insulin on the body. (C-1)
    - CVII. Describe the effects of increased serum glucose levels on the body. (C-1)
    - CVIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of hypoglycemia. (C-1)
    - CIX. Discuss the utilization of glycogen by the human body as it relates to the pathophysiology of hypoglycemia. (C-3)
    - CX. Describe the actions of epinephrine as it relates to the pathophysiology of hypoglycemia. (C-3)
    - CXI. Recognize the signs and symptoms of the patient with hypoglycemia. (C-1)
    - CXII. Describe the compensatory mechanisms utilized by the body to promote homeostasis relative to hypoglycemia. (C-1)
    - CXIII. Describe the management of a responsive hypoglycemic patient. (C-1)
    - CXIV. Correlate abnormal findings in assessment with clinical significance in the patient with hypoglycemia. (C-1)
    - CXV. Discuss the management of the hypoglycemic patient. (C-1)
    - CXVI. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with hypoglycemia. (C-3)
    - CXVII. Discuss the pathophysiology of hyperglycemia. (C-1)
    - CXVIII. Recognize the signs and symptoms of the patient with hyperglycemia. (C-1)
    - CXIX. Describe the management of hyperglycemia. (C-1)

- CXX. Correlate abnormal findings in assessment with clinical significance in the patient with hyperglycemia. (C-3)
- CXXI. Discuss the management of the patient with hyperglycemia. (C-1)
- CXXII. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with hyperglycemia. (C-3)
- CXXIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of nonketotic hyperosmolar coma. (C-1)
- CXXIV. Recognize the signs and symptoms of the patient with nonketotic hyperosmolar coma. (C-1)
- CXXV. Describe the management of nonketotic hyperosmolar coma. (C-1)
- CXXVI. Correlate abnormal findings in assessment with clinical significance in the patient with nonketotic hyperosmolar coma. (C-3)
- CXXVII. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with nonketotic hyperosmolar coma. (C-3)
- CXXVIII. Discuss the management of the patient with hyperglycemia. (C-1)
- CXXIX. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with hyperglycemia. (C-3)
- CXXX. Discuss the pathophysiology of diabetic ketoacidosis. (C-1)
- CXXXI. Recognize the signs and symptoms of the patient with diabetic ketoacidosis. (C-1)
- CXXXII. Describe the management of diabetic ketoacidosis. (C-1)
- CXXXIII. Correlate abnormal findings in assessment with clinical significance in the patient with diabetic ketoacidosis. (C-3)
- CXXXIV. Discuss the management of the patient with diabetic ketoacidosis. (C-1)
- CXXXV. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with diabetic ketoacidosis. (C-3)
- CXXXVI. Discuss the pathophysiology of thyrotoxicosis. (C-1)
- CXXXVII. Recognize signs and symptoms of the patient with thyrotoxicosis. (C-1)
- CXXXVIII. Describe the management of thyrotoxicosis. (C-1)
- CXXXIX. Correlate abnormal findings in assessment with clinical significance in the patient with thyrotoxicosis. (C-3)
- CXL. Discuss the management of the patient with thyrotoxicosis. (C-1)
- CXLI. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with thyrotoxicosis. (C-3)
- CXLII. Discuss the pathophysiology of myxedema. (C-1)
- CXLIII. Recognize signs and symptoms of the patient with myxedema. (C-1)
- CXLIV. Describe the management of myxedema. (C-1)
- CXLV. Correlate abnormal findings in assessment with clinical significance in the patient with myxedema. (C-3)
- CXLVI. Discuss the management of the patient with myxedema. (C-1)
- CXLVII. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with myxedema. (C-3)
- CXLVIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of Cushing's syndrome. (C-1)
- CXLIX. Recognize signs and symptoms of the patient with Cushing's syndrome. (C-1)
- CL. Describe the management of Cushing's syndrome. (C-1)
- CLI. Correlate abnormal findings in assessment with clinical significance in the patient with Cushing's syndrome. (C-3)
- CLII. Discuss the management of the patient with Cushing's syndrome. (C-1)

- CLIII. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with Cushing's syndrome. (C-3)
- CLIV. Discuss the pathophysiology of adrenal Insufficiency. (C-1)
- CLV. Recognize signs and symptoms of the patient with adrenal insufficiency. (C-1)
- CLVI. Describe the management of adrenal insufficiency. (C-1)
- CLVII. Correlate abnormal findings in assessment with clinical significance in the patient with adrenal insufficiency. (C-3)
- CLVIII. Discuss the management of the patient with adrenal insufficiency. (C-1)
- CLIX. Integrate the pathophysiological principles and the assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with adrenal insufficiency. (C-3)
- CLX. Integrate the pathophysiological principles to the assessment of a patient with a endocrinological emergency. (C-3)
- CLXI. Differentiate between endocrine emergencies based on assessment and history. (C-3)
- CLXII. Correlate abnormal findings in the assessment with clinical significance in the patient with endocrinologic emergencies. (C-3)
- CLXIII. Develop a patient management plan based on field impression in the patient with an endocrinologic emergency. (C-3)
- CLXIV. Define allergic reaction. (C-1)
- CLXV. Define anaphylaxis. (C-1)
- CLXVI. Describe the incidence, morbidity and mortality of anaphylaxis. (C-1)
- CLXVII. Identify the risk factors most predisposing to anaphylaxis. (C-1)
- CLXVIII. Discuss the anatomy and physiology of the organs and structures related to anaphylaxis. (C-1)
- CLXIX. Describe the prevention of anaphylaxis and appropriate patient education. (C-1)
- CLXX. Discuss the pathophysiology of allergy and anaphylaxis. (C-1)
- CLXXI. Describe the common methods of entry of substances into the body. (C-1)
- CLXXII. Define natural and acquired immunity. (C-1)
- CLXXIII. Define antigens and antibodies. (C-1)
- CLXXIV. List common antigens most frequently associated with anaphylaxis. (C-1)
- CLXXV. Discuss the formation of antibodies in the body. (C-1)
- CLXXVI. Describe physical manifestations in anaphylaxis. (C-1)
- CLXXVII. Differentiate manifestations of an allergic reaction from anaphylaxis. (C-3)
- CLXXVIII. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to anaphylaxis. (C-1)
- CLXXIX. Differentiate among the various treatment and pharmacological interventions used in the management of anaphylaxis. (C-3)
- CLXXX. Integrate the pathophysiological principles of the patient with anaphylaxis. (C-3)
- CLXXXI. Correlate abnormal findings assessment with the clinical significance in the patient anaphylaxis. (C-3)
- CLXXXII. Develop a treatment plan based on field impression in the patient with allergic reaction and anaphylaxis. (C-3)
- CLXXXIII. Describe the incidence, morbidity and mortality of gastrointestinal emergencies. (C-1)
- CLXXXIV. Identify the risk factors most predisposing to gastrointestinal emergencies. (C-1)
- CLXXXV. Discuss the anatomy and physiology of the organs and structures related to gastrointestinal diseases. (C-1)
- CLXXXVI. Discuss the pathophysiology of inflammation and its relationship to acute abdominal pain. (C-1)
- CLXXXVII. Define somatic pain as it relates to gastroenterology. (C-1)
- CLXXXVIII. Define visceral pain as it relates to gastroenterology. (C-1)
- CLXXXIX. Define referred pain as it relates to gastroenterology. (C-1)

- CXC. Differentiate between hemorrhagic and non-hemorrhagic abdominal pain. (C-3)
- CXCI. Discuss the signs and symptoms of local inflammation relative to acute abdominal pain. (C-1)
- CXCII. Discuss the signs and symptoms of peritoneal inflammation relative to acute abdominal pain. (C-1)
- CXCIII. List the signs and symptoms of general inflammation relative to acute abdominal pain. (C-1)
- CXCIV. Based on assessment findings, differentiate between local, peritoneal and general inflammation as they relate to acute abdominal pain. (C-3)
- CXCV. Describe the questioning technique and specific questions the paramedic should ask when gathering a focused history in a patient with abdominal pain. (C-1)
- CXCVI. Describe the technique for performing a comprehensive physical examination on a patient complaining of abdominal pain. (C-1)
- CXCVII. Define upper gastrointestinal bleeding. (C-1)
- CXCVIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of upper gastrointestinal bleeding. (C-1)
- CXCIX. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to upper gastrointestinal bleeding. (C-1)
- CC. Describe the management for upper gastrointestinal bleeding. (C-1)
- CCI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with upper GI bleeding. (C-3)
- CCII. Define lower gastrointestinal bleeding. (C-1)
- CCIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of lower gastrointestinal bleeding. (C-1)
- CCIV. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to lower gastrointestinal bleeding. (C-1)
- CCV. Describe the management for lower gastrointestinal bleeding. (C-1)
- CCVI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with lower GI bleeding. (C-3)
- CCVII. Define acute gastroenteritis. (C-1)
- CCVIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of acute gastroenteritis. (C-1)
- CCIX. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to acute gastroenteritis. (C-1)
- CCX. Describe the management for acute gastroenteritis. (C-1)
- CCXI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with acute gastroenteritis. (C-3)
- CCXII. Define colitis. (C-1)
- CCXIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of colitis. (C-1)
- CCXIV. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to colitis. (C-1)
- CCXV. Describe the management for colitis. (C-1)
- CCXVI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with colitis. (C-3)
- CCXVII. Define gastroenteritis. (C-1)
- CCXVIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of gastroenteritis. (C-1)
- CCXIX. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to gastroenteritis. (C-1)
- CCXX. Describe the management for gastroenteritis. (C-1)
- CCXXI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with gastroenteritis. (C-3)
- CCXXII. Define diverticulitis. (C-1)
- CCXXIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of diverticulitis. (C-1)
- CCXXIV. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to diverticulitis. (C-1)

- CCXXV. Describe the management for diverticulitis. (C-1)
- CCXXVI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with diverticulitis. (C-3)
- CCXXVII. Define appendicitis. (C-1)
- CCXXVIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of appendicitis. (C-1)
- CCXXIX. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to appendicitis. (C-1)
- CCXXX. Describe the management for appendicitis. (C-1)
- CCXXXI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with appendicitis. (C-3)
- CCXXXII. Define peptic ulcer disease. (C-1)
- CCXXXIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of peptic ulcer disease. (C-1)
- CCXXXIV. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to peptic ulcer disease. (C-1)
- CCXXXV. Describe the management for peptic ulcer disease. (C-1)
- CCXXXVI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with peptic ulcer disease. (C-3)
- CCXXXVII. Define bowel obstruction. (C-1)
- CCXXXVIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of bowel obstruction. (C-1)
- CCXXXIX. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to bowel obstruction. (C-1)
- CCXL. Describe the management for bowel obstruction. (C-1)
- CCXLI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with bowel obstruction. (C-3)
- CCXLII. Define Crohn's disease. (C-1)
- CCXLIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of Crohn's disease. (C-1)
- CCXLIV. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to Crohn's disease. (C-1)
- CCXLV. Describe the management for Crohn's disease. (C-1)
- CCXLVI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with Crohn's disease. (C-3)
- CCXLVII. Define pancreatitis. (C-1)
- CCXLVIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of pancreatitis. (C-1)
- CCXLIX. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to pancreatitis. (C-1)
- CCL. Describe the management for pancreatitis. (C-1)
- CCLI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with pancreatitis. (C-3)
- CCLII. Define esophageal varices. (C-1)
- CCLIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of esophageal varices. (C-1)
- CCLIV. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to esophageal varices. (C-1)
- CCLV. Describe the management for esophageal varices. (C-1)
- CCLVI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with esophageal varices. (C-3)
- CCLVII. Define hemorrhoids. (C-1)
- CCLVIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of hemorrhoids. (C-1)
- CCLIX. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to hemorrhoids. (C-1)
- CCLX. Describe the management for hemorrhoids. (C-1)
- CCLXI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and



- implement a treatment plan for the patient with hemorrhoids. (C-3)
- CCLXII. Define cholecystitis. (C-1)
- CCLXIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of cholecystitis. (C-1)
- CCLXIV. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to cholecystitis. (C-1)
- CCLXV. Describe the management for cholecystitis. (C-1)
- CCLXVI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with cholecystitis. (C-3)
- CCLXVII. Define acute hepatitis. (C-1)
- CCLXVIII. Discuss the pathophysiology of acute hepatitis. (C-1)
- CCLXIX. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to acute hepatitis. (C-1)
- CCLXX. Describe the management for acute hepatitis. (C-1)
- CCLXXI. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with acute hepatitis. (C-3)
- CCLXXII. Integrate pathophysiological principles of the patient with a gastrointestinal emergency. (C-3)
- CCLXXIII. Differentiate between gastrointestinal emergencies based on assessment findings. (C-3)
- CCLXXIV. Correlate abnormal findings in the assessment with the clinical significance in the patient with abdominal pain. (C-3)
- CCLXXV. Develop a patient management plan based on field impression in the patient with abdominal pain. (C-3)
- CCLXXVI. Describe the incidence, morbidity, mortality, and risk factors predisposing to urological emergencies. (C-1)
- CCLXXVII. Discuss the anatomy and physiology of the organs and structures related to urogenital diseases. (C-1)
- CCLXXVIII. Define referred pain and visceral pain as it relates to urology. (C-1)
- CCLXXIX. Describe the questioning technique and specific questions the paramedic should utilize when gathering a focused history in a patient with abdominal pain. (C-1)
- CCLXXX. Describe the technique for performing a comprehensive physical examination of a patient complaining of abdominal pain. (C-1)
- CCLXXXI. Define acute renal failure. (C-1)
- CCLXXXII. Discuss the pathophysiology of acute renal failure. (C-1)
- CLXXXIII. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to acute renal failure. (C-1)
- CLXXXIV. Describe the management for acute renal failure. (C-1)
- CCLXXXV. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with acute renal failure. (C-3)
- CLXXXVI. Define chronic renal failure. (C-1)
- CLXXXVII. Discuss the pathophysiology of chronic renal failure. (C-1)
- CLXXXVIII. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to chronic renal failure. (C-1)
- CLXXXIX. Describe the management for chronic renal failure. (C-1)
- CCXC. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with chronic renal failure. (C-3)
- CCXCI. Define renal dialysis. (C-1)
- CCXCII. Discuss the common complication of renal dialysis. (C-1)
- CCXCIII. Define renal calculi. (C-1)
- CCXCIV. Discuss the pathophysiology of renal calculi. (C-1)
- CCXCV. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to renal calculi. (C-1)

- CCXCVI. Describe the management for renal calculi. (C-1)
- CCXCVII. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with renal calculi. (C-3)
- CCXCVIII. Define urinary tract infection. (C-1)
- CCXCIX. Discuss the pathophysiology of urinary tract infection. (C-1)
- CCC. Recognize the signs and symptoms related to urinary tract infection. (C-1)
- CCCI. Describe the management for a urinary tract infection. (C-1)
- CCCII. Integrate pathophysiological principles and assessment findings to formulate a field impression and implement a treatment plan for the patient with a urinary tract infection. (C-3)
- CCCIII. Apply the epidemiology to develop prevention strategies for urological emergencies. (C-2)
- CCCIV. Integrate pathophysiological principles to the assessment of a patient with abdominal pain. (C-3)
- CCCV. Synthesize assessment findings and patient history information to accurately differentiate between pain of a urogenital emergency and that of other origins. (C-3)
- CCCVI. Develop, execute, and evaluate a treatment plan based on the field impression made in the assessment. (C-3)