

PAPER-I

**Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Microbiology, Definition &
Terminologies, BIS/ACLS**

1) Basics of Anatomy

1. Introduction to Human Anatomy
2. Cell- Tissues Properties, Different Tissues
3. Digestive System & Hepatobiliary System
4. Respiratory System
5. Cardio Vascular System
6. Lymphatic System
7. Bones and Joints
8. Nervous System
9. Endocrine System
10. Sense Organs
11. Excretory System
12. Reproductive System

2) Basics of Physiology

1. Introduction to Human Physiology
2. Blood
3. Cardio Vascular System
4. Lymphoid System
5. Digestive System
6. Respiratory System
7. Nervous System
8. Endocrine System
9. Excretory System
10. Reproductive System
11. Sense Organs

3) Basics of Pathology

- Urine – Analysis – Physical Examination – specific gravity
PH, reaction,
 - colour.
 - Chemical Examination –
Sugar Albumin, bile salts,
 - bile Pigments etc. Microscopic,
Sediment for RBC, WBC,
 - Epithelial cells,
 - casts, crystals,
parasites.
 - Preparation of Reagents, procedure and principle of tests.

4) Basics of Microbiology

- ◆ Definition,
History
- ◆ Infection control policies and procedures

5) BLS

6) ACLS

Paper II

Medical, Paediatric & Neonatal emergencies, Environmental Hazards, Toxicology & ICU Care

- ❖ Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems.-
 1. Define
 2. Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of the EMT Professional from other prehospital care providers.
 3. Describe the roles and responsibilities related to personal safety.
 4. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the EMT Professional towards the safety of the crew, the patient, and bystanders.
 5. Define quality improvement and discuss the EMT Professional's role in the process.

- ❖ Team Structure.-
 1. Define medical direction and discuss the EMT Professional's role in the process.
 2. State the specific statutes and regulations in your state regarding the EMS system.
 3. Assess areas of personal attitude and conduct of the EMT Professional.
 4. Characterize the various methods used to access the EMS system in your community

- ❖ Size up the scene at the site
- ❖ Evidence based protocol while managing patients
- ❖ Mass casualty incident
- ❖ Select the proper provider institute for transfer
- ❖ Transport patient to the provider institute
- ❖ Patient handover
- ❖ Basic cardiac life support
- ❖ Advanced cardiac life support
- ❖ Basic pediatric life support and choking victim
- ❖ Allergic reaction
- ❖ Poisoning or overdose
- ❖ Snake bite
- ❖ Environmental emergency - Heat stroke
- ❖ Environmental emergency - cold related illnesses
- ❖ Behavioral emergency- Psychiatric patient
- ❖ Diabetes emergency
- ❖ Stroke emergency
- ❖ Seizures emergency
- ❖ Altered mental state emergency
- ❖ Respiratory emergency
- ❖ Respond to emergency calls-Medical

Paper III
Surgical Orthopedic, ENT Emergencies, Diasters, Obstetrics, OT & Post
Operative Care

- ❖ Bleeding and shock
- ❖ Soft tissue injuries and fractures
- ❖ Burn victim management
- ❖ Head injured victim
- ❖ Spine injured victim
- ❖ Abdominal pain
- ❖ Polytrauma victim
- ❖ Chest injury victim
- ❖ Obstetric emergencies
- ❖ Gynecology emergencies
- ❖ Basic anatomical and physiological differences between child and adult
- ❖ Manage infants, neonates and children
- ❖ Dental injuries
- ❖ Electrical injuries
- ❖ Patient on ventilator
- ❖ Sepsis - early management
- ❖ Oxygen therapy
- ❖ Basics of ECG and recognition of arrhythmias
- ❖ Documentation procedures
- ❖ Victims of Abuse
- ❖ Biomedical waste disposal protocols
- ❖ Drugs Used in resuscitation
- ❖ Drugs used in Intubation.
- ❖ Respond to emergency calls-Trauma.