

Additional Illinois Scope of Practice Standards exceeding the National Emergency Medical Services Education Standards

These additional areas of education are required to be provided by all educational programs approved within the State of Illinois and will be added to the core knowledge tested by the State of Illinois EMS Licensure Exams

| | EMR | EMT | AEMT | Paramedic |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | EMR Material plus: | EMT Material plus: | AEMT Material plus: |
| Monitoring | Pulse Oximeter Blood glucose monitoring | Capnography Monitoring | ECG monitoring Blood chemistry analysis (point of care testing) | |
| Psychomotor Skill | Administration of nebulized albuterol Pulse Oximeter Blood glucose monitoring Assisted administration of a patient's epinephrine autoinjector Administration of an epinephrine autoinjector Use of Backboard Cervical Collar immobilization Insertion of airways not intended for insertion into the | Administration of Oral/ODT Ondansetron Capnography Monitoring Administration of nebulized beta-2 agonist bronchodilator Administration of nebulized Ipratropium Bromide as adjunctive therapy to Beta 2 agonist (Duoneb) Administration of intramuscular Glucagon, Naloxone | ECG monitoring with 3-5 lead rhythm interpretation Blood chemistry analysis (point of care) testing Eye irrigation with Morgan lens Assess jugular venous distention and pulsations Magill forceps for airway obstruction removal Intubate the trachea by direct orotracheal intubation Secure an endotracheal tube | Initiate therapeutic hypothermia protocol Rapid sequence intubation with paralytic agents Surgical cricothyrotomy Administer vaccinations in an approved vaccination program |

| Psychomotor Skill | | | injured patient Preparation and administration of oral, intranasal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, rectal, endotracheal, IV and IO medications for adults, children and infants Establish and maintain IO infusion in adults (pediatrics already in scope of practice) | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Pharmacology Principles of Pharmacology Emergency Medications Administration Preparation, indications, contraindications, all routes, dosing, | Albuterol Sulfate (nebulized) Oral glucose/glucose paste Assisted administration of an epinephrine autoinjector Epinephrine autoinjector Intranasal Naloxone ASA for chest pain | Oral/ODT Ondansetron Intranasal Glucagon Intramuscular Glucagon Intramuscular Intramuscular Epinephrine for anaphylaxis or acute respiratory distress due to asthma SL nitroglycerin Oral | Adenosine Amiodarone Atropine Sulfate Benzodiazepines Diphenhydramine Morphine Sulfate Lidocaine Hcl 2% Ondanestron Vasopressin Fentanyl Furosemide Ketorolac Promethazone Adjunctive therapy to Beta 2 agonists: -lpratropium -lsoetharine | Paralytic agents and medications used in rapid sequence intubation Vaccinations Antibiotics Steroids Fluids with KCl added Levophed Nitroglycerin Heparin |

| action, interactions, safety precautions, side effects all age groups | | (nebulized) Ipratropium Bromide (nebulized) Mark 1 kit or Duo Dote autoinjector for a patient | -Metaproterenol -Salmeterol -Terbutaline -Triamcinolone • Adjunctive medication to bronchodilator therapy: -Dexamethasone - Methylprednisolone | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Airway Management Artificial Ventilation Respiration | Airways not intended for insertion into the trachea (BIAD) Pulse Oximetry | Tracheal-bronchial suctioning of an already intubated patient BiPAP, CPAP, PEEP Capnography Monitoring | Magill forceps Direct orotracheal intubation Endotracheal tube management including complications and extubation Stoma suctioning Tracheostomy tube replacement through a stoma Sellick maneuver (cricoid pressure) | Rapid sequence intubation with paralytic agents Surgical cricothyrotomy |
| | Backboard Cervical Collar immobilization Airways not intended for | OG/NG tube already inserted | Eye irrigation with Morgan lens Jugular venous distention and pulsations | Rapid sequence intubation Surgical cricothyrotomy Vaccinations |

| Anatomy and Physiology Anatomy and Physiology | insertion into the trachea (BIAD) | | Sellick maneuver (cricoid pressure) Blood sampling Point of care testing Needle decompression for thoracic injury ECG monitoring with 3-5 lead rhythm interpretation Manual defibrillator Transcutaneous pacing Advanced burn care Stabilization of a helmet and helmet removal of a potentially spine injured patient All routes of medication administration all age groups IO infusion access in adults (pediatrics already in scope of practice) |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Bleeding | Tourniquet application | Bleeding control with hemostatic agents | practice) |