

EMS Education

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The 20th Century and Modern Technology

- 1969
 - First true paramedic program
 - Standards for ambulance design and equipment
- 1970s
 - NREMT began
 - 1971: *Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured* by the AAOS
 - 1973: Emergency Medical Services Systems Act
 - 1977: First National Standard Curriculum for paramedics by US DOT



Licensure, Certification, and Registration

CoAEMSP

The only accrediting body for paramedic programs to date

Mission to continuously improve the quality of EMS education through accreditation and recognition services

Georgia requires that paramedics graduate from an accredited program to sit for NR exam and get State Licensure

28 Accredited paramedic programs in GA.

An individual may only perform a skill or role for which that person is:

EDUCATED (has been trained to perform the skill or role), AND

CERTIFIED (has demonstrated competence in the skill or role), AND

LICENSED (has legal authority issued by the State to perform the skill or role), AND

CREDENTIALLED (has been authorized by medical director to perform the skill or role).

Georgia Recognized EMT Licensure Levels

- EMR (EMT-R) 331
- EMT 6,480
- Advanced EMT 5,345
- Paramedic 9,166
- Recognized national levels
- Older levels that still exist in Georgia
- EMT – Intermediate 4,800
- CT – Cardiac Technician 27

TOTAL 26,149 as of 2-9-23

Clock hours for EMS Programs

- Currently the **Technical College System of Georgia** has the following clock and credit hours for EMS Programs.
 - EMT – 16 credit hours, 360 contact hours
 - AEMT – 10 credit hours, 240 contact hours
 - Paramedic – 44 credit hours, 1200 contact hours – on top of general ed courses (Eng, Math, Psych, Anatomy & Physiology, etc)
- Hope Career Grant will pay 100% of tuition if person qualifies for the Hope Grant. Different than Hope Scholarship.
- Other private programs exist in Georgia as well. All are CoAEMSP

National Registry of EMT's

Forty-two States and the District of Columbia require National EMS Certification as a basis for initial State licensure at the **EMT** level.

Thirty-six States and the District of Columbia require National EMS Certification as a basis for initial State licensure at the **AEMT** level. Ten States do not license AEMTs.

Forty-five States and the District of Columbia require National EMS Certification as a basis for initial State licensure at the **Paramedic** level

Must graduate for an accredited Paramedic program to sit for NR.

National EMS Education Standards

In 2009, the EMS community came together to create the original National EMS Education Standards (the Standards). This represented a major step toward realizing the vision put forth in the 1996 EMS Agenda for the Future and was further outlined in the EMS Education Agenda for the Future: A Systems Approach.

This new version of the Standards builds on the foundation created by those landmark documents and other achievements of the last quarter-century.

National EMS Education Standards

The National EMS Education Standards outline the minimal competencies for entry-level EMS clinicians to perform their roles as outlined in the 2019 and 2021* updated National EMS Scope of Practice Model.

The Standards, while a national effort, were intentionally created in a way that allows for diverse implementation methods to meet local needs and evolving educational practices.

This less prescriptive format of the Standards allows for ongoing revision of EMS educational content consistent with scientific evidence, educational practices, and community standards of care

National EMS Standards cont'd

- Noteworthy revisions found in the 2021 edition of the Standards are based upon input and considerations obtained from numerous sources. These include stakeholder and public comments, national guidance documents (the original 2009 National EMS Education Standards, EMS Agenda 2050, and the 2019 and 2021* updated National Scope of Practice Model), the National Registry of EMT's practice analysis, technological advances, known and evolving best practices, and evidence based medicine.

National EMS Education Standards

The National EMS Education Standards are not meant to stand as a comprehensive document guiding all of the development of EMS clinicians, but rather one part of a comprehensive system. EMS education programs will incorporate each element of the education system proposed in the Education Agenda. These elements include:

- National EMS Core Content
- National EMS Scope of Practice
- National EMS Education Standards
- National EMS Certification
- National EMS Program Accreditation

EMS Agenda for the Future

In August 1996, the EMS Agenda for the Future (the Agenda) was published. Developed with funding from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Health Resources and Services Administration, and led by the National Association of EMS Physicians and the National Association of State EMS Directors to create a unifying vision for emergency medical services in the United States.

The Agenda was designed to guide government and private organizations in EMS planning, development, and policymaking at the national, state and local levels. It addressed 14 attributes of EMS, including the EMS education system, and defined a vision for EMS education “based on research” and “conducted by qualified instructors” while employing “sound educational principles.”

National EMS Core Content

The National EMS Core Content was published in 2005. Core Content defines the entire domain of out-of-hospital practice and identifies the universal body of knowledge and skills for EMS clinicians who do not function as independent practitioners. Funded by NHTSA and HRSA, this project was led by the National Association of EMS Physicians and the American College of Emergency Physicians

National EMS Scope of Practice

The National EMS Scope of Practice Model (the Scope of Practice) is a consensus document that was published in 2007 and revised in 2019. This document defines four levels of EMS licensure—emergency medical responder (EMR), emergency medical technician (EMT), advanced emergency medical technician (AEMT) and paramedic—and delineates the practices and minimum competencies for each level. The Scope of Practice does not have regulatory authority but provides guidance to states

EMS AGENGA 2050 – Envision the future

Since initial publication in 2009, the National EMS Education Standards have helped educators, certification bodies, and regulators ensure that EMS practitioners receive an education that prepares them to perform at the appropriate level.

After a decade, it's time to revisit the standards to ensure they align with both the recently revised 2019 National EMS Scope of Practice Model, and current best practices and evidence in prehospital care.

The project is funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Office of EMS and the EMS for Children program at the Health Resources and Services Administration.