

CHAPTER 10-QUIZ
Medical Emergencies

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. A 55-year-old man complains of a burning sensation and pressure in his chest and upper abdomen. He also says he has tingling in his left arm and feels nauseated. He is pale and his skin is cool and clammy. You would suspect:
 - a. a stroke.
 - b. the flu.
 - c. a heart attack.
 - d. an ulcer.

2. A medication you would expect a patient with a history of heart problems to be taking is:
 - a. epinephrine.
 - b. nitroglycerin.
 - c. albuterol.
 - d. calcium.

3. Many patients with the signs and symptoms of a heart attack are most comfortable in the _____ position.
 - a. sitting
 - b. standing
 - c. semisitting
 - d. lying down

4. If a possible heart attack patient has medications prescribed by her physician, the First Responder should:
 - a. assist the patient in taking them if protocols allow.
 - b. discourage the patient from taking the medications until EMTs arrive.
 - c. call the pharmacy to verify the prescriptions.
 - d. order the patient to take the medications as prescribed.

5. A condition in which the heart cannot pump blood properly due to problems primarily affecting the lungs or the heart is
 - a. congestive heart failure.
 - b. angina pectoris.
 - c. myocardial infarction.
 - d. heart attack.

6. The normal respiratory rate for an adult is _____ breaths per minute.
 - a. 10 to 12
 - b. 12 to 20
 - c. 15 to 30
 - d. 25 to 50

7. The term used to describe how well a patient is breathing is:
 - a. quality of breathing.
 - b. rate of breathing.
 - c. depth of respiration.
 - d. effort of ventilation.

8. A blue discoloration of the lips, skin, and nail beds caused by respiratory difficulty is called:
 - a. halitosis.
 - b. flushing.
 - c. cyanosis.
 - d. pallor.

9. A condition that occurs when blood to the brain is obstructed or when a vessel in the brain ruptures is:
- a. a stroke.
 - b. the flu.
 - c. a heart attack.
 - d. an ulcer.
10. When a patient is apparently having a seizure, you should:
- a. force a bite stick between the patient's teeth.
 - b. loosen restrictive clothing.
 - c. hold the patient still.
 - d. try to prevent the patient from vomiting.
11. A disease that prevents individuals from producing enough insulin is:
- a. diabetes.
 - b. angina pectoris.
 - c. cerebrovascular accident.
 - d. seizures.
12. Without insulin, _____ cannot be moved from the blood into the cells.
- a. oxygen
 - b. glucose
 - c. calcium
 - d. potassium
13. The correct medical term for high blood sugar is:
- a. hypoglycemia.
 - b. hypothermia.
 - c. hyperglycemia.
 - d. hyperthermia.
14. If you are not sure whether a patient is suffering from hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia, you should _____, per local protocols.
- a. give oral glucose.
 - b. withhold sugar.
 - c. induce vomiting.
 - d. administer insulin.
15. There are four methods by which poisons can enter the body. The one that means they were taken in by way of the mouth is:
- a. absorption.
 - b. inhalation.
 - c. ingestion.
 - d. injection.
16. For patients with poisonous snake bites, you should:
- a. apply constricting bands on both sides of the joint proximal to the bite.
 - b. clean the site of the bite with soap and water.
 - c. cut into the bite and apply suction.
 - d. suck the venom from the wound with your mouth.
17. _____ shock occurs when people come into contact with a substance to which they are allergic.
- a. Anaphylactic
 - b. Hypoallergenic
 - c. Insulin
 - d. Pseudoepileptic

18. Which of the following heat emergencies requires immediate cooling to save the patient's life?
- a. sunburn
 - b. heat exhaustion
 - c. heat cramps
 - d. heat stroke
19. The correct medical term for general cooling of the body is:
- a. hypoglycemia.
 - b. hypothermia.
 - c. hyperglycemia.
 - d. hyperthermia.
20. When dealing with cold emergencies, the First Responder should place the back of his/her hand against the patient's _____ to assess the general temperature of the patient.
- a. forehead
 - b. face
 - c. neck
 - d. abdomen
21. If transport is delayed, and if medical direction allows, cases of late or deep local cooling should be rewarmed by immersing them in warm water from _____ to _____ degrees Fahrenheit.
- a. 50, 60
 - b. 25, 50
 - c. 90, 110
 - d. 100, 105
22. Situations where the patient exhibits abnormal behavior that is unacceptable or intolerable to the patient, family, or community are called:
- a. behavioral emergencies.
 - b. shock emergencies.
 - c. stress emergencies.
 - d. mental emergencies.
23. A patient who is known to ingest excessive amounts of alcoholic beverages appears confused and restless. He tells you he is being pursued by demons, and his hands are shaking. You would suspect:
- a. intoxication.
 - b. delirium tremens.
 - c. diabetes.
 - d. seizures.
24. Mind-altering drugs that act on the central nervous system to excite the user and distort his surroundings are:
- a. uppers.
 - b. downers.
 - c. narcotics.
 - d. hallucinogens.
25. If a patient appears sluggish and sleepy and speaks with slurred speech, the First Responder may suspect the patient has used:
- a. uppers.
 - b. downers.
 - c. narcotics.
 - d. hallucinogens.

CHAPTER 10-IN THE FIELD

Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow. So far, it has been a really nice day. You and your partner are assigned to patrol one of the quieter sections of town this shift, and you expect the rest of the day to pass as quietly as the first part has. As you are remarking on this to your partner, you receive a call to proceed to a nearby convenience store. The dispatcher tells you the caller said an intoxicated subject is causing some problems. The two of you, both First Responders, arrive at the scene and enter the convenience store where you find a male subject, approximately 25 years of age, who is behaving in a bizarre fashion. There are various articles on the floor where he has knocked them from the shelves, and he is now sitting on the floor, half lying against the counter. His skin is very pale and clammy and he is unable to answer your questions.

1. What condition do these signs suggest?
2. What type of assessment will you perform on this patient?
3. What steps will you take to assist this patient?

CHAPTER 10-REVIEW

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. _____ are what you observe during an assessment, such as vomiting. _____ are what the patient tells you about his condition, such as pain.
2. A term used to indicate a failure of circulation to the heart muscle that damages a portion of the heart is _____ .
3. The pain of a heart attack may _____ when physical _____ or _____ stress ends or when the patient takes _____ .
4. Sometimes patients who are having a heart attack will _____ that they are having _____ .
5. A condition in which the heart cannot properly circulate the blood is called _____ . This condition causes a backup of _____ in the _____ and other organs.
6. The _____ of breathing is the pattern of the respirations. The _____ of breathing is how well the patient is breathing. _____ breathing is breathing that is NOT sufficient to support life.
7. A variety of respiratory conditions, including emphysema, chronic bronchitis, and black lung disease, can be classified as _____ .

8. A stroke, or _____, may be caused when blood to the brain is _____ or if a vessel that supplies blood to the brain _____.
9. _____, a form of sugar, is the main source of _____ for the body's cells. For the sugar to enter the cells, there must be _____, a hormone secreted by the _____, present.
10. If the patient is a known or suspected diabetic, and _____ cannot be ruled out, assume that it is _____ and administer _____.
11. Any substance that can be harmful to the body is known as a _____. There are several types of these, which can be classified into four categories that are arranged according to how the substance may enter the body: _____, _____, _____, and _____.
12. You should contact your _____ to obtain advice on appropriate treatment for specific poisons.
13. If the victim of a snakebite will not reach a medical facility within _____ after having been bitten, or if the signs and symptoms begin to worsen, apply a _____ above and below the fang marks.
14. An increase in body core temperature above its normal temperature is called _____. The body regulates body heat by creating energy during _____ and _____. Heat is lost through the _____ and _____. The entire process is controlled by a structure in the brain called the _____, which acts as the body's thermostat.
15. In cold environments, body heat can be lost faster than it can be generated. This creates a state of low body temperature known as _____, or a _____.
16. A _____ exists in situations where the patient exhibits _____ that is unacceptable or intolerable to the _____, _____, or _____.
17. If the patient creates an unsafe scene and you are not a trained _____ officer, _____ and find a safe place until the police arrive.

18. Remember, persons who abuse alcohol or drugs may also be _____ or _____. The effects of the alcohol or drugs may _____ out the typical _____ and _____ used in assessment.
19. Many drug abusers may appear _____ at first and then become _____ as time passes.
20. _____ usage leads to aggressive behavior. The drug can build up in the body and cause a _____ without warning. Many patients on _____ no longer display the qualities considered human.

CHAPTER 10-MATCHING

Decide whether the following conditions are signs or symptoms. Write A for sign. Write B for symptom.

- A. sign
B. symptom

- _____ 1. pain
- _____ 2. cyanosis
- _____ 3. difficulty breathing
- _____ 4. skin color
- _____ 5. rapid pulse
- _____ 6. nausea
- _____ 7. vomiting
- _____ 8. breath odor
- _____ 9. abdominal spasms
- _____ 10. abdominal tenderness
- _____ 11. headache
- _____ 12. dilated pupils
- _____ 13. bleeding
- _____ 14. high temperature
- _____ 15. chills
- _____ 16. shallow breathing

- _____ 17. paralysis
- _____ 18. capillary refill
- _____ 19. hives
- _____ 20. itching