



Emergency Care Programs



MEDICAL I MODULE -WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Please write all answers on the answer sheet only.

This assignment should be handed into your instructor or the program office within 1 week.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. Sublingual _____
2. Suspension _____
3. Subcutaneous _____
4. Vasodilator. _____
5. Bronchodilator. _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

6. A brand name that a manufacturer gives to a medication is called the
 - a. trade name
 - b. generic name
 - c. chemical name
 - d. prescription name

7. Medications that an EMT may help patients to self-administer include:
 - a. metered-dose inhalers
 - b. nitroglycerin
 - c. epinephrine
 - d. all of the above

8. The proper dose of a medication depends on all of the following, except
 - a. the patient's age
 - b. the patient's size
 - c. generic substitutions
 - d. the desired action

9. Patients who have a history of asthma, emphysema and chronic bronchitis may carry
 - a. nitroglycerin
 - b. epinephrine auto-injector
 - c. bronchodilator
 - d. bronchoconstrictor

10. A government publication listing all drugs in the United States is called the
 - a. Physician's Desk Reference.
 - b. Hazmat Guidebook
 - c. U.S. Pharmacopoeia
 - d. National Medicine Guidebook

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

11. ___ Activated charcoal	A. Specific signs under which it is appropriate to administer a drug
12. ___ Epinephrine	B. Liquid form of a drug in which a powder is mixed with a slurry or water
13. ___ Gel	C. Medication given by mouth to a conscious AMS patient with diabetes
14. ___ Indications	D. Drug that helps to constrict blood vessels and relax airway passages
15. ___ Oral Glucose	E. This gas in its pure form is used to treat hypoxic patients
16. ___ Oxygen	F. Any action of a drug other than the desired action
17. ___ Suspension	G. Specific circumstances under which it is not appropriate to give a drug
18. ___ Tablet	H. Powder, premixed with water, that will absorb some poisons.
19. ___ Contraindication	I. Semisolid paste form of a drug
20. ___ Side Effect	J. Solid form of a drug: compressed powder

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

21. ___ AMI	A. Buildup of fatty deposits on the inner walls of arteries
22. ___ Aneurysm	B. Dilation, or ballooning, of a weakened arterial wall
23. ___ Angina Pectoris	C. Excessive fluid buildup in the lungs and/or other organs
24. ___ Arrhythmia	D. Artery walls become hard and stiff due to calcium deposits
25. ___ Arteriosclerosis	E. When the heart has stopped generating electrical impulses
26. ___ Asystole	F. Blanket term for any kind of heart problem
27. ___ Atherosclerosis	G. Irregular, or absent heart rhythm
28. ___ Cardiac Compromise	H. Diseases that affect the arteries of the heart
29. ___ CHF	I. Condition in which a part of the heart dies as a result of lack of O ₂
30. ___ CAD	J. Pain in the chest when blood supply to heart is reduced

Using the following terms, list the order in which the blood flows through the heart.

Left ventricle, right ventricle, left atria, right atria, superior & inferior vena cava, Aorta, pulmonary veins, pulmonary arteries, lungs

31.	
32.	
33.	
34.	
35.	
36.	
37.	
38.	
39.	

FILL IN THE BLANKS

40. The right side of the heart pumps blood to the _____.
41. The _____ is the largest artery.
42. The heart has _____ chambers.
43. The heart is divided down the middle by a wall called the _____.
44. White blood cells help the body _____.
45. Electrical impulses spread from the _____ node to the ventricles.
46. The heart has _____ valves
47. The only time you attach an AED is when your patient has _____.
48. An example of a transdermal medication would be a/an _____.
49. Nitroglycerin is usually taken _____.
50. _____ is the main hormone that controls the body's fight or flight response.