



# Emergency Care Programs



## MEDICAL 2 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.

### FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Direct transfer of heat from one material to another is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Life threatening increase in body temperature is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Insulin is produced in the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The first sign of low body temperature is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The skin is hot and dry in \_\_\_\_\_.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE:

6. Normal blood glucose levels range from \_\_\_\_\_ mg/dL
  - a. 80 to 120
  - b. 90 to 140
  - c. 70 to 110
  - d. 60 to 100
  - e.
7. Patients with Diabetes mellitus and a lack of insulin excrete excess glucose through their:
  - a. lymphatic system
  - b. sweat
  - c. respiratory efforts
  - d. urine
8. Causes of insulin shock include;
  - a. taking too much insulin
  - b. vigorous exercise without sufficient glucose intake
  - c. nausea, vomiting
  - d. all of the above
9. While cleaning out the crawl space below your house, you experience blotchy skin, redness on your arm, weakness and nausea. It is possible that you
  - a. are developing heat stroke
  - b. were bitten by a poisonous spider
  - c. are having a diabetic reaction
  - d. are allergic to something in the air
10. If you suspect your patient was bitten by a snake, you should do all of the following except;
  - a. call for medical direction.
  - b. clean the injection site with soap and water
  - c. remove rings, bracelets, or other constricting things on the bitten limb
  - d. capture the snake and bring it to the emergency department

**MATCH THE COLUMNS:**

11. ___ Hypoglycemia	A. Slurred, hard to understand speech
12. ___ Status Epilepticus	B. The back part of this area of the brain processes sight
13. ___ Delirium tremens	C. Low blood glucose
14. ___ Cerebrum	D. controls most basic functions of the body
15. ___ Brain stem	E. Poisons taken into the body through unbroken skin
16. ___ Downers	F. Stimulants, such as amphetamines that affect the central nervous system
17. ___ Dysarthria	G. Poisons that are swallowed
18. ___ Ingested poisons	H. Severe reaction that can be part of alcohol withdrawal
19. ___ Uppers	I. Depressants, such as barbiturates, that depress the nervous system
20. ___ Absorbed poisons	J. Seizures that reoccur every few minutes

**MATCH THE COLUMNS:**

21. ___ Urticaria	A. Vomiting blood
22. ___ Wheal	B. Death from suffocation after submersion in water
23. ___ Stridor	C. Heat loss from sweating
24. ___ Hematemesis	D. Manner in which a person acts
25. ___ Heat cramps	E. Multiple raised areas on skin that burn and itch
26. ___ Drowning	F. Round, raised and swollen areas on skin, resulting from allergic reaction
27. ___ Evaporation	G. Harsh, high pitched inspiratory sound, resulting from airway obstruction
28. ___ Behavioral Emergency	H. Death of a person due to a body position that restricts breathing
29. ___ Behavior	I. When a patient's behavior is not typical or unacceptable for the situation
30. ___ Positional asphyxia	J. Painful muscle spasms that occur after vigorous exercise

**LIST THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:**

	HYPOGLYCEMIA		HYPERGLYCEMIA		ALLERGIC REACTION
31.		36		41	
32.		37		42	
33.		38		43	
34.		39		44	
35.		40		45	

**TRUE OR FALSE:**

46. Due to the poisons they produce, mushrooms can be dangerous to humans and pets.
47. Narcotics cause the pupils to dilate.
48. LSD is an example of a mind-altering drug, or a hallucinogen.
49. Eyes that have been splashed with a poison should be rinsed for 10 full minutes.
50. In order to assist the patient with their own Epi-pen, you must call for medical direction.