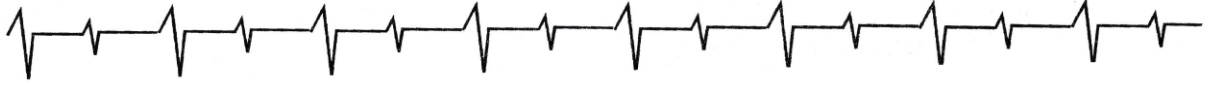




Emergency Care Programs



MEDICAL II 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
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 hypoglycemic crisis 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 due to alcohol withdrawal
19. __ “Uppers”	I. Depressants, such as barbiturates, that depress the nervous system
20. __ Absorbed poisons	J. Two or more Seizures without a lucid interval

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

21. __ Embolus	A. Vomiting blood
22. __ Polyphagia	B. Death from suffocation after submersion in water
23. __ Kussmaul	C. Heat loss from sweating
24. __ Hematemesis	D. Manner in which a person acts
25. __ Heat cramps	E. Severe hunger and increased food intake
26. __ Drowning	F. A piece of a broken clot that travels throughout the body.
27. __ Evaporation	G. Hyperventilation pattern to dispel extra CO2 and lower acid.
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:

	<u>HYPOGLYCEMIA</u>
31.	
32.	
33.	
34.	
35.	
	<u>HYPERGLYCEMIA</u>
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
	<u>OPIOD OVERDOSE</u>
41	
42	
	<u>SYMPATHOMIMETIC OVERDOSE</u>
43	
44	
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.