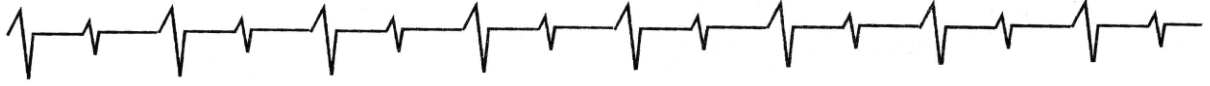




Emergency Care Programs



MEDICAL III 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. Hemophilia _____
2. Sickle Cell _____
3. Aplastic Crisis _____
4. Tay-Sacks Disease. _____
5. Hematuria. _____
6. Appendicitis. _____
7. Bile. _____
8. Kidney Stones. _____
9. Cholecystitis. _____
10. Hernia. _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

11. Urine drains from the kidneys through a narrow tube called a:
 - a) lumen
 - b) jejunum
 - c) ureter
 - d) peritoneum
12. Which of the following is an acronym created to help you remember key concepts in the care of older patients?
 - a) PEPP
 - b) GEMS
 - c) PHTLS
 - d) PALS
13. Due to skin changes and decreased perfusion, which of the following is an unreliable indicator in older adults?
 - a) radial pulse
 - b) carotid pulse
 - c) skin color
 - d) capillary refill
14. What are the therapeutic effects of epinephrine when given for anaphylaxis?
 - a) bronchoconstriction and vasodilation
 - b) bronchoconstriction and vasoconstriction
 - c) bronchodilation and vasoconstriction
 - d) bronchodilation and vasodilation
15. Signs and symptoms of peritonitis include:
 - a) swelling of the abdomen
 - b) increased appetite
 - c) bradycardia
 - d) high blood pressure

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

16. ___ Peritoneum	A. Black, tarry, foul-smelling stool; consisting of digested blood
17. ___ Ileus	B. Severe dull pain primarily in the lower right quadrant
18. ___ Diverticulitis	C. Difficulty swallowing, vomiting bright red blood, usually caused by alcohol
19. ___ Pancreatitis	D. Paralysis of bowel, preventing material moving thru the intestines.
20. ___ Esophageal Varices	E. Sudden belly pain, usually indicative of peritonitis.
21. ___ Ulcers	F. Kidney failure so severe waste products backup in the blood.
22. ___ Melena	G. Increase of gastric acidity corroding the organs' protective layers
23. ___ Appendicitis	H. Abdominal cavity lining, protects the abdominal organs
24. ___ Uremia	I. Inflammation in small pockets at weak areas in the muscle walls.
25. ___ Acute Abdomen	J. Pain in both upper quadrants radiating to the back

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

26. ___ Urticaria	A. Medication to assist during anaphylaxis
27. ___ Wheal	B. Life threatening emergency progressing from an allergic reaction
28. ___ Stridor	C. Protein produced in the body to fight unwanted Pathogen(s)
29. ___ Antigen	D. Round, raised and swollen areas on skin, resulting from allergic reaction
30. ___ Antibody	E. Multiple raised areas on skin that burn and itch
31. ___ Allergen	F. Harsh, high pitched inspiratory sound, resulting from airway obstruction
32. ___ Antihistamine	G. Infection in the ureters, bladder, or kidneys
33. ___ Anaphylaxis	H. Drug to treat allergic reactions, dries out mucosal membranes
34. ___ Epinephrine	I. Foreign substance or Toxin that triggers an immune response
35. ___ UTI	J. Any substances that triggers the immune system to release histamines

LIST THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

	<u>SEPSIS</u>		<u>ALLERGIC REACTION</u>
36		41	
37		42	
38		43	
39		44	
40		45	

TRUE OR FALSE:

46. Hemorrhoids are usually non-life threatening since they are typically small, venous bleeding.
47. Abdominal Aortic Aneurism is usually described as sharp tearing pain and is very dangerous.
48. The wasp's stinger is unbarbed (smooth), meaning it can inflict multiple stings.
49. Fire ants burrow into the skin of feet and the toxin spreads once it touches the blood stream.
50. To remove the stinger of a honeybee, gently use tweezers and grab it at the base of the stinger.