**MODULE 8 FLASHCARDS**

\*\*Neurologic Emergencies (1-20)\*\*

1. \*\*What are the three main parts of the brain?\*\*

- Brainstem, cerebellum, and cerebrum.

2. \*\*What does the brain stem control?\*\*

- Basic functions like breathing and blood pressure.

3. \*\*What is a stroke?\*\*

- An interruption of blood flow to the brain, causing loss of function.

4. \*\*What are the two main types of stroke?\*\*

- Ischemic (87%) and hemorrhagic (13%).

5. \*\*What is a TIA?\*\*

- Transient Ischemic Attack; stroke-like symptoms that resolve within 24 hours.

6. \*\*What are common signs of a stroke?\*\*

- Facial drooping, arm drift, slurred speech (BE FAST: Balance, Eyes, Face, Arm, Speech, Time).

7. \*\*What conditions can mimic a stroke?\*\*

- Hypoglycemia, postictal state (after seizure), or intracranial bleeding.

8. \*\*What is a seizure?\*\*

- A surge of electrical activity in the brain causing convulsions or altered consciousness.

9. \*\*What is status epilepticus?\*\*

- Seizures lasting >30 minutes or recurring without regaining consciousness.

10. \*\*What is the postictal state?\*\*

- Period after a seizure with lethargy/confusion.

11. \*\*What causes altered mental status?\*\*

- Hypoglycemia, hypoxemia, intoxication, head injury, or infection.

12. \*\*What is the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) used for?\*\*

- Assessing neurologic status (eye opening, verbal response, motor response).

13. \*\*What are the three components of the Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale?\*\*

- Facial droop, arm drift, abnormal speech.

14. \*\*What is dysarthria?\*\*

- Slurred speech due to muscle weakness.

15. \*\*What is aphasia?\*\*

- Difficulty with speech comprehension or production.

16. \*\*What is the priority care for a stroke patient?\*\*

- Rapid transport to a stroke center for potential clot-busting meds.

17. \*\*What is the priority care for a seizure patient?\*\*

- Protect from injury, maintain airway, give oxygen.

18. \*\*What are common headache types?\*\*

- Tension, migraine, sinus, and serious (e.g., hemorrhagic stroke).

19. \*\*What headache type is a "throbbing" pain with nausea?\*\*

- Migraine.

20. \*\*What is a red flag for a serious headache?\*\*

- Fever, altered mental status, or sudden onset ("worst headache of life").

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\*\*Gastrointestinal/Urologic Emergencies (21-40)\*\*

21. \*\*What are solid abdominal organs?\*\*

- Liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys (can bleed if injured).

22. \*\*What are hollow abdominal organs?\*\*

- Stomach, intestines, gallbladder (rupture causes contamination).

23. \*\*What is peritonitis?\*\*

- Inflammation of the abdominal lining, causing rigidity/guarding.

24. \*\*What are signs of acute abdomen?\*\*

- Sudden severe pain, distension, tachycardia, tenderness.

25. \*\*What causes gnawing stomach pain and nausea?\*\*

- Ulcers.

26. \*\*What is appendicitis pain like?\*\*

- Starts dull near the navel, shifts to right lower quadrant.

27. \*\*What is a key sign of GI hemorrhage?\*\*

- Vomiting blood (hematemesis) or black/tarry stools (melena).

28. \*\*What is cystitis?\*\*

- Bladder inflammation (UTI), causing pain and bloody urine.

29. \*\*What is a ruptured AAA?\*\*

- Abdominal aortic aneurysm rupture; signs are tearing back pain, hypotension.

30. \*\*What is a strangulated hernia?\*\*

- Hernia with compromised blood supply; requires surgery.

31. \*\*How should you transport a patient with acute abdominal pain?\*\*

- On their side with knees flexed.

32. \*\*What is ileus?\*\*

- Paralysis of intestinal contractions (seen in peritonitis).

33. \*\*What are signs of kidney stones?\*\*

- Severe flank pain, blood in urine, nausea.

34. \*\*What is a dialysis emergency?\*\*

- Hypotension, dysrhythmias, or pulmonary edema if missed.

35. \*\*What is pancreatitis pain like?\*\*

- Severe upper abdominal pain radiating to the back.

36. \*\*What is diverticulitis?\*\*

- Inflammation of colon pockets; causes left lower quadrant pain.

37. \*\*What is guarding?\*\*

- Involuntary abdominal muscle rigidity.

38. \*\*What is a gynecologic cause of abdominal pain?\*\*

- Ovarian cysts or ectopic pregnancy.

39. \*\*What is a red flag for a GI emergency?\*\*

- Rigid abdomen, shock signs, or uncontrolled bleeding.

40. \*\*What is the priority care for abdominal pain?\*\*

- Treat for shock, rapid transport, monitor vomiting.

\*\*Endocrine Emergencies (41-60)\*\*

41. \*\*What is Type 1 diabetes?\*\*

- Autoimmune destruction of insulin-producing cells; requires insulin.

42. \*\*What is Type 2 diabetes?\*\*

- Insulin resistance; managed with diet, meds, or insulin.

43. \*\*What is hypoglycemia?\*\*

- Low blood glucose (<70 mg/dL); causes confusion, seizures.

44. \*\*What is hyperglycemia?\*\*

- High blood glucose; causes thirst, frequent urination, coma.

45. \*\*What is DKA?\*\*

- Diabetic ketoacidosis; high glucose, ketones, Kussmaul respirations.

46. \*\*What is HHNS?\*\*

- Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic Nonketotic Syndrome; severe dehydration, high glucose.

47. \*\*What are signs of hypoglycemia?\*\*

- Pale/clammy skin, rapid pulse, altered mental status.

48. \*\*What are signs of hyperglycemia?\*\*

- Warm/dry skin, fruity breath, polyuria.

49. \*\*How do you treat hypoglycemia in a conscious patient?\*\*

- Oral glucose (tablets/juice).

50. \*\*What is a contraindication for oral glucose?\*\*

- Inability to swallow or unconsciousness.

51. \*\*What is the first action for an unresponsive diabetic?\*\*

- Open the airway, check glucose, give IV dextrose if ALS.

52. \*\*What causes Kussmaul respirations?\*\*

- Body compensating for acidosis (e.g., DKA).

53. \*\*Why are diabetics dehydrated in DKA?\*\*

- Kidneys excrete excess glucose and water.

54. \*\*What mimics a stroke in diabetics?\*\*

- Hypoglycemia (can cause one-sided weakness).

55. \*\*What is a common cause of hypoglycemia?\*\*

- Taking insulin without eating.

56. \*\*What is the normal blood glucose range?\*\*

- 80–120 mg/dL (non-fasting).

57. \*\*What is the priority for a diabetic seizure?\*\*

- Protect airway, check glucose, give dextrose if hypoglycemic.

58. \*\*What is the "fruity breath" sign?\*\*

- Ketones in DKA.

59. \*\*What is polydipsia?\*\*

- Excessive thirst (sign of hyperglycemia).

60. \*\*What is polyphagia?\*\*

- Excessive hunger (sign of hyperglycemia).

\*\*Hematologic Emergencies (61-80)\*\*

61. \*\*What is sickle cell disease?\*\*

- Inherited disorder causing misshapen RBCs, leading to clots/pain.

62. \*\*What triggers a sickle cell crisis?\*\*

- Dehydration, infection, or hypoxia.

63. \*\*What are signs of sickle cell crisis?\*\*

- Pain (joints/chest), swelling, jaundice, tachycardia.

64. \*\*What is hemophilia?\*\*

- Disorder impairing blood clotting (lack of clotting factors).

65. \*\*What is thrombophilia?\*\*

- Disorder causing excessive clotting.

66. \*\*What is DVT?\*\*

- Deep vein thrombosis; risk factors include immobility/surgery.

67. \*\*What is a pulmonary embolism?\*\*

- Clot from DVT traveling to the lungs.

68. \*\*What is anemia?\*\*

- Low RBCs; causes fatigue, pallor, hypoxia.

69. \*\*Why might pulse ox be inaccurate in anemia?\*\*

- Measures saturation, not RBC count.

70. \*\*What is priapism?\*\*

- Painful prolonged erection (complication of sickle cell).

71. \*\*How do you manage sickle cell crisis?\*\*

- Oxygen, IV fluids, pain control, rapid transport.

72. \*\*What is a hematologic emergency in hemophilia?\*\*

- Uncontrolled bleeding (e.g., intracranial).

73. \*\*What are platelets responsible for?\*\*

- Clot formation.

74. \*\*What is plasma?\*\*

- Liquid part of blood carrying cells/proteins.

75. \*\*What is jaundice?\*\*

- Yellow skin from RBC breakdown (seen in sickle cell).

76. \*\*What is the priority for DVT?\*\*

- Anticoagulants, avoid movement to prevent embolism.

77. \*\*What causes anemia?\*\*

- Blood loss, vitamin deficiency (e.g., iron/B12).

78. \*\*What is a sign of hemophilia?\*\*

- Prolonged bleeding after minor injury.

79. \*\*What is target oxygen saturation in anemia?\*\*

- ≥94% (but tissues may still be hypoxic).

80. \*\*What is the treatment for hematologic emergencies?\*\*

- Supportive care (oxygen, transport, monitor bleeding).

\*\*Review Questions (81-100)\*\*

81. \*\*What scale assesses stroke symptoms?\*\*

- Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale.

82. \*\*What is the GCS for a patient opening eyes to name, making sounds, withdrawing?\*\*

- 9 (E3 + V2 + M4).

83. \*\*What is dysarthria?\*\*

- Slurred speech.

84. \*\*What is the retroperitoneal space?\*\*

- Area behind the peritoneum (pancreas, kidneys, aorta).

85. \*\*What is anorexia?\*\*

- Loss of appetite.

86. \*\*What is a strangulated hernia?\*\*

- Hernia with cut-off blood supply.

87. \*\*What is the first action for altered mental status?\*\*

- Check blood glucose.

88. \*\*What is the cause of Type 1 diabetes?\*\*

- Autoimmune destruction of pancreatic beta cells.

89. \*\*What is a sign of DKA?\*\*

- Kussmaul respirations, fruity breath.

90. \*\*What is the treatment for hypoglycemia?\*\*

- Glucose (oral or IV).

91. \*\*What is a complication of missed dialysis?\*\*

- Pulmonary edema.

92. \*\*What is the most common stroke type?\*\*

- Ischemic (87%).

93. \*\*What is the priority for migraine transport?\*\*

- Quiet environment, no lights/sirens.

94. \*\*What is a sign of peritonitis?\*\*

- Rigid abdomen, rebound tenderness.

95. \*\*What is the cause of HHNS?\*\*

- Extreme hyperglycemia without ketones (Type 2 diabetes).

96. \*\*What is the function of the cerebellum?\*\*

- Muscle coordination.

97. \*\*What is a generalized seizure?\*\*

- Involves entire brain; loss of consciousness, convulsions.

98. \*\*What is the treatment for status epilepticus?\*\*

- Benzodiazepines, airway support, rapid transport.

99. \*\*What is the cause of sickle cell pain crisis?\*\*

- Clumping of sickled RBCs blocking vessels.

100. \*\*What is the priority for a ruptured AAA?\*\*

- Immediate transport (surgical emergency).