

Stroke

- About
 - Stroke is caused by a blocked blood vessel or bleeding in the brain. The signs of a stroke include a sudden severe headache, weakness, numbness, vision problems, confusion, trouble walking or talking, dizziness and slurred speech.
- Symptoms
 - Sudden weakness or numbness in the face, arm, or leg on one side of the body.
 - Abrupt loss of vision, strength, coordination, sensation, speech, or the ability to understand speech. These symptoms may become worse over time.
 - Sudden dimness of vision, especially in one eye.
 - Sudden loss of balance, possibly accompanied by vomiting, nausea, fever, hiccups, or trouble with swallowing.
 - Sudden and severe headache with no other cause followed rapidly by loss of consciousness -- indications of a stroke due to bleeding.
 - Brief loss of consciousness.
 - Unexplained dizziness or sudden falls.
- Symptoms shortened
 - numbness, blurred vision, loss of speech, vomiting, nausea, fever, trouble swallowing, headache, loss of consciousness, dizziness
- Treatments
 - If your stroke is diagnosed soon enough after the start of symptoms, you may be given a clot-dissolving medicine called tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA), which can increase your chances of recovery.
 - You may also receive aspirin or another antiplatelet medicine.
 - In some cases, the clot causing the symptoms is removed with a medical device (rather than dissolved with medicine).
 - If the bleeding is due to a ruptured brain aneurysm, surgery to repair the aneurysm may be done.
 - In some cases, medicines may be given to control blood pressure, brain swelling, blood sugar levels, fever, and seizures.
 - If a large amount of bleeding has occurred and symptoms are quickly getting worse, you may need surgery to remove the blood that has built up inside the brain and to lower pressure inside the head.
- Treatments Shortened
 - Give Warfarin Sodium, give aspirin, remove clot, surgery to repair the aneurysm, surgery to remove blood build up inside the brain
- Medications
 - Anticoagulant medicines
 - Warfarin
 - Warfarin sodium
 - Antiplatelet medicines
 - Aspirin
 - Aggrenox

- Aspirin/dipyridamole
 - Clopidogrel
 - Clopidogrel bisulfate
- Medications Shortened
 - Warfarin sodium, Aspirin
- Severity Level
 - 5

Heart Attack

- About
 - This may happen when a coronary artery becomes suddenly blocked, stopping the flow of blood to the heart muscle and damaging it. All or part of the heart becomes cut off from its supply of oxygen. A heart attack can damage the heart muscle. This leaves a scarred area that doesn't function properly, causing your heart to not work as well.
- Symptoms
 - Congested lungs. A weak heart causes fluid to back up in the lungs. This can cause shortness of breath with exercise or difficulty breathing at rest or when lying flat in bed. Lung congestion can also cause a dry, hacking cough or wheezing.
 - Fluid and water retention. A weak heart pumps less blood to your kidneys and causes fluid and water retention, resulting in swollen ankles, legs, and abdomen (called edema) and weight gain. This can also cause an increased need to urinate during the night as your body attempts to get rid of this excess fluid. Bloating in your stomach may cause a loss of appetite or nausea.
 - Dizziness, fatigue, and weakness. Less blood to your major organs and muscles makes you feel tired and weak. Less blood to the brain can cause dizziness or confusion.
 - Rapid or irregular heartbeats. The heart beats faster to pump enough blood to the body. This can cause a fast or irregular heartbeat.
- Symptoms shortened
 - difficulty breathing, nausea, dizziness, rapid heartbeat
- Treatments
 - A painkiller such as morphine
 - Vasodilators such as nitroglycerine to expand blood vessels
 - Beta-adrenergic blocker drugs to calm the heart
 - Aspirin to reduce clotting activity
 - Other types of blood thinners to prevent clots from forming and for breaking up those that are already there.
 - clot-dissolving drugs like tPA or tenecteplase (TNKase) are also given
 - Emergency angioplasty, and possibly surgery, might be performed to remove a clot, reopen a clogged artery, or bypass blocked arteries.
- Treatments Shortened

- give morphine sulfate, give aspirin, give warfarin sodium, emergency angioplasty, surgery to remove clot, surgery to reopen a clogged artery, surgery to bypass blocked arteries
- Medications
 - morphine injection
 - Morphine sulfate
 - Nitroglycerine
 - Beta-adrenergic blocker
 - Aspirin
 - blood thinners
 - Tenectapase
 - Warfarin
- Medications Shortened
 - morphine sulfate, aspirin, warfarin sodium
- Severity Level
 - 5

Hypoglycemia

- About
 - Hypoglycemia is a low level of blood sugar
- Symptoms
 - Dizziness
 - Irritability
 - Moodiness or sudden changes in behavior
 - Hunger
 - Shakiness
 - Sweating
 - Rapid heart beat
 - Confusion
 - Headache
 - Poor coordination
 - Fainting and unconsciousness
 - Seizures
 - Coma
 - Overnight
 - Crying out in your sleep
 - Nightmares
 - Damp pajamas or sheets resulting from perspiration
 - Waking tired, irritable, or confused
- Symptoms Shortened
 - dizziness, hunger, sweating, rapid heartbeat, headache, loss of consciousness
- Treatments

- Raise your blood sugar level quickly by eating or drinking
 - One-half cup of regular soda -- not diet
 - Cup of milk
 - 1 tablespoon of sugar
 - 1 tablespoon of honey
 - One-quarter cup raisins
 - 2 large or 6 small sugar cubes dissolved in water
 - half cup of fruit juice
 - five to six pieces of hard candy
- glucose tablets
- glucagon rescue kit
- Treatments Shortened
 - drink one-half cup of regular soda, drink cup of milk, eat 1 tablespoon of sugar, eat 1 tablespoon of honey, eat one-quarter cup raisins, drink 2 large or 6 small sugar cubes dissolved in water, drink half cup of fruit juice, eat five to six pieces of hard candy, give glucose tablets, give glucagon injection
- Medication
 - glucose tablets
 - glucagon rescue kit
- Medications shortened
 - glucose tablets, glucagon injection
- Severity Level
 - 2

Hyperglycemia

- About
 - Hyperglycemia is a high level of blood sugar
- Symptoms
 - Early
 - Increased thirst
 - Headaches
 - Trouble concentrating
 - Blurred vision
 - Frequent peeing
 - Fatigue (weak, tired feeling)
 - Weight loss
 - Blood sugar more than 180 mg/dL
 - Ongoing
 - Vaginal and skin infections
 - Slow-healing cuts and sores
 - Worse vision

- Nerve damage causing painful cold or insensitive feet, loss of hair on the lower extremities, or erectile dysfunction
 - Stomach and intestinal problems such as chronic constipation or diarrhea
 - Damage to your eyes, blood vessels, or kidneys
- Symptoms Shortened
 - thirsty, headaches, blurred vision
- Treatments
 - Intravenous fluids to restore water to your tissues
 - Potassium, sodium or phosphate supplements to help your cells function correctly
 - Insulin to help your tissues absorb the glucose in your blood
 - Treatment for any underlying infections
- Treatments Shortened
 - give intravenous fluids, give potassium chloride, give acarbose
- Medication
 - Potassium supplements
 - Sodium supplements
 - Phosphate supplements
 - Insulin
 - Intravenous fluids
- Medications Shortened
 - potassium chloride, acarbose
- Severity Level
 - 2

Seizure

- About
 - A seizure is the physical findings or changes in behavior that occur after an episode of abnormal electrical activity in the brain
 - The term "seizure" is often used interchangeably with "convulsion." During convulsions a person has uncontrollable shaking that is rapid and rhythmic, with the muscles contract and relax repeatedly. There are many different types of seizures. Some have mild symptoms without shaking
- Symptoms
 - Brief blackout followed by a period of confusion (the person cannot remember for a short time)
 - Changes in behavior, such as picking at one's clothing
 - Drooling or frothing at the mouth
 - Eye movements
 - Grunting and snorting
 - Loss of bladder or bowel control
 - Mood changes, such as sudden anger, unexplainable fear, panic, joy, or laughter
 - Shaking of the entire body

- Sudden falling
 - Tasting a bitter or metallic flavor
 - Teeth clenching
 - Temporary stop in breathing
 - Uncontrollable muscle spasms with twitching and jerking limbs
- Symptoms Shortened
 - drooling, shaking, muscle spasms
- Treatments
 - Try to prevent a fall. Lay the person on the ground in a safe area. Clear the area of furniture or other sharp objects.
 - Cushion the person's head.
 - Loosen tight clothing, especially around the neck.
 - Turn the person on their side. If vomiting occurs, this helps make sure that the vomit is not inhaled into the lungs.
 - Look for a medical ID bracelet with seizure instructions.
 - Stay with the person until he or she recovers, or until professional medical help arrives
- Treatments Shortened
 - lay the person on the ground, cushion head, loosen tight clothing, turn the person on their side, give carbamazepine, give felbamate, give lorazepam
- Medications
 - Carbamazepine (Carbatrol, Tegretol, others)
 - Phenytoin (Dilantin, Phenytek)
 - Valproic acid (Depakene)
 - Oxcarbazepine (Trileptal)
 - Lamotrigine (Lamictal)
 - Gabapentin (Gralise, Neurontin)
 - Topiramate (Topamax)
 - Phenobarbital
 - Zonisamide (Zonegran)
 - Levetiracetam (Keppra)
 - Tiagabine (Gabitril)
 - Pregabalin (Lyrica)
 - Felbamate (Felbatol)
 - Ethosuximide (Zarontin)
 - Lorazepam (Ativan)
 - Clonazepam (Klonopin)
 - Clobazam (Onfi)
 - Rufinamide (Banzel)
 - Perampanel (Fycompa)
- Medications Shortened
 - carbamazepine, felbamate, lorazepam
- Severity Level
 - 4

Anaphylaxis

- About
 - Anaphylaxis is a severe allergic reaction
- Symptoms
 - Coughing; wheezing; and pain, itching, or tightness in your chest
 - Fainting, dizziness, confusion, or weakness
 - Hives; a rash; and itchy, swollen, or red skin
 - Runny or stuffy nose and sneezing
 - Shortness of breath or trouble breathing and rapid heartbeat
 - Swollen or itchy lips or tongue
 - Swollen or itchy throat, hoarse voice, trouble swallowing, tightness in your throat
 - Vomiting, diarrhea, or cramps
 - Weak pulse, paleness
- Symptoms Shortened
 - coughing, dizziness, hives, difficulty breathing, rapid heartbeat, swollen throat, vomiting, diarrhea, weak pulse
- Treatments
 - Epinephrine (adrenaline) shot
 - Unable to breathe
 - put a tube down your mouth or nose
 - a tracheostomy
 - fluids
 - antihistamines
 - steroids
- Treatments Shortened
 - give epinephrine, put a tube down your mouth or nose, tracheostomy, give cyproheptadine hcl
- Medications
 - Epinephrine (adrenaline) shot
 - Antihistamines
 - Cyproheptadine HCL
 - Steroids
- Medications Shortened
 - epinephrine, cyproheptadine hcl
- Severity Level
 - 5

Food Poisoning

- About
 - Food poisoning is an illness caused by eating foods that have harmful organisms in them

- Symptoms
 - Diarrhea
 - Nausea
 - Vomiting
 - abdominal cramps
- Symptoms Shortened
 - diarrhea, nausea, vomiting
- Treatments
 - prevent dehydration
 - replace fluids and electrolytes
 - sips of a rehydration drink (such as Pedialyte)
 - stop diarrhea
 - Take Imodium
 - Antibiotics
- Treatments Shortened
 - give gentamicin sulfate, give loperamide hcl
- Medications
 - Antidiarrheals
 - Imodium
 - Pedialyte
 - Antibiotics
 - Gentamicin sulfate
- Medications Shortened
 - gentamicin sulfate, loperamide hcl
- Severity Level
 - 1

Spider bite

- About
 - Bite from a spider
- Symptoms
 - Sudden raised, red areas (hives) all over your body.
 - Swelling of the throat, mouth, lips, or tongue.
 - Trouble breathing.
 - Passing out (losing consciousness)
 - Lightheaded
 - Feel weak
 - Confused
 - Restless
- Symptoms Shortened
 - hives
- Treatments

- Clean the bite with mild soap and water. Apply an antibiotic ointment if you think the bite was caused by a brown recluse spider.
- Apply a cool compress to the bite. This helps reduce pain and swelling.
- If the bite is on an arm or leg, elevate it.
- Take over-the-counter medications as needed. You might try a pain reliever, such as acetaminophen (Tylenol, others) or ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin IB, others), or an antihistamine (Benadryl, Chlor-Trimeton, others).
- Observe the bite for signs of infection.
- Treatments Shortened
 - clean the bite with mild soap and water, apply a cool compress to the bite, elevate, give acetaminophen, give ibuprofen, give cyproheptadine hcl
- Medications
 - Acetaminophen
 - Ibuprofen
 - Antihistamine
 - Cyproheptadine HCL
 - Antibiotic ointment
- Medications Shortened
 - acetaminophen, ibuprofen, cyproheptadine hcl
- Severity Level
 - 1

Snake bite

- About
 - Bite from a snake
- Symptoms
 - two puncture wounds
 - swelling and redness around the wounds
 - pain at the bite site
 - difficulty breathing
 - vomiting and nausea
 - blurred vision
 - sweating and salivating
 - numbness in the face and limbs
- Symptoms Shortened
 - two puncture wounds, difficulty breathing, vomiting, nausea, blurred vision
- Treatments
 - Keep calm and still as movement can cause the venom to travel more quickly through the body.
 - Remove constricting clothing or jewelry because the area surrounding the bite will likely swell
 - Tetanus vaccine

- Antivenom
- Treatments Shortened
 - keep still, remove constricting clothing or jewelry, give tetanus toxoid, give antivenom
- Medications
 - Tetanus vaccine
 - Antivenom
- Medications Shortened
 - tetanus toxoid, antivenom
- Severity Level
 - 3

Jellyfish sting

- About
 - Sting from a jellyfish
- Symptoms
 - Burning, prickling, stinging pain
 - Red, brown or purplish tracks on the skin — a "print" of the tentacles' contact with your skin
 - Itching
 - Swelling
 - Tingling and numbness
 - Throbbing pain that radiates up a leg or an arm
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Headache
 - Muscle and joint problems
 - Weakness and dizziness
 - Fever
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Difficulty breathing
 - Heart problems
- Symptoms Shortened
 - burning, stinging pain
- Treatments
 - rinsing the area with salt water, applying vinegar or a baking soda paste
 - Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
 - Life support to stabilize breathing, heart rate and blood pressure
 - Antivenin medication, if the sting is from a box jellyfish
 - Pain medicine
 - Oral antihistamines or corticosteroids
- Treatments Shortened
 - rinse the area with salt water, apply vinegar to the area, apply baking soda paste to the area, give cyproheptadine hcl, give acetaminophen, give ibuprofen
- Medications

- Antivenin medication, if the sting is from a box jellyfish
 - Pain medicine
 - Oral antihistamines or corticosteroids
- Medications Shortened
 - cyproheptadine hcl, acetaminophen, ibuprofen
- Severity Level
 - 1

Gastrointestinal bleeding

- About
 - bleeding that starts in the gastrointestinal tract
- Symptoms
 - Dark, tarry stools
 - Larger amounts of blood passed from the rectum
 - Small amounts of blood in the toilet bowl, on toilet paper, or in streaks on stool (feces)
 - Vomiting blood
- Symptoms Shortened
 - blood in stool, vomiting blood
- Treatments
 - Blood transfusions
 - Fluids and medicines through a vein
 - Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD). A thin tube with a camera on the end is passed through your mouth into your esophagus, stomach, and small intestine
 - A tube is placed through your mouth into the stomach to drain the stomach contents (gastric lavage)
 - Given IV proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) such as omeprazole (Prilosec) to suppress acid.
 - Given erythromycin or metoclopramide (Reglan)
 - Given somatostatin or octreotide (Sandostatin)
- Treatments Shortened
 - blood transfusion, esophagogastroduodenoscopy, gastric lavage, give omeprazole magnesium, give erythromycin base, give metoclopramide hcl
- Medications
 - Omeprazole (Prilosec)
 - Erythromycin
 - Metoclopramide (Reglan)
 - Somatostatin
 - Octreotide (Sandostatin)
- Medications Shortened
 - omeprazole magnesium, erythromycin base, metoclopramide hcl
- Severity Level
 - 4

Hypothermia

- About
 - Hypothermia is a medical emergency that occurs when your body loses heat faster than it can produce heat, causing a dangerously low body temperature
- Symptoms
 - Shivering
 - Dizziness
 - Hunger
 - Nausea
 - Faster breathing
 - Trouble speaking
 - Slight confusion
 - Lack of coordination
 - Fatigue
 - Increased heart rate
 - Shivering, although as hypothermia worsens, shivering stops
 - Clumsiness or lack of coordination
 - Slurred speech or mumbling
 - Confusion and poor decision-making, such as trying to remove warm clothes
 - Drowsiness or very low energy
 - Lack of concern about one's condition
 - Progressive loss of consciousness
 - Weak pulse
 - Slow, shallow breathing
- Symptoms Shortened
 - shivering, dizziness, **hunger**, nausea, loss of consciousness, weak pulse
- Treatments
 - Limit movements to only those that are necessary
 - Move the person to a warm, dry location
 - Remove wet clothing
 - Cover the person with blankets
 - Insulate the person's body from the cold ground
 - Provide warm beverages
 - Use warm, dry compresses to the neck and chest
 - Blood rewarming
 - Blood may be drawn, warmed and recirculated in the body. A common method of warming blood is the use of a hemodialysis machine, which is normally used to filter blood in people with poor kidney function. Heart bypass machines also may need to be used
 - Warm intravenous fluids
 - A warmed intravenous solution of salt water may be injected into a vein to help warm the blood
 - Airway rewarming

- The use of humidified oxygen administered with a mask or nasal tube can warm the airways and help raise the temperature of the body
 - Irrigation
 - A warm saltwater solution may be used to warm certain areas of the body, such as the area around the lungs (pleura) or the abdominal cavity (peritoneal cavity)
- Treatments Shortened
 - limit movements, move to a warm and dry location, remove wet clothing, cover the person with blankets, apply warm and dry compresses to the neck and chest, rewarm the blood with a hemodialysis machine, inject a warm salt water solution into a vein, warm the airway with humidified oxygen
- Medications
 - None
- Severity Level
 - 5

Alcohol intoxication

- About
 - A harmful physical condition caused when you drink more alcohol than your body can handle. It is also called ethanol poisoning, or being drunk
- Symptoms
 - Breath that smells like alcohol
 - Blackouts or seizures
 - Enlarged pupils
 - Eye movements that are faster than normal for you
 - Fast heartbeats and slow breaths
 - Loss of balance, or no ability to walk straight or stand still
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Slurred or loud speech
- Symptoms Shortened
 - loss of consciousness, enlarged pupils, loss of balance, nausea, vomiting
- Treatments
 - Sedative: This medicine is given to help you stay calm and relaxed.
 - Antinausea medicine: This medicine may be given to calm your stomach and prevent vomiting.
 - Glucose: This medicine may be given to increase the amount of sugar in your blood.
 - Vitamin B1: This is also called Thiamine. You may be given vitamin B1 if your levels are low from excess alcohol.
 - Cannot breathe well
 - get oxygen through a mask placed over your nose and mouth or through small tubes placed in your nostrils
 - A ventilator
- Treatments Shortened

- give ondansetron, give thiamine, give oxygen
- Medications
 - Sedative
 - Antinausea
 - Zofran
 - Glucose
 - Thiamine
- Medications Shortened
 - ondansetron, thiamine
- Severity Level
 - 3

Pneumonia

- About
 - Pneumonia is an infection that inflames the air sacs in one or both lungs
- Symptoms
 - Chest pain when you breathe or cough
 - Confusion or changes in mental awareness (in adults age 65 and older)
 - Cough, which may produce phlegm
 - Fatigue
 - Fever, sweating and shaking chills
 - Lower than normal body temperature (in adults older than age 65 and people with weak immune systems)
 - Nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
 - Shortness of breath
- Symptoms Shortened
 - coughing, fever, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Treatments
 - Antibiotics
 - Fluids
 - Cannot breathe
 - Inhaler
 - Nebulizer
 - Cough medicine
 - Fever reducers/pain relievers
 - Aspirin, ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin IB, others) and acetaminophen (Tylenol, others).
- Treatments Shortened
 - give gentamicin sulfate, use inhaler, use nebulizer, give acetaminophen, give ibuprofen, give aspirin
- Medications
 - Antibiotics

- Gentamicin sulfate
 - Cough medicine
 - Aspirin
 - Ibuprofen
 - Acetaminophen
- Medications Shortened
 - gentamicin sulfate, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, aspirin
- Severity Level
 - 3