

Defib Academy Ch. 19 Workbook Homework

Total points 86/100 ?

Chapter 19 (Gastrointestinal and Urologic Emergencies) Workbook Homework

Email *

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✗ Upper midabdomen or upper part of back: *

0/2

- ☐ Cystitis
- ☐ Appendicitis
- ☒ Peritonitis
- ☐ Ulcer

✗

✓ If a patient misses a dialysis treatment, weakness and ____ can be the first in a series of conditions that can become progressively more serious. *2/2

- ☐ Hearing loss
- ☒ Edema
- ☐ Diarrhea
- ☐ Rhinorrhea

✓



✓ Which of the following is NOT a common disease that produces signs of an acute abdomen? *2/2

- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☐ Cholecystitis
- ☒ Glomerulonephritis
- ☐ Acute appendicitis



✓ Protective, involuntary abdominal muscle contractions: *2/2

- ☐ Aneurysm
- ☒ Guarding
- ☐ Seizure
- ☐ Ischemia



✓ A condition of sudden onset of pain within the abdomen: *2/2

- ☐ Hernia
- ☐ Peritonitis
- ☐ Cystitis
- ☒ Acute abdomen



✓ Distention of the abdomen is gauged by: *

2/2

- ☐ Palpation
- ☐ The patient's complaint of pain around the umbilicus
- ☒ Visualization
- ☐ Auscultation



✓ Inflammation of the gallbladder: *

2/2

- ☐ Ileus
- ☐ Hernia
- ☒ Cholecystitis
- ☐ Ulcer



✓ When an organ of the abdomen is enlarged, rough palpation may cause ____ of the organ. *2/2

- ☐ Distention
- ☐ Swelling
- ☒ Rupture
- ☐ Nausea



✓ Pregnancy, straining at stool, and chronic constipation cause increased pressure that could result in: *2/2

- ☐ Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☒ Hemorrhoids
- ☐ Gallstones



✓ ____ commonly produces symptoms about 30 minutes after a particularly fatty meal and usually at night. *2/2

- ☒ Cholecystitis
- ☐ Appendicitis
- ☐ A peptic ulcer
- ☐ Pancreatitis



✓ ____ can be caused by an obstructing gallstone, alcohol abuse, and other diseases. *2/2

- ☒ Pancreatitis
- ☐ A peptic ulcer
- ☐ Appendicitis
- ☐ Diverticulitis



✓ Right lower quadrant (direct); around navel (referred); rebounding pain: * 2/2

- ☐ Ulcer
- ☒ Appendicitis
- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☐ Pancreatitis



✓ Inflammation of the peritoneum: * 2/2

- ☐ Ileus
- ☐ Retroperitoneal
- ☒ Peritonitis
- ☐ Acute abdomen



✗ Low part of back and lower quadrants: * 0/2

- ☐ Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- ☒ Peritonitis
- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☐ Ulcer



✓ A patient presents with lower quadrant abdominal pain, tenderness above ^{*2/2} the pubic bone, and frequent urination with urgency. What is the most likely underlying condition?

- ☐ Cholecystitis
- ☐ Gastroenteritis
- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☒ Cystitis



✓ The _____ are found in the retroperitoneal space. *

2/2

- ☒ Kidneys, ovaries, and pancreas
- ☐ Stomach and gallbladder
- ☐ Liver and pancreas
- ☐ Adrenal glands and uterus



✗ ____ occur(s) when there is excess pressure within the portal system and surrounding vessel; it may lead to life-threatening bleeding. ^{*0/2}

- ☐ Esophageal reflux
- ☐ Esophageal varices
- ☒ Esophageal rupture
- ☐ Esophageal ulcers



✗ A buildup of waste products in the blood as a result of kidney failure: * 0/2

- ☐ Uremia
- ☐ Peritoneum
- ☒ Cystitis
- ☐ Ulcer

✗

✓ Inflammation of the bladder: * 2/2

- ☒ Cystitis
- ☐ Uremia
- ☐ Peritonitis
- ☐ Cholecystitis

✓

✓ Left lower quadrant: * 2/2

- ☐ Appendicitis
- ☐ Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- ☒ Diverticulitis
- ☐ Ulcer

✓



✓ Right upper quadrant (direct); right shoulder (referred): *

2/2

- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☐ Kidney infection
- ☒ Cholecystitis
- ☐ Pancreatitis



✓ Lower midabdomen (retroperic): *

2/2

- ☒ Cystitis
- ☐ Appendicitis
- ☐ Kidney stone
- ☐ Ulcer



✓ When the abdominal muscles become rigid in an effort to protect the abdomen from further irritation, this is referred to as:

*2/2

- ☐ Rebound tenderness
- ☐ Referred pain
- ☒ Guarding
- ☐ Tenderness



✓ An obstruction of blood circulation resulting from compression or entrapment of organ tissue:

*2/2

- ☒ Strangulation
- ☐ Cystitis
- ☐ Emesis
- ☐ Referred pain



✓ A membrane lining the abdomen: *

2/2

- ☒ Peritoneum
- ☐ Guarding
- ☐ Ulcer
- ☐ Retroperitoneal



✓ You have been dispatched to the home of a 52-year-old woman with severe flank pain. You should transport her:

*2/2

- ☐ Left lateral recumbent
- ☐ In recovery position
- ☒ In a position of comfort
- ☐ Supine



✓ Bowel inflammation, diverticulitis, and hemorrhoids are common causes of bleeding in the: *2/2

- ☐ Upper gastrointestinal (GI) tract
- ☒ Lower GI tract
- ☐ Middle GI tract
- ☐ Urinary tract



✓ Vomiting: * 2/2

- ☐ Uremia
- ☒ Emesis
- ☐ Ileus
- ☐ Retroperitoneal



✓ The patient tells you that she has right flank pain that radiates into her groin. What is the most likely cause of her condition? *2/2

- ☐ Ileus
- ☐ Cholecystitis
- ☒ Kidney stone
- ☐ Appendicitis



✓ Costovertebral angle: *

2/2

- ☐ Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- ☐ Kidney stone
- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☒ Kidney infection



Full Name (first and last) *

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✓ Infected pouches in the lining of the colon are described as: *

2/2

- ☐ Cystitis
- ☐ Cholecystitis
- ☒ Diverticulitis
- ☐ Gastroenteritis



✓ Diarrhea is the principal symptom in: *

2/2

- ☐ Pancreatitis
- ☐ Esophagitis
- ☒ Gastroenteritis
- ☐ Peptic ulcers



✓ Pain felt in an area of the body other than the actual source: *

2/2

- ☐ Emesis
- ☐ Guarding
- ☒ Referred pain
- ☐ Ileus



✓ A patient complains of heartburn, pain with swallowing, and feeling like an object is stuck in the throat. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

*2/2

- ☐ Esophageal varices
- ☐ Gastroenteritis
- ☒ Esophagitis
- ☐ Peptic ulcer



✓ Pain that initially starts in the umbilical area and then later moves to the lower right quadrant is typically associated with: *2/2

- ☐ Pancreatitis
- ☐ Gastroenteritis
- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☒ Appendicitis



✓ Behind the peritoneum: * 2/2

- ☐ Ileus
- ☐ Peritonitis
- ☒ Retroperitoneal
- ☐ Uremia



✓ Peritonitis, with associated fluid loss, is the result of: * 2/2

- ☐ Abnormal shift of fluid from body tissue into the bloodstream
- ☒ Abnormal shift of fluid from the bloodstream into body tissue
- ☐ Normal shift of fluid from the body into the bloodstream
- ☐ Normal shift of fluid from the bloodstream to body tissue



✓ Paralysis of the bowel: *

2/2

- ☐ Strangulation
- ☒ Ileus
- ☐ Ulcer
- ☐ Hernia



✓ Severe back pain may be associated with which of the following conditions?

*2/2

- ☐ Appendicitis
- ☐ Mittelschmerz
- ☒ Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- ☐ Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)



✓ Erosion of the stomach or small intestinal lining: *

2/2

- ☐ Uremia
- ☐ Hernia
- ☐ Emesis
- ☒ Ulcer



✓ A patient who presents with vomiting, signs of shock, and history of eating disorder is likely to be suffering from:

*2/2

- ☐ Appendicitis
- ☒ Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☐ Cholecystitis



✗ Upper abdomen (both quadrants); back: *

0/2

- ☒ Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- ☐ Pancreatitis
- ☐ Kidney infection
- ☐ Kidney stone



✓ Anywhere in the abdominal area: *

2/2

- ☐ Pancreatitis
- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☐ Kidney infection
- ☒ Peritonitis



✗ You have been dispatched to the home of a 52-year-old woman with severe flank pain. In addition to the patient's presentation, which of the following would NOT be an additional expected sign or symptom? *0/2

- ☐ Vomiting
- ☐ Diarrhea
- ☒ Hematuria
- ☐ Nausea

✗

✓ Right or left flank, radiating to genitalia: * 2/2

- ☐ Diverticulitis
- ☐ Kidney infection
- ☐ Peritonitis
- ☒ Kidney stone

✓

✓ A hernia that returns to its proper body cavity is said to be: * 2/2

- ☐ Replaceable
- ☒ Reducible
- ☐ Extractable
- ☐ Incarcerated

✓



✓ You have been dispatched to the home of a 52-year-old woman with severe flank pain. Which of the following would NOT be pertinent regarding the pain? *2/2

- ☐ is the pain constant or intermittent?
- ☐ Have you been urinating more or less?
- ☒ Do you have a headache? ✓
- ☐ Do you feel nauseous?

✓ Swelling or enlargement of a weakened arterial wall: * 2/2

- ☒ Aneurysm ✓
- ☐ Strangulation
- ☐ Uremia
- ☐ Emesis

✗ Which of the following is NOT a function of the liver? * 0/2

- ☐ It filters toxic substances
- ☒ It creates glucose stores ✗
- ☐ It acts as a reservoir for bile
- ☐ It produces substances for blood clotting



✓ A protrusion of a loop of an organ or tissue through an abnormal body opening: *2/2

- ☐ Ileus
- ☐ Cystitis
- ☐ Ulcer
- ☒ Hernia



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