

Defib Academy Ch. 10 Workbook Homework

Total points 84/100 ?

Chapter 10 (Patient Assessment) Workbook Homework

Email *

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✓ Which of the following conditions would be considered "high priority" when determining the priority of transport? *2/2

- ☐ Uncomplicated childbirth
- ☐ Mild abdominal pain
- ☒ Difficulty breathing
- ☐ Pink skin color



✓ Assessment Tool: Are you taking any medications? * 2/2

- ☐ Last oral intake
- ☐ Past medical history
- ☒ Medications
- ☐ Allergies



✓ A heart rate greater than 100 beats/min: *

2/2

- ☐ EMS bike team
- ☐ Palpate
- ☒ Tachycardia
- ☐ Diaphoretic



✓ You should consider all women of childbearing years who are complaining of lower abdominal pain to be:

*2/2

- ☐ Suffering from a urinary tract infection
- ☐ Experiencing cramps associated with menstruation
- ☐ Victims of sexual assault
- ☒ Pregnant until proven otherwise



✗ A subjective finding that the patient tells you about: *

0/2

- ☐ Palpate
- ☒ Orientation
- ☐ OPQRST
- ☐ Symptom



✓ Sounds produced as air moves into and out of the lungs: *

2/2

- ☐ Tachycardia
- ☐ Retractions
- ☒ Breath sounds
- ☐ Crepitus



✗ In a patient with deeply pigmented skin, where should you look for changes in color?

*0/2

- ☐ Ear canals
- ☐ Groin
- ☒ External eyelids
- ☐ Mucous membranes of the mouth



✓ Assessment Tool: On a scale of 1 to 10, how do you rate your symptom? * 2/2

- ☐ Past medical history
- ☒ Severity
- ☐ Quality
- ☐ Region/radiation



✓ The process of sorting patients based on severity of condition: *

2/2

- ☒ Triage
- ☐ Orientation
- ☐ Diaphoretic
- ☐ Cyanosis



✓ When there are low levels of oxygen in the blood, the lips and mucous membranes appear blue or gray. What is the name of this condition?

*2/2

- ☐ Jaundice
- ☐ Pallor
- ☒ Cyanosis
- ☐ Ashen



✓ The indentation above the clavicles and in the spaces between the ribs during breathing:

*2/2

- ☐ Crepitus
- ☐ Conjunctiva
- ☐ Diaphoretic
- ☒ Retractions



✓ Assessment Tool: Have you been recently ill? *

2/2

- ☐ Timing
- ☐ Onset
- ☐ Severity
- ☒ Past medical history



✓ Your first consideration when assessing a pulse is to determine: *

2/2

- ☐ How fast the rate is
- ☐ If the rhythm is regular
- ☒ If one is present
- ☐ The quality



✓ Assessment Tool: What were you doing before this happened? *

2/2

- ☐ Past medical history
- ☐ Timing
- ☒ Events leading up to illness
- ☐ Onset



✓ Damage to tissues as the result of exposure to cold: *

2/2

- ☒ Frostbite
- ☐ Diaphoretic
- ☐ Jaundice
- ☐ Cyanosis



✓ A blue-gray skin color associated with reduced oxygen levels: *

2/2

- ☐ Crepitus
- ☐ Tachycardia
- ☒ Cyanosis
- ☐ Jaundice



✓ With _____, the force of the injury occurs at a small point of contact between the skin and the object piercing the skin.

*2/2

- ☐ Blunt trauma
- ☐ Falls
- ☐ Motor vehicle collisions
- ☒ Penetrating trauma



✓ Assessment Tool: When did the problem begin? *

2/2

- ☐ Past medical history
- ☐ Quality
- ☐ Timing
- ☒ Onset



✓ A crackling or grinding sound: *

2/2

- ☐ Tachycardia
- ☒ Crepitus
- ☐ Retractions
- ☐ Symptom



✓ The motion of a segment of chest wall that is opposite the normal movement during breathing:

*2/2

- ☒ Paradoxical motion
- ☐ Breath sounds
- ☐ Retractions
- ☐ Crepitus



✓ Assessment Tool: Does anything make the symptoms better or worse? * 2/2

- ☐ Allergies
- ☒ Provocation/palliation
- ☐ Medications
- ☐ Severity



✓ A normal respiratory rate for an adult is typically: * 2/2

- ☒ 12 to 20 breaths per minute
- ☐ 5 to 10 breaths per minute
- ☐ 20 to 30 breath per minute
- ☐ 15 to 30 breaths per minute



✓ Which of the following conditions is NOT known to cause a slow capillary *2/2
refill?

- ☒ Abdominal pain
- ☐ Vasoconstriction
- ☐ Age
- ☐ Hypothermia



✗ Which of the following is included in the primary assessment? *

0/2

- ☐ Oxygen saturation
- ☒ Pupil size
- ☐ Palpating a pulse
- ☐ Blood pressure

✗

✓ Which of the following is NOT considered part of the scene size-up? *

2/2

- ☐ Determining the mechanism of injury
- ☐ Determining the need for personal protective equipment (PPE)/standard precautions
- ☒ Determining the level of responsiveness
- ☐ Requesting additional assistance

✓

✓ Profuse sweating: *

2/2

- ☐ Crepitus
- ☐ Palpate
- ☒ Diaphoretic
- ☐ Symptom

✓



✓ The most serious thing the patient is concerned about: * 2/2

- ☐ Triage
- ☐ Orientation
- ☐ Symptom
- ☒ Chief complaint



✓ The way in which a patient responds to external stimuli: * 2/2

- ☐ Symptom
- ☐ Paradoxical motion
- ☐ Orientation
- ☒ Responsivness



✓ Which of the following is NOT considered a method for controlling external bleeding? *2/2

- ☐ Tourniquet
- ☐ Direct pressure
- ☒ Cold water
- ☐ Elevation



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✗ The delicate membrane lining of the eyelid: *

0/2

- ☒ Sclera
- ☐ Crepitus
- ☐ Palpate
- ☐ Conjunctiva

✗

✓ With _____, the force of the injury occurs over a broad area, and the skin is usually not broken. *2/2

- ☐ Penetrating trauma
- ☐ Motor vehicle collisions
- ☒ Blunt trauma
- ☐ Gunshot wounds

✓



✗ Neck, chest, and abdominal muscles used when difficulty breathing is present: *0/2

- ☒ Paradoxal motion
- ☐ Breath sounds
- ☐ Retractions
- ☐ Accessory muscles of respiration

✗

✓ Assessment Tool: Does your chest hurt? * 2/2

- ☐ Severity
- ☐ Allergies
- ☐ Region/radiation
- ☒ Signs and Symptoms

✓

✗ Assessment Tool: How long have you had the symptom? * 0/2

- ☐ Timing
- ☒ Onset
- ☐ Past medical history
- ☐ Severity

✗



✓ ____ is the measure of the amount of air that is moved into and out of the lungs in one breath. *2/2

- ☒ Tidal volume
- ☐ Vital capacity
- ☐ Residual volume
- ☐ Minute volume



✓ The mental status of a patient: * 2/2

- ☒ Orientation
- ☐ Responsiveness
- ☐ Symptom
- ☐ Chief complaint



✗ Assessment Tool: What type of reaction do you have when you take medication? *0/2

- ☒ Signs and symptoms
- ☐ Severity
- ☐ Timing
- ☐ Allergies



✓ Mnemonic for gathering information about a patient's symptoms: * 2/2

- ☒ OPQRST
- ☐ HIPAA
- ☐ PACE
- ☐ LMNOP



✗ When determining the initial general impression, you should note all of the following EXCEPT: *0/2

- ☐ The patient's age
- ☐ The level of distress
- ☐ The events leading up to the incident
- ☒ The patient's sex



✓ For children younger than 1 year, you should palpate the ____ artery when assessing the pulse. *2/2

- ☐ Carotid
- ☐ Radial
- ☐ Femoral
- ☒ Brachial



✓ Assessment Tool: Does the pain move anywhere? *

2/2

- ☐ Provocation/palliation
- ☒ Region/radiation
- ☐ Quality
- ☐ Severity



✓ Air under the skin: *

2/2

- ☐ Diaphoretic
- ☐ Cyanosis
- ☒ Subcutaneous emphysema
- ☐ Crepitus



✓ To obtain the pulse rate in most patients, you should count the number of *2/2 pulses felt in a ____ period and then multiply by two.

- ☒ 30-second
- ☐ 20-second
- ☐ 25-second
- ☐ 15-second



✓ To examine by touch: *

2/2

- ☐ Paradoxical motion
- ☒ Palpate
- ☐ Orientation
- ☐ Triage



✓ A yellow skin color due to liver disease or dysfunction: *

2/2

- ☐ Sclera
- ☐ Cyanosis
- ☒ Jaundice
- ☐ Palpate



✓ There are three elements to the physical exam. Which of the following is NOT one of those elements? *2/2

- ☐ Palpation
- ☐ Inspection
- ☒ Puncture



✓ What does the "P" on the AVPU scale represent? *

2/2

- ☒ Responsive to pain
- ☐ Responsive to palpation
- ☐ Responsive to palliation
- ☐ Responsive to provocation



✓ The white of the eyes: *

2/2

- ☐ Palpate
- ☐ Crepitus
- ☐ Conjunctiva
- ☒ Sclera



✓ Assessment Tool: What does the symptom feel like? *

2/2

- ☐ Past medical history
- ☐ Allergies
- ☒ Quality
- ☐ Severity



✓ Assessment Tool: Did you eat this morning? *

2/2

- ☒ Last oral intake
- ☐ Provocation/palliation
- ☐ Onset
- ☐ Allergies



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