Defib Academy Ch.20 Workbook Homework

Total points 80/100

Chapter 20 Workbook Homework

Email * travis.boettcher@gmail.com	
✓ Hyperglycemia is : *	2/2
Is an extremely low blood glucose level	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Is an extremely high blood glucose level	~
Associated with pale, cool and moist skin	
Associated with sickle cell disease	
/ Emergency care of a nationt with a homotological dispre	Later Later Hart to

Emergency care of a patient with a hemotological disorder includes all of *2/2 the following EXCEPT:

\bigcirc	Providing	supportive	and	symptomatic	care
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- Rapid transport for patients with altered mental status
- Placing patients in position of comfort
- Providing 4LPM 02 via nasal cannula for pt's with inadequate breathing

✓ Where is glycogen stored in the body? *	2/2
The kidneys	
The brainThe liverThe stomach	✓
Always suspect hypoglycemia in a patient presenting with: *	2/2
1. Altered mental status	✓
2. Nausea	
3. Kussmal respirations	
4. Vomiting	
✓ Without or with very low levels, the brain cells rapidly suffer permanent damage.	*2/2
1. Epinephrine	
2. Bicarbonate	
3. Glucose	✓
4. Dextrose	

If blood glucose levels remain low, a patient may lose consciousness and *2/2 suffer brain damage.
1. False
2. True
Full Name (first and last) *
travis boettcher
✓ What condition increases the patient's risk to develop thrombophila? * 2/2
O Diabetes
Cirrhosis of the Liver
■ Cancer
Sickle cell disease
An African American patient presenting with severe, generalized pain may *2/2 have undiagnosed
1. Sickle cell disease
2. Hypothyroidism
3. Polycystic Ovary syndrome
4. Diabetes Mellitus

✓	Polyphagia is: *	2/2
0	Closes the airway	
0	A structure in the hypothalamus	
•	Excessive eating	✓
0	Excessive urination	
✓	Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder in which the hormone is missing or the body has become resistant to it.	*2/2
0	Epinephrine	
0	Estrogen	
0	Insulin	✓
0	Dopamine	
×	Higher glucose levels in the blood causes the excretion of glucose in the urine.	*0/2
1. 7	rue	
2. F	False	×

✓ Type 1 diabetes is : *	2/2
A form of cancer Curable	
A disease affecting bone density A disease caused by autoimmune destruction of the pance	reatic beta cells
A sickle cell related issue that results from unintention known as a (an):	nal clot formation is *2/2
vasooclusive crisis	✓
Aplastic crisis	
Splenic sequestration crisis	
hemolytic crisis	
✓ Insulin is produced by the : *	2/2
Pancreas	~
Spleen	
Adrenal glands	
Liver	

The most important step in caring for an unresponsive diabetic patient is to:	* 0/2
1. Give oral glucose immediately	
2. Open the airway	
3. Give them food	
4. Obtain a SAMPLE history	×
is/are a potentially life threatening complication of hypoglycemia.	*2/2
1. Hypotention	
2. Seizures	✓
3. Kussmal respirations	
4. Polydipsia	
✓ Polyuria is : *	2/2
Frequent fainting	
Frequent eating	
Frequent urination	✓
Frequent drooling	

✓ Insulin is : *	2/2
A hormone that allows glucose to enter the cells	✓
A specialized immune cell in the blood	
A hormone triggering melatonin release	
Also called glucagon	
✓ Polydipsia is : *	2/2
Excessive thirst	✓
Excessive urination	
Excessive hunger	
A congenital heart disease	
✓ Hemophilia is : *	2/2
Weight loss	
A disorder that causes the inability to form blood clots	✓
A disorder that causes the excessive formation of blood clots	
The fear of wasps	

✓ Sickle cell disease : *	2/2
Is an inherited disease affecting white blood cells	
Is an inherited disease affecting red blood cells	✓
Affects the sleep cycle	
Is the disease where excessive adrenalin is secreted	
✓ Normal glucose range is : *	2/2
90 - 140	
70 - 110	
80 - 120	✓
60 - 100	
A sweet or fruity odor on the breath of a patient is commonly found in what condition?	n * 2/2
O Hemophilia	
Hypoglycemia	
Hyperglycemia	✓
Anemia	

The onset of hypoglycemia can occur within *	2/2
1. Minutes	✓
2. Seconds	
3. Hours	
4. Days	
✓ When fat is used as an immediate fuel source, and fatty acids are formed as waste products.	*2/2
1. Bicarbonate	
2. Dextrose	
3. Ketones	✓
4. Sucrose	
✓ When the cells do not get the glucose that they require, the body resorts to burning for energy.	*2/2
Fats	✓
Proteins	
Muscle	
O Blood cells	

✓	is a hormone produced in the pancreas that enables glucose to enter the cells.	*2/2
0	Glugoneogenisis	
•	Insulin	✓
0	Immunoglobulin	
0	Estrogen	
✓	Type 2 diabetes is : *	2/2
•	A type of diabetes caused by insulin resistance	✓
0	A type of diabetes caused by excessive production of glucose in the pancreas	
0	Pale skin	
0	A bleeding disorder	
	Diabetic emergencies can occur when the blood glucose levels drop to low or become to high.	*2/2
1. Tr	rue	✓
2. Fa	alse	

✓ Diabetic patients may require insulin to control their blood glucose levels. * 2/2		
1. False		
2. True	✓	
★ The life span of a red blood cell is typically 50-75 days. *	0/2	
1. False		
2. True	×	
✓ What is a hormone? *	2/2	
Excessive eating		
Deep rapid breathing		
A chemical released by a gland that regulates body organs	✓	
Frequent urination		
× People with hemophilia have an increased ability to clot after an injury *	0/2	
1. True	×	
2. False		

✓ Thrombophilia : *	2/2
Can mimic alcohol intoxication	
Is a tendency to form clots	✓
Is a fondness of animals	
O Decreases your risk of forming blood clots	
✓ The term for excessive eating as a result of cell "hunger" is called: *	2/2
Polyuria	
Polyphonia	
Polydipsia	
Polyphagia	~
✓ Kussmal respirations: *	2/2
Are shallow and slow respirations	
Are deep and rapid respirations	✓
Are observed in hypoglycemic patients	
Are always observed in hyperglycemic patients	

X A clot that forms deep in a leg is called an aplastic crisis. *	0/2
1. False	
2. True	×
✓ Hematology is: *	2/2
The study of cancer	
The study of sleep disorders	
The study of skin related diseases	
The study of blood related diseases	✓
✓ When patients use fat for energy, the waste products increase the acid levels in the blood and tissues.	*2/2
1. False	
2. True	✓
✓ Acidosis is : *	2/2
A pathologic condition resulting from the accumulation of bases in the body	
Part of the endocrine system	
A pathologic condition resulting from the accumulation of acids in the body	✓
Caused by insulin and glucose	

✓ Oral diabetic medications do NOT include : *	2/2
Insulin	✓
Januvia	
Metformin	
Glucotrol	
✓ Glucose is : *	2/2
Broken down in the stomach	
A primary fuel, along with oxygen, for cellular metabolism	~
A medication taken to prevent hyperglycemia	
A hormone responsible for ATP production	
✓ The term for excessive urination is: *	2/2
Polydactyl	
Polyphagia	
Polyuria	~
O Polydipsia	

X Determination of hyperglycemia of hypoglycemia should be: *	0/2
 Done before transport Based on your knowledge of signs and symptoms of each condition 	×
3. Determined by a urine glucose test	
✓ Diabetes mellitus is : *	2/2
A disorder requiring administration of hypertension medication	
A disorder affecting the metabolism of glucose	✓
A disorder affecting the levels of calcium in the body	
A disorder requiring monitoring of liver enzymes	
✓ The accumulation of ketones and fatty acids in the blood tissue can lead to the dangerous condition in diabetic patients known as :	*2/2
Hyperosmolar hyperglycemic nonketotic coma (HHNC)	
O Splenic shock	
Diabetic ketoacidosis	✓
O Insulin shock	

×	Symptomatic hyperglycemia is: *	0/2
OOO	Is a result of a patient consuming a large meal A state of unconsciousness resulting from several problems; including, ketoacidosis, dehydration, and hyperglycemia A state of unconsciousness resulting from several problems; including, bulimia, insomnia and hypoglycemia A inherited disease	×
×	Which of the following is a contraindication for administration of oral	*0/2
	glucose?	
	Altered mental status	
	Recent surgery	
0	Inability to swallow	
•	History of diabetic ketoacidosis	×
×	The patient with diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) will generally have a glucose level higher than :	*0/2
•	300 mg/dL	×
0	400 mg/dL	
0	200 mg/dL	
0	100 mg/dL	

!

Insulin is one of the basic sugars essential for cell metabolism in humans.	*0/2
1. False	
2. True	×

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