Defib Academy Ch. 15 Workbook Homework

Total points 80/100

Chapter 15 (Medical Overview) Workbook Homework

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- X In an unconscious adult patient, you should assess for a pulse in the *0/2 carotid artery.
- 1. True
- 2. False X

~	Vaginal bleeding *	2/2
0	Gastrointestinal	
•	Gynecologic	✓
0	Hematologic	
0	Urologic	
	If you have been exposed to an HIV-positive patient's blood, you should: *	2/2
•	in you have been exposed to diffin positive patients blood, you enough.	2/2
0	Wait until your next doctor visit to seek evaluation	
0	Wash the area thoroughly and get an updated tetanus shot	
•	Immediately notify your infectious disease officer	✓
0	Not worry about it because transmission rates are low	
×	Asthma *	0/2
0	Gastrointestinal	
•	Cardiovascular	×
0	Respiratory	
0	Immunologic	

History taking may be the only way to determine what the problem is or what may be causing the problem.	* 2/2
1. True	✓
2. False	
✓ Kidney stones *	2/2
Endocrine	
Toxicologic	
Urologic	✓
Gastrointestinal	
✓ Vaccinations are NOT available for which form of hepatitis? *	2/2
All forms of hepatitis	
O Hepatitis A	
Hepatitis C	✓
O Hepatitis B	

Short, jabbing compressions are more effective than rhythmic compressions.	* 2/2
1. True	
2. False	✓
★ The incubation period for hepatitis B is typically: *	0/2
1 to 10 weeks	
5 to 10 weeks	×
1 to 2 weeks	
4 to 12 weeks	
✓ is a bacterium that causes infections and is resistant to many antibiotics.	*2/2
O Hepatitis C	
Tuberculosis	
Meningitis	
MRSA	✓

A patient suffering from a heart attack should be transported to: *	2/2
 A community hospital with no catheterization lab, 10 minutes away A local clinic, 5 minutes away A trauma center, 20 minutes away A university hospital with a catheterization lab, 15 minutes away 	✓
 If you are exposed to a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis, you should be tested with a tuberculin skin test to see if you have been infected. 1. False 	*2/2
2. True	✓
✓ Chronic bronchitis *	2/2
O Immunologic	
Respiratory	✓
Neurologic	
Endocrine	

The incubation period for the Ebola virus is approximately: *	2/2
2 to 6 days after exposure	
2 to 4 weeks after exposure	
1 to 3 days after exposure	
6 to 12 days after exposure	✓
✓ An epidemic occurs when new cases of a disease in the human population exceed the number of expected cases.	*2/2
1. True	✓
2. False	
✓ Appendicitis *	2/2
Urologic	
Gastrointestinal	✓
Toxicologic	
Neurologic	

✓ Plant poisoning *	2/2
Toxicology	✓
Gastrointestinal	
Endocrine	
Neurology	
✓ Patients with altered mental status should be considered when determining transport options.	*2/2
High priority	✓
Nonemergency	
C Low priority	
Moderate priority	
EMTs can receive a vaccination against HIV to protect them from exposure.	*2/2
1. False	✓
2. True	

/	If your patient is alone and unresponsive, in order to obtain some form of medical history, you should:	*2/2
0	Ask people in the neighborhood	
•	Survey the scene for medication containers or medical devices	✓
0	Go through the patient's wallet	
0	Search through the patient's bedroom drawers for hidden illegal drugs	
~	Congestive heart failure *	2/2
0	Immunologic	
•	Cardiovascular	✓
0	Neurologic	
0	Endocrine	
✓	"Has this ever happened before?" helps to determine the: *	2/2
0	Prevocation of pain	
0	Medications	
•	History of present illness	✓
0	Chief complaint	

✓ Heart attack *	2/2
Hematologic	
Neurologic	
Endocrine	
Cardiovascular	~
✓ Diabetes mellitus *	2/2
Gastrointestinal	
O Immunologic	
Endocrine	✓
Urologic	
✓ Substance abuse *	2/2
Toxicologic	✓
Neurologic	
Urologic	
Psychiatric	

✓ Depression *	2/2
Endocrine	
Psychiatric	✓
O Immunologic	
Neurologic	
✓ Which of the following statements about tuberculosis is FALSE? *	2/2
It is spread through the air via droplets	
It is found in open, uncrowded living spaces	✓
It can be found in crowded environments with poor ventilation	
The primary infection is typically not serious	
★ Which statement regarding HIV is FALSE? *	0/2
It is not considered a hazard when deposited on mucous membranes	
It is not easily transmitted in your work environment	×
O You should always wear gloves when treating a patient with HIV	
Many patients with HIV do not show symptoms	

✓ Seizure *	2/2
Neurologic	✓
Urologic	
Endocrine	
Psychiatric	
✓ Pancreatitis *	2/2
Endocrine	
Urologic	
Toxicologic	
Gastrointestinal	✓
✓ Sickle cell disease *	2/2
Neurologic	
O Immunologic	
Hematologic	✓
Toxicologic	

✓ The most important aspect of the scene size-up is: *	2/2
Ensuring scene safety	✓
Calling for additional resources	
O Determining the nature of the illness	
O Determining the number of patients	
Exposure to the virus that causes AIDS is a risk that EMTs face on a regular basis.	*0/2
1. True	
2. False	×
Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) is a virus most commonly found in bats and camels living in the Middle East.	*2/2
1. False	
2. True	✓

×	The is your awareness of and concern for potentially serious underlying and unseen injuries or illnesses.	*0/2
\bigcirc	Nature of illness	
	Clinical impression	×
0	General impression	
0	Index of suspicion	
×	You should assess pulse, motor, and sensation in all of the extremities and check for pupillary reactions if you suspect a(n) problem.	*0/2
	Cardiovascular	×
0	Psychological	
\bigcirc	Endocrine	
0	Neurologic	
✓	Anaphylactic reaction *	2/2
	Immunologic	✓
\bigcirc	Toxicologic	
0	Neurologic	
0	Respiratory	

✓ HIV is far more contagious than hepatitis B. *	2/2
1. False	✓
2. True	
✓ Emphysema *	2/2
Cardiovascular	
Respiratory	✓
Endocrine	
O Immunologic	
Hepatitis A can only be transmitted from a patient who has an acute infection.	*2/2
	*2/2
infection.	*2/2 •
infection. 1. True	*2/2
infection. 1. True 2. False	✓
infection. 1. True	*2/2 * 2/2
 infection. 1. True 2. False ✓ A person who is unresponsive may or may not need CPR. * 1. True 	✓
 infection. 1. True 2. False ✓ A person who is unresponsive may or may not need CPR. * 	✓

✓ Hemophilia *	2/2
Hematologic	✓
Gynecologic	
Psychiatric	
Cardiovascular	
When palpating the chest and abdomen, you are attempting to i areas of:	dentify *0/2
Bruising	
O Nausea	
Crepitus	×
Tenderness	
You are obligated as a medical professional to refrain from labe patients and displaying personal biases.	eling * 2/2
1. False	
2. True	✓

★ Conscious medical patients will always need a full-body scan. *	0/2
1. False	
2. True	×
✓ The use of lights and siren during transport should be limited to situations where a life-threatening injury is present and it would meaningfully accelerate transport time.	*2/2
1. True	✓
2. False	
× Syncope *	0/2
Cardiovascular	×
Neurologic	
O Hematologic	
Psychiatric	

✓ Pelvic inflammatory disease *	2/2
Urologic	
Toxicologic	
Gynecologic	✓
Gastrointestinal	
✓ Diverticulitis *	2/2
○ Gynecologic	
Gastrointestinal	✓
O Immunologic	
Neurologic	
✓ A(n) is an outbreak that occurs on a global scale. *	2/2
○ Transdemic	
Endemic	
Epidemic	
Pandemic	✓

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