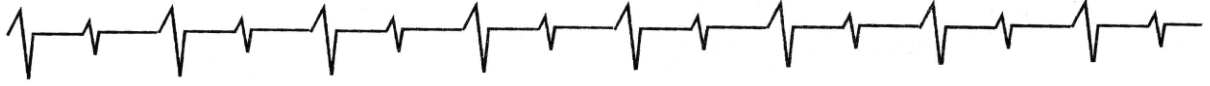




Emergency Care Programs



MEDICAL I MODULE -WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Please write all answers on the answer sheet only.

This assignment should be handed into your instructor or the program office within 1 week.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. Sublingual _____
2. Suspension _____
3. Subcutaneous _____
4. Vasodilator _____
5. Bronchodilator _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

6. A brand name that a manufacturer gives to a medication is called the
 - a. trade name
 - b. generic name
 - c. chemical name
 - d. prescription name

7. Medications that an EMT may help patients to self-administer include:
 - a. metered-dose inhalers
 - b. nitroglycerin
 - c. epinephrine
 - d. all of the above

8. The proper dose of a medication depends on all of the following, except
 - a. the patient's age
 - b. the patient's size
 - c. generic substitutions
 - d. the desired action

9. Patients who have a history of asthma, emphysema, and/or chronic bronchitis may carry
 - a. nitroglycerin
 - b. epinephrine auto-injector
 - c. bronchodilator
 - d. bronchoconstrictor

10. A government publication listing all drugs in the United States is called the
 - a. Physician's Desk Reference.
 - b. Hazmat Guidebook
 - c. U.S. Pharmacopoeia
 - d. National Medicine Guidebook

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

11. ___ Activated charcoal	A. Specific signs under which it is appropriate to administer a drug
12. ___ Epinephrine	B. Liquid form of a drug in which a powder is mixed with a slurry or water
13. ___ Gel	C. Medication given by mouth to a conscious AMS patient with diabetes history
14. ___ Indications	D. Drug that helps to constrict blood vessels and relax airway passages
15. ___ Oral Glucose	E. This gas in its pure form is used to treat hypoxic patients
16. ___ Oxygen	F. Any action of a drug other than the desired action
17. ___ Suspension	G. Specific circumstances under which it is not appropriate to give a drug
18. ___ Tablet	H. Powder, premixed with water, that will absorb some poisons.
19. ___ Contraindication	I. Semisolid paste form of a drug
20. ___ Side Effect	J. Solid form of a drug; compressed powder

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

21. ___ AMI	A. Buildup of fatty deposits on the inner walls of arteries
22. ___ Aneurysm	B. Dilation, or ballooning, of a weakened arterial wall
23. ___ Angina Pectoris	C. Excessive fluid buildup in the lungs and/or other organs
24. ___ Arrhythmia	D. Artery walls become hard and stiff due to calcium deposits
25. ___ Arteriosclerosis	E. When the heart has stopped generating electrical impulses
26. ___ Asystole	F. The amount of blood the heart pumps per minute
27. ___ Atherosclerosis	G. Irregular heart rhythm
28. ___ Cardiac Output	H. Collection of signs & symptoms that indicate a heart problem
29. ___ CHF	I. Condition in which a part of the heart dies as a result of hypoxia
30. ___ CAD	J. Pain in the chest when blood supply to heart is reduced

Using the following terms, list the order in which the blood flows through the heart (Deoxygenated - Oxygenated).

- Lungs Left Ventricle Right Ventricle Left Atria Right Atria
- Aorta Pulmonary Veins Pulmonary Arteries Superior & Inferior Vena Cava

31.	
32.	
33.	
34.	
35.	
36.	
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38.	
39.	

FILL IN THE BLANKS

40. The right side of the heart pumps blood to the _____.
41. The _____ is the largest artery.
42. The heart has _____ chambers.
43. The heart is divided down the middle by a wall called the _____.
44. White blood cells help the body _____.
45. Electrical impulses spread from the _____ node to the ventricles.
46. The heart has _____ valves
47. The only time you attach an AED is when your patient has _____.
48. There are _____ rights of medication administration.
49. Nitroglycerin is usually taken _____.
50. _____ is the main hormone that controls the body's fight or flight response.