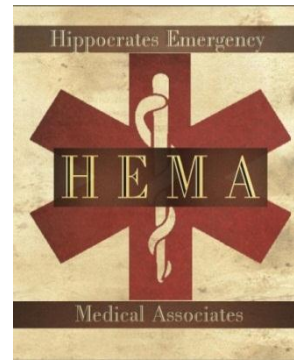


Hippocrates Emergency Medical Associates
EMS Training Academy
AEMT Program
Unit 9 Exam Study Guide
(Ch 19-21)



1. Define allergic reaction
2. T/F If an individual has been previously exposed and sensitized to an allergen, he will most likely experience a severe allergic reaction when exposed to the same allergen in the future
3. Define antigen
4. How long can it take for a patient to develop symptoms after ingesting an antigen?
5. Name 4 systems that your assessment of a patient with an allergic reaction focus on
6. What is acquired immunity? What is an example?
7. What is the most immediate threat to life associated with angioedema?
8. What is the prehospital treatment of a patient experiencing anaphylaxis?
9. Why does a patient in anaphylactic shock have a decrease in cardiac output and a drop in BP?
10. What should be done if an anaphylactic patient suddenly deteriorates into cardiac arrest?
11. Define sensitivity
12. What chemicals are released by the immune system that cause an allergic reaction?
13. By what route of exposure to an allergen is usually the most severe?
14. What is a biphasic response to an antigen?
15. What is the pathophysiology of angioedema?
16. Why is Epi given to anaphylactic patients?
17. What is the prehospital treatment plan for a patient experiencing a mild allergic reaction?
18. What are the side effects of Epi?
19. Define natural immunity
20. What body system exhibits the first signs of an allergic reaction?

21. What should stridor alert you for?
22. What is the dosage of Epi for an anaphylactic patient weighing more than 6lbs?
23. Why should the stinger be removed from the injection site in an allergic reaction patient?
24. Why should the AEMT continue to transport the anaphylactic patient to the hospital even though Epi has resolved their symptoms?
25. What is your primary responsibility as you are responding on ANY scene?
26. What are the signs and symptoms of Dilaudid overdose?
27. What OTC medication does not have a reversal agent?
28. What is the mechanism of action of activated charcoal?
29. What 2 chemicals react violently with water and can ignite?
30. What is the appropriate dosage for activated charcoal?
31. What effect does ETOH have on the body?
32. Why do patients experiencing alcohol withdrawal need IV fluids?
33. What is the prehospital treatment for a patient that has overdosed on Darvon? (narcotic)
34. How does carbon monoxide cause severe tissue hypoxia?
35. What are examples of sympathomimetics?
36. How will a patient on PCP present?
37. What are the signs/ symptoms of organophosphate poisoning?
38. What are the signs/ symptoms of *C. Botulinum*?
39. Define substance abuse
40. What is the major sign of severe anticholinergic exposure?
41. What should you include as you are surveying the scene of a possible toxic exposure?
42. What is the most frequent route of exposure to poisoning?
43. What is the proper prehospital treatment of a victim of a house fire?
44. What should you do when your patient has been exposed to a dry chemical?
45. What should be included in your treatment of a child who has ingested gasoline?
46. Define tolerance
47. Why do patients with DT have an increased risk of developing seizures?
48. What is the appropriate dose of Narcan?
49. What are some examples of drugs that will respond to Narcan?

50. What should general management of a patient who has overdosed on a benzodiazepine include?
51. What is an important consideration when obtaining vital signs on a patient with potential carbon monoxide poisoning?
52. How does cocaine affect the body?
53. What are the signs of organophosphate poisoning?
54. What metabolic imbalance does ASA toxicity cause?
55. What is the major sign of cyanide poisoning?
56. How do opiates affect the body?
57. Define tolerance
58. Define synergism
59. Where is Epi IM injected?
60. How does a Twinjet differ from an autoinjector?
61. Why does a severe allergic reaction cause bronchospasm?
62. Why is it important to consider placement of an advanced airway device in the anaphylactic patient?
63. In addition to epinephrine, what other medications can be administered to a patient experiencing anaphylaxis?
64. What is the initial management of a patient with widespread urticaria and no other symptoms?
65. After initial dosing, how long should you wait before administering a second dose of Epi?
66. Define behavior
67. Define mental illness
68. What are some medical conditions that can cause an alteration in behavior?
69. Why should you always consider that there is an underlying medical condition causing abnormal behavior?
70. What is an example of an organic psychiatric disorder?
71. What patient findings indicate potential for violence?
72. What are 2 goals to achieve when assessing a patient with a behavioral emergency?
73. What should you have a heightened awareness of when dealing with a behavioral complaint?
74. What is the single most significant factor that contributes to suicide?

75. Why should every patient with a behavioral complaint have a blood glucose level obtained?
76. Why should you not restrain a compliant patient complaining of behavior alteration?
77. What are some major causes of mental incapacitation?
78. When can an AEMT legally restrain a patient?
79. Why should a patient never be restrained in the prone position?
80. Why should standard precautions be taken prior to restraining a patient?
81. Define psychiatric emergency
82. Define organic psychiatric emergency
83. How is "Normal" behavior classified?
84. What additional resources should be on the scene of a patient with a behavioral emergency?
85. Why is it important to let the behavioral patient express what is going on in his own words rather than having a family member discuss the situation with you?
86. Define reflective listening
87. What is a visual hallucination?
88. Why should you limit the number of personnel in the room with a patient that is acting bizarre?
89. Why is obtaining a baseline mental status important when dealing with a behavioral emergency?
90. What events can heighten your awareness of a patient's intent on committing suicide?
91. What should be done if there is potential for the scene to become unsafe once you have entered?
92. How should violent patients who do not require medical attention be escorted to the hospital?
93. What type of emotionally disturbed patients can still refuse transport to the hospital?
94. The level of force used to restrain a patient depends on what factors?
95. What is the minimum amount of personnel needed to restrain a violent patient?
96. What patient factors provide the AEMT with information regarding their emotional state?

97. What does the length and severity of a psychotic episode secondary to the use of a mind-altering substance depend on?
98. What does early-onset schizophrenia put the patient at risk for?
99. Why should you clearly identify yourself to behavioral complaint patients?
100. What are some common signs and symptoms of agitated delirium?