CHAPTER 21 Quiz

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

______ 1. A severe form of allergic reaction is called
   A. an allergen.                          C. epinephrine.
   B. anaphylaxis.                        D. an immune reaction.

______ 2. Harmless to most individuals, allergens are foreign substances that cause an abnormal immune system response known as
   A. mitosis.                            C. an allergic reaction.
   B. hypotoxemia.                       D. an immune response.

______ 3. An EMT who notices that his hands are red and itchy after a call may be experiencing an allergic reaction to
   A. latex gloves.                      C. exercise.
   B. talcum powder.                     D. heat exposure.

______ 4. Signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction include all of the following except
   A. itching.                           C. decreased blood pressure.
   B. increased appetite.                D. watery eyes.

______ 5. A sign of a severe allergic reaction is
   A. runny nose.                        C. mild edema.
   B. cyanosis.                          D. malaise.

______ 6. The dose of epinephrine that should be given to an adult suffering severe allergic reaction is _____ mg.
   A. 0.3                                C. 0.05
   B. 0.5                                D. 0.15

______ 7. Epinephrine is most commonly administered as a(n)
   A. tablet.                           C. prescribed inhaler.

______ 8. When administered as a medication, epinephrine will accomplish all of the following except
   A. constrict blood vessels.            C. relax the bronchioles.
   B. lower blood pressure.              D. stimulate the heartbeat.

______ 9. The dose of epinephrine that should be given to infants/children is _____ mg.
   A. 0.5                                C. 0.15
   B. 0.3                                D. 0.05

______ 10. If the patient’s condition improves following the administration of epinephrine, you should
   A. perform ongoing assessment.         C. initiate CPR.
   B. administer a second dose.          D. connect the AED.
IN THE FIELD

Review the following real-life situations. Then answer the questions that follow.

The patient is an 8-year-old boy with a known history of allergies and asthma. His mother tells you that she administered his EpiPen® 5 minutes before your arrival. However, you believe that she gave it incorrectly. “He pulled away when I tried to give the shot,” explains the mother. “I saw some of the medicine form a mist in the air.”

You examine the arm where the mother says that she gave the injection, but find no puncture mark. The child’s distress has worsened since your arrival, and he now seems barely conscious.

“I have three more EpiPens®,” offers the mother.

1. What action(s) should you take at this time?

Your next patient is an unconscious construction worker named Fred. “He had barely started to work with some fiberglass insulation when he fainted,” explains one of his coworkers.

You ask the coworkers more questions and find out that Fred was sneezing and coughing just before he fainted. They also noticed that he was using a handkerchief to wipe his watery eyes and runny nose. “He usually wears a respiratory mask on the job site,” adds one of the coworkers, “but he forgot to bring it today.”

Upon conducting a physical examination of the patient, you find a Medic Alert tag indicating that Fred has a number of allergies. His vital signs include a blood pressure of 70/42 and a weak pulse of 136. During your initial assessment, the foreman hands you an EpiPen® kit. “I found this in Fred’s lunch box,” he says. “Will it help?”

2. What action(s) should you take at this time?
CHAPTER 21 REVIEW

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. An abnormal or excessive response of the body’s immune system to a foreign material is called a(n) ______________________________.

2. Foreign substances recognized by the cells of the immune system and eventually destroyed by the body’s response are called ______________________________.

3. A severe form of an allergic reaction is called ______________________________.

4. Antibodies are proteins that search for the antigen, combine with it, and then help to destroy it in a process known as ______________________________.

5. ______________________________ from insect bites or stings, especially of wasps, hornets, yellow jackets, and fire ants, may cause an allergic reaction and anaphylaxis.

6. Red, itchy, possibly raised blotches on the skin are known as ______________________________.

7. Management of the airway during anaphylaxis may require ______________________________, the placement of a tube in the trachea to facilitate breathing.

8. When administered as a medication, epinephrine will ______________________________ blood vessels to improve the patient’s ______________________________.

9. A spring-loaded needle and syringe with a single dose of epinephrine is known as a(n) ______________________________.

10. The correct dose of epinephrine for an adult is ______________________________ mg; for a child, it is ______________________________ mg.
ALLERGIC REACTIONS: TRUE OR FALSE

Indicate if the following statements are true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.

______ 1. Generally, an individual must come into contact with an allergen more than once for an anaphylactic reaction to occur.

______ 2. Antibodies are proteins that search for an antigen, combine with it, and destroy it.

______ 3. After 15 to 20 minutes, a patient suffering an allergic reaction has little risk of slipping into anaphylactic shock.

______ 4. During an allergic reaction, you can expect to discover a higher-than-average blood pressure.

______ 5. Epinephrine auto-injectors may not be administered to unconscious patients.

______ 6. Epinephrine has no contraindications when used in a life-threatening situation.

______ 7. A possible side effect of epinephrine use is chest pain.

______ 8. Some anaphylactic reactions require repeated doses of epinephrine before the allergic reaction stops.

______ 9. The two key categories of signs and symptoms that specifically indicate anaphylaxis are respiratory compromise and shock.

______ 10. A patient experiencing an allergic reaction with no signs of respiratory distress or shock should receive epinephrine.
Recognizing Signs and Symptoms of Anaphylaxis

Place a check mark in front of the signs and symptoms commonly associated with anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock.

- increased pulse
- constipation
- decreased respirations
- increased appetite
- vomiting
- altered mental status
- flushed skin
- absent radial and/or pedal pulses
- diarrhea
- decreased pulse
- increased respirations
- decreased blood pressure
- feeling of impending doom
- stridor
**Epinephrine Auto-Injector**

Write in the missing information on the medication flash card below, and save the completed card for future reference.

**Epinephrine Auto-Injector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Medication Names:</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Generic: ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Trade: __________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indications:</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Contraindications:</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Medication Form:</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dosage:</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Actions:</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Side Effects:</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

©2010 by Pearson Education, Inc.
*Prehospital Emergency Care, 9th Ed.*

CHAPTER 21  Anaphylactic Reactions
CHAPTER 22 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

1. Any substance—liquid, solid, or gas—that impairs health or causes death by its chemical action when it enters the body or comes into contact with the skin is called a(n)
   A. allergen.
   B. poison.
   C. antigen.
   D. caustic.

2. The most common poisons ingested by children include all of the following except
   A. fertilizers.
   B. plants.
   C. cleaning products.
   D. toiletries.

3. Carbon monoxide is an example of an _____ poison.
   A. ingested
   B. inhaled
   C. absorbed
   D. injected

4. When treating an absorbed poisoning patient, if the poison is a liquid, you should irrigate all parts of the patient’s body for at least _____ minutes.
   A. 5
   B. 10
   C. 20
   D. 45

5. Use of activated charcoal is indicated in some cases of _____ poisoning.
   A. injected
   B. inhaled
   C. absorbed
   D. ingested

6. Activated charcoal is administered in the form of a(n)
   A. tablet.
   B. suspension.
   C. gel.
   D. inhaler.

7. All of the following are trade names for activated charcoal except
   A. SuperChar.
   B. CharCoal.
   C. Liqui-Char.
   D. Actidose.

8. The usual dose of activated charcoal for an adult is
   A. 12.5–25 grams.
   B. 3 grams/kg of body weight.
   C. 30–100 grams.
   D. 10 grams/kg of body weight.

9. In treating cases of inhaled poisons, the drug of first choice is
   A. activated charcoal.
   B. syrup of ipecac.
   C. glucose.
   D. oxygen.

10. The most common sources of injected poisons are
    A. drugs.
    B. bites and stings.
    C. plants.
    D. over-the-counter medications.
Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow.

The emergency medical dispatcher sends you to a residence at 7290 Riverside. The young woman who placed the 911 call is waiting for you on the doorstep, even though the day is chilly.

The woman reports that she dropped by the house to visit her friend Randy Johnson and saw through the window that he was passed out on the couch. The door was unlocked, so she went in to try to wake him but couldn’t. She tells you, “I wanted to stay and help him, but I just started feeling so bad. I felt sick to my stomach and my head hurt, almost like there was a band around it. Then I remembered that Randy had been having trouble with his furnace and was using a kerosene heater until he could get the furnace fixed. So I was afraid maybe something was wrong with the heater and came outside and called 911 from my cell phone. What’s going on?”

1. Based on your scene size-up, what answer would you give the woman?

2. What action(s) would you take?
CHAPTER 22 REVIEW

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. The ingestion of poisonous plants is an extremely common poisoning emergency, especially in ______________________________.

2. Protect the ingested poison patient from aspiration by placing him or her, if possible, in the ______________________________ position.

3. In some cases of ingested poisoning, medical direction will order administration of ______________________________.

4. Unless directed otherwise by medical direction, give both adults and children ______________________________ of activated charcoal per ______________________________ of body weight.

5. Activated charcoal absorbs poisons in the stomach, prevents their ______________________________ by the body, and enhances their elimination from the body.

6. ______________________________ poisoning is the leading cause of death among people who inhale smoke from fires.

7. Any treatment recommended by the poison control center should be discussed with ______________________________ before it is administered to the patient.

8. If poison has been splashed into the eye, ______________________________ the affected eye with clean water for at least ______________________________.

9. No matter what else is done regarding poisoning treatment, if the ______________________________ and ______________________________ are not maintained, the patient will die.
**Poisoning: Listing**

1. List the four ways that poisons can enter the body.

2. List nine questions that should be asked during assessment of a patient with ingested poisoning.

3. List four contraindications for administration of activated charcoal.

4. List the emergency care steps for treating patients with inhaled poisoning.
POISONING: MATCHING

Write the letter of the type of poisoning next to the appropriate scenario below.

_______ 1. You are called to a suburban home to assist an 18-year-old male who has been found on the floor of his bathroom. He has a reduced pulse rate and reduced rate of breathing. His pupils are constricted to pinpoint size. He seems very sleepy and unresponsive. There is a constricting band tied around his upper arm. You find a hypodermic needle behind a clothes hamper.

_______ 2. A 19-year-old male farm worker stumbles while carrying an open drum of pesticides. The powder spills all over his clothes and body. Within minutes, a stinging, burning sensation spreads across his hands, arms, neck, and face. “It’s like being on fire,” he tells another farm worker. “Get some help fast!”

_______ 3. A 38-year-old woman collapses on the floor of her garage while cleaning out her car. She had left the car idling so that she could listen to her favorite radio station without running down the battery. By the time her husband discovers her, the woman is barely breathing. He rushes to call an EMS unit.

_______ 4. A 45-year-old man in extreme pain from a recent back operation decides to double his self-administered dosage of Demerol. By the end of the day, he feels extremely lethargic and is sweating profusely. His pupils look pinpoint in size. Sensing trouble, his teenage son calls the nearest ambulance service.

A. ingested poisoning
B. inhaled poisoning
C. absorbed poisoning
D. injected poisoning
Activated Charcoal

Medication Names:
1. Generic: ____________________________________________________________________________
2. Trade: ______________________________________________________________________________

Indications:
1. ______________________________________________________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________________________________________________
3. ______________________________________________________________________________________

Contraindications:
1. _____________________________________________________________________________________
2. _____________________________________________________________________________________
3. _____________________________________________________________________________________
4. _____________________________________________________________________________________

Medication Form: _______________________________________________________________________

Dosage: ______________________________________________________________________________

Actions:
1. _____________________________________________________________________________________
2. _____________________________________________________________________________________

Side Effects:
1. _____________________________________________________________________________________
2. _____________________________________________________________________________________

Write in the missing information on the medication flash card below, and save the completed card for future reference.
CHAPTER 23 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

1. All of the following vital organs are located in the abdominal cavity except the
   A. stomach.                       C. lungs.
   B. gallbladder.                  D. liver.

2. Pain that is felt in a body part removed from its point of origin is called ____ pain.
   A. referred                         C. radiating
   B. ghost                          D. provoked

3. Irritation and inflammation of the peritoneum is called
   A. costalcongitis.                 C. appendicitis.
   B. diverticulitis.                D. peritonitis.

4. An abdominal wall muscle contraction that the patient cannot control, resulting from
   inflammation of the peritoneum, is called
   A. rigidity.                        C. protecting.
   B. guarding.                         D. posturing.

5. All of the following are common signs and symptoms of a spontaneous abortion except
   A. lower abdominal pain.            C. rapid pulse.
   B. vaginal bleeding.                D. increased blood pressure.

6. Abdominopelvic pain in the middle of a patient’s menstrual cycle is known as
   A. mittelschmerz.                    C. endometrial.
   B. dysmenorrhea.                   D. referred.

7. Endometriosis is most commonly diagnosed in patients between the ages of

8. All of the following are part of the urinary system except the
   A. kidneys.                        C. bladder.
   B. liver.                           D. urethra.

9. Risk factors associated with renal calculi include all of the following except
   A. hyperthyroidism.                 C. obesity.
   B. dehydration.                    D. increased dairy intake.

10. The abdomen is divided into ____ regions.
    A. four                                      C. nine
    B. six                                      D. eight
CHAPTER 23 REVIEW

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. The left lower quadrant of the abdomen contains part of the ______________________________
   ______________________________ and the female reproductive organs.
2. ______________________________ pain is felt when the abdominal organ itself is involved.
3. Pancreatitis, or inflammation of the ______________________________, may cause severe pain in the
   middle or the upper quadrants (epigastric area) of the abdomen.
4. While assessing your patient you note hematochezia. This means that the patient had a
   ______________________________ onset of gastrointestinal bleeding.
5. The ovaries are the primary sex glands and are located on either side of the
   ______________________________.
6. When treating the victim of a sexual assault it is extremely important to not let the patient
   ______________________________ ______________________________, bathe, comb, or clean any part of
   her body.
7. A ______________________________ cyst is a fluid-filled sac that forms inside of or on an
   ______________________________.
8. Pelvic inflammatory disease is an infection of the female ______________________________ tract.
9. The ______________________________ are bean-shaped organs located in the retroperitoneal space.
10. ______________________________ is an artificial process used to remove water and waste substances
    from the blood when the kidneys fail to function properly.
ABDOMINAL, GYNECOLOGIC, GENITOURINARY, AND RENAL EMERGENCIES: LISTING

1. List the three types of abdominal pain.

2. List the seven emergency care steps for a patient with acute abdominal pain.

3. List the four psychological effects of sexual assault.

4. List the six emergency care steps for a dialysis emergency.
CHAPTER 24 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

_______ 1. Water chill, which occurs when clothing or the body gets wet, is an example of
   A. conduction.                        C. radiation.
   B. convection.                      D. evaporation.

_______ 2. Wind chill, which occurs when currents of air pass over the body, is an example of
   A. conduction.                      C. radiation.
   B. convection.                     D. evaporation.

_______ 3. All of the following are signs and symptoms of hypothermia except
   A. agitation and hyperactivity.     C. loss of motor coordination.
   B. shivering in early stages.      D. cool abdominal skin temperature.

_______ 4. In providing emergency care steps for the hypothermic patient who is alert and responsive, an EMT should
   A. passively rewarm the extremities. C. get the patient to walk around.
   B. provide the patient with stimulants. D. actively rewarm the patient.

_______ 5. Rough handling of a patient with hypothermia may result in
   A. apnea.                          C. blood clots.
   B. ventricular fibrillation.       D. seizures.

_______ 6. Superficial local cold injuries are sometimes referred to as
   A. “white nose.”                   C. hyperthermia.
   B. frost touch.                   D. frostbite.

_______ 7. All of the following are signs and symptoms you might expect to find in a heat emergency patient with hot, dry skin except
   A. rapid, shallow breathing.       C. dilated pupils.
   B. generalized weakness.          D. heavy perspiration.

_______ 8. To rapidly cool a patient with a hyperthermic emergency, apply ice packs to the neck, groin, and
   A. wrists.                        C. knees.
   B. armpits.                      D. ankles.

_______ 9. The mildest form of hyperthermia is called
   A. heat exhaustion.              C. heat stroke.
   B. heat cramps.                D. fever.

_______ 10. All of the following are factors that put a patient at risk for generalized hyperthermia except
   A. environment.                 C. age.
   B. diet.                       D. drugs and poisons.

_______ 11. Hot skin that is either dry or moist represents
   A. a dire emergency.            C. heat cramps.
Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow.

It is an overcast March afternoon when you are dispatched to a call for a woman who has fallen at 45 Stan- dish Street. The temperature is in the 30s, with gusty winds. Banks of dirty snow from last week’s storm still line the streets and sidewalks.

1. What might the information from dispatch plus the weather conditions lead you to expect at this call?

2. A police car is on the scene when you arrive. The officers assure you that the scene is safe. One officer says he’ll lead you to the patient, who has fallen in a snowdrift near the garbage can next to the garage. Given what you know of the situation to this point and given that the police are on the scene, what step might you take to prepare for this patient before leaving the ambulance?

3. Behind the house, you see a woman apparently in her 60s, lying just off an icy set of steps in a snow bank. She is wearing only a housecoat and slippers. What injury possibilities do these circumstances suggest? What actions should you take before proceeding further in your assessment?

4. As you proceed, you discover that the woman is not alert, but does respond inappropriately to loudly spoken questions. She is not shivering, and the skin on her abdomen is cool to the touch. She has a blood pressure of 102/60, a heart rate of 60, and a respiration rate of 14. Her skin is pale, cool, and firm to the touch. What do these findings indicate? How should you proceed?
Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. The mechanism of ______________________________ causes body heat to be lost through direct contact.
2. The process of ______________________________ causes cold air molecules that are in immediate contact with the skin to be warmed.
3. The most significant mechanism of heat loss is ______________________________, which involves the transfer of heat from the surface of one object to the surface of another without physical contact.
4. Most radiant heat loss occurs from a person’s ______________________________, ______________________________, and ______________________________.
5. The process in which a liquid or solid changes to a vapor is called ______________________________.
6. ______________________________ causes loss of body heat as a result of exhaled warm air.
7. When cooling affects the entire body, a problem known as ______________________________ develops.
8. Application of an external heat source to the body is known as ______________________________.
9. ______________________________ is taking measures to prevent further heat loss and giving the patient’s body the optimum chance to rewarm itself.
10. ______________________________ results from the freezing of body tissue.
11. Another name for late or deep local cold injuries is ______________________________.
12. Heat-related emergencies are grouped under the name ______________________________.
13. The patient with a(n) ______________________________ ______________________________ ______________________________, who also has hot skin, should be considered a priority patient.
14. Always transport a hyperthermic patient with hot skin that is ______________________________ or ______________________________.
15. Apply a(n) ______________________________ ______________________________ to an insect bite or sting to help relieve pain and swelling.
16. Do not apply cold to bites of ________________ or to injuries inflicted by _________________.

17. The ________________ ________________ ________________ is characterized by a shiny black body, thin legs, and a crimson red marking on its abdomen, usually in the shape of an hourglass or two triangles.

18. The ________________ ________________ ________________ gets its name from the intense, fiery, burning pain its bite causes.

19. The two classes of poisonous snakes in the United States are ________________ ________________ ________________ and ________________ ________________.

20. Soaking the affected area in ________________ water for 30 minutes or throughout transport will help break down venom from a marine bite or sting.
ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES: TRUE OR FALSE

Indicate if the following statements are true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.

_______ 1. Shivering is one of the body’s compensatory mechanisms.

_______ 2. Water chill, which happens when the body or clothes get wet, is an example of convectional cooling.

_______ 3. Administering a drink of alcohol is an effective way to reduce the effects of hypothermia.

_______ 4. In all cases of hypothermia, an EMT should begin active rewarming with the extremities.

_______ 5. If clothing is frozen to the skin, it should be left in place.

_______ 6. All heat emergency patients should be allowed to drink cool water.

_______ 7. A patient with hot skin that is either moist or dry represents a dire medical emergency.

_______ 8. Snakebites are relatively uncommon, and the number of people who die from them each year is extremely small.

_______ 9. Black widow spider bites are the leading cause of death from spider bites in the United States.

_______ 10. The bite of the brown recluse spider is a serious medical condition that usually does not heal and may require surgical repair.
CHAPTER 25 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

_______  1. The term _____ describes a drowning event where a patient is pronounced dead within 24 hours of the event.
   A. drowning  
   B. submersion  
   C. water rescue  
   D. drowning-related death

_______  2. Death that occurs 24 hours after a drowning is called a
   A. drowning.  
   B. submersion.  
   C. water rescue.  
   D. drowning-related death.

_______  3. If a swimmer may have been involved in a diving accident or may have been struck by a boat, water skier, surfboard, or another object, the EMT should suspect
   A. spinal injury.  
   B. air embolism.  
   C. ARDS.  
   D. hypothermia.

_______  4. A condition in which the stomach fills with water, enlarging the abdomen to the point that it interferes with the ability to inflate the lungs, is called
   A. hydrothorax.  
   B. water in the lungs.  
   C. distended pleura.  
   D. gastric distension.

_______  5. As a guideline, the EMT should attempt resuscitation on any pulseless, nonbreathing patient who has been submerged in _____ water, even if the drowning has been longer than 30 minutes.
   A. warm  
   B. cold  
   C. fresh  
   D. salt

_______  6. All of the following are signs and symptoms of arterial gas embolism except
   A. dizziness.  
   B. delayed onset.  
   C. chest pain.  
   D. difficulty breathing.

_______  7. If you suspect that a patient has a spine injury, maintain in-line stabilization and then secure the patient to a backboard before
   A. evaluating breathing.  
   B. starting CPR.  
   C. starting rescue breathing.  
   D. removing from water.

_______  8. Signs and symptoms of barotrauma include all of the following except
   A. extreme dizziness.  
   B. palpitations.  
   C. nausea.  
   D. disorientation.

_______  9. Decompression sickness may occur up to _____ following a dive.
   A. 2 days  
   B. 72 hours  
   C. 1 week  
   D. 2 weeks

_______ 10. The most important factor in determining whether EMTs enter the water to rescue a patient is
    A. the quality of their equipment.  
    B. their training.  
    C. the depth of the water.  
    D. their ability to use a rowboat.
Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the question that follows.

It is 1400 in the afternoon and you and your partner are dispatched to a local neighborhood for a possible drowned child. As you arrive, you note that the police are already on the scene. One officer leads you to the backyard where another officer is performing CPR on a small child. A young woman is standing nearby. The officer explains that the 2-year-old had apparently snuck out of the house and had fallen in the pool. It is estimated that the child had been in the water for about 20 minutes before being discovered by the babysitter. Your partner instructs the officer to stop CPR, verifies that the child is apneic and pulseless, and then resumes CPR.

1. What additional actions should you and your partner take?
Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. The term ______________________________ describes an incident in which someone is submerged or immersed in a liquid, resulting in a primary respiratory impairment.

2. Drownings can be additionally complicated in cases where ______________________________ is involved, which can produce additional trauma.

3. The EMT should always assume that a diver has sustained ______________________________ injuries.

4. If a patient is responsive and close to shore, use the ______________________________ , ______________________________ , ______________________________ , and ______________________________ strategy.

5. In the case of a drowning involving a possible spine injury, the goal is to support the back and stabilize the ______________________________ and ______________________________ as other care is provided.

6. When a person dives into cold water, the ______________________________ diving reflex can prevent death, even after prolonged submersion.

7. Some experts advise ______________________________ ______________________________ for every drowning patient, regardless of water temperature, even those who have been in the water for a prolonged period.

8. A(n) ______________________________ ______________________________ is a blocking of blood vessels by an air bubble or clusters of air bubbles.

9. The signs and symptoms of an arterial gas embolism have a(n) ______________________________ ______________________________ .

10. ______________________________ sickness usually occurs when a diver ascends too quickly from a deep, prolonged dive.
Indicate if the following statements are true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.

1. Drowning is the leading cause of accidental death in children under age 5.  
2. Drownings always occur in large bodies of water.  
3. The best prognosis for drowning patients occurs among those who are submerged in warm, dirty, or brackish (salty) water.  
4. During resuscitation of a drowning patient, gastric distension should be relieved whether or not it interferes with ventilations.  
5. Drowning patients may be unresponsive, not breathing, or pulseless, or they may be responsive and possibly gasping or coughing up water.  
6. In a water-related emergency, the EMT must reach the patient as soon as possible without regard for personal safety to initiate lifesaving measures.  
7. Injuries to the cervical spine are seen with many water-related accidents.  
8. The onset of decompression sickness may occur up to 72 hours after a dive.  
9. Divers with upper respiratory infections or allergies are at increased risk of barotrauma.  
10. Provision of oxygen is critical in cases of decompression sickness because it reduces the size of nitrogen bubbles and improves circulation.