MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Your patient is a 54-year-old man with a history of emphysema. He is extremely short of breath and can speak only two or three words at a time. The patient has used his inhaler three times in the last hour without any improvement. You do not hear any wheezing in the patient’s lung fields, and his breath sounds are very shallow and distant sounding. Which of the following should you do first?
   A) Begin transportation of the patient.
   B) Place a non-rebreather mask on the patient with 12 to 15 liters per minute of oxygen.
   C) Contact medical control.
   D) Assist the patient in taking another dose of his medication.

2) You have been called to a college dormitory for a sick person. On your arrival you find a 20-year-old male who is highly agitated and has very warm, moist skin, a heart rate of 120 per minute, respirations of 24 per minute, and a blood pressure of 132/90 mmHg. He says that he is nauseated and feels like his “heart is going to jump out of his chest.” Your partner lets you know that one of the student’s roommates told him the patient took some kind of “uppers,” but he doesn’t know how many. Before contacting medical control, which of the following should you find out?
   A) When the substance was taken
   B) Whether the substance was in pill or capsule form
   C) Whether the patient has ever done something like this before
   D) Whether or not the patient’s parents will consent for treatment

3) Your patient is a 26-year-old female who is 7 months pregnant and has a history of bee sting anaphylaxis. Her husband called 9-1-1 after the patient was stung on the forearm by a bee. She is awake and you can hear her wheezing without the use of your stethoscope. Her skin is flushed and diaphoretic. She has a pulse of 124 per minute and a blood pressure of 72/54 mmHg. The patient’s husband has just found the epinephrine autoinjector the patient keeps in her purse. Which of the following is the best course of action?
   A) Assist the patient in administering the epinephrine and have her lie on her left side.
   B) Place the patient supine due to her hypotension, administer high-flow oxygen, and begin transport.
   C) Have the patient lie on her left side, administer high-flow oxygen, and consult medical control.
   D) Advise the patient against using the epinephrine due to her pregnancy, administer high-flow oxygen, and have the patient lie supine due to her hypotension.
4) Your patient is a 44-year-old female complaining of lower left quadrant abdominal pain for four days. This morning, the patient says, she actually felt better and the pain went away for awhile, but now it is worse than ever, and when she got up to go lie down in the bedroom she nearly "passed out." Upon questioning, your patient says that she takes birth control pills but has no significant past medical history and is in good health. You further learn that the patient feels much better when she lies on her side with her legs drawn up, and that she is also having some pain in her left shoulder. She rates this pain as an 8 out of 10 and, in fact, she does look quite uncomfortable and anxious. The patient’s pulse is 92 per minute, her blood pressure is 112/72 mmHg, and her respiratory rate is 20 per minute. Which of the following will help you determine the transport priority of this patient?
   A) Checking the blood glucose level
   B) Performing a detailed physical exam
   C) Checking pulse oximetry
   D) Evaluating her blood pressure and pulse rate in the lying and standing positions

5) You are on the scene where a 42-year-old male is complaining of weakness. The patient is thin but has a markedly distended abdomen. He is alert and oriented; his skin has a very yellow appearance, as do the whites of his eyes. Which of the following will give you the most information about the patient’s condition?
   A) SAMPLE history
   B) Focused exam
   C) Initial assessment
   D) Chief complaint

6) Your patient is a 56-year-old cab driver who was found unresponsive in the driver’s seat of his vehicle, which has been parked in front of a hotel for about 45 minutes. The patient is unresponsive; has snoring respirations at 12 per minute; is cool, pale and diaphoretic; has a heart rate of 58 per minute; and has a blood pressure of 170/104 mmHg. Which of the following is NOT helpful in finding out the underlying cause of the patient’s condition?
   A) Pulse oximetry
   B) Checking the pupils
   C) Blood glucose level determination
   D) Scene survey

7) Your patient is a 38-year-old male with no prior medical history, but he has had a seizure at work. He is now slow to respond to questions and is complaining of a headache. Which of the following information would be most useful in determining how to treat this patient?
   A) Determining if he is allergic to any medications
   B) Applying the AED
   C) Performing a detailed physical exam
   D) Checking the patient’s vital signs
8) Your patient is a 28-year-old man whose roommate could not wake him this morning. Which of the following should you do first?
   A) Check for unresponsiveness.
   B) Administer 10 to 15 liters per minute of oxygen.
   C) Check for a pulse.
   D) Assess the airway.

9) Your patient is a homeless woman in her thirties. She has refused treatment from you the past two nights after passersby saw her sleeping in a doorway with nighttime temperatures in the 20s prior to calling 9-1-1. Tonight, you are unable to awaken the patient and she does not respond to painful stimulus. She is breathing shallowly about six times per minute. Her skin is cold and you cannot palpate a radial pulse, but the patient has a weak carotid pulse of about 44 per minute. Which of the following should you suspect?
   A) Narcotic overdose  
   B) Hypothermia  
   C) Hypoglycemia  
   D) All of the above

10) Your patient is a 17-year-old female with a history of seizures. The patient's mother witnessed her having a seizure that lasted longer than normal, and called EMS. The patient is now unresponsive, has copious amounts of oral secretions, and has a respiratory rate of 24 with adequate depth. Which of the following is the best sequence of intervention for airway management?
   A) Suction, nasopharyngeal airway, oxygen, supine position
   B) Oropharyngeal airway, suction, supine position, oxygen
   C) Oxygen, recovery position, oropharyngeal airway, suction
   D) Suction, nasopharyngeal airway, oxygen, place in recovery position
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1) B
2) A
3) C
4) D
5) A
6) A
7) D
8) A
9) D
10) D