

31 Pediatric Anatomy and Physiology

- A. What differences exist between pediatric and adult airways and other important anatomic structures? (Lecture I-A)
- B. Discuss the development considerations and technique for dealing with each age group. (Lecture II)
- C. What initial assessments should be performed on every pediatric patient? (Lecture III-A)
- D. How are respirations, pulse, blood pressure and skin signs assessed in children? (Lecture III-B)
- E. Discuss the different high-tech devices that may be seen in children with special needs. (Lecture IV)

32 - Pediatric Airway and Medical Emergencies

- A. What differences exist between pediatric and adult airways and other important anatomic structures?
- B. Discuss choosing and using airway adjuncts in pediatric patients.
- C. Describe the use of the pediatric resuscitation tape measure.
- D. What are the percentages of oxygen delivered by the various oxygen delivery devices used for children?
- E. What are the signs and symptoms of airway obstruction in children?
- F. Describe the methods for removal of a foreign body airway obstruction.
- G. Discuss respiratory distress and failure in children including presentation, progression, assessment, and emergency medical care.
- H. Describe the three major types of seizures, general management techniques, and special consideration for febrile seizures.
 - I. What questions should you ask for a child with altered level of consciousness?
 - J. What questions should you ask in assessing a child with a suspected poisoning?
- K. What are common causes of a high temperature in a child?
- L. Define meningitis and list its signs and symptoms.
- M. Discuss shock and dehydration in infants and children, including causes, presentation, and treatment.
- N. What are three techniques to maximize neonatal resuscitation efforts?
- O. What basic neonatal resuscitation equipment should be carried on all ambulances?
- P. List the ratio of ventilations to compressions for a child and infant.
- Q. What is the basic progression of steps in neonatal resuscitation?
- R. What is SIDS? Discuss assessment and management of the patient and the family.
- S. What must be done for an infant with meconium in the amniotic fluid?
- T. List the causes of respiratory arrest in children and infants.
- U. What is ALTE and how is it managed?
- V. Discuss interacting with the family after the death of a child.

33 - Pediatric Trauma

- A. What are the general anatomical differences between children and adults?
 - B. Describe the physical and psychological differences in injury patterns of children from those of an adult.
 - C. Describe the signs and symptoms of pediatric head injury.
 - D. Describe why pediatric chest trauma differs from adult chest trauma.
 - E. List the common causes of pediatric burns.
 - F. Describe the general emergency care for pediatric trauma.
 - G. List the questions that an EMT-B should be asking in a suspected child abuse case.
 - H. What is shaken baby syndrome?
 - I. Describe the EMT-B's approach to a child victim of sexual abuse.
-

Chapter 34: Geriatric Assessment

- A. Describe general issues associated with geriatric assessment.
- B. What are the leading causes of death in the elderly?
- C. List the common geriatric stereotypes.
- D. Describe the general components of geriatric patient assessment.
- E. What two questions should be asked of nursing staff when responding to a call in a nursing home?
- F. What are the considerations for a geriatric patient who has fallen?
- G. Describe the characteristics of an abdominal aortic aneurysm.
- H. Define the difference between delirium and dementia.
- I. What is an advance directive?