# 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?