

Important consideration if a patient in a moving ambulance becomes pulseless and apneic and an AED is available.

Definition of an indication for a medication's use.

What are two contraindications for administration of oral glucose.

Suggested method for managing a violent patient who is spitting on EMTs.

Generally Recognized age and weight criteria for using AEDs(Automated External Defibrillator)

Indication for administration of oral glucose.

Primary Intervention
Which makes the greatest difference in the survival of a Cardiac Arrest patients?

Two most common types of AEDs(Automated External Defibrillators)

The indication refers to the most common uses of the medication in treating a specific illness.

Stop the vehicle prior to attempting defibrillation to allow the AED to analyze the rhythm.

Cover the patient's face with a surgical mask.

1. Patient is unable to swallow.
2. Patient is unresponsive.

Patients with altered mental status who have a known history of diabetes that is controlled by medication.

8 Years of age and older and 80lbs or more.

1. Semi-Automatic - Uses a computer voice synthesizer to advise operator steps to take base on analysis of patient rhythm.

2. Fully Automatic -

Defibrillation

Two forms in which Nitroglycerin administered by EMT-Basics is found.

Route of administration for Nitroglycerin administered by EMT-Basics.

Eight forms in which the medications an EMT-Basic carries on an EMS unit or assists patients in taking are found.

Position a patient experiencing Cardiac Compromise should be placed in.

Three medications which the EMT-Basic may assist a patient in taking.

Three Medications which may be carried on an EMT-Basic unit.

Definition of a contraindication for a medications use.

Definition of a side effect related to a medication's use.

Sub-lingual(Under the tongue) regardless of whether the medication is in tablet or spray form.

1. Tablet
2. Spray

Place the patient in a position of comfort.

1. Gas (Oxygen)
2. Gel (Oral Glucose)
3. Suspension (Activated Charcoal)
4. Compressed Powder Or Tablet (Nitroglycerin)
5. Sub-lingual Spray (Nitroglycerin)

1. Oxygen
2. Oral Glucose
3. Activated Charcoal

1. Nitroglycerin
2. Prescribed Inhaler
3. Epinephrine

Side effects are any actions of a medication other than the desired ones.

A contraindication refers to a situation in which a medication should not be used. This may be because it may cause harm to the patient or because it has no effect in improving the patient's

Dosages for Epinephrine
Adult, Child, Infant.

When assisting with the administration of an Epinephrine Auto-Injector, the tip should be placed...?

Two primary actions of Epinephrine.

Contraindications for administering Epinephrine.

Three side effects of Nitroglycerin administration.

Three criteria which must be met prior to assisting with the administration of Epinephrine.

Blood pressure criteria for administering Nitroglycerin.

Time intervals between doses of Nitroglycerin and recommended maximum number of doses.

On the lateral portion of the patient's thigh, midway between the waist and the knee.

Adult: One adult Auto-Injector(0.3mg)
Child and Infant: One infant/child Auto-Injector (0.15mg)

There are no contraindications when Epinephrine is used in a life-threatening situation.

1. Dilates The Bronchioles (Making Breathing Easier)
2. Constricts Blood Vessels (Raising blood pressure and improving perfusion)

1. The patient must exhibit assessment findings of an allergic reaction.
2. The medication must have been prescribed for this patient.
3. Medical direction must authorize use for this

1. Headache
2. Hypotension
3. Pulse Rate Changes

Time Interval Between Doses: 3-5 minutes between doses if chest pain persists
Maximum Number Of Doses: 3 doses

Blood pressure must be greater than 100 systolic.

<p>One Tube.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hypoglycemia 2. Head Injury 3. Decreased Oxygen Levels 4. Seizures(Primarily seen post seizure) 5. Poisoning/Overdose/Intoxication
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased Pulse Rate. 2. Tremors. 3. Nervousness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have the patient exhale deeply. - Instruct the patient to hold his or her breath as long as he or she comfortably can after inhaling the medication to allow it to be absorbed.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patient is unable to use the device. 2. The Inhaler was not prescribed for the patient. 3. Medical Direction does not give permission for its use. 4. Patient has already met 	<p>The medication dilates the bronchioles, thereby reducing airway resistance and make breathing easier.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased Heart Rate 2. Pallor 3. Dizziness 4. Chest Pain 5. Headache 6. Nausea 7. Vomiting 8. Excitability And 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold the injector in place for approximately 10 seconds after hearing the click(to allow medication to be fully injected. - Record the activity and time. - Dispose of the Auto-

Three contraindications for administration of activated charcoal.

Dosages for activated charcoal Adult, Child, Infant.

Length of time an eye exposed to a poison should be irrigated.

Indication administration of activated charcoal.

Four methods by which poisons enter the body.

Important Point to remember when managing a patient who has been poisoned by contact with a chemical.

Method for administering oral glucose.

Side effects of oral glucose.

<p>1 Gram per kilogram of body weight. Usual Doses: Adult: 15-50 Grams Child And Infant: 12.5-25 Grams</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patient has an altered mental status. 2. Patient is unable to swallow. 3. Patient ingested an acid or alkali.
<p>Poisoning by mouth.(ingested poison)</p>	<p>Irrigate the affected eye(s) for at least 20 minutes with clean water.</p>
<p>Wash or brush off any remaining chemical.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ingestion 2. Inhalation 3. Injection 4. Absorption
<p>None when administered properly.</p>	<p>Administer the glucose between the patient's cheek and gum.</p>

<p>After six shocks are delivered on the scene (Three initial shocks and three additional shocks after 1 minute of CPR) or If the machine advises three consecutive times</p>	<p>Keep the AED attached to the patient during transport.</p>
<p>Face Down (The patient should be closely monitored to guard against airway compromise. Always follow local protocols when restraining patients, including guidelines on</p>	<p>Minimum of four persons, one assigned to each limb.</p>
<p>1. Generalized Cold Emergency/Hypothermia. - An abnormal lowering of general body temperature. 2. Local Cold Injuries. Generally Classified as: - Early or superficial - Late or deep</p>	<p>COOL THE PATIENT QUICKLY - Place the patient in a cool environment. - Remove the patient's clothing - Apply cool packs to the patient's neck, armpits and</p>
<p>1. Radiation 2. Convection 3. Conduction 4. Evaporation 5. Breathing</p>	<p>Repeat the original dose once.</p>

Two cardiac rhythms for which defibrillation is appropriate.

