

Will/Grundy EMS 3rd Trimester November 2009
ALS/ILS/BLS Study Guide

1. With advances in medical care, children who would not have survived in the past are being discharged from hospitals into the community. The survival of extremely premature newborns has also led to an increasing number of children with a variety of special needs being cared for at home.

TRUE or FALSE

2. A history of acute deterioration or a sudden onset of distress in a child with a tracheotomy tube and ventilator should be assessed as a:

3. Patient Care when ruling out ventilator failure includes:

4. Thick secretions can obstruct the tracheotomy tube causing an “airway obstruction”.
Your Management focus:

5. In CSHCN , bradycardia is commonly caused by: _____

6. Proper procedure for suctioning a tracheotomy tube includes

- _____ time limit per attempt
- Provide _____ between suctioning attempts

7. An endotracheal tube can be placed too far when placing it through a stoma, resulting in _____ intubation.

8. List five most common tracheotomy tube complications

9. When establishing baselines for the CSHCN, treatment decisions must be based on:

10. _____ of CSHCN are an important resource for baseline information.
11. In transporting the CSHCN patient, it is important to:

12. In a patient with sickle cell, _____, in the absence of any signs of infection or trauma, is typical of vaso-occlusive crisis.
13. Vaso-occlusive crisis may be precipitated by:

14. Daily doses of penicillin are prescribed for young children with SCD to protect them against infection because they are at increased risk for _____ due to spleen dysfunction.
15. Most patients with SCD have been prescribed analgesics, including narcotics, for home management of pain.
TRUE or FALSE
16. Oxygen delivery to a profoundly anemic patient (without adequate hemoglobin for carrying oxygen) may be improved by administering _____
17. Fluid resuscitation should be given to any child with SCD who appears to be _____
_____.
In the child who appears adequately hydrated, only _____
18. Always consider a cerebrovascular event if a child with SCD has _____
_____.
19. The leading cause of mortality in SCD patients, "Acute chest syndrome" is characterized by _____
20. When acute chest syndrome is suspected, treat with _____