Northwest Community EMS System March 2021 CE Credit Questions: Basic Arrhythmias and ACS

Name:	Date submitted:
EMS Agency/hospital:	Credit awarded (date):
EMSC/Educator reviewer:	Returned for revisions:
	Revisions received:

This packet earns you the equivalent of the 2 hours of live or Zoom CE class. Sources: March 2021 CE taped zoom class; SOPs; CE PPT for Credit Qu posted to website;

1.	When a patient is complaining about pain, what angina equivalents should cause EMS to suspect possible ACS?			

- 2. Which of the following patients with chest discomfort should receive ASA?
 - A. 72/F pale & clammy, following a syncopal episode in church; sinus bradycardia on monitor
 - B. 61/M driver involved in a high speed frontal impact, in which you note a bent steering wheel
 - C. 69/F who took 4 chewable baby aspirin 1 hour ago when she started feeling poorly
 - D. 22/F w/ pounding in her chest following an argument with her boyfriend
- 3. List 3 ECG findings that are indicative of ischemia:

•	
•	
•	

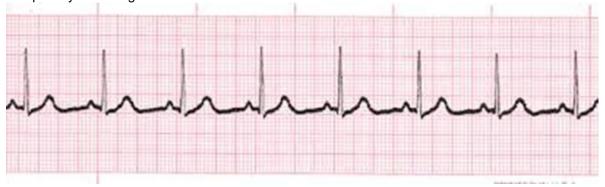
- 4. To which of the following patients would it be acceptable to administer NTG sublingually?
 - A. 52/M who took Viagra 4 hrs ago
 - B. 68/M STE in Leads II, III and aVF, no STE in V4R, BP 124/78, HR 68
 - C. 65/F with VS: BP 86/60, HR 88, RR 22, SpO2 92%, ETCO2 32, square
 - D. 55/M with VS: BP 134/90, HR 110, RR 16, SpO2 95%, ETCO2 37, square
- 5. You respond for a 68 y/o female patient on the patio of her deck, eyes closed, leaning her head back with weakness and lightheadedness. She was gardening and began to feel like she was going to faint. She did not fall or lose consciousness. The patient is pale, cool and moist. She is awake and answers your questions appropriately, but keeps her eyes closed when not asked to open them. Her breathing is unlabored. She denies chest pain, SOB, or nausea. She denies allergies. Meds: ASA 81 mg, losartan. PMH: HTN. Her radial pulse is very weak and very slow. Lungs are clear. Your partner gets VS while you attach the monitor.



What is this patient's rhythm?

6.		E changes in leads II, III, and aVF. VS: BP 88/60, HR 40, RR 18, SpO2 on RA 95%, ETCO2 is all of the interventions that are indicated for this patient now. IV access has been completed.
		Valsalva maneuver
		Apply pacing pads
		Repeat 12L w/ V4R
		Administer 324 mg ASA
		Administer NTG 0.4 mg SL
		Administer Atropine 0.5 mg rapid IV
		Begin external cardiac pacing at 60 BPM
7.	Because t	his patient is hypotensive, which should be corrected first? Circle one.
		Blood pressure Heart rate
8.	. After the interventions selected above, the patient becomes unresponsive, skin is cool and clammy, and rhythm and rate do not change. Which of the following is indicated first?	
	B. SynchC. Norep	cutaneous pacing ironized cardioversion inephrine drip 2 mL/min at IV Atropine to a total of 3 mg
9. You are dispatched for a 48 y/o man with pounding in his chest and chest heaviness. You find his bed. His wife says they just returned from a walk when he suddenly said he didn't feel good to lie down. The patient is alert and answers questions appropriately. He speaks in full sentendereathing appears unlabored. His skin is diaphoretic but warm. You attempt to count his rad is too fast. Lungs are clear. Your coworker puts the pt on the monitor: What is your interprhythm?		
	What is yo	ur rhythm interpretation for this patient?
		6, HR 166, RR 18, SpO2 96%, ETCO2 34. He rates his discomfort as 6/10. His wife states the pt no allergies, is a non-smoker, and takes no meds except Viagra and some new diet pill.
10.	What inter manual).	vention is indicated first, to slow his rhythm per SOP? Describe the procedure (found in procedure
	L	
11.	The patier	nt does not improve, the pt becomes slow to respond. How will you treat this patient?

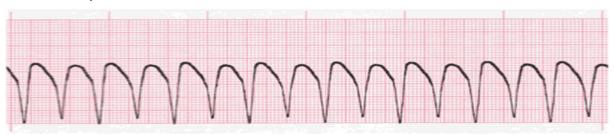
12. The pt's rhythm changes to



He becomes more alert and says he feels much better – the chest heaviness is gone and his heart is no longer pounding. He denies difficulty breathing, lightheadedness, nausea, dizziness. VS: BP 136/80, HR 76, RR 16, SpO2 97%, ETCO2 37.

What should be done before transport?

13. EMS responds for a 55 y/o patient with chest pain. You arrive at the pt's residence and find the pt sitting at the kitchen table. He is grimacing, and leaning forward w/ his hand on his chest. He says he has terrible chest pain and can't catch his breath. His wife says he walked into the house from the garage where he was sanding boards for a project, and he was gasping and leaning against the wall as he came into the house. As you approach him he says he might pass out. You move him to the floor, supine, and notice that he is very diaphoretic and pale. You touch his wrist to check a radial pulse and note that it is very fast and weak. He is placed on the monitor and you see this in Lead II:



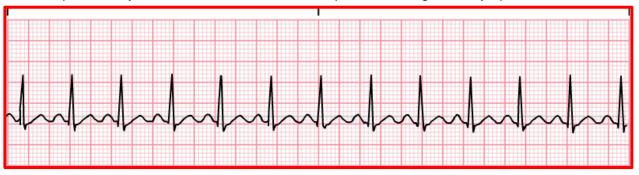
14. What is your rhythm interpretation?

History is as follows: Allergies: none. Meds: Norvasc, Flomax. PMH: HTN, palpitations, BPH. Last oral intake: 3 hrs ago. Events: standing in the garage using electric sander. O: Rapid onset; P: sitting down (better); Q: squeezing, constant; R: stays in mid chest, no radiation, has never happened before; S: 10/10. T: 10 min ago.

What intervention would you attempt, considering that this pt is still awake and talking to you?

15. What preparations should you make in case the patient deteriorates during or after the above intervention?

16. The patient becomes unresponsive. He is cardioverted into the following rhythm. He has a pulse and opens his eyes. VS are now stable and the patient no longer has symptoms.



What procedure must be done prior to beginning transport of this patient?

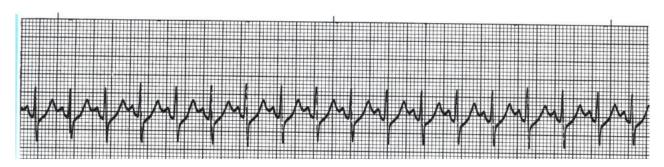


CC: Mild weakness

Vitals: 130/70; HR per ECG; Awake and oriented

17. What is your interpretation?

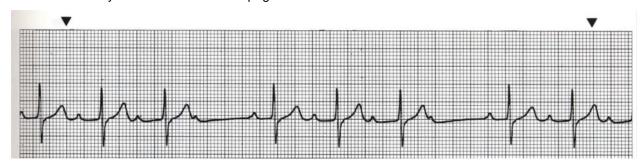
18. What treatment should be done?



CC: CP and difficulty breathing Vitals: 84/68; HR per ECG; awake but disoriented, + gag reflex, bilateral wheezes

19. What is your interpretation?

20. What treatment should be done?



CC: Lightheaded/near syncope

Vitals: 88/56; HR per ECG; in and out of consciousness

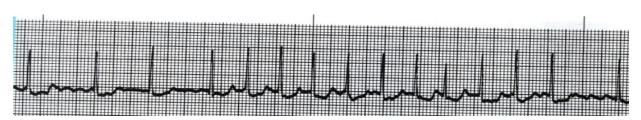
- 21. What is your interpretation?
- 22. What treatment should be done?



CC: Ongoing chest pain

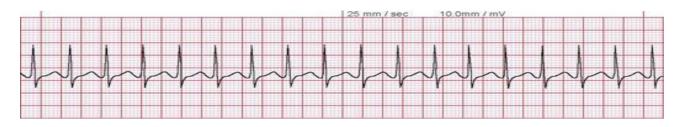
Vitals: 84/56; HR per ECG; rapidly declining mental status

- 23. What is your interpretation?
- 24. What treatment should be done?



CC: near syncopal episode, persistent weakness Vitals: 118/70, HR per ECG, awake and oriented

- 25. What is your interpretation?
- 26. What treatment should be done?



CC: Syncopal episode; vitals: 80/60; HR per ECG; disoriented

- 27. What is your interpretation?
- 28. What is your treatment?

NWC EMSS CE Education Program Credit Questions ACS / Basic arrhythmias – March 2021 - page 6



CC: Unresponsive

Vitals: 78/54; HR per ECG, bilateral crackles

29. What is your interpretation?

30. What is your treatment?



CC: General weakness

Vitals: 108/64; HR per ECG; awake and oriented

31. What is your interpretation?

32. What is your treatment?

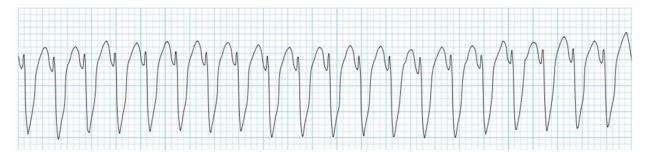


CC: lightheaded and dizzy

Vitals: 112/64; HR per ECG; awake and oriented

33. What is your interpretation?

34. What is your treatment?



CC: awake with CP

Vitals: BP 92/50; pulse is too fast to count; pt appears uncomfortable and diaphoretic

35. What is your interpretation?

36. What is your treatment?



55 y/o M, hx of DM, HTN and ↑ cholesterol, 190 lbs

CC: CP 9/10, no SOB

Vitals: 156/90, HR per ECG, lungs clear, SpO2 92%

12 lead shows inferior wall MI

37. What is your interpretation?

38. What is your treatment?



CC: Patient feeling weak

Vitals: 124/56; HR per ECG; oriented but slow to respond

39. What is your interpretation?

40. What is your treatment?