

Northwest Community EMS System
Continuing Education Class Credit Questions for November 2013
Diabetes: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

Name (PRINT):	Date submitted:
Affiliation:	Rating: [] Complete [] Incomplete

Reminder: You must schedule to take the class post-test with your assigned hospital EMS Coordinator/educator or their designee after this packet has been approved as complete.

The answers are found in the November 2013 class handout, supplemental materials, NWC EMSS Policy Manual, and/or the SOPs. All are available on the website at www.nwcemss.org

1. In review of pts being diagnosed with DM in the 1950's, what was their overall prognosis? (PP slide)

2. In describing diabetes, what is meant by it is an autoimmune disease? (PP slide)

3. What is the prevalence of Type 1 diabetes compared to Type 2 (PP)?

4. In 1997, the American Diabetic Association adopted simplified terms now calling it T1 DM rather than juvenile onset or IDDM. Why was this changed? (Supplemental handout)

5. Type 2 DM is described as insulin _____.

6. List 4 factors often associated with a person's increased risk for T2 DM. (PP)

7. What is one reason given for why younger people are more often being diagnosed with T 2DM? (PP)

8. When a pt has diabetes (an autoimmune disorder) what 8 secondary complications are likely to occur? (PP)

9. What is the "early warning" detection system for pts in which diabetes is suspected & how is it diagnosed? (PP)

19. What clinical findings are found in a pt with hyperglycemia?

20. What one significant difference is found in DKA that does not occur in HHNS? Because of this difference, this one symptom is not found in pts with HHNS. (PP) _____
21. Upon reading Article A found in the handout, explain the purpose of the regulatory hormone, glucagon. (PP)

22. Explain the process that occurs for a pt in DKA leading to metabolic acidosis as outlined in Article A, EMS World. (PP)

23. Identify three factors that can alter a capnography reading for a pt. (PP)

24. Summarize "the relevance of CO2 measurement" as it pertains to EMS practice found in Article B in handout.

25. Identify 3 disease processes in which capnography would be a great tool to assist in dx 7 tx of pre-hospital pts. (PP)

26. Assessment with capnography is a useful tool for the pt in DKA with an increased respiratory rate and acidosis, as the numeric reading will be _____ HIGH _____ or _____ LOW.
27. Identify 2 limitations found in using capnography as it relates to circulatory & metabolic assessment. (JEMS article)
a. _____
b. _____
28. Based on the case study found in the JEMS article, a capnography reading of _____ in the presence of hyperglycemia and dehydration, confirms the depletion of bicarbonate. (JEMS article)
29. Capnography is an excellent tool whose use is limited to airway management. (JEMS) TRUE FALSE
30. 6 conditions that are known in patients with diabetes that can lead to overall morbidity. (Supplemental handout for jeopardy game)

31. Identify the specific area within the pancreas where glucose metabolism is regulated. (Supplemental handout)

32. What is insulin's role as it relates to metabolism? (Supplemental handout)

33. Explain the process by which glucose enters the cell for metabolism to occur.

34. Explain the purpose of glucagon.

35. EMS is called for a pt with a hypoglycemic episode in which tx is successfully rendered & the pt is now A & OX3. Pt PMH includes T1DM for which insulin is prescribed. Why is it important to identify the specific type (rapid, short, long acting) of insulin the pt is currently taking?

36. What major change occurred in 1982 with the production of insulin that eliminated antibody formation thus creating an overall safer product? (Supplemental handout)

37. How does an insulin pump work for pts with T 1 DM?

38. Identify three risk factors that put a woman at greater risk for gestational diabetes?

39. What is an infant at risk for following delivery of a mother with gestational diabetes, especially if the mother's glucose levels were high during the last few days prior to delivery? (Supplemental handout)

40. Please describe these two unique glucose abnormalities that may be a reason in which EMS is called for a pt with an AMS in the middle of the night. (Supplemental Handout)

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