

Northwest Community EMS System
January 2019 CE: Communicable disease, diabetes, airway & more!
Credit Questions

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

This packet should take 2 hours to complete – which earns you the equivalent of the 2 hour live CE class.

Sources: January CE slide deck (request from your EMSC);

SOPs: Sepsis, Altered mental status, glucose emergencies, widespread outbreak, DAI
Policy manual

Questions based on: **SCENARIO**

1. In order to call a sepsis alert prehospital, one must identify 2 out of 3 positive assessment findings for a patient. That assessment tool is known as :

2. The assessment tool identified above consists of 3 findings which are:
A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
3. Treatment for sepsis requires rapid succession of a _____
in increments of _____mL. Once a max of _____ mL is completed and there is still no change in BP, treatment then includes using norepinephrine because of its _____
properties with the initial dose of _____ / _____.
4. Identify three risk factors that can increase the likelihood of sepsis in a patient.
A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

Questions based on: **DIABETES**

5. Define type one vs. type two diabetes.

6. Identify four risk factors for diabetes.

7. What are two purposes for insulin within the body?

A. _____ B. _____

8. Why does a patient with T1 DM require insulin?

9. When left untreated for diabetes, kids are at great risk for _____?

10. Identify 6 signs and symptoms associated with patient's complaints that can direct EMS to thinking a patient may be undiagnosed with diabetes.

11. Surplus blood _____ is stored in the _____ as _____.

12. What 3 criteria are identified before treating a pt with IVFs for suspected diabetic ketoacidosis?

A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

Questions based on: **AIRWAY MANAGEMENT**

13. Identify 6 criteria listed in the pp that helps to understand the uniqueness resulting in a switch to i-gel from King LTS-D.

14. What size i-gels and suction catheters will the NWC EMSS be using for pediatric & adult pts?

Pediatrics	Size suction catheter?	Adults	Size suction catheter?

15. Per manufacturer guidelines how will i-gel sizing be measured?

16. High priority is placed on proper lubrication of i-gel before insertion into the patient's mouth in order to assure proper placement of the device. TRUE or FALSE

17. If secretions are noted in the translucent suction port, what should be done to minimize the risk of aspiration?

18. For reinforcement purposes, what three reminders did Dr. Jordan give to the system when attempting utilization of the King vision to maximize success with insertion of ETI?

1.
2.
3.

Questions based on: **DAI**

19. Identify indications in which drug assisted intubation should be considered.

Patients for which DAI is considered include:	4.
1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.

20. What premedication and dose is given to the patient with heart failure in respiratory failure?

21. What premedication is given to the patient with asthma in respiratory failure?

22. Upon successful intubation, what is the necessary post-intubation sedation to be used?

23. Humeral head IO is the preferred site for IVF and medication administration in cardiac arrest.

TRUE or FALSE

Questions Based on: **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

24. What important truths should be told when teaching others about cough and hand hygiene according to the PP?

1.
2.
3.
4.

- 25.-30. The following fill-ins can be answered by utilizing the NWC EMSS PPE cleaning guide found in the handout for CE.

Organism/Infection	Transmission Based Precautions	PPE	Cleaning: PDI Wipes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clostridium difficile (C.diff) Norovirus 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRE (vanco resistant enterococcus) MRSA (methicillin resistant staph) 			
Hepatitis A		N/A	
Hepatitis B & C			Purple
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminated shingles (herpes zoster) Chickenpox 			
Respiratory Droplet Illnesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influenza Pertussis (whooping cough) Meningitis Mumps Rhinovirus 	Droplet		Purple

31. How does knowing the mode of transmission assist a prehospital care provider in decreasing the risk of spreading an illness?

32. Identify 3 general principles to consider when caring for a patient suspected of having a communicable disease.

A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

33. Proper PPE when using standard precautions include:

A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

34. What is the goal when providing contact precautions when suspecting a patient of having MRSA or VRE?

35. Which three diseases are usually covered with the MMR vaccine, however due to part to patients not being vaccinated, does the US see an increase in the amount of cases?

A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

36. List 8 communicable diseases that require droplet precautions in order to minimize the risk of transmission.

1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	8.

37. A patient is suspected of having measles. Which type of precaution should be taken prior to coming within ~ 6 ft of the individual?

A. standard
B. respiratory
C. droplet
D. contact

38. When encountering a person suspected of having severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) what question should be asked as part of the pt history to identify outbreaks in a particular area?

Question based on: **Flow Safe II EZ CPAP System**

39. Which of the following is **NOT** true of the new Flow Safe II EZ CPAP system?
- A. Uses only one oxygen supply source
 - B. Consumes 50% less Oxygen than original Flow-Safe
 - C. Relief valve automatically adjusts to avoid excess pressure
 - D. Must always be used in conjunction with the nebulizer portion of the system

Question based on: **SELF-REFLECTION**

40. Write out 5 things that you learned today as a result of completing this packet.
