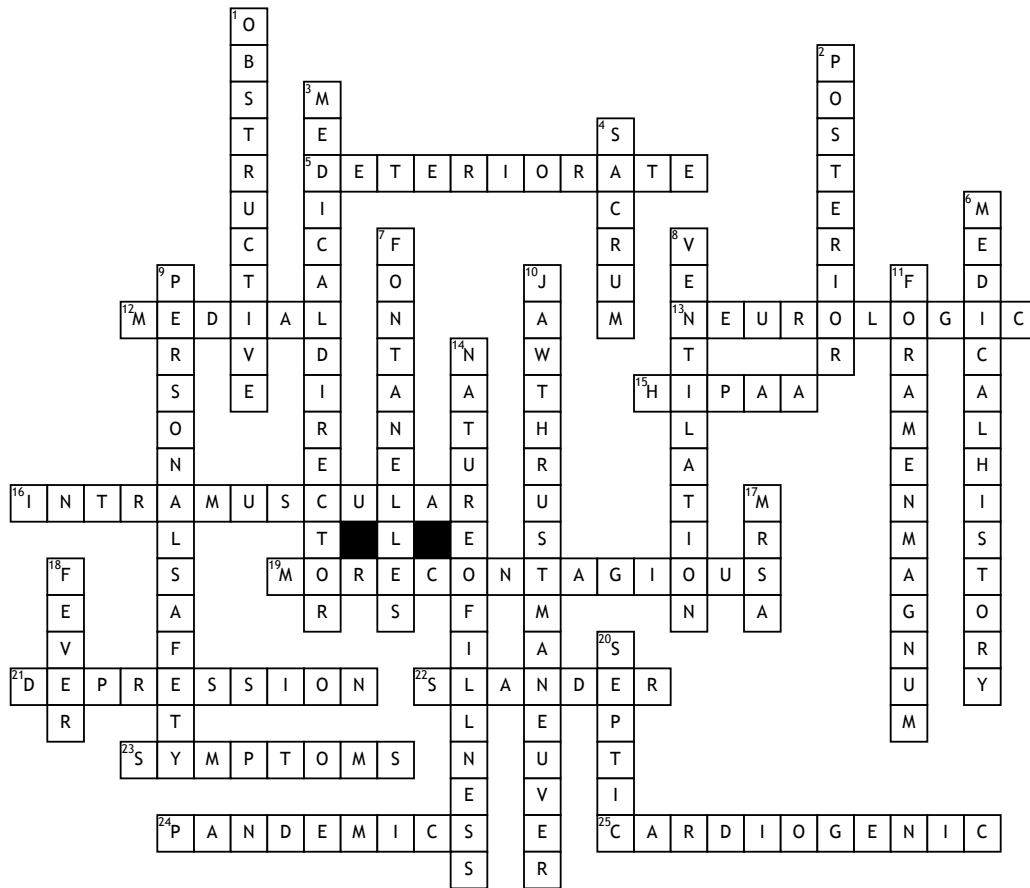


Name: _____

Date: _____

Medical Overview



Across

5. Without practice, your CPR skills will _____.
12. The topographic term used to describe the location of body parts that are closer toward the midline of the body is: _____.
13. It is especially important to assess pulse, sensation, and movement in all extremities as well as pupillary reactions in patients with a suspected _____ problem.
15. The EMT is legally obligated to protect a patient's privacy according to _____.
16. What is the route of administration for the EpiPen auto-injector? _____.
19. Hepatitis B is more virulent than hepatitis C, which means that it is _____.
21. A psychiatric disorder _____.
22. You could be sued for _____ if your radio report to the hospital describes the patient in a manner that injures his or her reputation.
23. most treatments provided in the prehospital setting are intended to address the _____.

24. In 2009, the H1N1 virus accounted for over 200,000 deaths worldwide in the form of the swine flu. In 1919, a similar outbreak of the H1N1 occurred in the form of the Spanish flu. Starting in Kansas City, the virus spread rapidly worldwide, claiming up to 50 million lives. These are both examples of: _____.

25. Your patient has a decreased cardiac output and poor myocardial contractility. This will likely lead to _____ shock.

Down

1. A patient has a large accumulation of blood in the sac surrounding the heart. Which type of shock would this condition cause? _____.
2. In relation to the chest, the back is: _____.
3. The EMT's scope of practice within his or her local response area is defined by the: _____.
4. The _____ is both the mechanical weight-bearing base of the spinal column and the fused central posterior section of the pelvic girdle.
6. When assessing a patient with a medical complaint, which of the following would MOST likely reveal the cause of the problem _____.

7. The areas of the infant's skull that have not yet fused together are called _____.
8. The physical act of moving air into and out of the lungs is called: _____.
9. The EMT's first priority is _____.
10. What maneuver should be used to open the airway of an unresponsive patient with suspected trauma? _____.
11. The brain connects to the spinal cord through a large opening at the base of the skull called the: _____.
14. Assessment of the medical patient is usually focused on the _____.
17. What bacterium is resistant to most antibiotics and causes skin abscesses _____.
18. Most patients with an infectious disease will have _____.
20. Shock due to severe infection is called _____.

Word Bank

posterior.	HIPAA	more contagious	deteriorate	nature of illness
foramen magnum.	Jaw-thrust maneuver	symptoms	pandemics.	Medical history
fontanelles	medical director	fever	depression	sacrum
Obstructive	slander	medial.	personal safety	septic
ventilation.	neurologic	Intramuscular	cardiogenic	mrsa