

pronikání molekul rozpouštědla z méně koncentrovaného roztoku do roztoku koncentrovanějšího
outcome /'aʊt.kʌm/ výsledek, výsledek čeho, jak věc dopadne, závěr
palliative /'pæl.i.ə.tɪv/ paliativní, utišující, bolest zmírňující
peers /piəz/ vrstevníci
permissible /pə'mɪs.ə.bəl/ přípustný, dovolený
permit /pə'mɪt/ povolit, dovolit
pooling /pu:lɪŋ/ nahromadění krve nebo jiné tekutiny, nahromadění krve je následkem dilatace a zastavení oběhu v kapilárách a žilách v oblasti
possession /pə'zɛʃ.ən/ majetek, vlastnictví
posttraumatic /,pəʊst.tɹɔɪ,mæt.ɪk/ posttraumatický, poúrazový
precede /pri'si:d/ předcházet časově
preserve /pri'zɜ:v/ zachovat, uchovat
rape /reɪp/ znásilnit, znásilnění
reasonable /'ri:zən.ə.bəl/ přijatelný, rozumný
refusal /ri'fju:zəl/ odmítnutí
regional /'ri:dʒən.əl/ regionální, týkající se dané oblasti
right /raɪt/ právo
scope /skəʊp/ rozsah
solvent /'sɒl.vənt/ ředidlo, rozpouštědlo
spouse /spaʊs/ choť, manžel/ka
standing /stændɪŋ/ **order** /'ɔ:də/ trvalý příkaz
statute /'stætju:t/ zákon, předpis
steady /'sted.i/ stálý
survivor /sə'vaɪ.vər/ přeživší, pozůstalý
take /teɪk/ **time** /taɪm/ trvat, věnovat čas
turn out /'tɜ:n.aʊt/ zahrnout ven, naruby, projevit se
upgrade /ʌp'greɪd/ zlepšit, stoupnout, zvýšení
valid /'vælɪd/ platný, oprávněný
vent /vent/ ventilovat, otvor, průduch

Volume 2
Unit 1
1

You are called for a 55-year-old man who "suddenly collapsed." He is _____

• Initial management of this patient's airway should include. - Insertion of an oropharyngeal airway and ventilation with bag-valve mask. *

An apnoeic and pulse less patient is unlikely to have an intact gag reflex, _____ an OPA to help control the _____. A BVM will need at least 10 Lpm of oxygen flow in order to adequately _____ the patient during ventilations.

oxygenate, apnoeic and pulse less, upper airway, necessitating

2

You respond to a college fraternity where you encounter a 19-year-old male with a partially obstructed airway. According to witnesses, he was eating pizza and drinking beer when he began to _____ his throat. The patient is able to speak in a _____ only, and he has been coughing repeatedly for about 20 minutes.

• What is the best treatment for this patient? - Remove the _____ with forceps.*

A conscious patient with a partial obstructed airway should be dealt with by _____ and continuous monitoring of patient status. Interventions like Heimlich manoeuvre are considered counterproductive, as they may actually _____ the obstruction.

To perform a needle cricothyrotomy, you should place the patient: supine with head and neck hyperextended.*

A _____ will place the anatomical structure.

hoarse whisper, hyperextended position, worsen, identified, obstruction, cough and grab, encouraging coughing

3

Your patient is a 26-year-old male with a midshaft _____ and no other apparent injuries. The patient is _____ and oriented, and all vital signs are normal. The best way to _____ this fracture is to use:

- the PASG/MAST
- a long spine board
- a traction splint. *
- a softly padded board

In a stable patient, the PASG is unnecessary. The long board will not adequately immobilize this injury because the muscles of the leg will _____ and _____ the leg. A padded board may not provide adequate traction to prevent muscle spasms either, so the _____ is the best choice.

shorten, immobilize, femur fracture, spasm, alert

4

A 16-year-old male complains of a fever, sore neck, nausea, vomiting, and headache. During transport, he begins to have a _____. Which of the following would be your most likely field impression?

- _____ abscess
- cerebral _____
- meningitis *
- sepsis

While the other answers are possible, based upon the fever, vomiting, and

headache complaints, this is most likely _____.

seizure, neoplasm, meningitis, Brain

5

Your patient is a 24-year-old female who shows signs and symptoms of pelvic _____.

• What is the goal of _____ for this patient? - Make the patient as comfortable as possible and transport to the hospital. *

The goal of prehospital care for patients with PID is to _____. There is no need to perform a _____ or ask any questions regarding sexual contacts.

provide comfort, inflammatory disease, vaginal exam, prehospital care

6

You respond to a 22-year-old male who is complaining of _____ of chest pain. The patient states that the pain _____ and sharp and that it started when he surfaced from a _____ from 60 feet (18.2 metres) down. The patient's diving partner states that the patient _____ too rapidly.

• What is this patient most likely suffering from? - Pulmonary embolism. *

A too rapid ascent from a scuba dive may result in a pulmonary embolism due to lung _____.

• What does treatment for this patient consist of? - IV, high-flow oxygen, and rapid transport to a recompression chamber. *

An IV, 100% oxygen via a nonrebreather mask, and transport to a _____ are essential for this patient.

- Due to his rapid ascent, this patient may also be suffering from another diving related emergency: decompression sickness.*

Due to the _____ of the dive and the rapid ascent, this patient may also be suffering from _____.

- What is an additional possible problem associated with this injury? - Nitrogen bubbles entering tissue spaces and smaller blood vessels.*

scuba dive, rapid onset, is tearing, decompression sickness, cyanotic, depth, surfaced, overinflation, recompression chamber

7

Your patient is a 28-year-old diver who has been using scuba equipment. His diving partner states that he was unconscious when he surfaced after _____.

- You should suspect: air embolism.* _____ presents as _____ (including unconsciousness) during or after _____ from a dive, or as a sharp pain in the chest.

- Due to his rapid ascent, this patient may also be _____ another diving related emergency: decompression sickness.*

Due to the depth of the dive and the rapid ascent, this patient may also be suffering from decompression sickness.

- What is an additional possible problem associated with this injury? - Nitrogen bubbles entering _____ and smaller blood vessels.*

In this patient, nitrogen _____ may have entered tissue spaces and blood vessels.

a dive, tissue spaces, Air embolism, ascent, suffering from, gas bubbles, neurological deficit

8

- This statement about care of a near-drowning _____ is correct: The patient should be admitted to the hospital for observation.*

Due to the chance of post event pulmonary oedema, all _____ victims should be admitted to the hospital for _____.

victim, near-drowning, observation

9

Your patient is a 23-year-old man who complains of abdominal pain. The patient states that the pain began _____ and was originally located only in the area around the _____. Now, however, it has moved to the _____ quadrant. The patient also complains of nausea and vomiting, and he has a fever of 102 °F (38.8 °C). Examination displays rebound _____.

- What would you suspect? - Apendicitis.*

tenderness, right lower, suddenly, umbilicus

10

A patient suspected of having an _____ aortic aneurysm will receive oxygen, an IV, ECG monitoring, and rapid transport as part of his or her treatment.

- What else should you do when treating such a patient? _____ the PASG/MAST garment.*
Treat the patient for shock and transport

rapidly. Do not _____ the abdomen. This is one of the few medical conditions that may still benefit from the use of PASG/MAST as the garment may tamponade any _____ that may be occurring. _____ which stimulate the cardiovascular system should be avoided.

Medications, bleeding, palpate, Apply, abdominal

11

A 42-year-old male complains of sudden, intense pain that is centered in his _____. He is _____, _____, and diaphoretic, especially _____ the level of his umbilicus. He is tachycardic and hypotensive.

- What condition best describes the patient presentation? - Abdominal aortic aneurysm.*

The abdominal aorta is located in the _____-_____ space. A sudden _____ of pressure due to an aortic aneurysm will result in loss of perfusion below the site of injury.

lower back, below, pale, cool, retro-peritoneal, loss

12

You are called to the home of a 36-year-old man who is having a seizure. His wife reports that he has not taken his "_____ _____" lately and that he has now had three seizures in a row without _____. You have _____ the airway and are now ventilating with the _____.

- What should you do next? - Begin an IV, monitor cardiac rhythm, and administer diazepam.*
For a patient in _____,

treatment consists of establishing an IV, monitoring cardiac rhythm, and administering diazepam to stop the seizures.

Status epilepticus, seizure pills, regaining consciousness, bag valve mask, secured

13

What is the primary reason that diazepam is given to a seizure patient?

- to suppress the spread of electrical activity in the brain and relax muscles.* Although diazepam (Valium) does reduce _____, it is given to seizure patients to suppress the spread of _____ through the brain as well as to _____.

anxiety, relax muscles, electrical activity

14

A 52-year-old male has been ejected from a car. He is apnoeic, with a slow pulse palpated at the _____.

- What procedure would best manage this patient's airway? - Ventilate with the bag-valve mask and attach to high-flow oxygen.*

This patient needs immediate _____ _____ Using a bag-valve mask will _____ this task most effectively.

accomplish, oxygenation and ventilation, femoral artery

15

Your patient is a 27-year-old male who is found unconscious on a bathroom floor. He is not breathing, has _____, and has a fresh _____ wound to his right

forearm. He has _____ that form a bluish streak over the veins on the backs on both hands. This patient is most likely suffering from which of the following?

- a seizure disorder
- multiple spider bites
- a narcotic overdose *
- anaphylactic shock

Common signs of a _____ are described: Pinpoint pupils are characteristic of heroin and narcotic use, a fresh puncture wound over a vein indicates a recent _____, and _____ over the veins is consistent with the presence of track marks.

bluish scarring, multiple scars, puncture, narcotic overdose, injection site, pinpoint pupils

16

A 24-year-old female is complaining of chest pain and difficulty breathing. She has been up for three days studying for finals and has been taking ephedrine supplements to help her _____ and alert. She also admits to drinking 12 _____ soft drinks in the past day. Vitals are BP 80/40, P 180 carotid, and R 42. She is _____ and lethargic.

- The best treatment for this patient would include: cardioversion at 100 joules *

This patient presents in unstable supraventricular _____. Her condition may _____ quickly; therefore, immediate synchronized _____ is indicated.

cardioversion, caffeinated, stay awake, tachycardia, very pale, deteriorate

17

Your patient is a 19-year-old female who has been stung by a stingray while swimming.

- What should you do after _____ airway breathing and circulation are intact? - Apply heat or warm water to reduce pain and _____ the poison. * Heat will cause the _____ to break down and _____ the harm to the patient.

detoxify, poison, ensuring, lessen

18

Your patient is a comatose 56-year-old male. His breath smells fruity and sweet and his respirations are very deep and rapid.

- After the initial assessment, you should provide the following treatments: Draw blood, start an IV of 0.9% NaCl, and give a 500 ml fluid bolus.* This patient is showing signs and symptoms of diabetic _____. Avoid the use of _____ if at all possible.

At the minimum, you should obtain a _____ before administering any glucose containing solutions. The fluid bolus will help _____ the glucose contained within his blood.

glucose administration, glucometer reading, ketoacidosis, dilute

19

Your patient is a 30-year-old female who is complaining of a generalized rash and a dyspnoea after eating shellfish. The patient has small itchy, red welts all over her body and says her tongue feels like it is swollen. She complains of difficulty moving air in

and difficulty _____. This patient's vital signs show a blood pressure of 110/60; a pulse of 100, strong and regular; and a respiratory rate of 36. Her breathing is somewhat shallow and _____.

- This patient is exhibiting the signs and symptoms of: an allergic reaction. * This patient's blood pressure is still _____ the allergic reaction; therefore, the patient is not in anaphylactic shock.
- This patient needs close monitoring because she could _____: anaphylactic shock *

Compensating for, catching a full breath, progress into, laboured

20

You respond to a 17-year-old female found unconscious in her backyard by her parents. She has a newly developing skin rash on her right arm and is having difficulty breathing. You note that she is wheezing. Her parents state that she has no history of respiratory problems or other medical disorders.

Which of the following is a possible cause of her condition?

- Anaphylaxis *
- febrile seizures
- status asthmaticus
- epiglottitis

The environment she is in and previously unseen _____, _____, difficulty breathing and negative past history are keys to this being a case of possible anaphylactic shock.

- What is the first step in managing this patient? - Aggressively manage the airway. *

You should aggressively manage the airway. It may be necessary to _____ this patient, and you may get only one attempt. Once the tube contacts the larynx, the _____ can spasm and completely shut off the airway.

- The next step in treating this patient is to start a normal saline or Ringer's lactate IV and to give: epinephrine * Epinephrine is a potent _____ and can reverse many of the effects of histamine _____. This patient is _____ and should first be treated with epinephrine. If respiratory _____ continues once the epinephrine has entered the patient's system, you may try using diphenhydramine (another antihistamine) or albuterol to bring about _____.

Antihistamine, distress, bronchodilation, carefully intubate, rash, vocal cords, in extremis, overload, wheezing

Vocabulary 1

abdominal /æb'dɒm.ɪ.nəl/ thrust /θrʌst/

břišní úder, první pomoc při dušení

abscess /'æb.ses/ absces

accomplish /ə'kʌm.plɪʃ/ dosáhnout, provést, uskutečnit

admit /əd'mɪt/ připustit, uznat, hospitalizovat

aggressively /ə'gres.ɪv.li/ agresivně, útočně

air /'eə/ **embolism** /'em.bə.ɪ.zəm/ vzduchová embolie

anaphylaxis /,æn.ə.fɪ'læk.sɪs/ anafylaxe, druh alergie, přecitlivělosti na cizorodou bílkovinu

ascent /ə'sent/ stoupání, výstup

bag /bæg/ **mask** /mɑːsk/ dýchací maska, ambuvak, resuscitační vak,

samorozpínatelný vak s maskou
bolus /bəʊ.ləs/ jednorázově podaná dávka léku
break /breɪk/ **down** /daʊn/ porucha, porušení, havárie, defekt, zhroutit se, nevydržet
bring /brɪŋ/ **about** /ə'baʊt/ způsobit, vyvolat
bronchodilation /,brɒŋ.kəʊ.'dɪleɪʃən/ dilatace, rozšíření průdušek
caffeinated /'kæf.i.neɪ.tɪd/ s kofeinem (nápoj)
cardioversion /,kɑː.di.ə'vɜː.ʃən/ kardioverze, elektrický výboj použitý při léčbě srdečních arytmií
catching /'kætʃ.ɪŋ/ nakažlivý, přenosný
center /'sen.tər/ střed, centrum, středisko
comfortable /'kʌmf.tər.bəl/ pohodlný, příjemný
consciousness /'kɒn.ʃəs.nəs/ vědomí, povědomí
counterproductive /,kaʊn.tə.prə'dʌk.tɪv/ kontraproduktivní, mající opačný účinek
cricothyrotomy /'kraɪ.kə.θaɪə'rɒ.tə.mɪ/ krikotyrotomie, chirurg. rozdělení chrupavky prstencové a štítné
decompression /,diː.kəm'preʃ.ən/ **sickness** /'sɪk.nəs/ dekompresní nemoc
deficit /'def.i.sɪt/ deficit, nedostatek
detoxify /di:'tɒk.sɪ.faɪ/ detoxikovat
dilute /daɪ'lʊt/ zředit, oslabit
diphenhydramine /di.fen'hi.drə.miːn/ difenylhydramin, antihistaminikum, užívané v léčbě alergických poruch
diving /'daɪ.vɪŋ/ **reflex** /'riː.fleks/ reflex zahrnující kardiovaskulární a metabolické adaptace pro uchování kyslíku vyskytující se u živočichů během potápění do vody
drowning /'draʊn.ɪŋ/ tonutí, utopení
encourage /ɪn'kʌr.ɪdʒ/ povzbudit, vést
femoral /'femərəl/ femorální, stehenní
final /'faɪ.nəl/ závěrečná zkouška
forceps /'fɔː.seps/ chirurgické, lékařské

kleště
fraternity /frə'tɜː.nə.ti/ bratrstvo, jednota
fruity /'fruɪ.ti/ ovocný
gag /gæg/ **reflex** /'riː.fleks/ reflex zvracení
garment /'gɑːmənt/ oděv, oblek
glucose /'gluː.kəʊs/ glukóza, hroznový cukr
goal /gəʊl/ cíl
grab /græb/ snažit se popadnout
haemostasis /,hiː.mə'steɪ.sɪs/ hemostáza, zástava krvácení, zástava krevní cirkulace
Heimlich maneuver /'haɪm.lɪk.mə.nu.vər/ Heimlichův manévr je určený k vypuzení předmětu, který ucpal dýchací cesty
in extremis /,ɪn.ɪk'striː.mɪs/ krajní, v krajním případě
itchy /'ɪtʃ.i/ svědivý
MAST, Military Anti-Shock Trousers vojenské protišokové pneumtické kalhoty viz také PASG
mid /mɪd/ střední
NaCl, sodium /'səʊ.di.əm/ **chloride** /'klɔːraɪd/ chlorid sodný, kuchyňská sůl
near /nɪər/ téměř, blízko
necessitate /nə'ses.i.teɪt/ vyžadovat, vynutit si
neoplasm /,niː.əʊ'plæz.əm/ zhoubný nádor
neurological /,njuː.rə'lɒdʒ.ɪ.kəl/ neurologický
nitrogen /'naɪ.trə.dʒən/ dusík, dusíkatý
nonbreather /,nɒn.rəbrə.ðər/ **mask** /mɑːsk/ dýchací maska jednocestnou klapkou, vydechutý oxid uhličitý je vyloučen a není znovu vdechován
oropharyngeal /'ɔː.rə .fə'rɪn.dʒi.əl/ orofaryngeální, týkající se úst a hltanu
overinflation /,əʊvə.ɪn'fleɪʃ.ən/ nadměrné naplnění vzduchem, nahuštění
overload /,əʊ.və'ləʊd/ přetížit, přetížení
oxygenate /'ɒk.sɪ.dʒə.net/ okysličovat
padded /'pæd.ɪd/ vycpaný, s vycpávkou
PASG, Pneumatic /nju'mætɪk/ **Antishock**

/'æn.tɪ.ʃɒk / **Garment** /'gɑːmənt/ nafukovací oblek, používaný k potlačení šoku, stabilizaci zlomenin, podporování hemostázy a zvýšení periferní cévní rezistence, viz také MAST
pneumatic /nju'mætɪk/ vzduchový, na stlačený vzduch
poison /'pɔɪ.zən/ jed, otrávit
pulseless /pʌls.ləs/ bez pulzu
recompression /,riː.kəm'preʃ.ən/ **chamber** /'tʃeɪm.bər/ rekompresní komora
regain /rɪ'geɪn/ znovu získat, vrátit
retroperitoneal /,ret.rəʊ.per.i.təʊ.'niː.əl/ ležící za pobřížnicí
reverse /rɪ'vɜːs/ zvrátit, změnit, otočit, opačně, pozpátku
Ringer's lactate /læk'teɪt/ Ringerův roztok, infuzní roztok, podobně jako fyziologický roztok je izotonický a obsahuje ionty sodíku a chloru, navíc pak obsahuje ionty draslíku a vápníku, čímž je bližší složení krevní plasmy
scar /skɑːr/ jizva, zjizvit
scuba diving /'skuː.bə.daɪ.vɪŋ/ potápění s dýchacím přístrojem, sportovní potápění
shaft /ʃɑːft/ diafýza, střední část dlouhé kosti
shellfish /'ʃel.ɪʃ/ měkkýši, korýši
shut /ʃʌt/ **off** /ɒf/ vypnout, zastavit, odtáhnout
softly /'sɒft.li/ jemně, tlumeně
sore /sɔːr/ bolavý, bolestivý
spasm /'spæz.əm/ křeč, záchvat
spider /'spaɪ.dər/ pavouk
spine /spaɪn/ **board** /bɔːd/ páteřní deska
splint /splɪnt/ dlaho, zpevnit dlahou
status /'steɪ.təs/ status, stav
stingray /'stɪŋ.reɪ/ trnucha, rejnok s jedovým bodcem na ocase
streak /striːk/ stopa, proužek
suddenly /'sʌd.ən.li/ náhle, najednou
suffering /'sʌf.ər.ɪŋ/ from trpící čím
suit /sjuːt/ oblek

supplement /'sʌp.lɪ.mənt/ doplnit, dodatek
suppress /sə'pres/ potlačit, zastavit
track /træk/ dráha, cesta, sledovat
traction /'træk.ʃən/ trakce, tah
tube /tjuːb/ trubice, trubička
umbilicus /ʌm'bɪl.ɪ.kəs/ pupek
unconsciousness /ʌn'kɒn.ʃəs.nəs/ bezvědomí
unlikely /ʌn'laɪ.kli/ nepravděpodobný
unseen /ʌn'siːn/ neviditelný, nevidaný
valve /vælv/ klapka, ventil
welt /welt/ šrám, podlitina
whisper /'wɪs.pər/ šeptat, šepot
worsen /'wɜːsən/ zhoršit (se)

Unit 2

1

• What is the reason for giving _____ beta agonists to patients with severe allergic reactions? – To reverse bronchospasm and relax airways * _____ such as albuterol help in the treatment of severe allergic reactions by relaxing the _____ and thus relieving _____.

Beta agonists, airway, bronchospasm, inhaled

2

Your patient is a 27-year-old male who has fallen from a 24-foot (7.3 m) ladder. As you are approaching and forming your general impression, you note that he is conscious and talking.

• What should you do first? – _____ stabilize his neck in a neutral position.*
The _____ is always given first priority, but in this case, since the patient _____, the first step in his assessment and care

would be to stabilize the _____ as you begin your _____.

ABC assessment, is talking, cervical spine, Manually, airway

3

• When using the OPQRST _____ to assess a patient's pain, you would assess the R portion of the mnemonic by asking: "Does the pain move anywhere?" * R stands _____. You should determine if the pain is radiating, _____, or causing any _____ for

radiation, referred, associated problem, mnemonic

4

• The focused history and physical examination of a patient begins after you have: controlled immediate threats to the patient's life. * The purpose of the focused history and physical examination is to detect additional problems after you have controlled _____ to the patient's life. The _____ is typically performed during transport. _____ may be consulted anytime during the call when you feel it is _____ or whenever your protocols and standing orders require it.

Appropriate, Medical control, ongoing assessment, immediate threats

5

• Using your sense of touch during a physical examination is called: palpation. * The technique of _____ is using touch

during a _____ to gather information.

_____ is listening with a stethoscope; _____ is using gentle tapping in order to identify the presence of air or fluid in body tissues.

Percussion, Auscultation, physical examination, palpation

6

• What are the components of the focused history and physical exam? - SAMPLE history and focused examination. * The _____ and physical exam, undertaken only after _____ to life have been corrected, consists of ascertaining the nature of _____, previous history (via SAMPLE), _____, and focused exam.

focused history, illness or injury, immediate threats, vital signs

7

• What is the purpose of the OPQRST mnemonic? - To define the major complaint. * The OPQRST mnemonic is used to define the _____ associated with _____ such as pain, dyspnoea, dizziness, and vague sensations. It is not usually used in trauma or _____.

medical conditions, actual unconsciousness, chief complaint

8

• What is a major concern when dealing with a patient with

organophosphate poisoning? - Exposure of rescuers to the poison.*

_____ to organophosphate is a major concern. Proper _____ are _____ to rescuer safety. _____ all patient clothing according to Environmental Protection Agency guidelines.

Dispose of, Exposure, paramount, isolation procedures

9

Your patient is a farmer who has employed a crop cluster to spray his fields. The fields were sprayed earlier today and now the farmer has teary eyes, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, and excessive salivation.

• What was he most likely poisoned with? - Organophosphates. *

The symptoms of organophosphate _____ are described by the acronym SLUDGE (excessive _____, _____, _____, diarrhoea, gastrointestinal distress, _____).

salivation, absorption, emesis, lacrimation, urination

10

• What _____ is commonly used to treat patients who are the victims of organophosphate poisoning? - Atropine sulfate * A large dose of atropine sulfate is used to _____ cholinergic poisoning from _____ and carbamates.

Counteract, organophosphates, medication

11

A victim is unresponsive after possible exposure to _____ in a closed garage. Which of the following procedures should you do first? -

- Wait for properly trained personnel to enter and evacuate the garage.*
- _____ the windows of the garage to ventilate the environment.
- _____ high-flow oxygen to the patient via positive pressure ventilations.
- _____ the patient from the environment.

Safety first! Of the three _____ options, _____ and protected rescuers can remove the patient safely.

Extrication, Provide, carbon monoxide, properly trained, Open, Remove

12

Which finding is helpful _____ poisoning by spider venom from an acute abdominal condition?

- abdominal rigidity with no palpable tenderness *
- right-lower-quadrant pain in the absence of fever
- diaphoresis accompanied by _____

_____ the presence of multiple _____ on the stomach This finding is helpful in ruling out acute abdomen as the cause. _____ generally always has pain associated with rigidity, whereas a _____ may be painless initially due to the neurotoxicity of the _____. Spiders _____ bite more than once, ruling out the last choice as a realistic clue.

rarely, in distinguishing, spider bite, bite marks, chills and fever, Acute abdomen, venom

13

These are characteristic of a mild or moderate pit viper envenomation:

- _____ located around the wound site *
 - _____ like nausea or vomiting *
 - Localised _____ at the wound site *
- Pit viper _____ is generally very painful. Little or no pain is characteristic of coral snake (_____) envenomation.

neurotoxic, Systemic effects, envenomation, Bruising, oedema

14

- The physiological cause of the anxiety and restlessness that make up the classic _____ of shock are a _____ of what phenomena? – The release of catecholamines. *
- The release of catecholamines that results from the initial drop in blood pressure causes the feelings of _____.

early signs, anxiety and restlessness, direct result

15

- A patient who experienced a seizure, rather than a period of syncope, usually reports that the episode: happened without any warning. *
- _____ unlike syncope, do not usually have _____ such as a period of lightheadedness. Some seizures are

_____ a feeling or sensation of impending seizure called an aura.

preceded by, Seizures, warning signs

16

- During the initial phase of an acute stress reaction, what physiological response will occur? – Increased pulse rate and papillary dilatation. *
- Both good stress (_____) and bad stress (_____) will initially cause symphatetic stimulation such as _____ heart and respiratory rate, bronchodilation, _____, and increased blood flow to the _____.

skeletal muscles, distress, Increased, dilated pupils, eustress

17

- Continual reexperiencing of a traumatic event is a characteristic of which of the following?
- an _____ disorder
 - stress and _____
 - cumulative stress reaction
 - delayed stress reaction *
- _____, or post-traumatic stress disorder, is characterized by reexperiencing of the traumatic event and diminished responsiveness to _____, as well as physical and cognitive symptoms.

burnout, anxiety, Delayed stress reaction, everyday life

18

- What signs and symptoms are characteristic of a patient in compensated shock? – Lethargy; confusion; pulse and

blood pressure normal to slightly elevated; skin cool; and capillary refill delayed.* The signs and symptoms given _____, _____, pulse and blood pressure normal to slightly elevated; skin cool; and _____ delayed are characteristic of early, or compensated, shock. The single characteristic signalling the change from compensated to uncompensated shock is a drop in blood pressure that remains below normal despite _____.

You _____ wait to see a decrease in BP to decide if shock is present or not, since early _____, sympathetic stimulation during compensation may result in a slight elevation of the diastolic blood pressure.

intervention and treatment, lethargy, capillary refill, in the shock process, confusion, should never

19

- What is the purpose of the body's _____ to a stressor? – To prepare for the most efficient reaction. *
- All the components of the stress reaction – _____ ACTH, relaxation of the young healthy adult, _____, slowdown of _____, release of adrenaline – prepare the body to react to the _____ as efficiently as possible.

stressor, bronchial tree, physiological response, release of, digestion

20

- Why are vital signs changes not a good early indicator of shock in a young healthy adult? – The body attempts to compensate _____ normal vital signs. *

The body's physiological mechanism _____ the insult that causes shock. Therefore, although changes in _____ are ominous late signs in patients with poor tissue perfusion, they are unlikely to occur in a _____ who has just entered a state of shock.

young healthy adult, by maintaining, compensate for, vital signs

Vocabulary 2

ACTH, Adrenocorticotropic

/əˌdriː.nəʊ.kɔː.ti.kəʊˈtrɒf.ɪk/ Hormone /'hɔː.məʊn/ adrenokortikotropní hormon actual /'æk.tʃu.əl/ skutečný, opravdový, současný

aldosterone /'ɔːl.dəs.tər.əʊn/ aldosteron, mineralokortikoidní hormon vylučovaný nadledvinami

ataxia /ə'tæk.si.ə/ ataxie, ztráta kontroly volných pohybů

atropine /'æt.rə.pɪn/ sulfate /'sʌl.fet/ atropin-sulfát, lék

aura /'ɔː.rə/ aura, předzvěst, bezprostřední známky blížícího se záchvatu

beta-2 /'biːtə.tuː/ agonists /'æg.ə.nɪsts/ beta-2 agonisté, uvolňují a otevírají dýchací cesty, které se během astmatického záchvatu zužují, astma „uvolňovače“ nebo bronchodilatátory burnout /'bɜːnaʊt/ vyhoření, naprosté vyčerpání

carbamate /'kɑːbə.meɪt/ sůl nebo ester kyseliny karbamové (karbamová kyselina – H₂N-COOH, kyselina, která se okamžitě rozpadá na oxid uhličitý a amoniak; její soli jsou karbamáty, otrava, stažení zorniček, svalový třes, salivace, ataxie, dyspnoe

cervical /'sɜːvɪkəl/ spine /spain/ krční

páteř
cholinergic /kɒ.lɪn.ə.dʒɪk/ cholinergický
cluster /'klʌs.tər/ shluk, hlouček, skupinka, trs, hrozen
cognitive /kɒg.nə.tɪv/ kognitivní, poznávací
coral /'kɒr.əl/ **snake** /sneɪk/ korálovec
counteract /,kaʊn.tər'ækt/ působit proti, potlačovat
crop /krɒp/ úroda, sklizeň
cumulative /'kjuː.mjʊ.lə.tɪv/ kumulativní, hromadící se
diarrhoea /,daɪ.ə'riː.ə/ průjem
digestion /daɪ'dʒes.tʃən/ trávení, zažívání
dilatation /,dɪl.ə'teɪ.ʃən/ dilatace, rozšíření
disorder /dɪ'sɔː.dər/ porucha
efficiently /'ɪf.ɪ.ənt.li/ efektivně, účinně
emesis /e'mɪ.sɪs/ emeze, zvracení
envenomation /ɪn,ven.ə'meɪ.ʃən/ vniknutí jedu do těla při kousnutí nebo štípnutí
eustress /juː.stres/ dobrý, pozitivní stres
evacuate /ɪ'væk.ju.eɪt/ evakuovat, vyklidit
event /ɪ'vent/ událost, případ, akce
examination /ɪg,zæm.ɪ'nei.ʃən/ lékařská prohlídka, vyšetření
experienced /ɪk'spɪə.ri.ənst/ zkušený, zbláhý
general /'dʒen.ər.əl/ celkový, všeobecný
guideline /'gaɪd.laɪn/ směrnice, instrukce
history /'hɪs.tər.i/ anamnéza
illness /'ɪl.nəs/ nemoc
in order to /'ɪn.dər/ aby, kvůli
intake /'ɪn.teɪk/ příjem, přísun
lacrimation /,læk.ri'meɪ.ʃən/ slzení
leading /'liː.dɪŋ/ vedoucí
lethargy /'leθ.ə.dʒi/ letargie, netečnost
medical /'med.ɪ.kəl/ léčebný, léčivý, lékařský
mnemonic /nɪ'mnɒn.ɪk/ mnemotechnická pomůcka
moderate /'mɒd.ər.ət/ mírný, nevelký, střední, umírněný, přiměřený
nature /'neɪ.tʃər/ povaha, podstata,

charakter
neurotoxicity /,njuːr.ə.tɒk'sɪs.ɪ.ti/ neurotoxita, schopnost ničit nervovou tkáň
onset /'ɒn.set/ nástup
OPQRST, Onset, Provocation, Quality, Radiation, Severity, Time cílená anamnéza, kdy bolest začala, co ji zhoršuje, jak je pociťována, zda se přemísťuje, jak je vážná, jak dlouho trvá
oral /'ɔː.rəl/ ústní, verbální
organophosphates /ɔː,gæn.əʊ'fɒs.feɪts/ organofostáty, organické sloučeniny fosforu
palpable /'pæl.pə.bəl/ hmatný, zřetelný
paramount /'pær.ə.maʊnt/ prvořadý, nejzásadnější
past /pɑːst/ minulý, dřívější
phenomenon /fə'nɒm.i.nən/ pl
phenomena fenomén, jev, úkaz
physiological /,fɪz.i'ɒl.ə.dʒi.kəl/ fyziologický
pit /pɪt/ **viper** /'vaɪ.pər/ chřestýšovec, chřestýšovitý had
portion /'pɔː.ʃən/ část, díl, rozdělit
positive /'pɒz.ə.tɪv/ pozitivní, kladný
pressure /'preʃ.ər/ tlak
previous /'priː.vi.əs/ předchozí, předešlý
provocation /,prɒvə'keɪʃən/ vyprovokování
quadrant /'kwɒd.rənt/ kvadrant, čtvrtina kruhu
quality /kwɒlɪti/ povaha, vlastnost
radiation /,reɪ.dɪ'eɪ.ʃən/ vyzařování
reexperience /,riː.ɪk'spɪə.ri.əns/ znovu prožít, prodělat
refill /'riː.fɪl/ plnění, doplnění, doplnit, dolít, znovu se naplnit
responsiveness /rɪ'spɒn.sɪv.nəs/ schopnost reagovat, reakce
restlessness /'rest.ləs.nəs/ neklid, nepokoj
salivation /'sæl.i.veɪ.ʃən/ salivace, slinění
SAMPLE, Signs and Symptoms, Allergies, Medications, Past medical history, Last oral

intake mnemotechnická pomůcka (příznaky a symptomy, alergie, léky, minulá zdravotní anamnéza, poslední příjem ústy, události vedoucí k poranění či nemoci) pro klíčové otázky při posuzování stavu pacienta, užívá se spolu s hodnocením životních znaků, viz také OPQRST
severity /sɪ'ver.ɪ.ti/ vážnost, útrapy
signal /'sɪg.nəl/ signál, znamení, signalizovat, indikovat
skeletal /'skel.ɪ.təl/ skeletální, kosterní
slowdown /'sləʊ.daʊn/ zpomalení
sludge /slʌdʒ/ kal, usazenina
SLUDGE, Salivation, Lacrimation, Urination, Diarrhoea, Gastrointestinal distress, Emesis příznaky otravy, slinění, slzení, močení, průjem, zařivací potíže, zvracení
spray /spreɪ/ rozprašovač, postříkat
stressor /'stres.ə/ stresor, prostředek, stav či podnět, který způsobí stres
symptom /'sɪmp.təm/ symptom, příznak
tap /tæp/ poklepat, zaťukání
teary /'tiː.r.i/ uslzený
time /taɪm/ čas
uncompensated /,ʌn'kɒmpənsɪtɪd/ nekompenzovaný
unlike /ʌn'laɪk/ na rozdíl od, odlišný od
vague /veɪg/ vágní, nejasný, neurčitý
venom /'venəm/ jed hadí ap.
warning /'wɔː.nɪŋ/ varování, upozornění
whereas /weər'æz/ kdežto, zatímco

Unit 3

1

A patient presents with symptoms of _____, _____, hives, difficulty breathing, decreased blood pressure, and dizziness.

- What should you suspect? – Anaphylaxis. *
- _____ accompanied by difficulty breathing, strongly _____ anaphylaxis.

suggest, Hives, flushing, itching

2

While assessing a patient complaining of difficulty breathing, you note an _____, _____, stridor, chest tightness, and tachycardia.

- Based on these symptoms, you should suspect: anaphylaxis *
- _____ indicates an upper-airway obstruction, in this case most likely from an allergic reaction. A patient with _____ would exhibit difficulty breathing with wheezing and rhonchi; a patient with _____ will exhibit wheezing respirations; a patient suffering from a CVA would have an altered mental status but would not have stridor.

Asthma, Stridor, altered mental status, emphysema

3

What is the first sign of _____ in a patient _____ anaphylaxis?

- wheezing
- coughing
- hoarseness *
- dyspnoea

The first sign of laryngeal oedema is usually a _____.

Hoarse voice, laryngeal oedema, suffering from

4

- What are the two most common causes of _____ anaphylaxis? – Penicillin and insect bites/stings. *
- _____ antigens are likely to cause the