

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 /piərz/ 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'zef.ən/ majetek, vlastnictví

posttraumatic /,pəʊst.tɹɔːmæt.ɪk/ posttraumatický, poúrazový

precede /pri'siːd/ předcházet časově

preserve /pri'zɜːv/ zachovat, uchovat

rape /reɪp/ znásilnit, znásilnění

reasonable /'riː.zən.ə.bəl/ přijatelný, rozumný

refusal /rɪ'fjuːzəl/ odmítnutí

regional /'riː.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** /'ɔːdə/ trvalý příkaz

statute /'stætjuːt/ zákon, předpis

steady /'sted.i/ stálý

survivor /sə'vaɪ.vər/ přeživší, pozůstalý

take /teɪk/ **time** /taɪm/ trvat, věnovat čas

turn out /'tɜːn.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