

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 /puːl.ɪŋ/ 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.trɔː.mæt.ɪk/ posttraumatický, poúrazový
precede /pri'siːd/ předcházet, předstoupit
preserve /pri'zɜːv/ zachovat, uchovávat
rape /reɪp/ znásilnit, znásilnění
reasonable /'riː.zən.ə.bəl/ přijatelný, rozumný
refusal /ri'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 /stænd.ɪŋ/ 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.

_____ rate, apnoeic and pulse less, upper airway, necessitating

2

You respond to a college fraternity where you encounter a 9-year-old male with a partial 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.*

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

_____ complains, 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 seen _____, _____, 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 _____.

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,