

EMSP 2534 Exam 4 Study Guide

(OB-GYN, Pediatrics, Neonatology and Geriatrics)

Study Guide

- The multiple choice, short answer, and scenario questions will be drawn from the following topics.
- Scenario questions will require you to integrate all of the applicable information in order to develop & justify your answer (e.g. identify the disorder and develop an appropriate treatment plan).
- Scenario questions will require the development of a differential diagnosis.
 - In some cases, scenario questions will have only one specific diagnosis (e.g. opioid overdose).
 - In other scenarios, the correct answer may include a differential diagnosis consisting of 2 or 3 possible diagnoses.

a) OB/GYN

- i) Describe the pathophysiology, signs, symptoms, and management of PID, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, ectopic pregnancy, endometriosis, ovarian cyst, spontaneous abortion, pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, abruptio placenta and placenta previa.
- ii) List the most likely initial consideration in a women of child-bearing age complaining of unilateral lower abdominal pain
- iii) Describe the cardiovascular and respiratory changes experienced during pregnancy.
- iv) List the types of presentations that should not be attempted as field deliveries.
- v) Describe the steps of uncomplicated delivery.
- vi) List three potential postpartum complications (complications to the mother) other than hemorrhage.
- vii) Pharmacology – Identify the indications, dose, and route for:
 - (1) Pitocin
 - (2) Magnesium sulfate

b) Neonatology

- i) List 5 conditions that indicate the potential for newborn complications.
- ii) Describe the neonatal resuscitation inverted triangle and its elements
- iii) Discuss three other considerations for neonatal resuscitation
- iv) Describe the components of the APGAR score
- v) Describe/Discuss the assessment and management of the newborn

c) Pediatrics

- i) Describe the developmental characteristics of a newborn.
- ii) Describe the developmental characteristics of an infant.
- iii) Describe several methods for gaining the trust of an infant or toddler
- iv) Describe the assessment differences between adults and pediatrics.
- v) List at least two common emergencies for each of the following age groups: Neonate, Infant, Toddler, and Adolescent
- vi) Describe the pathophysiology, assessment, and treatment of asthma, bronchiolitis, croup, and epiglottitis in the pediatric patient.
- vii) What cardiac dysrhythmias are likely to occur in the pediatric and what are the causes?
- viii) Define SIDS
- ix) Name two potential congenital cardiac defects other than patent ductus arteriosus. What are the possible means of recognizing such an abnormality during the first days of life?
- x) What chromosomal defects can occur? What is the pathophysiology and what is the long-term prognosis?
- xi) Discuss the differences in emergency airway procedures between the adult and the pediatric patient.
- xii) List two non-traumatic causes of shock.

- xiii) Shock is often only evident in the child as tachycardia and which two other specific inadequately perfused organs?
- xiv) List three ominous signs of shock in the pediatric patient
- xv) List three potential signs of child abuse or neglect seen recognized in the first impression of the child.
- xvi) Describe why a young hypoglycemic child may present with a complaint of being jittery and trembling (Be specific).
- xvii) Describe the early presentation of Reye's Syndrome.
- xviii) Describe the presentation of meningitis.
- xix) What is the underlying cause of a febrile seizure and what age group do these occur in?
- xx) Describe at least four other causes of seizures in pediatrics
- xxi) Describe the presentation of fever and sepsis in the peds patient. In which age group is fever a major concern?

d) Pediatric Pharmacology

- i) Identify the indications, contraindications, and proper method (dose, route, rate) for administration of the following drugs as part of the differential diagnosis findings and treatment plan development or in a multiple choice question format:
 - (1) Epinephrine (bradycardia and cardiac arrest)
 - (2) Atropine
 - (3) Glucose
 - (4) Fluids
 - (5) Electricity (defibrillation & synchronized cardioversion)
 - (6) Diazepam
 - (7) Lorazepam
 - (8) Racemic Epinephrine

e) Geriatrics

- i) Describe at least 3 physiological changes of the respiratory, cardiovascular, skeletal and nervous systems in the geriatric patient. Include what the patient is at increased risk of due to these changes.
- ii) Define kyphosis and describe how this condition is managed by the EMS provider when performing spinal immobilization on a geriatric patient.
- iii) State the most common psychiatric disorders found in the geriatric patient
- iv) List at least 5 warning signs of Alzheimer's. Must be five very different stages.
- v) Describe how your assessment will differ with a geriatric patient.