

SCEMSS Study Guide May 2013 2nd Trimester

1. Suspension trauma is defined as the medical effects of _____ position.
2. If a person is strapped into a harness or tied to an upright object, they will eventually suffer _____ episodes.
3. True or false: Suspension trauma can only affect someone who is immobile or not using their leg muscles to any great extent.
4. List four at-risk groups for suspension trauma:
5. So what happens in suspension trauma (four steps)?
6. Humans are not designed to stand upright, so if the muscles in the legs are not helping to pump the blood upward, it _____.
7. In a typical industrial harness, the torso is within 45 degrees of vertical, so the _____ can be compromised very easily in the case of a syncopal response to suspension.
8. True or false: death from suspension trauma can result in as little as 10 minutes.
9. List at least six signs and symptoms of orthostatic intolerance in suspected suspension trauma.

10. All that matters in suspension trauma is that the _____ are lower than the heart, and the _____ are immobile. No other injury is needed.
11. In “reflow syndrome”, the blood trapped in the legs is loaded with _____. Re-elevating the legs returns this to the rest of the body in a massive flood.
12. Anyone released from immobile suspension should be kept in a sitting position for at least _____ .
13. True or false: you should immediately lay a suspension trauma patient flat on a cot or hospital bed once they are extricated.
14. In crush syndrome, when blood flow from crushed tissue is reinstated to central circulation, _____ produced in the tissue are distributed throughout the body.
15. (ALS) In hyperkalemia, the EKG may show _____ t-waves and _____ QRS’s.
16. In compartment syndrome, the forearm or lower leg swells, compressing _____ and _____.
17. Early and late symptoms of compartment syndrome include:
18. True or false: EMT-B’s can give glucagon intranasally via the MAD device.
19. (ALS) There has been a nationwide shortage of _____, so you have to be aware of how to dose different concentrations and routes of the drug.
20. True or false: When using a glucometer, you should test closer to the pad of the finger as the side hurts more and gives less blood.