

CHAPTER 18

General Pharmacology

HANDOUT 18-2: Evaluating Content Mastery Student's Name

EVALUATION

CHAPTER 18 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Under the direction and supervision of medical control; an EMT is permitted to administer, or assist the patient in administering, all of the following medications EXCEPT:
- A. nitroglycerin.
 - B. oxygen.
 - C. Tylenol.
 - D. oral glucose.
- _____ 2. The medication that an EMT may administer, when directed by medical control, for a poison that has been swallowed is:
- A. oxygen.
 - B. epinephrine.
 - C. activated charcoal.
 - D. a prescribed inhaler.
- _____ 3. All of the following are common examples of prescribed bronchodilators EXCEPT:
- A. Ventolin.
 - B. Proventil.
 - C. Nitrostat.
 - D. Xopenex.
- _____ 4. Prescribed inhalers and epinephrine auto-injectors have a similar effect on patients in that they can:
- A. increase heart rates.
 - B. lower blood pressure.
 - C. dilate blood vessels.
 - D. lower sugar levels.

- _____ 5. Epinephrine is an example of a drug's:
- A. chemical name.
 - B. trade name.
 - C. generic name.
 - D. brand name.
- _____ 6. Specific signs or circumstances under which it is not appropriate to administer a drug are known as:
- A. indications.
 - B. side effects.
 - C. protocols.
 - D. contraindications.
- _____ 7. Fluids from an intravenous line that flow into the surrounding tissues are called:
- A. swelling.
 - B. infiltration.
 - C. occlusion.
 - D. infarction.
- _____ 8. A severe allergic reaction to a bee sting would be treated by administering:
- A. oral glucose.
 - B. nitroglycerin.
 - C. epinephrine.
 - D. activated charcoal.
- _____ 9. Medications administered sublingually are:
- A. swallowed.
 - B. inhaled.
 - C. dissolved under the tongue.
 - D. injected under the skin.
- _____ 10. Crushing chest pain in a patient with a known history of heart problems would be treated by administering:
- A. epinephrine.
 - B. oral glucose.
 - C. albuterol.
 - D. nitroglycerin.

HANDOUT 18-3: Reinforcing Content Mastery Student's Name

REINFORCEMENT

IN THE FIELD

Read the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow.

You receive a call from a 6-year-old girl who states that her “mommy can hardly breathe.” When you arrive at the scene, you find a 28-year-old female with labored breathing. She can barely talk as she gasps for air. But after several attempts, the woman indicates that she has just finished mowing the lawn. She thinks the exertion has triggered an asthmatic attack.

1. What type of medication do you suspect the patient might take?

You place the patient in a comfortable sitting position and administer high-concentration oxygen. You ask your partner to take vital signs while you obtain a medical history. The patient indicates that her physician has prescribed an inhaler for asthma, but she has not used it today. The woman tells her daughter to bring the medication to you.

2. What are some of the prescribed inhalers that you would expect to see?

After examining the patient’s medication, you call medical direction for permission to assist the patient in self-administration.

3. Before helping the patient, what four “rights” must you ask yourself?
4. What common side effects might you expect after administration of the medication?

REINFORCEMENT

CHAPTER 18 REVIEW

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. The study of drugs—their sources, characteristics, and effects—is called _____.
2. Among EMS personnel, the terms *medications* and *drugs* are used interchangeably, but with the public the terms _____ or _____ should be used.
3. _____ is a suspension used to treat a poisoning or overdose in which the substance was swallowed.
4. _____ is administered to a conscious patient (able to swallow) with an altered mental state and a history of diabetes.
5. _____ is a drug used to treat any patient whose medical or traumatic condition causes him/her to be hypoxic or in danger of becoming hypoxic.
6. Many patients with recurrent chest pain carry _____ pills.
7. _____ is a medication that can reverse a severe allergic reaction.
8. Every drug or medication in the United States is listed in the _____, which is a comprehensive government publication.
9. Every drug has _____, or specific signs, symptoms, or circumstances under which it is appropriate to administer it to a patient.
10. Each drug also has _____, or specific signs or circumstances under which it is not appropriate to administer it to a patient.

PHARMACOLOGY BASICS LISTING

1. List six medications that an EMT may administer or help a patient to self-administer under the direction of medical control.

2. List three types of names by which every drug is known.

3. List eight routes by which a drug may be administered.

4. List the five “rights” that an EMT should ask before administering any drug.

5. List two common drug references carried on many ambulances.

REINFORCEMENT

DRUG FLASH CARDS

Use the following information to create flash cards to test each other's knowledge of the six medications that an EMT may administer or help a patient to self-administer. On each flash card, challenge a classmate to fill in the missing information. Add the completed flash cards to your notebooks.

Card 1

Medication: _____

Examples: LiquiChar, Actidose, SuperChar, InstaChar

Indications: Poisoning or overdose of a swallowed substance

Form: _____

Route: _____

Side effects: Black stools and vomiting

Linked dis- Poisoning and overdose

eases:

Card 2

Medication: Oral Glucose

Examples: Glucose, Insta-glucose

Indications: _____

Form: Gel

Actions: Glucose is absorbed into the bloodstream, which carries it to the brain to reverse the patient's potentially life-threatening condition.

Linked dis- _____
eases:

Card 3

Medication: Oxygen

Examples: _____

Indications: Any patient whose medical or traumatic condition causes him/her to be hypoxic or in danger of becoming hypoxic.

Form: _____

Route: _____

Side effects: None

Linked dis- Any medical or traumatic injury with hypoxia
eases:

Card 4

Medication: _____

Examples: _____

Indications: Severe difficulty breathing due to exacerbation of a respiratory disease

Form: Aerosol spray

Route: _____

Actions: Enlarges constricted bronchial tubes, making breathing easier

Side effects: Increased heart rate, jitteriness

Linked dis- Asthma, emphysema, chronic bronchitis
eases:

Card 5

Medication: Nitroglycerin

Examples: Nitrostat, Nitrolingual

Indications: _____

Form: Aerosol spray

Route: _____

Actions: Helps dilate the coronary vessels that supply the heart muscle with blood

Side effects: _____

Linked dis- Coronary artery disease, angina, history of heart attack
eases:

Card 6

Medication: _____

Examples: Adrenalin, Epi-Pen

Indications: Severe allergic reaction

Form: _____

Route: _____

Actions: Constricts the blood vessels and relaxes airway passages

Side effects: Increased heart rate and blood pressure

Linked dis- Allergic reaction

eases: