

I CASE STUDY I

Directions: Read the case studies and answer the questions that follow.

Scenario A

You are called to the home of a patient who has fallen off of a ladder while painting the outside of his two-story house. The patient is lying on his back with his upper body elevated about 45 degrees. He is responsive but is moaning in pain and cannot move his left arm. He states, "When I fell, the ladder landed on my ribs but I pushed it off of me. But I think I broke my arm trying to break my fall." You observe what looks like a piece of bone protruding from his upper arm.

1. You would describe the patient's position as which of the following?
 - a. Supine
 - b. Prone
 - c. Anatomical
 - d. Fowler's
2. Which structure would you expect to be involved if his upper arm was broken?
 - a. Radius
 - b. Ulna
 - c. Humerus
 - d. Femur
3. Which body cavity would you suspect as being injured based on the patient's statement about the ladder hitting his ribs?
 - a. Pelvic
 - b. Thoracic
 - c. Abdominal
 - d. Cranial
4. What organs lie beneath the ribs that may be injured? Select all that apply.
 - a. Stomach
 - b. Lungs
 - c. Heart
 - d. Bladder
 - e. Kidneys

5. When describing the patient's upper arm injury, you would identify it as which of the following?
 - a. Lateral to the wrist
 - b. Superior to the elbow
 - c. Anterior to the ribs
 - d. Medial to the sternum

Scenario B

You are called to a local office building where a woman has fainted. A co-worker tells you that the woman has problems involving blood glucose levels for which she uses insulin.

1. Based on the co-worker's information, you would suspect which body system as being involved?
 - a. Circulatory
 - b. Respiratory
 - c. Endocrine
 - d. Digestive
2. You recognize that insulin is an example of a—
 - a. Hormone.
 - b. Tendon.
 - c. Ligament.
 - d. Red blood cell.
3. What other structures would be involved with this system? Select all that apply.
 - a. Liver
 - b. Adrenal gland
 - c. Ovaries
 - d. Gall bladder
 - e. Kidneys

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Directions: Answer the questions by selecting the correct letter(s).

1. You are checking the temperature of a patient and find it to be below normal. Which prefix would you use to describe this finding?
 - a. Hyper-
 - b. Hypo-
 - c. Brady-
 - d. Tachy-
2. You observe a patient straightening his leg. You identify this motion as which of the following?
 - a. Extension
 - b. Flexion
 - c. Superior
 - d. Proximal
3. A patient is placed in the Fowler's position. You would expect to find this patient—
 - a. Face-down on his stomach.
 - b. Sitting up slightly.
 - c. Lying flat on his back.
 - d. On his back with his legs elevated.
4. A patient was involved in a motor-vehicle crash and is experiencing problems breathing, suggesting an injury to his lungs. Which body cavity would you identify as being affected?
 - a. Spinal
 - b. Abdominal
 - c. Cranial
 - d. Thoracic
5. Which vertebrae would be involved if a patient experiences an injury to his neck?
 - a. Thoracic
 - b. Lumbar
 - c. Cervical
 - d. Sacral
6. You find that a patient is not breathing. The patient's brain cells will begin to die within which time frame if the oxygen supply is not re-established?
 - a. 1 to 2 minutes
 - b. 2 to 4 minutes
 - c. 4 to 6 minutes
 - d. 6 to 8 minutes
7. Which process does the body use to produce energy?
 - a. External respiration
 - b. Cellular respiration
 - c. Ventilation
 - d. Inspiration
8. Which of the following occurs during expiration?
 - a. Relaxation of the diaphragm
 - b. Contraction of the chest muscles
 - c. Movement of ribs outward
 - d. Expansion of the chest cavity
9. You are providing care to a patient who is bleeding from a puncture wound. Which blood component would be involved in helping to stop the bleeding?
 - a. Red blood cells
 - b. White blood cells
 - c. Platelets
 - d. Plasma
10. You obtain a patient's pulse based on the understanding that the pulse reflects which of the following?
 - a. The amount of oxygen being delivered to the tissues
 - b. The blood being pumped to the body from the left ventricle
 - c. The force of blood flowing through the arteries
 - d. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the capillaries