

JULY 2012 2nd Trimester Silver Cross EMSS CME Study Guide

1. Stroke is most often caused by:
2. Lifestyle risk factors for stroke include:
3. The three major areas (lobes) of the brain are:
4. The two major classifications of stroke are:
5. True or false: Ischemic strokes are much more common than hemorrhagic strokes.
6. Ischemic strokes can be further broken down into _____ and _____ strokes.
7. In a hemorrhagic stroke, _____, _____ and other _____ may bleed.
8. True or false: A TIA is not a reliable indicator of future stroke risk.
9. If at all possible, EMS should try to pin down _____.

10. The Cincinnati Stroke Scale includes what three aspects of assessment?

11. How much time does a stroke patient have before their window for t-PA (thrombolytics treatment) closes?

12. Define Aphasia

13. True or false: depending on the kind of aphasia, the patient may or may not be able to speak, understand speech, or read/write.

14. EMS providers should talk to aphasia patients as an adult, not as _____.

15. Modes of alternative communication for patients with aphasia include:

16. If a patient has an aphasia sticker on their car, where is it likely to be located?

17. How is Torsades de Points different than regular ventricular tachycardia?

18. How do patients with Torsades de Points often present?

19. Although Region 7 does not have a Torsades SMO, medical control may suggest that you give _____ for treatment.

20. True or false: determination of a prolonged QT interval is dependent on rate.