

AMLS Review

- Describe the difference between the initial assessment, focused history and physical exam, detailed physical exam, and ongoing assessment.
- List the components of the initial assessment for a medical patient.
- List the conditions most commonly associated with Cheyne – Stokes respirations.
- Describe when a life threat should be managed.
- Describe how you can form a field impression on an unconscious patient with no family, friends, or bystanders present.
- Describe a patient who may be presenting with one of the following:
 - Metabolic acidosis
 - Metabolic alkalosis
 - Respiratory acidosis
 - Respiratory alkalosis
- Describe how you would manage a patient with bradypnea. Prioritize your treatment.
- Differentiate between the following:
 - Asthma
 - Pneumonia
 - Pneumothorax
 - Chronic bronchitis
- Describe the pathology and how to manage the following:
 - Asthma
 - Pneumonia
 - Pneumothorax
 - Chronic bronchitis
- Describe the priorities for an anaphylactic shock patient.
- Describe the airway management techniques that may be considered for the anaphylactic patient and the indication for each.

- Describe the differences in how a patient with each of the following would present:
 - Septic shock
 - Distributive shock
 - Cardiogenic shock
 - Hypovolemic shock
 - Obstructive shock

- Describe how to manage a patient with the following:
 - Septic shock
 - Distributive shock
 - Cardiogenic shock
 - Hypovolemic shock
 - Obstructive shock

- Describe how a patient with each of the following would present (be able to differentiate between each):
 - Irreversible
 - Progressive
 - Compensated
 - Decompensated

- Describe how a patient who is improving in response to fluid administration would present.

- Describe the pulse and BP changes that would be found with a positive orthostatic hypotension result.

- Describe the sign and symptoms of irreversible shock.

- Describe how the following can cause altered mental status:
 - Pneumonia
 - Hypovolemic
 - Cardiac dysrhythmia
 - Pulmonary hypertension

- Describe the advantages and disadvantages of morphine when administered to an AMI patient.

- Be able to differentiate between patients presenting with:
 - Pneumonia
 - Pericarditis
 - Aortic dissection
 - Tension pneumothorax
 - Myocardial infarction

- Describe the benefit of EMS/hospital administered nebulized albuterol over home administration.
- List in order the most effective methods of administer high FiO₂ concentration devices.
- Describe the presentation and risk factors of an AMI patient.
- Describe the management of a patient with COPD who is hypoxic.
- List the medications indicated for the management of the asthmatic patient.
- Identify a normal pulse oximeter reading.
- Describe when oxygen therapy is indicated based on pulse oximeter readings.
- Describe the advantages and disadvantages of ET tube placement.
- Describe how to manage a syncopal patient with a cardiac history.
- Identify the goal in assessing and managing a patient with abdominal pain.
- Describe how pain presents with the following:
 - Solid organ pain
 - Parietal pain
 - Visceral pain
 - Referred pain
 - Hollow organ pain
- Differentiate between:
 - Gastritis
 - Perforated ulcer
 - Spleen inflammation
 - Small bowel obstruction
- Describe the management of a patient with a GI bleed.
- Differentiate between the following and probable location (source) of bleed:
 - Melena
 - Hematemesis
 - Hematochezia
 - Occult bleeding

- Describe the pathology associated with a vasovagal syncopal episode.
- Differentiate between:
 - Partial seizures
 - Simple partial seizures
 - Complex partial seizures
 - Generalized seizures
 - Absence
 - Tonic-Clonic
- Describe assessment and management of a patient with a headache.
- Differentiate between the following types of syncope:
 - Cardiac
 - Vasovagal
 - Orthostatic
 - Vasodepressor
- Describe the management of the following types of syncope
 - Cardiac
 - Vasovagal
 - Orthostatic
 - Vasodepressor
- Describe the priorities in managing the seizing patient.
- Differentiate between the following:
 - HHNS (Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic Non-ketotic Syndrome)
 - DKA (Diabetic Ketoacidosis)
 - Hypoglycemia
- Differentiate between the following:
 - Liver failure
 - Splenic rupture
 - Pancreatic emergency
 - Large bowel obstruction
- Describe how to manage a patient who is actively seizing. List the medications and routes of administration.
- Be able to identify a stroke patient and describe the management of the stroke patient.

- Differentiate between the following:
 - Stroke
 - Meningitis or encephalitis
 - Subdural hematoma
 - Tension headache

- List the signs and symptoms that would indicate the presence of neurological dysfunction.

- Define the following:
 - Ataxia
 - Dysphagia
 - Facial droop
 - Incontinence
 - Pulsus paradoxus

- List the side effects of Diazepam.