



Title	Date
Discipline	CDE Credit Hours

I verify that I read and am familiar with the contents of this document.

PDF Attached

Youtube Link:

Other:

Please return this to your agency's training coordinator for CDE credit. If you have any questions please contact us at 911training@elpasoteller911.org

X _____

Signature

DATE

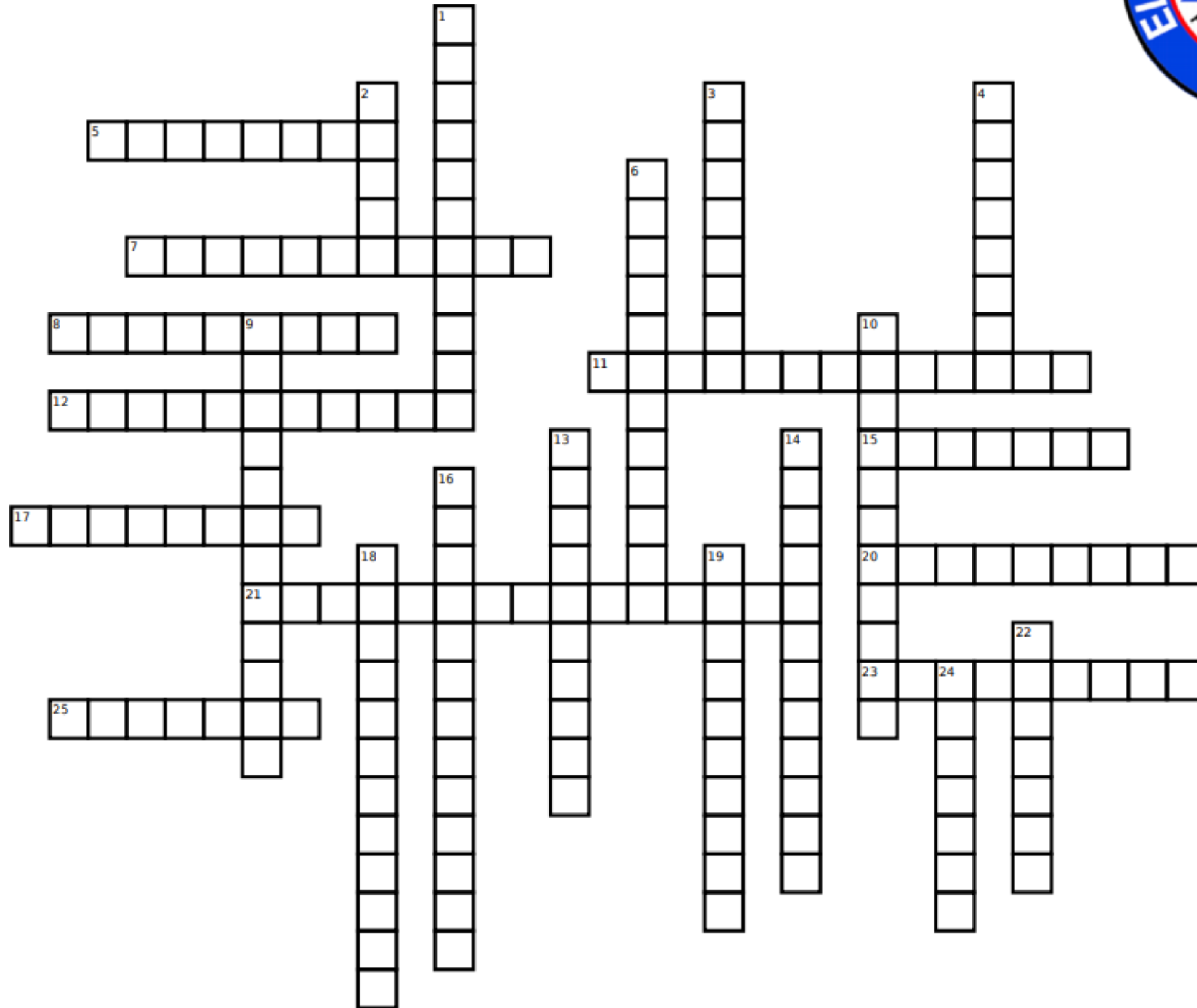
X _____

Printed Name

X _____

Agency

EMD Rules and Axioms





Down:

1. A patient with a rash (including hives/itching) that is not _____ associated with breathing or swallowing problems is unlikely to develop these symptoms.
2. ____ problems are considered a specific “diagnosis”
3. All structures are considered _____ until proven otherwise.
4. Patients who call an ambulance for a _____ generally have a more serious underlying cause than patients who arrive at the emergency department on their own.
6. ___-_____ back pain associated with fainting (or near fainting) in patients ≥ 50 is considered to be a dissecting aortic aneurysm until proven otherwise.
9. If an airborne-transmitted _____ disease is suspected or confirmed in an adult cardiac arrest patient, either through caller information, dispatch screening, or public health authority advise the caller to place a light cloth or piece of clothing over the patient’s mouth and nose during compressions to decrease the circulation of aerosolized particles.
10. Hypothermic patients can appear dead, even to trained rescuers. A person isn’t considered actually dead until they are “_____”
13. _____ pain (above navel) in cardiac age-range patients (females ≥ 45 , males ≥ 35 is considered a “heart attack” until proven otherwise
14. Abdominal pain/cramping anytime during pregnancy should be considered _____ until proven otherwise.
16. It is important to distinguish simple tears, allergic watering, or infectious weeping (medical eye problems) from the more serious loss of _____ resulting from laceration, puncture, or rupture of the eyeball.
18. For _____ inhalation of potentially harmful substances, go to Protocol 23
19. All _____ burns are considered to be worse than they look externally.
22. As true choking rarely occurs with liquids, _____ is a better term for the choking like phenomenon that occurs with baby formula and other liquids.
24. Certain stages of _____ shock can easily be confused with alcohol intoxication or psychiatric problems.

Across:

5. When possible, direct _____ on the wound should be avoided in the presence of visible fractured bone or foreign objects.
7. A patient ≥ 35 with chest pain/discomfort is considered a _____ patient until proven otherwise.
8. _____ antidepressants can cause collapse and unconsciousness very quickly, even though the patient may appear all right.
11. Seizure-like activity can be an initial symptom of _____. Therefore, careful breathing evaluation and monitoring is critical after a seizure has stopped.
12. The complaint of blood sugar level _____ (without priority symptoms) should be coded as a 13-A-1.
15. Always consider that the patients fall may be the result of a _____ problem.
17. _____ patients are less likely to be in cardiac arrest than sitting patients, who are, in turn, less likely to be in cardiac arrest than patient lying motionless.
20. The caller’s _____ may have nothing to do with the actual reason the patient needs help now.
21. _____ accident and “brain attack” are commonly used terms for stroke.
23. 1st party callers using phrases like “I can’t breathe” or “I can barely breathe” may be further assessed by their ability to speak normally or in complete sentences, their level of apparent distress or _____, and the presence of airway noises.
25. _____ complaints are generally 3rd party.



TIP: Only document letters in boxes, do not leave boxes blank or document symbols.

THANK YOU!
Any questions or comments?
Send us an email:
911training@elpasoteller.org



Answer Key:

