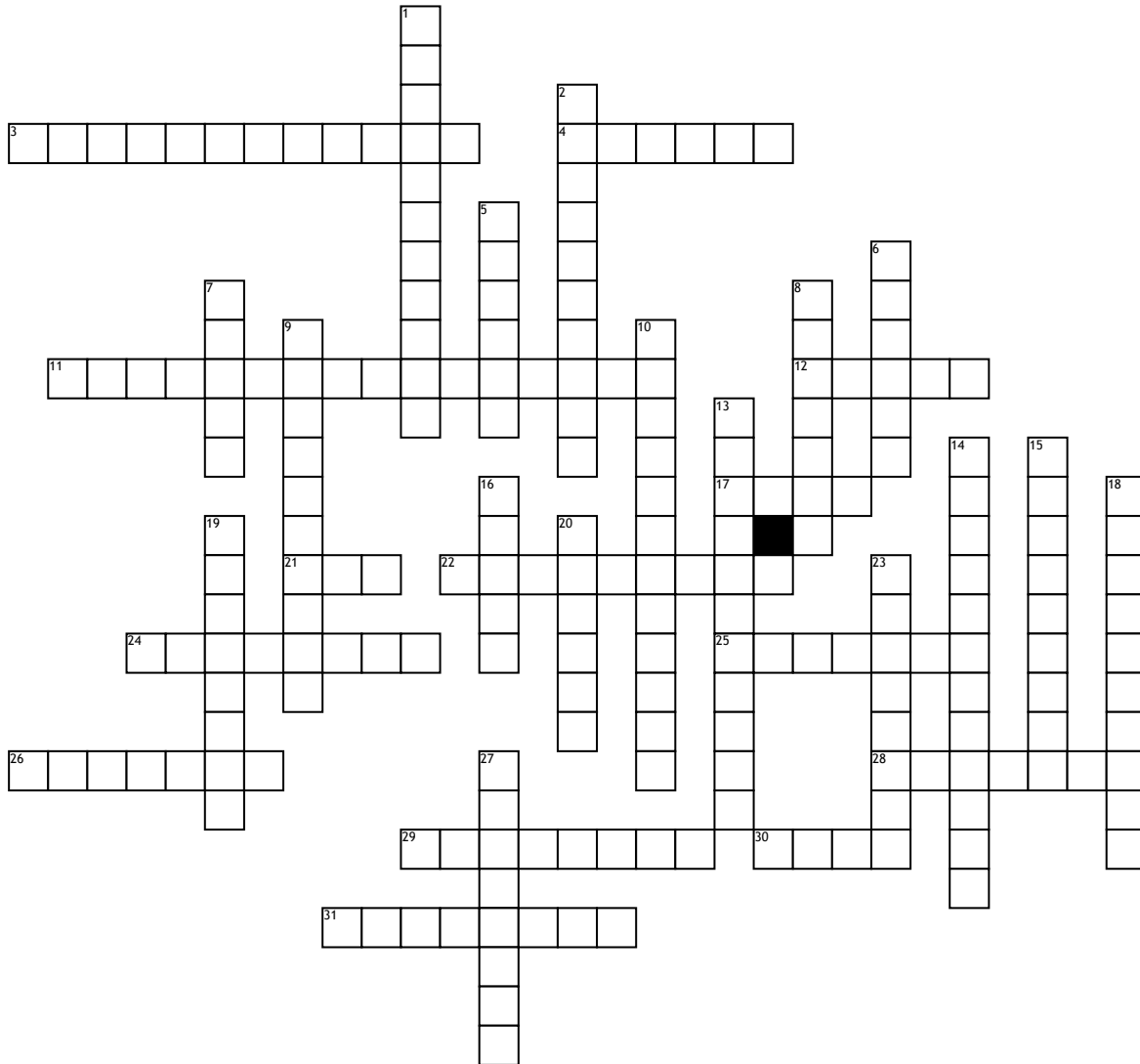


Name: _____

Date: _____

EMD Terminology



Across

3. An obvious death may be determined by ____.
4. Ineffective, deteriorating breathing pattern that lingers after the heart has essentially stopped pumping blood to the brain.
11. True ____ is a benign condition.
12. First Law of ____ pain: "Hurts to breath" is not considered difficulty or abnormal breathing.
17. A state of unconsciousness from which the patient cannot be aroused.
21. Do Not Resuscitate.
22. Six hours or more have passed since the incident or injury occurred.
24. A partial airway obstruction may include ____ breathing.
25. Always combine a ____ with a reason and repeat it verbatim.
26. Occurs when the airway is partially or totally blocked by an object.
28. Heat or cold extremes may ____ other medical problems.

29. The intentional intake of a potentially harmful substance.

30. A non-recent traumatic cause of back pain could be fractured ____.

31. ____ of pain is not related to the seriousness of the problem.

Down

1. Sluggish, decreased level of consciousness, paleness, cyanosis (blue or gray).
2. Patients who are undergoing care for terminal illness or injury where the goal is comfort and/or pain relieve rather than survival.
5. An incident involving a gas, liquid, or other material that, in any quantity poses a threat to life, health or property.
6. ____ pressure on the wound should be avoided in the presence of visible fractured bone or foreign objects.
7. ____ Law of Medical Dispatch: First, do no harm.
8. First Law of Responders: Don't take more ____ to the scene.
9. Second Law of ____: Don't get it on you or even touch it.

10. Patients who have inhaled carbon monoxide may be found in any stage of ____.

13. Airway control is the first priority in Post-Dispatch Instructions if the patient is ____.

14. Less common cause of abdominal pain is ____.

15. ____ problems are potentially life-threatening until proven otherwise.

16. An early sign of low ____ sugar is abnormal behavior.

18. ____ pain in cardiac age-range patients is considered a "heart attack" until proven otherwise.

19. First Law of ____: Near fainting is best described as "almosted fainted" and should be considered the same as fainting.

20. A physical injury or wound caused by an external force through accident or violence.

23. A "diagnosis" that EMDs may accept at face value because of its high degree of accuracy.

27. "Tearing" or "ripping" pain in the back or flank and possibly also the abdomen could be suspected Aortic ____.