



Emergency Medical Training Services

Emergency Medical Technician – Basic Program Assignments

Abdominal Assignment

Revised: 11/2013

ON THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE ARE THE ANSWERS TO BE INSERTED. PLACE THE ANSWERS ON A PIECE OF PAPER NUMBERED 1 TO 37. THIS IS NOT AN ON-LINE ASSIGNMENT. YOU MUST TURN THIS ASSIGNMENT IN AT CLASS.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

The abdomen contains both 1 and 2 organs. The stomach, intestine, ureters, and bladder are 3 organs through which materials pass. When ruptured or lacerated, these organs 4 their contents into the 5 cavity. This causes an intense inflammatory reaction called 6. The first signs of peritonitis are severe 7, 8, and 9. The 10 organs are solid masses of tissue. They include the 11, 12, 13, and 14. Solid organ have a 15 blood supply, so injury can cause severe 16. Injuries to the abdomen can be considered 17 or 18 and can involve 19 or 20 organs. Closed abdominal injuries are those in which a severe blow damages the abdomen without breaking the skin; these are also known as 21 injuries. Open abdominal injuries are those in which a foreign object enters the abdomen and opens the peritoneal cavity to the outside; these are also known as 22 injuries. To minimize pain a patient with an abdominal injury may contract the stomach muscles this is called 23. A severe laceration to the abdominal wall may result in a 24, in which internal organs protrude through the wound. When exposed the abdomen radiates body heat very effectively, and the exposed organs experience fluid loss fluid rapidly, you must keep the organs 25 and 26. 27 is a condition with referred pain around the navel and direct pain in the right lower quadrant. A patient experiencing direct RUQ pain with referred right shoulder pain is experiencing 28. A patient with an inflammation of small pockets in the colon, with LLQ pain is 29. In elderly patients the wall of the aorta sometimes develops weak areas the swell to form a 30, with this the patient will experience pain in the 31 and shoulders. A patient experiencing pain in the lower midabdomen (retroperic) area and complains it hurts to urinate may have a 32. A patient complaining of right or left flank pain radiating to the groin is experiencing 33 and may also have 34 in their urine. This is a female patient who complains of pain in her lower quadrants and will do a shuffle when trying to walk is experiencing a 35. A patient who has epigastric pain and complains of it hurting after they eat is experiencing a 36. This patient will complain of dull RUQ pain and their skin and eyes may turn yellow is experiencing 37.

WARM	HOLLOW	SOLID	LIVER
OPEN	SPILL	BLUNT	EVISCERATION
MOIST	PANCREAS	SPLEEN	GUARDING
KIDNEYS	CLOSED	HOLLOW	PENETRATING
SOLID	ABD. PAIN	RICH	TENDERNESS
PERITONEAL	HEMORRHAGE	MUSCULAR SPASM	HOLLOW
APPENDICITIS	DIVERTICULITIS	AORTIC ANEURYSM	PANCREATITIS
CYSTITIS	PELVIC INFLAMMATION	CHOLECYSTITIS	KIDNEY INFECTION
PERITONITIS	HEPATITIS	BACK	BLOOD