



# Emergency Medical Training Services

Emergency Medical Technician – Basic Program Assignments

Cardiac Assignment

Revised: 11/2013

**ON THE SECOND PAGE ARE THE ANSWERS TO BE INSERTED. PLACE THE ANSWERS ON A PIECE OF PAPER NUMBERED 1 TO 50. THIS IS NOT AN ON-LINE ASSIGNMENT. YOU MUST TURN THIS ASSIGNMENT IN AT CLASS.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The heart is a specialized muscle with 1 chambers designed to maintain blood flow to the 2 and 3. The 4 divides the heart into the left and right halves. The upper chambers of the heart are the 5 which act as reservoirs, while the bottom chambers of the heart are the 6. The right ventricle pumps 7 blood to the 8, and the left ventricle pumps 9 blood to the 10. There are four 11 in the heart to prevent back flow. When a heart rate is less than 12 beats per minute this is a slow rate known as 13. The heart can also begin to produce electrical impulses too quickly, causing the heart to beat rapidly. A heart rate greater than 14 beats per minute is a rapid heart rate and called 15. A 16 is formed when the 17 contracts, sending a wave of blood throughout the arterial system. 18 is a measurement of the force applied to the arterial walls by blood. When evaluating a BP, 19 pressure is when the heart is at work, and 20 pressure is when the heart is at rest. The difference between the systolic and diastolic pressure is known as 21. When oxygen is being withheld, or a tissue is holding its breath this is known as 22. Chest pain brought on by exercise and relieved by rest is called 23. Debris and plaque build up on the inside of arteries is known as 24, while narrowing of the arteries due to consumption of caffeine is 25. A complete blockage of the coronary arteries stops blood flow to the heart resulting in a 26. In 27, the heart stops pumping blood and the patient becomes unresponsive, pulseless, and apneic. 28 is a condition in which the heart does not maintain sufficient pumping action, causing fluid to backup into the 29 and 30. If a CHF patient has left sided failure the fluid back up is in the 31, also known as 32. If the right side fails the fluid will backup in the 33 showing signs of 34 and 35. 36 is a state of hypoperfusion caused by inadequate pumping action by the heart. This is an extreme form of 37. There are a wide variety of complaints associated with cardiovascular emergencies, the most common complaint is 38 that may or may not be accompanied with 39. The most common medication in which an EMT assists a cardiac emergency is 40. NTG relaxes and dilates 41, decreasing the 42 of the heart. The side effects of NTG include 43, 44, and a change in the 45 rate. The dosage of NTG is one tablet administered 46 every 47 to 48 minutes until the pain is relieved, up to a maximum of 49 doses. The EMT must reassess vitals after administering NTG to assure the BP does not drop below 50 mmHg.

PULSE	BLOOD PRESSURE	BRADYCARDIA	DYSPNEA
BODY	SYSTOLIC	DE-OXYGENATED	WORK LOAD
CHF	VALVES	SEPTUM	DECREASED BP
BLOOD VESSELS	PULSE	NITROGLYCERIN	100
LUNGS	BODY	SIXTY	TACHYCARDIA
LUNGS	FIVE	CHF	PULSE PRESSURE
LUNGS	NINETY	JVD	MI
ATHEROSCLEROSIS	DIASTOLIC	THREE	CARDIAC ARREST
BODY	FOUR	THREE	SUBLINGUALLY
BODY	CHEST PAIN	ISCHEMIA	VENTRICLE
CHEST PAIN	LUNGS	ATRIA	CARDIOGENIC SHOCK
PULMONARY EDEMA	CHEST PAIN	OXYGENATED	ANGINA PECTORIS
VENTRICLE	HEADACHE	PEDAL EDEMA	ARTERIOSCLEROSIS