



# Emergency Medical Training Services

## Emergency Medical Technician – Basic Program Assignments

### Chest Assignment

Revised: 11/2013

PRINT THIS ASSIGNMENT OUT AND TURN INTO CLASS BY THE DUE DATE.

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

1. ____ Injury to the chest in which the skin is not broken, usually due to blunt trauma.	<b>a. traumatic asphyxia</b>
2. ____ A patient experiencing difficulty breathing.	<b>b. hemoptysis</b>
3. ____ A condition in which two or more ribs are fractured in two or more places.	<b>c. tachypnea</b>
4. ____ This is a one-way valve that allows air to leave the chest cavity but not return, it is used on a patient with a sucking chest wound.	<b>d. gloved hand</b>
5. ____ The spitting or coughing up of blood, this indicates that the lung or air passage itself has been injured.	<b>e. pericardium</b>
6. ____ First sign and symptom is dyspnea followed by decreased breath sounds on the affected side, unequal chest rise, BP stays the same or goes down, and NO JVD.	<b>f. open chest injury</b>
7. ____ If a patient experiences blunt trauma to the chest, the major sign and symptom you should assess for is an irregular pulse. They may have a what?	<b>g. tension pneumothorax</b>
8. ____ Injury to the chest in which the chest wall itself is penetrated by a fractured rib or some external object.	<b>h. dyspnea</b>
9. ____ The motion of a segment in a flailed chest that is moving in on inspiration and out on exhalation.	<b>i. flutter valve</b>
10. ____ Muffled heart tones, weak pulse, low BP, narrowing pulse pressure, and JVD.	<b>j. pneumothorax</b>
11. ____ First sign and symptom is dyspnea, decreased breath sound on the affected side, unequal chest rise, BP will stay the same or go up, and JVD is present.	<b>k. closed chest injury</b>
12. ____ Occurs when a weak area on the lung ruptures in the absence of major injury. Seen in tall white skinny males.	<b>L. hemothorax</b>

13.____ This is the fibrous sac that surround the heart and can fill with blood or fluid with major chest trauma.	<b>m. flail chest</b>
14.____ Patients with chest injuries often have rapid respirations, this is known as?	<b>n. paracardial tamponade</b>
15.____ This is when a pneumothorax becomes worse, the patient experiences an increase in respiratory distress, JVD, tachycardia, low BP, cyanosis, and tracheal deviation to the un affected side.	<b>o. myocardial contusion</b>
16.____ The component of respiration or movement of the chest.	<b>p. spontaneous pneumothorax</b>
17.____ This is the fastest way to create an occlusive dressing.	<b>q. paradoxical motion</b>
18.____ A patient experiencing a sudden increase of pressure in the chest with sign and symptoms of a blue face, bulging tongue, blood from the eyes, ears, and nose, and the throat may triple in size.	<b>r. ventilation</b>