

## AMLS Review

- Describe the difference between the initial assessment, focused history and physical exam, detailed physical exam, and ongoing assessment.
- List the components of the initial assessment for a medical patient.
- List the conditions most commonly associated with Cheyne – Stokes respirations.
- Describe when a life threat should be managed.
- Describe how you can form a field impression on an unconscious patient with no family, friends, or bystanders present.
- Describe a patient who may be presenting with one of the following:
  - Metabolic acidosis
  - Metabolic alkalosis
  - Respiratory acidosis
  - Respiratory alkalosis
- Describe how you would manage a patient with bradypnea. Prioritize your treatment.
- Differentiate between the following:
  - Asthma
  - Pneumonia
  - Pneumothorax
  - Chronic bronchitis
- Describe the pathology and how to manage the following:
  - Asthma
  - Pneumonia
  - Pneumothorax
  - Chronic bronchitis
- Describe the priorities for an anaphylactic shock patient.
- Describe the airway management techniques that may be considered for the anaphylactic patient and the indication for each.

- Describe the differences in how a patient with each of the following would present:
  - Septic shock
  - Distributive shock
  - Cardiogenic shock
  - Hypovolemic shock
  - Obstructive shock
  
- Describe how to manage a patient with the following:
  - Septic shock
  - Distributive shock
  - Cardiogenic shock
  - Hypovolemic shock
  - Obstructive shock
  
- Describe how a patient with each of the following would present (be able to differentiate between each):
  - Irreversible
  - Progressive
  - Compensated
  - Decompensated
  
- Describe how a patient who is improving in response to fluid administration would present.
  
- Describe the pulse and BP changes that would be found with a positive orthostatic hypotension result.
  
- Describe the sign and symptoms of irreversible shock.
  
- Describe how the following can cause altered mental status:
  - Pneumonia
  - Hypovolemic
  - Cardiac dysrhythmia
  - Pulmonary hypertension
  
- Describe the advantages and disadvantages of morphine when administered to an AMI patient.
  
- Be able to differentiate between patients presenting with:
  - Pneumonia
  - Pericarditis
  - Aortic dissection
  - Tension pneumothorax
  - Myocardial infarction

- Describe the benefit of EMS/hospital administered nebulized albuterol over home administration.
- List in order the most effective methods of administer high FiO<sub>2</sub> concentration devices.
- Describe the presentation and risk factors of an AMI patient.
- Describe the management of a patient with COPD who is hypoxic.
- List the medications indicated for the management of the asthmatic patient.
- Identify a normal pulse oximeter reading.
- Describe when oxygen therapy is indicated based on pulse oximeter readings.
- Describe the advantages and disadvantages of ET tube placement.
- Describe how to manage a syncopal patient with a cardiac history.
- Identify the goal in assessing and managing a patient with abdominal pain.
- Describe how pain presents with the following:
  - Solid organ pain
  - Parietal pain
  - Visceral pain
  - Referred pain
  - Hollow organ pain
- Differentiate between:
  - Gastritis
  - Perforated ulcer
  - Spleen inflammation
  - Small bowel obstruction
- Describe the management of a patient with a GI bleed.
- Differentiate between the following and probable location (source) of bleed:
  - Melena
  - Hematemesis
  - Hematochezia
  - Occult bleeding

- Describe the pathology associated with a vasovagal syncopal episode.
- Differentiate between:
  - Partial seizures
    - Simple partial seizures
    - Complex partial seizures
  - Generalized seizures
    - Absence
    - Tonic-Clonic
- Describe assessment and management of a patient with a headache.
- Differentiate between the following types of syncope:
  - Cardiac
  - Vasovagal
  - Orthostatic
  - Vasodepressor
- Describe the management of the following types of syncope
  - Cardiac
  - Vasovagal
  - Orthostatic
  - Vasodepressor
- Describe the priorities in managing the seizing patient.
- Differentiate between the following:
  - HHNS (Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic Non-ketotic Syndrome)
  - DKA (Diabetic Ketoacidosis)
  - Hypoglycemia
- Differentiate between the following:
  - Liver failure
  - Splenic rupture
  - Pancreatic emergency
  - Large bowel obstruction
- Describe how to manage a patient who is actively seizing. List the medications and routes of administration.
- Be able to identify a stroke patient and describe the management of the stroke patient.

- Differentiate between the following:
  - Stroke
  - Meningitis or encephalitis
  - Subdural hematoma
  - Tension headache
  
- List the signs and symptoms that would indicate the presence of neurological dysfunction.
  
- Define the following:
  - Ataxia
  - Dysphagia
  - Facial droop
  - Incontinence
  - Pulsus paradoxus
  
- List the side effects of Diazepam.