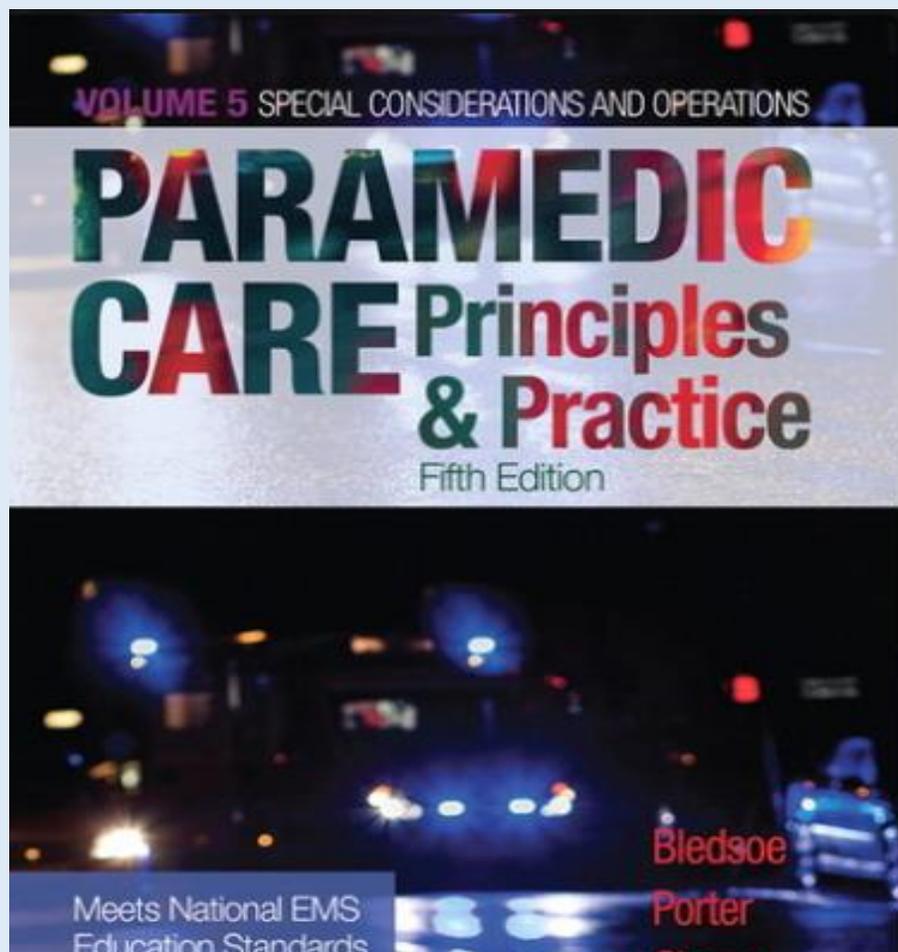


TEST BANK

PARAMEDIC CARE: Principles & Practice

Volume 5: Special Considerations and Operations

5TH EDITION, BLEDSOE



TEST BANK

Test Bank Paramedic Care: Principles & Practice V.5, 5e (Bledsoe)

Volume 5: Special Considerations and Operations

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Paramedic Care: Principles & Practice V.5, 5e (Bledsoe)
Volume 5: Special Considerations and Operations

Chapter 1: Gynecology

1) The paramedic accurately describes the difference between endometritis and endometriosis when she states:

- A) "Endometriosis is an infection of the uterine lining, while endometritis occurs when endometrial tissue is found outside the uterus."
- B) "Endometriosis occurs in women under age 40, while endometritis is more common in women who are older."
- C) "Endometritis is an infection of the uterine lining, while endometriosis occurs when endometrial tissue is found outside the uterus."
- D) "Endometritis patients can be transported code 2, while those with endometriosis should always go code 3."

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 1

2) Your patient tells you that she is being treated for cystitis. You recognize that she is being treated for:

- A) ovarian cysts.
- B) pelvic inflammatory disease.
- C) a urinary tract infection.
- D) an ectopic pregnancy.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 1

3) Which of the following is TRUE of mittelschmerz?

- A) It is typically located unilaterally in one of the upper abdominal quadrants.
- B) It is usually accompanied by heavy vaginal bleeding.
- C) It is associated with ovulation.
- D) It is a sign of ectopic pregnancy.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 1

4) Menorrhagia is:

- A) irregular cycles of menstruation.
- B) painful menstruation.
- C) absence of menstruation.
- D) excessive menstrual flow.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 1

5) Mittelschmerz refers to which of the following?

- A) Purulent vaginal discharge
- B) False labor pains
- C) Midcycle abdominal pain
- D) Painful urination

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 1

6) Which of the following occurs during the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle?

- A) Ovulation
- B) An increase in uterine vascularity
- C) Endometrial thickening
- D) A drop in estrogen levels

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 2

7) The innermost lining of the uterus is called the:

- A) myometrium.
- B) perimetrium.
- C) endometrium
- D) vasometrium.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 2

8) A 22-year-old woman presents in moderate distress, complaining of diffuse lower abdominal pain. She states that the pain has become progressively worse for the past two weeks and she is now unable to walk without an increase in pain. Your physical exam reveals severe pain with palpation of the lower abdomen and the following vital signs: heart rate 102, blood pressure 118/74 mmHg, and respirations 20. Which of the following statements made by the patient would most indicate the presence of pelvic inflammatory disease?

- A) "My boyfriend was just diagnosed with chlamydia."
- B) "I just had an IUD inserted."
- C) "My last menstrual cycle was normal."
- D) "I have chronic urinary tract infections."

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 3

9) A 20-year-old sexually active woman presents with severe right-side abdominal pain that radiates to her back. She states that the pain came on sharply during intercourse about 15 minutes earlier, and she reports a small amount of vaginal bleeding. She states that her menstrual cycles have been irregular for the past 3 months. The most likely clinical diagnosis would be:

- A) ruptured ectopic pregnancy.
- B) ruptured ovarian cyst.
- C) spontaneous abortion.
- D) pelvic inflammatory disease.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11-12

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 3

10) A 33-year-old woman presents with a low-grade fever and abdominal pain. She reports that she noticed blood in her urine this morning. Which of the following questions would be most helpful when trying to identify the underlying cause of this patient's symptoms?

- A) "Have you noticed any foul-smelling discharge?"
- B) "Do you have any pain or burning with urination?"
- C) "Do you take birth control?"
- D) "Have you vomited today?"

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 3

11) A 19-year-old woman presents with severe lower abdominal pain, an oral temperature of 102.4°F, and skin that is pale and sweaty. She reports that she had an elective abortion 72 hours earlier and has had bloody vaginal discharge ever since. Appropriate treatment for this patient would include which of the following?

- A) IV fluids, oxygen, and transport
- B) Position of comfort, pain medication, and delayed transport
- C) Detailed secondary exam and 12-lead ECG
- D) Knee-chest position and rapid transport

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 3

12) A 22-year-old woman presents with severe abdominal pain and signs of shock. When asked whether she is pregnant, she states, "There's no way I'm pregnant, I have an IUD." Which of the following is the most likely cause of her signs and symptoms?

- A) Endometriosis
- B) Pelvis inflammatory disease
- C) Miscarriage
- D) Ectopic pregnancy

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 3

13) All of the following are associated with spontaneous abortion EXCEPT:

- A) nontraumatic vaginal bleeding.
- B) the passage of clots and tissue.
- C) hypotension and fever.
- D) cramping abdominal pain.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 3

14) Your patient is a 42-year-old woman who is alert and upset, complaining of vaginal bleeding. She states that the bleeding began ten hours ago and is heavier than her normal menstrual flow. Her last menstrual period was three months ago, G3P3, and there is no other significant gynecologic history. Which of the following is the most likely cause of her signs and symptoms?

- A) Ectopic pregnancy
- B) Pelvic inflammatory disease
- C) Menopause-related dysfunctional uterine bleeding
- D) Spontaneous abortion

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 3

15) A 34-year-old woman presents with complaints of vaginal bleeding and pain during intercourse. Her last menstrual period was two weeks ago and was reportedly heavier than normal. She reports that she had saturated two menstrual pads in the past two hours. You should:

- A) assess vital signs and transport.
- B) apply oxygen and start a large-bore IV.
- C) advise her to insert a tampon to control the bleeding.
- D) ask her if she has a family history of uterine cancer.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 4

16) A 16-year-old female patient presents with complaints of abdominal pain and dizziness. She is pale and clammy, and reluctant to answer your questions regarding her sexual activity. Vital signs are: blood pressure 92/62 mmHg, heart rate 102, and respirations 20. You should:

- A) make it clear that she must be honest about her sexual history.
- B) start a large-bore IV and transport emergently.
- C) ask the mother if the patient might be pregnant.
- D) transport in a position of comfort.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Standard: Medicine (Gynecology)

Objective: 4