

EMT

Chapter 21 Review

1. What is the narrowest portion of the uterus?

A. Vagina

B. Cervix

C. Fallopian tubes

D. Ovaries

Answer: B

Rationale: The ovaries are the primary female reproductive organ. The developing embryo travels into the uterus through the fallopian tube. The embryo attaches to the uterine wall and continues to grow. The narrowest portion of the uterus is the cervix, which opens into the vagina.

1. What is the narrowest portion of the uterus?

A. Vagina

Rationale: The vagina is the outermost cavity of the woman's reproductive system.

B. Cervix

Rationale: Correct answer

1. What is the narrowest portion of the uterus?

C. Fallopian tube

Rationale: The fallopian tubes are not part of the uterus. They connect each ovary with the uterus.

D. Ovaries

Rationale: The ovaries are located on each side of the abdomen and are not part of the uterus.

2. What is the outermost cavity of a woman's reproductive system?

- A. Cervix
- B. Ovaries
- C. Vagina
- D. Uterus

Answer: C

Rationale: The vagina is the outermost cavity of a woman's reproductive system.

2. What is the outermost cavity of a woman's reproductive system?

A. Cervix

Rationale: The cervix opens into the vagina. Sperm passes through the cervix to the uterus and up the fallopian tubes.

B. Ovaries

Rationale: The ovaries are located on each side of the lower abdomen.

2. What is the outermost cavity of a woman's reproductive system?

C. Vagina

Rationale: Correct answer

D. Uterus

Rationale: The uterus is the muscular organ where the fetus grows during pregnancy.

3. If fertilization has not occurred within about ____ days following ovulation, the lining of the uterus begins to separate and menstruation occurs.

A. 8

B. 10

C. 12

D. 14

Answer: D

Rationale: Women menstruate about 14 days following ovulation.

3. If fertilization has not occurred within about ___ days following ovulation, the lining of the uterus begins to separate and menstruation occurs.

A. 8

Rationale: Women menstruate about 14 days following ovulation.

B. 10

Rationale: Women menstruate about 14 days following ovulation.

3. If fertilization has not occurred within about ___ days following ovulation, the lining of the uterus begins to separate and menstruation occurs.

C. 12

Rationale: Women menstruate about 14 days following ovulation.

D. 14

Rationale: Correct answer.

4. The onset of menstruation is called:

A. menopause.

B. menarche.

C. ovulation.

D. bleeding.

Answer: B

Rationale: Menarche is the onset of menstruation, typically occurring for the first time between the ages of 11 and 16 years.

4. The onset of menstruation is called:

A. menopause.

Rationale: Menopause is when the cycle of ovulation and menstruation cease.

B. menarche.

Rationale: Correct answer

4. The onset of menstruation is called:

C. ovulation.

Rationale: Ovulation occurs each month when one ovum is released into the fallopian tube.

D. premenstrual syndrome

Rationale: Premenstrual syndrome involves symptoms that typically occur before menstruation.

5. Sexually transmitted diseases, such as untreated gonorrhea and chlamydia, can lead to a more serious condition known as:
- A. pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).
 - B. virginites.
 - C. herpes.
 - D. None of the above

Answer: A

Rationale: Sexually transmitted diseases can lead to more serious conditions, such as PID. For example, untreated gonorrhea and chlamydia often progress to PID.

5. Sexually transmitted diseases, such as untreated gonorrhea and chlamydia, can lead to a more serious condition known as:

A. pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).

Rationale: Correct answer

B. virginities.

Rationale: Virginities is the quality or state of being a virgin.

5. Sexually transmitted diseases, such as untreated gonorrhea and chlamydia, can lead to a more serious condition known as:

C. herpes.

Rationale: Untreated gonorrhea and chlamydia do not lead to herpes. Herpes is a viral infection.

D. None of the above

Rationale: The correct answer is pelvic inflammatory disease.

6. What is the most common presenting sign of PID?

- A. Vomiting
- B. Vaginal discharge
- C. Lower abdominal pain
- D. Fever

Answer: C

Rationale: Lower abdominal pain is the most common sign of pelvic inflammatory disease.

6. What is the most common presenting sign of PID?

A. Vomiting

Rationale: Vomiting is considered to be another sign of PID.

B. Vaginal discharge

Rationale: Vaginal discharge is considered to be another sign of PID.

6. What is the most common presenting sign of PID?

C. Lower abdominal pain

Rationale: Correct answer

D. Fever

Rationale: Fever is considered to be another sign of PID.

7. When obtaining a SAMPLE history, which of the following pieces of information is important to obtain?
- A. Use of a birth control device or birth control pills
 - B. The date of the patient's last menstrual period
 - C. The possibility of pregnancy
 - D. All the above

Answer: D

Rationale: When obtaining a SAMPLE history, the EMT should inquire about the patient's medications. The EMT must ask about the use of birth control pills or birth control devices and ask specifically about the patient's last menstrual period. The EMT should also inquire about the possibility of sexually transmitted diseases and the possibility of pregnancy.

7. When obtaining a SAMPLE history, which of the following pieces of information is important to obtain?

A. Use of a birth control device or birth control pills

Rationale: The EMT should also inquire about the possibility of pregnancy and the date of the last menstrual period.

B. The date of the patient's last menstrual period

Rationale: The EMT should also inquire about the use of birth control pills and devices and the possibility of pregnancy.

7. When obtaining a SAMPLE history, which of the following pieces of information is important to obtain?

C. The possibility of pregnancy

Rationale: The EMT should also inquire about the use of birth control pills and devices and the date of the last menstrual period.

D. All the above

Rationale: Correct answer

8. What is the EMT's FIRST priority when dealing with a patient experiencing excessive vaginal bleeding?
- A. Determine the cause of the bleeding.
 - B. Treat the patient for shock and transport.
 - C. Determine if the bleeding is a result of sexual assault.
 - D. Keep the patient warm and apply oxygen.

Answer: B

Rationale: Determining the cause of the bleeding is less important than treating for shock and transporting the patient. EMTs can control the bleeding by using sanitary pads on the external genitalia. When treating for shock, the EMT must place the patient in the appropriate position, keep her warm, and apply oxygen.

8. What is the EMT's FIRST priority when dealing with a patient experiencing excessive vaginal bleeding?

A. Determine the cause of the bleeding.

Rationale: Determining the cause of the bleeding is less important than treating for shock and transporting the patient.

B. Treat the patient for shock and transport.

Rationale: Correct answer

8. What is the EMT's FIRST priority when dealing with a patient experiencing excessive vaginal bleeding?

C. Determine if the bleeding is a result of sexual assault.

Rationale: This information will be handled by the hospital staff and police.

D. Keep the patient warm and apply oxygen.

Rationale: This step is only part of treating the patient for shock.

9. Sexual assault and rape are crimes. As an EMT treating a patient who is a victim of a sexual assault or rape, how would you preserve any evidence, such as clothing or bloodstained articles, that is removed from the patient?

- A. Place it in a paper bag.
- B. Place it in a plastic bag.
- C. Place it in a sealed paint container.
- D. Any of the above

Answer: A

Rationale: The EMT has a responsibility to preserve any evidence collected at a crime scene. Do not cut through any clothing or throw away anything from the scene. Place bloodstained articles in a paper bag (not a plastic bag). Paper bags allow wet items to dry naturally, whereas plastic bags may cause mold to grow, which would destroy biologic evidence.

9. Sexual assault and rape are crimes. As an EMT treating a patient who is a victim of a sexual assault or rape, how would you preserve any evidence, such as clothing or bloodstained articles, that is removed from the patient?

A. Place it in a paper bag.

Rationale: Correct answer

B. Place it in a plastic bag.

Rationale: A plastic bag allows for mold to grow, essentially destroying biologic evidence.

9. Sexual assault and rape are crimes. As an EMT treating a patient who is a victim of a sexual assault or rape, how would you preserve any evidence, such as clothing or bloodstained articles, that is removed from the patient?

C. Place it in a sealed paint container.

Rationale: A sealed paint container is hard to obtain in the field.

D. Any of the above

Rationale: Place each piece of evidence in separate paper bags.

10. Discourage a rape or sexual assault victim from doing the following:

- A. Urinating
- B. Cleaning herself
- C. Changing clothes
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Rationale: A victim of sexual assault or rape should be discouraged from showering, urinating, changing clothes, moving bowels, or rinsing out her mouth in order to preserve evidence.

10. Discourage a rape or sexual assault victim from doing the following:

A. Urinating

Rationale: The victim should not urinate in order to preserve evidence.

B. Cleaning herself

Rationale: The victim should not clean herself in order to preserve evidence.

10. Discourage a rape or sexual assault victim from doing the following:

C. Changing clothes

Rationale: The victim should not change her clothes in order to preserve evidence.

D. All of the above

Rationale: Correct answer