

STUDY GUIDE
for
GI, GU, and Reproductive Emergencies

1. The spleen, stomach, and tail of the pancreas are located in the
 - A. right upper quadrant
 - B. left upper quadrant
 - C. right lower quadrant
 - D. left lower quadrant
2. The liver, gallbladder, and head of the pancreas are located in the
 - A. right upper quadrant
 - B. left upper quadrant
 - C. right lower quadrant
 - D. left lower quadrant
3. The appendix, ascending colon, and small intestine are located in the
 - A. right upper quadrant
 - B. left upper quadrant
 - C. right lower quadrant
 - D. left lower quadrant
4. The small intestine and descending colon are located in the
 - A. right upper quadrant
 - B. left upper quadrant
 - C. right lower quadrant
 - D. left lower quadrant
5. The abdominal cavity is lined with a membrane called the
 - A. perineum
 - B. epigastrium
 - C. pleura
 - D. peritoneum
6. The kidneys are located in the
 - A. peritoneum
 - B. retroperitoneum
 - C. flanks
 - D. epigastrium

7. Examples of solid organs are the
 - A. stomach and intestines
 - B. gallbladder and urinary bladder
 - C. uterus and fallopian tubes
 - D. liver and spleen

8. The first organ of digestion is the
 - A. esophagus
 - B. mouth
 - C. stomach
 - D. small intestine

9. Food moves through the digestive tract in a process called
 - A. peristalsis
 - B. portal movement
 - C. peritonitis
 - D. none of the above

Match the components of the digestive system with their respective descriptions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 10. _____ Salivary glands | A. Secretes digestive enzymes, insulin, glucagon |
| 11. _____ Liver | B. Has no physiological function |
| 12. _____ Gallbladder | C. Produce food lubricant and amylase |
| 13. _____ Pancreas | D. Stores and excretes bile into the duodenum |
| 14. _____ Appendix | E. Stores glycogen, detoxifies many substances |
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15. The portal system
 - A. facilitates food transport through the intestines
 - B. transports blood to and from the liver for processing
 - C. delivers bile to the intestines for digestion
 - D. produces saliva to initiate digestion

Match the components of the genitourinary system with their respective descriptions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 16. _____ Kidney | A. Stores urine |
| 17. _____ Ureter | B. Filters blood and produces urine |
| 18. _____ Urinary bladder | C. Connects bladder to outside |
| 19. _____ Urethra | D. Connects kidney with bladder |

Match the components of the female reproductive system with their respective descriptions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 20. _____ Ovaries | A. Site of implantation and development of the fetus |
| 21. _____ Fallopian tubes | B. External female genitalia |
| 22. _____ Uterus | C. Produces the ovum and female hormones |
| 23. _____ Vagina | D. Connect the ovaries to the uterus |
| 24. _____ Vulva | E. Birth canal, organ for copulation |

Match the components of the male reproductive system with their respective descriptions:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 25. _____ Testes | A. Sperm reservoir |
| 26. _____ Epididymis | B. Connects urinary bladder to outside |
| 27. _____ Prostate | C. Transports sperm from testes to urethra |
| 28. _____ Urethra | D. Produces male hormones and sperm |
| 29. _____ Vas deferens | E. Produces fluid to transport sperm |

30. Difficulty initiating a urine stream is an indication of _____.

- A. Epididymitis
- B. Prostatitis
- C. Prostate cancer
- D. Answers B or C

31. Urine flow may be obstructed in the male by the presence of
- A. epididymis
 - B. prostatitis
 - C. testitis
 - D. testicular torsion
32. Your patient, an alcoholic with a long history of liver damage, presents with painless bright red upper GI bleeding. The most likely cause of the bleeding is
- A. gastritis
 - B. peptic ulcer disease
 - C. esophageal varices
 - D. diverticulosis
33. This condition results from
- A. fatty foods
 - B. congenital problems
 - C. calcium deposits
 - D. portal hypertension
34. Your patient presents with epigastric pain, belching, and indigestion which improves after eating. This condition, caused by inflammation of the stomach lining, and associated with alcohol ingestion, stress, or drug abuse is known as
- A. diverticulitis
 - B. pancreatitis
 - C. gastritis
 - D. pyelonephritis
35. Treatment of this condition may include
- A. avoidance of alcohol
 - B. histamine 2 blockers
 - C. cimetidine
 - D. all of the above
36. Your patient presents with severe lower right abdominal pain, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, fever, and rebound tenderness may be may be suffering from
- A. gastritis
 - B. appendicitis
 - C. hepatitis
 - D. Pyelonephritis

37. Epigastric pain condition characterized by inflammation of the gallbladder is known as
- A. pyelonephritis
 - B. cholecystitis
 - C. gastritis
 - D. hepatitis
38. Coffee ground emesis is indicative of
- A. lower GI bleeding
 - B. upper GI bleeding
 - C. bowel obstruction
 - D. diverticulitis
39. Bright red bleeding into the stool is indicative of
- A. lower GI bleeding
 - B. upper GI bleeding
 - C. bowel obstruction
 - D. esophageal varices
40. Your patient with dull right upper quadrant pain (unrelated to eating), malaise, clay-colored stools, and jaundice may be suffering from
- A. cholecystitis
 - B. hepatitis
 - C. pancreatitis
 - D. diverticulitis
41. Your patient with diffuse abdominal pain and back pain, with a pulsating mass noted to the left of midline may be suffering from
- A. diverticulosis
 - B. diverticulitis
 - C. bowel obstruction
 - D. aortic aneurysm
42. Women are more prone to bladder infections than men because
- A. their urethra are shorter
 - B. their urethra are longer
 - C. their ureters are shorter
 - D. their ureters are longer

43. A kidney infection is known as
- A. diverticulitis
 - B. hepatitis
 - C. pyelonephritis
 - D. epididymitis
44. Which of the following is a complication of chronic renal failure?
- A. fluid volume overload
 - B. hypokalemia
 - C. polyuria
 - D. all of the above
45. Your patient in chronic renal failure may present with
- A. ascites
 - B. rales in the lung bases
 - C. jugular venous distension
 - D. all of the above
46. Uremia is a condition manifested by
- A. blood in the urine
 - B. uric acid in the blood
 - C. fluid in the abdominal cavity
 - D. calculi in the urine
47. Your female patient who complains of lower abdominal pain while walking and during sexual intercourse, fever, and vaginal discharge may be suffering from
- A. ovarian cyst
 - B. mittelschmerz
 - C. epididymitis
 - D. pelvic inflammatory disease
48. The abdominal pain associated with the release of the egg from the ovary is known as
- A. epididymitis
 - B. mittelschmerz
 - C. prostatitis
 - D. cystitis

49. Rebound tenderness is indicative of
- A. peritoneal irritation
 - B. aortic aneurysm
 - C. bowel obstruction
 - D. ectopic pregnancy
50. Your patient's blood pressure is 120/80 and pulse is 80 lying down. When you sit him up his blood pressure drops to 100/60 and his pulse rises to 100. This is known as a
- A. hypotensive disorder
 - B. positive tilt test
 - C. normal phenomenon
 - D. rebound mechanism
51. The P in the mnemonic PQRST refers to
- A. pain
 - B. pallor
 - C. provocation
 - D. pulse
52. The process of hemodialysis is based on the principle of
- A. diffusion
 - B. osmosis
 - C. homeostasis
 - D. all of the above
53. Possible complications from hemodialysis include
- A. disequilibrium syndrome
 - B. hypotension
 - C. air embolism
 - D. all of the above
54. Fertilization normally occurs in the
- A. ovaries
 - B. fallopian tubes
 - C. uterus
 - D. vagina

55. The uterine lining that sloughs off during the menstrual period is the
- A. perineum
 - B. endometrium
 - C. labia minora
 - D. menarche
56. The function of the ovaries is to produce
- A. estrogen
 - B. progesterone
 - C. eggs for reproduction
 - D. all of the above
57. A fertilized egg normally implants on the
- A. uterine wall
 - B. cervix
 - C. perineum
 - D. urethra
58. The neck of the uterus that dilates to allow passage of the baby is the
- A. perineum
 - B. fallopian opening
 - C. cervix
 - D. endometrium
59. The area surrounding the vagina that sometimes tears during childbirth is the
- A. perineum
 - B. endometrium
 - C. urethra
 - D. cervix
60. A woman's gravidity refers to her number of
- A. pregnancies
 - B. viable pregnancies
 - C. abortions
 - D. cesarean sections

61. A woman's parity refers to her number of
- A. pregnancies
 - B. viable deliveries
 - C. abortions
 - D. cesarean sections
62. The beginning of menses is called
- A. menopause
 - B. menarche
 - C. ovulation
 - D. menstruation
63. Physical examination of the gynecological patient includes all of the following **except**
- A. palpating for masses
 - B. inspecting for distention and guarding
 - C. asking about tenderness
 - D. performing an internal vaginal exam
64. Common complications of pelvic inflammatory disease include
- A. sepsis
 - B. ectopic pregnancies
 - C. pelvic organ adhesions
 - D. all of the above
65. The most common site of ectopic pregnancies is
- A. the uterus
 - B. a fallopian tube
 - C. the cervix
 - D. the abdomen
66. Prehospital management of female gynecological trauma may include
- A. vaginal packing
 - B. IV D5W run wide open
 - C. direct pressure on the external genitalia
 - D. none of the above

67. Which of the following statements is true regarding sexual assault?
- A. most victims are female
 - B. paramedics should not question the victim about the incident in the field
 - C. paramedics should not perform physical examination of the genitalia
 - D. all of the above
68. Which of the following statements is true regarding the preserving of evidence in sexual assault cases?
- A. place all clothing items in the same bag
 - B. use plastic bags for blood soaked articles
 - C. do not allow the patient to clean her fingernails
 - D. clean the patient's wounds
69. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- A. is an acute infection of the uterus, ovaries, and/or fallopian tubes.
 - B. is a chronic infection of the uterus ovaries, and/or fallopian tubes
 - C. may involve the peritoneum and intestines
 - D. answers b and c only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
70. Causes of PID include
- A. gonorrhea
 - B. staph infection
 - C. strep infection
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
71. PID may produce any of the following signs and symptoms, except
- A. a rigid abdomen and rebound tenderness
 - B. severe postural hypotension
 - C. fever, chills, and nausea/vomiting
 - D. tachycardia
 - E. vaginal discharge and erratic menstrual periods
72. The abdominal aorta bifurcates at its distal end, becoming the left and right
- A. intra-abdominal arteries
 - B. femoral arteries
 - C. common iliac arteries
 - D. great saphenous arteries
 - E. popliteal arteries

73. Your patient has a gunshot entrance wound in the RLQ of his abdomen. There is no exit wound. You suspect potential injury to the
- A. abdomen only
 - B. abdominopelvic areas only
 - C. abdomen and thorax only
 - D. abdominopelvic and thoracic cavities
 - E. abdomen and retroperitoneal area only
74. Peritonitis is produced by
- A. free blood in the abdomen
 - B. bowel contents spilled within the abdomen
 - C. digestive fluids loose within the abdomen
 - D. answers a and c only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
75. Rebound tenderness is defined as
- A. the patient's complaint of pain upon initiation of abdominal palpation
 - B. the patient's complaint of pain upon release of abdominal palpation
 - C. the patient's complaint of pain upon palpation of the flanks
 - D. muscle spasm or contraction upon initiation of abdominal palpation
 - E. muscle spasm or contraction upon release of abdominal palpation
76. Abdominal guarding is defined as
- A. the patient's complaint of pain upon initiation of abdominal palpation
 - B. the patient's complaint of pain upon release of abdominal palpation
 - C. the patient's complaint of pain upon palpation of the flanks
 - D. muscle spasm or contraction upon initiation of abdominal palpation
 - E. muscle spasm or contraction upon release of abdominal palpation
77. Treatment of closed abdominal injuries include
- A. high-flow oxygen and two or more peripheral crystalloid IVs
 - B. moist dressings covered with occlusive dressings
 - C. application of PASG and inflation of the abdominal section only (in the absence of Hypotension).
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c

78. Treatment of an eviscerated abdomen includes
- A. high-flow oxygen and two or more peripheral crystalloid IVs
 - B. moist dressings covered with occlusive dressings
 - C. application of PASG and inflation of the abdominal section only (in the absence of Hypotension)
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
79. Management of an object impaled in the LUQ of the abdomen includes
- A. occlusive dressing about the entrance (and exit) site of the object, and stabilization with bulky dressings
 - B. high-flow oxygen and two or more peripheral crystalloid IVs
 - C. removal of the object if necessary for transport
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
80. Digestive enzymes are secreted by
- A. salivary glands
 - B. the pancreas
 - C. the liver
 - D. answers b and c only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
81. Fat digestion is accomplished with bile, which is secreted by
- A. the kidneys
 - B. the pancreas
 - C. the liver
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
82. Glucose storage (as glycogen) occurs in the
- A. the kidneys
 - B. the pancreas
 - C. the liver
 - D. answers b and c only
 - E. answers a, b, and c

83. Causes of acute abdominal pain are frequently divided into “hemorrhagic” and “nonhemorrhagic” groups. All of the following causes of abdominal pain are hemorrhagic except
- A. peptic ulcer
 - B. diverticulitis
 - C. ectopic pregnancy
 - D. Cholecystitis
 - E. duodenal ulcer
84. All of the following are nonhemorrhagic causes of abdominal pain, except
- A. pyelonephritis
 - B. esophageal varices
 - C. renal calculus
 - D. pelvic inflammatory disease
 - E. ovarian cyst
85. All of the following are hemorrhagic causes of abdominal pain, except
- A. pyelonephritis
 - B. esophageal varices
 - C. carcinoma of the colon
 - D. aortic aneurysm
 - E. perforated abdominal viscus
86. The acute onset of periumbilical pain with radiation (or migration) to the right lower quadrant of abdomen is frequently associated with
- A. diverticulitis
 - B. pyelonephritis
 - C. appendicitis
 - D. an aortic aneurysm
 - E. a renal calculus
87. The acute onset of unilateral flank pain with radiation (or migration) into the lower abdominal quadrant of that side and into the genitals is frequently associated with
- A. diverticulitis
 - B. pyelonephritis
 - C. appendicitis
 - D. an aortic aneurysm
 - E. a renal calculus

88. Fever accompanied by complaint of lower back pain with urinary burning and frequency is often associated with
- A. diverticulitis
 - B. pyelonephritis
 - C. appendicitis
 - D. an aortic aneurysm
 - E. a renal calculus
89. The patient who complains of lower back pain, describing it as “burning” or “tearing” in nature, should be considered to have
- A. diverticulitis
 - B. pyelonephritis
 - C. appendicitis
 - D. an aortic aneurysm
 - E. a renal calculus
90. Bleeding of the upper GI tract should be suspected when the patient reports or exhibits
- A. bright red emesis
 - B. coffee ground emesis
 - C. wine-colored stool or melena
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
91. Bleeding of the lower GI tract should be suspected when the patient reports or exhibits
- A. bright red blood in the stool
 - B. wine-colored stool
 - C. melena
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
92. The presence of abdominal pain can be suspected when your patient is observed to prefer being transported in
- A. a supine position with the legs extended
 - B. a prone position with the legs extended
 - C. a position with the knees flexed and drawn toward the chest
 - D. a Trendelenburg position
 - E. any of the above

93. Orthostatic vital sign changes (also called the “tilt test”) are measured first when the patient is supine, and then sitting and/or standing. Hypovolemia is indicated if the patient’s pulse _____ as the patient moves to a sitting or standing position
- A. increase by 5 or more beats per minute
 - B. increases by 15 or more beats per minute
 - C. decreases by 5 or more beats per minute
 - D. decreases by 15 or more beats per minute
 - E. none of the above
94. Hypovolemia is indicated if the patient’s blood pressure _____ as the patient moves to a sitting or standing position
- A. increases by 5 or more mmHg
 - B. increases by 15 or more mmHg
 - C. decreases by 5 or more mm Hg
 - D. decreases by 15 or more mm Hg
 - E. none of the above
95. Functions of the kidneys include
- A. maintenance of the body’s fluid volume
 - B. elimination of metabolic waste products
 - C. maintenance of blood pH and body fluid composition
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
96. Renal failure can be caused by any of the following, except
- A. shock states or direct trauma
 - B. testicular torsion
 - C. dehydration or infection
 - D. prostate enlargement
 - E. bladder or ureter obstruction
97. Renal failure results in an increased blood level of urea, a chemical produced by the metabolism of protein. This increased level of urea in the blood is called
- A. uremia
 - B. hematuria
 - C. polyuria
 - D. ureamegolly

98. The accumulation of serous fluid (edema) in the peritoneal cavity is called
- A. peritonitis
 - B. peristalsis
 - C. angioedema
 - D. ascites
 - E. chylosus
99. A patient with renal failure
- A. requires higher initial doses of medication than a patient with normally functioning kidneys
 - B. requires more frequent maintenance doses to sustain a therapeutic blood level of medication than does the patient with normally functioning kidneys
 - C. is more susceptible to toxic accumulation of drugs than the patient with normally functioning kidneys, even at normal doses
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
100. Management of the dialysis patient includes
- A. measuring blood pressure only on the arm without the dialysis shunt
 - B. IV access, obtained only in the arm without the dialysis shunt
 - C. medical treatment protocols the same as for any other patient
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
101. Which of the following statements regarding kidney stones is false?
- A. a kidney stone may also be called a urinary stone or a renal calculus
 - B. kidney stones more commonly occur in men than in women
 - C. the causes of kidney stone formation are unknown
 - D. urinary inflammation, infection, or obstruction may result from kidney stone formation
 - E. a kidney stone may appear anywhere within the urinary tract but will produce pain only during its passage through the ureter
102. Signs and symptoms of kidney stone formation include all of the following except
- A. severe dyspnea
 - B. nausea and vomiting
 - C. excruciating flank pain which may or may not radiate to the groin
 - D. hematuria
 - E. dysuria

103. Which of the following statements regarding urinary tract infection (UTI) is false?
- A. UTI occurs more frequently in men due to the greater length of the male urethra
 - B. UTI may produce lower abdominal pain, especially on urination
 - C. UTI may produce urine discoloration
 - D. Complaints of pain, burning, or difficulty on attempts to urinate commonly accompany UTI
 - E. no prehospital care is indicated for UTI
104. Methods of renal dialysis include hemodialysis (via an external arteriovenous shunt or an internal fistula) and
- A. gastrointestinal dialysis
 - B. peritoneal dialysis
 - C. cerebrodialysis
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c
105. Complications related to renal dialysis include
- A. hypotension and/or chest pain
 - B. air embolism (dyspnea, cyanosis, hypotension).
 - C. lethargy and/or seizures
 - D. answers a and b only
 - E. answers a, b, and c