

2. Match each of the following microorganisms to its description:

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| _____ 1. <i>Escherichia coli</i>
(<i>E. coli</i>) | a. commonly present in undercooked poultry; causes acute diarrhea and vomiting |
| _____ 2. <i>Giardia lamblia</i> | b. grow everywhere in the environment; typically ingested in unrefrigerated foods such as mayonnaise |
| _____ 3. <i>Salmonella</i> | c. found normally in all human colons, where it aids in the digestion of food; certain strains can cause "traveler's diarrhea" or "Montezuma's revenge" |
| _____ 4. <i>Staphylococcus</i> | d. is present in untreated surface water, usually in outdoor environments; can cause chronic diarrhea and mild chronic dehydration |

Short Answer

Explain the difference between a solid organ and a hollow organ, and explain the concerns you would have if organs of either type were to rupture.

Scenario

You are dispatched to the mountain to assist a 16-year-old female who is not feeling well. The patient is sitting on the side of the trail and complains of severe abdominal pain. The outside temperature is 15°F; with the wind chill factor, the perceived temperature is -10°F. The scene is safe, so you begin a primary assessment. A crowd of patrons gathers and asks you if you need help.

1. For any female of child-bearing age that presents with severe abdominal pain, OEC Technicians should suspect _____
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|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. pulmonary embolism. | c. appendicitis. |
| b. AIDS. | d. pelvic inflammatory disease. |

Assessment of abdominal complaints can be complicated in outdoor environments by cold temperatures and bystanders. Your plan of action is to call for transport and quickly move her to the base, where a more detailed examination can be performed.

2. Sudden unexplained abdominal pain is referred to as _____
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| a. abdominal quad pain. | c. chronic abdominal pain. |
| b. abdominal pain disorder. | d. acute abdomen. |

The patient is delivered to the base, where a secondary assessment is started using the SAMPLE and OPQRST mnemonics. The patient informs you that the pain is located in both lower quadrants of the abdominal cavity. She has no allergies, is not taking any prescribed medications, and has no past medical history. She ate lunch today, and no trauma has occurred that could account for the pain. When asked whether she could be pregnant, she replies that she is not sexually active.

3. Generalized abdominal pain that cannot be pinpointed by the patient is referred to as _____
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|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. abdominal quad pain. | c. peritoneal cavity pain. |
| b. eviscerational pain. | d. visceral pain. |

The patient reports that her pain is non-radiating, is 6 out of 10 on the pain scale, and is intermittent. She reports that she has been urinating frequently with some slight pain. She is seven days late with her menstrual cycle; past cycles have not been painful. Her forehead is warm to the touch. You make a call to the young woman's parents.

4. Based on your findings, you suspect the patient has _____
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| a. an inflamed appendix. | c. a kidney stone. |
| b. a urinary tract infection. | d. a gallstone. |