CCSF Paramedic Program
Study Guide for Entrance Examination

- Asthma
- COPD
- Pulmonary embolism
- Pneumonia
- Sickle cell crisis
- clotting disorders
- complications related to renal dialysis
- kidney stones
- vaginal bleeding
- sexual assault
- STD's

- Traumatic injuries of the chest, including: hemorrhagic shock, hemothorax, pneumothorax (open/simple/tension), pericardial tamponade, rib fractures, flail chest, commotion cordis
- Musculoskeletal trauma, including: upper and lower extremity trauma, open fractures, closed fractures, dislocations, sprains/strains, pelvic fractures, amputations
- Crush syndrome
- Penetrating neck trauma, larygeotracheal injury, facial/skull fractures, spinal trauma
- Traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury
- Soft tissue trauma and burns (rule of nines to estimate BSA burned)
  [Identify wound types: avulsions, bites/punctures, lacerations, incisions]

Describe the pathophysiology, assessment findings and prehospital management of the following:

- Complications of pregnancy
- Normal delivery
- Abnormal delivery (nuchal cord, prolapsed cord, breech birth)
- Placenta previa
- Abruption placenta
- Spontaneous abortion
- Ectopic pregnancy
- Eclampsia/pre-eclampsia
- Newborn resuscitation
- Upper airway obstruction in the pediatric patient
- Respiratory failure and shock in the pediatric patient
- Seizures in the pediatric patient
- SIDS
- Heat/cold related emergencies; high-altitude emergencies, drowning/near drowning

Define the elements of the medical incident command system during an MCI
Differentiate between the types of shock: cardiogenic, hypovolemic, neurogenic, anaphylactic, septic, obstructive.
Describe equipment and skills used to assist during an ALS call.
To prepare for the 100 question multiple-choice entrance examination, you should be able to:

Apply fundamental knowledge of the EMS system, safety of the EMT, medical/legal and ethical issues to scenarios of prehospital care.
Apply principles of documentation and communication to prehospital care.
Define and apply issues of consent, refusal of care, confidentiality, mandatory reporting, and negligence/breaches of duty.
Describe how to decontaminate an ambulance.
Identify types of medications used during an emergency within the scope of practice of an EMT. (including assisting patient administer own medications)
Define the following pharmacological terms according to EMT scope of knowledge/practice: name, actions, indications, contraindications, complications, route of administration, side effects, interactions, dosages.
Identify basic airway anatomy and methods of maintaining airway patency.
Describe anatomy of the respiratory and circulatory systems.
Discuss the physiology and pathophysiology of respiration, and the assessment and management of adequate and inadequate respiration.
Describe the various oxygen therapy devices (nasal cannula, nonrebreather, etc.)
Identify the elements of scene size-up, primary assessment, history taking, secondary assessment and ongoing assessment.
Describe the function and methods of obtaining pulse oximetry
Describe the basic pathophysiology, assessment and prehospital management of the following conditions:

- Stroke/TIA
- Seizure
- Status epilepticus
- Headache
- Acute GI bleeding
- Peritonitis
- Ulcerative diseases
- Anaphylaxis
- Acute diabetic emergencies
- Psychiatric emergencies including acute psychosis, suicidal/risk, agitated delirium
- Acute coronary syndromes: Angina pectoris and Myocardial infarction
- Aortic aneurysm/dissection
- Thromboembolism
- Heart failure
- Cardiac arrest
- Hypertensive emergencies
- Poisonings: inhaled, ingested, injected, absorbed
- ETOH intoxication and withdrawal
- Epiglottitis
- Spontaneous pneumothorax
- Pulmonary edema