

# UPMC CommandCast

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## Episode 9: The Crashing Patient

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Pennsylvania certified prehospital providers are eligible to receive continuing education hours by listening to the UPMC CommandCast and completing the associated quiz for each episode. The completed quiz must be submitted to UPMC Prehospital Care for the continuing education hours to be awarded. The quiz may be submitted via email by saving the PDF file to your computer and then sending it via email to [commandcast@upmc.edu](mailto:commandcast@upmc.edu). The quiz may also be submitted in hard copy via fax or mail to,

Attention: UPMC CommandCast  
UPMC Prehospital Care  
Forbes Tower, Suite 10018  
200 Lothrop Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Fax: (412) 647-1111

Pennsylvania certified prehospital providers earn 0.5 hours of core continuing education at all levels for this episode.

### PROVIDER INFORMATION:

Date:

Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Date of Birth:

Certification Level: FR EMT-B AEMT Paramedic PHRN PHPE PHP

PA Certification Number:

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## Episode 9: The Crashing Patient

### PENNSYLVANIA CONTINUING EDUCATION QUIZ

1. Data obtained from the CARES Registry and Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium estimated that \_\_\_\_\_ of all medical cardiac arrest patients occurred post-EMS contact.
  - 6 to 8%
  - 12 to 14%
  - 20 to 22 %
  - 28 to 30%
2. The mean time from EMS contact to cardiac arrest was found to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5 to 6 minutes
  - 10 to 11 minutes
  - 15 to 16 minutes
  - 20 to 21 minutes
3. Early, on-scene interventions of the “Crashing Patient” paradigm include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Apply monitoring devices including EKG, SpO2, and EtCO2.
  - Aggressively manage and improve oxygenation and ventilation.
  - Manage perfusion issues with IV/IO access/fluid resuscitation, indicated medications, and rhythm management.
  - All of the above.
4. The crashing patient philosophy of patient management encourages crew to aggressively manage the ABCs on scene prior to patient movement.
  - Prior to patient movement toward the EMS unit.
  - During movement to the EMS unit.
  - While in the ambulance and prior to transport.
  - During transport to the receiving facility.
5. The “Crashing Patient” philosophy targets patients suffering from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Medical Shock
  - Traumatic Injury
  - Cardiac Arrest
  - Foreign Body Airway Obstruction (FBAO)