

Cardiovascular Emergencies

Condition	Signs & Symptoms	Treatment	Definition/Notes
Acute Coronary Syndrome			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiac Compromise • Heart cells are not being supplied with blood. • Could be caused by a blockage, narrowing, or rupture of coronary artery
Tachycardia			
Bradycardia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart rate below 60 • May feel dizzy or lightheaded. • May cause syncope 		
Coronary Artery Disease			
Angina Pectoris		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPQRST • SAMPLE • O2, ASA, Nitro • 12-lead EKG • Emergent Transport • Request ALS 	
Acute Myocardial Infarction			

Heart Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedal edema • JVD • Pulmonary edema • Crackles lung sounds • Hypertension 		
Aneurysm			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The weakened section of the artery begins to “balloon”. • May burst and cause internal bleeding and disruption of blood flow.

Medical Terminology –

- Ischemia -

- Dyspnea -

- Dysrhythmia -

- Occlusion -

- Thrombus -

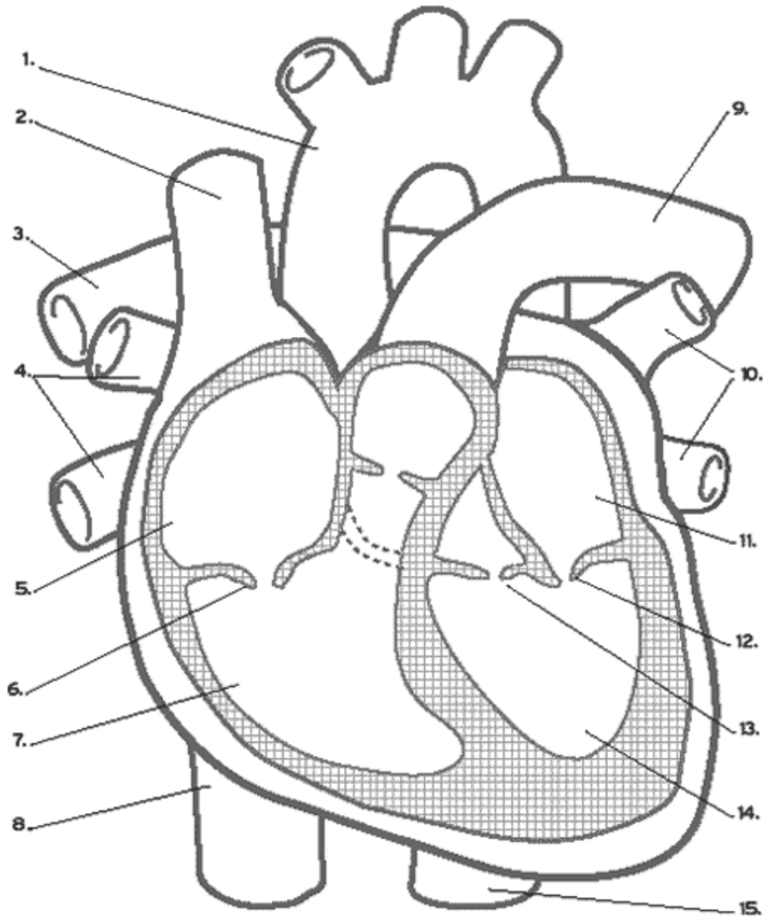
- Embolism –

CPR Review –

- What is the compression ratio for an adult victim with 1 provider?
- What is the compression ration for a pediatric victim with 1 provider?
- What is the compression ratios for an adult victim with 2 providers?
- What is the compression ratio for a pediatric victim with 2 providers?
- What do you do first when you find an unresponsive pediatric victim needing CPR; call 911 or provide 2min of CPR?
- What do you do first when you witness a pediatric victim go unresponsive who then needs CPR; call 911 or provide 2min of CPR?

Heart diagram

Name as many parts of the heart as you can



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.