

EmergiPress CE Test – November 2024

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1. A 34-year-old female presents with a throat closing sensation after eating shrimp. Her vital signs are within normal limits and she is not hypoxic. On your assessment you notice urticaria on her abdomen and hear trace wheezing with good air movement and normal tidal volume. What medication should be administered first?
 - a. Albuterol
 - b. Diphenhydramine
 - c. Epinephrine
 - d. Normal saline

Epinephrine should be given first. This patient has multiple organ systems involved; despite her seemingly mild signs, she should receive epinephrine for anaphylaxis. Albuterol and diphenhydramine would be appropriate to give only after administration of epinephrine.

2. A 57-year-old female presents with back pain, suprapubic pain, and fever. She reports pain with urination over the past 3 weeks. She has a narrow complex tachycardia with a rate of 160 on her ECG. Her blood pressure is 89/54. Lungs are clear. You note p-waves prior to every QRS complex on her 4-lead ECG strip. What is the most appropriate initial treatment for her tachycardia?
 - a. Adenosine 6mg IV
 - b. Normal saline bolus
 - c. Push-dose epinephrine
 - d. Synchronized cardioversion
3. A 19-year-old female presents with hives after being stung by a bee. She has normal vital signs, her oropharynx is clear, and she has clear lung sounds. What medication is most appropriate to treat her symptoms?
 - a. Albuterol
 - b. Diphenhydramine
 - c. Epinephrine
 - d. Normal saline
4. A 3-year-old male is carried into the fire station with hives, lethargy, and irritability. He is poorly responsive. Based on these symptoms, you suspect he is experiencing anaphylaxis. What is the most likely cause of his anaphylactic allergic reaction?
 - a. Cold exposure
 - b. Insect bite/sting

- c. Food allergen
 - d. Medication
5. You are providing BMV to an adult male who was found unresponsive. You do not hear wheezes or stridor and his face/mouth and airway appear normal (not swollen). He has an EtCO₂ value of 50 with a shark-fin appearance to the waveform. What is the most likely cause of this EtCO₂ waveform?
- a. Bronchospasm
 - b. Hypovolemia
 - c. Myocardial infarction
 - d. Tension pneumothorax