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Objective questions

1. The chain of infection consists of what six parts? The chain of infection is made of the following the infectious agent, reservoir host, portal of exit, mod of transmission, portal of entry, and susceptible host.

2. What are some of the body's natural protective mechanisms? The integumentary system, tears, cilia, mucous membranes, pH of body fluids, defecation and vomiting, inflammation, antibodies in the immune system.

3. What does PPE stand for and why is it important? PPE stands for personal protective equipment it is important because it helps prevent or minimize the entry of infectious materials into the body.

4. Are antibiotics able to destroy viral infections? Why or why not? Antibiotics can not destroy viral infections because the only way to destroy a viral infection is to destroy the host cell. Bacteria and viruses have different mechanisms and means to survive and replicate. The antibiotics do not have a target to attack to kill a virus thus making it so we treat symptoms to over come the virus.

5. What is antibiotic resistance? Antibiotic resistance is the ability of bacteria and other microorganisms to resist the effects of an antibiotic to which they were once sensitive to. They no longer are effective in treatment.

6. Humoral immunity may be acquired in more than 1 way. What are the ways? Briefly explain the difference. The two ways humoral immunity can be acquired are active and passive. From there they classify into as natural or artificial. Active immunity the body makes antibodies, is exposed to pathogens, is long lasting. With passive immunity the body is giving the antibodies without having to work for them. they are giving the antibodies, they are not exposed to pathogens, they are short lasting.

7. Name the four different types of infections and describe the difference of each. The four types of infections are acute infection this has a rapid onset of symptoms but usually last a short time. Chronic infection is one that goes on for a long period of time sometimes for life. Latent infection is a persistent infection that symptoms cycle through periods of relapse and remission, comes and goes.

8. List five factors that can influence a patient's vital signs. If a patient has something hot of cold to drink it can increase or decrease their temperature. If a patient is feeling anxious or fearful this could affect the patients' blood pressure and even pulse. Exercise such as walking in from a distance can effect a patient's blood pressure, pulse, respirations, and even temperature. Pain can affect a patient's vital signs. Pain can cause increase in blood pressure, pulse and respiration. Sickness can affect the blood pressure, pulse, respirations, oxygen in take

9. What are the cardinal vital signs? Cardinal vital signs are the patients blood pressure, pulse, temperature, oxygen and respiration

10. Why is it important to check a patient's height and weight regularly? It is important to check a patient's height and weight regularly because it can be helpful in diagnosis. It helps ensure the provider and medical assistant are aware if there has been an increase or decrease that can be concerning. This may be due to an illness that needs to be addressed. Such as an increase in weight fast could be a sign of fluid retention. This could be very harmful in a patient with COPD or CHF. It can be a good indicator there id=s something wrong. It also is useful to be able to reference back to past weights to monitor an increase or decrease.

11. Name the phases of Korotkoff sounds and describe each one. Phase 1 is the first sound you hear as the cuff deflates this is a sharp tapping sound. The first sound hear is the systolic blood pressure, phase 2 produces a swishing sound if heard as the cuff deflates more blood flows through the artery, phase 3 is a sharp, rhythmic tapping. A great deal of blood is moving down into the artery, phase 4 is a soft muffled tapping at this point the blood is flowing easy. phase 5 is when all sounds disappear the last sound heard is the diastolic blood pressure.

12. Explain the difference between hypertension and hypotension. Hypertension is high blood pressure above 130/80 and can occur in children or adults' patients with diabetes mellitus and those with kidney disease are at greatest risk. hypotension is abnormally low blood pressure of 90/60 or lower. It may be caused by emotional or traumatic shock, hemorrhage, central nervous system disorders and chronic wasting diseases.

13. Why is it important to use the correct cuff size on a patient when obtaining their blood pressure?   It is important to use the correct cuff size on a patient to be able to obtain the correct blood pressure. If the cuff is one cuff size to big it can change the systolic and diastolic blood pressure lower by as much as 5mm. If the cuff is one size to small, it can change the systolic and diastolic reading by 6mm higher.

14. Name the 8 sites that a pulse can be obtained.   The eight sites that can be used to obtain are the temporal which is in the temple of the skull. The carotid artery located between the larynx and the sternocleidomastoid muscle in the front and to the side of the neck. The brachial pulse is felt at the inner aspect of the elbow. The radial pulse located thumb side of the wrist 1 inch below the base of the thumb. The femoral pulse is located at the site that the femoral artery passes through the groin. the popliteal pulse is located at the back of the leg behind the knee. The dorsalis pedis is felt across the arch of the foot just slightly lateral to the midline beside the extensor tendon of the great toe.

15. When obtaining a blood pressure, there are actually two readings that we obtain. What are they? When you obtain a blood pressure you reading the systolic blood pressure. This is the highest-pressure level that occurs when the heart is contracting and is the first sound heard. The seconding reading is called the diastolic blood pressure. This is the lowest pressure level when the heart is relaxed and is the last sound heard.