

Respiratory Emergency Scenarios - Monday

Scenario 1: 71 YOM w/ SOB

Scenario Set Up	<p><i>Equipment: NRB, O2, cannula</i></p> <p><i>PROCTOR: you are a 71 YOM w/ dementia and severe SOB so your son who doesn't care for you (proctor 2) answers questions. Answer "huh" if EMT's ask anything from you.</i></p>
Dispatch	<p><i>Respond C3 to a 71 YOM w/ SOB</i></p>
Scene Size Up	<p><i>Fowler on chair; audible wheezing, home cannula @ 2LPM, audible wheezing.</i></p>
Pertinent Primary Assessment Findings	<p><i>AVPU - AOx4 (PPTE)</i></p> <p><i>A - patent, but the pt is still able to speak at most 2 syllables, audible wheezing</i></p> <p><i>B - Very labored but spontaneous, tachypneic but regular rhythm, wheezing across all lobes</i></p> <p><i>C - pale and dry, warm, <2s refill</i></p>
Pertinent Secondary Assessment Findings	<p><i>S: severe SOB, audible wheezing, speaks in 2 continuous syllables at max, yellow sputum near the mouth, dyspnea on exertion</i></p> <p><i>A - NKA</i></p> <p><i>M - Albuterol MDI 12 puffs a day (minimal relief with max dose administered today), at home O2 nasal cannula at 2LPM</i></p> <p><i>P - Pt can't remember anything medical related, his son only knows he has Alzheimer's and believes he "might have bronchitis since he's 50"</i></p> <p><i>L - Dinner 2h ago</i></p> <p><i>E - worsening shortness of breath since yesterday; barely able to talk since dinner</i></p> <p><i>OPQRST: no pain</i></p> <p><i>P: Neighbor construction 2 days ago, A: no pain at all, S: yellow near mouth, T: 2 syllables max, E: dyspnea on exertion</i></p>

Vitals	<p>Initial:</p> <p>BP: 127/91, HR: 121, SpO2: 87% T: 97.1 F, BGL: 91</p> <p>Second set en route:</p> <p>If <14LPM administered: HR: 102, SpO2: 91%, RR: 18 & stable</p> <p>If >14LPM administered: HR: 102, SpO2: 95%, RR: 10 -> if 15LPM continued, SpO2: 99%, RR: 6, pt AOx1, person only, if still continued -> Resp. arrest, pt dies</p>
Treatments	<i>NRM O2 10-15LPM initially, taper to maintain 88-92% SpO2, (semi-) fowler or position of comfort, transport to nearest ED C3</i>
Key Points	<i>ALS should be mobilized asap (nebulizer), hyperoxygenation is harmful</i>
Bonus Questions	<i>Why does hyperoxygenation cause resp. depression in COPD? (A: loss of hypoxic drive)</i>

Scenario 2: 27 YOF w/ severe SOB, chest pain

Scenario Set Up	<p><i>Equipment: NRM, O2</i></p> <p><i>PROCTOR: you are a 27 YOF who's pregnant and lying semi-fowlers on a bed. You have 8/10 in chest pain, SOB, and is very distressed. You cough blood intermittently during assessment</i></p>
Dispatch	<i>Respond C3 to 27 YOF w/ SOB and chest pain</i>
Scene Size Up	<i>Semi-fowler on bed. Tissues with blood next to pt.</i>
Pertinent Primary Assessment Findings	<p><i>AVPU - AOx4 (PPTE)</i></p> <p><i>A - Patent & speaking</i></p> <p><i>B - Very labored but spontaneous, tachypneic, diminished RUL</i></p> <p><i>C - cyanotic, diaphoretic, <2s</i></p>

<p>Pertinent Secondary Assessment Findings</p>	<p><i>S: severe SOB, hemoptysis, 8/10 right chest pain, severe SOB</i></p> <p><i>A - Aspirin</i></p> <p><i>M - Lovenox syringe (missed several doses recently because injection sucks), vitamin supplements OTC for pregnancy</i></p> <p><i>P - Pregnancy (24 weeks), family history of clotting disorder</i></p> <p><i>L - Dinner 1h ago</i></p> <p><i>E - acute 8/10 R chest pain following 2 days of right leg swelling and 4/10 pain that stopped shortly before chest pain, pain woke pt up from sleep, pt. has been very tired and walked little since 20th week</i></p> <p><i>O: while asleep morning, P: nothing improves Q: sharp, R: localized R chest, S: 8/10 T: very acute</i></p> <p><i>P: See E, A: See above, S: none, T: counted to 6s, E: severe dyspnea on exertion, SOB every step</i></p>
<p>Vitals</p>	<p>Initial:</p> <p>BP: 151/124, HR: 118, SpO2: 89% RR: 26 T: 97.5 F, BGL: 99</p> <p>Second set en route:</p> <p>If NTG & O2 administered: BP: 104/82 (NTG contraindicated now), HR: 124 SpO2: 95% & stable</p> <p>If NTG not administered: BP: 172/146, HR: 81, chest pain 10/10, feels like the world is over -> If continued = pt cardiac arrest and died</p>
<p>Treatments</p>	<p><i>NRM O2 10-15LPM titrate to 94-99%, (semi-fowler)/ pos of comfort with left uterine displacement, transport to nearest ED</i></p>
<p>Key Points</p>	<p><i>ALS should be mobilized asap (potential AMI/ heart failure), don't help administer blood thinner (out of scope)</i></p>
<p>Bonus Questions</p>	<p><i>Why is ALS mobilization important (A: potential AMI/ intubation needed)</i></p>

Scenario 3: 19 YOM w/ SOB, fever

Scenario Set Up	<p><i>Equipment: NRM, O2</i></p> <p><i>PROCTOR: you are a 19 YOM irritated sophomore @ Cal who just missed every single midterm because of fever x 4 days and SOB. You say “I don’t know” and “it’s over” intermittently because of altered mental status</i></p>
Dispatch	<i>Respond C2 to 19 YOM w/ SOB & fever, possibly aggressive</i>
Scene Size Up	<i>Semi-fowler on sofa, wet, already warm towel on forehead, audible rhonchi</i>
Pertinent Primary Assessment Findings	<p><i>AVPU - AOx3 (PPT, say “shut up I don’t know” when asked for E)</i></p> <p><i>A - Patent & speaking</i></p> <p><i>B - Dyspneic, tachypneic, audible rhonchi</i></p> <p><i>C - cyanotic, very diaphoretic, hot to touch, 3s refill</i></p>
Pertinent Secondary Assessment Findings	<p><i>S: severe SOB, sinus congestion, high-grade fever x 4 days, brown, thick sputum near mouth, dyspnea on exertion, rhonchi across all lobes</i></p> <p><i>A - Penicillin</i></p> <p><i>M - Tylenol OTC, Mucinex OTC, Tamiflu OTC, Zyrtec OTC, Benadryl OTC, DayQuil/NyQuil OTC, Adderall, home-made ginger tea, herbal tea from his mom, beer, weed, 4 cups of black coffee daily</i></p> <p><i>P - high-grade fever x 4 days</i></p> <p><i>L - breakfast 1h ago</i></p> <p><i>E - worsening SOB + persistent high-grade fever x 4 days, mucus made pt dyspneic since morning</i></p> <p><i>P: persistent SOB/ dyspnea, A: none, S: brown, thick, T: counted to 10+. E: SOB every step</i></p>
Vitals	<p>Initial:</p> <p>BP: 84/61, HR: 83, SpO2: 86% RR: 21 T: 104.3 F, BGL: 101</p> <p>Second set en route:</p> <p>If O2 given and septic shock treated: Spo2: 93%, vitals stabilized</p>

	If shock untreated: BP: 64/42, HR: 70, RR: 11 -> If continued = pt cardiac arrest and died
Treatments	<i>NRM O2 10-15LPM titrate to 94-99%, supine/ legs elevated position, thermal management, call ALS, transport to nearest ED</i>
Key Points	<i>Shock recognition, proper BSI, early ALS mobilization</i>
Bonus Questions	<i>If your company has adequately supplied your ambulance with all required types of BSI, what type of BSI should you wear during patient care if time allows (HEPA/ N95)</i>