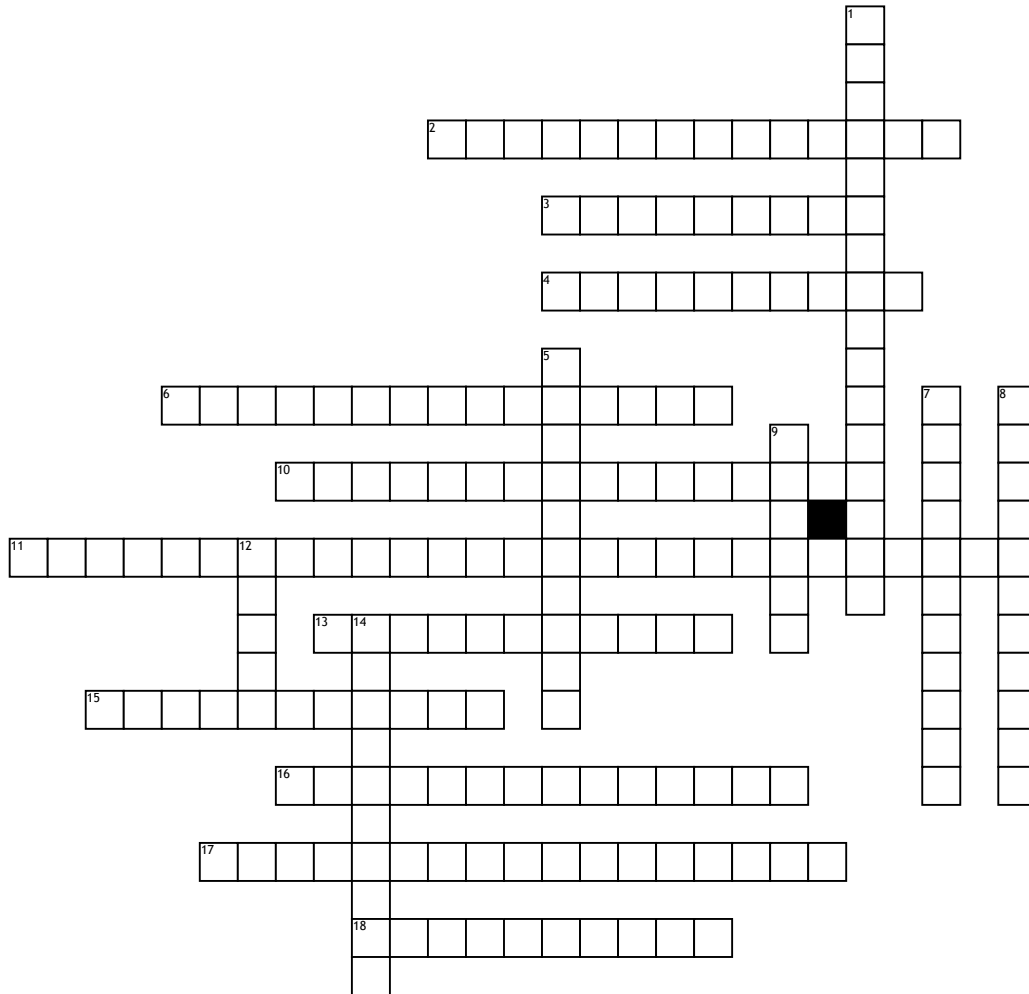


Chapters 1-3



Across

- 2. legal assumption that treatment was desired
- 3. Legal responsibility to provide care
- 4. Characterized by sadness and despair. The patient is usually silent and retreats into his own world.
- 6. care that an EMT is able to provide
- 10. Specific authorization to provide care expressed by the patient.
- 11. Delayed stress reaction
- 13. _____ is leaving a patient, for whom you have a duty to act, without the consent of the patient or arranging for transfer of the patient care to another medical provider that can provide equal of higher care.

- 15. Shortly after death, the muscle cells contract and stay contracted, causing a rigidity known as:
- 16. Accepted level of care
- 17. After a person dies and the circulation stops, the blood begins to pool in the dependent areas.
- 18. Failure to provide the standard of care

Down

- 1. Procedures to reduce transmission of infection among patients and health care providers
- 5. Does not mean that the patient will be happy about dying. The family will usually require more support during this stage than the patient.

- 7. Unilateral termination of care
- 8. lividity is also called
- 9. Defense mechanism creating a buffer between shock of dying and dealing with illness/injury. ("Not Me")
- 12. EMTs may be the target of aggression
- 14. "OK, but first let me..") Agreement that, in the patients mind, will postpone death for a short time.

Word Bank

- scope of practice
- abandonment
- Anger
- Duty to act
- Negligence
- Depression

- Post-traumatic Stress Disorder
- standard of care
- Denial
- Bargaining
- abandonment
- Implied consent

- infection control
- Livor mortis
- Acceptance
- Rigor Mortis
- Expressed consent
- dependent lividity