SELF ASSESSMENT – MODULE D: MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

1. List the three phases of a myocardial infarction
   A. ISCHEMIA
   B. INJURY
   C. INFARCTION

2. Indicate the EKG changes that occur during a transmural myocardial infarction
   A. T WAVE INVERSION
   B. ST SEGMENT ELEVATION
   C. DEVELOPMENT OF PROMINENT Q WAVE

3. List the cardiac enzymes which increase after a myocardial infarction
   A. CK
   B. TROPONIN
   C. LDH

4. Name the 12 leads of an EKG: LEAD I, LEAD II, LEAD III, LEAD aVR, aVL, aVF, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6

5. List 5 signs and symptoms of a heart attack:
   A. CHEST PAIN/PRESSURE
   B. SWEATING - DIAPHORESIS
   C. WEAKNESS
   D. SHORTNESS OF BREATH
   E. APPREHENSION/ANXIETY
   F. NAUSEA

6. What does it mean if a patient has atypical symptoms? SYMPTOMS ARE NOT TYPICAL (SEE ABOVE) AND MAY BE MISSED. OFTEN SEEN IN WOMEN.

7. Differentiate between ischemia and necrosis:
   ISCHEMIA: LACK OF BLOOD FLOW TO THE HEART MUSCLE RESULTS IN ANGINA
   NECROSIS - DEATH OF THE TISSUE

8. Name a coronary artery and venous vasodilator used in the treatment of angina and MI NITROGLYCERIN (NTG)

9. List three types of patients who are likely to have an atypical presentation of an AMI WOMEN, DIABETICS
10. You are called to ER to assist with a patient having a MI. What is the treatment protocol? M(ORPHINE), OXYGEN, NITROGLYCERIN, A(SPIRIN), 12-LEAD ECG, IV, ECG MONITOR, PULSE OXIMETER, VITAL SIGNS, H&P, SCREEN FOR THROMBOLYTICS, CHEST X-RAY, ELECTROLYTES, ENZYMES, TROPOIN, CBC, COAGULATION STUDIES, BETABLOCKERS, HEPARIN, EVALUATE FOR ANGIoplasty OR CABG.