

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 aV_R, aV_L, aV_F, 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~~ **two** 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), O(XYGEN), N(NITROGLYCERIN), A(ASPIRIN), 12-LEAD ECG, IV, ECG MONITOR, PULSE OXIMETER, VITAL SIGNS, H&P, SCREEN FOR THROMBOLYTICS, CHEST X-RAY, ELECTROLYTES, ENZYMES, TROPONIN, CBC, COAGULATION STUDIES, BETA BLOCKERS, HEPARIN, EVALUATE FOR ANGIOPLASTY OR CABG.**