Excited Delirium Post Test

1. What are three risk factors that may increase the potential for sudden death in patients exhibiting excited delirium?
   a. Obesity, Altitude, Low Temperatures
   b. High Temperatures, High Humidity, Obesity
   c. High Humidity, High Altitude, High Temperatures

2. The abuse of stimulant drugs such as Methamphetamine and Cocaine is associated with the acute behavioral changes described as “excited delirium.”
   a. True
   b. False

3. Signs and symptoms of excited delirium may include all of the following except:
   a. Irrational speech
   b. Violent behavior
   c. Excessive sweating
   d. Lucid thoughts

4. Which of the following are possible underlying medical conditions that excited delirium can mimic?
   a. Hypoxia, hypotension, Lyme Disease
   b. Hypoxia, hyperglycemia, hypertension
   c. Hypoxia, hypoglycemia, intracranial bleed

5. An individual, who has been restrained after struggling with police and EMS personnel, may suddenly die, bringing police and EMS actions into question.
   a. True
   b. False

6. After restraining a patient exhibiting signs of excited delirium, EMS personnel should not be concerned if that patient suddenly becomes quiet.
   a. True
   b. False

7. If a patient continues to present a danger to himself or EMS personnel, the Paramedic can consider chemical restraint.
   a. True
   b. False

8. Law enforcement assistance should be requested on all calls involving potentially violent patients.
   a. True
   b. False
9. Patients experiencing excited delirium may have high pain tolerance and should be thoroughly assessed for injuries that may have been self-inflicted or sustained during the struggle with police and EMS personnel.
   a. True
   b. False

10. Patients presenting with signs and symptoms of excited delirium should be transported on a cardiac monitor and pulse oximeter. Additionally, blood glucose should be measured and the patient assessed for hyperthermia and then treated according to protocol.
   a. True
   b. False