SCENARIO CATALOG

High School and CTE

USA edition



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Introduction.

This Catalog of Scenarios is tailored specifically for High School and CTE programs. The use of virtual patient simulation in Body Interact's approach to teaching health sciences offers students a unique and hands-on learning experience, allowing them to consolidate classroom knowledge and get a taste of what it's like to work in the healthcare field.

The new scenarios are based on NCHSE's highly regarded National Health Science Standards - updated in 2022, and offer a cutting-edge approach to health sciences education that is educational, engaging and evidence-based.

164 scenarios

Difficulty levels.



The goal of this level is for students to understand the patient's main condition through dialogues, vital signs, and physical examination. Success is achieved when the student identifies the main problem and calls for the appropriate medical specialty.

Intermediate level Healthcare Assistant role

In this level, students receive further instruction on exams, interventions, or medications needed to treat the patient after calling for appropriate help. Success is achieved when students complete all assigned tasks.

Advanced level Primary Provider role

In this level, students must independently diagnose the patient, request necessary tests, and perform interventions or administer basic medications without guidance.

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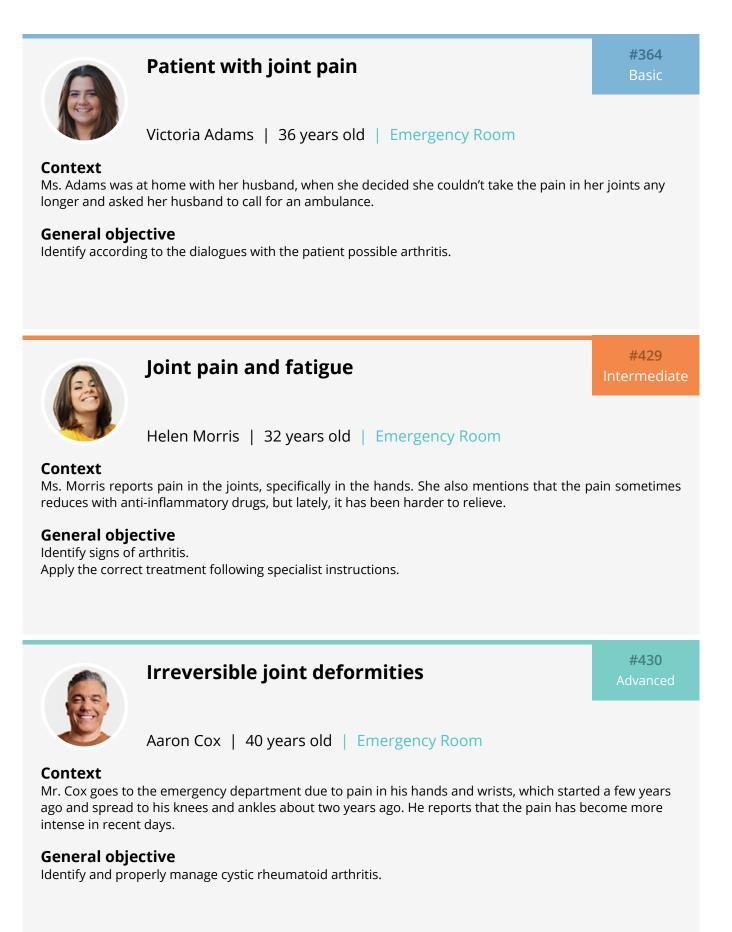
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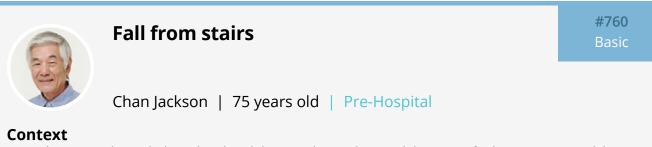
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1.

Musculoskeletal

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Mr. Jackson was playing hide and seek with his grandson at home while waiting for his parents to pick him up after school. When he was coming down the stairs, his foot slipped, and he fell off. He doesn't recall the event and is mildly confused. He has a past medical history of previous ischemic stroke.

General objective

Identify a possible concussion and wound in the head due to mild confusion. Call for differentiated help - Emergency Medical Services.



Head concussion

#434 Intermediate

Lucy Addisson | 23 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Miss Addison was competing in a karate tournament. While in the semi-final match, she was caught with a round-house kick to her head. She was wearing headgear and she did not get knocked down. Following the match, her parents noticed that she seemed very confused.

General objective

Identify a head trauma injury based on the patient's dialogues and symptoms. Apply the correct treatment following specialist instructions.



Trauma brain injury after slipping on ice

#430 Advanced

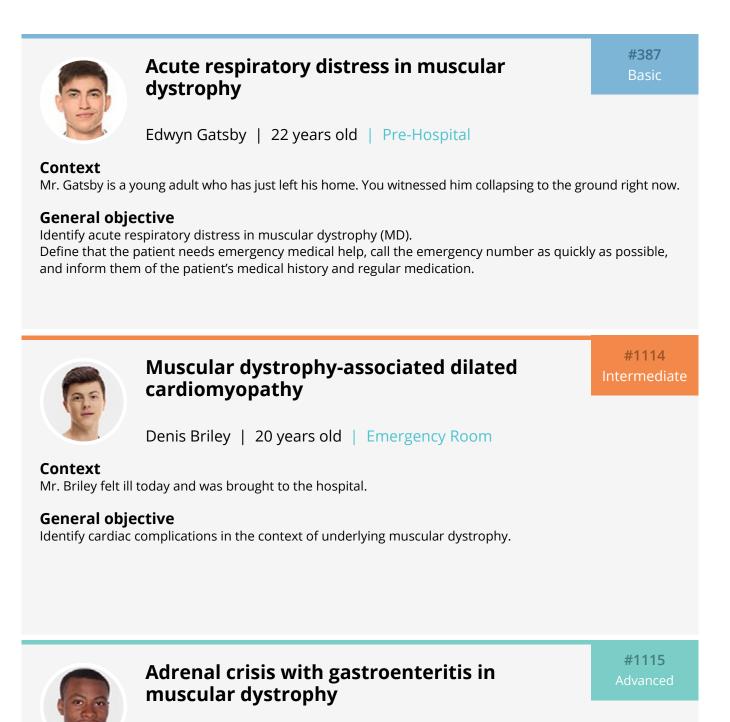
Olga Berry | 74 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mrs. Berry was getting groceries when she slipped on ice outside the shop, hit her head, and lost consciousness. Her son called for an ambulance, and she was rushed to the hospital.

General objective

Identify a head trauma injury. Perform hemodynamics stabilization.



Dennis Manning | 23 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Manning, diagnosed with Duchenne muscular dystrophy at three years old, was transported to the hospital following a severe health crisis.

General objective

Identify critical adrenal insufficiency in a patient with gastroenteritis that has muscular dystrophy. Apply the appropriate treatment.



Manage a patient who has sustained a fracture at the neck of the femur.



Integumentary

Scenario Catalog High School and CTE

#1113

Chest melanoma metastasized to the lungs

Megan Mercy | 75 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Ms. Mercy has been having a rough couple of weeks. She has had respiratory difficulties that worsened sharply today, prompting her transportation to the Emergency Department.

General objective

Identify respiratory symptoms and the asymmetric pigmented skin lesion and associate them with the risk of melanoma.



Melanoma after long periods of sun exposure

#699 Intermediate

lara Vásquez | 32 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Ms. Vásquez began to experience abdominal pain, bloating, and changes in her bowel movements.

General objective

Recognize signs of melanoma and its metastases through clinical complaints and physical examination. Apply the correct treatment following specialist instructions.



Metastatic melanoma managed in the oncology ward #1123 Advanced

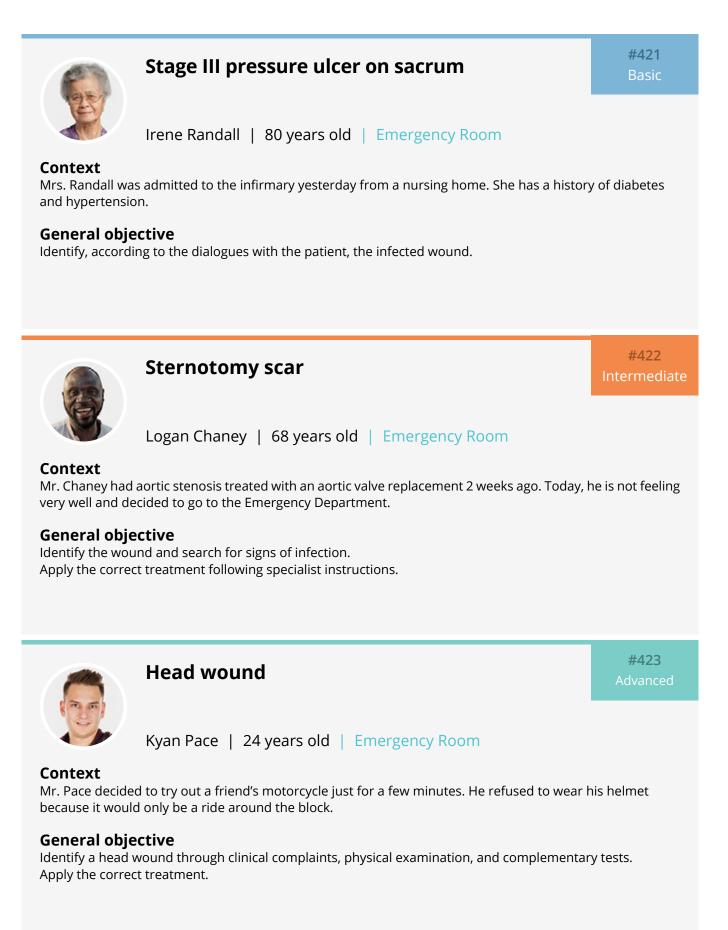
Lars Henriksson | 68 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Henriksson has a history of melanoma and has undergone surgery to remove the tumor. However, the melanoma metastasized at some point, and he began to experience symptoms such as fatigue, weight loss, loss of appetite, and pain or discomfort in the affected areas.

General objective

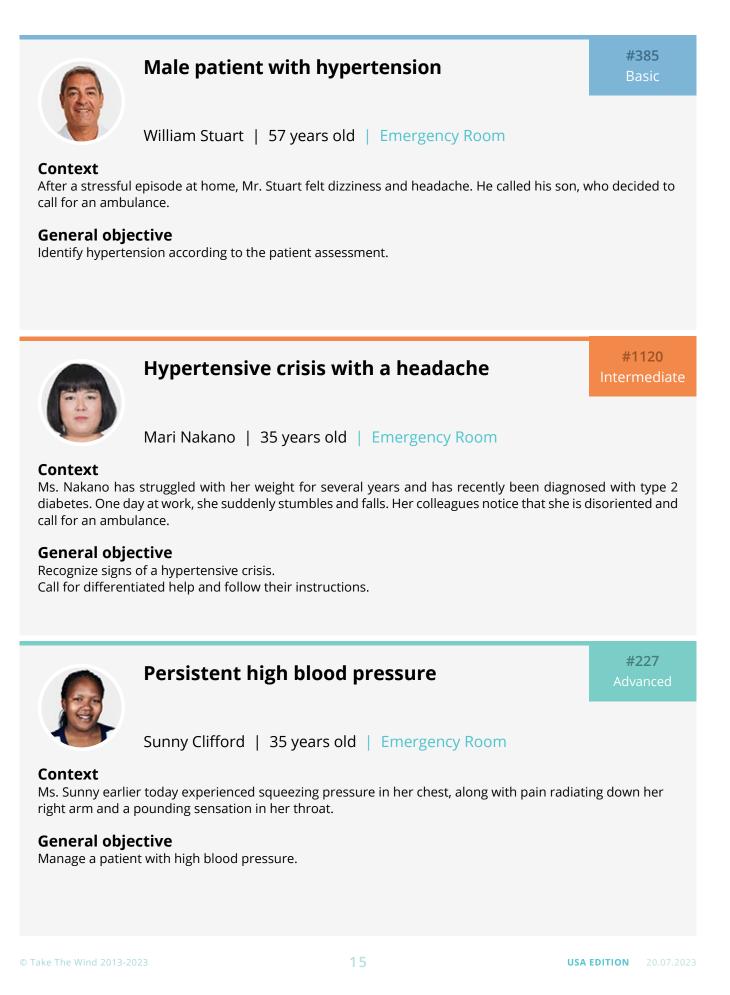
Identify adverse effects of oncological treatment through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.



3.

Cardiovascular

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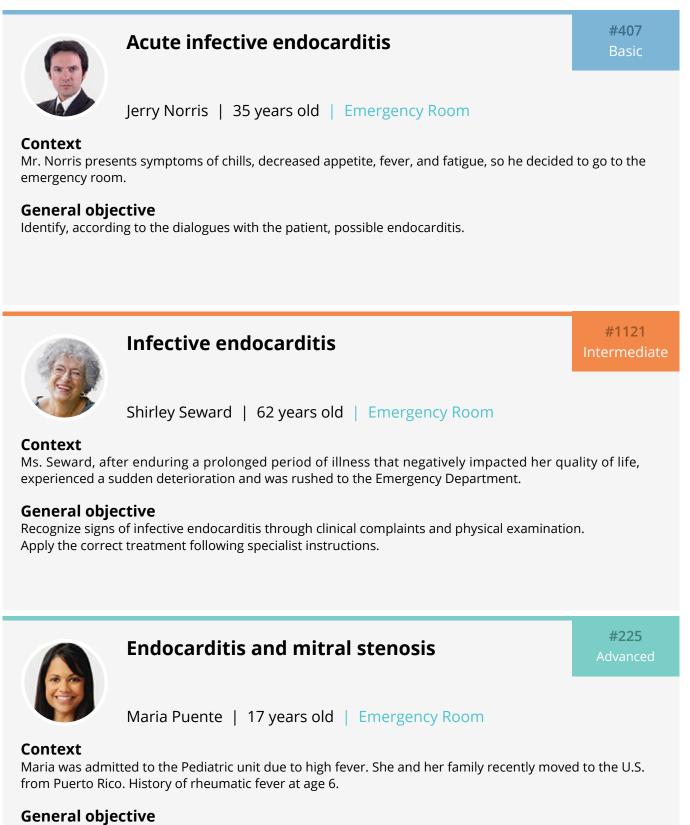




General objective

Diagnose ST-elevation myocardial infarction through vital signs monitoring, physical exam, and complementary diagnostic tests.

Perform the appropriate treatment promptly to stabilize the patient.



Recognizing signs and symptoms of endocarditis and mitral stenosis and apply the correct treatment.



Immune Infectious disease

Scenario Catalog High School and CTE



Anaphylaxis after ingestion of a food with antigen as an ingredient

#1110 Basic

Karanbir Kumar | 31 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Kumar was at a party with friends. Suddenly, he started to feel difficulty breathing and was rushed to the hospital.

General objective

Identify an anaphylactic reaction.

Angioedema after eating seafood

#420 Intermediate



Sylvia Ford | 61 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mrs. Ford was at a company lunch with her team at a seafood restaurant. After the food entrees, she experienced sinus pressure, numbness and tingling in the mouth, and swelling of the face, lips, and tongue.

General objective

Identify signs and symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction. Apply the correct treatment following specialist instructions.



Anaphylaxis after penicillin administration

#425 Advanced

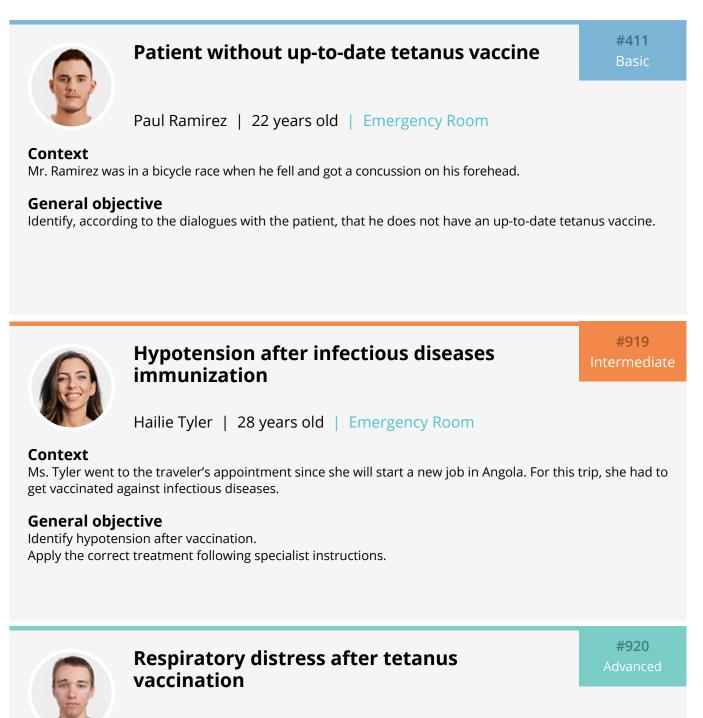
Anthony Durant | 22 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Durant has an asthma history. Five days ago, he started feeling weak, with a fever, cough, and sweating. His condition has been worsening, and he went to the Emergency Department. A chest infection was confirmed and he has been prescribed a full course of amoxicillin.

General objective

Identify an anaphylaxis reaction through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.



Philip Mullen | 19 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Mullen went to the health center to get the tetanus vaccine for the first time. His parents were against vaccination, so he had never been vaccinated.

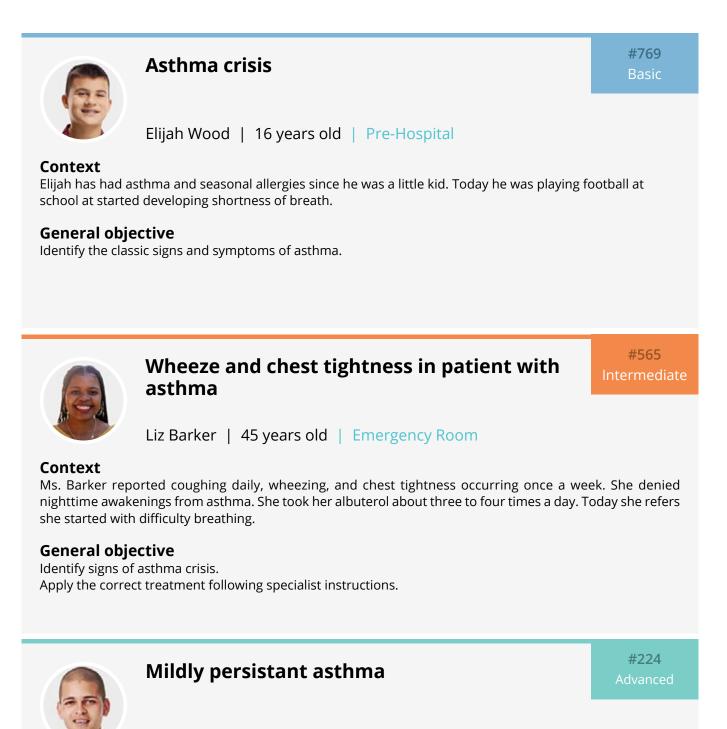
General objective

Identify respiratory distress through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.

5.

Respiratory

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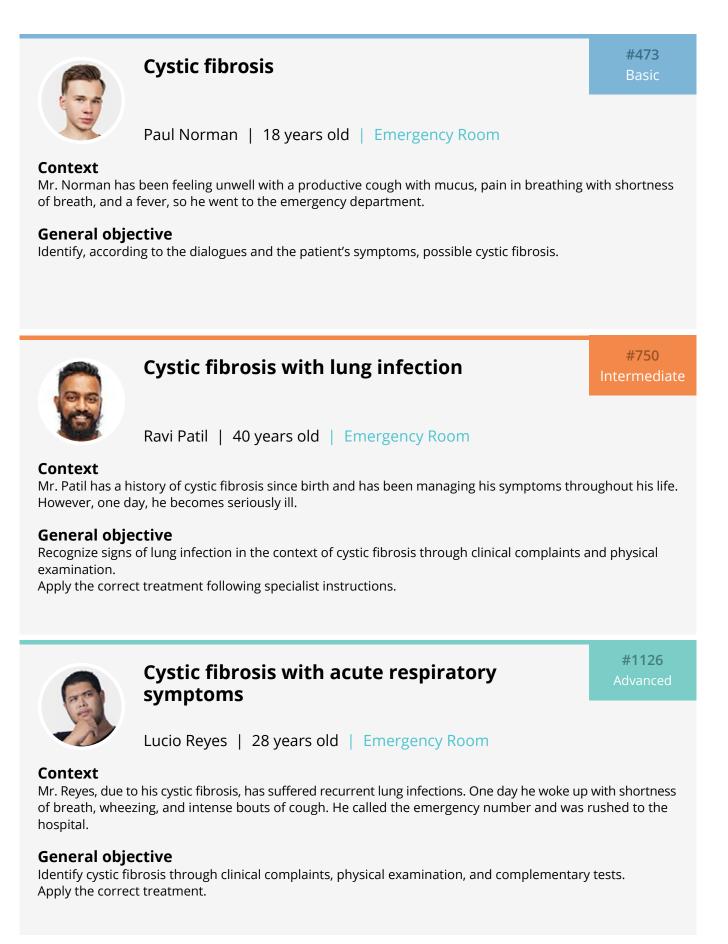
Carlos Rivera | 37 years old | Emergency Room

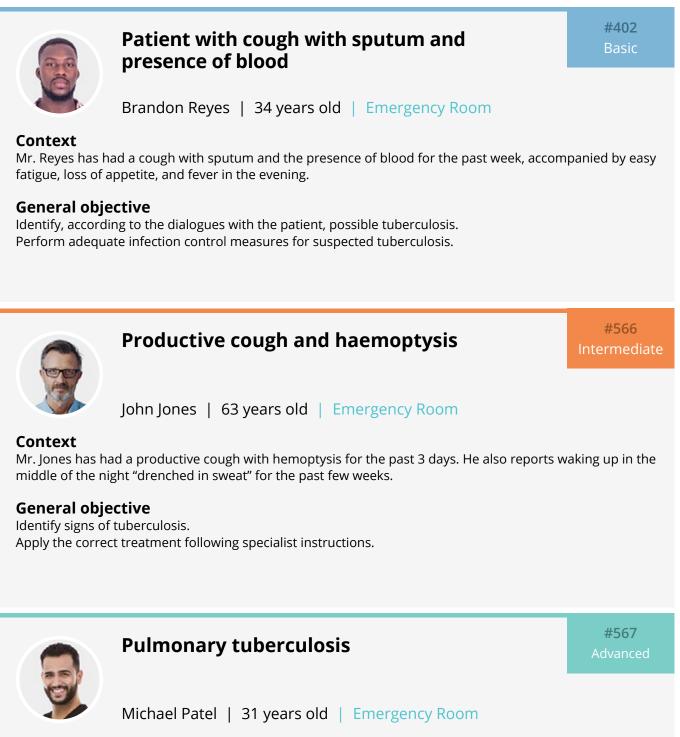
Context

Carlos was admitted to the ER with audible wheezing on expiration and difficulty breathing. He Took prescribed medications but they did not help.

General objective

Recognize mild persistent asthma signs and symptoms and apply the correct treatment.



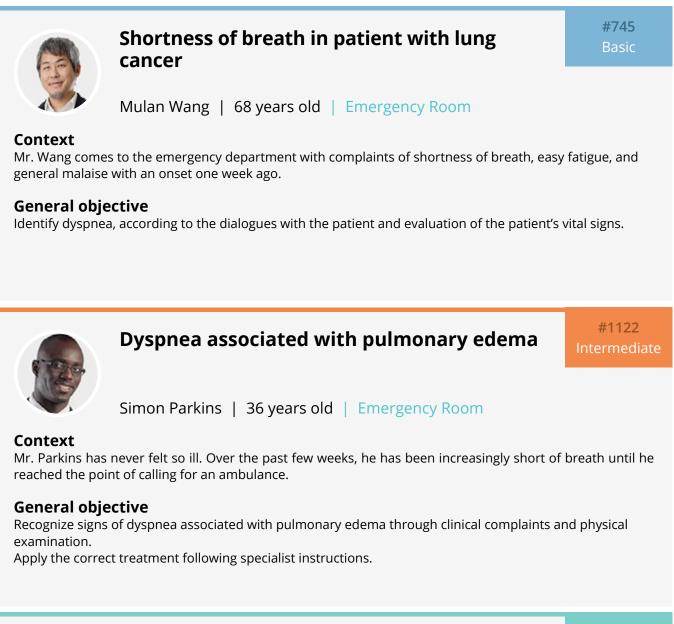


Context

Mr. Patel has had a cough that is accompanied by easy fatigue, loss of appetite, and fever in the evening for the past week.

General objective

Identify pulmonary tuberculosis through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.





Dyspnea associated with severe pneumonia

#696 Advanced

Joaquin Aguilar | 37 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Aguilar, who is a generally healthy individual, has been feeling ill for a few days. Then, one evening, he suddenly experiences severe shortness of breath and feels as if he can't catch his breath. His wife calls an ambulance, and he is rushed to the emergency department.

General objective

Identify pneumonia-associated dyspnea through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests.

Apply the correct treatment.

6.

Nervous.

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Patient with memory loss for a year

#416 Basic



Evelyn Richardson | 72 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mrs. Richardson lives with her husband. Her sons usually visit twice a year since they live in another country. During their last visit, they noticed that their mother sometimes forgets appointments and recent conversations, which were clearly not present one year ago. They talked to the father and advised him to take the mother to an emergency room if she continued like this or if her condition worsened.

General objective

Identify through the dialogues with the patient and her husband that she may be developing dementia - Alzheimer's.



Arm pain after a fall

#946 Intermediate

Christopher Clark | 85 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Clark has been diagnosed with Alzheimer's ten years ago and has been decreasing his cognitive status. A few hours ago, his wife was cooking in the kitchen while he was in the living room watching TV. After a while, he suddenly screamed and his wife rushed to the living room and found him on the floor.

General objective

Identify arm injury due to dementia. Apply the correct treatment following specialist instructions.



Urinary tract infection in dementia

#947 Advanced

Amelia Líu | 68 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mrs. Líu was diagnosed with early dementia 5 years ago. Last year, she had a stroke that left her with significant limb weakness and dysphagia, using now a nasogastric tube. Her family decided to have a full-time caregiver during the daytime for her daily routine activities.

General objective

Identify signs of urinary tract infection in a patient with dementia. Apply the correct treatment following specialist instructions.



Acute hemorrhagic stroke with compromised consciousness

#1109 Basic

Wilfred Finch | 58 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Finch has been brought to the Emergency Department due to an apparently sudden loss of consciousness.

General objective

Identify signs and symptoms of consciousness state changes.

Body impairment after getting up from bed

#694 Intermediate



Charlotte Watson | 40 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mrs. Watson collapsed after trying to get up from bed at 8 am. Her boyfriend noticed that she could not talk or move her right side of the body and called an ambulance. She had gone to bed at 10 pm and spoke with him at this time.

General objective

Identify signs and symptoms of acute ischemic stroke. Apply the correct treatment following specialist instructions.



Ischemic left stroke with arrhytmia

#695 Advanced

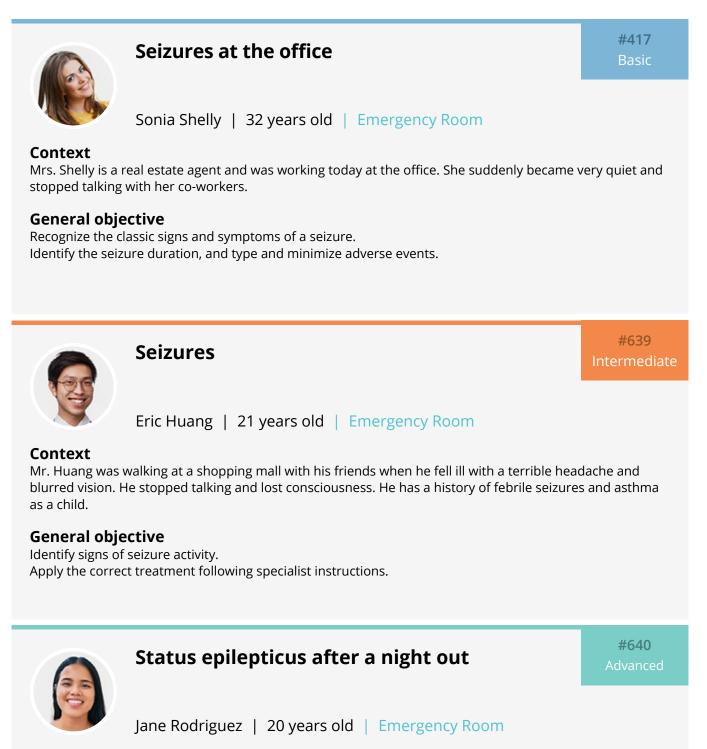
Ada King | 68 years old | Emergency Room

Context

While having dinner at home, Mrs.King suddenly experienced difficulty in talking and moving her right arm. She has a medical history of atrial fibrillation, heart failure, and hypothyroidism.

General objective

Identify acute stroke through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.



Context

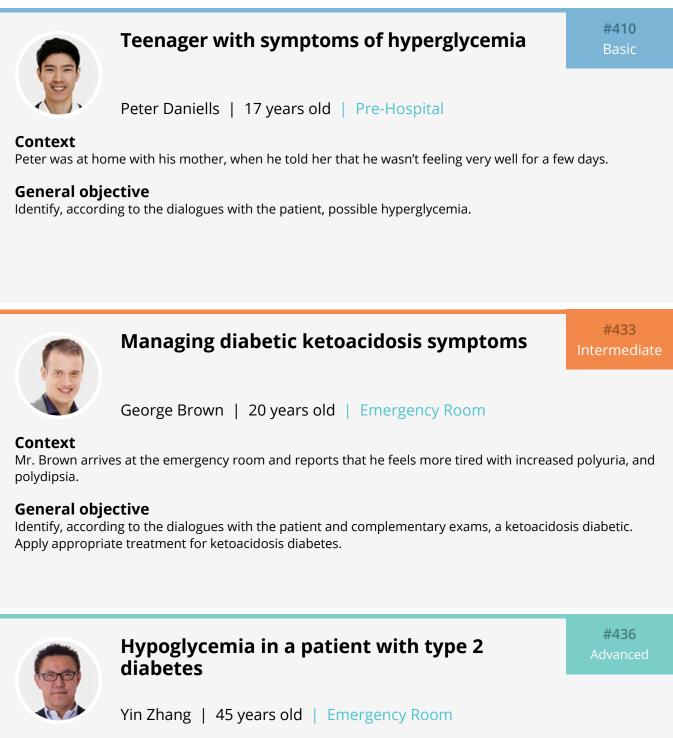
Miss Rodriguez went out with friends for an opening night at a disco bar. Later at night, she was found on the floor shaking at the disco. Her friends called for an ambulance immediately. When Emergency Medical Services arrived, her friends said it happened again for the second time and lasted longer than five minutes.

General objective

Identify status epilepticus through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.

Endocrine.

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Context

Mr. Zhang was found collapsed in his house by his wife. She mentions that he has been working for hours on end to be able to deliver a project he is involved in his company. She also mentions that he has not been eating well and that he skips meals. He has a past medical history of thyroid cancer.

General objective

Identify, according to the dialogues with the patient, possible hyperglycemia. Apply appropriate treatment for a patient with hypoglycemia after calling for differentiated help.

#1108



Suspected Addisonian crisis

Mary Anderson | 39 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Ms. Anderson woke up tired and achy, and when standing up, she felt lightheaded. Shortly after, she felt anxious and had trouble focusing. Then, suddenly, due to dizziness and nausea, she only felt better while sitting down and called for an ambulance.

General objective

Recognize how autoimmune diseases are a risk factor for Addison's disease. Identify the first presentation of Addison's disease in the form of an Addisonian crisis.



Addisonian crisis with hypotension, vomiting, and dehydration

#799 Intermediate

Irina Eriksen | 27 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Ms. Eriksen has been experiencing fatigue, weight loss, nausea, and vomiting for several weeks. She also notices that her skin has become darker, especially her face. Then, one day she becomes increasingly ill and begins to experience a medical emergency. Her blood pressure drops, and she develops an irregular heart rate. She may also experience vomiting, abdominal pain, and dehydration.

General objective

Recognize signs of an Addisonian crisis through clinical complaints and physical examination. Apply the correct treatment following specialist instructions.



Addisonian crisis with weight loss and lethargy

#1124 Advanced

Ada King | 68 years old | Emergency Room

Context

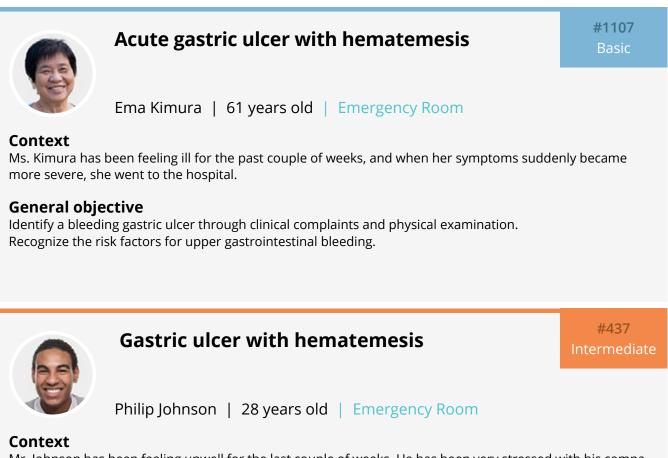
Ms. Okoye had been to the hospital four months ago due to persistent vomiting and weight loss with a 3-month duration. She was diagnosed with gastritis and treated with a proton pump inhibitor (a drug that lowers stomach acid production) and fluids. Then she was discharged on an antiemetic (a drug that reduces nausea and vomiting). However, today she is back at the hospital.

General objective

Identify an Addisonian crisis through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.

Digestive

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Mr. Johnson has been feeling unwell for the last couple of weeks. He has been very stressed with his company's project with tight deadlines.

General objective

Identify upper gastrointestinal bleeding through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests.

Identify risk factors for upper gastrointestinal bleeding.



Bleeding peptic ulcer

#438 Advanced

Margot Robinson | 83 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mrs. Robinson has had two months of burning pain in the epigastric region of her abdomen. This morning, her pain worsened after taking medication and drinking coffee, so she decided to seek help.

General objective

Identify upper gastrointestinal bleeding through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests.

Apply the correct treatment.



Mr. Wattana, although he has no known medical conditions, woke up one morning feeling extremely tired and nauseous and noticed that his urine was dark in color and his skin and eyes appeared yellowish. Recognizing that something is seriously wrong, he goes to the emergency department of his local hospital.

General objective

Recognize signs of acute hepatitis through clinical complaints and physical examination. Apply the correct treatment following specialist instructions.



Hepatitis due to a hepatic viral infection

#698 Advanced

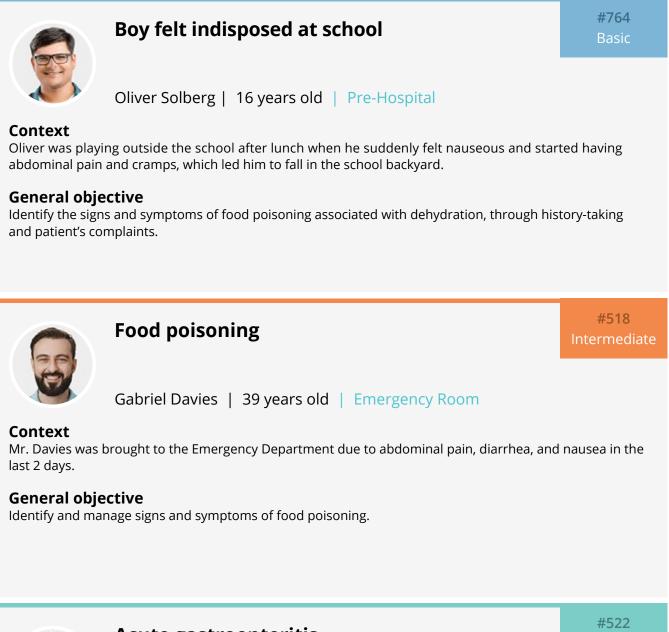
Sefu Kamau | 32 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Kamau has been feeling a general malaise for several weeks. One day, he suddenly becomes very ill, with severe abdominal pain, and unable to keep food or fluids down, and feels extremely weak and dizzy. His family members call an ambulance, and he is rushed to the emergency department.

General objective

Identify viral hepatitis through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.



8

Acute gastroenteritis

#522 Advanced

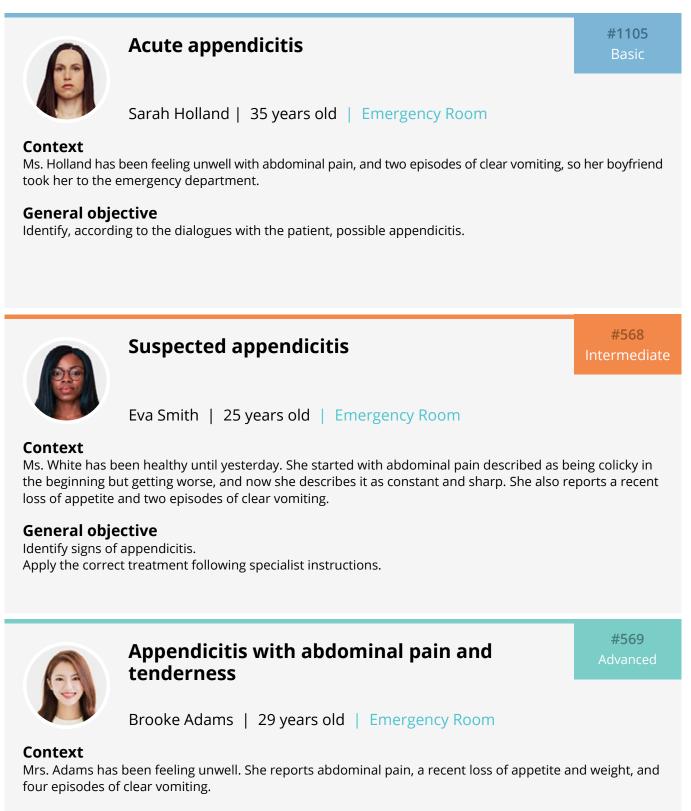
Harry King | 32 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. King attends the Emergency Room with a four-day history of vomits, nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Today he refers he isn't getting better.

General objective

Identify the signs and symptoms of gastroenteritis.



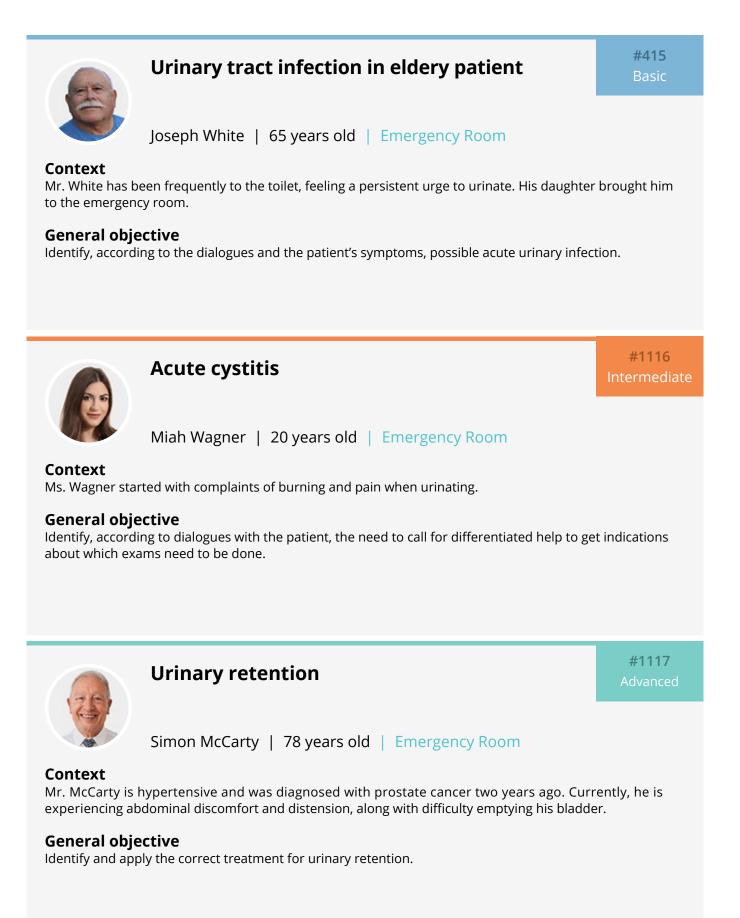
General objective

Identify acute appendicitis through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.

9.

Urinary

Scenario Catalog High School and CTE





Renal failure with complaints of malaise and tiredness

#1112 Basic

Michaela Antonis | 86 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Ms. Antonis arrived in the emergency room with complaints of malaise and tiredness. She has also had peripheral and sub-palpebral edema since one month ago.

General objective

Identify chronic renal failure in an infectious setting (through clinical examination and interrogation). Call for differentiated help - Nephrology.



Renal failure due to poorly managed diabetes and hypertension

#800 Intermediate

Valentina Andreev | 77 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Ms. Andreev is a woman enjoying her retirement. However, she has diabetes and hypertension and has struggled to manage these chronic conditions. She has not been consistently monitoring her blood glucose and blood pressure levels or following up regularly with her primary care physician.

General objective

Recognize signs of renal failure through clinical complaints and physical examination. Apply the correct treatment following specialist instructions.



Renal failure associated with long periods of high protein intake

#1125 Advanced

Josef Bernard | 43 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Bernard considers that he follows a healthy lifestyle by regularly going to the gym and practicing bodybuilding. However, lately, he has been quick to fatigue, and one day, he felt an intense throbbing headache. He checked his blood pressure and was startled by how high it was, so he made his way quickly to the nearest hospital's Emergency Department.

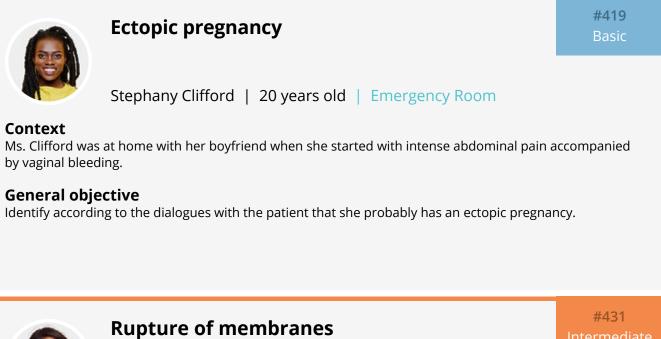
General objective

Identify renal failure through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.

10.

Reproductive Pregnancy

Scenario Catalog High School and CTE



Priscilla Benton | 29 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mrs. Benton is 34 weeks pregnant with her first child. Her pregnancy has been uneventful but today she come to the obstetrics Emergency Department because she thinks that she is in labor. Her waters have broken.

General objective

Identify, according to dialogues with the patient, the need to call for differentiated help to get indications about which exams need to be done.



Umbilical cord emergency

#432

Naomi Howe | 40 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mrs. Howe is a 40-year-old woman, G-3 P-2, who is 39 weeks pregnant. She is excited to have another baby but has been concerned about this pregnancy. Her previous two pregnancies were healthy, without incident, resulting in the vaginal births of a boy and then a girl.

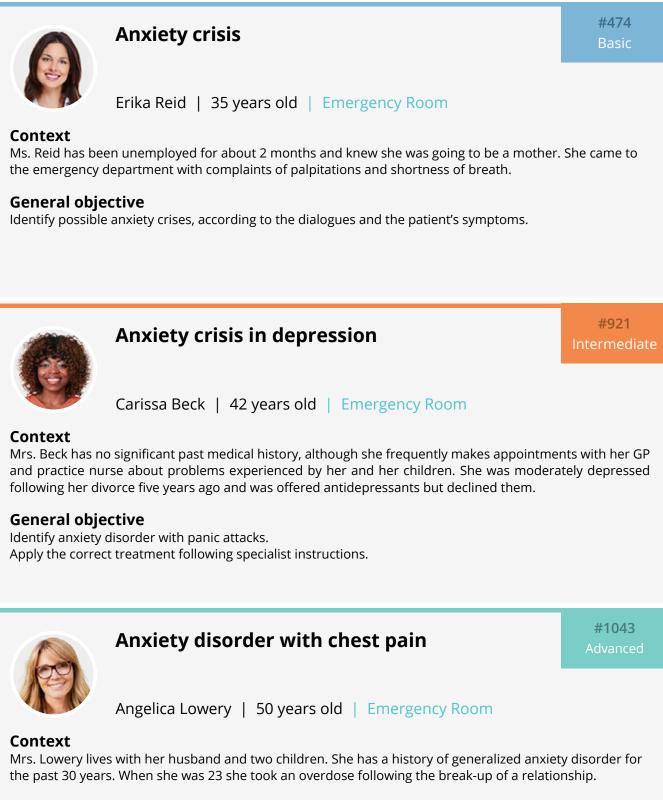
General objective

Identify umbilical cord prolapse secondary to spontaneous rupture of membranes.

11.

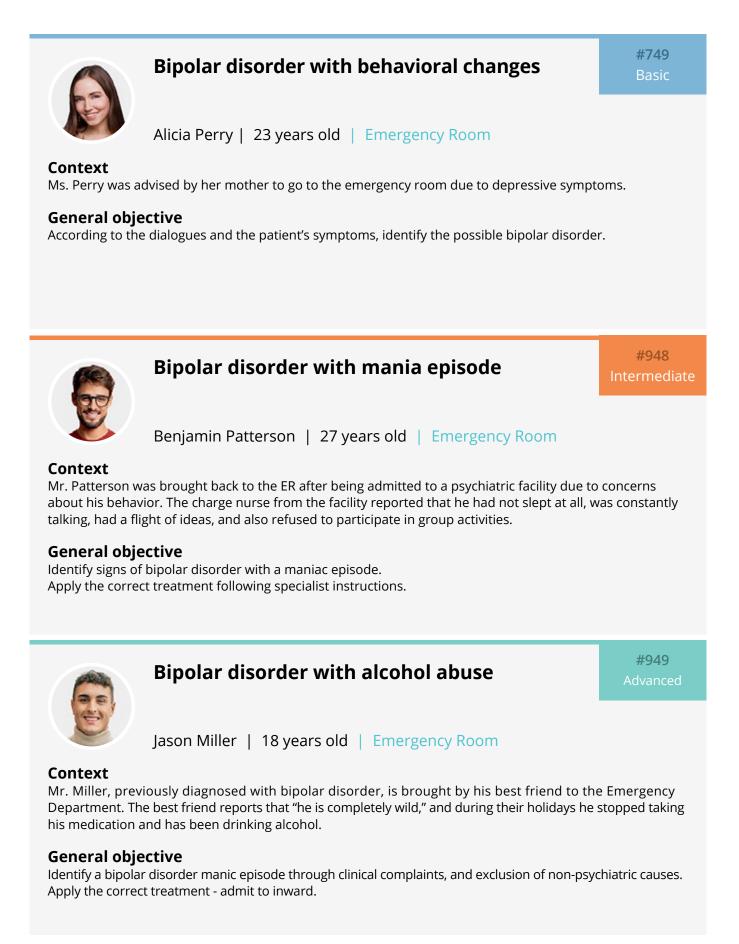
Mental health

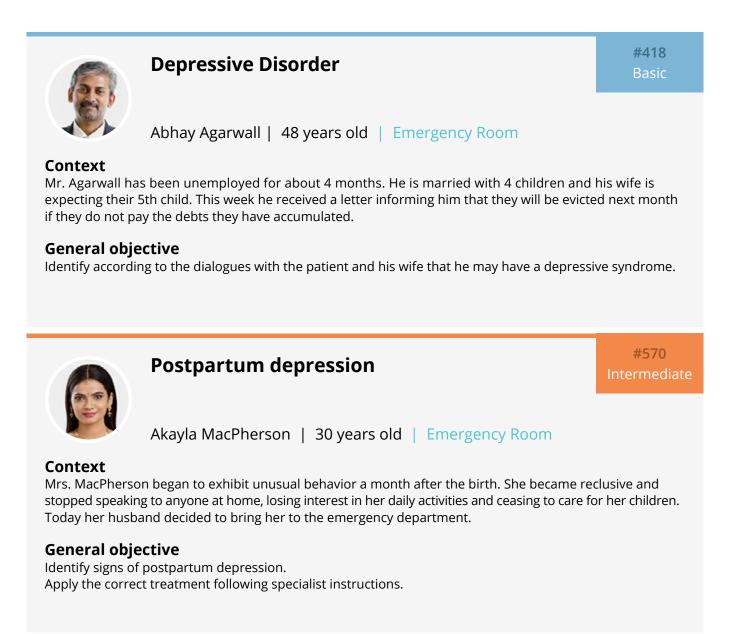
Scenario Catalog High School and CTE



General objective

Identify chest pain through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.







Depressive episode

#571 Advanced

Amelia Sinclair | 46 years old | Emergency Room

Context

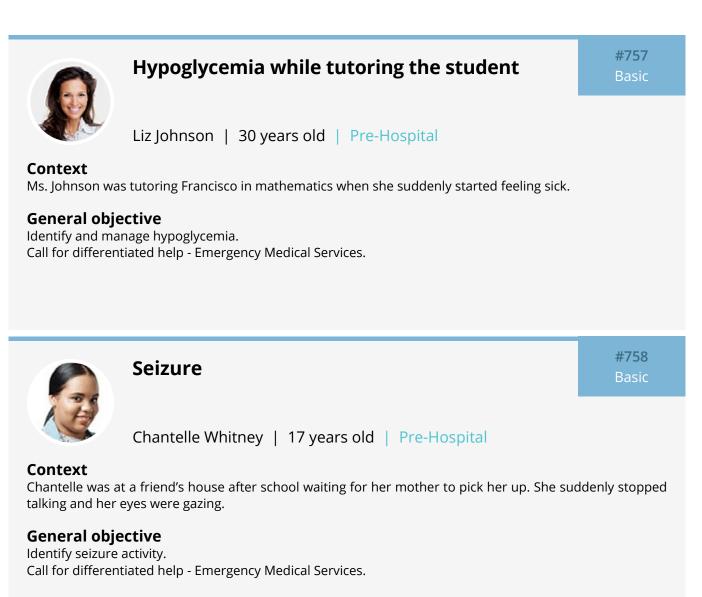
General objective

Identify depressive episode through clinical complaints, physical examination, and complementary tests. Apply the correct treatment.



First aid

Scenario Catalog High School and CTE





Short-term left ischemic embolic stroke

#759 Basic

Ethan Owens | 60 years old | Pre-Hospital

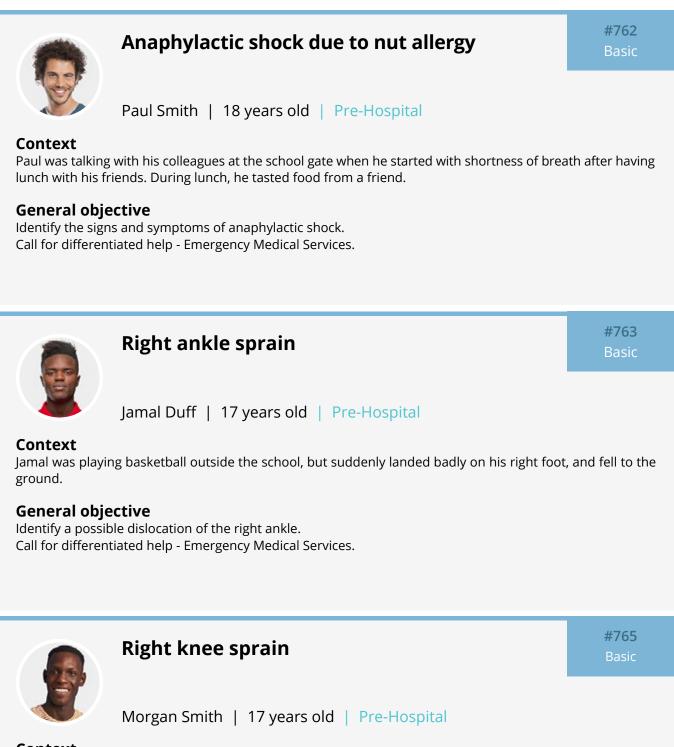
Context

Mr. Owens was at home with his wife. He is an assistant in the local school. When his grandson arrived, he noticed that Mr. Owens wasn't ok.

General objective

Identify a stroke through the patient's signs and symptoms and FAST test (face drooping, arm weakness, speech difficulties, and time to call).

Call for differentiated help - Emergency Medical Services.

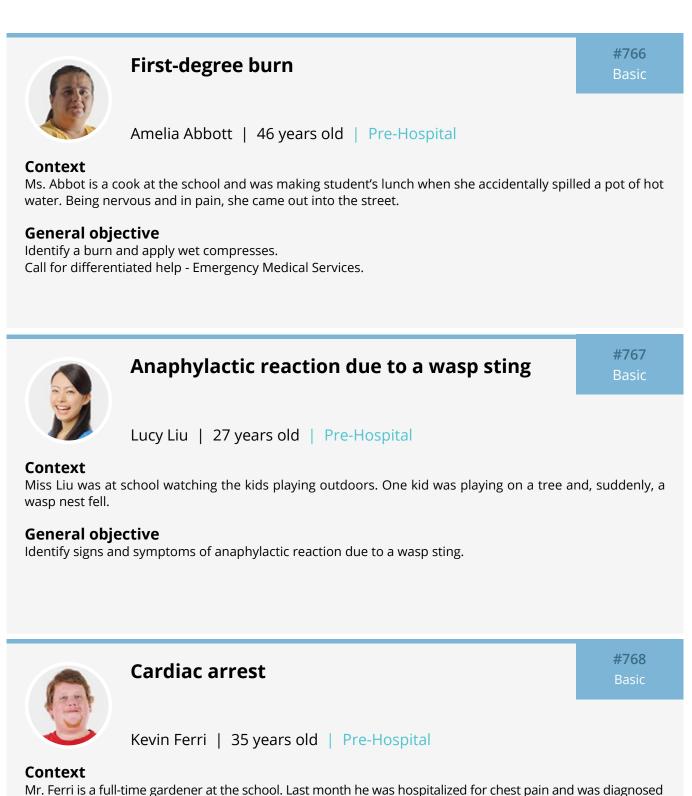


Context

Morgan was on a break with his friends when they decided to bet that Morgan would be able to climb the tree.

General objective

Perform wound cleaning and treat the wound properly. Call for differentiated help - Emergency Medical Services.



with acute myocarditis. He also has a personal history of chronic asthma.

General objective

Identify a cardiac arrest and correctly apply basic life support maneuvers. Call for differentiated help - Emergency Medical Services.

#770

Recovery position due to drug intoxication

Anne Price | 17 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

Anne is a student and has been feeling a lot of pressure with the exams coming up next week. Today she told her friend that last dawn she took some pills to have more energy to study.

General objective

Identify the need to place a patient in a safe lateral position. Call for differentiated help - Emergency Medical Services.

Injured by chainsaw with open wound in the left arm

#772 Basic



Leon Cruz | 17 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

Leon was with some friends in the school garden when he suddenly saw the chainsaw of the school gardener. His friends began to challenge Leon to start the chainsaw and cut off a branch from the tree. However, while Leo was trying to turn on the chainsaw and play with it, he lost control. A colleague who has a first aid course rescued him.

General objective

Identify an open wound and apply direct pressure. Call for differentiated help - Emergency Medical Services.



Airway obstruction

#773 Basic

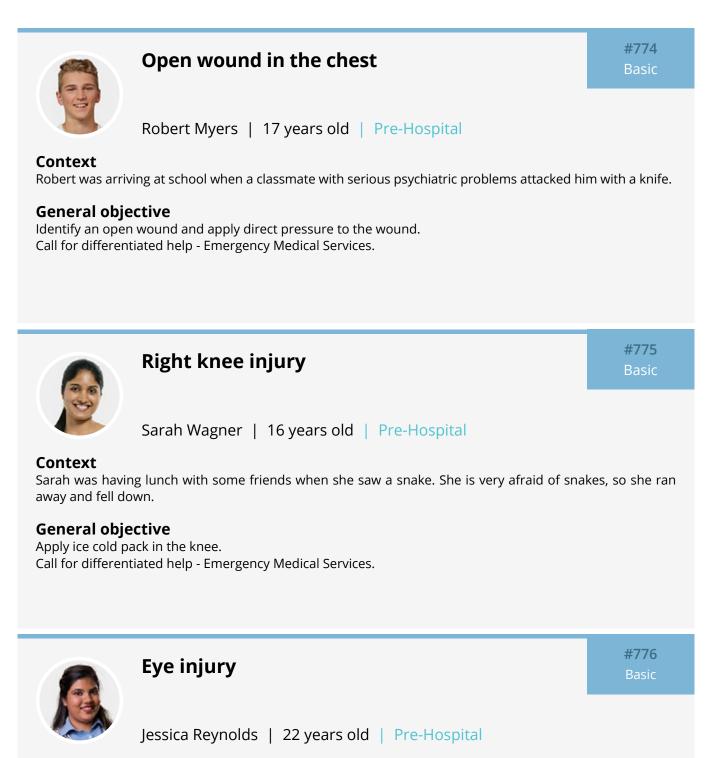
Anthony Joshua | 15 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

Anthony was doing a picnic outside the school with some friends when, by distraction, grabbed a bite of the meat sandwich and choked with one bone. He has a medical history of type 2 diabetes.

General objective

Identify airway obstruction and encourage continued coughing.



Context

Jessica was helping her little brother with a school project, using sand and small objects to glue to a frame with the whole family. Her brother's friend started throwing the project materials for fun, and one hit her in the eyes.

General objective

Identify an eye injury and promptly assist with an eyewash irrigation solution.



CPR challenge

Scenario Catalog High School and CTE

Woman with shortness of breath and airway impairment

#997 Intermediate



Amanda Stuart | 75 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

Mrs. Stuart was diagnosed with lung cancer four years ago. She is a previous smoker and has been feeling very short of breath over the last two weeks. During the day today, when her son came in to visit, she started with progressive dyspnea and with purulent sputum when coughing.

General objective

Identify airway obstruction due to secretions and provide adequate ventilation and life support.



Woman with a past medical history of multiple and fibromyalgia

#1001 Intermediate

Akshara Hasan | 28 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

Miss Hasan has a past medical history of multiple sclerosis and fibromyalgia, which led her to a lot of years in pain. Due to these difficult times, she broke up with her boyfriend, and lately, she has been at home for long periods and is very isolated.

General objective

Identify signs and symptoms of opioid intoxication and provide adequate ventilation and life support.



School cook feels sick after tasting food

#1002 Intermediate

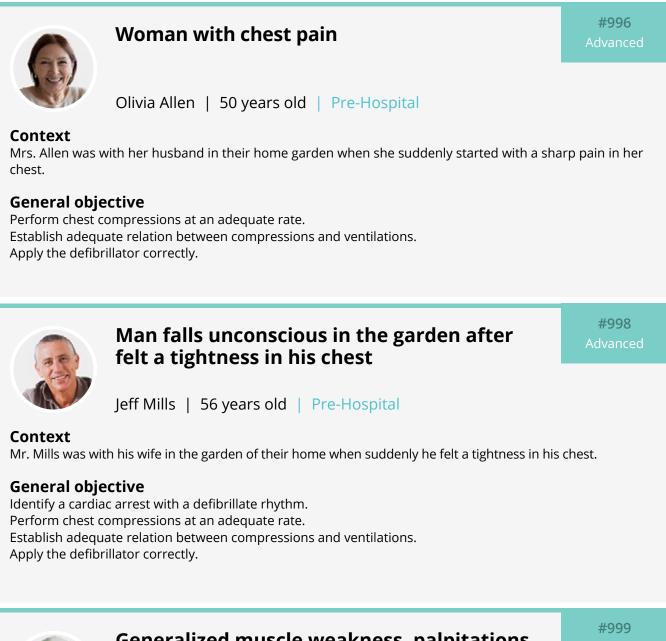
Amanda Russell | 45 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

Mrs. Russel was with her coworker cooking lunch for the school children. While tasting the food, she felt a stiff neck sensation.

General objective

Perform chest compressions at an adequate rate. Establish adequate relation between compressions and ventilations.





Generalized muscle weakness, palpitations, nausea and vomiting

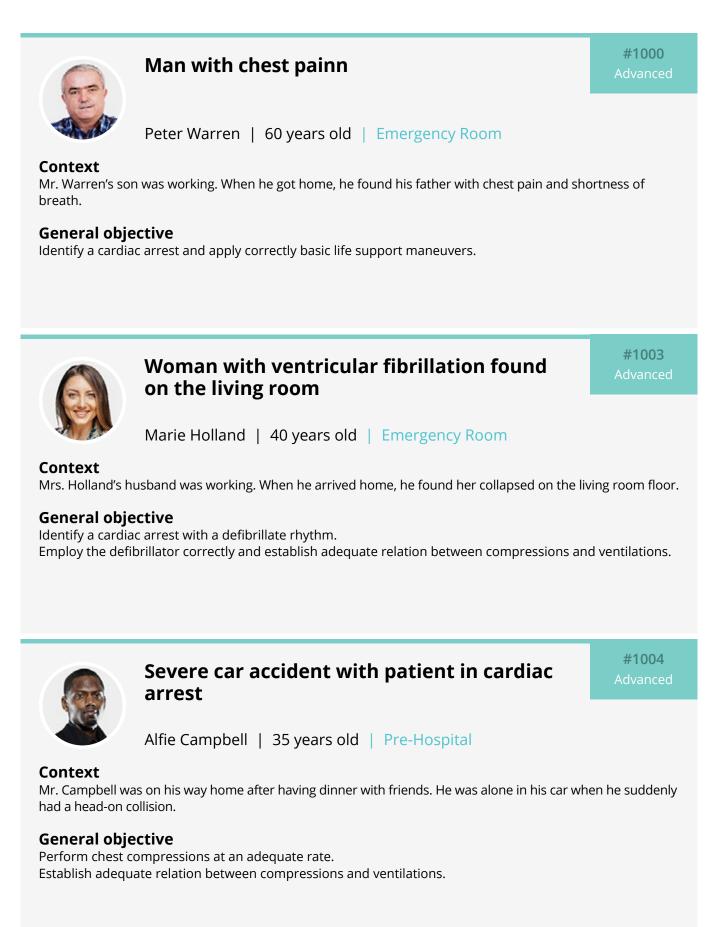
Aiden Reed | 71 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

Mr. Reed was at home when his wife arrived from shopping. While talking to her he started complaining of generalized muscle weakness, palpitations, nausea, and vomiting for 6 hours.

General objective

Perform chest compressions at an adequate rate. Establish adequate relation between compressions and ventilations.



14.

Sports medicine

Scenario Catalog High School and CTE

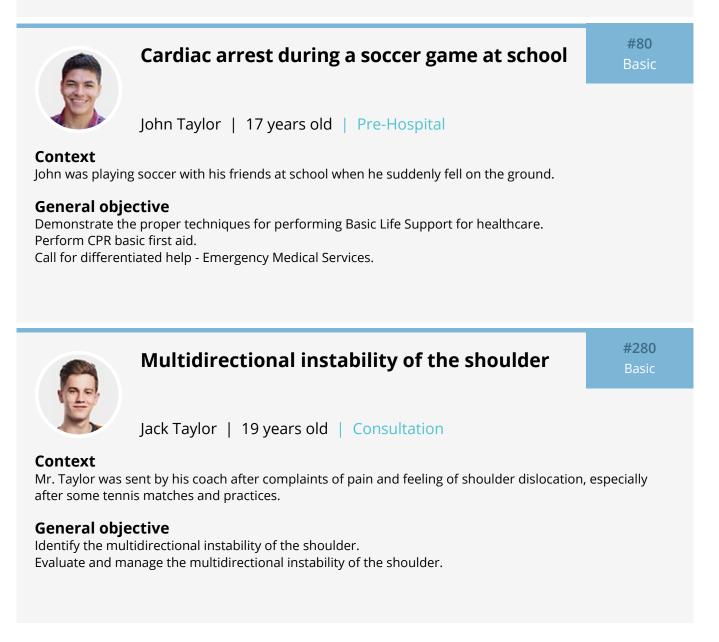


Context

Mr. Taylor was at a soccer game with friends when he suddenly suffered an opponent's foul. He fell, rolling his right ankle to the side. His ankle was sore with noticeable swelling, so his colleagues rushed him to the hospital.

General objective

Identify a possible ankle sprain.



Concussion from a collision during an American football game

#484 Ba<u>sic</u>



Frank Smith | 23 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Mr. Smith, a college football player, was playing in a critical game against a rival team. During the second half, he received a violent blow to the head from an opposing player's shoulder when he attempted to catch a pass. The force of the impact knocked him off his feet, and he fell to the ground, unconscious. The referees immediately stopped the game and called for medical assistance.

General objective

Identify a concussion head trauma injury. Assess the concussion severity. Reference the patient to appropriate consultation considering his neurological condition.



Head trauma with concussion and anisocoria

#988 Basic

#989

Noah Vargas | 20 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

Mr. Vargas was on his way home from a hockey game when he felt sick outside his house.

General objective

Identify a head trauma injury with anisocoria. Call for differentiated help - Emergency Medical Services.



Ankle sprain

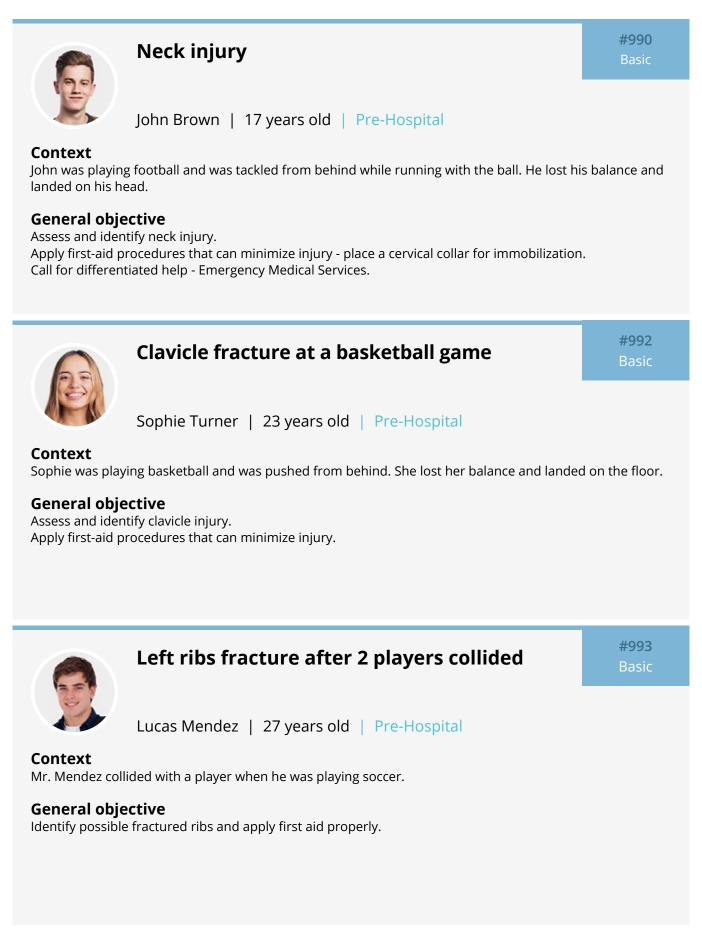
Susan Wang | 28 years old | Emergency Room

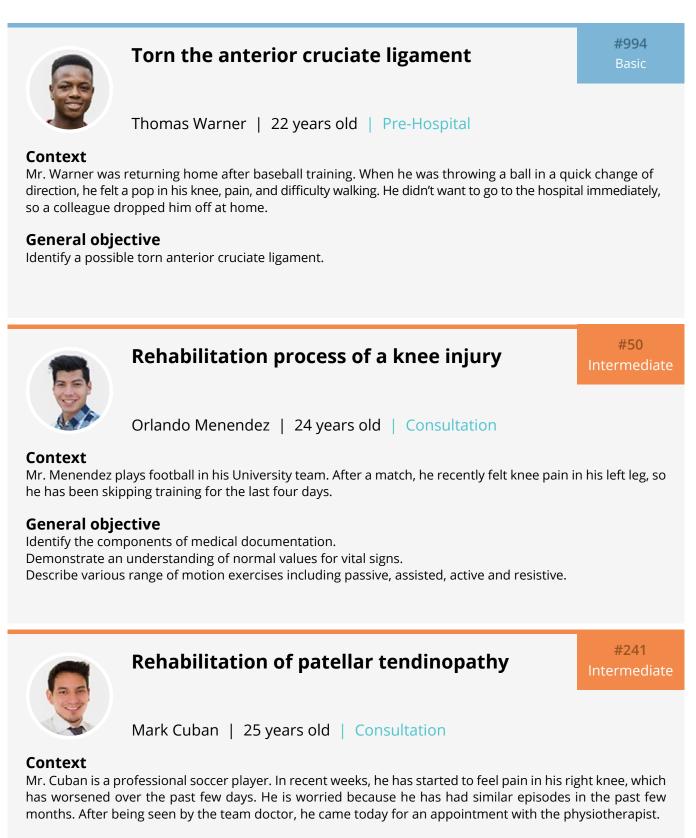
Context

Miss Wang was on the last round of a marathon when she misstepped and fell to the ground.

General objective

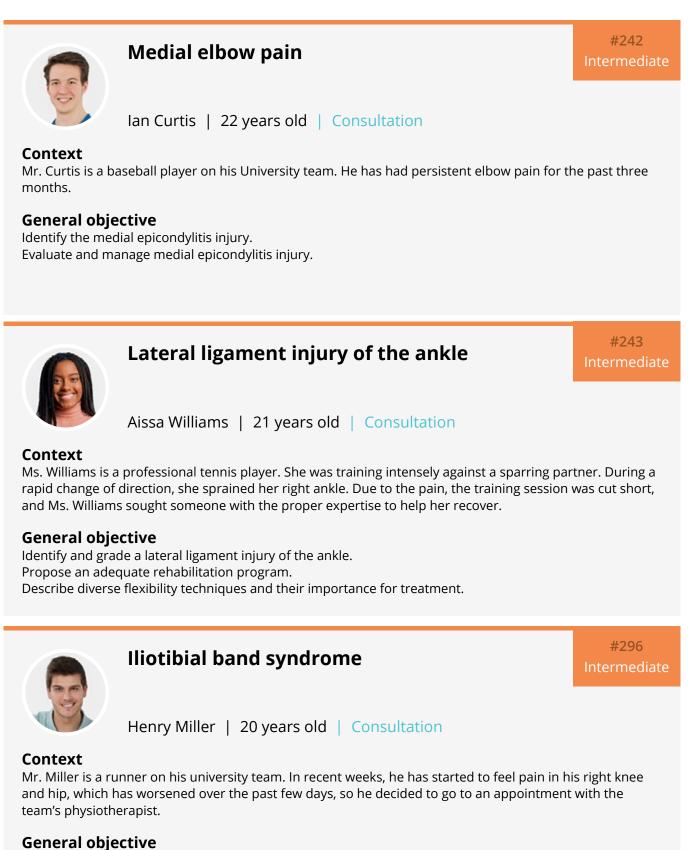
Identify a possible dislocation of the right ankle.





General objective

Identify the patellar tendinopathy injury. Evaluate and manage patellar tendinopathy injury.



Identify iliotibial band syndrome. Evaluate and manage iliotibial band syndrome.

#673

Vertebrobasilar insufficiency due to a cervical whiplash injury

Mary Olsen | 19 years old | Consultation

Context

Ms. Olsen is a young handball player who had a cervical whiplash on her last match seven days ago. After the assessment in the Emergency Department, on the incident day, she received a recommendation to rest and a referral to the Physiotherapy department today.

General objective

Recognize the knowledge related to cervical risk factors assessment and management.



#674 Intermediate



Markus Belton | 29 years old | Consultation

Context

Mr. Belton is a semi-professional volleyball player who works as an officer too. He had anterior knee pain on the left leg after training and with prolonged sitting for the last 4 days. He is worried as he has had several episodes of chondromalacia patellae in the last year. The team doctor made a referral to the team physiotherapist today.

General objective

Recognize the knowledge related to the patellar tendinopathy assessment and management.



#987

Head trauma with a hemorrhagic wound



Rose Jones | 27 years old | Emergency Room

Context

Ms. Jones was in a women's soccer tournament. While heading a ball, she bumped into a team player's head.

General objective

Identify a head trauma injury. Call for differentiated help - Neurosurgery.

Convulsions at a basketball game

#991 Intermediate



William Malone | 25 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

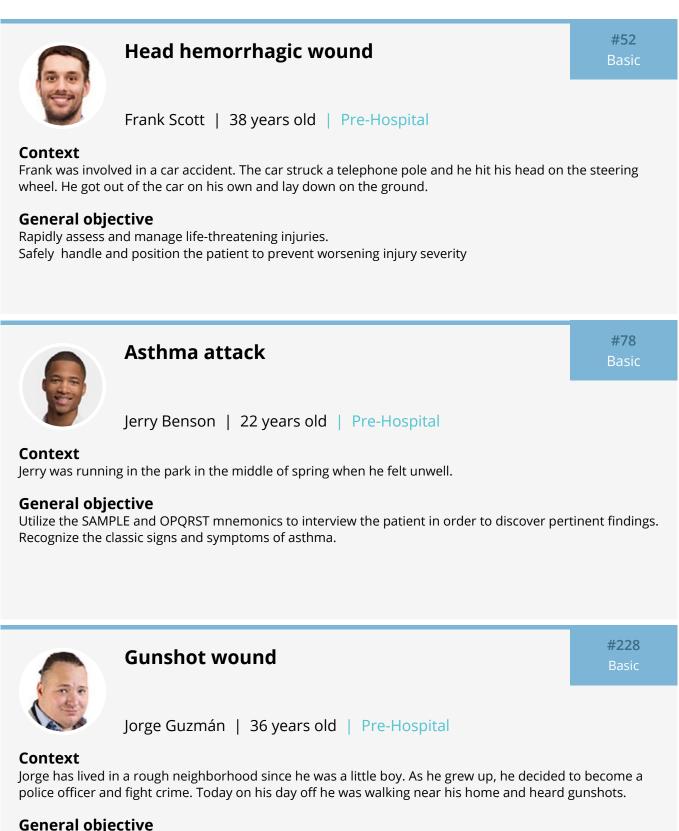
Mr. Malone was playing a basketball game when he suddenly fell to the ground.

General objective

Identify a convulsion and apply first aid properly.

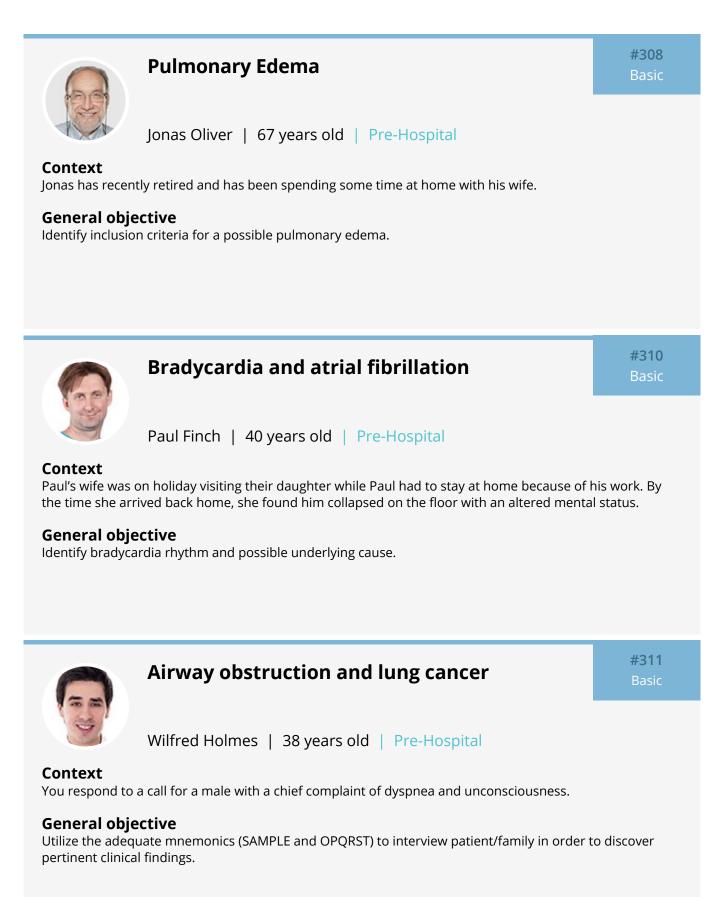
15. ЕМТ.

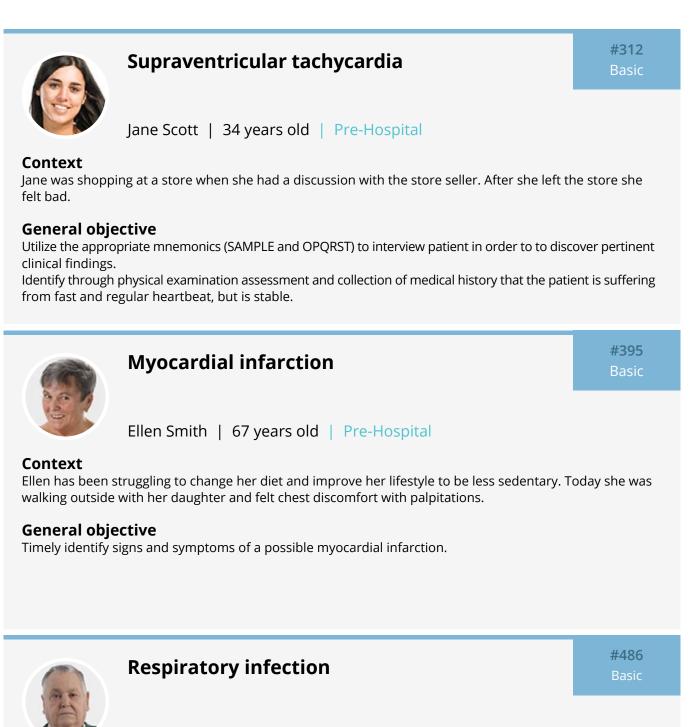
Scenario Catalog High School and CTE



dentify the source of home where and time

Identify the source of hemorrhage and timely minimize the blood loss.





Wiily Saunders | 78 years old | Pre-Hospital

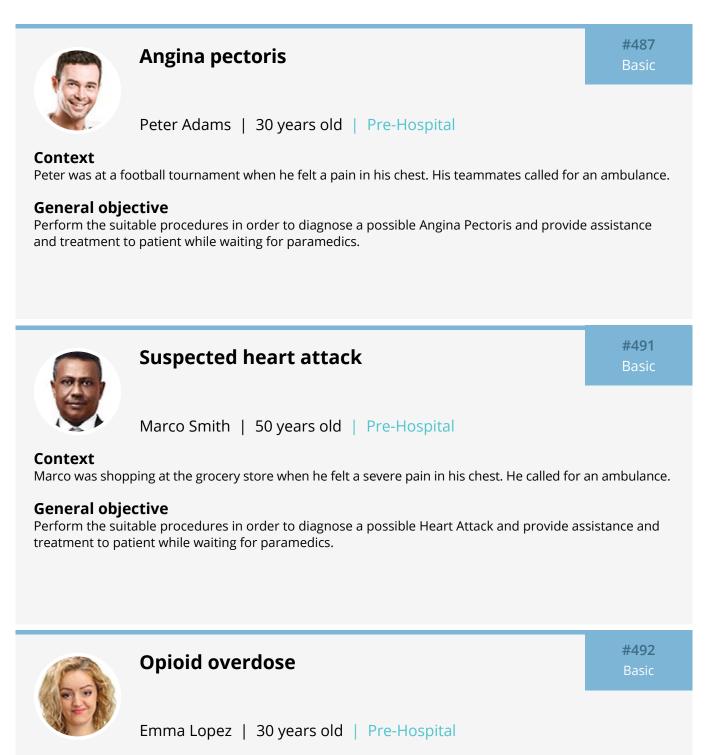
Context

Willy lives with his wife. Today, after breakfast he felt ill with shortness of breath, cough with sputum, and chest pain. His wife called for an ambulance.

General objective

Utilize the adequate mnemonics (SAMPLE and OPQRST) to interview patient in order to discover pertinent clinical findings.

Identify a possible respiratory infection.

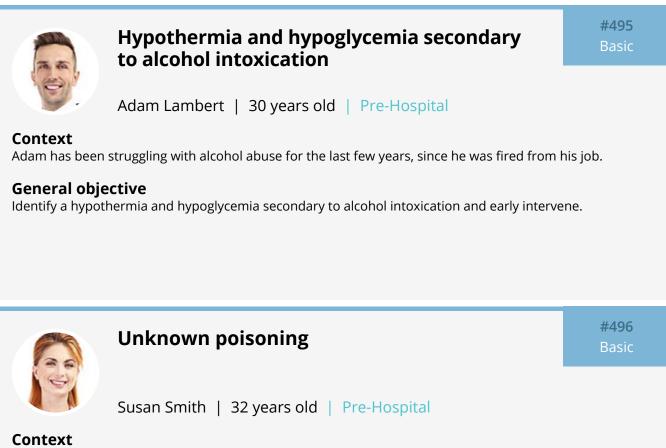


Context

Emma was found on the ground in an empty street by her boyfriend, who had been looking for her.

General objective

Recognize, through assessment and history-taking, that the patient has the signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose.



Susana lived with a substantial depression since the death of her husband 1 month ago in a car accident. Since then, she has been under the supervision of a psychiatrist.

General objective

Recognize, through patient assessment and history-taking, that patient has the signs and symptoms of an intoxication of unknown cause.



Food poisoning

#505

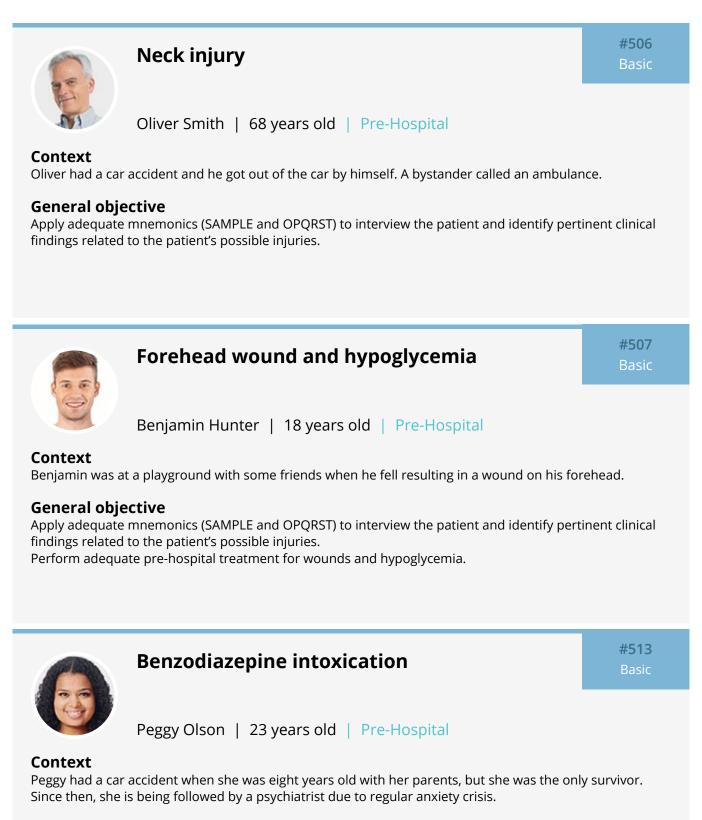
John Carter | 34 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

John was out walking after dinner with friends but, during the walk, he started sweating with abdominal pain and vomiting. He needed to lie down on the floor because he felt like he was going to pass out.

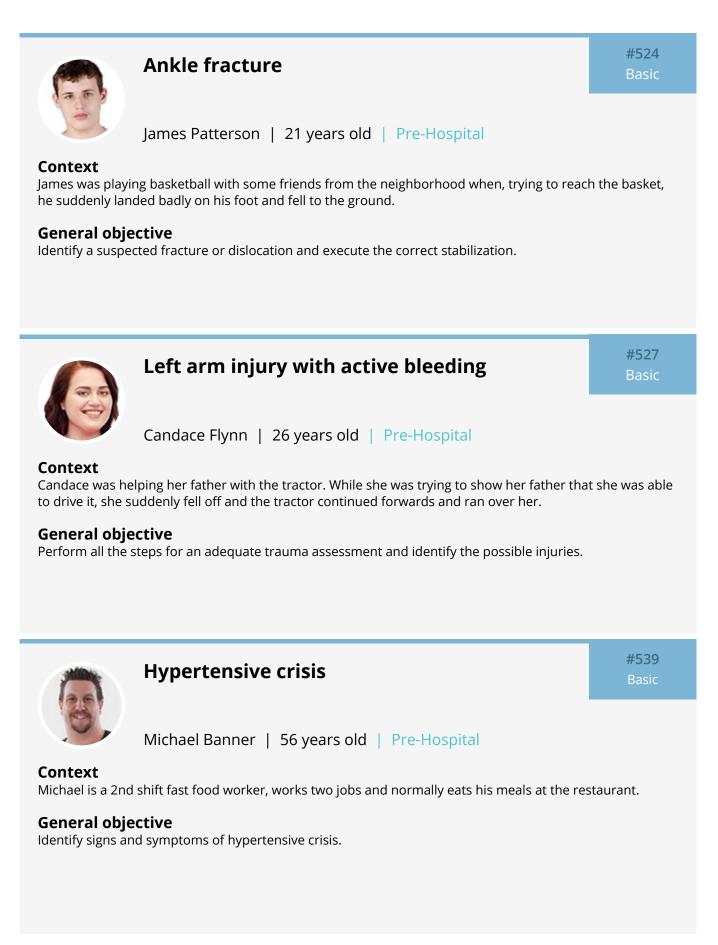
General objective

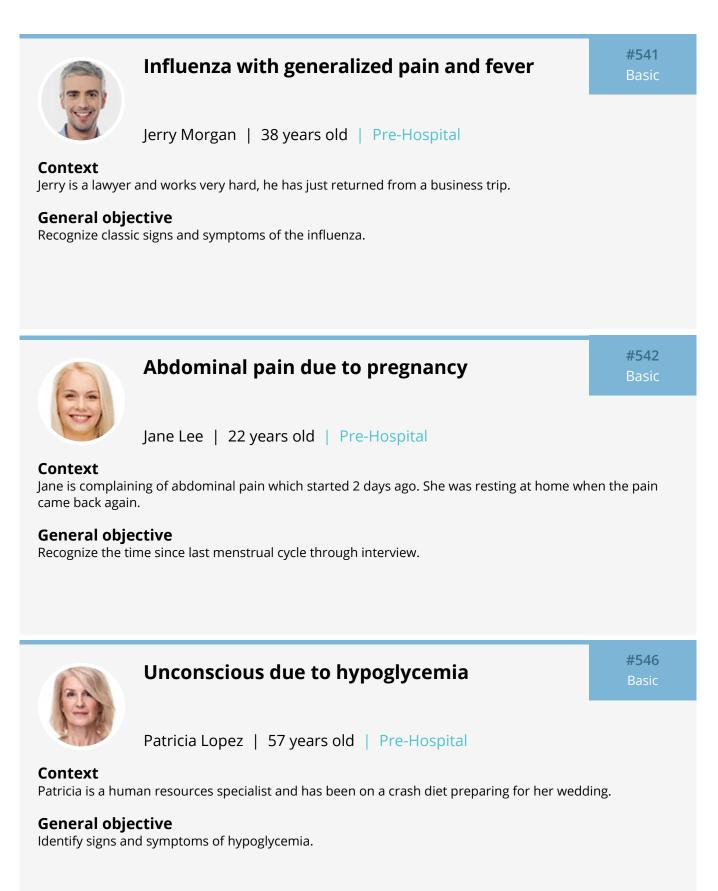
Recognize, through assessment and history-taking, that the patient has the signs and symptoms of a food poisoning.

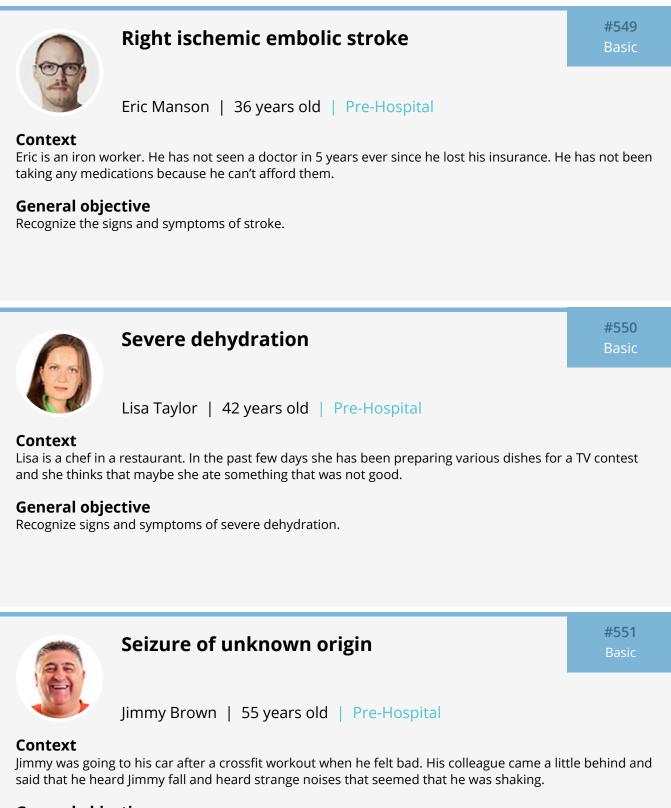


General objective

Identify drug intoxication and, over dialogues, recognize what kind of drug lead to intoxication, how much was consumed and establish a temporal evolution.

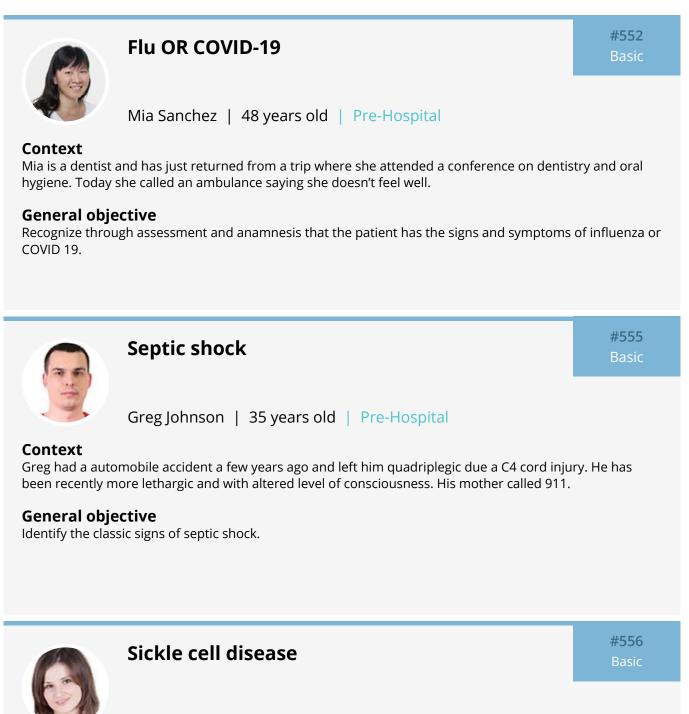






General objective

Recognize the classic signs and symptoms of a seizure.



Adeola Rogers | 26 years old | Pre-Hospital

Context

Adeola is a business women. She was working when she felt bad. Her colleague called an ambulance.

General objective

Identify that the patient is suffering from a Sickle Cell Crisis, through the assessment and interpretation of the suited physical examination, medical tests and medical history collected, furthermore applying the convenient decision aids tools.

Medication Class Glossary.

Scenario Catalog High School and CTE

Medication Class Glossary.

This document is intended to list and briefly describe the Medication classes available in Body Interact scenarios for High School & CTE programs.

Analgesics

Medications that relieve pain.

Antibiotics

Medications that kill or slow the growth of bacteria.

Anticoagulants

Medications that help prevent blood from clotting.

Anticonvulsants Medications that treat seizures.

Antidepressants Medications that treat mood disorders, such as depression.

Antidotes

Medications that negate the effect of a poison or toxin.

Antiemetics

Medications that prevent nausea and vomiting.

Antihistamines

Medications that treat allergies and reduce symptoms such as sneezing and itching by blocking histamine, the substance in the body which causes these symptoms.

Antihypertensives

Medications used to lower and control high blood pressure.

Anti-inflammatories

Medications that reduce inflammation. The various groups of anti-inflammatory drugs act against one or more of the mediators that initiate or maintain inflammation.

Antiplatelets

Medications used to prevent blood cells called platelets from clustering and forming blood clots.

Antipyretics

Medications that reduce fever by lowering the body temperature. Several analgesic drugs have antipyretic activity.

Antivirals

Medications that treat viral infections.

Anxiolytics Medications that treat anxiety.

Medication to treat Bradyarrhytmia

Medications that prevent and treat a heart rhythm that is too slow or irregular (also known as arrhythmias) by increasing the heart rate.

Bronchodilators

Medication that eases breathing by relaxing the muscles surrounding the bronchial tubes.

Corticosteroids

Medications used to treat allergic reactions and inflammation. These are made to mimic hormones produced naturally by the adrenal glands.

Diuretics Medications that stimulate diuresis.

Fibrinolytic

Medications that are capable of breaking down the protein fibrin, which is the main constituent of blood clots, and is therefore used to disperse blood clots (thrombus) that have formed within the circulation.

Fluids & electrolytes

Medications that increase the blood flow and treat dehydration. Electrolytes can carry an electrical charge essential for many physiological functions, such as muscle contraction and fluid balance.

Medication to treat Hyperglycemia

Medications that decrease blood glucose.

Medication to treat Hypoglycemia

Medications that increase blood glucose.

Mood stabilizers

Medications that are prescribed in psychiatry to protect against mood swings.

Procoagulants

Medications that promote blood clotting or coagulation. When a blood vessel is injured, procoagulants are activated to form a blood clot.

Relaxants & sedatives

Relaxants - Medications that reduce tension and strain in muscles.

Sedatives - Medications used for their calming effect, to reduce anxiety and tension; at high doses, it induces sleep.

Medication to treat Tachyarrhythmia

Medications that prevent and treat a heart rhythm that is too fast or irregular (also known as arrhythmias) by decreasing the heart rate.

Tocolytics

Medications that treat preterm labour by stopping uterine contractions long enough to enhance fetal lung maturity or to enable transfer to a unit with adequate neonatal facilities.

Vasoactive agents

Medications that can affect the diameter of blood vessels, thereby altering blood flow and blood pressure by constriction. Changes include a faster heartbeat, more rapid breathing, greater energy, and higher blood pressure.

Vasodilators

Medications that cause the widening of the blood vessels, permitting a freer flow of blood.

Vitamins

Vitamins are organic compounds essential for the normal growth, development, and functioning of the body. Alcohol consumption can affect the body's ability to absorb and utilize certain vitamins, leading to deficiencies in the body.

References

www.health.harvard.edu/a-through-c www.oxfordreference.com/



High School and CTE





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