DHO Health Science Updated 8th edition Simmers Solutions Manual

SKU: 9781305509511-SOLUTIONS

Answer Keys
for
Video Segment In-Class Worksheets and Assignments

In this document, you will find the answer keys for the In-Class Worksheets and Assignments for each video segment. The original questions are repeated here, and the answers are written in italics below each question. For the capstone activities, student answers will vary based on career interests and geographical location. Instructor guidance and activity goals are provided where applicable.

Video Segment: Accident Scene

In-Class Worksheet Answer Key

As students watch the accident scene and corresponding interview videos with Darnell and Samantha, they should answer the following questions.

1. Why does Cindy get into a car accident?
   Cindy gets into a car accident because she is lost and texting on her cell phone while driving.

2. How does Cindy respond when Darnell asks her if she knows what day of the week it is?
   Cindy says it's Wednesday.

3. What kind of fracture might Cindy have?
   Femur fracture

4. Name three things that Darnell lists as part of his duties in his interview.
   - *Administer oxygen*
   - *Do CPR*
   - *Bandage wounds*
   - *Treat patient for shock*

5. In his interview, how many hours of training does Darnell mention are required to be an EMT?
   Over 200 hours

6. What happens to Cindy as Darnell and Samantha prepare to take her to the hospital?
   She loses consciousness.

7. What are some of the drawbacks to being a paramedic that Samantha mentions in her interview?
   - *The job can be stressful.*
   - *Patient can die or have long-term complications depending on your decisions*.

8. Are you interested in either of these careers (EMT or paramedic)? Why or why not?
   Answers will vary depending on student interests. This question is meant to provoke students to think about career paths and may also help you identify areas where additional projects can be focused.

© 2014 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be scanned, copied or duplicated, or posted to a publicly accessible website, in whole or in part.

DHO Health Science Updated 8th edition Simmers Solutions Manual

Assignment Answer Key

In the accident scene video segment, the EMS team performs a head-to-toe assessment of Cindy. Students should answer the following questions using their knowledge of health care. The textbook and/or Internet resources may be helpful to reference.

1. Why would Darnell and Samantha ask Cindy what day of the week it is?
   To determine her level of consciousness or the possibility of a head injury

2. Which of the following would be abnormally low or high or within normal range?

Vital Sign	Abnormally Low	Within Range	Abnormally High
Pulse—80 bpm		x	
Respirations—20 per min		x	

3. Besides a femur fracture, what other injuries might you expect from a person involved in a car wreck?
   Cindy might be suffering from shock, blood loss/bleeding, or head injury.

4. What are the signs of shock?
   - *Pale, moist skin*
   - *Rapid weak pulse*
   - *Slow shallow breathing or hyperventilation*
   - *Nausea*
   - *Weak and confused or overly excited and anxious*

5. What does Samantha, the paramedic, mean when she says "120 palp"?
   Samantha has palpated (felt with fingers) a pulse of 120 beats per minute.

Capstone Activity for Video Segment: Accident Scene

In this activity, students compare and contrast EMT and paramedic careers. They must identify the main differences between each profession as well as the main similarities. Students should write a one- to two-page essay detailing this information and submit for instructor grading. You may also select a few students or identify student volunteers to present their findings to the class. Differences that should be included in the essay are educational requirements, types of procedures and tasks that can be performed by each profession, and salary ranges. Similarities include work environment and physical requirements.

Video Segment: Emergency Room

In-Class Worksheet Answer Key

As students watch the emergency room (ER) scene and the corresponding interview videos with Sophia Jenkins, RN; Kendra Turner, phlebotomist; Dr. Anya Torres; LaDawn Campbell, CT technologist; and Caleb Tomita, radiographer, they should answer the following questions.

Sophia Jenkins, RN

1. List two questions that Sophia asks Cindy when Cindy arrives in the ER.
   - *What is your level of pain?*
   - *Are you allergic to anything?*
   - *Are you pregnant?*
   - *Have you taken any aspirin today?*
   - *Are you on any prescriptions or street drugs/alcohol?*
   - *Is there anyone I can call for you?*

© 2014 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be scanned, copied or duplicated, or posted to a publicly accessible website, in whole or in part.

DHO Health Science Updated 8th edition Simmers Solutions Manual

CHAPTER 2 HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO THE END OF CHAPTER REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. hospitals are classified as private or proprietary (operated for profit), religious, nonprofit or voluntary, and government, depending on the sources of income received by the hospital; most charge a fee for services; grants and contributions help provide financial support, especially for religious and nonprofit or voluntary hospitals; government hospitals receive tax money from federal, state, and local governments
2. (any 6 of the following) *hospitals:* provide diagnostic, medical, surgical, and/or emergency care services, and may offer education and research services; *long-term care facilities (LTCs or LTCFs):* provide assistance and care for elderly patients, individuals with disabilities or handicaps, and individuals with chronic or long-term illness which can include basic physical and emotional care, skilled nursing care, or rehabilitative care, or services such as meals, housekeeping, laundry, transportation, social events, and basic medical care to allow individuals who can care for themselves to rent or purchase an apartment in the facility; *medical offices:* provide diagnosis, treatment, examination, basic laboratory testing, and minor surgeries; *concierge medicine:* a physician provides personalized medicine for an annual or monthly fee; *dental offices:* provide care for the teeth; *clinics:* provide specific services based on the type of clinic, such as surgical clinics, urgent care clinics, or rehabilitation clinics; *optical centers:* provide vision care including examinations, eyeglasses, or treatment for eye diseases; *emergency care services:* provide care for victims of accidents or sudden illness; *laboratories:* perform special diagnostic tests such as blood or urine tests; *home health care:* provides services such as nursing care, personal care, rehabilitation, homemaking, and cleaning in a patient's home; *hospice:* provides care for terminally ill patients that is directed toward allowing the patient to die with dignity; *mental health facilities:* treat patients who have mental disorders and diseases and provide services such as guidance and counseling; *genetic counseling centers:* provide information and counseling on genetic disease and disorders; *rehabilitation facilities:* provide care to help patients with physical or mental disabilities to obtain maximum self-care and function, and may provide physical, occupational, recreational, speech, and/or hearing therapy; *health maintenance organizations:* provide total health care directed toward preventive care such as examinations, basic medical services, health education, and hospitalization or rehabilitation; *industrial health centers:* provide health care for employees of an industry or business such as basic examinations, teaching accident prevention and safety, and providing emergency care; *school health services:* provide care at schools or colleges such as emergency care, tests to check for health conditions, promoting health education, and maintaining a safe and sanitary environment; *pharmaceutical services:* prepare and dispense medications
3. a. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: concerned with causes, spread, and control of diseases in populations
   b. U.S. Food and Drug Administration: responsible for regulating food and drug products sold to the public
   c. National Institutes of Health: involved in research on disease and conducting scientific studies
   d. Occupational Safety and Health Administration: establishes and enforces standards that protect workers from job-related injuries and illnesses
   e. United States Department of Health and Human Services: deals with the health problems in the United States
   f. World Health Organization: compiles statistics and information on disease, publishes health information, and investigates and addresses serious health problems throughout the world
   g. Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology: leads national efforts to build a private and secure nationwide health information exchange
4. identify and understand his or her respective position in a given facility's organizational structure; know their lines of authority and understand who are the immediate supervisors in charge of their work
5. answers will be individualized but student must create an organizational chart for a health care facility showing the various positions within the facility
6. *deductibles:* amounts that must be paid by the patient for medical services before the health insurance policy begins to pay; *co-insurance:* requires that specific percentages of expenses are shared by the patient and insurance company; *co-payment:* specific amount of money a patient pays for a particular service; *premium:* a fee the individual pays to the health insurance company for insurance coverage
7. $198.00
8. answers will vary but student must create 3 examples of how a health care facility or worker could be in violation of HIPAA regulations; some examples include denying medical care to someone with a terminal illness, changing the date on a medical record, discussing a patient's medical information in a common or public area, and submitting an insurance claim for reimbursement for a test or medical procedure that was not actually performed

© 2017 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be scanned, copied or duplicated, or posted to a publicly accessible website, in whole or in part.

DHO Health Science Updated 8th edition Simmers Solutions Manual

9. no, Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) does not provide health care insurance to every individual living in the United States; exemptions for obtaining insurance include financial hardship, religious beliefs, individuals who are American Indians, individuals for whom the lowest-cost health care plan exceeds 8 percent of income, and individuals who have income below the lowest tax filing threshold

SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK ASSIGNMENT

1. a. laboratory, b. health maintenance, c. long-term care, d. industrial health, e. emergency care, f. mental health, g. clinic, h. rehabilitation, i. hospital
2. a. long-term care facilities, b. emergency care services, c. mental health facilities, d. industrial health care centers, e. dental offices, f. laboratories, g. home health care agencies, h. rehabilitation facilities, i. genetic counseling facilities, j. pharmaceutical services
3. private or proprietary, religious, nonprofit or voluntary, government
4. *residential care facilities:* provide basic physical and emotional care

   extended care facilities: provide skilled nursing and rehabilitative care

   independent living facilities: provide assistance with meals, housekeeping, laundry, transportation, and basic medical care to individuals who can care for themselves
5. (any 3 of the following) diagnosis, treatment, examinations, basic laboratory tests, minor surgery
6. (any 3 of the following) group of doctors who share a facility, surgical clinics, urgent care clinics, rehabilitation clinics, specialty clinics, outpatient clinics, health department clinics, medical center clinics
7. (any 3 of the following) nursing care, personal care, therapy, homemaking
8. care that provides support and comfort to allow a person to die with dignity
9. help patient with physical or mental disabilities obtain maximum self-care and function
10. (any 3 of the following) provide emergency care for accidents or sudden illness, perform tests for health conditions, promote health education, maintain safe and sanitary environment
11. World Health Organization, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research
12. (any 4 of the following) immunization for disease control, inspections for environmental health and sanitation, communicable disease control, collection of statistics and records, health education, clinics
13. a. donations, membership fees, fund-raisers, federal or state grants
    b. ensure that patients receive the safest, highest quality care in any health care setting
    c. (any 2 of the following) study disease, provide funding for research, promote public education, provide special services to victims of disease, provide treatment centers, supply information about other community agencies
14. shows a line of authority to indicate areas of responsibility and leads to efficient operation
15. a. premium: payment made to insurance company
    b. deductible: amount that must be paid by the patient for needed services before the policy begins to pay
    c. 75/25 percent coinsurance: company pays 75 percent and patient pays 25 percent of expense
    d. copayment: specific amount of money a patient pays for a particular service
    e. HMOs: health maintenance organizations
    f. PPOs: preferred provider organizations
16. a. (any of the following) monthly fee the same regardless of the amount of care, care directed toward preventive care, ready access to health examinations and early treatment
    b. required to use only HMO-affiliated health care providers
17. use a PPO that requires that specific hospitals or doctors be used
18. *Medicare:* almost all individuals over the age of 65, any person with a disability who has had Social Security benefits for at least 2 years, any person with end-stage renal disease

    Medicaid: individuals with low incomes, children who qualify for public assistance, individuals who are physically disabled or blind

    Children's Health Insurance Program: uninsured children of working families who earn too little to afford private insurance but too much to be eligible for Medicaid

    TRICARE: all active duty military personnel and their families, survivors of military personnel, retired members of the armed forces

    Workers' Compensation: workers who are injured on the job
19. developed because of rising cost of health care; principle is that all health care provided must have a purpose

© 2017 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be scanned, copied or duplicated, or posted to a publicly accessible website, in whole or in part.

DHO Health Science Updated 8th edition Simmers Solutions Manual

20. *fee-for-service compensation*: doctors or health care providers are paid for each service rendered

    value-based compensation: doctors or health care providers are paid a certain amount for each diagnosis or disease
21. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
22. answers will be individualized; make sure students create 3 examples that show how a facility or worker does not comply with any of the 5 HIPAA standards
23. c
24. (any 4 of the following) financial hardship, religious beliefs, individuals who are American Indians, individuals for whom the lowest-cost plan exceeds 8 percent of income, individuals who have income below the lowest tax filing threshold

© 2017 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be scanned, copied or duplicated, or posted to a publicly accessible website, in whole or in part.

DHO Health Science Updated 8th edition Simmers Solutions Manual