



**FuNCMeS - Finger Lakes, North Country, CNYEMS, Midstate,
Monroe Livingston, Susquehanna**

Blood Glucose/Glucometer Skills Record

Pass ___ Fail ___

Student _____

Date: _____

Examiner: _____

	Done	Not done
Scene safety, BSI		
Able to properly identify all equipment used		
Prepares equipment according to manufacturers recommendations		
Safely uses lancet to obtain finger stick blood		
Applies blood drop to glucometer per manufacturers recommendations		
Places direct pressure over finger stick site		
Reads and records results		
Appropriately disposes of used items (sharps, blood-soaked material)		
Gives (verbalizes) proper treatments		
Assesses patient's response to interventions		

Examiner's signature _____

Blood Glucose/Glucometer Written Evaluation

Student Name: _____

Score : _____ (70% passing)

1. In an adult, a blood glucose level of 46 mg/dl is considered:
 - a. Low
 - b. Normal
 - c. High
 - d. Midrange

2. The onset of diabetic ketoacidosis is:
 - a. Slow, lasting from 12 to 24 hours
 - b. Rapid, occurring within minutes
 - c. Associated with a feeling that the patient has eaten too much
 - d. Accompanied by cool, clammy skin

3. Which of the following patients most likely will NOT benefit from blood glucose testing?
 - a. Unconscious/Unknown patient
 - b. Cardiac patient with no diabetic history
 - c. Diabetic patient who is well controlled
 - d. Injury accident patient with diabetic history
 - e. B and C

4. An acetone-like character to the breath is usually associated with:
 - a. Thyrotoxicosis
 - b. Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - c. Insulin shock
 - d. Hypoglycemia

5. The glucometer provides:
 - a. A reading of the amount of glucose in the blood stream
 - b. An indication of how much glucose is being used by cells
 - c. A glucose to insulin ration
 - d. A reading of the amount of glucose in the cells
 - e. A reading of the amount of glucose in the body

6. When using a glucometer, the EMT-Basic needs to use the following BSI precautions:
 - a. Mask
 - b. Eye Protection
 - c. Gloves
 - d. Gloves and hand washing
 - e. All of the above

7. Glucagon functions to:
 - a. Facilitate the transport of glucose into the cells
 - b. Decrease the blood glucose levels
 - c. Increase the blood insulin level
 - d. Stimulate the liver to release glucose

8. Insulin is release by the _____ cells of the pancreas
 - a. Alpha
 - b. Beta
 - c. Delta
 - d. Acini

9. The most appropriate treatment for an unconscious diabetic patient with a low blood sugar is to:
 - a. Link up with advanced life support for intravenous administration of glucose.
 - b. Administer glucose orally; using care to keep the patient on their side
 - c. Administer oral glucose in the cheek area
 - d. Give the oral glucose rectally
 - e. A or D

10. The patient with hypoglycemia is likely to present with:
- Kussmaul respirations
 - Abdominal pain
 - Diaphoresis
 - Fruity breath
11. Glucometer errors may be a result of:
- Battery failure
 - Test strip failure
 - Wrong calibration of glucometer
 - Lack of glucometer maintenance and cleaning
 - All of the above
12. Diabetes mellitus is best defined as a disorder characterized by:
- An allergic reaction to glucagon
 - An inability to produce glucose
 - Prolonged increase in adrenal cortex hormone secretion
 - Inadequate insulin production
13. Hypoglycemia, if left untreated will result in:
- Insulin shock
 - Insulin coma
 - Diabetic shock
 - Diabetic coma
14. Hyperglycemia, if left untreated, will result in:
- Insulin shock
 - Insulin coma
 - Diabetic shock
 - Diabetic coma
15. The diabetic patient may become dehydrated due to the process known as:
- Facilitated elimination
 - Gluconeogenesis
 - Osmotic diuresis
 - Facilitated diffusion
16. A diabetic patient who has eaten regular meals over the past several hours but has not taken his medication will most likely develop:
- Hypoglycemia
 - Insulin shock
 - Hyperglycemia
 - Diabetic shock

17. Which of the following is NOT true of Type II diabetes mellitus?
- It usually does not result in diabetic ketoacidosis
 - Insulin may not be required for treatment
 - It usually begins in childhood
 - Patients can develop nonketotic hyperosmolar coma
18. Which of the following is a contraindication for administering oral glucose to a known diabetic patient?
- Low blood glucose readings
 - Unresponsive patient
 - The patient is able to swallow easily
 - The patient has taken insulin recently
19. A typical dose of oral glucose would be:
- 5 mg
 - 10 mg
 - One tube
 - Two tubes
20. The primary means by which hormones are distributed throughout the body is:
- The lymphatic system
 - The nervous system
 - The bloodstream
 - The gastrointestinal system
21. The primary purpose of the endocrine system is to:
- Control the blood sugar level
 - Maintain homeostasis and respond to environmental stress
 - Control the blood pressure
 - Control body temperature
22. Insulin does all of the following EXCEPT:
- Decrease liver glycogen levels
 - Increases glucose transport into cells
 - Increased glucose metabolism by cells
 - Decreases blood glucose levels
23. An increased level of glucose is the only means by which insulin production is stimulated:
- True
 - False
24. In Type I diabetes, the patient is born without sufficient numbers of insulin producing cells
- True
 - False
25. The 3 P's of diabetes include the following EXCEPT:
- Polyuria
 - Polydipsia
 - Polyphasia
 - Polyphagia