

## QUICK QUIZ

Emergency situations are common when caring for a person with chronic illness. Many injuries can be avoided through preventive measures. When a crisis does occur, use common sense, stay calm, and realize that you can help. Answer True or False to the questions below.

1. A person with dementia can fall and break a bone and not complain of pain.  
T F
2. You should *not* try to take the person to the emergency room on your own.  
T F
3. If the person in your care has signed a Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order, have it available to show the paramedics. T F
4. Ambulance service is expensive and may not be covered by insurance. Use it when you believe there is an *emergency*. T F
5. A major cause of emergency room visits for frail or demented older adults is dehydration. T F
6. When one side of a person's face suddenly droops, it may be a warning sign of stroke. T F
7. Any chest pain that lasts more than a few minutes is related to the heart until proven otherwise. Call 911 immediately. T F
8. Also call 911 for emergencies involving fire, explosion, poisonous gas, fallen electrical wires, or other life-threatening situations. T F
9. High fever accompanied by confusion and delusions is *not* an emergency.  
T F
10. A person's failure to urinate for more than twelve hours can wait until the next scheduled doctor's visit. T F

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

KEY: 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. F

# Grandparents Corner JUNE 2011

**Preventing Poisoning** - 2.3 Million poison exposures are reported to local poison control centers in a year. More than half are children under the age of six. Two-thirds of households with young children store household chemicals (e.g. cleaners, bleach, or kerosene) in unlocked places. Education is the number one prevention in reducing the risk of poisoning in your home.

1. Read the label before using products. If you see the words **caution, warning, danger, or poison**, lock these items in a place where children can't access them.
2. Keep all cleaners in their original containers. Do not mix them together.
3. Use medications carefully. Follow the directions. Keep them locked away from children.
4. Install carbon monoxide detectors near sleeping areas.
5. Call the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222 if someone takes poison. If you have any questions about poisons, this number will also connect you to emergency help in your area.

