

### **Conditions treated on EMU/CDU**

**Pyelonephritis** – kidney infection

**Cholecystitis** – inflammation of gallbladder (gallstone blocking the cystic duct)

**Biliary Colic** - gall stone blocking the bile duct.

**Pancreatitis** - Inflammation of the pancreas.

**Pneumothorax** – collection of air in pleural space.

**Pneumonia** – Inflammation of tissue in one or both lungs caused by bacterial infection.

**Pleural Effusion** – fluid in pleural cavity.

**Mitral Regurgitation** - mitral valve does not close properly when the heart pumps out blood.

**SAH - subarachnoid hemorrhage** - is bleeding into the subarachnoid space.

**Meningitis** - acute inflammation of the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord, inflammation may be caused by infection with viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms.

**Appendicitis** - inflammation of the appendix.

**Renal Colic** – abdominal pain caused by kidney stones.

**Cardiomyopathy** - a group of diseases that affect the heart muscle.

**Sepsis** – a life-threatening condition that arises when the body's response to infection injures its own tissues and organs. symptoms include fever, increased heart rate, increased breathing rate, and confusion.

**DVT** - is the formation of a blood clot (thrombus) within a deep vein, predominantly in the legs

**PE** – is a blockage of an artery in the lungs by a substance that has traveled from elsewhere in the body through the bloodstream (embolism).

**AKI** - is sudden damage to the kidneys that causes them to not work properly.

**Hydrocephalus** - a build-up of fluid on the brain. The excess fluid puts pressure on the brain.

**Hydro-nephrosis** - is a condition where one or both kidneys become stretched and swollen as the result of a build-up of urine inside them.

**Gastroenteritis** - causes diarrhoea and vomiting. Usually caused by a bacterial or viral tummy bug.

**Aortic Stenosis** - Aortic stenosis is a narrowing of the aortic valve in the heart. This restricts blood flow through the valve. The heart then needs to squeeze (contract) harder to pump blood into the aorta.

**Anemia** - decrease in the amount of red blood cells (RBCs) or hemoglobin in the blood.

**CVA** - a serious, life-threatening medical condition that occurs when the blood supply to part of the brain is cut off.

**MI** – occurs when blood flow stops to a part of the heart causing damage to the heart muscle.

**Aneurysm** - is a localized, blood-filled balloon-like bulge in the wall of a blood vessel.

**Ischemia** - an inadequate blood supply to an organ or part of the body.

**Necrosis** - the death of most or all of the cells in an organ or tissue due to disease, injury, or failure of the blood supply.

**Lymphoma** - a group of blood cell tumors that develop from lymphocytes.

**Lymphocyte** - is one of the subtypes of white blood cell in a vertebrate's immune system.

**Myeloma** - a cancer arising from plasma cells, a type of white blood cell which is made in the bone marrow.

**Left bundle branch block (LBBB)** - activation of the left ventricle of the heart is delayed, which causes the left ventricle to contract later than the right ventricle.

**Cardiac arrest** - a sudden stop in effective blood flow due to the failure of the heart to contract effectively.

**AF** - irregular and often abnormally fast heart rate.

**Angina** - is chest pain that occurs when the blood supply to the muscles of the heart is restricted.

**Asystole** - a condition in which the heart ceases to beat (non-shockable)

**VF - Ventricular fibrillation** - is when the heart quivers instead of pumps due to disorganized electrical activity in the ventricles. (Shockable)

**PEA - Pulseless electrical activity** - a heart rhythm is observed on the electrocardiogram that should be producing a pulse, but is not. (non-shockable)

**VT - Ventricular tachycardia** - type of regular and fast heart beat that arises from improper electrical activity in the ventricles of the heart. (Shockable)