

## Chapter 29

1. A group of trained individuals on call for rescue in special situations is called:
  - A) sheriff auxiliary team.
  - B) paramedics.
  - C) technical rescue team.
  - D) SWAT team.
  
2. The key to managing a mass-casualty incident is:
  - A) a large number of rescuers trained in a wide range of rescue techniques.
  - B) an experienced incident commander.
  - C) an organizational structure used only for major emergencies.
  - D) a well-designed and widely practiced operations plan.
  
3. Functions centered at the command post include all of the following EXCEPT:
  - A) advanced treatment area.
  - B) interagency liaison.
  - C) press releases.
  - D) coordination of multiple safety organizations.
  
4. In a large mass-casualty incident, components of medical branch include all of the following EXCEPT:
  - A) triage.
  - B) treatment.
  - C) transport.
  - D) security.
  
5. Following assessment and tagging, red-priority patients are sent to the:
  - A) staging area.
  - B) treatment area.
  - C) emergency room.
  - D) transportation area.
  
6. The rehabilitation area is used to:
  - A) repair damaged rescue equipment.
  - B) treat musculoskeletal injuries.
  - C) monitor the health status of rescuers.
  - D) evaluate hysterical patients.

7. Who determines the appropriate hospital for transport of injured patients?
- A) incident commander
  - B) safety officer
  - C) EMS staging officer
  - D) transportation officer
8. Triage and treatment continue until:
- A) nightfall.
  - B) shift change.
  - C) ambulances have all been sent to hospitals.
  - D) all patients have been treated and transported.
9. A disaster that overwhelms available local medical facilities might require onsite medical treatment at a(n):
- A) casualty collection area.
  - B) helicopter landing zone.
  - C) rehabilitation area.
  - D) emergency staging area.
10. The functions of the transportation officer include:
- A) direct ambulances to the appropriate medical facility.
  - B) record incident number and condition of patients as they leave the scene.
  - C) determine priority of patient transfers.
  - D) all of the above
11. When faced with an unusually complex patient at the scene, the rescuer should:
- A) call for urgent transport.
  - B) get assistance for a “load and go” procedure to the transport area.
  - C) stay with and monitor the patient until more helpers arrive.
  - D) follow established protocol for triage.
12. The management of emergency incidents is usually divided into sectors. Each sector is responsible for a different aspect of the emergency. Which sector is designed to prevent emergency vehicle congestion and response delays in large incidents?
- A) staging
  - B) support
  - C) extrication
  - D) transportation

13. An incident command system is structured with a single person with overall responsibility. This person is the:

- A) operations commander.
- B) incident authority.
- C) command leader.
- D) incident commander.

14. Any order or directive from the safety officer:

- A) must be immediately followed.
- B) should be confirmed with the command post.
- C) is implemented for the safety of the public.
- D) requires input from planning and logistics.

## Answer Key

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. A
10. D
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. A