

Chapter 7

1. What should you do first at the scene of an unsafe incident?
 - A) Remove bystanders.
 - B) Call for additional help.
 - C) Provide safety for the patient.
 - D) Take steps to provide for your safety.

2. Which of the following steps should NOT be taken before entering an emergency scene?
 - A) Examine the patient.
 - B) Check for traffic.
 - C) Look for hazardous materials.
 - D) Determine whether electrical hazards are present.

3. There has been an incident involving an avalanche. What should you do first?
 - A) Check for additional avalanche hazard.
 - B) Check for medic alert tags.
 - C) Perform a focused assessment.
 - D) Identify the total number of patients.

4. When is the best time to consider asking for additional help at an accident scene?
 - A) after you have triaged the patients
 - B) after all the patients have been counted
 - C) when you are sure you know what help is needed
 - D) as soon as you have completed the scene size-up

5. When assessing a patient, you should first rely on the:
 - A) patient.
 - B) patient's family.
 - C) patient's physician.
 - D) patient's neighbors.

6. As you approach a patient, you should be gathering certain information about the patient before any physical or verbal assessment begins. The most important information you should note is:
- A) any obvious bleeding.
 - B) the smell of alcohol.
 - C) how old the patient appears.
 - D) the type of clothing the patient is wearing.
7. You are assessing a patient's level of responsiveness. The unresponsive patient moans when the hand is pinched. This response indicates the patient is:
- A) alert.
 - B) unresponsive.
 - C) responsive to verbal stimuli.
 - D) responsive to painful stimuli.
8. Which manual airway maneuver should be used to open the airway in an unresponsive patient with suspected trauma?
- A) any method
 - B) chin-lift with head-tilt
 - C) head-tilt with jaw-thrust
 - D) jaw-thrust maneuver
9. You have an unconscious patient, and the cause of illness is unknown. You use the jaw-thrust maneuver to open the airway because:
- A) there may be cervical spine injuries.
 - B) it is the only way to open an airway.
 - C) it will help to prevent the patient from vomiting.
 - D) the patient might have damage to the chin, preventing use of a chin lift.
10. When feeling for a pulse on an infant younger than one year, you should palpate which artery?
- A) fetal
 - B) radial
 - C) carotid
 - D) brachial

11. A skier has hit a tree and is unresponsive. What is the first step in caring for this patient?
- A) Look for the cause of bleeding.
 - B) Attempt to wake the patient by shaking and shouting.
 - C) Ventilate the patient without using an airway adjunct.
 - D) Control the cervical spine and open the airway with a jaw-thrust maneuver.
12. To test a patient's response to painful stimuli, you should:
- A) shake the patient until there is a response.
 - B) bend the index finger of either hand back until a response is noted.
 - C) gently, but firmly pinch the earlobe.
 - D) tap the area below the kneecap with a hard object such as your scissors.
13. The term "chief complaint" is best defined as the:
- A) symptom that is bothering the patient the most.
 - B) most severe findings after examining the patient.
 - C) obvious impression you note, regardless of what the patient says.
 - D) statements from family members about how the patient is feeling.
14. Your patient is an unconscious adult with no suspected trauma. To open the airway, you should:
- A) lift the head above the shoulders.
 - B) tilt the head back and lift the chin.
 - C) tip the head back and lift the shoulders.
 - D) tip the head forward with the chin to the chest.
15. When you pinch an unconscious patient's neck, you expect the patient to:
- A) bend his or her knees.
 - B) take a deep breath.
 - C) quickly move both hands.
 - D) push your hand away.
16. Which of the following is the proper sequence to initially assess a patient's vital functions?
- A) airway, circulation, breathing
 - B) airway, breathing, circulation
 - C) circulation, breathing, airway
 - D) breathing, airway, circulation

17. The normal resting pulse rate for an adult is how many beats per minute?
- A) 15 to 30
 - B) 40 to 60
 - C) 60 to 100
 - D) 100 to 120
18. You are checking for a pulse on a 2-month-old infant. What is the easiest artery to locate?
- A) pedal
 - B) radial
 - C) carotid
 - D) brachial
19. What is the importance of noting the mechanism of injury when you are assessing an accident scene?
- A) It helps you to complete your run sheet.
 - B) It reminds you of personal safety before patient safety.
 - C) It helps you to identify potential life-threatening injuries.
 - D) The police might ask you exactly what happened in the accident.
20. You are assessing a trauma patient who has fallen from the top of a 30-foot ladder. He is conscious, alert, and complaining only of leg and hip pain. Initial cervical spine control has been established and maintained to this point. How should you assess his c-spine for injury?
- A) Ask him to move his arms and legs, and if he can do so, allow him to sit up.
 - B) Ask him to try to move his head against resistance to determine whether there is pain, then palpate for obvious deformities.
 - C) Palpate his c-spine for point tenderness, and if there is none, ask him to move his head to determine whether there is pain.
 - D) Palpate his c-spine for point tenderness, have him move his fingers and toes, and ask him whether he feels any sensations in his extremities.
21. What is paradoxical movement of the chest wall?
- A) a questionable movement of the chest wall
 - B) lack of chest wall movement due to abdominal breathing
 - C) movement of the chest wall that is not understood by modern medicine
 - D) movement of a portion of the chest wall that is opposite in direction to the rest of the chest

22. When you assess the pelvis of a patient, gently press the sides of the pelvis toward the midline to determine:
- A) whether the legs move.
 - B) how strong the bones are.
 - C) whether both sides of the pelvis are equal.
 - D) the presence of pain or crepitus.
23. You are assessing a 65-year-old man who is complaining of chest pain. Which of the following questions is the best way to ask the patient about the radiation of the pain?
- A) Do you have pain anywhere else?
 - B) Does the pain travel to your jaw?
 - C) Does the pain travel to your left arm?
 - D) Do you have pain in your shoulders?
24. As you assess a patient's history of present illness, you should know that the "R" in the mnemonic O-P-Q-R-S-T stands for:
- A) region.
 - B) radiation.
 - C) responsiveness.
 - D) refusal.
25. Which of the following is not a part of the scene size-up?
- A) body substance isolation
 - B) scene safety
 - C) request for additional help
 - D) identifying illnesses and injuries
26. During your scene size-up you are evaluating the mechanism of injury for a person who has fallen. You suspect he has serious injuries because he has fallen:
- A) from a standing position.
 - B) more than two times his height.
 - C) approximately 10 feet.
 - D) out of the first-story window.
27. Which of the following clues found during your initial assessment would indicate an immediate threat to life?
- A) unresponsiveness
 - B) disorientation to person
 - C) a productive cough
 - D) multiple facial abrasions

28. A 42-year-old man is found unresponsive at the bottom of an 8-foot ladder. It appears he was painting the house. No one else is around. In your general impression, you determine this patient may be a medical or trauma patient. Your initial assessment should focus on:
- A) identifying if he is a trauma or medical patient.
 - B) life-threatening problems.
 - C) obtaining vital signs and history.
 - D) identifying the toxicity of the paint.
29. The "V" in the AVPU scale describes a patient's mental status as responsive to:
- A) variable stimulus.
 - B) visceral pain.
 - C) verbal stimulus.
 - D) vague pain.
30. The goal of using the "Golden Hour" as a guide for prehospital providers in the treatment of shock and traumatic injuries is to:
- A) assess the need for on-call specialists in the hospital.
 - B) improve the chance of survival.
 - C) minimize discomfort during transport.
 - D) determine quality improvement practices.
31. When using the mnemonic DCAP-BTLS during a trauma assessment, the "A" is a reminder to assess for:
- A) abrasions.
 - B) amputations.
 - C) allergies.
 - D) anxiousness.
32. When using the mnemonic DCAP-BTLS during a trauma assessment, the "B" is a reminder to assess for:
- A) bruises.
 - B) burns.
 - C) bumps.
 - D) Battle's sign.

33. During your rapid trauma assessment of a skier/skier collision you notice a grating feeling in the ribs during respirations. This finding would best be documented as:
- A) grating
 - B) crepitus
 - C) crackles
 - D) rales
34. In the mnemonic S-A-M-P-L-E, the "A" reminds you to assess for:
- A) admissions (hospital).
 - B) allergies.
 - C) abrasions.
 - D) abdominal pain.
35. A 52-year-old man trips while walking and falls on his shoulder. His only complaint is shoulder pain. The focused history and physical exam for this patient includes:
- A) a rapid trauma exam, vital signs, and history.
 - B) a focused trauma exam and vital signs only.
 - C) a detailed exam, vital signs, and history.
 - D) a focused physical exam, vital signs, and history.
36. An unstable patient should be reassessed every:
- A) 5 minutes.
 - B) 10 minutes.
 - C) 15 minutes.
 - D) 30 minutes.
37. In using O-P-Q-R-S-T to assess the chief complaint of a medical patient, the "S" reminds you to assess for:
- A) severity.
 - B) swelling.
 - C) softness.
 - D) smells.
38. Which of the following questions is best used to evaluate "time" in O-P-Q-R-S-T?
- A) When did this problem begin?
 - B) Is this a constant or intermittent problem?
 - C) Can you tell me the date today?
 - D) Has anyone in your family had this problem in the past?

39. The correct order for the focused history and physical exam of an unconscious medical patient would be:
- A) focused physical exam, vital signs, history.
 - B) vital signs, history, rapid physical exam.
 - C) rapid body survey, vital signs, history.
 - D) vital signs, focused physical exam, history.
40. History in an unresponsive patient can be assessed prior to transport using all of the following methods except:
- A) asking family members.
 - B) asking witnesses.
 - C) determining the mechanism of injury.
 - D) contacting the patient's physician.

Answer Key

1. D
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. A
10. D
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. D
21. D
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. D
26. B
27. A
28. B
29. C
30. B
31. A
32. B
33. B
34. B
35. D
36. A
37. A
38. B
39. C
40. D