

Written Examination-First Responder

Choose the most correct answer from those provided. There are 30 questions, and each is equally weighted on your team score.

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Answers drawn from Brady 'First Responder, 8th Edition, by J. David Bergeron and Chris Le Baudour; with citations as page numbers and section heading if applicable.

- 1. The first priority when assessing a patient is:
 - a. Level of Consciousness
 - b. Airway
 - c. Breathing
 - d. Circulation
 - e. None of the Above [Scene Size-up comes first. p 157, 'Assessment Components']
- 2. Are AEDs effective on a heart with no electrical activity (asystole) or pulseless electrical activity (PEA)?
 - a. Yes, without exception or modification of technique
 - b. Yes, but pads need to be reversed
 - c. Yes, but a higher charge is required
 - d. Yes, but for another reason
 - e. No [p233, ¶3]
- 3. The "Rule of Nines" is used to describe what?
 - a. Severity of burns
 - b. Skin surface area covered [p356, sidebar and text]
 - c. Hazard from temperature exposure
 - d. Electrical current hazard levels
 - e. None of the Above
- 4. A burn that is red and blistered is a
 - a. Superficial Burn
 - b. Partial-Thickness Burn [p356, ¶1]
 - c. Full-Thickness Burn
 - d. Radiation Burn
 - e. None of the Above
- 5. Which of the following is not a typical indication of a musculoskeletal injury on an extremity?
 - a. Pain

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 - b. Deformity
 - c. Severe arterial bleeding [p377-378, not on the list]
 - d. Loss of pulses distal to an injury site
 - e. All of these are signs of a musculoskeletal injury.
 - 6. Treatment for carbon monoxide poisoning primarily entails:
 - a. Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) [EMT-I and Above ONLY]
 - b. High-flow oxygen by non-rebreather mask [p279, middle of page]
 - c. Administration of an epinephrine autoinjector
 - d. Simply removing patient from CO-rich environment will suffice
 - e. None of the above are correct.
 - 7. Hepatitis B is a virus transmitted by which of the following mechanisms?
 - a. Blood-blood contact [p51, Table 3-1]
 - b. Airborne aerosolized droplets
 - c. Saliva
 - d. Skin secretions
 - e. None of the above
 - 8. A flail chest is
 - a. Two or more broken ribs
 - b. Two or more consecutive broken ribs broken in two or more places [p425]
 - c. A fractured sternum
 - d. Broken xyphoid process that has lacerated a lung or the pericardial sac
 - e. None of the above
 - 9. The aorta supplies blood to the
 - a. Superior Vena Cava
 - b. Pulmonary arteries
 - c. Peripheral arteries [p305, Figure 10.1]
 - d. Heart
 - e. None of the above
 - 10. Which of the following are not symptoms of acute coronary syndrome (ACS)? (including a myocardial infarction and angina pectoris)
 - a. Pronounced chest pain felt below the sternum
 - b. Severe and sudden diaphoresis
 - c. Palpable mass in the abdomen that appears to pulsate [p251... Actually a symptom of an Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm]
 - d. Nausea, fatigue and anxiety
 - e. All of the above are symptoms of ACS.
 - 11. You have an adult male patient, who was found unresponsive and you don't see any visible chest rise and fall. Additional EMS resources are en route, and the patient is positioned on his back with chest exposed. What is the next step?
 - a. Begin chest compressions at a rate of 100/min and 30 respirations for 2 breaths
 - b. Administer high-flow oxygen
 - c. Open the airway and secure with an adjunct [p216 #3]

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 - d. Assess circulation; checking pulse at radial artery or carotid artery
 - e. None of the above
 - 12. After splinting a patient's extremity or positioning them on a backboard, what needs to be done?
 - a. Assess motor function, reflexes and circulation
 - b. Assess circulation, motor function and sensation [p378]
 - c. Position the patient with injuries above the heart
 - d. Give the patient a strong pain medication
 - e. None of the above are correct
 - 13. Usage of a commercially designed and available tourniquet is indicated when
 - a. A limb has been amputated
 - b. A limb is crushed
 - c. Life-threatening arterial bleeding cannot be controlled with direct pressure and the patient can be at a hospital within 1 hour
 - d. All of these are correct [Denver EMS Protocol #0200]
 - e. None of these are correct
 - 14. When a patient's airway is blocked by their tongue lying back intermittently, what sound is heard?
 - a. Snoring [p131]
 - b. Stridor
 - c. Croup
 - d. Wheezing
 - e. None of the above
 - 15. The average blood volume for an adult male is
 - a. 4 L
 - b. 6.6 L [p306, Table 10-1]
 - c. 3.3 L
 - d. 8L
 - e. None of the above
 - 16. The key indication for hyperthermia that has gotten to the point of heat stroke is
 - a. Profuse sweating
 - b. No sweating [p286]
 - c. Rapid, weak pulse
 - d. Exhaustion
 - e. None of the above
 - 17. A 60-year old female is unable to speak to you clearly, appears able to smile with only half of their mouth and seems to have an altered mental status. What condition would you suspect this patient is suffering?
 - a. Alcohol intoxication
 - b. Stroke [p265]
 - c. Hypoglycemia
 - d. Myocardial infarction

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 - e. None of the above
 - 18. A 25 year old male is dizzy with a headache. He has a rapid pulse, pale cool and diaphoretic skin and is becoming impatient with you about the rate you're providing care. He had a small breakfast early in the day and ate nothing else since then. What condition would you suspect this patient is suffering?
 - a. Alcohol intoxication
 - b. Stroke
 - c. Hypoglycemia [p270]
 - d. Myocardial infarction
 - e. None of the above
 - 19. A penetrating chest wound with air movement through the hole should be treated with
 - a. A sterile gauze dressing applied securely
 - b. An occlusive or otherwise airtight dressing [p352]
 - c. Surgical tape applied over the dressing
 - d. Sutures
 - e. None of the above
 - 20. Why is a severe injury to the upper leg hazardous?
 - a. Intense pain is possible that may cause a cardiac arrhythmia
 - b. The healing process associated is extremely hazardous
 - c. A fractured femur can lacerate the femoral artery, causing massive, sudden blood loss. [p401]
 - d. The patient will not be able to run again
 - e. None of the above
 - 21. Which of the following is not a typical sign or symptom of shock?
 - a. Sluggish pupils
 - b. Pale, cool and cyanotic skin
 - c. Shallow, weak breathing
 - d. Blood pressure in excess of 160/100
 - e. None of the above
 - 22. Of these options, what is considered adequate breathing (for an adult male)?
 - a. 35 breaths a minute, shallow, no sounds on auscultation
 - b. 10 breaths a minute, shallow
 - c. 15 breaths a minute, chest rises and falls completely, crackling sound on auscultation
 - d. 13 breaths a minute, chest rises and falls completely, patient makes a clear effort with each breath
 - e. None of the above [p259]
 - 23. What question area is not part of the OPQURST portion of a history?
 - a. Onset of pain
 - b. Prior oral intake [p196]
 - c. Quality of pain
 - d. Radiation from a point
 - e. All of these are part of OPQRST

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 - 24. What are considered vital signs?
 - a. Pulse, skin, pupils, breathing, blood pressure [p184]
 - b. Pulse, capillary refill time, breathing, blood pressure, mental status
 - c. Mental status, skin, blood pressure, breathing, pulse
 - d. Blood glucose level, oxygen saturation, mental status, blood-alcohol content
 - e. None of the above
 - 25. Ongoing assessment should be repeated how often for non-critical patients?
 - a. 2 minutes
 - b. 5 minutes
 - c. 10 minutes
 - d. 15 minutes [p199]
 - e. None of the above
 - 26. The use of a nasopharyngeal airway is indicated when?
 - a. Patient is completely unresponsive to pain and has an occluded airway
 - b. Throat is obstructed
 - c. Patient is still somewhat responsive and has a gag reflex
 - d. Patient is alert and oriented x4 and has no problems with their airway
 - e. None of the above
 - 27. The patella is to the femur
 - a. Proximal
 - b. Distal [p61]
 - c. Anterior
 - d. Posterior
 - e. None of the above
 - 28. The modified jaw thrust maneuver is indicated when
 - a. A patient is responsive and can maintain their airway
 - b. A patient is unresponsive and is suspected to have a spinal injury [p121]
 - c. A patient is unresponsive and has no suspected spinal injury
 - d. A patient is combative
 - e. None of the above
 - 29. Additional EMS response is not helpful for a
 - a. 11 year old male with a beesting allergy that has a suspected radius/ulna fracture from a fall from a playground
 - b. 23 year old male who is unconscious and was found near a bottle of pills
 - c. 56 year old male with squeezing, crushing chest pain
 - d. 68 year old female in a single-vehicle accident at 50MPH
 - e. All of the above need additional EMS assistance.
 - 30. Bradycardia means
 - a. Slow breathing
 - b. Slow heart rate
 - c. Fast breathing
 - d. Fast heart rate