**TEAM NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_WORKING ORDER\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **Circle the correct answer**

1. When properly applied, a sling and swathe will adequately immobilize a:
2. wrist.
3. forearm.
4. shoulder.
5. knee.
6. The process of immobilizing an injury using a device such as a piece of wood, cardboard, or folded blanket is called:
7. immobilization.
8. traction.
9. splinting.
10. manual stabilization.
11. Combative behavior, abnormal breathing patterns, and repetitive questions are all signs of a(n):
	1. cervical-spine injury.
	2. unresponsive person.
	3. peripheral nervous system trauma.
	4. Injury to the head.
12. The triage system was developed to assist in determining those victims needing:
	1. standard care.
	2. immediate transport.
	3. immediate care.
	4. long-term care.
13. Which one of the following is NOT one of the primary causes of shock?
14. Dilated blood vessels
15. Restricted movement
16. Severe fluid loss
17. Low levels of oxygen in the blood
18. All of the following are signs or symptoms of internal bleeding EXCEPT:
19. increased pulse rate
20. decreasing blood pressure
21. decreasing pulse rate.
22. pale skin color.
23. Once a seizure has ended, the patient is said to be in the \_\_\_\_\_ state.
24. REM
25. postictal
26. syncopal
27. recovery
28. Your patient has been in respiratory distress for approximately 30 minutes. Your assessment reveals pale skin and cyanosis of the nail beds. These are signs of:
	1. respiratory failure.
	2. asthma.
	3. hypoxia.
	4. respiratory arrest.
29. The myocardium receives its blood supply from:
	1. coronary arteries.
	2. myocardial arteries.
	3. the conduction pathway.
	4. the aorta.
30. You have just made two attempts to ventilate an unresponsive child with an airway obstruction. Your next step is to:
	1. begin chest compressions.
	2. continue to ventilate.
	3. perform five chest thrusts.
	4. provide back slaps.