

EMS Operations

From Brady's First Responder (8th Edition)

36 Questions

1. What should be done when you cannot control traffic at a scene?

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- A.) Be extra careful and watchful
- B.) Leave the scene
- C.) Put out flares on the roadway
- *D.) Call for additional resources

2. Where should you place the spring-loaded center punch when breaking a vehicle window?

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- *A.) Lower corner
- B.) Upper corner
- C.) Center
- D.) Just off center

3. What is the minimum number of wheels that should be chocked when the vehicle is on a slight incline?

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- A.) Four
- *B.) One
- C.) Three
- D.) Two

4. Where should you look inside of the vehicle to determine the ease with which the doors can be unlocked?

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- *A.) Arm rest
- B.) Dashboard
- C.) Floor boards
- D.) Console

5. What should you do before trying to free patients trapped in wreckage?

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- A.) Break windows to gain access
- B.) Pull the doors open
- *C.) Use blankets to shield patients
- D.) Get the vehicle in the correct position

6. What should you do if bystanders tell you there is a fire in the building, but no smoke or flames are showing?

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- *A.) Wait for firefighters to enter
- B.) Enter being cautious
- C.) Leave the scene
- D.) Keep away from the area of fire

7. Who should you check with if you need additional information while en route to the scene?

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- A.) Hospital
- *B.) Dispatch
- C.) Commander
- D.) Victim

8. Where should the stabilizing materials be placed with the vehicle on its side?

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- A.) Between the ground and the axles
- B.) Between the ground and front bumper
- *C.) Between the ground and the roofline
- D.) Between the ground and the chassis

9. If a patient has collided with the above-ground transformer and must leave the vehicle what do you tell them?

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- A.) Hold the car frame and step from the vehicle slowly
- B.) Jump from the vehicle while holding onto the seatbelt for stability
- *C.) Jump clear of the vehicle without touching the car and ground at the same time
- D.) Slide from the door frame and step slowly away from the vehicle

10. What is the first thing that should be tried when accessing the patient in a vehicle?

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- A.) Entering through the window
- B.) Prying open the door
- *C.) Opening the door
- D.) Cutting through the metal

11. What gear should you make sure the vehicle is in when assessing stability?

p. 536

- A.) OD
- B.) First
- *C.) Park
- D.) Neutral

12. What is the main difference between simple and complex access?

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- A.) Number of patients
- *B.) Use of equipment
- C.) Location of the vehicle
- D.) Severity of injuries

13. Which of the following should be used to gain access into a building?

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- *A.) Low windows
- B.) Walking across roofs
- C.) High windows
- D.) Climbing up walls

14. What is your second duty at a collision involving radioactive materials?

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- A.) Contain the materials
- B.) Protect yourself from exposure
- C.) Remove all victims from the area
- *D.) Request appropriate resources

15. What is the minimum distance from the downed electrical wires that you should place yourself at the scene?

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- A.) No poles
- B.) Two poles
- C.) Three poles
- *D.) One pole

16. What color smoke indicates a possible back draft situation if you open the door?

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- A.) Grayish-green
- B.) Grayish-blue
- C.) Grayish-orange
- *D.) Grayish-yellow

17. How should a burning flare be carried?

p. 535

- A.) Toward the vehicle and to the side
- B.) Toward the victim and to the side
- *C.) Toward the ground and to the side
- D.) Toward the sky and to the side

18. During which phase will you determine if patients are a high or low priority?

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- *A.) Arrival at the scene
- B.) After the emergency
- C.) Transferring patients
- D.) En route to the scene

19. Which part of the door should you feel to decide if you should open it?

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- A.) Bottom
- *B.) Top
- C.) Hinge side
- D.) Knob side

20. Where must all contaminated victims remain at a hazardous materials incident until the hazmat team is on scene?

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- A.) Warm zone
- B.) Cold zone
- *C.) Hot zone
- D.) Cool zone

21. What is the minimum distance from the scene that you should place your vehicle?

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- A.) 200 feet (60 m)
- B.) 100 feet (30 m)
- C.) 150 feet (45 m)
- *D.) 50 feet (15 m)

22. What is the minimum distance from the scene that emergency warning devices should be placed on a high-speed road?

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- A.) 300 feet (90 m)
- B.) 350 feet (105 m)
- C.) 200 feet (60 m)
- *D.) 250 feet (75 m)

23. Which of the following is a major concern at the hazardous materials incident?

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- *A.) Rain
- B.) Time of day
- C.) Temperature
- D.) Humidity

24. What is the first thing you should do if you smell gas inside a building?

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- *A.) Evacuate the building
- B.) Remove the victims
- C.) Turn off the source
- D.) Open doors and windows

25. How often should the equipment be checked for readiness?

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- A.) Bi-weekly
- B.) Weekly
- C.) Bi-monthly
- *D.) Daily

26. Where should the window of a building be struck to break it?

p. 543

- A.) In the center
- *B.) Near an edge
- C.) In a circle
- D.) In the frame

27. Which is an appropriate place to make the safe zone at a hazardous materials incident?

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- A.) Downhill
- B.) Downwind
- *C.) Upwind
- D.) High point in windward direction

28. What is your first consideration at any emergency scene?

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- A.) Bystander safety
- *B.) Your own safety
- C.) Number of victims
- D.) Patient condition

29. What is a major source of information at the hazardous materials scene?

p. 548

- A.) Business name and location
- *B.) Standard materials placard
- C.) Bystanders and witnesses
- D.) Victims of the incident

30. What is the minimum amount of time the victim's skin should be flushed with water at the hazardous materials incident?

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- *A.) 20 minutes
- B.) 30 minutes
- C.) 35 minutes
- D.) 25 minutes

31. What is the last thing you should do in Phase 6?

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- A.) Restock supplies and refuel the unit
- *B.) Notify dispatch you are back in service
- C.) Complete paperwork and file reports
- D.) Clean and disinfect equipment

32. What is the Emergency Medical Responder's primary duty?
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- A.) Control traffic
- B.) Transport the injured
- C.) Remove hazards
- *D.) Provide patient care

33. What is the first thing that should be tried when gaining access to a building?
p. 543

- *A.) Try to open the door or window
- B.) Ask neighbors if they have a key
- C.) Look for a key under the mat
- D.) Break glass to unlock the door

34. What is the safest option when working around a titled vehicle?
p. 536

- A.) Deflating the tires
- B.) Move the vehicle to flat ground
- *C.) Tying the vehicle in place
- D.) Chocking all of the wheels

35. What is Phase 1 when preparing for a call?
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- A.) Arrival at the scene
- B.) Dispatch
- C.) En route to the scene
- *D.) Preparation

36. Which window should NOT be broken as a first choice to access the patient inside a vehicle?
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- A.) Rear passenger's
- B.) Rear driver's
- *C.) Front windshield
- D.) Front driver's