

Swimming and Diving Accidents

From Brady's First Responder (8th Edition)

16 Questions

1. What is the first thing that should be tried when a person is in the water close to the shoreline?

p. 611

A.) Throw

B.) Go

*C.) Reach

D.) Coach

2. Which of the following should you have an alert patient grab when you go out to them in a boat?

p. 612

A.) Front of the boat

B.) Far side of the boat

C.) Close side of the boat

*D.) Rear of the boat

3. What is the only reason you should remove a patient by yourself from the water before trained rescue personnel arrive?

p. 616

*A.) Patient has no heartbeat

B.) Patient has bleeding wounds

C.) Patient is afraid in the water

D.) Patient is not breathing

4. What do most diving board incidents involve?

p. 616

A.) Neck and ribs

B.) Head and spine

*C.) Head and neck

D.) Hands and feet

5. What should be done if the person is alert, but too far away to be pulled from the water?

p. 611

- *A.) Throw something that will float
- B.) Go out on the water in a boat
- C.) Coach the person to swim to shore
- D.) Wait for assistance to arrive

6. What is the first thing that should be done when responding to an incident at the water?

p. 614

- A.) Access the victim
- B.) Remove the victim
- C.) Begin CPR
- *D.) Activate EMS

7. What can be used when attempting a one-rescuer ice rescue?

p. 619

- A.) Walk carefully on the ice
- B.) Lay on your stomach and slide
- C.) Break the ice to make a swim lane
- *D.) Push small boat across the ice

8. What should be done before water victim's assessment?

p. 613

- A.) Check for mechanism of injury
- B.) Remove patient's clothing
- C.) Apply dressings to abrasions
- *D.) Cover the patient for warmth

9. What should be used to brace the neck and keep the head in line when removing a patient from the water?

p. 614

- *A.) Patient's arms
- B.) Rescuer's arms
- C.) Cervical collar
- D.) Long spine board

10. What should NOT be done when turning the patient face up in the water?

p. 614

- A.) Push down on his near arm
- B.) Place the arms above his head
- *C.) Lift the patient up
- D.) Pull on his far arm

11. Which is the most practical way to ventilate a patient in the water?

p. 612

- *A.) Mouth-to-mouth
- B.) BVM
- C.) Nonrebreather mask
- D.) Mouth-to-mask

12. What is the maximum duration that the head down position should be maintained in a patient you suspect has an air embolism?

p. 618

- A.) 40 minutes
- *B.) 10 minutes
- C.) 20 minutes
- D.) 30 minutes

13. Which is the most common distorted sense seen in a patient suffering from an air embolism?

p. 617

- A.) Tingling sensations
- B.) Dulled touch
- *C.) Blurred vision
- D.) Muffled hearing

14. Flying within what time period increases the diver's risk of decompression sickness?

p. 617

- A.) 18 hours
- B.) 36 hours
- C.) 24 hours
- *D.) 12 hours

15. Which patients should you provide resuscitation for?

p. 613

- *A.) All drowning victims
- B.) Savable drowning victims
- C.) Victims who are breathing
- D.) Victims with a pulse

16. What is the better choice for an object to throw out to the victim in the water?

p. 611

- A.) Pole
- B.) Oar
- C.) Shirt
- *D.) Rope