The Initial Assessment

From Bradys' Emergency Care 10th Edition

1. Which would NOT be indicative for immediate transfer?

   A.) Poor general impression
   B.) Complicated childbirth
   C.) Uncontrolled bleeding
   D.) Responsive, following commands

2. What priority is given to a nonresponsive medical patient?

   A.) On scene full assessment
   B.) On scene care given
   C.) Immediate discharge
   D.) Immediate transport

3. What is used to describe the mental status of an awake patient?

   A.) Oriented to
   B.) Recalls
   C.) Educated on
   D.) Able to

4. What should be done as a painful stimulus for an infant?

   A.) Pull hair
   B.) Pinch arm
   C.) Flick feet
   D.) Rub sternum

5. What helps you to determine how serious the patient's condition is?

   A.) General impression
   B.) General complaint
   C.) General environment
   D.) General consideration

6. What should be done additionally in children to assess circulation?

   A.) Evaluate skin temperature
   B.) Check capillary refill
   C.) Look at skin condition
   D.) Take the pulse

7. What is the first thing that needs to be assessed when performing the initial assessment of a patient?

A.) Airway access
B.) Breathing
C.) Bleeding
D.) Mental status

8. What are the steps taken to discover and treat any life-threatening problems called?

A.) Primary follow up
B.) Secondary follow up
C.) Secondary assessment
D.) Initial assessment

9. What is the first thing that needs to be done with a medical or trauma patient?

A.) Take the pulse
B.) Assess the mental status
C.) Look for rise and fall of chest
D.) Form general impression

10. How many seconds should the nail beds return to pink when assessing capillary refill to indicate good circulation?

A.) 4
B.) 3
C.) 5
D.) 2

11. How should it be documented if you speak loudly to a patient and she moans in response?

A.) Awake and oriented
B.) Responds to painful stimulus
C.) Responds to verbal stimulus
D.) Does not respond to stimulus

12. What should be assessed once any breathing or airway problems have been addressed?

A.) Bleeding
B.) Shock
C.) Circulation
D.) Mental status

13. What order does the initial assessment take for all patients of all ages?

A.) Circulation, mental status, breathing, airway
B.) Mental status, airway, breathing, circulation
C.) Airway, mental status, breathing, circulation
D.) Breathing, mental status, airway, circulation

14. What is the judgment gained from experience in observing and treating patients that results in a "gut" response?

A.) Clinical
B.) Priority
C.) Super
D.) Sixth sense

15. What is the intervention taken when assessing a patient's airway?

A.) Perform maneuver to open airway
B.) Ventilate with 100% oxygen
C.) Treat for shock or CPR
D.) Maintain spinal stabilization

16. What is the reason that the EMS was called?

A.) Primary intervention
B.) General impression
C.) Initial assessment
D.) Chief complaint

17. Where should the thumbs be placed to perform manual neck stabilization when the patient is standing?

A.) Over the ears
B.) Along the jaw
C.) Under the jaw
D.) Behind the ears