Scene Size-up

From Bradys' Emergency Care 10th Edition

1. Which is NOT an important aspect of mechanism of injury determination?

   A.) Where the patient was sitting in the vehicle
   B.) If the steering column is deformed
   C.) Where the collision took place
   D.) If the shoulder belt was worn

2. How many collisions are there in a motor vehicle accident?

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

3. Which statement is true regarding body substance isolation practices?

   A.) Always have it in the truck
   B.) Always have it in your car
   C.) Always have it readily available
   D.) Always have it on your person

4. Who is a prime source of information at a medical incident?

   A.) Patient when conscious
   B.) Scene where the patient is located
   C.) Family members of the patient
   D.) Bystanders when present

5. Which is a common path the body takes in a head-on collision?

   A.) Out and over
   B.) In and over
   C.) Up and over
   D.) Down and over

6. How many spans should the danger zone extend when power lines are down?

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

7. Which is NOT generally considered a warning sign of possible violence?

A.) No prior violence
B.) Signs of alcohol use
C.) Loud voices
D.) Unusual silence

8. What is the first thing to determine when performing scene size-up?

A.) Mechanism of injury
B.) Scene safety
C.) Need for additional help
D.) Number of patients

9. Which is something that needs to be observed when getting close to the collision scene?

A.) Odors such as gasoline
B.) Downed power lines
C.) Escaped hazardous materials
D.) Collision-related power outage

10. What is the final part of scene size-up?

A.) Determining the nature of illness
B.) Determining if the scene is safe enough to enter
C.) Determining if sufficient resources are available
D.) Determining the mechanism of injury

11. Where should an ambulance park when there are gases or fumes that may rise?

A.) Uphill
B.) Around block
C.) Downhill
D.) Same level

12. What can help to minimize neck injuries in a rear-end collision?

A.) Proper placement of lap belt
B.) Proper placement of head rest
C.) Proper placement of foot pedals
D.) Proper placement of seat back

13. What height of fall would be considered severe?

A.) 8 feet
B.) 15 feet
C.) 6 feet
D.) 11 feet

14. How many feet as a minimum in any direction of the wreckage should the danger zone be made when there is no apparent hazard?

A.) 75 feet
B.) 50 feet
C.) 100 feet
D.) 125 feet

15. What is the force that may have caused the injury?

A.) Nature of injury
B.) Catalyst of injury
C.) Mechanism of injury
D.) Location of injury

16. Which type of trauma does not break the skin?

A.) Blunt-force
B.) Grazing
C.) Penetrating
D.) Rebounding

17. What is the awareness that there may be injuries?

A.) Index of suspicion
B.) Index of injury
C.) Index of mechanism
D.) Index of trauma

18. What should be done when arriving on scene where there are other emergency responders?

A.) Perform scene size-up
B.) Report to incident commander
C.) Stand in the background and watch
D.) Locate needy patient

19. Which part of the body should be suspected of being injured when a direct downward blow is sustained?

A.) Shoulder girdle
B.) Elbow
C.) Clavicle
D.) Humerus

20. How far as a minimum should the danger zone extend when there is a fuel spill and/or a collision vehicle is on fire?

A.) 125 feet
B.) 175 feet
C.) 100 feet
D.) 150 feet

21. What is the first part of the patient assessment process?

A.) Scene size-up
B.) Documentation
C.) Patient care
D.) Symptom taking

22. Which type of collision has the potential for multiple impacts?

A.) Side-impact
B.) Rollover
C.) Rear-end
D.) Head-on

23. When it is determined that additional help is needed, when should it be called for?

A.) After dispatch calls for an update on the scene
B.) At the first chance that is available
C.) When the first patient is moved to the ambulance
D.) Immediately after the need is recognized

24. Which of the following is used to classify penetrating wounds?

A.) Velocity of object
B.) Severity of entry wound
C.) Size of object
D.) Location of injury