Chapter 15

Caring for Common Medical Emergencies

1. How should bleeding from the access point be controlled with a renal failure patient?
p. 326

A.) Place it lower than the heart
B.) Tourniquet
*C.) Direct pressure and elevation
D.) Arterial blockage

2. Which is NOT a form of inhaled poison?
p. 319

A.) Gas
*B.) Liquid
C.) Dust
D.) Fumes

3. What will be your first priority with a patient who has been rescued from a fire?
p. 320

A.) Gross injuries
*B.) Airway
C.) Burns
D.) Irritations

4. What should you do to let the behavioral emergency patient know that you are listening?
p. 326

A.) Maintain eye contact with her
B.) Nod your head in response
*C.) Rephrase what she has said
D.) Give her advice

5. Over what age is the patient more at risk for renal failure?
p. 325

A.) 50
*B.) 60
C.) 55
D.) 65

6. Which of the following is part of the Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale?
p. 313

A.) Hyperacusis
B.) Head tilt
C.) Leg jerk
*D.) Arm drift

7. Which drug has the nickname "sunshine"?
p. 318

A.) THC
B.) DMT
C.) STP
*D.) LSD

8. What position should you place a patient who has suffered a stroke?
p. 312

A.) Laying with the head below the heart
*B.) Recovery position on the affected side
C.) Recovery position opposite of the affected side
D.) Sitting upright with feet elevated

9. Which is a common indicator of an inhaled poison?
p. 320

A.) Loss of consciousness
B.) Agitation
*C.) Shortness of breath
D.) Nausea

10. What must you know before you can begin to evaluate a person's metal status and determine if it is altered?
p. 309

*A.) Baseline mental status
B.) Age of the patient
C.) Chronic medications
D.) Underlying medical conditions

11. Which of the following should NOT be done when providing emergency care to a patient with a behavioral emergency?
p. 327

A.) Perform scene size-up
*B.) Make quick moves
C.) Ask questions
D.) Answer questions honestly

12. What happens to the patient's blood pressure when suffering from anaphylactic shock?
p. 324

*A.) Low blood pressure
B.) High blood pressure
C.) Wildly changing blood pressure
D.) Nothing happens to the blood pressure

13. Who should take the lead when restraining a patient is necessary?
p. 328

A.) First arriving company
B.) Company officer
*C.) Law enforcement
D.) Fire department

14. Which type of poison is a spider bite classified as?
p. 321

A.) Ingested
B.) Absorbed
C.) Inhaled
*D.) Injected

15. What occurs with many patients suffering from anaphylactic shock?
p. 324

A.) Recover rapidly
*B.) Become worse rapidly
C.) Recover slowly
D.) Become worse slowly

16. Which of the following is considered emergency care for a hyperglycemia patient?
p. 315

A.) Place in the recovery position
B.) Administer oral glucose
C.) Administer insulin injection
*D.) Monitor ABCs

17. Who should you contact for advice on appropriate care for specific poisons?
p. 319

*A.) Poison control center
B.) Center for Disease Control
C.) Company officer
D.) Dispatch operator

18. What is another name for cocaine?
p. 318

A.) Dolly
B.) Perc
C.) Bam
*D.) Snow

19. Which of the following is NOT seen with hyperglycemia?
p. 314

A.) Restlessness
B.) Abdominal pain
C.) Rapid, weak pulse
*D.) Drooling

20. How should a stinger be removed from the patient's skin?
p. 321

A.) Pull it out
*B.) Scrape it away
C.) Push it in
D.) Break it off

21. Which of the following is NOT a common finding in a patient who has used narcotics?
p. 323

*A.) Dry skin appearance
B.) Reduced breathing rate
C.) Reduced pulse rate
D.) Lowered skin temperature

22. Which of the following is NOT a sign of delirium tremens?
p. 322

*A.) Low blood pressure
B.) Confusion and restlessness
C.) Convulsions
D.) Hallucinations

23. What should be used to flush the area that has been exposed to an absorbed poison?
p. 320-321

A.) Solute
B.) Alcohol
*C.) Water
D.) Neutralizer

24. Which of the following is an example of a poison that is ingested?
p. 317

*A.) Improperly prepared foods
B.) Corrosive liquid chemicals
C.) Ammonia
D.) Car exhaust

25. What should you put over the bitten or stung area?
p. 321

A.) Gauze pads
B.) Dry cloth
C.) Hot pack
*D.) Ice pack

26. Once the patient's clothing have been removed, what should wash him with when an absorbed poisoning has occurred?
p. 321

*A.) Soap and water
B.) Saline solution
C.) Alcohol solution
D.) Diluted bleach

27. What should you do once the seizure is over?
p. 311

A.) Administer the patient's seizure medication
B.) Give the patient a drink of water
C.) Allow the patient to sit up in a chair
*D.) Place the patient in the recovery position

28. Which of the following tends to cause a flushed face and a chemical odor to the patient's breath?
p. 323

*A.) Volatile chemicals
B.) Uppers
C.) Narcotics
D.) Hallucinogens

29. How many grams of activated charcoal should you give an adult patient?
p. 319

*A.) 25 to 50
B.) 50 to 75
C.) 5 to 12.5
D.) 12.5 to 25

30. What route of exposure occurs through the skin and body tissues?
p. 317

*A.) Absorption
B.) Inhalation
C.) Ingestion
D.) Injection

31. What should you be alert for when treating a drug abuse patient?
p. 324

A.) Lack of coordination
*B.) Respiratory arrest
C.) Increased blood pressure
D.) Nausea

32. Which of the following should NOT be done when treating a possible stroke patient?
p. 313

A.) Place him in the recovery position
B.) Keep the patient at rest
*C.) Give him sips of water
D.) Provide emotional support

33. Approximately how many people in the United States have epilepsy?
p. 310

*A.) 250,000
B.) 650,000
C.) 750,000
D.) 150,000

34. Which of the following is NOT commonly seen with sepsis?
p. 324

A.) Rapid heart rate
B.) Altered mental status
*C.) High blood pressure
D.) Rapid breathing

35. Which is the most commonly abused substance in the United States?
p. 323

*A.) Alcohol
B.) Methamphetamine
C.) Cocaine
D.) LSD

36. Which type of drug often produces an intense state of relaxation and feelings of well-being?
p. 322

A.) Uppers
B.) Downers
C.) Hallucinogens
*D.) Narcotics

37. Which of the following should be done when a patient is having a seizure?
p. 311

*A.) Loosen restrictive clothing
B.) Place a stick in the mouth
C.) Restrict their movements
D.) Place something hard under their shoulders

38. Which of the following is a sign or symptom of hypoglycemia?
p. 315

A.) Timid or shy behavior
*B.) Dizziness and headache
C.) Slow, strong pulse
D.) Altered mental status

39. Which of the following is NOT a sign or symptom of a stroke?
p. 312

*A.) Hyperactive reflexes
B.) Headache
C.) Impaired vision
D.) Collapse

40. What is the main source of energy for the body's cells?
p. 314

*A.) Glucose
B.) Fructose
C.) Lactose
D.) Sucrose

41. Which of the following is NOT listed as a common sign of altered mental status?
p. 309

*A.) Hyperhidrosis
B.) Seizures
C.) Syncope
D.) Unresponsiveness

42. Which of the following is considered a symptom the medical patient may report?
p. 307

A.) Spasms or paralysis
B.) Unusual breath odors
C.) Bleeding
*D.) Shortness of breath

43. Which of the following should you NOT do when treating a patient with an altered mental status?
p. 310

A.) Position the patient for comfort
B.) Provide emotional support
*C.) Administer anything by mouth
D.) Administer oxygen

44. What is often a precursor to violence?
p. 327

A.) Lack of cooperation
B.) Physical ailments
C.) Defensive posture
*D.) Verbal abuse

45. What appearance of the skin is present in a hypoglycemic patient?
p. 316

*A.) Pale, cool
B.) Red, warm
C.) Mottled, cold
D.) Flushed, hot

46. What level of care is needed for all cases of carbon monoxide poisoning?
p. 320

A.) AEMT
*B.) EMT
C.) Paramedic
D.) Basic

47. Which of the following should you suspect if the patient appears or feels unusual in any way?
p. 307

A.) There is a medical emergency or trauma
*B.) There is a medical emergency
C.) More information is needed
D.) There is a trauma

48. Which of the following is NOT a common sign or symptom of a stroke?
p. 311

A.) Confusion
B.) Headache
C.) Difficulty with speech
*D.) Inappropriate behavior