Chapter 26

Introduction to Multiple-Casualty Incidents, the Incident Command System, and Triage

1. How does the child move his arms if he is posturing?
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A.) Hands flexed away from the body
B.) Stiff at the sides
*C.) Curled onto the chest
D.) Flailing around

2. Who usually makes up the triage group?
p. 586

A.) Firefighters
*B.) First responders
C.) EMTs
D.) Bystanders

3. Under which of the following does the national incident management system fall?
p. 586

A.) PITA
B.) NIMS
C.) OSHA
*D.) FEMA

4. Which of the following will overwhelm regional emergency response resources?
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*A.) Disaster
B.) Medium-impact incident
C.) Low-impact incident
D.) High-impact incident

5. What does the red triage tag indicate?
p. 588

A.) Deceased
B.) Minor
C.) Delayed
*D.) Immediate

6. If a patient has which pulse would you assume a systolic blood pressure of at least 80 mmHg?
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A.) Femoral
B.) Brachial
C.) Carotid
*D.) Radial

7. What is NOT a criteria that the START triage system is based upon?
p. 588

A.) Perfusion
*B.) Injury type
C.) Mental status
D.) Respirations

8. Which statement about triage tags is NOT correct?
p. 588

A.) Use one tag per patient
B.) Use a green tag for minor patients
*C.) Make elaborate patient notes
D.) Attach the tag to the patient

9. Which group assists with the medical branch direction with medical staging?
p. 587

A.) Command
B.) Logistics
*C.) Operations
D.) Strategies

10. How many times should you ventilate the nonbreathing pediatric patient under the JumpSTART triage system?
p. 593

A.) Two
B.) Four
*C.) Five
D.) Three

11. What does the JumpSTART system recommend be used to assess perfusion?
p. 591

*A.) Peripheral pulses
B.) Respiration rate
C.) Mental status
D.) Capillary refill

12. What is the first thing you should do when triaging patients at the scene?
p. 590

A.) Triage the more serious patients
*B.) Move the walking wounded
C.) Line all of the patients up
D.) Set out tarps for the patients

13. How should you assess the special needs child during an MCI?
p. 592

A.) As an adult
*B.) Same as an infant
C.) According to age
D.) Dismissing chronic problems

14. When were the first formal incident command systems formed?
p. 585

A.) 1960s
B.) 1980s
*C.) 1970s
D.) 1990s

15. What should you do with any patient with no radial pulse?
p. 591

A.) Elevate the head
B.) Place on the right side
*C.) Elevate the legs
D.) Place on the left side

16. What should the pediatric patient be classified as if there are no peripheral pulses?
p. 593

A.) Deceased
B.) Minor
*C.) Immediate
D.) Delayed

17. What should the patient who is unable to follow simple commands triaged under?
p. 591

A.) Delayed
B.) Minor
C.) Deceased
*D.) Immediate

18. Who do the members of the treatment group communicate with?
p. 587

*A.) Medical group supervisor
B.) Incident commander
C.) Triage nurse
D.) Medical direction

19. What is considered an acceptable respiratory rate under the JumpSTART triage system?
p. 593

A.) 45 to 70 breaths per minute
*B.) 15 to 45 breaths per minute
C.) 10 to 30 breaths per minute
D.) 30 to 60 breaths per minute

20. What should be used to assess mental status in children?
p. 591

A.) Follows commands
*B.) AVPU scale
C.) Ability to speak
D.) Ability to walk

21. Who is responsible for designating an incident as an MCI in most cases?
p. 584

*A.) First responders
B.) Dispatch operator
C.) Paramedics
D.) Firefighters

22. Under which branch of the ICS does the Emergency Medical Responder commonly function?
p. 586

A.) Staging
*B.) Medical
C.) Operations
D.) Command

23. When you have a patient with respirations greater than 30 per minute, what triage classification would they receive?
p. 590

A.) Delayed
B.) Minor
*C.) Immediate
D.) Deceased