Chapter 12

Principles of Patient Assessment

1. What should you check for if the patient is breathing and you find a pulse?
p. 254

*A.) Obvious bleeding
B.) Airway
C.) Mental status
D.) Internal bleeding

2. Which is an important question to ask if the patient is having a diabetic emergency?
p. 262

*A.) When did you last eat?
B.) How long have you felt this way?
C.) How did this happen?
D.) Do you have any allergies?

3. What is important to notice about a pulse in an elderly patient?
p. 255

A.) Rhythm
*B.) Rate
C.) Regularity
D.) Strength

4. What is the more thorough assessment of the patient and involves a history and physical exam?
p. 241

A.) Scene assessment
*B.) Secondary assessment
C.) Reassessment
D.) Primary assessment

5. What should the responder use to reposition a patient when he has assistance?
p. 254

A.) Blanket roll
B.) Prone roll
C.) Twist roll
*D.) Log roll

6. What is the maximum amount of time the rapid secondary assessment should take to complete?
p. 265

A.) 45 seconds
B.) 60 seconds
C.) 30 seconds
*D.) 90 seconds

7. Which type of findings can be seen, felt or in some way measured?
p. 258

A.) Subjective
*B.) Objective
C.) Lucrative
D.) Resistive

8. What will the nature of illness most often be related to?
p. 248

A.) Recent medications taken
B.) Mechanism of injury
C.) Patient's medical history
*D.) Patient's chief complaint

9. Which of the following would be an example of a potential danger at a motor-vehicle crash site?
p. 241-242

A.) Broken glass
*B.) Fire could break out
C.) Missing patients
D.) Objects that could move are found

10. What color is blood that is coming from an artery?
p. 255

A.) Light brown
B.) Light red
C.) Dark brown
*D.) Bright red

11. Where should the far arm be placed when repositioning the prone patient for basic life support?
p. 254

A.) Behind the patient's back
B.) Across the patient's chest
*C.) To the patient's side
D.) To the patient's head

12. Which is NOT a question you would ask bystanders if the patient is unresponsive?
p. 262-263

A.) Did you see anything else?
*B.) When did he last eat?
C.) What happened?
D.) What is the patient's name?

13. What position must you put an infant's head to open the airway?
p. 256

A.) Titled forward
*B.) Neutral
C.) To the side
D.) Tilted back

14. Where should you feel for the dorsalis pedis pulse?
p. 268

*A.) Top of the foot
B.) Arch of the foot
C.) Achilles tendon
D.) Ball of the foot

15. What is the last component in patient assessment?
p. 241

A.) Scene size-up
*B.) Reassessment
C.) Primary assessment
D.) Patient history

16. Which of the following will help make your primary assessment easier to perform?
p. 251

A.) Perform it quickly
*B.) Practice it
C.) Gain the family's assistance
D.) Do one thing at a time

17. What is the first thing you should do when performing a secondary assessment on an unresponsive medical patient?
p. 257

A.) Gather a patient history
*B.) Perform a rapid secondary assessment
C.) Take vital signs
D.) Immediately call for transport

18. What should you do if the person already providing care when you arrive on scene is trained to a higher level than yourself?
p. 249

A.) Leave the scene
B.) Argue with them
*C.) Ask if you may assist
D.) Take over care

19. What may priapism be a sign of?
p. 267

A.) Extremity injury
B.) Abdominal injury
*C.) Spinal cord injury
D.) Pelvic injury

20. What is designed to help the Emergency Medical Responder detect and correct all immediate threats to life?
p. 249

A.) Reassessment
B.) Patient history
*C.) Primary assessment
D.) Secondary assessment

21. What does the type of exam and the order you perform it on the trauma patient depend upon?
p. 258

A.) Nature of illness
*B.) Mechanism of injury
C.) Cooperation of the patient
D.) Level of training

22. What should be the first thing done with any type of patient you will encounter?
p. 244

A.) Obtain baseline vitals
B.) Perform a reassessment
*C.) Perform a scene size-up
D.) Conduct a secondary assessment

23. Which pulse should you check in an infant or small child?
p. 256

A.) Femoral
B.) Radial
*C.) Brachial
D.) Carotid

24. Which part of your hand should you use when pressing each quadrant of the abdomen?
p. 267

A.) Back of the hand
B.) Back side of the fingers
C.) Palm of the hand
*D.) Palm side of the fingers

25. Which statement about scene safety is NOT correct?
p. 247

A.) "Do not become a victim yourself" is a good rule to follow
B.) A vehicle collision is considered an unsafe scene
C.) If there is potential for a hazardous materials release, keep a safe distance
*D.) Entering an unsafe scene should be done cautiously

26. What color should you observe in the conjunctiva?
p. 266

A.) Red
B.) White
C.) Blue
*D.) Pink

27. Which vital sign is NOT taken by the Emergency Medical Responder in all areas?
p. 263

A.) Respirations
B.) Skin signs
C.) Pupils
*D.) Blood pressure

28. Which step is used when treating a patient with a significant mechanism of injury but not when the significant mechanism of injury is missing?
p. 244

*A.) Manually stabilize the patient's head and neck
B.) Obtain baseline vital signs
C.) Perform reassessment
D.) Perform a scene size-up and primary assessment

29. What should you ask the patient no matter what the chief complaint is?
p. 261

*A.) Is there any pain?
B.) Do you feel nauseous?
C.) What is the trigger?
D.) Are you depressed?

30. Which of the following is a step taken with an unresponsive medical patient?
p. 243

A.) Conduct a primary assessment based on patient's reported chief complaint
*B.) Perform a rapid secondary assessment to look for signs of illness
C.) Care for all obvious signs of illness first
D.) Look for obvious signs of serious injury

31. Which is conducted on stable patients?
p. 257

A.) Detailed secondary assessment
*B.) Focused secondary assessment
C.) Responsive secondary assessment
D.) Rapid secondary assessment

32. Where should you start the secondary assessment on the trauma patient with significant mechanism of injury?
p. 266

A.) Feet
B.) Injury location
*C.) Head
D.) Core

33. Which of the following is NOT an element in the general impression?
p. 252

A.) Level of distress
*B.) Disease processes
C.) Approximate age
D.) Sex

34. What should be done for a patient with a serious mechanism of injury only if time and patient condition allows?
p. 259-260

*A.) Perform complete secondary assessment
B.) Obtain vital signs
C.) Gather patient history
D.) Perform rapid secondary assessment

35. What is the first step of the primary assessment?
p. 250

A.) Assess the patient's airway
*B.) Form a general impression of the patient
C.) Assess the patient's breathing
D.) Assess the patient's mental status

36. What is clear or bloody fluids in the ears or nose a strong indicator of?
p. 266

A.) Concussion
B.) Stroke
C.) Broken jaw
*D.) Skull fracture

37. What is repeated in the reassessment of the patient?
p. 241

A.) Secondary assessment
*B.) Primary assessment
C.) History
D.) Physical exam

38. What may your decision to request immediate transport be based upon?
p. 253

A.) Underlying disease
*B.) General impression
C.) Mental status
D.) Number of patients

39. How often should patients who are not seriously ill or injured be reassessed?
p. 271

A.) 20 minutes
*B.) 15 minutes
C.) 5 minutes
D.) 10 minutes

40. What does the "P" in the AVPU scale stand for?
p. 253

A.) Pitiful
B.) Pinpoint
C.) Pliable
*D.) Painful

41. Which of the following is NOT a good practice when taking a history?
p. 262

A.) Remain calm and speak clearly
*B.) Look away while asking questions
C.) Maintain a professional attitude
D.) Give him a simple touch to show you care

42. Which of the following will Emergency Medical Responders and other EMS personnel NOT attempt to do?
p. 240

A.) Prioritize
B.) Identify patient signs
C.) Care for major symptoms
*D.) Diagnose specific problems

43. What makes up the combined forces that caused a patient's injury?
p. 248

A.) Allocation of injury
*B.) Mechanism of injury
C.) Nature of illness
D.) Level of illness

44. What should you do if you must remove clothing from a responsive patient?
p. 265

A.) Move them to another location
B.) Do it quickly
*C.) Explain what you are doing
D.) Build a tent around them

45. What question will show the patient you care for him as a person?
p. 260

A.) How long have you felt this way?
B.) What is going on today?
*C.) What is your name?
D.) How old are you?

46. What is the minimum number of ribs that are broken when you see evidence of a flail chest?
p. 267

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

47. Which of the following would indicate a possible injury to the chest or heart?
p. 267

*A.) Jugular vein distention
B.) Track marks
C.) Fluid in the ears or nose
D.) Dorsalis pedi pulse

48. What can be done to determine which patients are high priority for immediate transport?
p. 264

A.) Interview bystanders
B.) Take a history
C.) Look at them
*D.) Take vital signs

49. Which term should be used when asking a patient about any non-prescription medication they are taking?
p. 262

A.) Drugs
B.) Recreational drugs
C.) Use the specific name
*D.) Medication

50. Which sense would you NOT use when performing your physical exam?
p. 264

*A.) Taste
B.) Hearing
C.) Smell
D.) Sight

51. What does the "B" in the acronym BP-DOC stand for?
p. 265

A.) Bypass
B.) Bone
C.) Blood pressure
*D.) Bleeding

52. What is a primary goal of scene size-up?
p. 245

*A.) Safety
B.) Determination of cause
C.) Resources
D.) Blame

53. How long should you check for a carotid pulse?
p. 255

*A.) 5 to 10 seconds
B.) 15 to 20 seconds
C.) 10 to 15 seconds
D.) 1 to 5 seconds

54. What is the minimum level of BSI precautions you should take when treating a trauma patient?
p. 246

A.) Eye protection and disposable gloves
*B.) Disposable synthetic gloves
C.) Gown and eye protection
D.) None if no visible blood

55. What should be considered for all trauma patients?
p. 246

A.) Location of medical records
*B.) Need for spinal support
C.) Underlying medical conditions
D.) Amount of blood loss

56. If you are sitting on the right side of the patient, where should you take the carotid pulse?
p. 255

A.) Left side of the neck
B.) Either side of the neck
*C.) Right side of the neck
D.) Should not take the carotid

57. What should you determine with the family's help about a patient who suffers from dementia during the mental status assessment?
p. 253

A.) How long the patient has suffered from dementia
*B.) If the current mental status is normal for him
C.) Medical history of the patient is more important
D.) If the patient is under care for the dementia

58. What is the final part of the scene size-up?
p. 248

A.) Call for police escort when needed
B.) Look for any obvious signs of hazards
*C.) Determining the number of patients and needed resources
D.) Obtain a medical history and workup on the patient

59. Up to what total blood volume loss can a child's body maintain a nearly normal blood pressure?
p. 256

A.) Almost three-fourths
B.) Almost one-fourth
*C.) Almost half
D.) Almost one-third

60. Above what height is a fall considered a significant mechanism of injury for a child?
p. 260

A.) 7 feet (2.1 m)
B.) 5 feet (1.5 m)
C.) 3 feet (0.9 m)
*D.) 10 feet (3.0 m)

61. What should you NOT use when addressing an elderly patient?
p. 249

*A.) Term of endearment
B.) Title of respect
C.) First name
D.) Last name

62. During which part of the primary assessment may family or bystanders give you information about why EMS was contacted?
p. 251

A.) Bleeding assessment
*B.) General impression
C.) Airway assessment
D.) Mental status assessment

63. With which complaint is the OPQRST tool especially helpful?
p. 269

*A.) Complaint of shortness of breath
B.) Complaint of nausea
C.) Complaint of numbness or tingling
D.) Complaint of dizziness

64. During which event are you caring for a patient's specific injuries or medical problems?
p. 257

A.) Primary assessment
*B.) Secondary assessment
C.) Recovery assessment
D.) Ongoing assessment

65. Which pulse should be checked for if the patient is in shock?
p. 255

A.) Femoral
B.) Radial
C.) Brachial
*D.) Carotid

66. What body part on an infant should you flick when assessing responsiveness?
p. 256

A.) Ear
B.) Nose
C.) Chest
*D.) Feet

67. What is the first concern of the EMR?
p. 241

A.) Identify and provide care for less serious problems
B.) Detect and begin to correct life-threatening problems in the patient
*C.) Ensure his own personal safety at the scene
D.) Constantly monitor the patient's condition

68. What should be used to decide which areas of the patient's body to assess with a trauma patient with no significant mechanism of injury during the secondary assessment?
p. 268

A.) Always begin with the core
B.) Perform head to toe
*C.) Chief complaint
D.) Take vital signs

69. Which question is not often asked of the trauma patient?
p. 261

A.) Do you have any allergies?
B.) How long have you felt this way?
*C.) Has this happened before?
D.) What is your name?

70. Which of the following should be done when documenting the call?
p. 270

A.) Translate into medical jargon
B.) Paraphrase the conversation
C.) Ask leading questions
*D.) Use the patient's words

71. What does the "A" in AVPU scale stand for?
p. 253

A.) Angry
B.) Awry
C.) Aware
*D.) Alert