Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Rescue Operations

1. Who has the knowledge and authority to intervene in unsafe rescue situations?
p. 73

A.) Incident commander
B.) Staging officer
*C.) Safety officer
D.) Sector commander

2. Which phase of a rescue operation begins with the dispatcher's call?
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A.) Transport
B.) Removal
*C.) Assessment
D.) Gaining access

3. Which can become the most technical and time consuming part of the rescue operation?
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*A.) Disentanglement
B.) Patient assessment
C.) Packaging
D.) Gaining access

4. Which is NOT an item that can be assessed while the patient is still entrapped?
p. 81

*A.) Extent of wounds
B.) Vital signs
C.) Patient responsiveness
D.) Airway constriction

5. Which is NOT a major responsibility during a rescue operation?
p. 78

A.) Accompaniment of the patient during removal and transport
*B.) Keeping the patient's family updated on the patient's condition
C.) Initiation of patient care as soon as possible
D.) Maintenance of patient care procedures during disentanglement

6. Which is the best type of gloves for the paramedic to use when participating in a rescue operation?
p. 71

A.) Gauntlet
B.) Latex
*C.) Leather
D.) Rubber

7. What needs to happen before the access phase of the rescue operation begins?
p. 77

*A.) Briefing on the plan with all rescuers
B.) Review written protocols
C.) Call into dispatch the plan
D.) Notify family members of the plan

8. Which is NOT considered a basic capability that vertical rescue teams need to have?
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A.) Adequate equipment to perform the job
B.) Capability of packaging a patient
C.) Knot tying and anchoring skills
*D.) Proficiency in shore-based swimming

9. Which category of rescue has the highest fatality rate?
p. 78

A.) Vertical
*B.) Confined space
C.) Swift-water
D.) Haz-Mat

10. Which is NOT generally kept in the patient safety cache?
p. 72

A.) Eye protection
B.) Protective blankets
C.) Helmets
*D.) SCBA equipment

11. Which person would it be acceptable to leave them in place when performing normal stabilization?
p. 79

A.) Injured, stranded window cleaner
B.) Person overcome by life-threatening atmospheres
C.) Victim of trench cave-in
*D.) Victim of vehicular entrapment with no fire

12. Which item is NOT considered a minimum for the resource list?
p. 82

A.) Transportation accidents
B.) Confined-space accidents
C.) High-angle accidents
*D.) High-rise fire accidents

13. When should the method of transport be decided upon during a rescue operation?
p. 82

*A.) In advance of transport
B.) Once in route to the hospital
C.) If one fails, move to another
D.) While extrication is underway

14. When should a chemical spill be dealt with when a rescue operation needs to take place?
p. 75

A.) Do not deal with the spill
B.) After the rescue
*C.) Before the rescue
D.) At the same time as the rescue

15. What does preplanning start with?
p. 73

A.) Creating ideas on how to use equipment
*B.) Identifying potential rescue locations
C.) Evaluating educational needs
D.) Managing an individual rescue incident

16. Which type of suspension system is best in a helmet?
p. 71

A.) 8-point
B.) 2-point
C.) 6-point
*D.) 4-point

17. Which item is NOT a basic consideration when dealing with patients that cannot be immediately treated?
p. 80

A.) Assessment and care of spinal injuries
B.) Cleansing and care of wounds
*C.) Stabilization of impaled objects
D.) Hypothermia treatment

18. Which piece of equipment is NOT generally needed in a swift-water rescue?
p. 77

A.) Knife
B.) Personal floatation device
C.) Whistle
*D.) Turnout coat

19. Who needs to notify dispatch if there needs to be additional EMS backup sent to a rescue scene?
p. 76

A.) Incident commander
B.) Safety officer
C.) Paramedic
*D.) First responder