# Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

## Major Incident Response

1. If a radial pulse can be felt, what minimum systolic blood pressure (mmHg) can the patient be assumed to have?
p. 103

A.) 60
B.) 50
C.) 70
*D.) 80

2. Which type of multiple-casualty incident overwhelms local and regional EMS and rescue resources?
p. 90

A.) Mid-impact
*B.) Disaster
C.) High-impact
D.) Low-impact

3. How should radio communications between the Incident Commander and the sector officer of Transport sound?
p. 92

A.) John to Bill
B.) Central to Drivers
C.) Command to Bill, over
*D.) Command to Transport Sector

4. Which sector is responsible for obtaining and distributing needed medical supplies at a major incident?
p. 102

A.) Transport
*B.) Supply
C.) Staging
D.) Treatment

5. Where should the command post be located in relation to the incident scene?
p. 96

A.) Upwind and downhill
B.) Downwind and downhill
*C.) Upwind and uphill
D.) Downwind and uphill

6. Once assigned to a sector, who does the paramedic report to?
p. 107

*A.) Sector officer
B.) Receiving hospital
C.) Medical control
D.) Incident commander

7. How should most communications between the sector officer and the paramedics take place?
p. 106

A.) Two-way radio
B.) Cellular phone
C.) Written order
*D.) Face-to-face

8. How long maximum should a triage assessment take when utilizing the START method?
p. 103

A.) 15 seconds
B.) 30 seconds
C.) 45 seconds
*D.) 60 seconds

9. Which is an important tool for any sector officer or the Incident Commander?
p. 108

*A.) Clipboard with pencils and paper
B.) Brightly colored vest
C.) Delegation ability
D.) Sector aides to make assignments

10. How many people are assigned overall command responsibility in the Incident Command System?
p. 91

A.) 2
B.) 4
*C.) 1
D.) 3

11. What is the first thing the Incident Commander needs to do when arriving on the scene?
p. 94

A.) Request additional resources and provide assignments
*B.) Assume an effective command mode and position
C.) Delegate authority and responsibility
D.) Rapidly evaluate the situation

12. Where are additional resources placed until they are needed at the scene?
p. 101

*A.) Staging area
B.) Transportation area
C.) Treatment area
D.) Extrication area

13. What type of management must be used by the sector officer?
p. 108

*A.) Aggressive
B.) Cooperative
C.) Assumptive
D.) Passive

14. What is the respiration rate cut-off that classifies a patient as critical?
p. 103

A.) 20
B.) 10
C.) 0
*D.) 30

15. Which zone does the extrication sector work within?
p. 97

A.) Cool
B.) Safe
C.) Warm
*D.) Hazard

16. After how many units have been assigned to an incident is it a good idea to implement the Incident Command System to keep practiced?
p. 93

A.) 0
B.) 2
*C.) 3
D.) 1

17. How many sections should the treatment area be divided into?
p. 99

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

18. What does the Incident Commander do to get a general idea of the size and severity of an incident?
p. 94-95

A.) Walk-through
B.) Aerial-look
C.) Drive-by
*D.) Size-up

19. Which sector is normally established first at a multiple-casualty incident?
p. 97

*A.) Extrication
B.) Staging
C.) Transportation
D.) Treatment

20. Which type of mental status classifies a patient as delayed?
p. 105

A.) Alert but disoriented
B.) Responsive only to painful stimuli
*C.) Alert and oriented to time
D.) Unresponsive

21. Which type of multiple-casualty incident is localized and can be handled by local EMS?
p. 88

*A.) Low-impact
B.) High-impact
C.) Mid-impact
D.) Catastrophic

22. What should NOT be done when transferring command?
p. 96

A.) Alert dispatch of the transfer
*B.) Assume that radio communications were monitored
C.) Brief the new commander on previous events
D.) Have face-to-face communication

23. Which sector is responsible for sorting patients according to the severity of their injuries?
p. 103

*A.) Triage
B.) Treatment
C.) Transportation
D.) Extrication

24. What ratio of minor patients to treatment person is considered a good rule of thumb?
p. 98

*A.) 3:1
B.) 4:1
C.) 5:1
D.) 6:1

25. Which sector is NOT considered a typical sector?
p. 91

*A.) Triage
B.) Extrication
C.) Supply
D.) Staging