

Caring for Medical Emergencies 1-98 A

From Brady's First Responder (8th Edition)

98 Questions

1. Which statement is correct?

p. 252

- *A.) Most cardiac arrests are the result of an MI, most MIs do not result in a cardiac arrest
- B.) Most cardiac arrests are the result of an MI, some MIs do result in a cardiac arrest
- C.) No cardiac arrests are the result of an MI, some MIs do not result in a cardiac arrest
- D.) No cardiac arrests are the result of an MI, all MIs do result in a cardiac arrest

2. Which of the following is NOT emergency care of a patient with a behavioral emergency?

p. 291

- A.) Inform the patient of what you are doing
- B.) Maintain a comfortable distance
- *C.) Humor them about hallucinations
- D.) Answer questions honestly

3. Which type of seizure involves a temporary loss of concentration with no dramatic body movements?

p. 267

- A.) Specified
- *B.) Partial complex
- C.) Generalized
- D.) Complete complex

4. What often triggers angina?

p. 254

- A.) Diabetes
- *B.) Exertion
- C.) Overdose
- D.) Pregnancy

5. What is the third thing that needs to be done when assessing a medical patient?

p. 249

- A.) Perform an initial assessment
- *B.) Perform a patient history
- C.) Complete ongoing assessments
- D.) Perform a physical exam, as appropriate

6. Where is the "Vial of Life" kept?

p. 282

- A.) Lockbox
- *B.) Refrigerator
- C.) Mailbox
- D.) Bedroom

7. What is the main source of energy for the body's cells?

p. 268

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

8. What should be done first when the medical patient's chief complaint is chest pain?

p. 255

- A.) Trauma assessment
- B.) Rapid assessment
- C.) Rapid physical exam
- *D.) Patient history

9. How may the skin present in a patient suffering from heat exhaustion?

p. 285

- *A.) Normal or cool
- B.) Cool or cold
- C.) Cool or warm
- D.) Warm or hot

10. What should be suspected if you find a patient with no pulse and no breathing with no bystanders nearby?

p. 256

- A.) Diabetic emergency
- B.) Allergic reaction
- C.) Stroke
- *D.) Heart attack

11. What must you do to start the process of determining the care needed for a patient with an altered mental status?

p. 263

- A.) Maintain an open airway
- B.) Determine any medical problems
- *C.) Know patient's normal mental status
- D.) Establish who is the patient's caregiver

12. What position is most often comfortable for the patient when his symptoms indicate cardiac compromise?

p. 257

- A.) Laying flat
- B.) Standing
- *C.) Semi sitting
- D.) Inverted

13. From which of the following do more people in the United States die each year?

p. 281

- *A.) Wasp stings
- B.) Mosquito bites
- C.) Snakebites
- D.) Ant bites

14. How may a patient who is suffering from hypoglycemia appear?

p. 270

- A.) Hyper
- B.) Incompetent
- C.) Rude
- *D.) Drunk

15. What is the manner in which a person acts or performs?

p. 289

- A.) Personality
- B.) Intelligence
- C.) Filters
- *D.) Behavior

16. Which type of drug includes amobarbital and barbiturates?

p. 295

- *A.) Downers
- B.) Narcotics
- C.) Mind-altering drugs
- D.) Uppers

17. Which of the following should you always check for before giving liquids to an ingested poison patient?

p. 277

- *A.) Burns around the mouth
- B.) Burns on the fingertips
- C.) Burns on the neck
- D.) Burns on the chest

18. Which sign and symptom is seen in early frostbite?

p. 289

- A.) White, waxy skin (in light-skinned patients)
- *B.) If thawed, tingling sensation is present
- C.) Blisters may be present
- D.) Swelling may be present

19. Where are thrombolytics usually administered to the stroke patient?

p. 267

- A.) In the home
- B.) In the nursing home
- *C.) In the hospital
- D.) In the field

20. How are gases, vapors and sprays taken into the body?

p. 274

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

21. Which is NOT a sign and symptoms associated with acute abdomen?

p. 273

- A.) Signs of developing shock
- B.) Fever
- *C.) Slow pulse
- D.) Tenderness

22. What should be done when the acute abdomen patient vomits?

p. 274

- A.) Analyze the vomitus
- B.) Help the patient vomit in the toilet
- C.) Give anti nausea medications
- *D.) Save the vomitus for EMTs

23. Which of the following patients is least likely to suffer from indigestion during a cardiac event?

p. 252

- A.) Diabetic
- B.) Woman
- C.) Elderly
- *D.) Man

24. Which should be done first when treating an absorbed poisoning patient?

p. 280

- A.) Remove contaminated clothing
- *B.) Flush the area with water
- C.) Secure the patient's airway
- D.) Induce vomiting

25. In which of the following is the heart muscle starved of oxygen rich blood, but does not suffer any damage?

p. 252

- A.) Congestive heart failure
- *B.) Angina pectoris
- C.) Cardio pulmonary embolism
- D.) Myocardial infarction

26. How should you cool the heat exhaustion patient?

p. 285

- *A.) Fanning
- B.) Icing
- C.) Stripping
- D.) Packing

27. Which type of poisoning is difficult to detect because the signs and symptoms vary so much?

p. 275

- A.) Arsenic
- B.) Acetaminophen
- C.) Phosphorus
- *D.) Food

28. What should be worn when removing contaminated clothing from an inhalation poisoning patient?

p. 279

- A.) Boots
- B.) Body suit
- C.) Eye protection
- *D.) Gloves

29. Where are the muscle cramps from heat exhaustion generally seen?

p. 285

- A.) Arms
- B.) Feet
- C.) Face
- *D.) Legs

30. Which is true regarding abdominal pain?

p. 272

- *A.) The cause is always something simple
- B.) Abdominal pain is nothing serious
- C.) Your role is to diagnose the cause
- D.) The organs near the pain are involved

31. What should be done to conserve body heat with the COPD patient?

p. 263

- A.) Place him in a heated car
- *B.) Cover him
- C.) Give him coffee
- D.) Wrap him

32. What does hyperventilation most often result from?

p. 262

- A.) Exertion
- *B.) Stress
- C.) Clot
- D.) Disease

33. How should insect stingers be removed from the patient's skin?

p. 280

- A.) Pull them out
- B.) Pluck them out
- C.) Cut them off
- *D.) Scrape them away

34. What should be done with all elderly hypoglycemic events?

p. 271

- *A.) Take them to the hospital
- B.) Take them to their doctor
- C.) Take them to their home
- D.) Take them to their family

35. Which of the following give an initial rush and then depress the central nervous system?

p. 294

- A.) Narcotics
- B.) Downers
- C.) Hallucinogens
- *D.) Volatile chemicals

36. In what condition may the skin of the hypoglycemic be?

p. 270

- A.) Flushed, cold, clammy
- B.) Flushed, warm, dry
- *C.) Pale, cold, clammy
- D.) Pale, warm, dry

37. How can you check for facial droop in a patient you suspect has had a stroke?

p. 265

- A.) Have him grimace
- *B.) Have him smile
- C.) Have him look up
- D.) Have him look angry

38. What should be done if the patient reports that this is his first seizure?

p. 268

- *A.) Activate EMS
- B.) Release him to his family
- C.) Allow him to leave
- D.) Contact his doctor

39. Which heat emergency should be considered life threatening?

p. 286

- A.) Heat exhaustion
- *B.) Heat stroke
- C.) Heat cramps
- D.) Heat fatigue

40. What color will the lips often turn when a patient is experiencing anaphylactic shock?

p. 282

- *A.) Blue
- B.) Red
- C.) Green
- D.) Yellow

41. What is an important action that could increase the chest pain patient's chances for survival?

p. 258

- *A.) Keeping them calm
- B.) Keeping them medicated
- C.) Keeping them awake
- D.) Keeping them engaged

42. Who should always be contacted before assisting a patient with taking his medication?

p. 269

- A.) Family members
- B.) Primary care physician
- C.) Incident supervisor
- *D.) Medical direction

43. How many sprays of nitroglycerin should be given under the tongue for patients who suffer angina?

p. 258

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

44. What position should the kept in when suffering from a snakebite?

p. 281

- A.) Standing up
- *B.) Laying down
- C.) Walking around
- D.) Sitting up

45. What is the best position to place a patient who may have had a stroke?

p. 265

- A.) Prone
- B.) Semi sitting
- *C.) Recovery
- D.) Supine

46. How long should you assess the patient's pulse when treating for a cold emergency?

p. 287

- A.) 15 to 20 seconds
- B.) 10 to 15 seconds
- *C.) 30 to 45 seconds
- D.) 45 to 60 seconds

47. Which organ secretes insulin to allow sugar to enter the blood cells so it can be used effectively?

p. 268-269

- A.) Brain
- B.) Kidney
- C.) Gallbladder
- *D.) Pancreas

48. Which of the following supply the heart with oxygenated blood?

p. 252

- *A.) Coronary arteries
- B.) Pulmonary arteries
- C.) Coronary veins
- D.) Pulmonary veins

49. What is the condition called when an increase in body core temperature above its normal temperature occurs?

p. 282

- A.) Reactive temperature
- *B.) Hyperthermia
- C.) Hypothermia
- D.) Allergic temperature

50. What is the physical result of a generalized seizure?

p. 267

- *A.) Convulsions
- B.) Loss of concentration
- C.) Confusion
- D.) Loss of coordination

51. What would NOT you expect to see when a patient is suffering from DTs?

p. 294

- *A.) Low blood pressure, slow heart rate
- B.) Confusion and restlessness
- C.) Hallucinations
- D.) Gross tremor of the hands

52. Which is treatment for an early frostbite injury?

p. 289

- *A.) Cover the extremity
- B.) Remove jewelry
- C.) Break any blisters
- D.) Rub the affected area

53. Which is a sign of advanced COPD?

p. 263

- A.) Weakness of fatigue
- B.) Shortness of breath
- C.) Persistent cough
- *D.) Barrel-chest appearance

54. Which of the following is NOT a sign and symptom of a patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?

p. 260

- *A.) Flushed, clammy skin
- B.) Dizziness
- C.) Shortness of breath
- D.) Cough

55. In which situation will the patient most often be alert and sweaty with a normal body temperature?

p. 286

- A.) Heat fatigue
- *B.) Heat cramps
- C.) Heat stroke
- D.) Heat exhaustion

56. Which type of injected poisoning has a different treatment from all other types?

p. 280

- A.) Drug overdose
- B.) Marine life stings
- *C.) Snakebite
- D.) Insect bite

57. Who may need to be contacted before initiating care of a behavioral emergency patient without consent?

p. 292

- A.) Incident commander
- *B.) Law enforcement
- C.) Primary care physician
- D.) Family members

58. Which can trigger an acute case of congestive heart failure?

p. 254

- A.) Diseased heart valves
- *B.) Heart attack
- C.) Hypertension
- D.) Lung disease

59. Which of the following is NOT a location to place an ice pack when cooling a patient suffering heat stroke?

p. 286

- A.) Groin
- B.) Ankles
- C.) Armpits
- *D.) Abdomen

60. Which sign and symptom is seen late in the case of acetaminophen poisoning?

p. 275

- A.) Abdominal pain
- *B.) Altered mental status
- C.) Vomiting
- D.) Nausea

61. Where should you place the back of your ungloved hand to determine the extent of the cold emergency?

p. 287

- A.) Groin
- B.) Neck
- *C.) Abdomen
- D.) Forehead

62. What position should the responsive smoke inhalation patient be placed into if there are no spine injuries?

p. 279

- A.) Supine
- B.) Prone
- *C.) Sitting
- D.) Recovery

63. How many poison control centers are there in the United States?

p. 276

- A.) 90
- B.) 80
- *C.) 60
- D.) 70

64. What should you attempt to use when restraining an elderly patient?

p. 293

- A.) Hard hand straps
- B.) Full body suit on the cot
- C.) Soft restraints
- *D.) Adjustable straps on the cot

65. Which of the following is NOT a common sign of an absorbed poison?

p. 279

- A.) Increased skin temperature
- *B.) Abnormal pulse rate
- C.) Eye irritation
- D.) Anaphylactic shock

66. What position is often comfortable for COPD patients?

p. 263

- A.) Prone
- B.) Recumbent
- C.) Supine
- *D.) Tripod

67. Which condition can result in the smell of alcohol on the patient's breath?

p. 293

- A.) Cancer
- B.) Drug use
- *C.) Diabetes
- D.) Schizophrenia

68. Which route of poisoning involves taking the poison into the body by way of the mouth?

p. 274

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

69. Which of the following is NOT often seen in a patient who is abusing narcotics?

p. 296

- A.) Reduced breathing rate
- B.) Reduced pulse
- *C.) Reduced skin coloration
- D.) Lowered skin temperature

70. What can you do to show the behavioral emergency patient you are listening?

p. 290

- A.) Maintain eye contact with the patient
- *B.) Repeating part of what was said
- C.) Agree with them when they ask a question
- D.) Nod your head after each sentence

71. What should be done when the bite is known to be from a coral snake?

p. 281

- A.) Place one constricting band over the bite
- B.) Place one constricting band below the bite
- *C.) Place one constricting band above the bite
- D.) Place one constricting band above and below the bite

72. What should the patient who is having trouble breathing support himself with to ease the efforts in expanding the chest?

p. 261

- A.) Abdomen
- *B.) Forearms
- C.) Feet
- D.) Chest

73. Which are common indicators of an inhaled poison?

p. 278

- A.) Vomiting
- B.) Dilation
- *C.) Cough
- D.) Burns

74. Which type of drugs tend to cause a fast pulse rate, dilated pupils and a flushed face?

p. 297

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

75. Which of the following is NOT considered a common cause of cardiac compromise?

p. 251

- A.) Myocardial infarction
- B.) Angina pectoris
- C.) Congestive heart failure
- *D.) Cardio pulmonary embolism

76. How will the patient suffering from heat stroke be breathing?

p. 286

- A.) Slow, shallow
- *B.) Rapid, shallow
- C.) Slow, deep
- D.) Rapid, deep

77. How long in relation to inhaling should exhaling take?

p. 259

- A.) The same amount of time
- B.) Three times as long as
- C.) Four times as long as
- *D.) Twice as long as

78. What is the condition when the patient is unable to stop breathing too rapidly?

p. 259

- *A.) Hyperventilation
- B.) Pneumonia
- C.) Asthma
- D.) Emphysema

79. What will be your first priority when treating a patient with smoke inhalation?

p. 279

- A.) Skin care
- B.) Eyes
- C.) Injuries
- *D.) Airway

80. What is the condition of the skin in the patient suffering from hyperglycemia?

p. 269

- A.) Moist, cool
- *B.) Dry, warm
- C.) Moist, warm
- D.) Dry, cool

81. With which drug should you always wait for the police to arrive and secure the scene when the patient is conscious?

p. 297

- *A.) PCP
- B.) Ludes
- C.) LSD
- D.) Poppy

82. Which statement is NOT correct regarding a patient in cardiac compromise?

p. 253

- A.) Ensure an open airway and adequate breathing
- *B.) Only leave them alone for short periods of time
- C.) Obtain a patient history
- D.) Keep the patient at rest

83. What condition will the skin be found in with a patient suffering from congestive heart failure?

p. 255

- A.) Flushed
- B.) Cyanotic
- C.) Red
- *D.) Pale

84. Which is one of the most common complaints of the elderly patient suffering from congestive heart failure?

p. 254

- A.) Trouble breathing
- B.) Nausea
- *C.) Fatigue
- D.) Pedal edema

85. What is often a precursor to violence?

p. 292

- A.) Overuse of eye contact
- B.) Lack of movement
- C.) Posturing
- *D.) Verbal abuse

86. Where are poisons injected into?

p. 274

- *A.) The bloodstream
- B.) The cells
- C.) The mucous membranes
- D.) The throat

87. Which of the following may be an indication of an aortic aneurysm?

p. 273

- A.) Distention
- B.) Rectal bleeding
- C.) Rigidity
- *D.) Pulsating mass

88. Which of the following is NOT generally seen with a generalized seizure?

p. 267

- A.) Loss of bladder control
- B.) Frothing at the mouth
- C.) Sensation of a strong odor
- *D.) Gradual loss of consciousness

89. Who must be contacted before any care is given for a suspected poisoning?

p. 277

- *A.) Medical direction
- B.) Family members
- C.) Poison control
- D.) Incident commander

90. What position will most likely be comfortable for the patient with congestive heart failure?

p. 256

- *A.) Sitting upright
- B.) On the right side
- C.) On the left side
- D.) Laying down

91. Which of the following may be the only symptom of a stroke at first?

p. 265

- A.) Seizures
- *B.) Headache
- C.) Syncope
- D.) Hypertension

92. What position will a patient be found in usually when he is having difficulty breathing?

p. 259

- A.) On his left side
- *B.) Sitting upright
- C.) Laying down
- D.) On his right side

93. Which of the following should NOT be given to an unresponsive diabetic patient?

p. 271

- A.) Oxygen
- *B.) Soft drink
- C.) Oral glucose
- D.) Insulin injection

94. On a hot day up to how much sweat can a person lose per hour?

p. 283

- A.) Two and a half liters (five pints)
- B.) Two liters (four pints)
- C.) One and a half liters (three pints)
- *D.) One liter (two pints)

95. What should NOT be done to a snake bite unless instructed to do so by a physician?

p. 281

- A.) Place a constricting band above it
- *B.) Place an icepack on it
- C.) Clean the area with soap and water
- D.) Keep it below heart level

96. How long does a seizure generally last as a maximum?
p. 267

- A.) 90 seconds
- B.) 15 seconds
- C.) 45 seconds
- *D.) 60 seconds

97. How many times should you ask about the severity of the pain in a patient who is experiencing chest pain from congestive heart failure?

p. 256

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

98. How much activated charcoal should be given to an adult?
p. 278

- *A.) 25 to 50 grams
- B.) 50 to 75 grams
- C.) 12.5 to 25 grams
- D.) 25 to 32.5 grams