

Lifting, Moving and Positioning Patients

From Brady's First Responder (8th Edition)

44 Questions

1. Approximately how much of the log roll will be complete before the rescuer at the patient's head will begin to move?

p. 97

- A.) One-eighth
- B.) One-third
- C.) One-fourth
- *D.) One-half

2. What must be done when applying a cervical collar to a combative patient to keep the neck and head still?

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- A.) Place cushioning around the head
- *B.) Use manual stabilization also
- C.) Use a pediatric spine board
- D.) Tape the head to the board first

3. What should be the minimum number of rescuers used to perform a nonemergency move when possible?

p. 88

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

4. What position is the patient placed into second when performing the extremity lift?

p. 91

- A.) Standing
- B.) Laying
- *C.) Semi sitting
- D.) On the side

5. What is the best position to place an unresponsive patient with no suspected spine injury?

p. 94

- *A.) Left lateral recumbent
- B.) Right lateral recumbent
- C.) Prone
- D.) Supine

6. What should the patient's position be when beginning a direct ground lift?

p. 90

- A.) Prone with arms on the chest
- B.) Lateral recumbent with arms on the chest
- C.) Seated with arms on the chest
- *D.) Supine with arms on the chest

7. What should be used when possible to carry a patient down stairs?

p. 85

- *A.) Chair
- B.) Litter
- C.) Backboard
- D.) Wheeled stretcher

8. Where should you try to bend when lifting with proper technique?

p. 85

- A.) Waist
- B.) Shoulders
- *C.) Knees
- D.) Back

9. What is an important component when coordinating a lift?

p. 84

- A.) Good shoes
- *B.) Eye contact
- C.) Manpower
- D.) Brute strength

10. Which is the most common type of full-body immobilization device?

p. 103

- A.) The Reeves sleeve
- B.) Miller full body splint
- C.) SAM splint
- *D.) Full-body vacuum splint

11. Which statement is correct when performing the direct carry method?

p. 92

- *A.) Position the stretcher perpendicular to the bed
- B.) One rescuer should be at the patient's head and the other at her feet
- C.) One rescuer should stand between the bed and stretcher
- D.) Place the head end of the stretcher at the head of the bed

12. Who should have a spotter when using a stair chair?

p. 85

- *A.) Person walking backward
- B.) Everyone
- C.) Patient
- D.) Person walking forward

13. Where is the cervical collar placed first when the patient is seated?

p. 106

- A.) Above the head
- B.) Along the chest
- C.) Behind the neck
- *D.) Beneath the chin

14. Which is used to move a patient with no suspected spine injury from a bed to a stretcher?

p. 92

- A.) Extremity lift
- *B.) Direct carry method
- C.) Cradle carry
- D.) Direct ground lift

15. Where should the patient's left arm be placed first when placing him into the recovery position?

p. 95

- A.) Across his chest
- B.) To his cheek
- C.) Around his waist
- *D.) Above his head

16. Which type of stretcher is used in restricted areas or narrow hallways?

p. 101

- A.) Scoop
- B.) Portable
- C.) Basket
- *D.) Flexible

17. What will the patient's head rest upon when in the recovery position?

p. 95

- A.) Right arm
- *B.) Left arm
- C.) Ground
- D.) Pillow

18. Where is the cervical collar placed first when the patient is supine?

p. 107

- *A.) Behind the neck
- B.) Beneath the ears
- C.) Above the head
- D.) Along the chest

19. What position should the patient be placed in when performing the firefighter's drag?

p. 87

- A.) On his left side
- B.) On his front
- C.) On his right side
- *D.) On his back

20. Where should the rescuer at the patient's lower legs place his arms when performing the direct ground lift?

p. 90

- *A.) Knees and ankles
- B.) Knees and feet
- C.) Groin and ankles
- D.) Groin and knees

21. How many carrying handles are usually found on the flexible stretcher?

p. 103

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

22. What must be stabilized first when packaging a patient on an immobilization device?

p. 103

- A.) Neck and shoulders
- *B.) Head and neck
- C.) Torso and legs
- D.) Arms and legs

23. Which part of the patient's body should be used as a lever when placing him into the recovery position?

p. 95

- A.) Elbow
- B.) Wrist
- *C.) Knee
- D.) Shoulder

24. What should you use to lift?

p. 85

- *A.) Legs
- B.) Arms
- C.) Shoulders
- D.) Back

25. Which type of stretcher is used to transport over rough terrain?

p. 101

- A.) Portable
- B.) Scoop
- *C.) Basket
- D.) Flexible

26. Which is the most important person during the log roll?

p. 97

- *A.) Person at the head
- B.) Person at the chest
- C.) Person at the feet
- D.) Person at the legs

27. Where on the patient should you hold onto when performing the pack strap carry?

p. 89

- *A.) Wrists
- B.) Elbows
- C.) Waist
- D.) Shoulder

28. Which should be performed when a patient is found prone and a spine trauma is suspected?

p. 95

- *A.) Log roll
- B.) Sheet roll
- C.) Stretcher roll
- D.) Recovery roll

29. At what angle is the stretcher placed to the bed when performing the direct carry method?

p. 93

- A.) 45-degree
- B.) 180-degree
- *C.) 90-degree
- D.) 60-degree

30. Which is usually appropriate for very light patients?

p. 89

- A.) Piggy back carry
- *B.) Cradle carry
- C.) Firefighter's carry
- D.) One-rescuer assist

31. What is one of the greatest dangers in moving a patient too quickly?

p. 86

- A.) Making abdominal bleeding worse
- B.) Making a broken bone move
- *C.) Making a spine injury worse
- D.) Making a patient experience more pain

32. When performing the one-rescuer assist, where should you place the patient's arm?

p. 89

- *A.) Around your neck
- B.) Under your armpit
- C.) In your hand
- D.) Around your waist

33. Where should rescuers roll the patient during lifting when performing the direct ground lift?

p. 90-91

- *A.) Chest
- B.) Waist
- C.) Knees
- D.) Neck

34. Where is the drag initiated most of the time?

p. 86

- A.) Waist
- B.) Feet
- *C.) Shoulders
- D.) Knees

35. Where are the rescuer's arms clasped when performing the two-rescuer cradle carry?

p. 90

- A.) Beneath the patient's legs and around the shoulders
- B.) Beneath the patient's legs and under the buttocks
- C.) Beneath the patient's legs and behind the head
- *D.) Beneath the patient's legs and behind the back

36. When is an emergency move often used to be able to access other patients who need life saving care?

p. 86

- A.) Building collapse
- B.) Natural disaster incidents
- *C.) Motor-vehicle crashes
- D.) Falls from great heights

37. What position should the patient be placed in when performing the extremity lift?

p. 91

- *A.) Face up with knees flexed
- B.) Face down with knees flexed
- C.) Face down with knees straight
- D.) Face up with knees straight

38. Where should the patient be grabbed when using a drag to move him down stairs?

p. 86

- *A.) Shoulders
- B.) Chest
- C.) Waist
- D.) Neck

39. Which is used to remove patients from a vehicle when it is suspected they have neck or spine injuries?

p. 102

- *A.) Short spine board
- B.) Portable spine board
- C.) Flexible spine board
- D.) Long spine board

40. Where should the patient's arms cross when performing the piggy back carry?

p. 89

- *A.) Your chest
- B.) Her chest
- C.) Your waist
- D.) Her waist

41. Which type of portable stretcher is now commonly used for sanitation reasons?

p. 99

- *A.) Aluminum and plastic
- B.) Aluminum and canvas
- C.) Aluminum and cotton
- D.) Aluminum and wood

42. Where should the patient be lifted first when performing the direct ground lift?

p. 90

- A.) Waist level
- B.) Shoulder level
- *C.) Knee level
- D.) Ankle level

43. What should the sides of the cervical collar come very close to or slightly overlap when fitted correctly?

p. 105

- A.) Nose
- B.) Chin
- *C.) Earlobes
- D.) Hairline

44. How many pieces does the scoop stretcher break apart into?

p. 99

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