

Name _____ Team # _____

Company Name _____ Date _____

1. The body system that protects, supports, and permits movement is the:
 - a) Respiratory system
 - b) Circulatory system
 - c) Musculoskeletal system
 - d) Nervous system
2. The term proximal means:
 - a) Closer to the leg
 - b) Away from the heart
 - c) Closer to the torso
 - d) Away from the head
3. The heart is located in the _____ cavity.
 - a) Thoracic
 - b) Spinal
 - c) Cranial
 - d) Abdominal
4. The _____ protects the body from heat, cold, and pollution of the environment; bacteria; and other foreign organisms.
 - a) Endocrine system
 - b) Immune system
 - c) Pituitary gland
 - d) Skin
5. Your patient, who is alert and oriented and has no critical injury, is on the second floor of his house in the back bedroom. The best possible method to move the patient down the steps to the ground floor is by:
 - a) Securing the patient in a seated position in a stair chair
 - b) Using the stretcher with the carriage in the up position
 - c) Securing the patient to a long back board with immobilization straps
 - d) Carrying the patient using a two person extremity lift
6. Which range of respiratory rates indicates adequate breathing in an adult?
 - a) 8-12 times a minute
 - b) 12-20 times a minute
 - c) 15-30 times a minute
 - d) 25-50 times a minute

7. If you are uncertain if a patient is breathing adequately after your assessment, you should:

- a) Begin positive pressure ventilation
- b) Re-evaluate the patient's respiratory status
- c) Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask
- d) Count the patient's respirations carefully over one minute

8. You are attempting to ventilate a patient with a pocket mask device. The patient's chest does not rise. You should:

- a) Increase the oxygen flow from 10 lpm to 15 lpm
- b) Deliver very quick forceful ventilations
- c) Re-evaluate the head position and the mask seal
- d) Begin chest compressions and continue ventilation

9. Scene safety begins:

- a) When you have reached the patient's side
- b) Just prior to reaching the patient's side, so the patient will not be distracted
- c) As you are arriving at the scene and before exiting your response vehicle
- d) As you approach the scene one you have exited the response vehicle

10. A patient who opens his eyes only when told to do so is considered to be:

- a) Disoriented and responsive to verbal stimuli
- b) Responsive to verbal stimuli
- c) Alert and disoriented
- d) Alert and oriented

11. You find a diabetic patient lying supine on the floor at the bottom of the stairs. Your first priority should be to:

- a) Determine the mental status
- b) Provide manual in-line spinal immobilization
- c) Look for copious amounts of blood
- d) Assess the patient's breathing and pulse

12. You arrive on scene to find a patient who fell from a large haul truck. His pants are soaked with blood. You expose the injured area and find a large laceration with a steady flow of blood. You should:

- a) Press your gloved hand firmly over the wound
- b) Apply a tourniquet directly below the wound
- c) Place a pressure dressing over the wound site
- d) Apply digital pressure to the nearest proximal pressure point

13. You are called to scene for a possible cardiac arrest. You arrive on scene and find an unresponsive 56 year old male patient lying on the kitchen floor. He is not moving and appears to be cyanotic. After you have performed an initial assessment checking for airway, what pulse would you check on this patient?

- a) Radial
- b) Carotid
- c) Pedal
- d) Brachial

14. Current 2005 American Heart Association Guidelines call for the compression-to-ventilation ratio for an adult in cardiac arrest is ____compressions to ____ventilations.

- a) 15:2
- b) 5:1
- c) 30: 1
- d) 30: 2

15. While an AED is performing its analysis between shocks you should:

- a) Perform CPR
- b) Auscultate breath sounds
- c) Check for carotid pulse
- d) Remain clear of the patient

16. A sign of a stroke may include which of the following?

- a) Aphasia (cannot speak)
- b) Hemiplegia (paralysis to one side of the body)
- c) Hemiparesis (weakness to one side of the body)
- d) All of the above

17. A patient is suffering an anaphylactic reaction from a yellow jacket bite. The route that the venom entered the body was by absorption:

- a) True
- b) False

18. Treatment for a patient suffering from a heat emergency with hot dry skin includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Removing the patient from the hot environment
- b) Cooling the patient with cool water, ice packs and fans
- c) Administration of high flow oxygen per protocols
- d) Covering the patient with blankets to prevent cooling too rapidly.

19. A tripod position is a sign of:
- a) Severe respiratory distress
 - b) Hypoglycemia
 - c) Stroke
 - d) Heat emergency
20. Which type of dressing should be used to treat an open chest wound?
- a) Water soaked gauze
 - b) Plastic wrap or occlusive
 - c) 4 X 4 sterile dressing
 - d) Large abdominal pad
21. The most critical type of burn is a:
- a) First-degree burn
 - b) Full thickness burn
 - c) Partial thickness burn
 - d) Second-degree burn
22. Which of the following impaled object may be removed in the prehospital setting?
- a) Screwdriver imbedded in the chest
 - b) Pitchfork impaled through the foot
 - c) Knife imbedded in the upper leg
 - d) None of the above
23. In the order of care for skeletal injuries, first priority is given to possible injury to the spine. Next is care for possible injuries to the:
- a) Pelvis
 - b) Skull
 - c) Rib cage
 - d) Thigh
24. When splinting a fracture of the extremity, the first responder should:
- a) Check distal circulation, sensation and motor function before and after splinting
 - b) Dress and bandage open wounds
 - c) Firmly secure the splint leaving fingertips or toes exposed
 - d) All of the above
25. Which of the following statements are true when immobilizing a pelvic injury?
- a) Apply a rigid splint
 - b) Prepare two cravats and slide them under the space behind the knees
 - c) Place a folded blanket, large towel or other thick padding material between the patient's legs from groin to feet.
 - d) Starting at the hips, tie one cravat just below the hips to stabilize the pelvis