

First Aid Test
Answers and Rationales

1. b) *The term anterior refers to the front of the body, and the term posterior refers to the back of the body. **Brady First Responder 8th Edition**; Page 61*
2. b) *The abdomen is divided into four abdominal quadrants. There quadrants are; 1) the right upper quadrant (RUQ) containing most of the liver, the gall bladder, and part of the small and large intestine; 2) the left upper quadrant (LUQ) containing most of the stomach, the spleen and part of the small and large intestine; 3) the right lower quadrant (RLQ) containing the appendix and part of the small and large intestine; 4) the left lower quadrant (LLQ) containing part of the small and large intestine. Page 65.*
3. b) *The torso contains the thorax, abdomen and pelvis. Page 64*
4. b) *The circulatory system moves blood, carries oxygen and nutrients to the body's cells, and removes wastes and carbon dioxide from these cells. It includes the heart, blood vessels and blood. Page 72*
5. b) *There are two types of spine boards or backboards, long and short. The long board is used for patients who are found laying down or standing and must be immobilized. Page 102*
6. a) *Unresponsive patients with no suspected spine injury should be placed in the recovery position, which helps them to maintain an open and clear airway. Page 94*
7. b) *The rescuer at the head should signal and give direction so he/she may stabilize the head/neck due to avoid potential injury to the cervical spine. Page 98*
8. b) *To size a cervical collar, first draw an imaginary line across the top of the shoulders and the bottom of the chin. Use your fingers to measure the distance from the shoulder to the chin. Page 103*
9. d) *Being unable to speak or cough are signs of a complete airway obstruction. Page 131*
10. c) *Atmospheric air contains 21% oxygen, 78% nitrogen 1% argon and less than 1% of other gases including carbon dioxide.*
11. c) *The epiglottis is leaf-shaped structure that covers the larynx when we swallow. The epiglottis prevents food and fluids from entering the windpipe. Page 117*
12. a) *Adequate breathing in adults is 12-20 breaths per minute. Increased rate indicates rapid breathing which is a sign of inadequate air exchange. Page 119*

13. c) *Assessing the patient's airway breathing and circulation is a part of the "initial assessment" and not the scene size up. Page 163*
14. a) *The final part of the scene size up is to determine the number of patients and whether or not you have sufficient resources to handle the call. Page 163*
15. d) *AVPU is a measurement use to determine responsiveness and it stands for Alert, Verbal, Painful, Unresponsive. Page 170*
16. d) *The 2005 AHA Guidelines recommend 30 compressions to 2 ventilations.*
17. d) *All answers indicate effective CPR is being delivered. Page 208*
18. b) *Semi-automated requires the rescuer to press a button to deliver shock once the AED has determined a shockable rhythm. Page 232*
19. d) *Studies have shown that to be most effective the defibrillation should occur within 4 minutes; however, Brady 8 indicates the first shock should occur within 3 to 5 minutes. Page 234*
20. c) *early diagnosis is not a part of the chain of survival. Early access is crucial. The sooner CPR is provided, the greater the chances of survival. Page 206*
21. d) *All of the answers are emergency care procedures for patients with COPD including providing oxygen as per local protocols. Page 262*
22. c) *A cerebrovascular accident or CVA is also known as a stroke. Page 264*
23. c) *The patient's body temperature may increase to 105°F or higher and this creates a life-threatening condition. Page 284*
24. d) *The brachial artery in the upper arm is used for controlling bleeding in the arm. Page 313*
25. b) *Elevating the extremity while maintaining direct pressure would be the next treatment used to control bleeding. Page 313*