

1. _____ is the anatomical term meaning front.
 - a) Posterior
 - b) Anterior
 - c) Distal
 - d) Proximal
2. The appendix is located in the:
 - a) Right upper quadrant
 - b) Right lower quadrant
 - c) Left upper quadrant
 - d) Left lower quadrant
3. All of the following are included in the torso EXCEPT:
 - a) Thorax
 - b) Cranium
 - c) Abdomen
 - d) Pelvis
4. The body system that includes the heart, blood vessels, and blood is the:
 - a) Respiratory system
 - b) Circulatory system
 - c) Musculoskeletal system
 - d) Nervous system
5. The _____ is used for patient's found lying down or standing and who must be immobilized.
 - a) Wheeled stretcher
 - b) Spine board
 - c) Stair chair
 - d) Scoop stretcher
6. The best position to place a patient who has no spinal injury and is breathing is:
 - a) Recovery
 - b) Fowlers
 - c) Supine
 - d) Prone

7. While log rolling a patient, which rescuer gives signals?
- a) Rescuer at the feet
 - b) Rescuer at the head
 - c) Rescuer at the torso
 - d) Senior rescuer
8. To size cervical collar, you use your fingers to measure the distance from:
- a) Bottom of the earlobe to the jaw
 - b) Shoulder to the chin
 - c) Shoulder to ear canal
 - d) None of the above
9. Signs of a partial airway obstruction are all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) snoring
 - b) coughing with blue, gray or ashen skin
 - c) wheezing
 - d) No sounds when attempting to speak
10. Atmospheric air contains approximately:
- a) 12% oxygen
 - b) 16% oxygen
 - c) 21% oxygen
 - d) 24% oxygen
11. The epiglottis:
- a) Closes shut over the trachea during inhalation
 - b) Opens the esophagus during exhalation
 - c) Blocks the opening of the trachea during swallowing
 - d) Keeps air from entering the esophagus during ventilation
12. A sign of inadequate breathing in an adult is:
- a) A respiratory rate of 25-50 times per minute
 - b) Effortless rise and fall of the chest
 - c) A respiratory rate of 12-20 times per minute
 - d) Area around lips, eyes and nail beds are pink

13. Which of the following is NOT a component of the scene size up?

- a) Take BSI precautions
- b) Determine scene safety
- c) Assess the patient's airway, breathing and circulation
- d) Identify the mechanism of injury or nature of illness

14. If needed, when should you call for additional resources?

- a) During scene size up
- b) During the initial assessment
- c) After the initial assessment
- d) During the focuses history and physical exam

15. Your patient's level of responsiveness or mental status is determined by using the letters:

- a) AEIOU
- b) OPQRST
- c) DCAP-BTLS
- d) AVPU

16. The 2005 American Heart Association Guidelines for CPR say that in adult CPR; the compression to ventilation ratio is:

- a) 5 compressions to 1 ventilation
- b) 15 compressions to 2 ventilations
- c) 30 compressions to 1 ventilation
- d) 30 compressions to 2 ventilations

17. How do you know you are performing effective CPR?

- a) You see chest rise and fall with each ventilation
- b) Another rescuer can feel carotid pulse with each compression
- c) Sometimes skin color improves
- d) All of the above

18. The type of AED that requires a rescuer to press a button to deliver a shock is called a:

- a) Fully automated
- b) Semi automated
- c) Manual
- d) None of the above

19. To be most effective in converting ventricular fibrillation into a perfusing rhythm, defibrillation should occur within _____ of the cardiac arrest.

- a) 10 to 12 minutes
- b) 8 to 9 minutes
- c) 6 to 8 minutes
- d) 3 to 5 minutes

20. Which of the following is NOT a part of the American Heart Association's chain of survival?

- a) Early access
- b) Early CPR
- c) Early diagnosis
- d) Early defibrillation

21. Emergency care for a COPD patient includes:

- a) Ensure an open airway, breathing and circulation
- b) Place patient in a position of comfort
- c) Monitor vital signs
- d) All of the above

22. When a blood vessel in the brain ruptures, the patient is said to have:

- a) Heart attack
- b) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- c) Cerebrovascular accident
- d) Seizure

23. _____ is a potential life-threatening heat emergency:

- a) Heat cramp
- b) Heat exhaustion
- c) Heat stroke
- d) Hyperthermia

24. Your patient is bleeding from a laceration to the forearm. The artery or pressure point that should be used to control bleeding is the:

- a) Ulna artery
- b) Radial artery
- c) Femoral artery
- d) Brachial artery

25. If bleeding from the lower leg is not controlled with direct pressure and no fracture is suspected, you should also:

- a) Utilize a pressure point
- b) Elevate the extremity
- c) Use a tourniquet
- d) Rapidly apply an air splint