

First Aid Test 2011

Answers and Rationales

1. d) *The thoracic cavity, also known as the chest cavity is enclosed by the ribcage. Brady 8th, Page 64*
2. b) *The abdomen is divided into four abdominal quadrants. These 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. Brady 8th, Page 65.*
3. b) *The respiratory bronchioles turn into alveoli ducts. These form alveolar sacs that are made up of the alveoli. Gas exchange takes place between the alveoli and capillaries in the lungs. Brady 8th, Page 73.*
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. Brady 8th, Page 71*
5. c) *The skin is the largest organ in the body. Skin on a typical adult covers 3000 square inches and weighs 6 pounds. Brady 8th, Page 78*
6. a) *An emergency move should be considered when life-saving care cannot be given because of the patient's location or position; the patient or rescuers are in immediate danger; inability to properly assess; inability to properly manage uncontrolled bleeding; uncontrolled traffic; electrical hazards; toxic gases. Brady 8th, Page 86*
7. b) *Cervical collars will only minimize movement of the neck on a cooperative patient. The rescuer at the head should maintain manual stabilization of the head even after placement of the cervical collar. Brady 8th, Page 103*
8. b) *The Alveoli are the small air sacs at the end of the terminal bronchioles where blood cells replenish their oxygen supply and release their accumulated carbon dioxide. Brady 8th, Page 118*
9. d) *A patient who has inadequate breathing will have skin that is pale or cyanotic (tinted blue).. Brady 8th, Page 119*
10. b). *To effectively measure and OPA, before inserting, measure the device from the center of the mouth to the lower jaw. Brady 8th, Page 139.*

11. c) Using the pocket mask without an oxygen source will result in delivering only 10 to 16 percent oxygen, the amount found in the air we exhale. Brady 8th, Page 577

12. d) Determining the total number of patients is a major component of the scene size-up. Try to determine the number of patients before making patient contact. The total number of patients will determine what additional resources are needed at the scene. Brady 8th, Page 157

13. c) Assessing the patient's airway breathing and circulation is a part of the "initial assessment" and not the scene size up. Brady 8th, Page 157

14. c) Categorization of the patient as being injured (trauma) is based primarily on the scene findings and the mechanism of injury. These two components of scene size-up provide the preliminary information that allows you to categorize the patient to medical or trauma and determine priority of care. Brady 8th, Page 161

15. d) AVPU is a measurement used to determine responsiveness and it stands for Alert, Verbal, Painful, Unresponsive. Brady 8th, Page 170

16. d) The AHA Guidelines strongly recommend compression-only CPR to prevent the risk of being exposed to the patient's bodily fluids. Compressions are significantly better than providing no assistance at all. Brady 8th, Page 209

17. d) All answers indicate effective CPR is being delivered. Brady 8th, Page 216

18. b) Semi-automated requires the rescuer to press a button to deliver shock once the AED has determined a shockable rhythm. Brady 8th, Page 232

19. d) in situations where there is no electrical activity in the heart-a condition called asystole or (flatline)-AED's will not be effective. Brady 8th, Page 233

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. Brady 8th, Page 206-207

21. c) Facial droop, arm drift and abnormal speech are all tools in the Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale (CPSS) and all indicate signs of stroke. Brady 8th, Page 265

22. c) The number is 1-800-222-1222; there are more than 60 regional poison control centers in the United States, most of which are staffed 24 hours a day. A call to the center redirects the caller to the closest or most appropriate poison control center. Question is correct if the local number provided is verified or is 911. Brady 8th, Page 276

23. c) *Anaphylactic shock, or allergy shock, is an allergic reaction. The body considers the substance an invader and reacts to counteract it. This is a life-threatening emergency.*

Brady 8th, Page 282

24. d) *The brachial artery in the upper arm is used for controlling bleeding in the arm.*

Brady 8th, Page 313

25. b) *Elevating the extremity while maintaining direct pressure would be the next treatment used to control bleeding. Brady 8th Page 313*

26. a) *A fracture is referred to when a bone is broken, chipped, cracked or splintered. .*

Brady 8th, Page 375

27. d) *Distal circulation, sensation and motor function should be checked before and after splinting. The fingers and toes must be exposed in order to monitor these functions.*

Brady 8th, Page 383.

28. b) *False. Bulky dressings or a small pillow that is soft and lightweight will immobilize a flail chest to prevent further injury to the internal organs; however, an **occlusive dressing** is used for a penetrating chest wound to allow air to escape in the event of a punctured lung. Brady 8th, Page 352.*

29. d) *The first thing in all emergency care is scene size-up and BSI precautions.. Brady*

8th, Page 269

30. a) *Injuries to the knee should be immobilized in the position found. Brady 8th, Page 401*