**2015 Northern Mine Rescue Contest**

**Written Exam**

**(First Aid Competition)**

**2010**

**2015**

**July 28, 2015**

**Clymer, New York**

**2015 Northern Mine Rescue Contest**

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**Directions: Fill in the corresponding bubble on your Scantron sheet to indicate the letter preceding the correct answer to each of the following questions.  Select only one answer per question.**

1. What type of move is used to ensure stability of the head and spine where a trauma injury is suspected?
2. Clothing drag
3. Cradle carry
4. Direct carry
5. Log roll
6. When ventilating a patient with a stoma the head tilt chin lift is not required.
7. True
8. False
9. Specific signs and symptoms that indicate some type of emergency relating to the heart best describe:
10. Heart failure
11. Myocardial infarction
12. Angina pectoris
13. Cardiac compromise
14. What is the prescribed amount of time to flush a chemical burn with water?
	1. 5 minutes
	2. 10 minutes
	3. 15 minutes
	4. 20 minutes
15. Work in EMS means that exposure to pathogens is likely. Pathogens can enter the body in which of the following way/ways?
16. Ingestion
17. Injection
18. Absorption
19. All of the above
20. A patient found in respiratory distress exhibits pale skin and cyanosis of the nail beds. These are signs of:
	1. Respiratory failure
	2. Asthma
	3. Hypoxia
	4. Respiratory arrest
21. Decompensated shock is very serious and can quickly become:
	1. Irreversible
	2. Hypoperfusion
	3. Compensated
	4. Anaphylaxis
22. Positional Asphyxia is the proper application of mechanical restraints to a combative patient.
23. True
24. False
25. The main function of which body system is to provide structure, support and protection for the body and internal organs and allow for body movement?
26. Cardiovascular
27. Skeletal
28. Muscular
29. Nervous
30. The amount of air being moved in and out of the lungs with each breath is the definition of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
31. Tidal volume
32. Dyspnea
33. Agonal respirations
34. Positive pressure ventilation
35. Assessment of circulation in an adult or child (one year or older) is accomplished by checking the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
36. Brachial pulse
37. Carotid pulse
38. Femoral pulse
39. All of the above
40. One of the most common tools used for obtaining a patient’s medical history at all levels of EMS is called the SAMPLE history tool. In the acronym the “M” stands for:
41. Major complaint
42. Medications
43. Medical history
44. Mental status
45. Of the four diseases of most common concern to Emergency Medical Responders tuberculosis and meningitis do not have a vaccine available.
46. True
47. False
48. Patient assessment at an accident scene reveals the patient has a slight droop to the left side of his face and he seems confused. These signs are most likely indicative of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
49. Seizure
50. Stroke
51. Heart attack
52. Shock
53. The loss of body heat to the atmosphere or nearby objects without physical contact is the definition of:
54. Radiation
55. Convection
56. Evaporation
57. Conduction
58. During a large-scale emergency, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for all aspects of emergency response.
59. Triage Officer
60. Staging Officer
61. Incident Commander
62. Mobile Command Officer
63. An employee was found in the break area unresponsive. It was reported that her pulse is rapid and weak, there is swelling of her tongue and a rash on her neck. What type of medical emergency is the employee likely suffering?
64. Hyperglycemia
65. Hypoglycemia
66. Poison ingestion
67. Allergic reaction
68. Patients that have an internal automated defibrillator must not have an AED used on them
69. True
70. False
71. The air we exhale contains approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_% oxygen.
72. 34
73. 21
74. 16
75. 5
76. After completing scene size-up and performing primary assessment of a trauma patient with no significant MOI what is the next step in the patient assessment algorithm?
77. Obtain history of chief complaint
78. Perform rapid assessment
79. Obtain base-line vital signs
80. Perform focused assessment for specific injury
81. Oxygen should not be given to a patient hyperventilating as it prevents the ability to slow breathing rate.
82. True
83. False
84. Which quadrant of the body contains the appendix and part of the small and large intestine?
85. Right upper quadrant
86. Right lower quadrant
87. Left upper quadrant
88. Left lower quadrant
89. Perfusion is defined as:
90. The adequate supply of well-oxygenated blood to parts of the body
91. One entire cycle of breathing in and out
92. The act or process of inhaling and exhaling
93. Breathing that requires increased effort by the patient
94. Of the below situations which is least likely that a patient may benefit from supplemental oxygen?
95. Apnea
96. Heart Failure
97. Shock
98. Convulsions
99. In an attempt to control profuse external bleeding of a patient, direct pressure and elevation have been applied without stopping blood flow. What should the next step be?
100. Apply dressing and bandage
101. Apply tourniquet
102. Apply pressure to pressure point
103. Administer oxygen and treat for shock
104. Identifying the mechanism of injury or the nature of illness is part of which of the following?
105. Scene size-up
106. Scene safety
107. Secondary assessment
108. BSI precautions
109. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a form of distributive shock caused by a severe allergic reaction.
110. Hemorrhagic shock
111. Cardiogenic shock
112. Anaphylactic shock
113. Psychogenic shock
114. A patient exposed to a hot environment, perspiration is present and has severe cramps in the legs and abdomen accompanied by moist pale skin is at what level of heat emergency?
115. Heat stroke
116. Heat cramps
117. Heat exhaustion
118. None of the above
119. Which one of the following is the most appropriate care for an open abdominal injury?
120. Pack the inside of the wound with clean dressing
121. Pour sterile saline over the wound
122. Cover the wound with a dry, clean dressing
123. Cover the wound with moist, sterile dressing
124. Which of the following acronyms is a common tool used to assess chest pain?
125. OPQRST
126. SAMPLE
127. AVPU
128. SNAFU

**ANSWER KEY**

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**Q Answer Source (Reference Brady’s 9th Edition)**

1. **D.**  Chapter 5, pg. 108

2. **A.**  Chapter 8, pg. 147

3. **D.** Chapter 13, pg. 277

4. **D.** Chapter 17, pg. 388

5. **D.** Chapter 3, pg. 40

6. **C.** Chapter 14, pg. 291

7. **A.** Chapter 18, pg. 401

8. **B.** Chapter 5, pg. 111

9. **C.** Chapter 4, pg. 72

10. **A.** Chapter **8, p**g. 140

11. **B.** Chapter 10, pg. 190

12. **B.** Chapter 11, pg. 218

13. **B.** Chapter 3, pg. 43

14. **B.** Chapter 15, pgs. 311-312

15. **A.** Chapter 16, pg. 335

16. **C.** Chapter 26, pg. 585

17. **D.** Chapter 15, pg. 324

18. **B.** Chapter 10, pg. 207

19. **C.** Chapter 9, pg. 171

20. **D.** Chapter 12, pg. 242

21. **B.** Chapter 14, pg. 299

22. **B.** Chapter 4, pg. 66

23. **A.** Chapter 11, pg. 221

24. **D.** Chapter 9, pg. 180

25. **B.** Chapter 17, pg. 360

26. **A.** Chapter 12, pg. 248

27. **C.** Chapter 18, pg. 399

28. **C.** Chapter 16, pg. 337

29. **D.** Chapter 21, pg. 474

30. **A.** Chapter 13, pg. 281