1. A reaction to cumulative stresses or multiple critical incidents is defined as Stress-out.
   1. True **b) False** *Page 49 - Burnout*
2. Recovery position, also referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_position, means lying on one’s side.
   1. Anatomical
   2. Supine
   3. **Lateral recumbent** *Page 61*
   4. Prone
3. Agonal respirations are characterized by slow, sporadic gasps of air from an unresponsive patient.
   1. **True**  b) False *Page 140*
4. The first set of vital signs obtained on any patient is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set.
   1. Historical
   2. Ongoing
   3. **Baseline** *Page 222*
   4. Serial
5. Respiration is the effort that a patient must exert to breathe.
   1. True **b) False** *Page 223 Work of breathing*
6. The time it takes for the capillaries to refill after being blanched is called:
   1. Diastolic refill
   2. **Capillary refill** *Page 226*
   3. Delayed refill
   4. Palpation

1. An acronym that is widely used in EMS to help providers remember the characteristics of pupils is PURL. Purl stands for: P –Pupils, U – Unison, R – Reactive, L – Light
   1. True **b) False** *Page 234 PERL E-Equal*
2. When accessing a trauma patient with NO significant mechanism of injury, perform a focused secondary assessment, followed by:
   1. Rapid physical exam
   2. SAMPLE history
   3. Rapid trauma assessment
   4. **Vital signs** *Page 268*
3. The dorsalis pedis pulse is located on top of the foot just lateral to the large tendon of the big toe.
   1. **True**  b) False *Page 268*
4. The myocardium receives its blood supply from:
   1. **Coronary arteries** *Page 278*
   2. Myocardial arteries
   3. The conduction pathway
   4. The aorta
5. Hypoxia is a general term referring to the inability of a person to breathe adequately.
   1. True **b) False** *Page 291 Respiratory compromise*
6. Normal depth (the size of each breath), is also described as \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Normal rate
   2. Work of breathing
   3. **Tidal volume** *Page 293*
   4. Tidal wave
7. Accessory muscles – muscles of the neck, chest, and abdomen that can assist during respiratory difficulty.
   1. **True**  b) False Page 293
8. A variety of respiratory conditions can be classified as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Such conditions include:
   1. Asthma
   2. Chronic bronchitis
   3. Emphysema
   4. **All of the above** *Page 294*
9. Cerebral Thrombosis - an aneurysm or other weakened area of an artery ruptures.
   1. True **b) False** *Page 312 Cerebral Hemorrhage*
10. Hypoglycemia is also known as:
    1. High blood pressure
    2. Low blood pressure
    3. High blood sugar
    4. **Low blood sugar** *Page 316*
11. Generalized infections (Sepsis) are infections that are located in one particular area of the body.
    1. True **b) False** *Page 324 throughout body*
12. Wounds such as skinned elbows and knees are miner open wounds known as:
    1. Avulsions
    2. Lacerations
    3. **Abrasions**  *Page 372*
    4. Punctures

1. A bandage that is applied too tightly is at risk for restricting blood flow to the distal extremity.
   1. **True**  b) False *Page 367*
2. Hemorrhagic shock is:
   1. A form of distributive shock caused by a severe allergic reaction.
   2. A form of distributive shock that results in a sudden, temporary dilation of blood vessels.
   3. **A form of hypovolemic shock that occurs when the body loses a significant amount of blood.** *Page 399*
   4. A form of shock that caused by a widespread infection of the blood.
3. Hypoperfusion is a condition in which the organs and cells are not receiving an adequate supply of well-oxygenated blood and nutrients.
   1. **True**  b) False *Page 397*
4. Manual stabilization is:
   1. **The process of using your hands to restrict the movement of an injured person or body part.** *Page 418*
   2. The process of immobilizing an injury using a device such as a piece of wood, cardboard, or folded blanket.
   3. Holding the patient’s hand and reassuring him/her prior to turning over to support personnel.
   4. Padding the injury prior to splinting.
5. Anterior hip dislocation - the leg from hip to foot is rotated outward (laterally) farther than the uninjured side. Leg rotation also may be an indication of hip fracture.
   1. **True**  b) False *Page 434*
6. An occlusive dressing is a dressing that:
   1. Is nonpermeable and will not allow air to pass through.
   2. Is the best choice for open chest wound.
   3. Consists of sterile gauze that is saturated with petroleum jelly
   4. **All of the above.** *Page 470*
7. The abdominal cavity is separated from the chest cavity by the diagram muscle at the top and extends down into the pelvis.
   1. True **b) False** *Page 471 diaphragm*

1. A multiple-casualty incident (MCI) involves \_\_\_\_\_victims,
   1. **More than one** *Page 584*
   2. More than two
   3. Fewer than 10
   4. Fewer than 100
2. Triage is a method of sorting patients for care and transport based on the severity of their injuries or illnesses.
   1. **True** b) False *Page 587*
3. Signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion include:
   1. Mild t moderate perspiration
   2. Weakness, exhaustion, or dizziness
   3. Muscle cramps (usually in legs)
   4. **All of the above** *Page 337*
4. Emergency care for a bee sting includes pinching or pulling out the stinger.
   1. True **b) False** *Page 344*
5. In the START Triage system the letters stand for :
   1. Single Triage and Rapid Treatment
   2. **Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment** *Page 588*
   3. Simple Triage and Ready Treatment
   4. Simple Triage Assessment Rapid Treatment