

2024 KMI FIRST AID EXAM

1. When assessing circulation for a _____ adult patient you should assess the radial pulse.
 - A. unconscious
 - B. responsive
 - C. unresponsive

2. The five common vital signs are pulse, respirations, blood pressure, pupils, and _____.
 - A. skin color
 - B. skin signs
 - C. capillary refill

3. Respiratory rate can be assessed by watching and feeling the chest and abdomen _____ during breathing.
 - A. rise and fall
 - B. move
 - C. extend

4. Carotid and femoral are the two pulse points that are referred to as _____.
pulses.
 - A. main
 - B. central
 - C. peripheral

5. Skin that is _____ in color is called cyanotic.
 - A. redish
 - B. bluish
 - C. blue

6. A respiratory rate that is lower than ____ for an adult should be considered inadequate.

A. 10

B. 15

C. 5

7. The term trending is best _____ as the ability to record changes in a patient's condition over time.

A. regarded

B. known

C. defined

8. A _____ has been involved in a rollover vehicle collision, in this scenario, the rollover is an example of the mechanism of injury.

A. victim

B. person

C. patient

9. The steps of _____ assessment include forming a general impression, assessing mental status, assessing ABCs, and determining priority for transport.

A. primary

B. initial

C. overall

10. A patient who presents with normal vital signs and shows no indications of life threatening problems may be described as _____.

A. minor

B. delayed

C. stable

11. When assessing a trauma patient who has a significant mechanism of injury, the BP-DOC, assessment tool is designed to look for _____ of traumatic injury.

A. symptoms

B. signs

C. over all types

12. The secondary assessment is designed to find and treat non-life-threatening

_____.

- A. injuries or conditions
- B. injuries and conditions
- C. bleeding

13. _____, myocardial infarction, and heart failure are all common causes of cardiac compromise.

- A. stroke
- B. heart attack
- C. angina pectoris

14. _____ is a leading cause of sudden cardiac arrest describes the relationship between a heart attack and sudden cardiac arrest.

- A. stroke
- B. cardiac arrest
- C. heart attack

15. You have arrived on the scene of an unresponsive patient whom you find to be pulseless and apneic, you should begin _____.

- A. chest compressions
- B. cpr
- C. artifical ventilation