Emergency Medical Care

1. How many people should talk to the violent victim at one time? p. 802

    A.) Two
    B.) Three
    *C.) One
    D.) None

2. Where are the most sensitive cells located in the human body? p. 750

    *A.) Brain
    B.) Lungs
    C.) Liver
    D.) Skin

3. With which burn depth is pain often absent? p. 797

    A.) Partial-thickness
    B.) First-degree
    C.) Second-degree
    *D.) Third-degree

4. What can cause the oxygen cylinder to take off like a rocket? p. 769

    A.) Overfilling of the cylinder
    B.) Defective gasket
    C.) Spark near the cylinder
    *D.) Damage to the shut-off valve

5. Into what position should the unconscious victim be placed when checking the airway? p. 752

    A.) On the stomach
    B.) On the right side
    *C.) On the back
    D.) On the left side

6. What does movement of air into the lungs depend upon? p. 751

    *A.) Movement of the rib cage
    B.) Contraction of the sternum
    C.) Movement of the chest muscles
    D.) Contraction of the capillaries

7. Where can a towel be placed with a child under 3 years old to achieve the optimal head position during rescue breathing? p. 765

A.) Under the head
*B.) Under the back
C.) Under the buttocks
D.) Under the neck

8. What percent oxygen can a bag-mask device deliver when 10 to 15 liters per minute of oxygen is delivered to the reservoir bag? p. 762

A.) 85 percent
B.) 55 percent
*C.) 90 percent
D.) 50 percent

9. Which is NOT a correct statement? p. 784-785

A.) The legal pitfall of abandonment is real if the victim is not turned over to someone at least as qualified as you
B.) If rigor mortis is present, CPR is not necessary
*C.) If a victim has a DNR you must cease CPR
D.) There could be legal issues if CPR is started on a victim who does not need it who is subsequently injured

10. What should be placed along the anterior crest on the injured side when using the femoral pressure point to control bleeding? p. 793

*A.) Little finger on your hand closest to the injured leg
B.) Thumb on your hand closest to the injured leg
C.) Little finger on your hand closest to the uninjured leg
D.) Thumb on your hand closest to the uninjured leg

11. Where are the one-way valves on the nonrebreather mask located? p. 770

A.) Tubing
B.) Reservoir bag
C.) Flow regulator
*D.) Side of the mask

12. Which is the most common type of external bleeding? p. 790

*A.) Capillary
B.) Arterial
C.) Venous
D.) Femoral

13. After how many cycles of CPR should the two rescuers switch roles? p. 778-779

A.) Six
B.) Four
C.) Three
*D.) Five

14. Within what amount of time without a supply of blood may brain damage become irreversible? p. 774

*A.) 8 to 10 minutes
B.) 12 to 14 minutes
C.) 6 to 8 minutes
D.) 10 to 12 minutes

15. At what point can blood loss produce shock in an adult? p. 788

A.) 4 pints (1.9 liters)
B.) 1 pint (0.5 liters)
*C.) 2 pints (0.9 liters)
D.) 9 pints (1.4 liters)

16. What amount of time should pass between breaths after the first two breaths during rescue breathing for an adult? p. 759

A.) 3 to 4 seconds
*B.) 5 to 6 seconds
C.) 4 to 5 seconds
D.) 2 to 3 seconds

17. How much should the victim's legs be elevated when treating for shock? p. 789

*A.) 6 to 12 inches (15 to 30 centimeters)
B.) 4 to 8 inches (10 to 20 centimeters)
C.) 10 to 16 inches (25 to 41 centimeters)
D.) 8 to 14 inches (20 to 36 centimeters)

18. What is the most common cause of shock? p. 788

A.) Response to a psychological stressor
*B.) Fluid loss from excessive bleeding
C.) Weakened heart from a heart attack
D.) Allergic reaction to a foreign substance

19. Where will dependent lividity be seen? p. 776

*A.) Body parts that are closest to the ground
B.) Elevated body parts
C.) Top parts away from the ground
D.) Parts that are crossed over one another

20. Where will you measure when selecting the proper size nasal airway? p. 758

*A.) From the earlobe to the tip of the nose
B.) From the earlobe to the corner of the mouth
C.) From the earlobe to the Adam's apple
D.) From the earlobe to the end of the chin

21. Which pulse should be felt for when assessing an infant? p. 777

A.) Radial
B.) Carotid
C.) Femoral
*D.) Brachial

22. Which color tags are given first priority at a mass-casualty incident? p. 801

A.) Black
B.) Yellow
C.) Green
*D.) Red

23. What should you do if loose dental appliances are found during your examination? p. 771

A.) Put them back in place
B.) Move them over in the mouth
C.) Leave them
*D.) Remove them

24. What may relieve an airway obstruction on an unresponsive victim? p. 766

A.) Back blows
B.) Finger sweeps
*C.) Chest compressions
D.) Shaking

25. Which is used to clear material from the deeper parts of the victim's throat? p. 755

A.) Butterfly tip
B.) Rigid tip
*C.) Flexible tip
D.) Angled tip

26. What is the most common foreign object that causes an airway obstruction? p. 765

A.) Toys
B.) Balloons
C.) Teeth
*D.) Food

27. What type of burn should a lightning strike victim be treated for? p. 800

A.) Thermal
B.) Puncture
*C.) Electrical
D.) Chemical

28. What is the most critical sign of inadequate breathing? p. 759

A.) Cyanotic skin changes
*B.) Respiratory arrest
C.) Elevated anxiety
D.) Labored breathing

29. What percent of the entire adult body does the front of the trunk account for? p. 797

A.) 12 percent
*B.) 18 percent
C.) 30 percent
D.) 9 percent

30. Where should you position yourself when using a mouth-to-mask ventilation device? p. 760

A.) Over the victim's waist
*B.) At the victim's head
C.) On the victim's chest
D.) At the victim's chest

31. Within what amount of time will a victim with a complete obstruction lose consciousness? p. 765

A.) 4 to 5 minutes
B.) 2 to 3 minutes
C.) 1 to 2 minutes
*D.) 3 to 4 minutes

32. What should be done immediately if the victim regurgitates during CPR? p. 783

A.) Continue with chest compressions
B.) Use mechanical suction
C.) Perform a finger sweep
*D.) Turn them on their side

33. How many CPR cycles should be performed between victim assessments when using an AED? p. 784

A.) Three
*B.) Five
C.) Six
D.) Four

34. What is the most common type of open wound you will encounter? p. 794

A.) Puncture
B.) Avulsion
C.) Abrasion
*D.) Laceration

35. How often should a TB skin test be performed? p. 747

*A.) Annually
B.) Quarterly
C.) Bi-annually
D.) Monthly

36. How far should the adult chest be compressed as a minimum when performing CPR? p. 777

A.) 3 inches (8 centimeters)
B.) 4 inches (10 centimeters)
C.) 1 inch (3 centimeters)
*D.) 2 inches (5 centimeters)

37. Where does the heart receive blood from the veins? p. 772

*A.) Right atrium
B.) Right ventricle
C.) Left ventricle
D.) Left atrium

38. Which should NOT be done when transporting an amputated body part? p. 794

*A.) Pack it in ice
B.) Transport it with the victim
C.) Keep it cool
D.) Place it in a plastic bag

39. What is the minimum amount of time direct pressure should be applied to control venous bleeding? p. 790

A.) 3 minutes
B.) 4 minutes
C.) 6 minutes
*D.) 5 minutes

40. Where should the thumb side of your fist be placed when managing an airway obstruction in an adult? p. 766

A.) At the victim's waist level
B.) Just below the victim's naval
*C.) Just above the victim's naval
D.) At the victim's sternum level

41. Which is considered a disadvantage of the nasal airway? p. 757

A.) It cannot be used on an unconscious victim
B.) Two rescuers are required to insert it
*C.) Cannot suction through it
D.) It induces vomiting

42. What is the only difference between the manual and mechanical suction devices? p. 754

A.) Effectiveness
B.) Materials type
C.) Size
*D.) Power source

43. At what rate can medical oxygen be delivered to the patient? p. 769

*A.) 2 to 15 liters per minute
B.) 12 to 14 liters per minute
C.) 8 to 12 liters per minute
D.) 5 to 7 liters per minute

44. Which is the only closed wound? p. 793

*A.) Contusion
B.) Laceration
C.) Avulsion
D.) Abrasion

45. For what condition is CPR used? p. 750

A.) Drowning
B.) Stroke
C.) Chocking
*D.) Cardiac arrest

46. Which cause of shock will you be able to treat in the field? p. 789

*A.) External bleeding
B.) Spinal injury
C.) Heart attack
D.) Allergic reaction

47. What should you do if an anaphylactic shock victim has an epinephrine auto-injector? p. 790

A.) Contact the medical director
B.) Tell transport techs
*C.) Help them use it
D.) Pack it with them

48. Which disease is spread by direct contact? p. 746

A.) HIV
B.) SARS
C.) HBV
*D.) MSRA

49. Where should a second rescuer be able to feel a pulse during chest compressions? p. 783

A.) Brachial pulse
B.) Femoral pulse
C.) Radial pulse
*D.) Carotid pulse

50. How should the cylinder valve on the oxygen cylinder be turned to allow oxygen from the cylinder to enter the regulator/flow-meter? p. 769

A.) One time counterclockwise
*B.) Two times counterclockwise
C.) One time clockwise
D.) Two times clockwise

51. What may be the first signs of shock? p. 789

A.) Change in skin color
*B.) Change in mental status
C.) Change in appetite
D.) Change in breathing rate

52. Which type of shock is caused by an extreme allergic reaction to a foreign substance? p. 788

A.) Psychogenic
B.) Cardiogenic
*C.) Anaphylactic
D.) Spinal

53. What should be used when performing chest compressions on an adult? p. 778

A.) Chest recoil
B.) Back muscles
*C.) Body weight
D.) Legs

54. Which component in blood starts the blood-clotting process? p. 774

*A.) Platelets
B.) Red blood cells
C.) Plasma
D.) White blood cells

55. How may MSRA show up in a healthy individual? p. 748

A.) Trunk rash
B.) High fever
C.) Lethargy
*D.) Skin sore

56. What should be done first if you suspect that the victim has experienced cardiac arrest? p. 776

*A.) Check and correct the airway
B.) Check and correct responsiveness
C.) Check and correct breathing
D.) Check and correct circulation

57. Where should you place your knees when performing one-rescuer CPR on an adult? p. 778

A.) Above the victim's head
*B.) Alongside the victim's chest
C.) Near the victim's neck
D.) At the victim's waist

58. Where should circulation be checked when a bandage has been applied? p. 797

*A.) A point farther from the heart than the injury
B.) A point closer to the heart than the injury
C.) A point on the injury itself
D.) A point next to the injury

59. What is the ideal crew size when a bag-mask device is needed? p. 763

A.) One
B.) Three
C.) Four
*D.) Two

60. What is air drawn through on the way into the lungs when the diaphragm contracts? p. 751

A.) Sternum
B.) Esophagus
*C.) Trachea
D.) Alveoli

61. What is the first step in treating thermal burns? p. 798

A.) Clean the area
*B.) Cool the skin
C.) Break the blisters
D.) Cover the burn

62. Which are the smallest pipes in the circulatory system? p. 772

A.) Veins
*B.) Capillaries
C.) Arteries
D.) Alveoli

63. What color may the victim's skin around the lips be when he or she is not receiving an adequate amount of oxygen? p. 759

*A.) Blue
B.) Yellow
C.) Pink
D.) Red

64. What should your hands be washed with immediately after gloves are removed during patient care? p. 748

A.) Hydrogen peroxide
B.) Diluted bleach
*C.) Soap and water
D.) Alcohol

65. Up to what percent oxygen can the nasal cannula deliver? p. 770

A.) 40 percent
B.) 60 percent
C.) 70 percent
*D.) 50 percent

66. What is the most common airway obstruction? p. 765

*A.) The tongue
B.) Vomitus
C.) Food
D.) Loose teeth

67. At what point do brain cells begin to die when deprived of oxygen? p. 750

A.) 10 to 12 minutes
*B.) 4 to 6 minutes
C.) 6 to 8 minutes
D.) 8 to 10 minutes

68. Where can a folded blanket be placed to help place an obese patient's head in a better position during CPR? p. 774

*A.) Victim's shoulders
B.) Victim's neck
C.) Victim's back
D.) Victim's head

69. How often should the bag on the bag-mask device be squeezed during rescue breathing? p. 762

*A.) 5 seconds
B.) 9 seconds
C.) 7 seconds
D.) 3 seconds

70. Under what pressure would the oxygen cylinder not be suitable for emergency use? p. 769

A.) 3000 psi (20,690 kilopascals)
B.) 2500 psi (17,242 kilopascals)
*C.) 1500 psi (10,345 kilopascals)
D.) 2000 psi (13,789 kilopascals)

71. How long should you blow into the victim's mouth during rescue breathing? p. 759

A.) 2 seconds
B.) 1½ seconds
*C.) 1 second
D.) ½ second

72. At what point during CPR on a child should an AED be applied? p. 782

*A.) After five cycles of CPR
B.) When respirations cease
C.) When no pulse can be found
D.) After ten cycles of CPR

73. What is the end of the respiratory system? p. 751

*A.) Alveoli
B.) Bronchioles
C.) Bronchi
D.) Capillaries

74. Up to what amount of time can a tourniquet be applied and left in place without causing significant damage to the affected limb? p. 792

A.) 1 hour
B.) 4 hours
C.) 3 hours
*D.) 2 hours

75. What is the first thing that should be done when assessing responsiveness in an adult? p. 752

*A.) Speak to the victim
B.) Shake the victim
C.) Thump the bottom of the feet
D.) Use a sternum rub

76. What does a distended abdomen push on that can hinder CPR? p. 783

A.) Intestines
*B.) Diaphragm
C.) Sternum
D.) Lungs

77. What should the victim with a mild airway obstruction be encouraged to do? p. 765

A.) Breathe deeply
*B.) Cough
C.) Drink
D.) Speak

78. How should the infant be positioned when administering the initial back slaps when he or she is conscious with a severe airway obstruction? p. 768

A.) Face-down over one leg
*B.) Face-down over one arm
C.) Face-down over the rescuer's knees
D.) Face-down on the rescuer's chest

79. What should the compression to ventilation ratio be when performing two-rescuer CPR on an infant? p. 782

*A.) 15:2
B.) 30:2
C.) 30:1
D.) 15:1

80. What is the maximum amount of time that a child's airway should be suctioned at one time? p. 755

*A.) 10 seconds
B.) 15 seconds
C.) 25 seconds
D.) 20 seconds

81. How long should each breath last when performing one-rescuer CPR on an infant? p. 781

A.) 2 seconds
B.) 1½ seconds
C.) ½ second
*D.) 1 second

82. What should be used first when attempting to clear a victim's airway? p. 754

A.) Manual suction
B.) Mechanical suction
C.) Recovery position
*D.) Finger sweeps

83. Which pulse is taken at the thumb side of the wrist? p. 772

A.) Brachial
B.) Carotid
*C.) Radial
D.) Femoral

84. What percent of violent attacks does depression account for? p. 802

A.) 30 percent
*B.) 20 percent
C.) 15 percent
D.) 25 percent

85. What is the approximate normal adult resting breathing rate? p. 759

A.) 20 to 32 breaths per minute
*B.) 12 to 20 breaths per minute
C.) 10 to 15 breaths per minute
D.) 15 to 30 breaths per minute

86. How many times per minute should the rescue breathing sequence be repeated for children and infants when performing mouth-to-mouth rescue breathing? p. 762

A.) 10 to 16
*B.) 12 to 20
C.) 15 to 20
D.) 10 to 12

87. What should be the maximum amount of time allowed for interruptions during two-rescuer CPR? p. 779

A.) 15 seconds
*B.) 10 seconds
C.) 5 seconds
D.) 20 seconds

88. Which of the following is a location that an AED pad should be applied? p. 784

A.) Just above the sternum in the center of the chest
B.) Just to the left of the sternum just below the clavicle
C.) Just below the sternum in the center of the chest
*D.) Just to the right of the sternum just below the clavicle

89. What can be used to control most external bleeding? p. 791

A.) Tourniquets
B.) Cauterization
C.) Elevation
*D.) Direct pressure

90. Which is NOT part of the shock due to pump failure victim's presentation? p. 789

*A.) Slow and weak pulse
B.) Restlessness
C.) Confusion
D.) Cold and clammy skin

91. What does pulse oximetry measure? p. 770

A.) Oxygen saturation in white blood cells
*B.) Oxygen saturation in red blood cells
C.) Maximum lung capacity
D.) Blood pressure differential

92. With what color will oxygen cylinders be marked? p. 768

A.) Red
B.) Blue
C.) White
*D.) Green

93. Where should your hand be placed when performing the head tilt-chin lift maneuver? p. 753

A.) Jawline
B.) Throat
C.) Chin
*D.) Forehead

94. Where does the flange of the oral airway rest when inserted correctly? p. 757

*A.) Against the lips
B.) Under the nose
C.) Back of the throat
D.) Inside the cheek

95. Who will be able to determine which immunizations and tests are needed for the members of your department? p. 749

A.) Surgeon general
*B.) Medical director
C.) City council
D.) CDC

96. Which type of burns can leave little external evidence despite the severe injury? p. 799

A.) Thermal
*B.) Electrical
C.) Puncture
D.) Chemical

97. Where should thrusts be made if the victim is obese when assisting a conscious victim with a complete airway obstruction? p. 766

A.) Abdomen
B.) Back
*C.) Chest
D.) Throat

98. What should be done first when treating the electrical burn victim? p. 800

*A.) Ensure the power is off
B.) Assess the ABCs
C.) Arrange for immediate transport
D.) Cover the burns with dry, sterile dressings

99. How much space on all sides of the victim should be clear to effectively per form CPR? p. 783

A.) 4 to 5 feet (1.2 to 1.5 meters)
*B.) 3 to 4 feet (0.9 to 1.2 meters)
C.) 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 meters)
D.) 1 to 2 feet (0.3 to 0.6 meters)

100. What is the maximum amount of time at one time that suction should be applied with the mechanical suction device? p. 755

*A.) 15 seconds
B.) 25 seconds
C.) 20 seconds
D.) 10 seconds