Appendices
Patient Monitoring Devices
Principles of Pharmacology
Air Medical Transport Operations
Intro to Terrorism Response and Weapons

1. What is the main purpose of the ECG monitor?
p. 598

*A.) Monitor the heart's rhythm
B.) Monitor the blood pressure
C.) Diagnose cardiac disease
D.) Manage timing for shocks

2. Which is a later sign and symptom of exposure to a nerve agent?
p. 623

A.) Tearing
B.) Uncontrolled salivation
C.) Urination
*D.) Abdominal pain

3. Where should you never walk around an aircraft?
p. 619

A.) Right side
B.) Left side
*C.) Behind
D.) In front of

4. Which of the following is NOT a riot agent?
p. 624

*A.) Sulfate spray
B.) Tear gas
C.) Pepper spray
D.) Mace

5. What can be the single most important of the operation to minimize exposure and limit casualties?
p. 625

*A.) Perform decontamination
B.) Identify the material
C.) Eliminate the source
D.) Remove all victims

6. Where should the nerve agent autoinjector be used?
p. 613

A.) Medial shoulder muscle
*B.) Lateral thigh muscle
C.) Right buttocks
D.) Upper back muscle

7. When can you approach the aircraft?
p. 619

A.) Once it is in the area over the landing zone
B.) As it is coming to rest on the ground
C.) Once it is on the ground and shut down
*D.) When flight crew gives you permission

8. Who is responsible for relaying the ETA to the caller requesting an EMS flight response?
p. 617

A.) Flight Tower Communicator
*B.) Flight Communications Specialist
C.) Emergency Dispatch Operator
D.) Airline Pilot

9. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good helicopter landing zone?
p. 618

*A.) Plenty of loose debris
B.) As close to the incident as possible
C.) Little or no slope
D.) Free of roaming animals

10. Under which of the following do most EMS aircraft operate?
p. 617

A.) Instrument flight rules
B.) Response flight rules
C.) Landing flight rules
*D.) Visual flight rules

11. Which are the heaviest and most highly charged of the nuclear particles?
p. 621

A.) Delta
B.) Beta
C.) Gamma
*D.) Alpha

12. What are specific signs or symptoms for which it is appropriate to use a drug?
p. 604

A.) Contraindications
B.) Side effects
*C.) Indications
D.) Actions

13. Who is responsible in most cases for determining the need for a helicopter response?
p. 617

A.) Paramedics
B.) Receiving hospital
*C.) First responder
D.) Dispatch operator

14. Which of the following is a common pulmonary agent?
p. 624

A.) Ammonia
B.) Diphosgene
*C.) Chlorine
D.) Bromine

15. What is the normal end-tidal carbon dioxide level range?
p. 602

*A.) 35 to 45 mmHg
B.) 25 to 35 mmHg
C.) 45 to 55 mmHg
D.) 55 to 65 mmHg

16. What is the typical medication found the metered-dose inhaler?
p. 607

A.) Vasodilator
B.) Vasoconstrictor
*C.) Bronchodilator
D.) Bronchoconstrictor

17. Which interfere with the ability of the blood to carry oxygen and can cause asphyxiation in victims of exposure?
p. 623

A.) Vesicant agents
*B.) Cyanogens
C.) Pulmonary agents
D.) Nerve agents

18. Which will present about two hours after exposure to a vesicant agent?
p. 623

*A.) Shortness of breath
B.) Severe abdominal pain
C.) Fluid-filled blisters
D.) Reddening of the eyes

19. Which route of exposure to a biological agent is the most dangerous?
p. 622

A.) Injections
*B.) Inhalation
C.) Adsorption
D.) Absorption

20. What state are cyanogens in their purest form?
p. 623

A.) Slurry
*B.) Gas
C.) Liquid
D.) Solid

21. Which of the following smells are associated with cyanogens?
p. 623

A.) Rotten eggs
*B.) Bitter almonds
C.) Sweet cherries
D.) Freshly cut hay

22. Which of the following is included in the group of toxins?
p. 622

A.) Ebola
B.) Smallpox
C.) Tularemia
*D.) Botulism

23. What is most often the reason to choose an airplane over a helicopter when transporting patients?
p. 616

A.) Availability
*B.) Distance
C.) Space
D.) Comfort

24. How much of the glucose tube should the patient ingest?
p. 606

A.) One-third of it
B.) Three-fourths of it
*C.) All of it
D.) One-half of it

25. What is one of the most likely terrorist threats that needs to be prepared for?
p. 613

A.) Dispersal of vesicant agents
*B.) Dispersal of nerve agents
C.) Dispersal of cyanogens
D.) Dispersal of pulmonary agents

26. What oxygen saturation below what level is never considered normal?
p. 599

*A.) 90%
B.) 96%
C.) 94%
D.) 92%

27. What is used to verify proper placement of an endotracheal tube following intubation?
p. 601

*A.) End-tidal carbon dioxide detector
B.) Cardiac monitor
C.) Mechanical oxygen detector
D.) Pulse oximeter

28. Which of the following biological agents includes anthrax and cholera?
p. 622

A.) Rickettsia
B.) Viruses
*C.) Bacteria
D.) Toxins

29. Up to what amount of time after administering glucose to the patient can a feeling of uneasiness remain?
p. 607

A.) Forty-five minutes
B.) Sixty minutes
C.) Fifteen minutes
*D.) Thirty minutes

30. What is the most common reason for a false reading from a pulse oximeter?
p. 599

A.) Improper application
B.) Tanned skin
*C.) Nail polish
D.) Thick ear lobe

31. What can cause a falsely high reading on the pulse oximeter?
p. 600

*A.) Carbon monoxide poisoning
B.) Food poisoning
C.) Hypothermia
D.) Dehydration

32. By what route is the nitroglycerin tablet administered?
p. 612

A.) Inhaled
B.) Intramuscular
C.) Endotracheal
*D.) Sublingual

33. Which are considered the least prepared to deal with a terrorist attack?
p. 624

A.) Police officers
*B.) Ambulance personnel
C.) Hospital personnel
D.) Firefighters

34. Which of the following makes up the staff on a majority of EMS aircraft being flown in the United States?
p. 615

A.) Nurse and respiratory therapist
B.) Nurse and nurse
C.) Doctor and nurse
*D.) Nurse and paramedic

35. What is administered to patients who have ingested a poison?
p. 605

A.) Nitroglycerin
B.) Epinephrine
C.) Oral glucose
*D.) Activated charcoal

36. What color will the litmus paper in the end-tidal carbon dioxide detector change to when it comes into contact with carbon dioxide?
p. 601-602

*A.) Gold
B.) Green
C.) Blue
D.) Purple

37. Which of the following is NOT an indication that the patient needs nitroglycerin?
p. 609

A.) Medical direction authorizes usage of the medication
*B.) Systolic blood pressure of less than 100 mmHg
C.) Patient complains of chest pain
D.) Patient has a history of cardiac problems

38. What is the body's main source of energy?
p. 605

A.) Adrenaline
B.) Amino acids
*C.) Glucose
D.) Lactic acids

39. Which of the following is a side effect of nitroglycerin?
p. 609

A.) Nausea, vomiting
*B.) Dizziness, lightheadedness
C.) Chest pain
D.) Anxiety

40. How many ambulances will be needed to perform an interfacility transport of one patient with an airplane?
p. 616

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

41. Up to what distance is the helicopter a good choice for interfacility transport?
p. 615

*A.) 200 miles (320 km)
B.) 350 miles (560 km)
C.) 250 miles (400 km)
D.) 300 miles (480 km)

42. Up to how many nitroglycerin tablets are patients normally instructed to take over a 15-minute period by their physician?
p. 608

A.) 5
B.) 4
C.) 2
*D.) 3

43. What is the transdermal nitroglycerin patch intended for?
p. 610

*A.) Prevent angina attacks
B.) Treat angina attacks
C.) Treat heart attacks
D.) Prevent heart attacks

44. Which is NOT included in the five "rights" of giving any medication?
p. 612

A.) Right medication
*B.) Right level
C.) Right time
D.) Right patient

45. Which is a common site used when using a pulse oximeter?
p. 599

A.) Lip
B.) Foot arch
*C.) Ear lobe
D.) Forearm

46. Which type of nuclear particles can penetrate the skin but rarely reach vital organs?
p. 621

A.) Delta
B.) Alpha
C.) Gamma
*D.) Beta

47. How many D-glucose tablets make up the recommended dosage?
p. 606

*A.) 3
B.) 4
C.) 2
D.) 5

48. Where does the black lead need to be placed on the patient when using a cardiac monitor?
p. 599

A.) Upper right extremity
B.) Lower right extremity
*C.) Upper left extremity
D.) Lower left extremity

49. What is a common tool used to remember the landing zone checklist?
p. 618

A.) UPSCALE
B.) BRINGIT
C.) LANDING
*D.) HOTSAW

50. What is the typical glucose range?
p. 600

A.) 90 to 130 mg/dL
B.) 100 to 140 mg/dL
*C.) 80 to 120 mg/dL
D.) 70 to 110 mg/dL

51. What is the minimum amount of time the autoinjector must be held in place once it is activated?
p. 611

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

52. What is the most common location to administer the selfinjector when an allergic reaction occurs?
p. 610

A.) Upper arm
*B.) Thigh
C.) Stomach
D.) Buttocks

53. Which type of nuclear particle exposure leads to radiation sickness?
p. 621

*A.) Gamma
B.) Beta
C.) Delta
D.) Alpha