Chapter 1
Introduction to EMS Systems

1. At what level must legislation be in place that identifies and supports a lead EMS agency?
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A.) City
B.) Federal
C.) County
*D.) State

2. What is often considered the hardest part of the job?
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A.) Providing adequate care
*B.) Dealing with patient reactions
C.) Hours of working
D.) Number of calls to respond to

3. What product is the focus of continuous quality improvement of the EMS system?
p. 15-16

A.) Disease prevention
B.) Citizen transport
*C.) Patient care
D.) Public education

4. Which precaution against infectious diseases is often overlooked?
p. 12

A.) Protective equipment
B.) Hand washing
C.) Avoidance
*D.) Vaccinations

5. Who must have legislative authority and responsibility for EMS system standards, protocols and evaluation of patient care?
p. 6

*A.) State EMS Medical Director
B.) Count EMS Medical Director
C.) Federal EMS Medical Director
D.) City EMS Medical Director

6. Who is responsible for informing EMS personnel which health-care facility is appropriate for each patient?
p. 5

A.) Each facility
B.) Dispatch operator
*C.) Lead EMS agency
D.) Training departments

7. Which of the following pieces of protective equipment is typically needed for most patient care situations?
p. 12

A.) Gowns
B.) Pocket face masks
C.) Filtered face masks
*D.) Protective gloves

8. What identifies the duties and skills an EMS provider is legally allowed to perform?
p. 8

*A.) Scope of practice
B.) Health-care facility
C.) Education standards
D.) Medical direction

9. Which statement is NOT true?
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*A.) Most EMRs carry an all inclusive equipment kit
B.) It is easier to grab a small kit with only items for the incident
C.) Cervical collars and a backboard are appropriate for a football game assignment
D.) In some jurisdictions EMRs are expected to take blood pressure

10.)ho is the physician that assumes the ultimate responsibility for oversight of all patient care?
p. 9

*A.) Medical director
B.) Surgical resident
C.) General practitioner
D.) ED physician

11. Which of the following serves as the lead coordinating agency for EMS on a national level?
p. 7

*A.) NHTSA
B.) OSHA
C.) NIOSH
D.) NFPA

12. When did the first recorded air medical transport occur?
p. 4

A.) 1922
B.) 1927
*C.) 1915
D.) 1918

13. Which of the following is needed to strengthen the weakest link in the chain of the EMS system?
p. 10

A.) AEMTs
B.) Paramedics
C.) EMTs
*D.) EMRs

14. In which of the following EMS models does the city operate the EMS system?
p. 8

A.) Care-service
*B.) Third-service
C.) Fire-based
D.) Hospital-based

15. Which of the following is NOT a main patient-related duty of the Emergency Medical Responder?
p. 12

*A.) Always reposition the patient
B.) Determine the patient's chief complaint
C.) Be the patient's advocate
D.) Transfer the patient and his information

16. Who descended on New Orleans immediately following hurricane Katrina and integrated into local EMS?
p. 16

*A.) DMAT
B.) FEMA
C.) NFPA
D.) Red Cross

17. When does care begin under the emergency medical services system?
p. 5

*A.) At the emergency scene
B.) During transport to a medical facility
C.) When en route to the emergency scene
D.) At the medical facility

18. Which was formerly known as the EMT-Intermediate level of training?
p. 7

A.) Paramedic
*B.) AEMT
C.) EMT
D.) EMR

19. Who is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the EMS system's services?
p. 7

*A.) Each state EMS system
B.) Federal EMS system
C.) Training program coordinator
D.) Dispatch operator supervisor

20. In which location are immediate life threats stabilized?
p. 8

A.) Intensive care unit
B.) Doctor's office
*C.) Hospital emergency department
D.) Medical/surgical unit

21. To which level of training is the first to arrive on scene most often trained?
p. 7

A.) EMT
B.) AEMT
C.) Paramedic
*D.) EMR

22. Which of the following can you NOT be vaccinated against?
p. 10

A.) Influenza
B.) Pneumonia
*C.) Hepatitis C
D.) Meningitis

23. What are the written guidelines that direct the care EMS personnel provide for patients?
p. 9

A.) Standing orders
B.) Off-line medical direction
C.) On-line medical direction
*D.) Protocols

24. When was the concept of "on-scene" care initiated in Roanoke, Virginia?
p. 4

A.) 1937
B.) 1915
C.) 1929
*D.) 1928

25. What is the Emergency Medical Responder's primary concern at an emergency scene?
p. 10

*A.) Own personal safety
B.) Patient safety
C.) Scene stabilization
D.) Patient care

26. How is the EMS system most often activated?
p. 8

*A.) Citizen phone call via 911
B.) Walk in notification
C.) Police report
D.) Call box activation

27. Which of the following is acceptable to tell a patient under your care?
p. 14

A.) Nothing is wrong
B.) Not to worry
*C.) You will help them
D.) Everything will be okay

28. Who provides prearrival instructions to callers at an emergency scene?
p. 8

A.) Emergency medical technician
B.) Emergency medical responder
*C.) Emergency medical dispatcher
D.) Medical director

29. Which of the following does a patient NOT need from the EMR at the emergency scene?
p. 14

A.) Honesty
B.) Understanding
*C.) Sympathy
D.) Professional care

30. Which of the following sets in place the scope of practice?
p. 9

A.) Federal government
B.) NFPA
*C.) Local jurisdiction
D.) OSHA

31. What is considered one of the most important advances in technology for the EMS system?
p. 17

A.) External defibrillator
B.) Training facilities
*C.) GPS
D.) Dispatch system

32. In most areas, what is considered to be the minimum level of training for ambulance personnel?
p. 7

A.) AEMT
B.) Paramedic
C.) EMR
*D.) EMT

33. Who coordinated the care of the sick and injured soldiers during the American Civil War?
p. 4

*A.) Clara Barton
B.) Mary Stevens Jenkins
C.) Satronia Hunt
D.) Mary Owens

34. During which of the following were soldiers trained to provide first aid to the wounded on the battlefield?
p. 3

A.) Vietnam War
*B.) American Civil War
C.) Revolutionary War
D.) World War I

35. Which is NOT a goal of the public information and education program?
p. 5

A.) Enhance public's knowledge of the EMS system
B.) Encourage injury prevention
*C.) Discourage bystander assistance due to errors
D.) Demonstrate essential self-help actions