

First Responder Refresher
March 2016

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) When moving or lifting a patient, you should: 1) _____
A) determine the patient's chief complaint. B) provide emotional support.
C) ask bystanders to help. D) use good body mechanics.
- 2) You are on your way home when you see a child fall off the curb. You stop to help and find the child is bleeding from his right knee. Since you have no access to your medical director, you get your first-aid kit from your truck and follow local protocols for controlling the bleeding and bandaging the injury. What type of medical direction are you adhering to? 2) _____
A) Personal responsibility B) Standard of care
C) Off-line medical direction D) On-line medical direction
- 3) An Emergency Medical Responder provides emergency care: 3) _____
A) until the patient arrives at the hospital. B) until EMTs or Paramedics take over care.
C) every time an emergency happens. D) only if the injuries are life-threatening.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You respond to a 67-year-old female who has fallen at home. On arrival the patient is conscious and alert, with no respiratory or cardiac compromise. She states she tripped and fell and now has pain in her left hip. She thinks she might have heard a "pop" as she hit the floor. She has her neighbor at her side and says it is all right for you to leave, and that the neighbor can get her up and to her favorite chair. She's afraid she can't afford the ambulance and the hospital, and she is sure she is just feeling her age. You know that the ambulance is on its way and should arrive soon.

- 4) The patient requests that you leave, and she says she will get help from her neighbor. You know that the ambulance will be there soon, and you consider leaving. If you leave without a signed Release of Care form, it could be considered that you have committed: 4) _____
A) negligence. B) misconduct. C) abandonment. D) malpractice.
- 5) A 13-year-old female requests that an Emergency Medical Responder treat her broken arm. Her parents were called, but they have not yet arrived at the scene. The Emergency Medical Responder: 5) _____
A) may need to obtain parental consent.
B) must treat her based on expressed consent.
C) may treat her based on implied consent.
D) must bring her to a doctor's office for treatment.
- 6) You and your partner are on the way to work when you see a child in the road who has been struck by a vehicle and is unresponsive. You begin care for her and call for advanced care to transport her to a nearby emergency department. You know you can legally do this based on: 6) _____
A) actual consent. B) implied consent.
C) informed consent. D) Good Samaritan laws.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You are caring for a 6-year-old female who the family says has been very sick since last night. She had a high fever, but they felt it was just the flu. Today the child became worse and complained of her neck hurting and being stiff. The child is now unresponsive and is not breathing. You have been ventilating her with a bag valve device attached to oxygen until ALS arrives and takes over care and transports.

- 7) The best protection from this disease is to use all of the common personal protective equipment you have because this disease is contracted through: 7) _____
A) blood splashing. B) needle sticks.
C) respiratory secretions. D) fecal material.
- 8) In a hazardous material incident, the Emergency Medical Responder's primary responsibility would be: 8) _____
A) personal protection. B) isolating the substance.
C) identifying the substance. D) evacuating the patients.
- 9) As an Emergency Medical Responder you may be at risk of exposure to an infectious disease when you: 9) _____
A) respond to an emergency. B) wear gloves when you care for a patient.
C) are talking on the phone. D) handle equipment that has blood on it.

Use this example to answer the following question(s).

Your patient complains of falling and has a deformity to the lower leg near the ankle, to the inside of the leg.

- 10) This injury will be most likely associated with which organ system? 10) _____
A) Nervous system B) Musculoskeletal system
C) Endocrine system D) Circulatory system
- 11) The pelvic cavity houses: 11) _____
A) the reproductive organs. B) the bladder.
C) a portion of the large intestine. D) all of the above.

Use this example to answer the following question(s).

You have a call for a 47-year-old female with abdominal pain. When asked, she points to the upper portion of the right side of her abdomen.

- 12) You would report this as the: 12) _____
A) RUQ. B) LUQ. C) LLQ. D) RLQ.
- 13) When performing a direct ground lift, it is recommended to have: 13) _____
A) two rescuers. B) three rescuers. C) four rescuers. D) one rescuer.
- 14) You have a patient with a suspected spinal injury. The best method for movement to the backboard device would be: 14) _____
A) log roll. B) extremity lift. C) shoulder drag. D) direct carry.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You have been called to a chest pain patient at the local apartment complex. This patient is found in Apartment 323 on the third floor of the complex. The patient has a history of angina and wants to be transported to the hospital. After assessment and beginning treatment, you and your partner formulate a plan for taking the patient down to the unit.

- 15) The patient states that he will walk down the steps, but you know that walking could be harmful to his condition. Your training has told you the best way to carry this patient down steps would be to: 15) _____
- A) perform the extremity carry. B) do a direct carry.
C) use a long backboard. D) use the stair chair.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You and your partner are responding to a patient who passed out in a store. Your patient is a 21-year-old male who stated to his friend that he was feeling light-headed. Upon arrival you find your patient on the floor. He has a respiration rate of 6 with heavy breathing, and his teeth are clinched.

- 16) Your patient vomited and has fluid in his mouth. When you go to suction, you should suction for about: 16) _____
- A) 5 seconds. B) 10 seconds. C) 12 seconds. D) 15 seconds.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You and your partner decide to stop at the local restaurant to have lunch. A family sitting across from you seems to be having fun while joking with the children. All of a sudden you hear a shriek and see the mother lifting the child from the highchair. The mother screams, "My baby can't breathe." The 11-month-old is conscious and not making any noises. His eyes are wide open, and his skin is turning blue around the lips.

- 17) You would do which of the following to help this infant? 17) _____
- A) Attempt back slaps followed by chest thrusts
B) A blind finger sweep
C) Administer oxygen with a bag-valve device
D) Abdominal thrusts

- 18) Your patient is pregnant and is choking. You should perform: 18) _____
- A) chest thrusts. B) abdominal thrusts.
C) a finger sweep. D) mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

- 19) Your patient responds to you and is telling you how she feels and what her complaint is. You know that her level of consciousness is measured as _____ of the AVPU scale. 19) _____
- A) U B) V C) P D) A

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You have been dispatched to the scene of a construction site where a man has fallen from the second story while working on the roof. He is found lying supine on the ground, and all the other workers are looking on.

- 20) As you arrive on scene, you and your partner perform the scene size-up. You both assess all of the following components of the scene size-up EXCEPT: 20) _____
- A) the patient's respiratory status. B) mechanism of injury.
C) scene safety. D) number of patients.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You and your partner are eating dinner at a restaurant after a busy day. As you look over your shoulder, you see a person jump up and grab his chest, and then fall to the floor.

- 21) If the patient is unresponsive, you should: 21) _____
A) call 911. B) call 911 and start CPR.
C) call 911 and grab the AED. D) call 911 and open the airway.
- 22) The advantage of two-rescuer CPR over one-rescuer CPR is that: 22) _____
A) chest compressions will not be interrupted for as long.
B) more oxygen is provided to the patient.
C) the compression rate allows for better filling of the heart.
D) the job is shared between the two rescuers, thus limiting rescuer fatigue.
- 23) Common signs and symptoms of respiratory difficulties would include all of the following EXCEPT: 23) _____
A) use of the accessory muscles for breathing.
B) noisy respirations.
C) a bluish color to the skin.
D) numbness and weakness to one side of the body.
- 24) A patient who is having chest pain will often have which of the following signs and symptoms? 24) _____
A) Shortness of breath B) Sweating and nausea
C) Weakness D) All of the above

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

Your crew has been called to the scene of a chain saw accident. A 27-year-old male was working with the chain saw when it slipped and cut across the thigh of his right leg. He has a jagged 5-inch cut to the inside of the thigh that is actively bleeding.

- 25) You have controlled the bleeding, but the patient complains of feeling light-headed and weak. He states that he is thirsty. He has a rapid pulse, and his respirations are becoming fast and labored. His blood pressure at this time is still within the acceptable range, but you know that your patient is experiencing: 25) _____
A) decompensated shock. B) irreversible shock.
C) hyperperfusion. D) compensated shock.
- 26) In the above scenario the patient has an open wound with jagged edges that has penetrated through the skin. You would classify this type of wound as a(n): 26) _____
A) avulsion. B) laceration. C) incision. D) amputation.
- 27) Which of the following is the term that describes fractured bones grating or rubbing together? 27) _____
A) Popping B) Deformity C) Exposed bones D) Crepitus
- 28) An open injury is best defined as a(n): 28) _____
A) soft-tissue injury categorized by pain, swelling, and deformity.
B) soft-tissue injury beneath the skin.
C) injury where a bone tears through the skin.
D) injury where the bone is broken beneath the skin.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You are called for an elderly patient who slipped and fell in the grocery store. The patient states that she has pain in her hip and right shoulder. You let the patient know that the ambulance has been called and is on the way.

- 29) Elderly patients tend to have limited mobility, which can lead to: 29) _____
A) hearing loss. B) poor eyesight. C) depression. D) weight gain.
- 30) Heat- and cold-related injuries are common in the elderly due to: 30) _____
A) a decreased ability to perspire. B) thinning of the skin.
C) muted physical sensations. D) all of the above.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You examine a pregnant female to see if there will be an imminent delivery, and you note what appears to be the top of the baby's head. After questioning the mother, she tells you her water has broken and her contractions are very frequent (< two (2) minutes). She also feels the urge to push.

- 31) During your examination, you see the top of the baby's head presenting; based on your knowledge of childbirth, you know that this presentation is called: 31) _____
A) afterbirth. B) breech. C) contractions. D) crowning.
- 32) The umbilical cord is best defined as a special organ: 32) _____
A) that usually is severed naturally during the birthing process.
B) where fetal wastes pass back to the mother's circulation to be excreted.
C) that contracts during delivery to assist in control of the baby.
D) that aids in the avoidance of an explosive birth.
- 33) Place a folded towel under the infant's or the child's _____ to maintain the spine and the airway in neutral alignment. 33) _____
A) neck B) head C) airway D) shoulders
- 34) To help keep an infant or child calm, the order of the physical assessment should be: 34) _____
A) It doesn't matter. B) toe to head.
C) always from a distance. D) head to toe.
- 35) Simple access refers to _____ and complex access refers to _____. 35) _____
A) no required equipment/requires equipment
B) special tools/additional training
C) requires equipment/no required equipment
D) none of the above
- 36) As an Emergency Medical Responder, your first consideration at any emergency should be: 36) _____
A) your own safety.
B) the patient's safety.
C) providing immediate patient care.
D) notifying the communications center of your status.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You respond to a motor vehicle collision involving several vehicles. Each vehicle has multiple occupants. Determine the correct triage priority for each of the following patients.

- 37) 35-year-old male who is not breathing and is pulseless. 37) _____
A) Black Tag B) Green Tag C) Red Tag D) Yellow Tag
- 38) Using the START system, how many respirations per minute would be considered critical? 38) _____
A) 30 B) 12 C) 24 D) 40
- 39) To estimate the systolic blood pressure of an adult female at rest, you could use the following rule: 39) _____
A) add her age to 100. B) add her age to 90.
C) double her age. D) add her age to 80.
- 40) The lower chamber on the left side of the heart (left ventricle) receives blood and forces it into the 40) _____
arteries to circulate throughout the body. The heart's contraction phase is called:
A) systole. B) contraction. C) relaxation. D) diastole.
- 41) A bag-valve-mask with a supplemental oxygen supply will deliver _____% of oxygen. 41) _____
A) 16 B) 90 C) 21 D) 90-100
- 42) You arrive on scene of a patient experiencing severe respiratory distress. The patient has a history 42) _____
of asthma and has a prescribed inhaler. What action should the Emergency Medical Responder
take?
A) Contact medical direction for authorization to use the inhaler.
B) Administer the inhaler immediately.
C) Administer oxygen at 4-6 liters per minute via nasal cannula, and see if the patient's
condition improves before using the inhaler.
D) Have a family member assist with the inhaler.
- 43) EMS helicopters are configured to carry _____ patients. 43) _____
A) 4 B) 2 C) 1 D) 3
- 44) A victim who, while SCUBA diving, developed blurred vision, chest pain, numbness in arms and 44) _____
legs, weakness, and personality changes (appears drunk) should be suspected of having developed:
A) decompression sickness. B) air embolism.
C) hypothermia. D) hyperthermia.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You and your partner are called to a one-vehicle collision, car versus electrical pole. You arrive on scene and notice that the police are controlling traffic and that the power company has turned the power off. You and your partner find a 65-year-old male unconscious in the driver's seat. He is breathing and has a pulse. You notice a starburst to the windshield, and the patient is unrestrained. As your crew is securing spinal restriction, the local Advance Life Support crew arrives on scene. You assist the Paramedic and EMT-Basic with securing the patient to the long backboard and into their unit for transport. You give the crew a report, and they transport the patient to the hospital while you return to the fire department for restocking.

- 45) Which professionals in the scenario are NOT a recognized level of EMS-trained individuals? 45) _____
A) Emergency Medical Responders B) EMT-Basics
C) Paramedics D) Police officers
- 46) In order to prove negligence, you need to establish: 46) _____
A) breach of duty care. B) damages.
C) duty to provide care. D) all of the above.
- 47) You and your partner are responding to a call for a patient who has cut his leg with a chain saw. As you arrive, a friend is controlling the bleeding. Your first concern is: 47) _____
A) talking to the patient. B) scene safety.
C) BSI. D) bleeding control.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

Mr. Stevenson, a 47-year-old male, was walking across the street when he was struck by an oncoming car. You find him conscious and alert. Your partner has taken spinal restriction, and you assure that he has no compromise to the airway or circulation. He complains of abdominal pain, back pain, and pain in his left leg. You explain that the ambulance is on the way, and you begin a more detailed exam.

- 48) Mr. Stevenson was found lying on his back on your arrival. This is the _____ position. 48) _____
A) semi-Fowler's B) supine C) prone D) lateral

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You have been called to a chest pain patient at the local apartment complex. This patient is found in Apartment 323 on the third floor of the complex. The patient has a history of angina and wants to be transported to the hospital. After assessment and beginning treatment, you and your partner formulate a plan for taking the patient down to the unit.

- 49) After getting the patient downstairs and to the cot, the best position for this patient to be transported in would be: 49) _____
A) in the recovery position. B) in the supine position.
C) prone. D) semi-sitting.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You and your partner decide to stop at the local restaurant to have lunch. A family sitting across from you seems to be having fun while joking with the children. All of a sudden you hear a shriek and see the mother lifting the child from the highchair. The mother screams, "My baby can't breathe." The 11-month-old is conscious and not making any noises. His eyes are wide open, and his skin is turning blue around the lips.

- 50) During your care the infant becomes unconscious, your partner radios for the ALS crew, and you open the airway and attempt a breath. You notice the first breath did not cause the chest to rise. The next step should be to: 50) _____
- A) reposition and try another breath. B) start performing back slaps.
C) begin CPR. D) try a finger sweep.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You have been dispatched to the scene of a construction site where a man has fallen from the second story while working on the roof. He is found lying supine on the ground, and all the other workers are looking on.

- 51) During your initial assessment of the patient, you find that he responds with a groan when you pinch his shoulder. You would indicate his level of consciousness as: 51) _____
- A) V. B) A. C) U. D) P.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You are responding to a chest pain call when dispatch advises that the caller states the patient has collapsed. You arrive one minute later to find a 57-year-old male unresponsive, apneic, and pulseless. Your partner begins the steps of CPR, and you grab the AED.

- 52) Upon assessment of your patient, you notice that the patient is NOT breathing. You also notice that the patient has a pulse at the carotid artery. You should: 52) _____
- A) continue analyzing with the AED.
B) wait for advanced providers to arrive on scene.
C) continue CPR until the pulse is felt at the radial artery.
D) continue rescue breathing and monitoring the pulse.
- 53) The four routes that a patient can be exposed to a poison are: 53) _____
- A) injection, bites, absorption, and ingestion.
B) inhalation, vapors, injection, and absorption.
C) ingestion, inhalation, absorption, and injection.
D) absorption, injection, chemicals, and ingestion.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

Your crew has been called to the scene of a chain saw accident. A 27-year-old male was working with the chain saw when it slipped and cut across the thigh of his right leg. He has a jagged 5-inch cut to the inside of the thigh that is actively bleeding.

- 54) Your patient is conscious and alert, has a patent airway, and is breathing at a rate of approximately 20 breaths per minute. The patient's pulse is fast and thready. You notice active bleeding from the open wound and prepare to attempt to stop the bleeding. All of the following are recommended procedures for stopping the bleeding EXCEPT: 54) _____
A) direct ice application. B) direct pressure.
C) use of a pressure point. D) pressure dressings.
- 55) Before focusing on extremity injuries, which of the following injuries would you provide care for? 55) _____
A) Minor burns B) Dislocation of the shoulder
C) Open injuries to the thigh D) Open injuries to the chest and abdomen
- 56) Elderly people live with limited mobility that can be caused by: 56) _____
A) falls. B) poor nutrition. C) depression. D) all of the above.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You examine a pregnant female to see if there will be an imminent delivery, and you note what appears to be the top of the baby's head. After questioning the mother, she tells you her water has broken and her contractions are very frequent (< two (2) minutes). She also feels the urge to push.

- 57) Care for the mother includes all of the following EXCEPT: 57) _____
A) controlling vaginal bleeding. B) delivering the afterbirth.
C) keeping the baby warm. D) making the mother comfortable.
- 58) Because the tongue is larger in an infant and a child, it can cause: 58) _____
A) airway obstruction. B) nasal passage obstruction.
C) severe congestion. D) severe sneezing.
- 59) If gaining access in a vehicle to a patient through a window is required, the Emergency Medical Responder should try using: 59) _____
A) a rear or side window.
B) the windshield.
C) The Emergency Medical Responder should never gain access through a window.
D) the window closest to the patient.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You respond to a motor vehicle collision involving several vehicles. Each vehicle has multiple occupants. Determine the correct triage priority for each of the following patients.

- 60) The alternate version of the START triage system used for pediatric patients is known as: 60) _____
A) ChildSTART. B) JumpSTART. C) HeadSTART. D) PedSTART.
- 61) To estimate the systolic blood pressure of an adult male at rest, you could use the following rule: 61) _____
A) add his age to 110. B) add his age to 100.
C) double his age. D) add his age to 90.

- 62) When ventilating a nonbreathing trauma patient, it is best to open the airway with: 62) _____
 A) jaw thrust.
 B) the head-tilt, chin-lift method.
 C) Both methods can be used, because if the airway isn't opened, the patient will die.
 D) Neither method can be used, as trauma patients need to be intubated.
- 63) Which of the following is NOT a form of nitroglycerine that should be administered by an Emergency Medical Responder? 63) _____
 A) Sublingual spray
 B) Intravenous drip
 C) Transdermal patch
 D) Sublingual tablet
- 64) When you are working around an aircraft, you should: 64) _____
 A) never walk behind an aircraft.
 B) never shine any lights at an aircraft.
 C) never approach an aircraft from the uphill side.
 D) all of the above.
- 65) The water does not have to be very cold, and the length of stay in the water does not have to be very long, for _____ to occur. 65) _____
 A) hypothermia
 B) an air embolism
 C) decompression sickness
 D) hyperthermia
- 66) During the conversation you are asked what you do if you cannot contact Medical Control. You explain that you can follow protocols or standing orders under a medical direction called: 66) _____
 A) delegation of authority.
 B) on-line medical direction.
 C) off-line medical direction.
 D) scope of practice.

Use this example to answer the following question(s).

You are called to the scene of a 57-year-old who has "passed out" in the hallway of his home. On arrival the scene is safe, and the patient remains unresponsive.

- 67) During your assessment of the unresponsive patient, the patient arouses and becomes alert and responsive. He claims that he does not want any care and asks you to leave him alone. You should do all of the following EXCEPT: 67) _____
 A) document the refusal and have it witnessed.
 B) question the ethical or religious reasons the patient expresses for the refusal.
 C) discuss the situation with the patient and explain your concern about his condition.
 D) advise ALS and have them turn back due to the refusal.
- 68) You show up to work with low self-esteem and feeling hopeless. This is called: 68) _____
 A) burnout.
 B) stress.
 C) shift work.
 D) compensation.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

Mr. Stevenson, a 47-year-old male, was walking across the street when he was struck by an oncoming car. You find him conscious and alert. Your partner has taken spinal restriction, and you assure that he has no compromise to the airway or circulation. He complains of abdominal pain, back pain, and pain in his left leg. You explain that the ambulance is on the way, and you begin a more detailed exam.

- 69) During your assessment of the abdomen, Mr. Stevenson indicates that he feels considerable pain over the upper outer portion of his left side of his abdomen. You would describe this as being in the: 69) _____
A) LUQ. B) LLQ. C) RLQ. D) RUQ.
- 70) Which statement about emergency moves is correct? 70) _____
A) There is immediate danger to the patient if he or she is not moved.
B) Move a patient only after assessing the ABCs.
C) A cardiac arrest victim can be moved at any time.
D) The police will advise you when it is time to move a patient.

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

You and your partner are responding to a patient who passed out in a store. Your patient is a 21-year-old male who stated to his friend that he was feeling light-headed. Upon arrival you find your patient on the floor. He has a respiration rate of 6 with heavy breathing, and his teeth are clenched.

- 71) You are going to give your patient oxygen. The best device to use on this patient is: 71) _____
A) simple mask. B) nonrebreather.
C) bag-valve mask. D) N/C.
- 72) All of the following would be classified as a sign EXCEPT: 72) _____
A) Battle's sign. B) dilated pupils. C) chest pain. D) bruising.
- 73) If the pulse does not return after the first shock, you should: 73) _____
A) start CPR. B) open the airway.
C) monitor the patient's breathing and pulse. D) remove the AED pads.
- 74) Using _____ is the best way to check a patient's mental status. 74) _____
A) OPQRST B) AVPU C) SAMPL D) AMS
- 75) The following are all common signs of shock EXCEPT: 75) _____
A) severe thirst. B) rapid respirations.
C) rapid heart rate. D) cool, clammy skin.
- 76) Which of the following should be removed from a patient with a head injury? 76) _____
A) Blood or other fluids from the airway B) Impaled objects
C) Bone fragments D) None of the above
- 77) With geriatric patients, you should avoid: 77) _____
A) eye contact. B) shaking the patient's hand.
C) using nicknames. D) addressing the patient directly.

- 78) The bloody show is best defined as: 78) _____
 A) the natural loss of the embryo or fetus before the 28th week of pregnancy.
 B) a slight staining of blood or blood-tinged mucous seen as the cervix expands.
 C) a spontaneous miscarriage or induced loss of the embryo or fetus.
 D) amniotic fluid that has a green or brownish-yellow color from fetal fecal contamination.
- 79) Because the surface area of a child's body is large in proportion to weight, this makes infants and children more vulnerable to: 79) _____
 A) maxothermia. B) hypothermia. C) hyperthermia. D) normothermia.
- 80) In preparing for a call, phase 6 refers to: 80) _____
 A) notify dispatch that you are back in service.
 B) complete paperwork.
 C) clean and disinfect equipment.
 D) all of the above.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 81) The first priority of an Emergency Medical Responder should be to control any life-threatening problems of the airway. 81) _____
- 82) Ethics is defined as "behavior that is right, good, and proper." 82) _____
- 83) The Emergency Medical Responder is NOT at increased risk for burnout. 83) _____
- 84) The spinal cavity protects the spinal cord. 84) _____
- 85) It is best to keep the weight closest to the body whenever carrying heavy objects. 85) _____
- 86) The grape cluster-like structures that provide the exchange of gases between the lungs and the bloodstream are structures called the alveoli. 86) _____
- 87) Assessment of the adult victim's circulation is done by checking the carotid pulse at the wrist. 87) _____
- 88) Correct compression depth for the pediatric patient is to compress the chest approximately one-third to one-half the depth of the chest. 88) _____
- 89) When caring for a patient with the typical signs of a heart attack, the Emergency Medical Responder can sometimes decrease the chest pain by administering supplemental oxygen. 89) _____
- 90) The sign associated with recognition of compensated versus decompensated shock is commonly a decrease in blood pressure. 90) _____
- 91) Injuries to blood vessels and nerves rarely cause excessive swelling and loss of movement or function. 91) _____
- 92) An elderly patient is more likely to take the incorrect medication dosage. 92) _____
- 93) Crowning is the showing of the baby's presenting part, normally the head. 93) _____

- 94) Always handle the head of the newborn with caution because of the fontanelle (soft spot). 94) _____
- 95) An Emergency Medical Responder should only assume the presence of hazardous materials at an emergency incident site if placards are present. 95) _____
- 96) The initial step of the triage process allows for you as the Emergency Medical Responder to stop and provide interventions for each person in need of care. 96) _____
- 97) The AHA-preferred technique for determining blood pressure is to place your fingertips over the radial pulse as you inflate the cuff. When you can no longer feel the pulse, pump up the cuff pressure 30 more mmHg. Then slowly release the pressure as you listen for the systolic pressure sounds. 97) _____
- 98) It is acceptable to administer oxygen directly to newborn infants. 98) _____
- 99) Patients should NOT mix over-the-counter (OTC) drugs with prescribed medications unless told to do so by their physician. 99) _____
- 100) EMS helicopters need a good landing zone. 100) _____