

EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONDER
JANUARY PRE WORK

Name _____

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

- 1) Your friend asks, "How do you know what you can and can't do when caring for a patient?" You explain that there is a set of responsibilities and ethical considerations that defines the extent of care you provide called: 1) _____
A) scope of care.
B) EMS laws.
C) Emergency Medical Responder objectives.
D) medical direction.
- 2) 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: 2) _____
A) off-line medical direction. B) on-line medical direction.
C) scope of practice. D) delegation of authority.
- 3) 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? 3) _____
A) Personal responsibility B) Off-line medical direction
C) Standard of care D) On-line medical direction

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) Following the call, one of the neighbors stops you and asks what happened. You know you cannot speak with him concerning the patient's condition because it would breach: 4) _____
A) the standard of care. B) patient consideration.
C) customer service. D) confidentiality.
- 5) 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: 5) _____
A) actual consent. B) Good Samaritan laws.
C) implied consent. D) informed consent.
- 6) Engine 101 is called to a motor vehicle crash. As you arrive, you see two cars and two victims walking around. As you approach the two victims, they state that they are not injured and do not need your help. You should: 6) _____
A) call the police. B) leave.
C) restrain them until the EMTs arrive. D) carefully document the refusal of care.

- 7) Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) may be contracted by: 7) _____
 A) touching the infected person's skin.
 B) handling household belongings of an infected person.
 C) contact with bodily fluids of an infected person.
 D) eating with a fork that belongs to an infected person.
- 8) You show up to work with low self-esteem and feeling hopeless. This is called: 8) _____
 A) shift work. B) stress. C) burnout. D) compensation.
- 9) As an Emergency Medical Responder you may be at risk of exposure to an infectious disease when you: 9) _____
 A) handle equipment that has blood on it. B) wear gloves when you care for a patient.
 C) are talking on the phone. D) respond to an emergency.

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) With the complaint above, the injury would be listed as the _____ and _____ portion of the 10) _____
 extremity.
 A) distal/lateral B) proximal/medial
 C) distal/medial D) proximal/lateral
- 11) The body system important in regulation of blood sugar through hormone response is the _____ 11) _____
 system.
 A) nervous B) digestive C) endocrine D) circulatory
- 12) You have a patient with a suspected spinal injury. The best method for movement to the backboard 12) _____
 device would be:
 A) shoulder drag. B) extremity lift. C) direct carry. D) log roll.
- 13) When performing a direct ground lift, it is recommended to have: 13) _____
 A) two rescuers. B) three rescuers. C) one rescuer. D) four rescuers.

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.

- 14) During management of this patient, the best way to maintain an appropriate airway would be to do 14) _____
 a head-tilt, chin-lift while:
 A) placing a towel or rag under the shoulders.
 B) placing the victim on a bare, flat surface.
 C) hyperextending the neck.
 D) placing a rag under the head.
- 15) The cells of the body live and function within a vary narrow range of the: 15) _____
 A) pH. B) carbon dioxide. C) blood. D) oxygen.

- 16) As an Emergency Medical Responder, your first concern at the scene is: 16) _____
A) correcting life-threatening problems. B) safely identifying the injury.
C) transporting the patient. D) personal safety.

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.

- 17) 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: 17) _____
A) A. B) P. C) V. D) U.

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

You have been called to a local business where you are met by the manager who is complaining that one of the secretaries is acting strangely. You are taken to a 43-year-old female sitting at her desk with her head down on the desk. When you speak to her, she has slurred speech and doesn't answer your questions appropriately. She has normal respirations, a full bounding pulse, and moist pale skin. You notice a medical alert bracelet that indicates she is a diabetic.

- 18) A severe case of this condition is also called: 18) _____
A) diabetic ketoacidosis. B) insulin coma.
C) diabetic coma. D) insulin shock.

- 19) One of her coworkers states that the patient had missed lunch due to a big presentation. You suspect that this patient may be suffering from: 19) _____
A) possible stroke. B) hypoglycemia.
C) hyperglycemia. D) alcohol intoxication.

- 20) An open wound with smooth edges that bleeds freely is a(n): 20) _____
A) abrasion. B) contusion. C) puncture. D) incision.

- 21) The pressure point used for a laceration of the forearm would be the: 21) _____
A) carotid artery. B) femoral artery. C) brachial artery. D) radial artery.

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

Your engine is returning from a call. Dispatch notifies you that you are to respond to a car accident on I-355 at mile marker 34. Upon your arrival, you find a car on its side and the patient 10 feet from the car. As you approach the patient, you see that he has severe bleeding from his head, and his lower legs look to be fractured.

- 22) To control the bleeding from the head, you should do all of the following EXCEPT: 22) _____
A) stabilize the head. B) apply direct pressure.
C) keep the patient calm. D) apply bulky dressings.

- 23) A bone that is broken and bends at a place other than a joint is called a(n): 23) _____
A) greenstick injury. B) deformed or angulated injury.
C) closed injury. D) open injury.

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.

- 24) Heat- and cold-related injuries are common in the elderly due to: 24) _____
A) muted physical sensations. B) a decreased ability to perspire.
C) thinning of the skin. D) all of the above.
- 25) Before you immobilize an elderly patient on a backboard, you should keep in mind that she could 25) _____
have _____ and that it could affect the _____.
A) bone softening/airway B) osteoporosis/airway
C) injury/airway D) curvatures of the spine/airway
- 26) Most babies are born face down as the head emerges, and then they rotate to the right or left. At 26) _____
this point, care of the baby should be focused on:
A) squeezing or counter-pushing the baby to prevent an explosive birth.
B) not stopping the birth process or releasing your support of the baby as you clear the airway.
C) waiting for the entire baby to be delivered, as there is no need to clear the airway.
D) stopping the birth process or releasing your support of the baby to clear the airway.

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

You and your crew are dispatched to the scene of a car crash. One of the patients is 7 months pregnant and complaining of lower abdominal pain.

- 27) With any pregnant trauma patient you should suspect: 27) _____
A) normal vital signs. B) internal bleeding.
C) a stressful pregnancy. D) delivery of the baby.
- 28) A seizure in a child may be caused by: 28) _____
A) low blood sugar. B) high fever.
C) infection. D) all of the above.
- 29) Children tolerate _____ fevers better than adults do, but a fever that _____ rapidly can cause 29) _____
seizures.
A) high/rises B) low/rises C) low/drops D) high/drops

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

A high-speed, side-impact collision has severely crushed the rear passenger compartment where two children were properly restrained. Upon your arrival you see both children are out of the vehicle and sitting on the curb. The police officer tells you 911 has been notified and they are responding now. He informs you that one of the children may be bleeding.

- 30) Once you ensure your own safety, your main duty at the scene of an emergency is to: 30) _____
A) wait for EMTs. B) check for hazards.
C) continue scene survey. D) provide patient care.
- 31) During a triage situation, a patient who requires CPR would be tagged: 31) _____
A) Priority 2, Yellow Tag. B) Priority 3, Green Tag.
C) Priority 4, Gray or Black Tag. D) Priority 1, Red Tag.

- 32) Report the _____ pressure first and then the _____, as in 120 over 80 (120/80). 32) _____
 A) diastolic/systolic B) mmHg/psi
 C) systolic/diastolic D) top/bottom
- 33) A patient who is not breathing should receive oxygen via: 33) _____
 A) nonrebreather face mask. B) nasal cannula.
 C) bag-valve-mask with oxygen at 15 lpm. D) venturi mask.
- 34) Which of the following is NOT a correct step when administering oral glucose? 34) _____
 A) Squeeze the glucose into the patient's mouth
 B) Ensure patient is alert
 C) Place the glucose between the gum and lip
 D) Ensure signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia
- 35) In the United States, EMS aircrafts are staffed with: 35) _____
 A) paramedic/paramedic. B) nurse/paramedic.
 C) nurse/nurse. D) all of the above.
- 36) All of the following are examples of biological agents EXCEPT: 36) _____
 A) viruses. B) blister agents. C) bacteria. D) toxins.
- 37) Even an excellent swimmer should wear a personal flotation device during the attempted rescue of a victim when: 37) _____
 A) entering the water. B) working near the water's edge.
 C) rowing a rescue boat. D) all of the above.
- 38) An Emergency Medical Responder provides emergency care: 38) _____
 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.
- 39) You are driving your car and see a crash. You stop to provide care. You are protected by: 39) _____
 A) duty to act. B) scope of care.
 C) standard of care. D) the Good Samaritan law.

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

You receive a call to a patient with the complaint of shortness of breath, fever, and coughing.

- 40) Your first priority in managing this situation should be to: 40) _____
 A) confirm personal safety and personal protective equipment.
 B) assure the patient has a patent airway and is breathing.
 C) determine the patient's level of responsiveness.
 D) confirm the patient has a pulse and signs of circulation.
- 41) For the body to be in the anatomical position, it should be: 41) _____
 A) facing the viewer. B) standing erect.
 C) upright. D) all of the above.

- 42) Prior to moving your patients, you should consider the safe techniques of body mechanics. All of the following are safe techniques EXCEPT: 42) _____
 A) When lifting with one hand, do not compensate by leaning to the other side.
 B) Hold the weight away from the body.
 C) Use your legs instead of your back.
 D) Position your feet properly.
- 43) As you are checking for breathing on a child, you would do all the following EXCEPT: 43) _____
 A) look for chest rise. B) reposition until chest rise is observed.
 C) feel for air movement. D) listen for air movement.
- 44) Vital signs include all of the following EXCEPT: 44) _____
 A) respiration. B) blood pressure.
 C) pulse. D) signs and symptoms.
- 45) A patient with hyperglycemia would have: 45) _____
 A) enough insulin. B) high blood sugar.
 C) diabetes. D) low blood sugar.

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

Your engine company is called to a house fire. Upon arrival you find a 50-year-old male who is burned. His burns are red and have blisters.

- 46) To determine the amount of body surface burned, you would use the: 46) _____
 A) rule of nines. B) rule of threes.
 C) rule of tens. D) none of the above.
- 47) What body system provides body support and movement, protects organs, and produces blood cells? 47) _____
 A) Nervous system B) Musculoskeletal system
 C) Integumentary system D) Respiratory system
- 48) Elderly people live with limited mobility that can be caused by: 48) _____
 A) poor nutrition. B) depression. C) falls. D) all of the above.
- 49) The umbilical cord is best defined as a special organ: 49) _____
 A) that usually is severed naturally during the birthing process.
 B) that contracts during delivery to assist in control of the baby.
 C) that aids in the avoidance of an explosive birth.
 D) where fetal wastes pass back to the mother's circulation to be excreted.
- 50) To help keep an infant or child calm, the order of the physical assessment should be: 50) _____
 A) always from a distance. B) toe to head.
 C) It doesn't matter. D) head to toe.
- 51) Which of the following terms best describes the area where a hazardous material is located? 51) _____
 A) Hot zone B) Cold zone C) Warm zone D) Off-limit zone

- 52) Which of the following patients would be considered a Red Tag? 52) _____
 A) 24-year-old female complaining of difficulty breathing with a respiratory rate of 30 breaths per minute
 B) 35-year-old female complaining of abdominal pain
 C) 72-year-old male complaining of general leg pains
 D) 54-year-old male with burns to both forearms
- 53) Using a blood pressure cuff and a stethoscope to listen for characteristic sounds is also referred to as: 53) _____
 A) auscultation. B) standard. C) pressure. D) palpation.
- 54) A patient receiving 2 lpm of oxygen via nasal cannula is receiving _____% oxygen. 54) _____
 A) 90 B) 28 C) 50 D) 21
- 55) Administering nitroglycerine to a patient experiencing cardiac chest pain with a systolic blood pressure of less than 100 mmHg is: 55) _____
 A) a side effect. B) indicated.
 C) a normal reaction. D) contraindicated.
- 56) All EMS aircraft personnel have: 56) _____
 A) Paramedic scope of practice.
 B) Advanced scope of practice.
 C) Emergency Medical Responder scope of practice.
 D) EMT-B scope of practice.
- 57) Which of the following agents is most dangerous when either inhaled (spread through the air) or ingested (through contaminated food or water supplies)? 57) _____
 A) Chemical B) Radiological C) Medical D) Biological
- 58) A victim with a history of SCUBA diving 36 hours ago presents with fatigue, painful muscles and joints, and labored breathing. The patient may be suffering from: 58) _____
 A) hyperthermia. B) air embolism.
 C) hypothermia. D) decompression sickness.
- 59) The National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians recognizes all of the following EMS levels EXCEPT: 59) _____
 A) Emergency Medical Responder. B) EMT-Basic.
 C) EMT-Dispatcher. D) EMT-Paramedic.
- 60) As a paid Emergency Medical Responder, while on duty you are expected to provide care according to those standard operating procedures outlined by your department. This is called: 60) _____
 A) scope of practice. B) duty to act.
 C) delegation of authority. D) standard of care.

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.

- 61) The best protection from spreading any disease is: 61) _____
A) taking antibiotics. B) using PPE.
C) following BSI. D) washing your hands.
- 62) Anything described as farther from the midline of the body is said to be: 62) _____
A) posterior. B) anterior. C) lateral. D) medial.

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.

- 63) You and your partner would use a nonemergency move to get this patient moved because: 63) _____
A) your patient could be in immediate danger.
B) the patient has a condition that is life-threatening.
C) there is no immediate threat to life.
D) the life-saving care needed cannot be provided otherwise.
- 64) Treat a mild airway obstruction as if it were a severe airway obstruction in cases where the patient is: 64) _____
A) able to cough forcefully. B) able to speak.
C) speaking hoarsely. D) unable to cough forcefully.

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.

- 65) While continuing your initial assessment, it is determined that the patient has a patent airway and is breathing at a rate of 14. He has a pulse that is weak and thready, and there are no obvious signs of bleeding. He is very cool and clammy, and his capillary refill is slow. You determine this patient's priority as: 65) _____
A) low priority. B) high priority, but can wait.
C) medium priority. D) high priority, urgent.
- 66) To care for a heat-related illness patient with hot, dry, or moist skin, you should do all of the following EXCEPT: 66) _____
A) keep the patient covered, and treat the patient for shock.
B) move the patient away from the heat source and rapidly cool.
C) monitor the patient's vital signs.
D) alert dispatch.

- 67) You are called for a patient who splashed a chemical in his eyes. You should: 67) _____
A) flush the eyes with water for 15 minutes. B) flush the eyes with water for 10 minutes.
C) flush the eyes with water for 20 minutes. D) not flush the eyes with water.

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

You and your partner receive a call for a motorcycle collision. You arrive on the scene, determine the scene is safe, and proceed with emergency care to the victim of the collision. You find on your initial assessment multiple injuries to the chest, pelvis, and lower extremities. No obvious uncontrolled bleeding has been found. You begin reassuring the victim and inform him that the ambulance has been notified and is en route.

- 68) Given your knowledge of injuries to muscles and bones, you notice the victim's lower extremity is swollen, slightly deformed, and very painful to the touch. Though you cannot diagnose specific injuries, you suspect the victim may have a: 68) _____
A) sprain. B) strain. C) fracture. D) dislocation.
- 69) With geriatric patients, you should avoid: 69) _____
A) eye contact. B) using nicknames.
C) shaking the patient's hand. D) addressing the patient directly.
- 70) To compensate for blood loss and mask the signs of shock, the mother's blood volume: 70) _____
A) remains constant. B) increases.
C) decreases. D) relies on fetal circulation to compensate.

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

- 71) The medical director of an EMS system is ultimately responsible for all actions performed by the personnel of that EMS system. 71) _____
- 72) Failure to provide a standard of care that leads to further harm is called negligence. 72) _____
- 73) The best way for the Emergency Medical Responder to prevent the spread of disease is hand washing. 73) _____
- 74) A patient found face down on the floor would be said to be in the supine position. 74) _____
- 75) It is best to keep the weight closest to the body whenever carrying heavy objects. 75) _____
- 76) Exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide taking place in the lungs and body is a process called respiration. 76) _____
- 77) Bilateral, dilated, unresponsive pupils are common with a head injury and are also found in the stroke patient. 77) _____
- 78) To help a patient breathe when the diaphragm is NOT moving enough air, the patient would use the accessory muscles. 78) _____
- 79) A burn can affect the dermis, epidermis, and subsequent levels of the body with little to no pain due to the damage of the nervous system is associated with a third-degree or full-thickness burn. 79) _____

- 80) The lower ribs offer little protection to the organs in the upper part of the abdomen—the liver, gallbladder, stomach, and spleen. 80) _____
- 81) Many elderly patients have multiple illnesses. 81) _____
- 82) The greatest danger to both the mother and the baby is bleeding and shock. 82) _____
- 83) Respiratory distress and low oxygen levels in children are the primary causes of cardiac arrest not related to trauma. 83) _____
- 84) All contaminated victims must remain in the hot zone until the HazMat team decontaminates them and brings them to the cold zone for care by EMS personnel. 84) _____
- 85) On the triage tag, yellow is for patients whose treatment can be delayed. 85) _____
- 86) It is acceptable to move the patient's arm if there is any possibility of spinal injury. 86) _____
- 87) Oxygen is NOT considered a medication, since Emergency Medical Responders may use it. 87) _____
- 88) Oxygen is considered a medication that an Emergency Medical Responder must be properly trained to administer. 88) _____
- 89) EMS helicopters need a good landing zone. 89) _____
- 90) Decontamination is the process by which chemical, biological, and/or radiological agents are removed from exposed victims, equipment, and the environment. 90) _____
- 91) Drowning victims who are resuscitated are very likely to vomit. 91) _____
- 92) Emergency Medical Responders are trained in the care and management of ill and injured patients. An Emergency Medical Responder should NOT be involved in the process of gaining access to patients. 92) _____
- 93) The Emergency Medical Responder course does NOT follow the guidelines developed by the U.S. Department of Transportation. 93) _____
- 94) BSI is a form of infection control used only when you know that a patient has a communicable disease. 94) _____
- 95) If you find a patient lying on his or her back on the floor, you would document that the patient was found in the supine position. 95) _____
- 96) The proper use of the body to facilitate lifting and movement without injury is called body mechanics. 96) _____
- 97) The grape cluster-like structures that provide the exchange of gases between the lungs and the bloodstream are structures called the alveoli. 97) _____

- 98) You have a patient who appears stable. He can become unstable without warning. 98) _____
- 99) 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. 99) _____
- 100) Patients with a nose bleed should pinch the nose while raising the head and looking at the ceiling to elevate the nose above the heart. 100) _____