

EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONDER
APRIL PRE WORK

Name _____

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

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.

- 1) You decided to initiate spinal restriction on the patient due to the mechanism of injury since your service has protocols in this situation. This is a form of: 1) _____
A) off-line professional decision. B) on-line medical direction.
C) on-line medical order. D) off-line medical direction.
- 2) As an Emergency Medical Responder on this call, the first responsibility for you and your crew would be to: 2) _____
A) assure your safety and that of your partner.
B) make sure that advance care had been called.
C) have the police direct you to the appropriate parking area.
D) ensure that the patient has an open airway.
- 3) Which professionals in the scenario are NOT a recognized level of EMS-trained individuals? 3) _____
A) Emergency Medical Responders B) Police officers
C) Paramedics D) EMT-Basics
- 4) 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: 4) _____
A) call the police. B) carefully document the refusal of care.
C) leave. D) restrain them until the EMTs arrive.
- 5) As an Emergency Medical Responder you need to know that, if a patient is intoxicated, he or she is: 5) _____
A) of sound mind. B) able to walk a straight line.
C) able to understand questions. D) not competent to make medical decisions.
- 6) Using spinal restriction on a patient who does not give his or her consent for treatment could be classified as all of these EXCEPT: 6) _____
A) abandonment. B) battery.
C) false imprisonment. D) assault.
- 7) The appropriate respiratory protection when caring for a patient with known active TB is: 7) _____
A) SCUBA. B) surgical mask.
C) pocket mask. D) N95 HEPA mask.

- 8) The governmental organization that sets strict standards to reduce the possibility of infectious exposure is: 8) _____
 A) OSHA. B) CDC. C) FDA. D) FEMA.
- 9) In a hazardous material incident, the Emergency Medical Responder's primary responsibility would be: 9) _____
 A) evacuating the patients. B) isolating the substance.
 C) identifying the substance. D) personal protection.

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.

- 10) Pain to the abdomen in this area is of concern. Which of the following organs could be injured and cause considerable bleeding within the abdomen? 10) _____
 A) Stomach B) Gallbladder C) Spleen D) Liver

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.

- 11) The patient states that she feels more comfortable lying on her left side; you know that this position is called: 11) _____
 A) prone. B) right lateral recumbent.
 C) left lateral recumbent. D) supine.
- 12) The best method for transferring a patient from the stretcher over to a bed is the: 12) _____
 A) lift/curl method. B) direct carry method.
 C) draw sheet method. D) direct ground lift method.
- 13) You have an unresponsive patient without a suspected spinal injury. You know you should position the patient for drainage of fluids or vomitus. The recommended position would be: 13) _____
 A) semi-Fowler's position. B) supine.
 C) prone. D) recovery.

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.

- 14) You are going to give your patient oxygen. The best device to use on this patient is: 14) _____
 A) nonrebreather. B) bag-valve mask.
 C) N/C. D) simple mask.

- 15) By using a pocket face mask with a one-way barrier device in mouth-to-mask ventilation, you can do all of the following EXCEPT: 15) _____
- A) cut the rate of ventilations by at least a half.
 - B) use both hands on the mask to make a seal.
 - C) maintain the patient's head position while ventilating.
 - D) add protection against meningitis and tuberculosis.
- 16) You have a patient who experienced an approximately 16-foot fall from the roof while working on the gutters. He is found supine on the driveway and does not respond to verbal or painful stimuli. After assessing the scene and taking spinal restriction, you should proceed to the: 16) _____
- A) sample history.
 - B) detailed physical assessment.
 - C) rapid trauma survey.
 - D) initial assessment.
- 17) Vital signs include all of the following EXCEPT: 17) _____
- A) blood pressure.
 - B) respiration.
 - C) signs and symptoms.
 - D) pulse.
- 18) To care for a heat-related illness patient with hot, dry, or moist skin, you should do all of the following EXCEPT: 18) _____
- A) move the patient away from the heat source and rapidly cool.
 - B) alert dispatch.
 - C) keep the patient covered, and treat the patient for shock.
 - D) monitor the patient's vital signs.
- 19) You are considering that your patient may have been poisoned. You are trying to establish the route of entry. All of the following are common routes of entry for poisonings EXCEPT: 19) _____
- A) absorbed.
 - B) injected.
 - C) dusted.
 - D) ingested.
- 20) You have a patient with a large laceration who has lost a significant amount of blood. You are concerned that the patient may go into _____ shock. 20) _____
- A) hypovolemic
 - B) metabolic
 - C) neurogenic
 - D) hypoglycemic
- 21) When you assess a patient who was hit by a car and see a big bruise on the abdomen, this could indicate: 21) _____
- A) external bleeding.
 - B) internal bleeding.
 - C) bruises.
 - D) none of the above.

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.

- 22) Which of the victim's injuries would you classify as most critical and would require the greatest amount of attention? 22) _____
- A) The patient's chest injury
 - B) The patient's lower-extremity injuries
 - C) The patient's pelvis injury
 - D) The patient's pain

- 23) If the mechanism of injury indicates possible spinal injuries, you should: 23) _____
 A) contact medical direction and transport immediately, without providing emergency care.
 B) assume the injuries are present only after locating them, then provide emergency care.
 C) assume the injuries are present even if unseen and continue with emergency care.
 D) both A and C.
- 24) In the United States, there are currently _____ million elderly people. 24) _____
 A) 35 B) 30 C) 25 D) 36
- 25) With geriatric patients, you should avoid: 25) _____
 A) using nicknames. B) shaking the patient's hand.
 C) eye contact. D) addressing the patient directly.
- 26) Other pregnancy-related medical emergencies may present as: 26) _____
 A) chest pain. B) seizures.
 C) difficulty breathing. D) all of the above.
- 27) The greatest danger to both mother and baby is: 27) _____
 A) trauma and burns. B) high blood pressure.
 C) pregnancy-induced diabetes. D) bleeding and shock.
- 28) A child who loses about a half-liter of blood would be considered: 28) _____
 A) serious. B) normal.
 C) a little serious. D) none of the above.
- 29) For respiratory distress, provide oxygen with a: 29) _____
 A) pediatric nonrebreather mask. B) venturi mask.
 C) simple face mask. D) nasal cannula.

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) Many Emergency Medical Responders are injured when they attempt to help vehicle-collision victims. Usually the Emergency Medical Responders are struck by another vehicle when they did not take initial steps to make the scene safe. Your first step is: 30) _____
 A) securing an area around the scene so you can work safely.
 B) moving patients who are in danger from fire, explosion, and other hazards.
 C) evaluating the situation and calling the dispatcher for appropriate help.
 D) evaluating patients, and providing emergency care.

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.

- 31) Which of the following is NOT a criterion assessed during the START triage system? 31) _____
 A) Pulse B) Mental status C) Perfusion D) Respirations

- 32) A blood pressure measurement that drops to _____ or below may be an indication that the patient is going into shock. 32) _____
 A) 80/40 B) 90/60 C) 110/70 D) 100/70
- 33) A patient who is not breathing should receive oxygen via: 33) _____
 A) nonrebreather face mask. B) nasal cannula.
 C) venturi mask. D) bag-valve-mask with oxygen at 15 lpm.
- 34) Which of the following best describes the form of medication that Activated Charcoal is? 34) _____
 A) Tincture B) Slurry C) Elixir D) Suspension
- 35) The organization that establishes rules for aircraft is the: 35) _____
 A) EMS hospital. B) Safety administration.
 C) Federal aviation administration. D) EMS aviation administration.
- 36) The use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof to further political or social objectives is known as: 36) _____
 A) political threat. B) terrorism. C) battery. D) assault.
- 37) Although injuries may be sustained anywhere on the body during water skiing or diving accidents, the Emergency Medical Responder should always suspect injury to the: 37) _____
 A) hands and feet. B) legs. C) head and neck. D) upper arms.
- 38) 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: 38) _____
 A) on-line medical direction. B) scope of practice.
 C) delegation of authority. D) off-line medical direction.
- 39) Your crew responds to a distress call and finds a man in cardiac arrest. Several family members are at the scene, in varying degrees of distress. Some of them are demanding you begin CPR, but one family member hands you a piece of paper that proves to be a legal Do Not Resuscitate order. What should you do? 39) _____
 A) Provide care B) Obey the closest relative's wishes
 C) Call for medical direction D) Leave the scene
- 40) As an Emergency Medical Responder you may be at risk of exposure to an infectious disease when you: 40) _____
 A) respond to an emergency. B) are talking on the phone.
 C) handle equipment that has blood on it. D) wear gloves when you care for a patient.

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.

- 41) 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: 41) _____
A) RUQ. B) LLQ. C) RLQ. D) LUQ.
- 42) You are helping the EMTs lift a backboard with a patient on it. You should: 42) _____
A) keep the weight close to your body. B) twist during lifting.
C) lift with your back. D) keep your knees straight.
- 43) For patients who have a suspected spinal injury, you should use: 43) _____
A) head-tilt. B) jaw thrust.
C) chin-lift. D) head-tilt, chin-lift.

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

You and your partner are called to a house for a male who fell out of a tree. As you arrive, you see the wife flagging you down and advising you that the patient is in the back of the house. As you walk up you find a 70-year-old male on the ground. He states that he hit his hip and that his chest hurts.

- 44) When you check the patient's mental status, you should check for: 44) _____
A) serious bleeding. B) breathing.
C) pain. D) AVPU.

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.

- 45) All of the following can be causes of this type of condition EXCEPT: 45) _____
A) taking more insulin than normal.
B) taking your insulin and eating, but vomiting later.
C) taking your insulin and eating normally, but increasing your exercise.
D) overeating after taking your insulin.

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.

- 46) Wounds involving the extremities may have associated injuries to the muscles, ligaments, tendons, and nerves of that extremity. To assess for this, you should check the distal extremity for all of the following EXCEPT: 46) _____
A) sensation. B) motor function. C) strength. D) pulses.
- 47) What body system provides body support and movement, protects organs, and produces blood cells? 47) _____
A) Musculoskeletal system B) Integumentary system
C) Respiratory system D) Nervous system
- 48) The elderly have a decrease in the number of: 48) _____
A) respiratory muscles. B) oxygenated blood cells.
C) small airways. D) cilia.
- 49) It is appropriate to tie, clamp, and cut the cord: 49) _____
A) only after the baby is breathing on its own.
B) if CPR is needed.
C) neither A nor B.
D) both A and B.
- 50) To help keep an infant or child calm, the order of the physical assessment should be: 50) _____
A) It doesn't matter. B) head to toe.
C) always from a distance. D) toe to head.

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.

- 51) Once you ensure your own safety, your main duty at the scene of an emergency is to: 51) _____
A) wait for EMTs. B) check for hazards.
C) continue scene survey. D) provide patient care.

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.

- 52) 35-year-old male who is not breathing and is pulseless. 52) _____
A) Red Tag B) Yellow Tag C) Black Tag D) Green Tag
- 53) During the relaxation phase, the pressure in the arteries falls. When measured, this pressure is called the _____ blood pressure. 53) _____
A) systolic B) low C) diastolic D) high

- 63) Prior to moving your patients, you should consider the safe techniques of body mechanics. All of the following are safe techniques EXCEPT: 63) _____
 A) Hold the weight away from the body.
 B) Position your feet properly.
 C) Use your legs instead of your back.
 D) When lifting with one hand, do not compensate by leaning to the other side.
- 64) When breathing for an adult, you should breathe at a rate of: 64) _____
 A) 1 breath every 10 seconds. B) 1 breath every 5 seconds.
 C) 1 breath every 8 seconds. D) 1 breath every 12 seconds.
- 65) As an Emergency Medical Responder, your first concern at the scene is: 65) _____
 A) safely identifying the injury. B) transporting the patient.
 C) personal safety. D) correcting life-threatening problems.
- 66) A patient poisoned by arsenic would have _____ breath. 66) _____
 A) bad B) garlicky
 C) fruity D) none of the above
- 67) A wound that has a large flap of skin torn loose or off is called a(n): 67) _____
 A) avulsion. B) amputation. C) crush injury. D) laceration.
- 68) Before focusing on extremity injuries, which of the following injuries would you provide care for? 68) _____
 A) Open injuries to the chest and abdomen B) Minor burns
 C) Open injuries to the thigh D) Dislocation of the shoulder

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.

- 69) Elderly people are more susceptible to: 69) _____
 A) osteoporosis. B) forgetfulness. C) injury. D) falls.

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.

- 70) The reason for having the mother lay on her side is to have the weight of the fetus off the: 70) _____
 A) artery. B) aorta. C) heart. D) vena cava.

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

- 71) Patient care may have to be modified according to your view of such things as social behavior, cultural expression, financial background, and socioeconomic background. 71) _____
- 72) You have a patient that stops breathing and has no signs of circulation. You notice a medical alert bracelet indicating the patient is a registered organ donor. You should NOT go against the patient's wishes, and you should withhold CPR. 72) _____

- 73) Emergency Medical Responders can protect themselves from tuberculosis with a basic surgical mask. 73) _____
- 74) The spinal cavity protects the spinal cord. 74) _____
- 75) In a nonemergency move, you should use a minimum of two rescuers whenever possible. 75) _____
- 76) The act of air moving in and out of the body is called ventilation. 76) _____
- 77) The force or forces that may have caused the physical injury to the patient is called the mechanism of injury. 77) _____
- 78) If your patient is hyperventilating with too fast and/or too deep respirations, as an Emergency Medical Responder you could slow the respirations by having the patient breathe into a paper bag. 78) _____
- 79) The sign associated with recognition of compensated versus decompensated shock is commonly a decrease in blood pressure. 79) _____
- 80) Pelvic injuries are serious because they can damage major blood vessels and internal organs. 80) _____
- 81) Elderly patients have a lower sensitivity to pain. 81) _____
- 82) When the baby is delivered, you should keep the baby at the level of the mother. 82) _____
- 83) Children have a less-developed and more-elastic rib cage. 83) _____
- 84) An Emergency Medical Responder should care for a contaminated patient if he leaves the hot zone on his own. 84) _____
- 85) Triage is the process of sorting injured people. 85) _____
- 86) It is acceptable to move the patient's arm if there is any possibility of spinal injury. 86) _____
- 87) The BVM ventilator is one of the most commonly used devices for ventilating a nonbreathing patient. 87) _____
- 88) It is acceptable for patients to take their spouses' medications. 88) _____
- 89) There are about 500,000 patients flown by helicopter each year. 89) _____
- 90) One way of spreading a biological agent is through contaminated food or water. 90) _____
- 91) Do not assume air embolism without first considering possible head injury or stroke in the water-related emergency. 91) _____
- 92) The Emergency Medical Responder acts as a designated agent of the medical director. 92) _____
- 93) Failure to provide a standard of care that leads to further harm is called negligence. 93) _____

- 94) Assessing that the scene is safe is a priority of the Emergency Medical Responder but should NOT interfere with patient management. 94) _____
- 95) Superior means toward the top of the head. 95) _____
- 96) It is best for the rescuer to stand on a firm surface with the legs and feet together during lifting procedures. 96) _____
- 97) Those patients who are less than one year old with an obstructed airway should receive a combination of back slaps along with abdominal thrusts to remove the obstruction. 97) _____
- 98) You have a patient who appears stable. He can become unstable without warning. 98) _____
- 99) Heat exhaustion is a true emergency, with the patient having an increased core temperature that could lead to seizures, coma, and death. 99) _____
- 100) 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. 100) _____