

EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONDER
JANUARY PRE WORK

Name _____

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

- 1) 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: 1) _____
- A) delegation of authority. B) off-line medical direction.
C) on-line medical direction. D) scope of practice.

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.

- 2) For you to care for this patient, you must get her to consent to treatment and transport. If you treat this patient against her will, you have committed all of the following EXCEPT: 2) _____
- A) negligence. B) assault.
C) false imprisonment. D) battery.

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.

- 3) Your first priority in managing this situation should be to: 3) _____
- A) determine the patient's level of responsiveness.
B) confirm the patient has a pulse and signs of circulation.
C) assure the patient has a patent airway and is breathing.
D) confirm personal safety and personal protective equipment.

- 4) The pelvic region is a subdivision of which major region of the body? 4) _____
- A) Upper extremities B) Back
C) Trunk D) Thorax

- 5) You have been called to the third story of an apartment building and have a male patient with complaint of chest pain. To move this patient to the ground floor and to ALS access, you should use which piece of equipment? 5) _____
- A) Emergency stretcher B) Scoop stretcher
C) Stair chair D) Long backboard

- 6) Your patient is pregnant and is choking. You should perform: 6) _____
- A) chest thrusts. B) a finger sweep.
C) abdominal thrusts. D) mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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.

- 7) You and your partner should perform a(n) _____ until the ambulance crew arrives. 7) _____
A) sample history B) detailed physical exam
C) focused history and physical exam D) ongoing assessment
- 8) When you open the airway and give two breaths, if the air does NOT go in, you should: 8) _____
A) reposition the head and try again. B) give 2 more breaths.
C) give 30 chest compressions. D) give 5 abdominal thrusts.

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.

- 9) Your patient is confused but will cooperate when you give directions. The best course of action to treat this woman is to: 9) _____
A) assist her in drinking a diet soft drink.
B) ask her to take her insulin.
C) help her to lie on the floor with her feet elevated.
D) assist her with a sugar-containing drink.
- 10) A wound that has a large flap of skin torn loose or off is called a(n): 10) _____
A) avulsion. B) laceration. C) amputation. D) crush injury.

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.

- 11) Treatment of this lower-extremity injury would include all of the following care EXCEPT: 11) _____
A) manual stabilization. B) cold pack.
C) sling and swathe. D) oxygen.
- 12) The elderly have a decrease in the number of: 12) _____
A) oxygenated blood cells. B) small airways.
C) respiratory muscles. D) cilia.
- 13) The process that begins with contractions and ends when the afterbirth is delivered is: 13) _____
A) crowning. B) abortion. C) labor. D) miscarriage.

- 14) If an infant's nasal passages are obstructed, the infant will: 14) _____
A) forcibly cough.
B) open their mouth to breathe.
C) increase his or her heart rate to dilate nasal blood vessels.
D) not open his or her mouth to breathe.
- 15) In preparing for a call, phase 6 refers to: 15) _____
A) complete paperwork.
B) clean and disinfect equipment.
C) notify dispatch that you are back in service.
D) all of the above.
- 16) In triage, to tag a patient immediate (red), he or she would have to have this problem: 16) _____
A) back injuries. B) major bone injuries.
C) minor musculoskeletal injuries. D) altered mental status.
- 17) Blood pressure is the measurement of pressure of blood: 17) _____
A) inside the walls of the arms. B) against the walls of the heart.
C) inside the walls of the veins. D) against the walls of the arteries.
- 18) When administering oxygen to a nonbreathing medical patient, you should: 18) _____
A) use a nonbreather mask.
B) use a nasal cannula.
C) use a venturi mask with supplemental oxygen.
D) attempt to use an oropharyngeal airway to help maintain the airway.
- 19) Which of the following is NOT a correct step when administering oral glucose? 19) _____
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
- 20) When you are working around an aircraft, you should: 20) _____
A) never approach an aircraft from the uphill side.
B) never walk behind an aircraft.
C) never shine any lights at an aircraft.
D) all of the above.
- 21) The process by which chemical, biological, and/or radiological agents are removed from exposed victims, equipment, and the environment is commonly referred to as: 21) _____
A) overhaul. B) HazMat cleanup.
C) decontamination. D) contamination.
- 22) The correct sequence of events for a water-related rescue is: 22) _____
A) Reach, Throw, Then Go. B) Reach, Go, Then Throw.
C) Throw, Row, Then Reach. D) Go, Throw, Then Row.
- 23) Medical direction obtained by speaking directly with the medical director is called: 23) _____
A) EMS medical direction. B) on-line medical direction.
C) off-line medical direction. D) indirect medical direction.

- 24) An Emergency Medical Responder could be charged with abandonment in which of the following situations? 24) _____
- A) Reporting the patient condition to an EMT-Basic and turning over care before leaving the scene
 - B) Leaving your patient with another trained Emergency Medical Responder to go care for a second patient
 - C) Turning over care to another Emergency Medical Responder at the scene of an incident
 - D) Allowing an EMT-Paramedic to take over care and leaving the scene without giving a report

- 25) Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) may be contracted by: 25) _____
- A) handling household belongings of an infected person.
 - B) touching the infected person's skin.
 - C) contact with bodily fluids of an infected person.
 - D) eating with a fork that belongs to an infected person.

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.

- 26) The patient states that she feels more comfortable lying on her left side; you know that this position is called: 26) _____
- A) right lateral recumbent.
 - B) supine.
 - C) prone.
 - D) left lateral recumbent.

- 27) You have to move your patient by an emergency move. What would make you decide to perform this type of move? 27) _____
- A) You have completed your assessment, and you need to move the patient to the cot.
 - B) You decide that the patient should have fractures immobilized before moving.
 - C) You need to get to another patient with possible life-threatening injuries.
 - D) Your initial assessment indicated that your patient's vital signs are stable.

- 28) Your patient is unresponsive, but you think he may have a gag reflex. The airway you should use is: 28) _____
- A) bag-valve-mask.
 - B) oropharyngeal airway.
 - C) head-tilt, chin-lift.
 - D) nasopharyngeal airway.

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.

- 29) In your initial assessment, you find the patient has life-threatening problems. You should: 29) _____
- A) give oxygen.
 - B) stop and correct the life threat.
 - C) stop and check the pulse.
 - D) stop and make sure the patient is breathing adequately.

30) During CPR, you notice that the patient's abdomen begins to swell. This is most likely due to: 30) _____
A) internal bleeding.
B) ventilations that were too forceful or the airway not completely opened.
C) the patient being a choking victim.
D) too-forceful compressions.

31) You have a patient complaining of difficulty breathing for the last couple of days, gradually getting worse tonight. He states that for the last couple of days he can't lie flat because it makes him short of breath. He has been sleeping in a chair, and you notice his ankles are swollen. You believe his condition is called: 31) _____
A) asthma. B) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
C) congestive heart failure. D) angina pectoris.

32) When caring for a patient who is bleeding from a forearm avulsion, you should do all of the following EXCEPT: 32) _____
A) control bleeding with direct pressure.
B) place a nonstick dressing between the flap and the wound.
C) fold the skin back into its normal position.
D) cover with a clean dressing and bandage appropriately.

33) Signs and symptoms of brain injury include all of the following EXCEPT: 33) _____
A) bleeding from a scalp laceration. B) unresponsiveness.
C) unequal pupils. D) confusion.

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

34) Calming your patient's fears of illness or injury can be done by telling the patient that everything will be all right or by telling the patient not to worry. 34) _____

35) The first priority of an Emergency Medical Responder should be to control any life-threatening problems of the airway. 35) _____

36) Enhanced 911 systems allow the caller's information to be received electronically to the dispatch center. 36) _____

37) You have left your patient in the care of another trained person of equal, but not higher, level of medical education. You have committed a situation called abandonment. 37) _____

38) The Emergency Medical Responder course does NOT follow the guidelines developed by the U.S. Department of Transportation. 38) _____

39) BSI is a form of infection control used only when you know that a patient has a communicable disease. 39) _____

40) It is appropriate to comfort patients with a known terminal illness by telling them that everything will be all right. 40) _____

41) The spinal cavity protects the spinal cord. 41) _____

42) The study of the body's normal structure is called anatomy. 42) _____

- 43) It is best for the rescuer to stand on a firm surface with the legs and feet together during lifting procedures. 43) _____
- 44) It is safe to use the patient's clothes, shoulder, or feet when moving a patient needing spinal restriction. 44) _____
- 45) The grape cluster-like structures that provide the exchange of gases between the lungs and the bloodstream are structures called the alveoli. 45) _____
- 46) Infants have a normal respiratory rate of 25 to 50 breaths per minute. 46) _____
- 47) Bilateral, dilated, unresponsive pupils are common with a head injury and are also found in the stroke patient. 47) _____
- 48) The force or forces that may have caused the physical injury to the patient is called the mechanism of injury. 48) _____
- 49) During two-rescuer CPR on an infant, the rescuer performing compressions should use two fingers of one hand to compress the chest. 49) _____
- 50) The AED is approved for anyone who is unresponsive, apneic, and pulseless, as long as he or she is more than 8 years old. 50) _____
- 51) The most common signs of a stroke are facial drooping, slurred speech, and bilateral paralysis of the lower extremities. 51) _____
- 52) Heat exhaustion is a true emergency, with the patient having an increased core temperature that could lead to seizures, coma, and death. 52) _____
- 53) Open wounds to the abdomen, with protruding organs, must be covered with a sterile dry dressing and have pressure applied to decrease bleeding. 53) _____
- 54) Using the rule of nines, the head of an adult is approximately 18%, and the head of a child or infant accounts for approximately 9%. 54) _____
- 55) Skeletal injuries can be categorized into closed injuries or open injuries. 55) _____
- 56) Injuries to blood vessels and nerves rarely cause excessive swelling and loss of movement or function. 56) _____
- 57) An elderly patient is more likely to take the incorrect medication dosage. 57) _____
- 58) Elderly patients have a lower sensitivity to pain. 58) _____
- 59) If the umbilical cord is wrapped around the baby's neck, place your finger under the cord and gently pull it over the baby's head. 59) _____
- 60) Children have a less-developed and more-elastic rib cage. 60) _____

- 61) 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. 61) _____
- 62) It is up to the first emergency personnel on the scene to make a judgment call and declare an MCI. 62) _____
- 63) The AHA recommends that you find the bladder center and line up the center of the bladder over the brachial artery. 63) _____
- 64) Oxygen is NOT considered a medication, since Emergency Medical Responders may use it. 64) _____
- 65) Patients should NOT mix over-the-counter (OTC) drugs with prescribed medications unless told to do so by their physician. 65) _____
- 66) You should always approach the aircraft with the patient before you are directed. 66) _____
- 67) Alpha and Beta particles are most dangerous when ingested or inhaled. 67) _____
- 68) Drowning victims who are resuscitated are very likely to vomit. 68) _____
- 69) Personal protective equipment minimizes contact with infectious body fluids. 69) _____
- 70) Since many states do not require Emergency Medical Responders to document their actions during an emergency, it is NOT advised that the Emergency Medical Responder waste his or her time doing any documentation of calls. 70) _____
- 71) As an Emergency Medical Responder, you will be dealing with patients who are going through situations of death and dying. You know that there is no predictable process that they are going to progress through. 71) _____
- 72) The largest organ of the body that protects us from invading bacteria, helps control temperature, and covers and protects many tissues and organs is the skin. 72) _____
- 73) It is best to keep the weight closest to the body whenever carrying heavy objects. 73) _____
- 74) The atmosphere contains about 21% oxygen. 74) _____
- 75) Assessment of the adult victim's circulation is done by checking the carotid pulse at the wrist. 75) _____
- 76) You have a conscious 3-year-old with an obstructed airway. He is holding his throat and, when asked, he cannot speak. You should immediately attempt the Heimlich maneuver. 76) _____
- 77) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a lung disease that can be caused by cigarette smoking. 77) _____
- 78) The only time that an impaled object should be removed is if it interferes with cardiopulmonary resuscitation or if the object is obstructing the airway. 78) _____

- 79) If the limb cannot be straightened or if you are not allowed to straighten it, immobilize the limb in the position found. 79) _____
- 80) Trauma is the leading cause of death in the elderly. 80) _____
- 81) The delivery of the afterbirth is the third stage of labor. 81) _____
- 82) The airway and respiratory systems of the infant and child are fully developed. 82) _____
- 83) Patients who are jammed or trapped in wreckage can often be freed by removing wreckage or debris from around them, adjusting or removing seats, removing shoes, or cutting away clothing or seat belts. 83) _____
- 84) On the triage tag, yellow is for patients whose treatment can be delayed. 84) _____
- 85) Using the palpation method (feeling the radial pulse) is a pretty accurate method of obtaining a blood pressure. 85) _____
- 86) As an Emergency Medical Responder, you may be able to begin oxygen administration without oral orders in every situation because you are operating under direction of local protocols. 86) _____
- 87) An expired medication will still be effective for up to 6 months following expiration. 87) _____
- 88) There are about 500,000 patients flown by helicopter each year. 88) _____
- 89) Decontamination is the process by which chemical, biological, and/or radiological agents are removed from exposed victims, equipment, and the environment. 89) _____
- 90) Scuba divers increase the risk of decompression sickness if they fly within 12 hours following a dive. 90) _____
- 91) The personal protective equipment for the Emergency Medical Responder should only include masks, gowns, barrier devices, and eye protection. 91) _____
- 92) Failure to provide a standard of care that leads to further harm is called negligence. 92) _____
- 93) Assessing that the scene is safe is a priority of the Emergency Medical Responder but should NOT interfere with patient management. 93) _____
- 94) Explaining something as closer to the torso on an extremity could be said to be proximal. 94) _____
- 95) You are at a car crash where you have to remove an unresponsive patient from the car. The device you should use is the extrication vest. 95) _____
- 96) The leaf-shaped structure that protects the esophagus during breathing and remains open for swallowing is called the epiglottis. 96) _____
- 97) What is medically wrong with your patient is called the nature of illness. 97) _____

98) During two-rescuer CPR on an adult, you should compress the chest five times for each breath given by pocket mask. 98) _____

99) Determining if movement or positioning makes the pain worse is called provoke. 99) _____

100) All vessels carrying oxygenated blood are called the arteries. 100) _____