

Emergency Care and Treatment in Disasters
FINAL WRITTEN EXAM – Version 1

Choose the SINGLE most correct answer for each question and circle it on the answer sheet.

1. Upon arrival at the scene of an emergency, the rescuer's initial action would be
 - A. Interview the victim
 - B. Conduct a physical examination
 - C. Scan the scene to determine cause of injury.
 - D. Check for breathing and bleeding

2. Transmission of HIV, the AIDS virus, requires intimate contact with the body fluids of an infected person. That means infection may occur in all of the following circumstances EXCEPT
 - A. Changing an infected baby's outer clothes
 - B. Using infected blood in a transfusion
 - C. During delivery from mother to child
 - D. Injecting an infected needle into the skin

3. What should you do immediately after applying a splint or a pressure dressing to a patient's limb?
 - A. Take a blood pressure
 - B. Help to administer oxygen
 - C. Check for a distal pulse of the limb
 - D. Listen to lung sounds

4. Except for a few rare instances, impaled objects should
 - A. Be removed to stop bleeding
 - B. Never be removed
 - C. Be removed if impalement is shallow
 - D. Be removed if loose

5. When stabilizing an impaled injury to the eye, the uninjured eye should _____ because of sympathetic eye movement.
 - A. Be dressed as well
 - B. Not be dressed

6. An injury to the chest resulting from a bullet or knife is
 - A. Blunt trauma
 - B. Flail Chest
 - C. Penetrating object
 - D. Compression

7. Most upper extremity bony injuries can be immobilized by using this type of splint
 - A. Full body cast
 - B. Straight board, wrap and sling
 - C. Traction splint
 - D. Blood pressure cuff

8. If the mechanism of injury and observation indicate a neck or spinal injury, the FIRST step of action should be:
 - A. Provide manual stabilization for the head and neck
 - B. Immobilize the entire body
 - C. Quickly assess sensory and motor functions of the patient's extremities
 - D. Perform focus trauma exam

9. The first responder's FIRST course of action when encountering a patient with a "sucking chest wound" is to establish and maintain an open airway and then
 - A. Apply an occlusive dressing sealed on three sides
 - B. Cover the wound immediately with your gloved hand
 - C. Care for shock
 - D. Transport immediately

10. Compression on some blood vessels can help to control bleeding. Pressure over which artery can control severe bleeding from the forearm is
 - A. Brachial
 - B. Carotid
 - C. Radial
 - D. Femoral

11. Signs and symptoms of shock include
 - A. Altered mental status
 - B. Pale, cool, clammy skin
 - C. Nausea and vomiting
 - D. All of the above

12. Wounds resulting in a lost of part of the body is called a/an
 - A. Abrasions
 - B. Lacerations
 - C. Punctures
 - D. Avulsions

13. Types of injuries likely to be found in a driver of a car in a "head-on" impact include
 - A. Neck injuries
 - B. Lacerations to the face
 - C. Fractures of the legs
 - D. All of the above

14. In a “bike lay down” accident, the
A. Bike does not slide
B. Rider may slide with the bike
C. Bike engine cuts out
D. Rider is never injured
15. Mechanism of injury is best described as
A. Direction of force on the body
B. Injury caused to the body by an external force
C. Direction of the injury
D. Injury inflicted due to its intensity.
16. Which of the following statements correctly describes injuries of a victim pinned against a steering wheel in a motor vehicle accident
A. Head injury is NOT very common
B. Determination of specific injury is never possible
C. Fractured ribs are likely to be present.
D. The mechanism of injury is irrelevant to assessment and treatment
17. Looking at mechanisms of injury clues the rescuer to the types of injury to look for in victims. A cracked windshield will guide the rescuer to look for:
A. Head and cervical spine injuries.
B. Fractured pelvis
C. Abdominal injuries
D. Leg injuries
18. When managing a puncture wound on the field the first responder should do all of the following except:
A. Check for an exit wound
B. Reassure the victim
C. Stabilize any impaled object
D. Remove the impaled object

Questions 19 – 22

Match the following degrees or types of burns with the statement that best describes it, using each choice once.

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|----------------------|---|
| 19. First degree | A. Are often much deeper than they appear |
| 20. Third degree | B. Are usually painless |
| 21. Electrical burns | C. Involves muscle and bone |
| 22. Second degree | D. Appears red with blisters and pain |

Questions 23 – 26

In assessing the level of conscious of a victim at the scene, the AVPU system can be used. Match the letters with the appropriate descriptive phrase for the meaning of this acronym.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 23. "A" | A. "moves when squeezed firmly at the fingertips" |
| 24. "V" | B. "does not move to voice or pain" |
| 25. "P" | C. "is fully conscious" |
| 26. "U" | D. "Follows simple spoken commands" |
-
27. Pelvic injuries need special consideration because
- A. Many major blood vessels and nerves are associated with the pelvis
 - B. The pelvis protects the urinary bladder
 - C. The pelvis joins with the spine
 - D. All of the above
28. Unresponsive breathing patients who have no injuries may be placed in a _____ to allow drainage from the mouth.
- A. Shock position
 - B. Recovery position
 - C. Supine position
 - D. Position of comfort
29. Backboards, long or short, are used to move patients who may have
- A. Spinal injury
 - B. Requested them
 - C. Injured extremities
 - D. Been beaten with blunt objects
30. Always try to _____ to lift a heavy object.
- A. stand close and bend hips and knees
 - B. walk a short distance
 - C. hold with a power grip
 - D. stand back and use your back muscle
31. The basic function of the skeleton in the body is to
- A. pump oxygen-poor blood into and out of the lungs
 - B. bring in oxygen and expel carbon dioxide
 - C. control the voluntary and involuntary activities of the body
 - D. give shape, protect vital organs and provide for movement

32. The chin-lift head-tilt and jaw thrust maneuvers
- A. Align the nasal passage with the throat
 - B. Align the pharynx with the epiglottis
 - C. Lift the tongue away from the throat
 - D. Flex the windpipe at a 90-degree angle
33. Which of the following would be your top priority when giving patient care?
- A. Assess for bleeding
 - B. Perform the foreign body airway obstruction check
 - C. Open the airway
 - D. Splint the broken thigh
34. Which of the following summarizes heart function in shock.
- A. Decreased heart rate, decreased blood pressure
 - B. Increased heart rate, decreased blood pressure
 - C. Increased heart rate, increased blood pressure
 - D. Decreased heart rate, increased blood pressure
35. The best personal traits of an ECAT provider would include the following
- A. Sincere, resourceful and co-operative
 - B. Inventive, sly and forceful
 - C. Strong-willed and condescending
 - D. None of the above
36. Signs and symptoms that a first responder may be under stress may include:
- A. Difficulty sleeping or nightmares
 - B. Irritability with family, friends or coworkers
 - C. Loss of appetite
 - D. All of the above
37. When lifting a patient the responder should always
- A. Raise her/his upper body with leg muscles before hips
 - B. Lift the patient up as hard as she can with a twisting motion
 - C. Keep feet as close together as possible while lifting
 - D. Raise upper body with back muscles
38. Responding to a call with downed power lines, you should do all of the following **EXCEPT**:
- A. Make sure the power company has been called
 - B. Establish a danger zone and a safe zone
 - C. Try to move wires away from the accident vehicle
 - D. Be alert to tingling in your legs and torso

39. What must be included in scene size-up?
- A. Obvious hazards
 - B. Potential hazards
 - C. Estimate number of victims
 - D. All of the above
40. Hazards at a scene may include:
- A. Toxic fumes
 - B. Live electrical wires
 - C. Guard dog(s)
 - D. Any of the above
41. The most fatal mistake made by first responders on a scene is
- A. Assuming any scene is safe
 - B. Entering an unsafe scene.
 - C. Not being clearly visible to victims
 - D. Standing too close to moving traffic
42. Information on the mechanism of injury can be obtained by
- A. Bystanders
 - B. The conscious patient
 - C. Scene assessment
 - D. All of the above
43. All of the following are important aspects of interviewing a patient, EXCEPT:
- A. Speak rapidly
 - B. Make eye contact
 - C. Ask appropriate questions
 - D. Get patient's name and address
44. Vital signs, repeated at intervals, can help the caregiver to determine all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. If the patient's condition is getting better
 - B. If the patient's condition is getting worse
 - C. If the patient's condition is stable
 - D. Nothing new. Repeating them is a waste of time
45. The order and priority of conducting a physical examination on a patient is determined by
- A. Information from bystanders
 - B. Mechanism of the injury
 - C. Complaints from the patient
 - D. All of the above

46. Ineffective breathing or poor heart function results in lack of oxygen to the tissues and the patient's skin will appear
- A. Pink
 - B. Pale and dry
 - C. Blue
 - D. Yellow
47. When dealing with unresponsive trauma victims, always assume the patient
- A. Is sleeping
 - B. Has a neck and spinal injury
 - C. Has inadequate breathing
 - D. Has a head injury
48. Which of the following is true about the head-to-toe examination?
- A. The patient must be responsive
 - B. It must only be done by paramedics
 - C. It is part of the initial assessment
 - D. Is usually done after the initial assessment
49. All of the following are vital signs in the field except
- A Pupil size and reaction
 - B. Respiration
 - C. Blood pressure
 - D. Patient movement
50. When examining the extremities, it is important that you
- A. Rock all limbs roughly to check for pain
 - B. Compare limb length and shape with the other side for deformities
 - C. Touch all obvious fracture sites if the skin is broken
 - D. Do not warn the patient about pain while applying a splint to a fracture site

Emergency Care and Treatment in Disasters
Answer Sheet

NAME:.....

Date:.....

1. A B C D
2. A B C D
3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D
6. A B C D
7. A B C D
8. A B C D
9. A B C D
10. A B C D
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12. A B C D
13. A B C D
14. A B C D
15. A B C D
16. A B C D
17. A B C D
18. A B C D
19. A B C D
20. A B C D
21. A B C D
22. A B C D
23. A B C D
24. A B C D
25. A B C D

26. A B C D
27. A B C D
28. A B C D
29. A B C D
30. A B C D
31. A B C D
32. A B C D
33. A B C D
34. A B C D
35. A B C D
36. A B C D
37. A B C D
38. A B C D
39. A B C D
40. A B C D
41. A B C D
42. A B C D
43. A B C D
44. A B C D
45. A B C D
46. A B C D
47. A B C D
48. A B C D
49. A B C D
50. A B C D

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ANSWER KEY Final Written Exam – Version 1

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|----|---|
| 1 | C |
| 2 | A |
| 3 | C |
| 4 | B |
| 5 | A |
| 6 | C |
| 7 | B |
| 8 | A |
| 9 | A |
| 10 | A |
| 11 | D |
| 12 | D |
| 13 | D |
| 14 | B |
| 15 | B |
| 16 | C |
| 17 | A |
| 18 | A |
| 19 | B |
| 20 | C |
| 21 | A |
| 22 | D |
| 23 | C |
| 24 | D |
| 25 | A |
| 26 | B |
| 27 | D |
| 28 | B |
| 29 | A |
| 30 | A |
| 31 | D |
| 32 | C |
| 33 | C |
| 34 | B |
| 35 | A |
| 36 | D |
| 37 | A |
| 38 | C |
| 39 | D |
| 40 | D |
| 41 | A |
| 42 | D |
| 43 | A |
| 44 | D |
| 45 | D |
| 46 | C |
| 47 | B |
| 48 | D |
| 49 | D |
| 50 | B |