### Emergency Care and Treatment in Disasters FINAL WRITTEN EXAM –Version 2

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

- 1. Cool, clammy and pale skin is usually a sign of
  - A. Shock
  - B. Liver abnormalities
  - C. Exposure to heat or high blood pressure
  - D. A normal, healthy person at rest
- 2. The term "Body Substance Isolation" refers to a strict form of infection control in which you assume that
  - A. Where there is smoke there is fire
  - B. Only blood can transmit fatal disease
  - C. All patients who seem to be ill are ill
  - D. All blood and body fluids are potentially infectious
- 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 pulse at the end of the limb
  - D. Listen to lung sounds
- 4. An injury to the chest resulting from a bullet or knife is:
  - A. Blunt trauma
  - B. Flail Chest
  - C. Penetrating object
  - D. Compression
- 5. Splinting and wrapping is good field management for all of the following EXCEPT:
  - A. Fractures
  - B. Dislocations
  - C. Sprains
  - D. Lacerations
- 6. 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

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- 7. 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
- 8. 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 and tape along three sides
  - B. Cover the wound immediately with your gloved hand
  - C. Care for shock
  - D. Transport immediately
- 9. Compression on some blood vessels can help to control bleeding. What type of pressure can best be used to control a bleeding scalp wound?
  - A. Direct
  - B. Carotid
  - C. Tourniquet
  - D. Splinting
- 10. Signs and symptoms of shock include:
  - A. Altered mental status
  - B. Pale, cool, clammy skin
  - C. Nausea and vomiting
  - D. All of the above
- 11. Types of injuries likely to be found in a front passenger victim of a "head-on" impact includes:
  - A. Neck injuries
  - B. Lacerations to the face
  - C. Fractures of the legs
  - D. All of the above
- 12. Which of the following types of wounds is an example of a high-velocity penetrating wound?
  - A. Stabbing
  - B. Impalement
  - C. Puncture
  - D. Gunshot.

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- 13. 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

#### **Questions 14 – 17**

Match the following body cavities with the organs that they contain, using each choice only once.

14.	Abdominal (in abdomen)	A. Liver
15.	Thoracic (in chest)	B. heart
16.	Pelvic (in pelvis)	C. brain
17.	Intracranial (in skull)	D. bladder

#### **Questions 18 – 23**

For the following questions, choose "A" if the statement is TRUE and "D" if the statement is FALSE.

- 18. Bleeding from the ear indicates the possibility of a fracture to the base of the skull.
- 19. To effectively manage a nose-bleed (epistaxis) it is best to lie the patient down and elevate their feet.
- 20. During a quick physical examination of a trauma victim, the focus is on D.O.T.S., meaning "deformity", "open wounds", "tenderness", "swelling."
- 21. The jaw thrust is used for patients who have a mechanism of injury that indicates possible spinal injury in the neck.
- 22. S.A.M.P.L.E. is an acronym used to help the responder remember the proper sequence in assessing conscious level.
- 23. The blanket drag to move a patient should only be used in cold weather.
- 24. 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
- 25. Which segment(s) of the spine are more susceptible to injury?
  - A. Neck (cervical)
  - B. Chest (Thoracic)
  - C. Lower back (Lumbar)
  - D. Both A and B

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26. When compared to a normal adult, the vital signs in a normal infant A. shows a lower breathing rate B. shows a higher pulse rate C. shows roughly the same body temperature D. All of the above 27. When communicating with a child, do all of the following EXCEPT: A. Explain all equipment to be used in the child's care before you use it B. Smile, and kneel or sit at the child's eye level C. Make eye contact with the child, and stop your conversation occasionally to make sure that the child understands D. Lie to the child about their illness or injury. Telling a child the truth may worsen his/her condition. 28. The greatest danger in making an emergency move of a patient is the possibility of causing A. Injury to the patient's spine B. The patient pain during the move C. Loss of valuable time D. Damage to the rescuer's back 29. At the scene size up of an auto crash you see the driver. His head and shoulder are on the ground; his hip and legs are still in the car. You also see thick bellowing smoke is coming from the front end of the vehicle and you believe you have enough time to move the patient to safety. What move should you use to move the patient? A. Direct carry B. Shoulder drag C. Extremity lift D. Direct ground lift 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. Which of the following would be your top priority when giving patient care? A. Open the airway B. Perform the foreign body airway obstruction check C. Assess for bleeding D. Splint the broken thigh When responding at the scene of an accident you must: 32. A. First check for your safety

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B. First check for victim safetyC. Immediately put on eye gogglesD. Stand where victims can see you

- 33. In rapidly assessing a huge number of trauma victims, it is reasonable to move on to the next victim if you get no response after doing which of the following actions to the victim.
  - A. Shake and shout
  - B. Do a sternal rub
  - C. Do a head tilt-chin lift
  - D. Feel/see no breathing and the pupils are dilated.
- 34. Which of the following may be performed if a vehicle is found on its side at the scene of an accident?
  - A. Prop the vehicle with a large piece of wood
  - B. Open the upper door and remove the victim
  - C. Immediately stabilize the vehicle with tires or a strong rope.
  - D. Enter the vehicle through the shattered windscreen.
- 35. 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

#### **Questions 36-39**

Choose the term that matches the definition. Use each letter only once.

36.	When splinting this, the joint above and below the area must be secured.	A.	Eye
37.	When splinting this, the long bones on either side must be strapped.	В.	Side of neck
38.	Bleeding in this area can be controlled by wrapping over the wound and under the armpits (axilla)	C.	Dislocated joint
39.	Direct compression must <u>never</u> be placed on this area	D.	Fracture long bone

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#### Questions 40-42

For the following questions, choose "A" if the statement is TRUE and "D" if the statement is FALSE.

- 40. An impaled injury to the neck should be immediately removed and a sterile bandage applied.
- 41. An unconscious patient is one who cannot remember his/her name.
- 42. A foreign body causing irritation to the eye should be irrigated (washed out) for up to twenty (20) minutes.
- 43. When should a first responder start scene size-up?
  - A. Before entering the scene
  - B. When police says it's safe
  - C. After protecting the patient's airway
  - D. After all of the above is done
- 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

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- 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

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# **Emergency Care and Treatment in Disasters Answer Sheet**

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

## **Emergency Care and Treatment in Disasters ANSWER KEY – Final Exam Version 2**

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

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