Emergency Care and Treatment Pre-test

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

- 1. Burns can be classified and evaluated in the following ways **EXCEPT by**:
 - A. Causative agent or source
 - B. Degree
 - C. Severity
 - D. The timetable of recovery
- 2. 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. Pelvis fractures can bleed extensively
 - D. All of the above
- 3. A victim of an automobile accident has a contusion of the brain on the side of the brain opposite to where his head hit the windshield. This type of closed head injury is called contracoup and can result in all **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Nosebleeds
 - B. Vomiting
 - C. Coma
 - D. Seizures
- 4. Which segment of the spine is most susceptible to injury?
 - A. Lumbar
 - B. Thoracic
 - C. Cervical
 - D. All are equally susceptible
- 5. A normal newborn baby should have a pulse rate of:
 - A. 50 beats per minute
 - B. 70 80 beats per minute
 - C. 80 90 beats per minute
 - D. Greater than 100 beats per minute
- 6. 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

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7.	The <u>greatest</u> 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. The patient to complain about how they were handled D. Damage to the first responders back					
8.	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					
9.	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					
10.	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					
11.	First responders should use emergency moves for lifting patients when: A. the patient is critically injured B. there is risk of additional injury to the patient at the scene C. there is evidence of head injury D. the blood sugar is very low					
12.	Always try to to lift a heavy object. A. stand back and use your back muscles B. walk a short distance C. hold with a power grip D. stand close and bend hips and knees.					

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 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
 14. 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
15. The system controls movement, interprets sensation regulates body activities and generates memory and thought. A. Circulation B. Respiration C. Musculo-skeletal D. Nervous
16. The lungs and heart are found in the cavity. A. Pelvic B. Cranial C. Thoracic D. Abdominal
17. The small intestine and most of the large intestines are found in the cavity. A. Pelvic B. Cranial C. Thoracic D. Abdominal
 18. The chin-lift head-tilt and jaw thrust manoeuvres A. Align the nasal passage with the throat B. Align the pharynx with the epiglottis C. Lift the tongue away from the throat

13. The basic function of the respiratory system is to

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D. Flex the windpipe at a 90-degree angle.

- 19. Which of the following would be your top patient-care priority?
 - A. Open the airway
 - B. Perform the foreign body airway obstruction check
 - C. Assess for bleeding
 - D. Provide two slow breaths
- 20. The condition in which part of the heart muscle dies as a result of oxygen starvation is:
 - A. Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack)
 - B. Acute heart failure
 - C. Chronic myocardial infarction
 - D. Congestive heart failure
- 21. Common causes of hypoglycemia may include all **EXCEPT** which of the following?
 - A. The patient did not take enough insulin
 - B. The patient has not eaten enough
 - C. The patient has over-exercised
 - D. The patient vomits up a meal
- 22. The chest wall is softer in infants and children and tends to
 - A. Depend more heavily on their diaphragms for respiration
 - B. Must breathe in more air than adults
 - C. None of the above
 - D. Both of the above
- 23. The following is **NOT** a sign or symptom of hypoglycemia
 - A. Intoxicated appearance
 - B. Cold, clammy skin
 - C. Combativeness
 - D. Warm, red, dry skin
- 24. Signs and symptoms of a CVA (stroke) includes all of the following,

EXCEPT

- A. Unequal pupils
- B. Rapid, full pulse
- C. Slow, thready pulse
- D. Numbness or paralysis on one side of the body

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- 25. The onset of hyperglycemia is usually _____ hypoglycemia A. Slower than that of B. Faster than that of C. About the same as D. None of the above 26. An unconscious stroke patient should be transported in this position. A. Supine (on back) B. Lying on side C. Any position of comfort D. Semi-sitting 27. The skin of a patient suffering from a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) may be characterized by any of the following EXCEPT: A. Hives B. Cool, dry skin C. Swelling of the face D. Flushing (redness) of the skin 28. Which of the following summarizes heart function in shock. A. Decreased pulse rate, decreased blood pressure B. Increased pulse rate, increased blood pressure C. Increased pulse rate, decreased blood pressure D. Decreased pulse rate, increased blood pressure 29. 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 30. Signs and symptoms that a First Responder may be under stress may include: A. Difficulty sleeping or nightmares B. Irritability with family, friends or co-workers C. Loss of appetite D. All of the above
 - D. Raise the upper body with her back

31. When lifting a patient, the responder should always

A. Raise the upper body using legs before hips

C. Keep feet as close together as possible while lifting

B. Lift the patient up as hard as possible with a twisting motion

- 32. When preparing a patient with respiratory distress or acute pulmonary edema for transport you should place them in the
 - A. Supine position (on back)
 - B. Prone position (on abdomen)
 - C. Trendelinberg position (feet up, head down)
 - D. Lateral recumbent position or sitting up
- 33. 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
- 34. Brain cells will start dying in:
 - A. 2-4 minutes
 - B. 4-6 minutes
 - C. 6-8 minutes
 - D. 10 minutes
- 35. When determining adequate or inadequate breathing, you should look, listen and feel for air exchange at the:
 - A. Chest
 - B. Mouth and nose
 - C. Mouth only
 - D. Nose only
- 36. When an unconscious patient's head is flexed forward, the airway may be:
 - A. obstructed by the pharynx
 - B. obstructed by the larynx
 - C. obstructed by the teeth
 - D. obstructed by the tongue
- 37. You should treat a partial airway obstruction as if it were a complete airway obstruction when the patient:
 - A. Cannot cough or has a weak, ineffective cough
 - B. Makes a wheezing sound
 - C. Signals you to perform the Heimlich manoeuvre
 - D. Points to his mouth or neck

- 38. Using the mouth-to-mouth and nose technique for an infant or child, you should repeat the ventilation every _____
 - A. Second
 - B. 2 seconds
 - C. 3 seconds
 - D. 5 seconds

Questions 39 - 42

In assessing the level of consciousness 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.

39.	"A"	A. moves when	squeezed	firmly at	the fingertips

40. "V" B. does not move to voice or pain 41. "P" C. follows simple spoken commands

42. "U" D. is fully conscious

Questions 43 – **50**

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

- 43. Bleeding from the ear may indicate a possible fracture to the base of the skull.
- 44. To effectively manage a nosebleed (epistaxis) it is best to sit up and pinch the nose bridge firmly for about 15 to 20 minutes.
- 45. Capillary bleeding will usually stop in less than 10 minutes.
- 46. S.A.M.P.L.E. is an acronym used to help the responder remember the proper sequence in taking the medical history.
- 47. A single responder can move a patient using the blanket drag.
- 48. Gloves, masks and eye-shields are recommended for use in BSI precautions.
- 49. When attending the scene of an accident, the first responder should pay attention to the injured victim and ignore how the accident occurred.
- 50. Multiple rib fractures can cause flail chest.

Emergency Care and Treatment Answer Sheet

NAME: 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

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