

2014 ROLLA MINE RESCUE CONTEST

WRITTEN FIRST AID TEST

1. In a sample history, the E represents:
 - a. EKG results
 - b. evaluation of the neck and spine
 - c. events leading to illness or injury.
 - d. evidence of airway obstruction.

2. The pressure inside the arteries each time the heart contracts is referred to as the _____ pressure.
 - a. diastolic
 - b. pulse
 - c. systolic
 - d. mean

3. The term trending is best defined as the:
 - a. ability to spot changes in a patient's condition over time
 - b. name given to the last set of vital signs taken on a patient.
 - c. transfer of care from one level of care to another.
 - d. the ability to improve a patient's condition over time.

4. There are six components to the primary assessment, beginning with
 - a. assessing the patient's mental status
 - b. assessing the patient's airway
 - c. forming a general impression
 - d. evaluating patient's circulation

5. When assessing a trauma patient with NO significant mechanism of injury, perform a focused secondary assessment, followed by:
 - a. rapid physical exam
 - b. SAMPLE history
 - c. rapid trauma assessment
 - d. vital signs

6. Blood that is returning to the heart from the lungs enters the lungs at the:
- a. right atrium
 - b. left atrium
 - c. left ventricle
 - d. right ventricle
7. The myocardium receives its blood from:
- a. coronary arteries
 - b. myocardial arteries
 - c. the conduction pathway
 - d. the aorta
8. Which one of the medical conditions listed below results in the loss of the elasticity of the lungs and the retention of carbon dioxide?
- a. Asthma
 - b. Bronchitis
 - c. Emphysema
 - d. Hyperventilation
9. The respiratory control center located deep within the brain primarily monitors the level of _____ to maintain proper respiratory rate and volume.
- a. carbon dioxide
 - b. carbon monoxide
 - c. oxygen
 - d. glucose
10. Which one of the following is NOT evaluated as part of the Cincinnati Pre-hospital Stroke Scale?
- a. Abnormal speech
 - b. Equal circulation
 - c. Facial droop
 - d. Arm drift

11. A diabetic who forgets to take her insulin and continues to eat a meal will most likely become:
- a. hypoglycemic
 - b. responsive
 - c. hyperglycemic
 - d. short of breath
12. Once a seizure has ended, the patient is said to be in the _____ stage
- a. REM
 - b. postictal
 - c. syncope
 - d. recovery
13. In which one of the following situations is the patient losing body heat by conduction?
- a. A 60 year old male is found lying on the frozen ground without a coat
 - b. A 14 year old male is wearing wet clothing after falling out of his boat while fishing
 - c. A 23 year old girl is outside in windy, cool weather
 - d. An elderly female patient is breathing into the cool night air
14. The material placed directly over a wound to help control bleeding is called a/an
- a. bandage
 - b. elastic bandage
 - c. occlusive bandage
 - d. dressing
15. When caring for a person with severe burns, you must take BSI precautions and then:
- a. stop the burning process
 - b. prevent further contamination
 - c. flush large burn areas with water
 - d. remove jewelry
16. All the following are functions of the musculoskeletal system EXCEPT:
- a. strength
 - b. cell production
 - c. support
 - d. protection

17. A thorough assessment of an extremity injury includes an evaluation of distal CMS. What does CMS stand for?
- a. circulation, sensation, motor function
 - b. color, sensation, motor function
 - c. color, strength, manual movement
 - d. circulation, strength, motor function
18. There are 10 rules for a patient examination, the first of which is always;
- a. If patient behavior does not seem “right” consider that something is seriously wrong
 - b. do no further harm
 - c. take vital signs
 - d. watch for skin color change
19. You are caring for a burn victim who has partial thickness burns covering his entire right arm and the front of his torso. What is the estimated BSA effected?
- a. 18%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 27%
 - d. 36%
20. A thorough assessment of an extremity injury includes an evaluation of distal CMS, What does CMS stand for?
- a. circulation, sensation, motor function
 - b. color, sensation, motor function
 - c. color, strength, manual movement
 - d. circulation, strength, motor function
21. The energy from a blunt force that is transferred along the axis of a bone and causes an injury farther along the extremity is called:
- a. direct force
 - b. twisting force
 - c. indirect force
 - d. referred pain

22. You are caring for a 28 year old female with difficulty breathing. She has no prior medical history and states that she began having trouble breathing following an argument with her boyfriend. She states that her fingers are numb and tingly. You should:
- a. provide low flow O₂ and attempt to calm her down
 - b. provide high flow O₂ and transport
 - c. not provide O₂ and transfer
 - d. massage her hands and fingers while calming her down
23. What are the two main components of the central nervous system?
- a. Peripheral and central nerves
 - b. Disc and vertebrae
 - c. Brain and spine
 - d. Spine and nerves
24. A patient has been shot in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. You should assume which one of the following organs may have been injured?
- a. Stomach
 - b. Liver
 - c. Spleen
 - d. Pancreas
25. All of the following are signs of shock EXCEPT:
- a. increased pulse rate
 - b. decreased pulse rate
 - c. pink, warm, moist skin
 - d. altered mental status
26. During the triage process, patients will be placed into one of four categories-immediate, delayed:
- a. minor, or non-injury
 - b. minor, or deceased
 - c. non-injury, or deceased
 - d. minor, or walking wounded
27. A multiple-casualty incident (MCI) involves _____ victim.
- a. more than one
 - b. more than two
 - c. fewer than 10
 - d. fewer than 100

28. What are the two main components of the central nervous system?
- a. peripheral and central nerves
 - b. discs and vertebrae
 - c. brain and spine
 - d. spine and nerves
29. When properly applied, a sling and swathe will adequately immobilize a:
- a. wrist
 - b. forearm
 - c. shoulder
 - d. knee
30. Burns most often result in _____ shock.
- a. hypovolemic
 - b. septic
 - c. respiratory
 - d. neurogenic