

STATE OF FL DOH PST 6th EDITION WORKBOOK SECTION 9 QUIZ-KEY

The below is intended to compliment or be used in conjunction with the FL DOH PST 6th Edition Workbook dated 2024. FL APCO Training Committee recommends the workbook be thoroughly read in preparation for the state examination. The below is meant to aid, not to substitute or supersede the information found in the workbook.

1. Paralysis and falls greater than 10 feet are potential requirements for trauma alert.

Workbook Pg. 171

True or False

2. Terrorist attacks, natural disasters and aircraft emergencies are likely to be classified as multi/mass-casualty incidents. **Workbook Pg. 168**

True or False

3. Poison control, suicide crisis hotline and animal control are among the referrals that are usually made by a PST. **Workbook Pg. 174**

True or False

4. Non-emergency response requires the use of lights and sirens. **Workbook Pg. 167**

True or **False**

5. Relaying pertinent information such as weapons, is one way the PST can ensure the safety of the EMS responders. **Workbook Pg. 173**

True or False

6. Define the basic level of care provided by an EMT and a Paramedic. **Workbook Pg. 165**

EMTs provide BLS care in pre-hospital settings - First aid and CPR, oxygen administration, basic airway management and stabilization, immobilization techniques, monitoring vital signs, patient assessment and reporting.

Paramedics possess advanced medical training and equipment, providing a higher level of care- Administer medications and fluids, perform advanced airway management including intubation, interpret EKGs and monitor cardiac activity. Deliver critical interventions like defibrillation, manage complex medical emergencies.

UNDERSTAND THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS



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7. List 4 reasons law enforcement would respond to an EMS incident. **Workbook Pg. 172**

Any 4 of the following:

Any call that involves a potential crime- (arson, shooting, stabbing, suspicious death, etc.)

Any call where crowd/traffic control may be required,

Combative patients.

Suicide calls/suspected drug overdoses/domestic violence cases,

Standby with unattended minors,

To secure a structure if entry was forced in the response,

Evacuations,

Any call as defined by local policy

8. Define Trauma Alert. **Workbook Pg. 171**

Method for grading injury severity and determining trauma center transport

9. Outline the steps of rapid triage. **Workbook Pg. 169**

Gather information quickly and accurately to prioritize calls and allocate resources effectively.

Ask concise questions to determine the nature of the incident, number of casualties, and severity of injuries.

Utilize triage protocols to categorize victims based on their need for immediate medical attention.

10. Define ALS and BLS. **Workbook Pg. 163**

ALS **Emergency medical care provided by paramedics that involve invasive procedures**

BLS **Emergency medical care is provided by Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and paramedics that involve non-invasive procedures.**

11. This crucial intervention can significantly increase the chances of survival for individuals in cardiac arrest. **Workbook Pg. 175**

A. ETOH

B. DNR

C. CVA

D. T-CPR

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12. The following are skills the PST should use to successfully handle a MCI except **Workbook Pg. 170**

- A. Critical thinking
- B. Emotional Resilience
- C. Multi-functional dexterity
- D. Scene assessment**

13. Swift transportation for critically ill or injured patients by helicopters or specialized vehicles is commonly referred to as **Workbook Pg. 166**

- A. Resource mobilization
- B. Medevac/Medical evacuation**
- C. Interoperability
- D. Rescue

14. Hospital units specializing in acute and life-threatening injuries are known as **Workbook Pg. 171**

- A. Trauma centers**
- B. Emergency room
- C. ALS Clinic
- D. Infirmary

15-20. Match each commonly used terms with the correct definition. **Workbook Pg. 163&164**

a. Edema	A portable device which can analyze heart rhythm and deliver electric shock to restore normal rhythm. C
b. Syncope	High blood pressure F
c. AED (Automated External Defibrillator)	Cut or tear in the skin E
d. ETOH	Swelling A
e. Laceration	Fainting B
f. Hypertension	Intoxication from ethyl alcohol D