

## Chapter 23 Quiz

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Write the correct letter on the blank before each question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. No matter what kind of ambulance service is provided in a jurisdiction, it is important that firefighters: (1022)
- A. respond to every medical call.
  - B. train regularly with EMS personnel.
  - C. have the same level of medical training as EMS personnel.
  - D. know how to drive the ambulance if it becomes necessary.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What does the *Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act* (HIPAA) regulate? (1022)
- A. Protected medical information
  - B. Type of care provided at incidents
  - C. First responders' personal information
  - D. Types of health insurance accepted by EMS providers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which communicable disease attacks the liver and can cause yellowish discoloration of eyes and skin? (1023)
- A. AIDS
  - B. MRSA
  - C. Hepatitis
  - D. Tuberculosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which would be an example of a responder using body substance isolation procedures? (1027)
- A. Triage patients by their level of injury
  - B. Assessing a patient's vital functions using the ABC method
  - C. Visiting the rehabilitation station frequently during an EMS call
  - D. Wearing gloves and a mask while treating a potentially infectious patient

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The ABCs of patient assessment refer to: (1030)
- A. airway, breathing, and circulation.
  - B. aids, biohazards, and cardiac arrest.
  - C. asthma, bruising, and cardiac arrest.
  - D. anaphylaxis, bacterial infection, and cancer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The easiest way to determine the presence of circulation is to: (1031)
- A. feel for a pulse.
  - B. listen for active breathing.
  - C. hook the patient up to a defibrillator.
  - D. look for a rising of the patient's chest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. When is a patient considered clinically dead? (1032)
- A. No heartbeat and no breathing
  - B. No visible breathing or eye movement
  - C. Body temperature drops to 76°F (24°C)
  - D. Not breathing for more than one minute
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What is the first step when performing CPR on an adult? (1034)
- A. Press down on the victim's chest
  - B. Breath twice into the victim's mouth
  - C. Place hands on center of victim's chest
  - D. Tilt the victim's head back to open his or her airway
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. When performing CPR on a small child, the rescuer should: (1036)
- A. only use one hand for compressions.
  - B. perform CPR the same as with an adult.
  - C. do rescue breaths but not chest compressions.
  - D. do chest compressions but not rescue breaths.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Patients with \_\_\_\_\_ bleeding may lose a great deal of blood in a short time, and should be quickly transported to the hospital. (1038)
- A. arterial
  - B. laceral
  - C. venous
  - D. capillary
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Pale, clammy skin and significant bruising may be signs of \_\_\_\_\_ bleeding. (1039-1040)

- A. arterial
- B. internal
- C. venous
- D. capillary

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which type of shock occurs as a result of damage to the spinal cord or other nerves that control or regulate blood vessels? (1040-1041)

- A. Neurogenic
- B. Cardiogenic
- C. Hypovolemic
- D. Hypervolemic

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. What is a sign that a patient is possibly in shock? (1041)

- A. Slow breathing
- B. Slow heart rate
- C. Pale, moist skin
- D. Red, blotchy skin