

Chapter 23 Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

- _____ 1. In a third-service EMS system, medical services are typically provided by: (1022) [6.2.1]
- A. a local hospital.
 - B. fire department personnel.
 - C. a mixture of fire department personnel and hospital staff.
 - D. an organization that is completely separate from the fire department.
- _____ 2. Regardless of what organization provides EMS services, firefighters: (1022) [6.2.1]
- A. must be trained to the same levels as local EMTs.
 - B. will likely provide some level of emergency medical care.
 - C. will be responsible for the medical outcome of the patient.
 - D. should respond to every medical call in their own apparatus.
- _____ 3. The *Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act* (HIPAA): (1022) [6.2.1]
- A. does not apply to firefighters.
 - B. only applies to firefighters who are also certified paramedics.
 - C. provides firefighters with insurance against fraudulent medical claims.
 - D. provides regulations for distribution of protected medical information.

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- _____ 4. Firefighters can face civil and criminal penalties if they: (1022) [6.2.1]
- A. share a patient's medical information with the patient's physician.
 - B. share a patient's medical information with other emergency personnel on scene.
 - C. get a patient's consent before distributing the patient's protected medical information.
 - D. are noncompliant with HIPAA's rules about distribution of protected medical information.
- _____ 5. Which strain of hepatitis is transmitted by close contact with individuals and typically has no long-term consequences? (1023) [6.2.1]
- A. A
 - B. B
 - C. C
 - D. D
- _____ 6. How is tuberculosis (TB) usually spread? (1024) [6.2.1]
- A. Sexual contact
 - B. Blood transfusion
 - C. Ingestion of infected food
 - D. Infected person sneezing or coughing
- _____ 7. Because of how it is spread, _____ is prevalent in high-density living areas such as nursing homes and prisons. (1024) [6.2.1]
- A. AIDS
 - B. H1N1
 - C. Hepatitis B
 - D. Tuberculosis
- _____ 8. Even though _____ is less likely to spread to responders than other common diseases, it is still important to use body substance isolation procedures with an infected person. (1025) [6.2.1]
- A. HIV
 - B. MRSA
 - C. Hepatitis C
 - D. Hepatitis D

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- _____ 9. Which is a component of body substance isolation (BSI) procedures? (1026) [6.2.1]
- A. Triage
 - B. CPR training
 - C. Hand washing
 - D. Using medication to treat illnesses
- _____ 10. When selecting the appropriate PPE to wear at a medical response: (1027) [6.2.1]
- A. firefighters should borrow PPE from EMS personnel.
 - B. it is always better to wear too much PPE than not enough.
 - C. firefighters should wear whatever PPE they arrived in at the scene.
 - D. it is always better to wear the minimum amount of PPE required.
- _____ 11. When moving from one patient to another: (1028) [6.2.1]
- A. remove old gloves and don a new pair.
 - B. rinse off the gloves in warm water before reusing them.
 - C. it is acceptable to continue using the same gloves if the patients are related.
 - D. it is okay to continue using the same gloves if you know the patients are not contagious.
- _____ 12. During a medical response, eye protection is: (1028) [6.2.1]
- A. typically provided by a helmet faceshield.
 - B. typically provided by a Bourke eye shield.
 - C. important because the eyes are a route for disease entry.
 - D. not as important as respiratory protection, because diseases are not spread through the eyes.
- _____ 13. What is a guideline for decontaminating equipment and PPE after a medical response? (1029) [6.2.1]
- A. Contaminated equipment can be washed at the same time as other PPE.
 - B. Do not decontaminate equipment or PPE in the station kitchen or bathroom.
 - C. Contaminated PPE must be sent to an outside company for specialized cleaning.
 - D. Decontaminate all equipment using a solution of equal parts hydrogen peroxide and water.

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- _____ 14. If a patient is unresponsive, the first thing a responder should do is: (1030) [6.2.1]
- A. begin chest compressions.
 - B. check the patient's circulation.
 - C. begin administering rescue breaths.
 - D. check to find the patient's identification.
- _____ 15. It can be assumed that the patient's airway is clear if: (1031) [6.2.1]
- A. he or she is able to talk.
 - B. he or she is moving at all.
 - C. the patient is laying on his or her back.
 - D. the patient has no history of breathing problems.
- _____ 16. What is the next step after determining whether or not a patient's airway is clear? (1031) [6.2.1]
- A. Call ahead to the hospital
 - B. Begin chest compressions
 - C. Look for signs of breathing
 - D. Move the patient to a safe location
- _____ 17. Where do responders usually check for a pulse on an adult patient? (1031) [6.2.1]
- A. Brachial artery
 - B. Femoral artery
 - C. Radial and carotid arteries
 - D. Pulmonary and iliac arteries
- _____ 18. What is cardiac arrest? (1032) [6.2.1]
- A. The brain is traumatically injured
 - B. The heart beats more slowly than normal
 - C. The heart stops beating and breathing stops
 - D. The point where medical intervention can no longer help
- _____ 19. The act of physically forcing blood through a patient's body and providing artificial respiration is known as: (1033) [6.2.1]
- A. rigor mortis.
 - B. cardiac arrest.
 - C. cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
 - D. automatic external defibrillation (AED).

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- _____ 20. CPR should NOT be performed if a patient: (1034) [6.2.1]
- A. could be potentially contagious.
 - B. shows irreversible signs of death.
 - C. has already undergone defibrillation.
 - D. will be transported to the hospital via helicopter.
- _____ 21. When performing chest compressions on an adult, the: (1034) [6.2.1]
- A. patient must be on a soft, supportive surface.
 - B. patient must be on a hard surface on his or her back.
 - C. rescuer must first attempt to use an automatic external defibrillator.
 - D. rescuer must first determine that the patient does not have a communicable disease.
- _____ 22. What is a guideline for performing CPR? (1035) [6.2.1]
- A. Rescue breaths should only be given if the patient is an adult.
 - B. Stop after every 100 chest compressions to deliver 5 rescue breaths.
 - C. The responder who initiates CPR must be the only one to perform it on the victim.
 - D. Chest compressions should continue until the victim moves, breathes, or regains consciousness or until responders with greater training arrive.
- _____ 23. How is performing CPR on a small child different than on an adult? (1036) [6.2.1]
- A. There is no difference.
 - B. Chest compressions are delivered more slowly.
 - C. Only one hand should be used for compressions.
 - D. Rescue breaths should be longer and more frequent.
- _____ 24. Which event would signal the need to stop CPR? (1037) [6.2.1]
- A. Physician tells you to stop
 - B. Family member asks you to stop
 - C. Patient begins to bleed from a wound
 - D. Patient's skin begins to feel cool and moist

- _____ 25. Which type of bleeding is characterized by a dark, steady flow of blood from a wound and is reasonably easy to control? (1038) [6.2.1]
- A. Arterial bleeding
 - B. Venous bleeding
 - C. Internal bleeding
 - D. Capillary bleeding
- _____ 26. Which type of bleeding may stop on its own and is characterized by a limited amount of oozing blood? (1038) [6.2.1]
- A. Arterial bleeding
 - B. Venous bleeding
 - C. Internal bleeding
 - D. Capillary bleeding
- _____ 27. Using direct pressure to stop bleeding requires: (1039) [6.2.1]
- A. gloves.
 - B. an arterial bleed.
 - C. a conscious patient.
 - D. advanced medical training.
- _____ 28. In which situation would it be appropriate to use direct pressure and elevation to stop the bleeding? (1039) [6.2.1]
- A. Spinal injury
 - B. Broken femur
 - C. Knife wound on the patient's hand
 - D. Knife wound to the patient's abdomen
- _____ 29. A swollen or rigid abdomen is one sign of: (1039-1040) [6.2.1]
- A. cardiac arrest.
 - B. venous bleeding.
 - C. internal bleeding.
 - D. a communicable disease.
- _____ 30. When a patient loses a large amount of blood, he or she is at risk of going into _____ shock. (1040) [6.2.1]
- A. neurogenic
 - B. cardiogenic
 - C. hypovolemic
 - D. anaphylactic

- _____ 31. Which type of shock occurs as a result of an allergic reaction?
(1041) [6.2.1]
- A. Septic
 - B. Neurogenic
 - C. Cardiogenic
 - D. Anaphylactic
- _____ 32. Which is a sign that a patient is in shock or is entering shock?
(1041) [6.2.1]
- A. Red, blotchy skin
 - B. Rapid heart rate and breathing
 - C. Slowed heart rate and breathing
 - D. Warm skin that appears lightly bruised
- _____ 33. What should be done if a patient begins to exhibit signs of shock?
(1041) [6.2.1]
- A. Try to cool the patient down
 - B. Provide the patient with food and water
 - C. Control bleeding and maintain body temperature
 - D. Do not take action until an EMT or paramedic arrives