—DO NOT WRITE ON THIS EXAM—

American Red Cross Emergency Medical Response Course Final Written Exam

Exam B

IMPORTANT: Read all instructions before beginning the exam.

INSTRUCTIONS: Do not write on this exam. Mark all answers in pencil on the separate answer sheet as directed by your instructor. Read each question carefully. Then choose the **best** answer and completely fill in that circle on the answer sheet. If you wish to change an answer, erase your first answer entirely. Return this exam with your answer sheet to your instructor when you are finished.

EXAMPLE

XX. Why does the American Red Cross teach this course?

a. To help people recognize and respond appropriately in an emergency
b. To help people make appropriate decisions when they see an emergency
c. To enable people to give immediate care to a suddenly injured or ill person until more advanced medical personnel take over
d. All of the above

ANSWER SHEET

XX. (a) (b) (c) ●

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1. You arrive at the scene of an emergency. Which of the following should you do first?
   a. Summon more advanced medical personnel.
   b. Determine any life-threatening conditions.
   c. Approach the patient carefully.
   d. Ensure your safety and the safety of bystanders.

2. Which body system is composed of a complex group of body systems responsible for fighting disease?
   a. Respiratory system
   b. Immune system
   c. Digestive system
   d. Endocrine system

3. You should attempt to resuscitate a patient who has no pulse and is not breathing in which situation?
   a. The patient exhibits dependent lividity.
   b. The patient's advance directive is unavailable.
   c. The patient shows signs of tissue decay.
   d. There is stiffening of the finger and jaw joints.

4. The following are steps to remove disposable gloves safely. Which action should you do first?
   a. Hold the glove in the palm of the remaining gloved hand.
   b. Pinch the palm side of one glove near the wrist.
   c. Pull the glove off so that it is inside out.
   d. Slip two fingers under the glove at the wrist.

5. You arrive at the scene of a bank robbery where one of the security guards was shot in the chest. The scene has been secured by law enforcement. Which of the following is appropriate when providing care to the patient?
   a. Take care not to disturb any item at the scene.
   b. Obtain immediate access to the patient upon arrival.
   c. Have law enforcement clean up any blood around the patient.
   d. Assume control of the situation once you arrive.

6. You check a patient's pulse and find it to be very fast. Which prefix is appropriate to describe this?
   a. Hyper-
   b. Hypo-
   c. Brady-
   d. Tachy-

7. When preparing to provide care to a patient, which of the following must you do first?
   a. Inform the patient of your level of training.
   b. Explain what you are planning to do.
   c. Describe what you observe.
   d. Identify yourself to the patient.

8. A patient has sustained a musculoskeletal injury involving the structure that attaches muscle to bone. Which structure would this be?
   a. Connective tissue
   b. Ligaments
   c. Fibers
   d. Tendons

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9. You are providing care to a 3-year-old boy with a respiratory problem. Which of the following should you identify as contributing to his increased risk for airway obstruction?
   a. Use of abdominal muscles for breathing
   b. Increased flexibility of the ribs
   c. Flatter nose shape
   d. Larger tongue within the pharynx

10. A patient has sustained a broken collarbone. You identify this bone as which of the following?
   a. Scapula
   b. Femur
   c. Clavicle
   d. Patella

11. You suspect that an unconscious patient has a spinal injury and you need to leave the patient to summon more advanced medical personnel. The patient is breathing and has a pulse. You should place this patient in—
   a. A prone position.
   b. The modified *high arm in endangered spine* (H.A.IN.E.S) recovery position.
   c. A position of comfort.
   d. The supine position.

12. A patient lives on the fourth floor of an apartment building and needs to be moved to the emergency vehicle. There is no elevator in the building and the staircase is narrow. Which device is most appropriate to use?
   a. Wheeled stretcher
   b. Scoop stretcher
   c. Stair chair
   d. Short backboard

13. The range of duties and skills allowed and expected to be performed describes which of the following?
   a. Certification
   b. Scope of practice
   c. Protocols
   d. Prehospital care

14. Which of the following considers all body fluids, secretions and excretions as being potentially infective?
   a. Universal precautions
   b. Standard precautions
   c. Body substance isolation precautions
   d. Exposure control plan

15. You are providing care to a patient with a history of problems related to his blood glucose levels. Which system should you expect to be involved?
   a. Digestive
   b. Urinary
   c. Endocrine
   d. Circulatory

16. Which of the following situations indicates the possible need for using restraints?
   a. The patient is refusing care.
   b. The patient is thrashing and kicking.
   c. The patient is shouting for help.
   d. The patient is unresponsive.

17. You are arriving at the scene of a fire and are preparing to park your vehicle. You park your vehicle at which distance from the fire?
   a. 50 feet
   b. 100 feet
   c. 150 feet
   d. 200 feet

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18. A patient's diastolic blood pressure reflects—
    a. Occlusion of the pulse with compression of the brachial artery.
    b. The force against arterial walls between contractions.
    c. The appearance of the sound with release of air from the bulb.
    d. The force against venous walls with heart contraction.

19. You are obtaining a SAMPLE history from a patient who is experiencing abdominal pain. Which patient statement correlates with the "L" in SAMPLE history?
    a. "The pain has continually gotten worse since this afternoon."
    b. "I take an antacid occasionally."
    c. "I was treated for an ulcer last year."
    d. "I drank a glass of juice about 2 hours ago."

20. The point of contact between the public and *emergency medical responders* (EMRs) is—
    a. The base station.
    b. Repeaters.
    c. Dispatch.
    d. Medical control.

21. Which of the following is most appropriate when performing the jaw-thrust (without head extension) maneuver to open the airway?
    a. Tilting the head back
    b. Maintaining pressure on the forehead
    c. Lifting the chin in an upward motion
    d. Sliding the fingers under the angles of the jawbone

22. You are attempting to dislodge a foreign body from a conscious patient who is choking. The patient then becomes unconscious. Which of the following should you do next?
    a. Gently lower the patient to the ground.
    b. Open the mouth.
    c. Perform a finger sweep.
    d. Attempt to reopen the airway.

23. When suctioning the mouth of a patient, which of the following is the most appropriate action?
    a. Insert the suction tip as far back into the throat as possible.
    b. Measure the distance from the patient's earlobe to the tip of the nose.
    c. Apply suction while withdrawing the tip in a sweeping motion.
    d. Suction for at least 20 seconds each time.

24. The *prehospital care report* (PCR) also is known as which of the following?
    a. Run data
    b. Patient data sheet
    c. Trip sheet
    d. Minimum data set

25. You arrive on the scene of an emergency involving an older woman who has fallen in her kitchen. Her daughter is with her. The woman is alert and breathing but complaining of pain in her left hip. Which of the following should you do first?
    a. Tell the woman that she probably fractured her hip.
    b. Call the woman by her first name.
    c. Ask the daughter what happened.
    d. Introduce yourself to the patient and daughter.

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26. You are providing emergency care to a patient based on standing orders. You recognize this as which type of medical control?
    a. Indirect
    b. Online
    c. Direct
    d. Immediate

27. You arrive at the scene of an emergency and are sizing up the scene. Which of the following should you identify as being the least hazardous?
    a. Smell of gasoline
    b. Downed electrical line
    c. Broken glass in large and small pieces
    d. Damaged vehicle on the shoulder of a road

28. Your assessment reveals that the patient is able to acknowledge your presence and answer your questions. Using the AVPU mnemonic, you should describe his *level of consciousness* (LOC) as which of the following?
    a. A
    b. V
    c. P
    d. U

29. You are using a fixed-flow-rate oxygen system. You understand that most of these systems are set to administer oxygen at which flow rate?
    a. 2 *liters per minute* (LPM)
    b. 6 *liters per minute* (LPM)
    c. 12 *liters per minute* (LPM)
    d. 15 *liters per minute* (LPM)

30. Another term used to denote a heart attack is—
    a. *Myocardial infarction* (MI).
    b. *Ventricular fibrillation* (V-fib).
    c. Hypertension.
    d. Acute coronary syndrome.

31. Which of the following should you interpret as indicating that a patient's airway is open?
    a. The patient is unable to speak a full sentence.
    b. You hear air coming out of the mouth and nose.
    c. The person is clutching his or her throat with one hand.
    d. The chest does not rise or fall with ventilations.

32. You are called to the scene of an emergency in which a child was bitten by a venomous snake. You suspect poisoning by which mechanism?
    a. Absorption
    b. Inhalation
    c. Injection
    d. Ingestion

33. You are called to the home of a patient who is receiving dialysis for renal failure. The patient had the dialysis delayed for several days. Which of the following might you expect to find in your assessment?
    a. Generalized edema
    b. Cold, clammy skin
    c. Hypotension
    d. Tachycardia

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34. You arrive on a scene where you suspect that the patient is experiencing status epilepticus. Which of the following should you do first?
    a. Place the patient in a recovery position.
    b. Suction the patient's mouth.
    c. Summon more advanced medical personnel.
    d. Administer emergency oxygen.

35. Which of the following is most appropriate when assessing and providing care to a patient who has had a stroke?
    a. If the patient is unconscious, place the patient in a supine position.
    b. If fluid or vomit is in an unresponsive stroke patient's mouth, position him or her on one side to allow any fluids to drain out of the mouth.
    c. Try to get the patient to speak as much as possible.
    d. Use a finger sweep on a conscious patient who vomited during the stroke.

36. When should you *not* consider the use of an *oropharyngeal airway* (OPA)?
    a. No gag reflex
    b. Unresponsiveness
    c. Alert *level of consciousness* (LOC)
    d. No oral trauma

37. You arrive at the scene of an emergency in response to a 9-1-1 call that a college student cannot wake up her roommate. While sizing up the scene, you notice an open bottle of pills lying on the floor next to the patient. The label reads "oxycodone." You identify this as which of the following?
    a. Depressant
    b. Designer drug
    c. Narcotic
    d. Inhalant

38. A patient experiences carbon monoxide poisoning. You understand that this poison has entered the body by which mechanism?
    a. Inhalation
    b. Ingestion
    c. Absorption
    d. Injection

39. You suspect that a patient is experiencing heat exhaustion. Which of the following helps to confirm your suspicions?
    a. Slow, bounding pulse
    b. Cool, pale skin
    c. High blood pressure
    d. Deep breathing

40. Which of the following should you do first when inserting an oral airway?
    a. Ensure the patient is unconscious.
    b. Select the properly sized airway.
    c. Open the patient's mouth.
    d. Insert the airway itself.

41. You are preparing to administer emergency oxygen to a patient using a variable-flow-rate system. Which of the following should you do first?
    a. Open the cylinder counterclockwise one full turn.
    b. Attach the regulator.
    c. Check the cylinder label and markings.
    d. Clear the valve.

42. Cardiac arrest in children most commonly results from which of the following?
    a. Underlying heart disease
    b. Blow to the chest
    c. Multiple trauma
    d. Respiratory emergencies

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43. You are providing care to a patient with heat cramps. Which of the following is the first priority?
    a. Forcing fluids at frequent intervals
    b. Moving the patient out of the heat
    c. Reducing the cramps with light massage
    d. Applying wet cool cloths to the cramping area

44. When responding to an emergency situation in which a person is threatening suicide, which of the following actions is the most appropriate?
    a. Call the person's bluff about completing the attempt.
    b. Tell the patient that he or she is too scared to commit suicide.
    c. Call for additional trained personnel and do not approach the scene.
    d. Deny that the patient wants to commit suicide.

45. Which of the following should you *not* do for a patient experiencing shock?
    a. Administer emergency oxygen, if available.
    b. Cover the patient with a blanket.
    c. Give the patient a drink.
    d. Take steps to minimize blood loss.

46. Which action is the most important to protect yourself from disease transmission when caring for a patient who is bleeding?
    a. Applying a clean dressing.
    b. Minimizing possible shock.
    c. Wearing disposable gloves.
    d. Elevating the wound.

47. Which of the following describes venous bleeding?
    a. Bright red in color
    b. Inability to clot easily
    c. Steadily flowing
    d. Spurting from a wound

48. A patient has an open and sucking chest wound. You should apply which type of dressing?
    a. Adhesive compress
    b. Occlusive dressing
    c. Roller bandage
    d. Trauma dressing

49. A patient has fallen off a step ladder. During the fall his chest hit the side of the ladder. You suspect that he may be experiencing internal bleeding. Which of the following helps support your suspicions?
    a. Cough with blood
    b. Slow breathing
    c. Slow bounding pulse
    d. Warm flushed skin

50. You arrive on the scene of a collapsed building. One of the workers is trapped in the debris. His right leg is caught between two large pieces of cinderblock. You should identify this as which type of injury?
    a. Amputation
    b. Avulsion
    c. Crush injury
    d. Puncture wound

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51. You are providing care to a patient with a thermal burn injury. The patient has been removed from the source of the burn. You prepare to act, focusing on which of the following as the priority?
    a. Cooling the burned area
    b. Covering the burned area
    c. Maintaining body temperature
    d. Minimizing shock

52. A patient has an open wound with several organs protruding through the wound. Which of the following should you do first?
    a. Apply moist clean dressings loosely over the wound
    b. Position the patient on his or her back with knees bent.
    c. Remove clothing from around the wound.
    d. Summon more advanced medical personnel.

53. You classify a patient as "delayed care" if the patient—
    a. Is unconscious.
    b. Responds only to painful stimuli.
    c. Is alert with appropriate responses.
    d. Responds inappropriately to verbal stimuli.

54. Which of the following occurs with a dislocation?
    a. The bone is broken or chipped.
    b. The ligament at a joint is partially torn.
    c. A broken bone protrudes from the skin.
    d. Two bones that normally are together become separated.

55. You need to stabilize a patient's head and neck. The patient's head is turned sharply to the right. Which of the following should you do?
    a. Apply a cervical collar.
    b. Ensure the patient's head is facing forward.
    c. Maintain the head in the position found.
    d. Place one hand on the side of the patient's head.

56. You arrive at the scene of an emergency and complete your primary assessment of a patient. You notice what looks like a bone protruding from an open and bleeding wound on the patient's lower leg. Which of the following should you do?
    a. Apply a tourniquet to the leg to constrict the vessels.
    b. Raise the lower leg above the level of the heart.
    c. Apply direct pressure immediately above the open wound.
    d. Pack the area around the wound with sterile gauze.

57. Which statement best describes labor?
    a. The rapid development of the embryo into a fetus after implantation
    b. Complete dilation of the cervix as the baby moves through the birth canal
    c. Birth of the baby with separation and delivery of the placenta
    d. Rhythmic uterine contractions with cervical dilation leading to birth

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58. When assessing a patient, you notice a "whooshing" sound every time the patient takes a breath. You should suspect which of the following?
    a. Flail chest
    b. Pneumothorax
    c. Sucking chest wound
    d. Rib fracture

59. Which of the following is another term for shock?
    a. Sepsis
    b. Hypoperfusion
    c. Anaphylaxis
    d. Dilation

60. Which of the following is considered a normal age-related change in an older adult?
    a. Reduced ability to hear high frequency sounds
    b. Diminished stiffening of blood vessels
    c. Enhanced sense of smell
    d. Widening of the aortic valve

61. You are attempting to control external bleeding. Which of the following should you do first?
    a. Apply direct pressure to the wound.
    b. Check for circulation beyond the injury.
    c. Cover the wound with a dressing.
    d. Secure the dressing with a roller bandage.

62. Which situation most likely leads you to suspect elder abuse?
    a. An elderly patient with a live-in caretaker that was hired by his son
    b. An older female patient who had a hip fracture from a fall in the bathroom
    c. A patient who has numerous old and new bruises on his inner arms and thighs
    d. A patient who attends a senior citizen day program three times a week

63. You arrive on the scene of an emergency involving a patient who has sustained an electrical burn due to a malfunctioning toaster oven. Which of the following should you do first?
    a. Care for any life-threatening conditions.
    b. Make sure the current is secured.
    c. Perform a primary assessment.
    d. Inspect for entry and exit sites.

64. Which of the following most accurately describes shock in children?
    a. Early signs of shock occur sooner than usual because of their small size.
    b. Hypovolemic shock requires a larger amount of blood loss in children.
    c. Children's bodies are better able to compensate for some factors that lead to shock.
    d. Children are less susceptible for the development of shock than adults.

65. Which of the following leads you to suspect that birth is imminent?
    a. Contractions are about 4 minutes apart.
    b. Contractions are about 2 minutes apart.
    c. The woman's abdomen is soft and relaxed.
    d. The woman reports no urge to push.

66. When using emergency oxygen, which of the following is the most appropriate to keep in mind?
    a. Oxygen cylinders should stand in an upright position on a flat surface.
    b. Cylinders should be dragged but not rolled.
    c. Using grease or oil to clean the regulator could lead to an explosion.
    d. The valve or regulator should be used to carry a cylinder.

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67. You are performing a 360-degree assessment. Which of the following should you be doing?
    a. Checking the vehicle to ensure that it is in working order
    b. Identifying the need for lights and sirens
    c. Looking in all directions for possible dangers
    d. Ensuring that all equipment in the vehicle is secured

68. The safe and appropriate removal of a patient trapped in a motor vehicle or dangerous situation is called—
    a. Chocking.
    b. Complex access.
    c. Cribbing.
    d. Extrication.

69. You suspect that a patient has a head and neck injury. The patient is lying on his back, and you determine that you need to perform manual stabilization. Which of the following should you do first?
    a. Place your hands on both sides of the patient's head.
    b. Position the head in line with the body.
    c. Apply a *cervical collar* (C-collar).
    d. Maintain the patient's airway.

70. You have been selected to assist in a presentation about *hazardous materials* (HAZMATs) to a local group of *emergency medical responders* (EMRs). As you prepare for this presentation, you research information about identifying and properly handling hazardous materials. Which of the following should you be most likely using?
    a. *Material Safety Data Sheets* (MSDSs)
    b. The *Emergency Response Guidebook*
    c. National Fire Protection Association
    d. The *National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health* (NIOSH)

71. You arrive on the scene of an emergency in which a 45-year-old man has inadvertently spilled some concentrated dry powdered weed killer on his arms and hands. He is complaining of severe burning and itching of his skin. The area is red and irritated. Which of the following should you do first?
    a. Rinse the area with copious amounts of tap water.
    b. Tell the patient to apply a topical antihistamine agent.
    c. Brush the material off with a gloved hand.
    d. Scrub the area vigorously with soap and water.

72. Another name for the exclusion zone is—
    a. Cold zone.
    b. Contamination reduction zone.
    c. Support zone.
    d. Hot zone.

73. Nerve agents are classified as which type of *weapon of mass destruction* (WMD)?
    a. Biologic
    b. Chemical
    c. Radiologic/nuclear
    d. Explosive

74. You are responding to an incident in which a nerve agent may be involved. Which equipment is the most important to have readily available?
    a. Antidote
    b. *Self-contained breathing apparatus* (SCBA)
    c. *Hazardous material* (HAZMAT) suit
    d. N-95 mask

75. A person is trapped in a farm silo. This situation is considered which of the following?
    a. Hazardous terrain
    b. Cave-in
    c. Confined space
    d. High-angle situation