

## Academy Make Up Day 3 Exam

### Lesson 6 Cardiac Emergencies and Using an Automated External Defibrillator

1. What four links to the Cardiac Chain of Survival are necessary to improve the victim's chance for survival?
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.

**Scenario: You are on duty when an adult male patron comes to you for help. He is sweating profusely and is having trouble breathing. He is complaining of pain in his chest and arms that comes and goes.**

2. What condition does he appear to be experiencing?
3. What care should you provide for this victim?
4. True/False: Aspirin cannot help heart attack victims
5. Define Cardiac Arrest
6. List signs of cardiac arrest
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.
7. True/False: The objective of CPR is to perform a combination of effective chest compressions and ventilations to circulate blood that contains oxygen to the victim's brain and other vital organs.
8. When should you stop CPR?
9. Adult APR is performed in cycles of \_\_ chest compressions and \_\_ ventilations.
10. Child APR is performed in cycles of \_\_ chest compressions and \_\_ ventilations.
11. Infant APR is performed in cycles of \_\_ chest compressions and \_\_ ventilations.
12. Two rescuer adult CPR is performed in cycles of \_\_ chest compressions and \_\_ ventilations.

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13. Two rescuer child CPR is performed in cycles of \_\_ chest compressions and \_\_ ventilations.
14. Two rescuer infant CPR is performed in cycles of \_\_ chest compressions and \_\_ ventilations.
15. CPR is given at a rate of \_\_\_ compressions per minute
  - a.100
  - b.200
  - c.30
  - d.300
16. When performing CPR on an infant what technique is used for compressions?
17. What is V-Fib?
18. What is V-Tach?
19. True/False: AEDs are portable electronic devices that analyze the heart's rhythm and provide and electric shock.
20. If CPR is in progress, do not interrupt chest compressions until:
  - a. The AED is turned on
  - b. The AED pads are applied
  - c. The AED is ready to analyze the heart's rhythm
  - d. All of the above
21. True/False: Pediatric pads are for infants and children up to 8 years old or weighing less than 55lbs.
22. If pediatric pads are not available where do you place the AED pads on a child?
23. Which method is correct when using an AED?
  - a. Turn AED on, deliver shock, dry chest, analyze heart rhythm, attach pads to victim, plug in connector, stand clear,
  - b. Plug in connector, turn AED on, dry chest, attach pads to victim, , stand clear, analyze heart rhythm, deliver shock
  - c. Turn AED on, dry chest, attach pads to victim, plug in connector, stand clear, analyze heart rhythm, deliver shock
  - d. Attach pads to victim, turn AED on, dry chest, plug in connector, stand clear, analyze heart rhythm, deliver shock
24. When do you perform a second assessment and why is it important?

25. Define SAMPLE

S-

A-

M-

P-

L-

E-

26. What is included in a secondary assessment?

27. What are the general steps to take to care for sudden illness?

28. List the four main types of wounds:

a.

b.

c.

d.

29. List the steps to control external bleeding

a.

b.

c.

d.

30. True/False: shock is a natural reaction by the body and signals the victims condition is not serious.

31. Signs and symptoms of shock are:

a. restlessness and irritability

b. pale or ashen, cool, moist skin

c. nausea or vomiting and altered LOC

d. rapid breathing and pulse and excessive thirst

e. All of the above

32. How do you minimize the effects of shock?

33. Care for inhaled poison by:

a. size up scene, call EMS, move victim to fresh air, care for life threatening conditions, monitor for changes, keep victim comfortable

b. remove exposed clothing, immediately rinse the exposed area thoroughly with water for 20 minutes, if rash or blisters appear or the condition spreads advise victim to seek medical attention.

34. Care for absorbed poison by:
- size up scene, call EMS, move victim to fresh air, care for life threatening conditions, monitor for changes, keep victim comfortable
  - remove exposed clothing, immediately rinse the exposed area thoroughly with water for 20 minutes, if rash or blisters appear or the condition spreads advise victim to seek medical attention.
35. Heat \_\_\_\_\_, heat \_\_\_\_\_, and heat \_\_\_\_\_ are heat related illnesses. Describe each illness and note which is the least severe and which is the most.
36. How do you care for a person experiencing heat stroke?
37. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are contributing factors to Hypothermia.
- Warm water, air temperature, windy conditions
  - Cold water, air temperature, windy conditions
  - Warm water, air temperature, overcrowded facility
  - Cold water, hot weather, too many people
38. How do you care for a cold related emergency?
39. List and describe the types of injuries that can occur to muscles, bones, and joints.
40. True/False: You should move the victim's arm to a comfortable position before splinting it.
41. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are types of splints.
42. Define RICE:
- R-
  - I-
  - C-
  - E-
43. True/False: Head neck and spinal injuries can occur on both land and in water.
44. Give examples of spinal injuries that could occur on land.

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45. List signs and symptoms of a possible head neck or spinal injury.

46. True/False: When treating a possible spinal injury you should always move the head to a straight position.

47. What are the two techniques that can be used in water for stabilizing a head neck or back injury?

48. What is the proper way to free yourself if a victim grabs hold of you during a rescue?  
Front head –hold escape:

Rear head-hold escape:

49. Explain the process for in-water ventilations.