

Academy Make Up Day 5 Exam

1. You must pass title 22 test with ____%.
 - a. 100
 - b. 90
 - c. 80
 - d. 70
2. The EMS system is a network of community resources that includes _____, _____, and _____ to provide care to victims of sudden illness or injury.
3. List the 10 components of an effective EMS system according to the National Highway Safety Administration and US Department of Transportation.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
 - 7.
 - 8.
 - 9.
 - 10.
4. The _____ provides critical transition between the initial actions of a citizen and the care provided by more highly trained personnel.
5. _____ and _____ are traditionally first responders but _____, _____, _____, _____ or _____ may have job related duty to respond.
6. What characteristics should a first responder have?
7. List some secondary responsibilities of a first responder
8. Define medical oversight
9. What are the grieving stages of an emotional crisis?

10. List the steps that will help the first responder to deal with a dying victim and his or her family
- -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
11. Give some examples of signs of stress
12. _____ is a specific situation that causes a first responder to have an unusually strong emotional reaction that interferes with his or her ability to function immediately and later on. This reaction can produce stress called _____ stress.
13. A critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) is held within ___ to ___ hours of an incident.
14. A _____ is sometimes done at the scene or shortly thereafter and is a less formal and less structured meeting, but allows for immediate initial venting.
15. Preparing for emergency response involves what four key aspects
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
16. When arriving at an emergency scene what should you evaluate:
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
 - f.
17. _____ is the most important responsibility of a first responder.
18. List specific emotional crisis that you may come across while on the job.
19. _____ is the third leading cause for people ages 15 to 24.
20. True/False: When caring for a victim of a sexual assault you should protect them from exposure.
21. True/False: When caring for a victim of a sexual assault you should encourage the victim to bathe, shower or douche before a medical exam.
22. True/False: When caring for a victim of a sexual assault you should question the victim about details of the assault.

23. True/False: When caring for a victim of a sexual assault you should not remove any clothing unless it is absolutely necessary to provide care for injuries.
24. True/False: When caring for a victim of a physical assault your first concern is always the safety of the victim.
25. True/False: When caring for a victim of a physical assault do not approach the scene until it is determined to be safe.
26. True/False: Responding to the scene of an emotional crisis involves providing emotional support as well as care for injuries.
27. True/False: When dealing with an emotional crisis it is not important to remember the name of the victim or to use it frequently.
28. True/False: When dealing with an emotional crisis it is important to position yourself at eye level as you talk to the victim.
29. When dealing with an emotional crisis active listening is a technique that can help you communicate fully and involves what five behaviors?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
30. Knowledge of how the _____ normally function will help participants understand what happens when the body system fails.
31. Prone is another word used to describe what positioning of the body?
32. Supine is another word used to describe what positioning of the body?
33. Medial is another word used to describe what positioning of the body?
34. Lateral is another word used to describe what positioning of the body?
35. Distal is another word used to describe what positioning of the body?
36. Proximal is another word used to describe what positioning of the body?
37. Medial is to Lateral as Distal is to _____.
38. Define body cavities and list the five major body cavities?

Cadet Name _____

Date _____

39. List the five body systems along with a common injury you might come across while on the job for each.

40. What factors affect moving a patient?

41. What techniques are used for moving patients safely

42. Which of the following are emergency moves and which are non-emergency moves?

Clothes Drag

Blanket Drag

Direct Group Lift

Firefighter's Drag

Shoulder Drag

Ankle Drag

Walking Assist

Extremity Lift

Two-person Seat Carry

Firefighter's Carry

Pack-strap Carry

43. Expand on these acronyms:

E

B

A

N

S

B

A

I

C

M

E

44. True/False: Once the primary survey is complete and no life threatening emergencies are found, proceed to the secondary assessment.

45. What are the three basic steps of a secondary survey?

1.

2.

3.

Cadet Name _____

Date _____

46. When taking a patients history what information are you looking for?

47. What does SAMPLE stand for?

S

A

M

P

L

E

48. Why is it important to monitor vital signs?

49. What are you checking when checking vital signs?

50. When checking LOC what acronyms are used and what do they stand for?

51. What are the four LOC questions?

52. What do you use DOTs for and what does it stand for?

D

O

T

S

53. How you would give a head to toe exam and what you are looking for at each part of the body?

Cadet Name _____

Date _____

54. Reassess the victim every __ minutes if they are stable and every __ minutes if they are unstable.
55. When you are reassessing your victim what are you going to reassess?