

2012 National Metal and Nonmetal Mine Rescue Contest

First Aid Competition Written Test

Directions:

- 1. Find the correct answer to each of the questions.**
- 2. Select only one answer per question.**
- 3. Then, fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet for each numbered question.**

Good Luck!



July 31, 2012

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First Aid Competition – Written Test

Please do not write on this test. Use the answer sheet provided.

1. The body cavity that houses the lungs, part of the windpipe and part of the esophagus is?
 - A. Abdominal Cavity
 - B. Upper cavity
 - C. Pelvic Cavity
 - D. Thoracic Cavity
2. The gallbladder is located in the:
 - A. Right upper quadrant
 - B. Right lower quadrant
 - C. Left upper quadrant
 - D. Left lower quadrant
3. The Bronchiole is located in which body system?
 - A. Circulatory System
 - B. Respiratory System
 - C. Digestive System
 - D. Nervous System
4. The body system that includes the pulmonary valve, ventricles, and aortic valve is the:
 - A. Respiratory system
 - B. Circulatory system
 - C. Musculoskeletal system
 - D. Nervous system
5. When conducting a one rescuer emergency move called an “incline drag” the patient is:
 - A. Dragged using a blanket
 - B. Dragged by the feet and ankles
 - C. Always dragged head first
 - D. None of the above
6. The _____ is used to transport patients over rough terrain:
 - A. Basket stretcher
 - B. Pneumatic lift stretcher
 - C. Scoop stretcher
 - D. Flexible stretcher

7. Once a cervical collar is in place on a patient with a suspected spine injury you should:
 - A. Conduct and head to toe examination
 - B. Maintain manual stabilization of the head
 - C. Prepare the spine board to immobilize the patient
 - D. Assess the airway, breathing and circulation

8. The trachea is:
 - A. Formed by tubes that branch from the throat and take air to the lungs
 - B. An air passage to the lungs
 - C. A leaf-shaped structure that covers the larynx
 - D. A food passage with carries food and fluid to the stomach

9. When there is an airway obstruction, only attempt finger sweeps when:
 - A. There is a gag reflex
 - B. The patient is alert but cannot cough
 - C. The patient is unconscious and you can see an object
 - D. The patient is vomiting

10. When performing the steps for removal of a foreign body airway obstruction, the first step is to:
 - A. Remove the object from the mouth
 - B. Determine if there is a complete obstruction or partial and ask “are you choking?”
 - C. Begin ventilating the patient with a pocket mask
 - D. Place the index finger of one hand and grasp the fist of the other and give up to five abdominal thrusts

11. The first thing a rescuer should do when inserting a Oropharyngeal airway is:
 - A. Insert the airway so the tip is positioned towards the roof of the mouth
 - B. Ventilate the patient with the most appropriate technique
 - C. Take BSI precautions
 - D. Manually open the airway using the head tilt, chin lift

12. Determining the total number of patients at a scene is part of the:
 - A. Initial assessment
 - B. Focused history
 - C. Patient assessment
 - D. Scene size-up

13. Scene size up begins _____ :
- A. By taking BSI precautions
 - B. With determining scene safety
 - C. With the information you receive from dispatch before you arrive on site
 - D. By identifying the mechanism of injury or nature of illness
14. Categorization of the patient as trauma is based primarily on what two factors?
- A. Scene size up and the patients vital signs
 - B. Immediate assessment of the scene and initial assessment
 - C. Assessment of the scene and mechanism of injury
 - D. Immediate assessment of the scene and the patients mental status
15. When determining your patient's responsiveness during your initial assessment using the AVPU Scale, the P in the acronym means:
- A. Prior medical history
 - B. Painful
 - C. Partially alert
 - D. Patient
16. In an unresponsive medical patient you should:
- A. Perform a rapid physical exam, take vital signs, gather patient history
 - B. Perform a focused physical exam, gather patient history, take vital signs
 - C. Perform a focused trauma assessment, take vital signs, gather patient history
 - D. Gather patient history, Perform CPR, take vital signs
17. When assessing skin color, yellow skin indicates:
- A. Lack of oxygen in blood cells
 - B. Heat exposure, high blood pressure
 - C. Constricted blood vessels possible resulting from blood loss
 - D. Liver abnormalities
18. The type of AED that requires a rescuer to press a button to deliver a shock is called a:
- A. Fully automated
 - B. Semi automated
 - C. Manual
 - D. None of the above
19. An AED will NOT be effective on the following heart rhythm:
- A. Ventricular-fibrillation
 - B. Ventricular-tachycardia
 - C. Bradycardia
 - D. Asystole

20. You are alone when you discover and remove a four year old child from a public pool. When should you call 911?
- A. After providing two minutes of CPR
 - B. Immediately after removing him from the pool
 - C. After 5 minutes of CPR with no response
 - D. After rescue breaths but before compressions
21. Adequate breathing is:
- A. Depth of respirations that is either too deep or too shallow
 - B. Breathing that will not sustain life
 - C. Easy and effortless
 - D. All of the above
22. When a blood vessel in the brain ruptures, the patient is said to have:
- A. Heart attack
 - B. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 - C. Cerebrovascular accident
 - D. Seizure
23. A diabetic who has taken too much insulin, has eaten too little sugar, or who is overexerted may develop:
- A. Hypoglycemia
 - B. Hypogenimia
 - C. Hyperglaucomic
 - D. Hyperendema
24. Your patient is bleeding from a laceration to the forearm. The artery or pressure point that should be used to control bleeding is the:
- A. Ulna artery
 - B. Radial artery
 - C. Femoral artery
 - D. Brachial artery
25. When dealing with injuries to the nose, when there are no suspected skull fractures or spine injuries, you will have two duties:
- A. Utilize a pressure point and maintain manual stabilization
 - B. Maintain an open airway and control bleeding
 - C. Apply direct pressure over the wound a prepare a pressure dressing
 - D. Monitor the airway and apply a moist sterile gauze

26. A fracture is defined by:
- A. Bone that is broken, chipped, cracked or splintered
 - B. Occurs when one end of a bone that is part of a joint is pulled or pushed
 - C. Ligaments or tendons that stretch or tear
 - D. Overexerting, overworking, overstretching or tearing of a muscle
27. When splinting an injury to the extremity you should:
- A. Check distal circulation, sensation and motor function before splinting
 - B. Check distal circulation, sensation and motor function after splinting
 - C. Firmly secure the splint, leaving fingertips or toes exposed
 - D. All of the above
28. When treating a patient with a flail chest you should apply a bulky pad or dressings, several inches thick, over the site;
- A. True
 - B. False
29. Burn injuries are defined and superficial, partial thickness or full thickness. _____ should be considered serious:
- A. Any burn that encircles a body part.
 - B. Burns to the hands
 - C. Burns estimated at greater than 15% of the patient's body
 - D. All of the above
30. Routes of exposure to poisons are:
- A. Ingestion, inhalation, absorption, injection
 - B. Ingestion, inspiration, injection, absorption
 - C. Absorption, conduction, ingestion, injection
 - D. Inhalation, digestion, injection, absorption