Pt Assessment

1. Which of the following is NOT determined in a scene size-up?
   a. Chief complaint
   b. Mechanism of injury
   c. Potential hazards to the EMS crew
   d. The need for additional resources

2. At what point is the scene size-up complete?
   a. When crashed vehicles have been stabilized
   b. At the end of the call
   c. Upon stabilization of the c-spine
   d. When the number of patients has been determined

3. At which of the following points should you begin your scene size-up?
   a. After exiting the ambulance, but before making patient contact
   b. When you arrive on the scene, but before exiting the ambulance
   c. As you approach the scene in the ambulance
   d. When the patient or family member opens the door to the residence

4. Which of the following may be a hazard at the scene of a vehicle collision?
   a. Electrocution
   b. Hazardous materials
   c. Other emergency vehicles
   d. All of the above

5. While approaching an emergency scene, the EMT should use which of the following to detect hazards at or near the scene?
   a. Looking
   b. Listening
   c. Smelling
   d. All of the above

6. Which of the following is NOT a consideration that should be used by the EMT in establishing the size of the danger zone?
   a. Presence of hazardous materials
   b. Wind direction
   c. The amount of equipment needed
   d. Fire

7. You are on the scene of a tanker truck versus passenger vehicle collision on a rural highway. The vehicles are just beyond a curve in the roadway and there is a distinct odor of diesel fuel. It is dark and there is little traffic. Which of the following should be used to alert oncoming traffic to the situation?
   a. Orange traffic cones
   b. Yellow crime scene tape
   c. Flares
   d. Reflective triangles

8. In which of the following situations should the EMT consult the North American Emergency Response Guidebook?
   a. A chlorine gas leak at a public swimming pool
   b. A domestic disturbance with the potential for violence
   c. A patient with a suspected infectious disease
   d. Downed power lines at the scene of a vehicle collision

9. **Which of the following is true concerning the potential for violence at the scene of an EMS call?**
   a. An unusual lack of activity at the scene may signal impending violence against the EMT.
   b. The chance for violence is very low at emergency scenes.
   c. You do not need to worry about violence at an emergency scene once the police have secured it.
   d. Signs of impending violence are obvious if you know what to look for.

10. **As you are assessing a 32-year-old asthmatic woman who has called EMS due to difficulty breathing, her husband enters the home through a back door and shouts, "Get your hands off her; she doesn' t need your help. She needs to be taught a lesson about her smart mouth." Which of the following is the best course of action?**
   a. Attempt to remove the patient from the home and continue treatment en route to the hospital.
   b. Continue assessment and respond that the patient is sick and needs medical attention.
   c. Leave the scene and patient, then notify police.
   d. Let the husband know that his behavior is inappropriate, and if it continues you will call for the police.

11. **You have just arrived on the scene of a motor vehicle collision in which a compact car was struck from behind by a delivery truck. The driver of the delivery truck is standing outside his vehicle talking to police when you arrive, but the driver of the car is still seated in the driver's seat. You have noted moderate damage to the rear of the car. For which of the following injuries should you have the highest level of suspicion?**
   a. Fractures of the lower extremities
   b. Chest injury
   c. Abdominal injuries
   d. Neck injury

12. **Your patient, a 29-year-old female, was the front seat passenger in a vehicle that was struck in the passenger's side door by another vehicle that ran a red light. Which of the following is most likely to have occurred?**
   a. The patient impacted the steering wheel with her chest, causing a fracture of the sternum.
   b. The patient took the "down and under" pathway, causing trauma to her lower extremities.
   c. The patient's body was pushed forcefully out from under her head, causing injury to the cervical spine.
   d. The patient took the "up and over" pathway, striking her head on the windshield.

13. **When considering the potential for injury from a fall, which of the following is LEAST important?**
   a. The height of the fall
   b. The type of surface onto which the patient fell
   c. Whether the patient struck anything with his body on the way down
   d. The patient's weight

14. **Which of the following will deliver a medium velocity impact?**
   a. Bullet from a handgun
   b. Ice pick
   c. Butcher knife
   d. Bullet from an assault rifle

15. **Which of the following BEST describes blunt force trauma?**
   a. An object strikes the body, but it does not penetrate the body tissues.
   b. The object is not sharp, but it penetrates the body when enough force is used.
   c. The object penetrates soft tissue, but it cannot penetrate bone.
   d. All of the choices are considered blunt force trauma.

16. **Which of the following is true concerning scene size-up?**
   a. The need for additional resources must be determined on both medical and trauma calls.
   b. Scene size-up does not play a role in determining the nature of the illness.
   c. Determining the number of patients is not important on a medical call.
   d. Information from bystanders is not important on trauma calls.

17. You are on the scene of an explosion at a suspected methamphetamine manufacturing operation. You and your partner are the first to arrive and note two middle-aged men and a woman on the front lawn with burns and cuts on their faces and arms. The fire department is en route. Which of the following resources should be the LEAST important to be requested by the EMT during the scene size-up?
    a. The gas company
    b. Law enforcement
    c. One or two additional ambulances
    d. Hazardous material clean up crew

18. Which of the following situations requires action by the EMT during scene size-up?
    a. A vehicle collision involving a tractor-trailer that has a placard indicating it is carrying a corrosive substance
    b. The sound of a barking and growling dog upon approaching the door to a residence
    c. A bystander who is smoking a cigarette at the scene of a vehicle collision
    d. All of the above

19. Which of the following situations will NOT require additional resources at the scene?
    a. A patient with emphysema who is on oxygen therapy at home
    b. A call for a sick person at home during which an odor of natural gas is detected
    c. A call to a manufacturing plant where a worker has his hand caught in a machine
    d. A 300-pound woman complaining of back pain

20. When determining possible injuries suffered from a gunshot wound, which of the following is true?
    a. The EMT must ask the patient or bystanders exactly where the shooter was standing.
    b. Bullets pass in a straight line through the body from the point of entry to the exit wound.
    c. The EMT must determine the caliber of ammunition involved.
    d. The EMT must be aware that bullets cause damage in more than one way.

21. As you arrive at the scene of a house fire, a very upset man screams at you to help his young son, who is trapped under a piece of burning wood on the ground. Which of the following should you do first?
    a. With the father's help, grab the boy by the arms and pull him from underneath the wood.
    b. Size-up the scene before acting.
    c. Perform an initial assessment on the patient.
    d. Use a blanket to put out the fire on the piece of wood.

22. At the scene of a vehicle collision in which there are no apparent hazards, which of the following guidelines should be followed for establishing a danger zone?
    a. The danger zone should be 50 feet in all directions.
    b. The danger zone should be 150 feet in all directions.
    c. The danger zone should be 15 feet in all directions.
    d. There is no need to establish a danger zone when there are no apparent hazards.

23. When should the EMT evaluate the need for Standard Precautions?
    a. An evaluation should be made throughout the call.
    b. An evaluation should be made once a general impression of the patient has been formed.
    c. An evaluation should be made before arrival on-scene.
    d. No evaluation is ever needed, since the precautions are the same for every call.

24. What law of physics explains why a patient's liver can be injured from the impact of his car with a tree?
    a. The second law of motion
    b. Newton's law of moving energy
    c. The law of inertia
    d. The law of kinetic energy

25. **Where should the EMT assess for injury when caring for a patient who had a two-story fall and landed square on his feet?**
    a. The patient's lower back
    b. The patient's ankles
    c. The patient's femur
    d. All of the above

26. **You are dispatched to a local bar for the report of an unresponsive female patient found in the bathroom. As you approach the scene, you notice a large crowd outside the front door holding beer bottles. The group has pulled the patient outside. As you approach the scene, people from the group start yelling, "Do something! She's not breathing." What concerns you the most about this scene?**
    a. The large crowd that has been drinking and is now yelling at you.
    b. The fact that the patient has been moved from where she was found.
    c. The crowd stating the patient is not breathing.
    d. All of the above

27. **As you approach the scene of a motorcycle accident, you see an EMR trying to stop the bleeding on the patient's left arm. You notice that the EMR has blood covering the front of his shirt and running down his arms. What Standard Precautions are needed?**
    a. There is no need for Standard Precautions because you have no open injuries.
    b. Gloves, gown, and face mask with eye shield are needed.
    c. Gloves, gown, eye protection, and a N-95 or HEPA respirator are needed.
    d. Gloves and gown only are needed.

28. **You should have a keen awareness that there may be injuries based on your scene size-up. This is known as which of the following?**
    a. Nature of illness
    b. Law of inertia
    c. Mechanism of injury
    d. Index of suspicion

29. **An injury caused by an object that passes through the skin or other body tissue is known as which of the following?**
    a. Cavitating trauma
    b. Puncturing trauma
    c. Penetrating trauma
    d. Impaling trauma

30. **A fall is considered severe anytime the patient has fallen from a height more than _____ time(s) the height of the patient.**
    a. three
    b. one
    c. five
    d. six

31. **You and your partner respond to a residence for a fall. You arrive to find a group of approximately 30 adults surrounding a middle-aged man who appears to be unconscious. A police car pulls in behind you. You should:**
    a. wait for the police officer to assess the safety of the scene.
    b. enter the scene ahead of the police officer to provide care.
    c. leave the area and stage until the scene is cleared of people.
    d. have the police officer drag the victim over to the ambulance.

32. You are called to a motor vehicle collision where the car is on fire. You should ensure safety by:
    a. borrowing turnout gear from the fire department.
    b. remaining a safe distance from the car until the fire is out.
    c. putting your unit back in service and leaving the scene.
    d. using your fire extinguisher to put out the fire.

33. Your patient fell out of a tree while putting the roof on a tree house. A 15-foot ladder is required to enter the tree house and there is enough room for an adult to stand up inside. Your patient should be transported to:
    a. an urgent care center.
    b. the closest hospital.
    c. a trauma center.
    d. a neurosurgery center.

34. While transporting a patient to the hospital you should:
    a. continue assessing your surroundings for danger.
    b. drive as fast as possible using your warning devices.
    c. assume that other drivers will grant you passage.
    d. follow your police escort closely through intersections.

35. You and your partner are en route to a motor vehicle crash involving a tanker truck on a rural road. Dispatch informs you that fluid is leaking from the truck and that there are several bystanders passed out on the ground near the cab of the truck. You should:
    a. remove the bystanders from the scene.
    b. park at least 50 feet from the truck.
    c. consult the Emergency Response Guidebook.
    d. park downwind from the tanker truck.

36. Which of the following is the purpose of the primary assessment?
    a. To detect and treat immediately life-threatening problems
    b. To find all of the patient's signs and symptoms
    c. To discover trends of improvement or deterioration in the patient's condition
    d. To detect dangers to the patient and/or EMS crew

37. You are at the scene where a 19-year-old female college student has been drinking large quantities of alcohol throughout the evening. On your arrival, the patient is lying on her back, has vomited, and has slow, wet sounding respirations. Which of the following should you do next?
    a. Determine the respiratory rate.
    b. Check for carotid and radial pulses.
    c. Assist respirations with a bag-valve-mask device.
    d. Open the patient's airway using a head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver.

38. What BEST defines the immediate sense of the patient's degree of distress, formulated from the patient's immediate environment, appearance, and chief complaint?
    a. General impression
    b. Primary assessment
    c. Scene size-up
    d. Secondary assessment

39. Which of the following describes the chief complaint?
    a. The reason why the patient summoned EMS
    b. The events immediately preceding the call for EMS
    c. The overall impression of the patient's condition
    d. All of the above

40. **Which of the following techniques is used when formulating the general impression?**
    a. Detecting odors
    b. Listening for unusual sounds
    c. Looking for visual clues
    d. All of the above

41. **Which of the following is NOT part of the general impression?**
    a. The patient's facial expression
    b. The patient's age and race
    c. The position in which the patient is found
    d. The patient's past medical history

42. **Which of the following BEST describes an EMS provider's "sixth sense"?**
    a. Diagnostic ability
    b. General impression
    c. Clinical judgment
    d. Scene safety

43. **Which of the following is the most reliable means of determining whether a patient has any immediately life-threatening conditions?**
    a. A systematic approach to assessment
    b. Obtaining a detailed medical history
    c. A thorough scene size-up
    d. The use of intuition

44. **A patient whose mental status can be described as "verbal" is able to:**
    a. tell you his or her name, his or her location, and what day it is.
    b. respond only to a stimulus such as the EMT rubbing his sternum with his knuckles.
    c. talk spontaneously and respond to the EMT's questions.
    d. respond to speaking or shouting by opening the eyes.

45. **Which of the following is NOT true regarding a patient who has a mental status of less than "awake"?**
    a. His brain may not be getting enough oxygen.
    b. He is in a state of rapid eye movement sleep.
    c. He may not have adequate blood circulation.
    d. He requires high-concentration oxygen.

46. **Which of the following is a good indication of an open airway?**
    a. The patient is crying loudly.
    b. The patient is speaking clearly.
    c. The patient is alert.
    d. All of the above

47. **Which of the following is NOT performed during the "Airway" phase of the primary assessment?**
    a. Head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver
    b. Obtaining the respiratory rate
    c. Suctioning
    d. Insertion of an oropharyngeal airway

48. **Which of the following is NOT assessed during the "Breathing" phase of the primary assessment?**
    a. Determining the depth of respiration
    b. Counting the respiratory rate
    c. Determining the presence of respirations
    d. Obtaining a pulse oximetry reading

49. **Which of the following conditions does NOT require intervention in the "Breathing" phase of the primary assessment?**
    a. Respiratory rate of 6 with adequate depth
    b. Respiratory rate of 28 with adequate depth
    c. Respiratory rate of 12 with adequate depth
    d. There is not enough information to answer this question.

50. **You have arrived on the scene at a high school football field where a 17-year-old male is lying on the ground. He is unresponsive and cyanotic, and he is making obvious respiratory effort without moving adequate amounts of air. Which of the following should be done first?**
    a. Assist ventilations with a bag-valve-mask device and supplemental oxygen.
    b. Open the patient's airway using a manual maneuver.
    c. Apply high-concentration oxygen by nonrebreather mask.
    d. Insert a nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal airway.

51. **In the primary assessment, which of the following is NOT an acceptable method of assessing the patient's circulatory status?**
    a. Assessing the patient's skin color
    b. Taking a blood pressure reading
    c. Checking a radial pulse
    d. Looking for serious bleeding

52. **Which of the following indicates a possible circulatory problem?**
    a. Weak, thready pulse that is normal in rate
    b. A slow pulse
    c. A rapid pulse
    d. All of the above

53. **Which of the following is true concerning the primary assessment?**
    a. Manual airway maneuvers must be performed on all patients.
    b. The EMT should perform a sternal rub on all patients to test for response to painful stimuli.
    c. External bleeding will be obvious as you enter the room and initially see the patient.
    d. The primary assessment begins by just observing the patient as you enter the room.

54. **For which of the following patients would capillary refill be a reliable sign of circulatory status?**
    a. A 24-year-old homeless man who has spent the night outside in the rain
    b. A 92-year-old man complaining of weakness on his right side
    c. A 50-year-old woman complaining of chest pain
    d. A 3-year-old child with a fever and cough

55. **What is a normal capillary refill time in a pediatric patient?**
    a. 3 seconds
    b. 1 minute
    c. 5 seconds
    d. 2 seconds

56. **Which of the following is the correct manner for checking for responsiveness in an apparently unresponsive infant?**
    a. Pinching the earlobe
    b. Rubbing the sternum with your knuckles
    c. Flicking the soles of the feet
    d. Shaking the child

57. **Which of the following is the proper position for maintaining the airway in a child with a decreased level of consciousness?**
    a. Hyperextension of the neck; placing a pillow under the back if necessary
    b. Placing the head and neck in a neutral position; using a folded towel under the shoulders if necessary
    c. Flexing the neck to place the chin on the chest; placing a folded towel under the back of the head if necessary
    d. Using a cervical collar to keep the chin elevated

58. **Which of the following is completed first during the primary assessment?**
    a. Determining transport priority
    b. Assessing mental status
    c. Opening the airway
    d. Forming a general impression

59. **Your patient is a 72-year-old female who has "twisted her ankle" coming down some steps. She is alert and complaining of pain in her right ankle, but she jokes about her "clumsiness." Which of the following should you do next?**
    a. Take immediate manual control of the patient's cervical spine.
    b. Administer high-concentration oxygen by nonrebreather mask.
    c. Determine the presence of a carotid pulse.
    d. Ask if the patient has pain anywhere besides her ankle.

60. **Which of the following differences should be expected when assessing a pediatric patient, as compared to the adult patient?**
    a. The normal pulse rate is slower.
    b. Capillary refill is not as reliable an indicator of circulatory status.
    c. The normal respiratory rate is faster.
    d. All of the above

61. **During the primary assessment of a responsive adult patient, where should the pulse be checked?**
    a. At the radial artery
    b. At the femoral artery
    c. At the brachial artery
    d. At the carotid artery

62. **During the primary assessment of an unresponsive infant, which pulse should be palpated?**
    a. Brachial
    b. Carotid
    c. Umbilical
    d. Radial

63. **Your patient is a 33-year-old man who has been ejected from his vehicle during a high-speed collision. During your general assessment it is discovered that he is not moving, does not appear to have adequate respiration, and has suffered a large amount of external bleeding. Which of the following should be done first?**
    a. Control the bleeding with direct pressure.
    b. Open the airway.
    c. Begin bag-valve-mask ventilations.
    d. Check the patient's carotid pulse.

64. **Your patient is a 42-year-old woman who fell a couple of feet from a ladder and is complaining of pain in her ankle. Which of the following are you unable to determine from the information given?**
    a. Chief complaint
    b. Airway status
    c. General impression
    d. Transport priority

65. The mnemonic AVPU is used to evaluate which of the following?
    a. The patient's chief complaint
    b. The patient's level of responsiveness
    c. The patient's transport priority
    d. The EMT's general impression of the patient's condition

66. **In EMS, what does *mental status* refer to?**
    a. The patient's level of awareness of his surroundings
    b. Any history of mental illness that the patient may have
    c. The patient's general level of intelligence
    d. None of the above

67. **In EMS, which of the following BEST describes the term *intervention*?**
    a. Determining if there is a problem
    b. Taking steps to correct a problem
    c. Creating a permanent record of patient care
    d. Decreasing the EMT's liability for negligence

68. Which of the following is an appropriate method for an EMT to use when attempting to gauge a 6-month-old infant's mental status?
    a. Listen to how the patient's family describes the patient's normal mental status.
    b. Flick the heel of the infant.
    c. Talk to the infant.
    d. Both A and B

69. Which of the following refers to the steps taken to assess and treat any life-threatening problems?
    a. Initial assessment
    b. Primary assessment
    c. Primary survey
    d. All of the above

70. Which of the following represents the correct order of assessment for the EMT during the primary assessment from start to end?
    a. General impression, mental status, airway, breathing, circulation, patient priority
    b. Mental status, general impression, airway, breathing, circulation, patient priority
    c. Patient priority, general impression, mental status, airway, breathing, circulation
    d. None of the above

71. Which of the following findings is NOT used to assess an adult's circulation?
    a. The patient's skin color, temperature, and condition
    b. The patient's distal pulse rate
    c. An evaluation for bleeding
    d. The patient's capillary refill time

72. Which of the following patients is a high priority for transport?
    a. An adult male with dull abdominal pain
    b. An adult male with sharp lower back pain
    c. An adult male with a headache
    d. An adult male with difficulty breathing

73. What is the BEST technique to use when assessing an infant's mental status?
    a. Flick his forehead.
    b. Pinch him.
    c. Talk to him.
    d. Shake him.

Test Name: Mod 3 Pt Assessment

1. a. Chief complaint
2. b. At the end of the call
3. c. As you approach the scene in the ambulance
4. d. All of the above
5. d. All of the above
6. c. The amount of equipment needed
7. d. Reflective triangles
8. a. A chlorine gas leak at a public swimming pool
9. a. An unusual lack of activity at the scene may signal impending violence against the EMT.
10. c. Leave the scene and patient, then notify police.
11. d. Neck injury
12. c. The patient's body was pushed forcefully out from under her head, causing injury to the cervical spine.
13. d. The patient's weight
14. a. Bullet from a handgun
15. a. An object strikes the body, but it does not penetrate the body tissues.
16. a. The need for additional resources must be determined on both medical and trauma calls.
17. d. Hazardous material clean up crew
18. d. All of the above
19. a. A patient with emphysema who is on oxygen therapy at home
20. d. The EMT must be aware that bullets cause damage in more than one way.
21. b. Size-up the scene before acting.
22. a. The danger zone should be 50 feet in all directions.
23. a. An evaluation should be made throughout the call.
24. c. The law of inertia
25. d. All of the above
26. a. The large crowd that has been drinking and is now yelling at you.
27. b. Gloves, gown, and face mask with eye shield are needed.
28. d. Index of suspicion
29. c. Penetrating trauma
30. a. three
31. a. wait for the police officer to assess the safety of the scene.
32. b. remaining a safe distance from the car until the fire is out.
33. c. a trauma center.
34. a. continue assessing your surroundings for danger.
35. c. consult the Emergency Response Guidebook.
36. a. To detect and treat immediately life-threatening problems
37. d. Open the patient's airway using a head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver.
38. a. General impression
39. a. The reason why the patient summoned EMS
40. d. All of the above
41. d. The patient's past medical history
42. c. Clinical judgment
43. a. A systematic approach to assessment
44. d. respond to speaking or shouting by opening the eyes.
45. b. He is in a state of rapid eye movement sleep.
46. d. All of the above
47. b. Obtaining the respiratory rate
48. d. Obtaining a pulse oximetry reading
49. d. There is not enough information to answer this question.
50. b. Open the patient's airway using a manual maneuver.
51. b. Taking a blood pressure reading
52. d. All of the above
53. d. The primary assessment begins by just observing the patient as you enter the room.
54. d. A 3-year-old child with a fever and cough
55. d. 2 seconds

56. c. Flicking the soles of the feet
57. b. Placing the head and neck in a neutral position; using a folded towel under the shoulders if necessary
58. d. Forming a general impression
59. d. Ask if the patient has pain anywhere besides her ankle.
60. c. The normal respiratory rate is faster.
61. a. At the radial artery
62. a. Brachial
63. b. Open the airway.
64. d. Transport priority
65. b. The patient's level of responsiveness
66. a. The patient's level of awareness of his surroundings
67. b. Taking steps to correct a problem
68. b. Flick the heel of the infant.
69. d. All of the above
70. a. General impression, mental status, airway, breathing, circulation, patient priority
71. d. The patient's capillary refill time
72. d. An adult male with difficulty breathing
73. c. Talk to him.