

Module 7 Practice Test

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) At which point should you complete your patient care report (PCR)?
A) As soon as you are free from patient duties
B) En route to the hospital
C) At the end of your shift
D) As soon as you arrive at the hospital
- 2) The U.S. Department of Transportation has issued specifications for all of the following types of ambulances *except*:
A) Type I. B) Type III. C) Type IV. D) Type II.
- 3) Safety studies have shown that drivers of other vehicles do not usually see or hear ambulances or other emergency vehicles until they are within _____ feet of it.
A) 150 to 200 B) 100 to 150 C) 200 to 250 D) 50 to 100
- 4) After responding to the scene of a patient complaining of difficulty breathing, you and your partner determine that the patient's condition is not life threatening based on a thorough assessment. You should transport the patient to an appropriate medical facility with:
A) the emergency lights on, but without activating the siren.
B) the emergency lights off, but activating the siren when traffic builds.
C) both lights and siren activated.
D) neither lights nor siren activated.
- 5) Because of the extra equipment now placed on ambulances for specialty rescue, advanced life support, and hazardous materials operations, their gross vehicle weight has been easily exceeded in some communities. This has necessitated introduction of a _____ truck chassis built for rugged durability and large storage and work areas.
A) Type III B) Type I C) Medium-duty D) Type II
- 6) You are at the scene of a vehicle collision and have found that there is one patient who is in stable condition. At this point, the call can be categorized as:
A) an unfounded call. B) no longer a true emergency.
C) a non-incident. D) triaged.
- 7) Soraya is an EMT who volunteers for a local fire department. On the scene of a hazardous materials incident, she helps prevent the incident from becoming larger and ensures bystanders remain safe. Soraya's level of hazardous materials training is at the _____ level.
A) First Responder Awareness B) First Responder Operations
C) Hazardous Materials Technician D) Hazardous Materials Specialist
- 8) Who is the person that is in charge of tracking the patient's final destination?
A) Incident Commander B) Treatment officer
C) Staging officer D) Transportation officer

- 9) You are beginning triage at the scene of a mass-casualty incident in which a commuter train has derailed. Which of the following should you do first?
- A) Check the airway status of all patients who do not appear to be moving.
 - B) Identify all Priority 1 patients.
 - C) Do a quick pulse check on all patients at the scene.
 - D) Announce that everyone who can get up and walk needs to go to the parking lot of a nearby building.
- 10) When several agencies work independently but cooperatively, rather than one agency exercising control over the others, this is called:
- A) NIMS.
 - B) unified command.
 - C) ICS.
 - D) single incident command.
- 11) Which of the following BEST describes why it is important for the EMT to understand the extrication process?
- A) To provide direction to the rescue technicians if they appear to be making errors
 - B) To anticipate any dangerous steps in the extrication process
 - C) To take over the extrication process if requested by the rescue technicians
 - D) All of the above
- 12) You are at the scene of a vehicle collision on an interstate highway. There are two cars involved and both are out of the lanes against the median wall. As an EMS provider, what is your primary safety concern?
- A) Ensuring the patient is properly packaged for transport
 - B) Evaluating the risk of fire caused by ruptured fuel lines
 - C) Watching for distracted drivers who are driving past the scene
 - D) Searching for sharp edges of broken glass and torn metal
- 13) Upon arrival at the scene of a motor vehicle collision, you find a vehicle that is on fire. The fire is confined to the engine compartment and the hood is tightly closed. Of the following, which is the BEST course of action?
- A) Discharge a dry chemical fire extinguisher onto the patient's clothing to protect him from the fire.
 - B) Use a long-handled pry-bar to open the hood and put out the fire with a fire extinguisher.
 - C) Let the fire burn and concentrate on extricating the patient.
 - D) Wet the interior of the vehicle to keep the fire from spreading.
- 14) Which of the following is NOT traditionally a responsibility of an EMT on the scene of a hazardous materials incident caused by terrorism?
- A) Assessment of the toxicological risk
 - B) Scene size-up
 - C) Activation of the incident management system (IMS)
 - D) Containment and control
- 15) Which of the following is a consideration when responding to a terrorist incident?
- A) Crime scene considerations
 - B) Presence of booby traps such as secondary explosive devices
 - C) Presence of mass casualties
 - D) All of the above
- 16) Which of the following does NOT have an impact on the behavior of a chemical in a mass-casualty incident?
- A) Volatility of the agent
 - B) Whether it was an intentional or accidental exposure
 - C) Physical state of the agent
 - D) Route of entry into the body

- 17) A patient-carrying device should have at least _____ straps to hold the patient securely.
 A) 5 B) 2 C) 3 D) 1
- 18) Regarding ambulance warning devices, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A) In most states it is illegal to drive at night with only one headlight.
 B) The use of strobes is controversial.
 C) The large lights on the outermost corners of the ambulance box should blink alternately.
 D) Four-way flashers should not be used as emergency lights.
- 19) Which of the following may help in minimizing the stressful effects of the disruption in circadian rhythms seen in EMS multiple-casualty incidents work?
 A) Keep your bedroom light on and warm. B) Seek help from a trained professional.
 C) Sleep as much as possible on days off. D) Eat a heavy meal just before bedtime.
- 20) Which of the following is NOT a phase of the extrication process?
 A) Disentanglement B) Terminating the rescue
 C) Simplification D) Gaining access to the patient
- 21) Which of the following is NOT a consideration in the general protection against agents used in terrorist attacks?
 A) Distance from event B) Duration of exposure
 C) Immunization D) Shielding from the agent
- 22) You have transported a stable patient with complaints of having abdominal pain for the last three weeks to the hospital. On arrival, you notice the emergency department is very busy and there are no empty beds to be found. You have attempted to get the attention of a hospital staff member to transfer the patient, but all are currently helping other patients. Your partner tells you to take the patient to the waiting room and leave him since the dispatcher of your service is holding several serious calls. What could possibly happen to you if you leave the patient in this fashion?
 A) You could possibly be charged with false imprisonment.
 B) You could possibly be charged with abandonment.
 C) Nothing, provided that your supervisor authorizes this action.
 D) Nothing; there are other people who are in need of an ambulance.
- 23) You arrive on the scene where a school bus has been hit by a train. The bus was in its early stages of picking up students and you have 5 patients. Your closest unit is 30 minutes away. Triage this patient based on this scenario:
 Patient #1 is a 16-year-old female with the following vital signs: respirations 28, pulse 132, and altered mental status with cool clammy skin.
 A) Priority 2, yellow tag B) Priority 4, black tag
 C) Priority 3, green tag D) Priority 1, red tag
- 24) Which of the following is an important reason for controlling spectators at the scene of an extrication incident?
 A) Spectators may interfere with rescue efforts. B) It ensures respect for the patient's privacy.
 C) Spectators may get injured. D) All of the above
- 25) Which of the following types of radiation emits the most powerful rays?
 A) Beta B) Gamma C) Delta D) Alpha

Answer Key

Testname: MODULE 7 PRACTICE 13E

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) D
- 5) C
- 6) B
- 7) B
- 8) D
- 9) D
- 10) B
- 11) B
- 12) C
- 13) C
- 14) D
- 15) D
- 16) B
- 17) C
- 18) C
- 19) B
- 20) C
- 21) C
- 22) B
- 23) D
- 24) D
- 25) B