1. Which statement is CORRECT with respect to inserting an airway tube?
   A. Only a trained person should attempt to insert an airway tube.
   B. A size 2 airway tube is the correct size for an adult.
   C. The airway tube will not damage the victim's throat.
   D. Inserting the airway tube will prevent vomiting.

2. Antiseptics are used principally to _________.
   A. speed healing
   B. prevent infection
   C. reduce inflammation
   D. increase blood circulation

3. What are symptom(s) of a ruptured appendix?
   A. Dilated pupils and shallow breathing
   B. Diarrhea and frequent urination
   C. Muscle tenseness in almost the entire abdomen
   D. Extreme sweating and reddening skin

4. When a patient is suspected of having appendicitis, the pain should be relieved by _________.
   A. keeping an ice bag over the appendix area
   B. giving the patient a laxative
   C. giving the patient morphine sulfate
   D. giving the patient aspirin with a glass of water

5. When a patient is suspected of having appendicitis, the primary action is to _________.
   A. give the patient a laxative to relieve pain
   B. give the patient morphine sulfate to relieve pain
   C. confine to bed until helicopter arrives
   D. give the patient aspirin with a glass of water

6. The primary concern in aiding a back injury patient is _________.
   A. relieving the patient's pain by giving aspirin or stronger medication
   B. avoiding possible injury to the spinal cord by incorrect handling
   C. preventing convulsions and muscle spasms caused by the pain
   D. providing enough fluids to prevent dehydration

7. Bleeding from a vein is _________.
   A. dark red and has a steady flow
   B. bright red and slow
   C. bright red and spurting
   D. dark red and spurting

8. Blood flowing from a cut artery appears _________.
   A. dark red with a steady flow
   B. bright red with a steady flow
   C. bright red and in spurts
   D. dark red and in spurts

9. A minor heat burn of the eye should be treated by _________.
   A. gently flooding with water
   B. warming the eye with moist warm packs
   C. laying the person flat on his back
   D. mineral oil oil drops directly on the eye
10. First-, second-, and third-degree burns are classified according to the __________.
A. area of the body burned C. layers of skin affected
B. source of heat causing the burn D. size of the burned area

11. The most important concern in treating a person with extensive burns is __________.
A. reducing disfigurement C. cooling with ice water
B. preventing infection D. reducing swelling

12. Severe airway burns can cause __________.
A. nausea B. reddening of cheeks
C. complete obstruction of respiratory passages D. nosebleed

13. The FIRST treatment of a person suspected of having airway burns is to __________.
A. move him to a cool location C. apply a cool damp dressing to his neck
B. maintain an open airway D. have him drink cool liquids

14. Chemical burns are caused by the skin coming in contact with __________.
A. acids or alkalies B. diesel oil
C. acids, but not alkalies D. alkalies, but not acids

15. The most effective first aid treatment for chemical burns is to immediately __________.
A. apply ointment to the burned area B. flood the affected area with water
C. wrap the burn with sterile dressing D. apply an ice pack to the burned area

16. What precaution should be taken when treating burns caused by contact with dry lime?
A. Water should be applied in a fine spray.
B. The burned area should be immersed in water.
C. The entire burn area should be covered with ointment.
D. Before washing, the lime should be brushed away gently.

17. When treating a chemical burn, you should flood the burned area for at least __________.
A. five minutes B. ten minutes
C. fifteen minutes D. twenty minutes

18. Since electrical burn victims may be in shock, the FIRST medical response is to check for __________.
A. indication of broken bones B. breathing and heartbeat
C. symptoms of concussion D. bleeding injuries
19. 3877  Ref: First Aid, Burns, Electrical A
When a patient has an electrical burn, it is important to __________.
A. look for a second burn, which may have been caused by the current passing through the body
B. locate the nearest water source and flood the burn with water for five minutes
C. remove any dirt or charred skin from the area of the burn
D. apply ointment to the burn area and wrap with clean cloth

20. 196  Ref: First Aid, Burns, First degree D
A man has suffered a burn on the arm. There is a reddening of the skin but no other apparent damage.
Using standard MEDICAL terminology, this is a __________.
A. Minor burn C. Extremity burn
B. Superficial burn D. First-degree burn

21. 1103  Ref: First Aid, Burns, First degree A
For small, first-degree burns the quickest method to relieve pain is to __________.
A. immerse the burn in cold water C. apply petroleum jelly
B. administer aspirin D. apply a bandage to exclude air

22. 2592  Ref: First Aid, Burns, First degree B
The FIRST treatment for a surface burn is to __________.
A. wash the burned area with a warm soap and water solution
B. flood, bathe, or immerse the burned area in cold water
C. cover the burned area with talcum powder and bandage it tightly
D. leave the burned area exposed to the atmosphere

23. 195  Ref: First Aid, Burns, Second degree C
A man has a burn on his arm. There is reddening of the skin, blistering, and swelling. Using standard medical terminology this is a __________.
A. major burn C. second-degree burn
B. secondary burn D. blister burn

24. 477  Ref: First Aid, Burns, Second degree A
A victim has suffered a second-degree burn to a small area of the lower arm. What is the proper treatment for this injury?
A. Immerse the arm in cold water for 1 to 2 hours, apply burn ointment, and bandage.
B. Open any blisters with a sterile needle, apply burn ointment and bandage.
C. Apply burn ointment, remove any foreign material and insure that nothing is in contact with the burn.
D. Immerse the arm in cold water for 1 to 2 hours, open any blister and apply burn ointment.

25. 1270  Ref: First Aid, Burns, Second degree D
If a crewman suffers a second-degree burn on the arm, you should __________.
A. drain any blisters C. scrub the arm thoroughly to prevent infection
B. apply antiseptic ointment D. immerse the arm in cold water

26. 197  Ref: First Aid, Burns, Third degree B
A man has suffered a burn on the arm. There is extensive damage to the skin with charring present. How is this injury classified using standard medical terminology?
A. Dermal burn C. Major burn
B. Third-degree burn D. Lethal burn

27. 782  Ref: First Aid, Burns, Third degree C
Basic emergency care for third degree electrical burn is to __________.
A. flood the burned area with warm water for two minutes
B. brush away the charred skin and wrap the burned area
C. cover the burned area with a clean cloth and transport the patient to a medical facility
D. apply ointment or spray to the burned area and wrap with a clean cloth
28. When treating a person for third-degree burns, you should __________.
   A. submerge the burn area in cold water
   B. make the person stand up and walk to increase circulation
   C. cover the burns with thick, sterile dressings
   D. break blisters and remove dead tissue
   **C**

29. A seaman has a small, gaping laceration of the arm that is not bleeding excessively. What can be done as an alternative to suturing to close the wound?
   A. Wrap a tight bandage around the wound.
   B. Apply a compression bandage.
   C. Use temporary stitches of sail twine.
   D. Apply butterfly strips, then a sterile dressing.
   **D**

30. A shipmate chokes suddenly, cannot speak, and starts to turn blue. You should __________.
   A. perform the Heimlich maneuver
   B. make the victim lie down with the feet elevated to get blood to the brain
   C. immediately administer CPR
   D. do nothing until the victim becomes unconscious
   **A**

31. A victim is coughing and wheezing from a partial obstruction of the airway. An observer should __________.
   A. perform the Heimlich maneuver
   B. immediately start CPR
   C. give back blows and something to drink
   D. allow the person to continue coughing and dislodge the obstruction on his own
   **D**

32. A rescuer can most easily determine whether or not an adult victim has a pulse by checking the pulse at the __________.
   A. carotid artery in the neck
   B. femoral artery in the groin
   C. brachial artery in the arm
   D. radial artery in the wrist
   **A**

33. When applying chest compressions on an adult victim during CPR, the sternum should be depressed about __________.
   A. 1/2 inch or less
   B. 1/2 to 1 inch
   C. 1 to 1-1/2 inches
   D. 1-1/2 to 2 inches
   **D**

34. You are administering chest compressions during CPR. Where on the victim's body should the pressure be applied?
   A. Lower half of the sternum
   B. Tip of the sternum
   C. Top half of the sternum
   D. Left chest over the heart
   **B**

35. You are alone and administering CPR to an adult victim. How many chest compressions and how many inflations should you administer in each sequence?
   A. 15 compressions then 2 inflations
   B. 15 compressions then 4 inflations
   C. 30 compressions then 2 inflations
   D. 30 compressions then 4 inflations
   **C**

36. When starting CPR on a drowning victim, you should __________.
   A. start chest compressions before the victim is removed from the water
   B. drain water from the lungs before ventilating
   C. begin mouth-to-mouth ventilations as soon as possible
   D. do not tilt the head back since it may cause vomiting
   **C**
37. A shipmate suffers a heart attack and stops breathing. You must _________.
   A. immediately give a stimulant, by force if necessary
   B. make the victim comfortable in a bunk
   C. immediately start CPR
   D. administer oxygen

38. If someone suffers a heart attack and has ceased breathing, you should _________.
   A. immediately give a stimulant, by force if necessary
   B. make the victim comfortable in a bunk
   C. immediately start CPR
   D. administer oxygen

39. The MOST important element in administering CPR is _________.
   A. having the proper equipment for the process
   B. starting the treatment quickly
   C. administering of oxygen
   D. treating for traumatic shock

40. After a person has been revived by artificial respiration, he should _________.
   A. walked around until he is back to normal
   B. given several shots of whiskey
   C. kept lying down and warm
   D. allowed to do as he wishes

41. At what rate would you render mouth to mouth or mouth to nose artificial respiration to an adult?
   A. 4 to 6 times per minute
   B. 12 to 15 times per minute
   C. 20 to 30 times per minute
   D. At least 30 times per minute

42. Before CPR is started, you should _________.
   A. establish an open airway
   B. treat any bleeding wounds
   C. insure the victim is conscious
   D. make the victim comfortable

43. Changing rescuers while carrying out artificial respiration should be done _________.
   A. without losing the rhythm of respiration
   B. only with the help of two other people
   C. by not stopping the respiration for more than 5 minutes
   D. at ten-minute intervals

44. If the patient vomits during mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, the rescuer should FIRST _________.
   A. ignore it and continue mouth-to-mouth ventilation
   B. pause for a moment until the patient appears quiet again, then resume ventilation mouth-to-mouth
   C. switch to mouth-to-nose ventilation
   D. turn the patient's body to the side, sweep out the mouth and resume mouth-to-mouth ventilation

45. In order to initiate CPR on a drowning victim, _________.
   A. start chest compressions before the victim is removed from the water
   B. drain water from the lungs before ventilating
   C. begin mouth-to-mouth ventilations
   D. do not tilt the head back since it may cause vomiting
46. 2053 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing
Sign(s) of respiratory arrest requiring artificial respiration is(are) __________.
A. vomiting  C. irregular breathing
B. blue color and lack of breathing  D. unconsciousness

47. 2823 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing
The necessity for administering artificial respiration may be recognized by the victim's __________.
A. vomiting  C. irregular breathing
B. blue color and lack of breathing  D. unconscious condition

48. 2952 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing
The rescuer can best provide an airtight seal during mouth to mouth ventilation by pinching the victim's nostrils and __________.
A. cupping a hand around the patient's mouth  
B. keeping the head elevated  
C. applying his mouth tightly over the victim's mouth  
D. holding the jaw down firmly

49. 2953 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing
The rescuer can best provide an airtight seal during mouth-to-mouth resuscitation by pinching the victim's nostrils and __________.
A. cupping a hand around the patient's mouth  
B. keeping the head elevated  
C. applying his mouth tightly over the victim's mouth  
D. holding the jaw down firmly

50. 3912 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing
When administering artificial respiration to an adult, the breathing cycle should be repeated about __________.
A. 12 to 15 times per minute  C. 20 to 25 times per minute
B. 18 to 20 times per minute  D. as fast as possible

51. 3913 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing
When administering artificial respiration, it is MOST important to __________.
A. monitor blood pressure  C. use the rhythmic pressure method
B. clear airways  D. know all approved methods

52. 3981 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing
When giving mouth-to-mouth rescue breathing to an adult, you should breathe at the rate of how many breaths per minute?
A. 4  C. 12
B. 8  D. 20

53. 4741 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing
You are attempting to administer CPR to a victim. When you blow into his mouth it is apparent that no air is getting into the lungs. What should you do?
A. Blow harder to force the air past the tongue.
B. Raise the victim's head higher than his feet.
C. Press on the victim's lungs so that air pressure will blow out any obstruction.
D. Re-tip the head and try again.

54. 5001 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing
You may have to give artificial respiration after a/an __________.
A. drowning  C. poisoning
B. electrocution  D. All of the above
55. First aid means __________.
   A. medical treatment of accident  
   B. setting of broken bones  
   C. emergency treatment at the scene of the injury  
   D. dosage of medications
   Ref: First Aid, Definition
   C

56. When administering first aid you should avoid __________.
   A. any conversation with the patient  
   B. instructing bystanders  
   C. unnecessary haste and appearance of uncertainty  
   D. touching the patient before washing your hands
   Ref: First Aid, Definition
   C

57. When giving first aid, you should understand how to conduct primary and secondary surveys and know __________.
   A. which medications to prescribe  
   B. how to diagnose an illness from symptoms  
   C. the limits of your capabilities  
   D. how to set broken bones
   Ref: First Aid, Definition
   C

58. A person with diabetes has received a minor leg injury. The symptoms of the onset of a diabetic coma may include __________.
   A. reduced appetite and thirst  
   B. sneezing and coughing  
   C. only a low grade fever  
   D. slurred speech and loss of coordination
   Ref: First Aid, Diabetes
   D

59. If a diabetic suffers an insulin reaction and is conscious, he should be given __________.
   A. soda crackers and water  
   B. orange juice  
   C. an ounce of whiskey  
   D. a glass of milk
   Ref: First Aid, Diabetes
   A

60. Symptoms of sugar diabetes include __________.
   A. increased appetite and thirst  
   B. decreased appetite and thirst  
   C. gain in weight  
   D. elevated temperature
   Ref: First Aid, Diabetes
   A

61. If a person is unconscious from electric shock, you should first remove him from the electrical source and then __________.
   A. administer ammonia smelling salts  
   B. check for serious burns on the body  
   C. determine if he is breathing  
   D. massage vigorously to restore circulation
   Ref: First Aid, Electric Shock
   C

62. When a rescuer finds an electrical burn victim in the vicinity of live electrical equipment or wiring, his first step is to __________.
   A. flush water over any burned area of the patient  
   B. apply ointment to the burned areas of the patient  
   C. get assistance to shut down electrical power in the area  
   D. remove the patient from the vicinity of the live electrical equipment or wiring
   Ref: First Aid, Electric Shock
   C

63. A person who gets battery acid in an eye should IMMEDIATELY wash the eye with __________.
   A. boric acid solution  
   B. water  
   C. baking soda solution  
   D. ammonia
   Ref: First Aid, Eye wash
   B
64. If a person gets something in his or her eye and you see that it is not embedded, you can ________.
A. get them to rub their eye until the object is gone
B. remove it with a match or toothpick
C. remove it with a piece of dry sterile cotton
D. remove it with a moist, cotton-tipped applicator

65. What is the proper first aid for LPG in the eye?
A. Apply an ice pack to the eye.
B. Keep the eyelid closed.
C. Flush the eye with plenty of water.
D. Rub the eye area clean.

66. Normal mouth temperature is ________.
A. 96.4°F
B. 97.5°F
C. 98.6°F
D. 99.7°F

67. To reduce mild fever the MOST useful drug is ________.
A. bicarbonate of soda
B. paregoric
C. aspirin
D. aromatic spirits of ammonia

68. A person reports to you with a fishhook in his thumb. To remove it you should ________.
A. pull it out with pliers
B. cut the skin from around the hook
C. push the barb through, cut it off, then remove the hook
D. have a surgeon remove it

69. A compound fracture is a fracture in which ________.
A. more than one bone is broken
B. the same bone is broken in more than one place
D. the bone may be visible

70. The symptoms of a fractured back are ________.
A. leg cramps in the muscles in one or both legs
B. pain and uncontrolled jerking of the legs and arms
C. vomiting and involuntary urination or bowel movement
D. pain at the site of the fracture and possible numbness or paralysis below the injury

71. Unless there is danger of further injury, a person with a compound fracture should not be moved until ________.
A. the bone has been set
B. the fracture is immobilized
C. radio advice has been obtained
D. the wound has been washed

72. Which is the most serious type of fracture?
A. Compound
B. Greenstick
C. Closed
D. Crack
You are treating a shipmate with a compound fracture of the lower arm. Which action should you take?

A. Apply a tourniquet to control bleeding then align the bones and splint.
B. Apply traction to the hand to keep the bones in line, splint, and apply a pressure dressing.
C. Force the ends of the bones back into line, treat the bleeding, and splint.
D. Apply a bulky, sterile, pressure dressing to control bleeding, then apply a temporary splint, and obtain medical advice.

You should FIRST treat a simple fracture by __________.

A. attempting to set the fracture C. applying a tourniquet
B. preventing further movement of the bone D. alternately applying hot and cold compresses

What is the primary purpose of a splint applied in first aid?

A. Control bleeding C. Immobilize a fracture
B. Reduce pain D. Reset the bone

A crew member has suffered frostbite to the toes of both feet. You should __________.

A. immerse the feet in warm water C. warm the feet at room temperature
B. warm the feet with a heat lamp D. rub the feet

A crew member has suffered frostbite to the toes of the right foot. Which is NOT an acceptable first aid measure?

A. Rub the toes briskly.
B. Elevate the foot slightly.
C. Rewarm rapidly.
D. Give aspirin or other medication for pain if necessary.

What is the proper treatment for frostbite?

A. rubbing affected area with ice or snow C. wrapping area tightly in warm cloths
B. rubbing affected area briskly to restore circulation D. warming exposed parts rapidly

Heat exhaustion is caused by excessive __________.

A. loss of body temperature C. gain in body temperature
B. loss of water and salt from the body D. intake of water when working or exercising

The symptoms of heat exhaustion are __________.

A. slow and strong pulse C. slow and deep breathing
B. flushed and dry skin D. pale and clammy skin

To treat a person suffering from heat exhaustion, you should __________.

A. administer artificial respiration C. give him sips of cool water
B. put him in a tub of ice water D. cover him with a light cloth

Treatment(s) of heat exhaustion consist(s) of __________.

A. moving to a shaded area and laying down C. placing the patient in a tub of cold water
B. bathing with rubbing alcohol D. All of the above
83. 3477 Ref: First Aid, Heat exhaustion, Heat exhaustion
What action should be taken for a patient suffering from heat exhaustion?
A. moved to a cool room and told to lie down
B. kept standing and encouraged to walk slowly and continuously
C. given a glass of water and told to return to work after 15 minutes of rest
D. None of the above are correct

84. 1954 Ref: First Aid, Heat loss
Physical exertion on the part of a person who has fallen into cold water would __________.
A. be the best thing to try if there was no rescue in sight
B. increase survival time in the water
C. increase the rate of heat loss from the body
D. not affect the heat loss from the body

85. 74 Ref: First Aid, Hypothermia
A crew member suffering from hypothermia should be given __________.
A. a small dose of alcohol
B. treatment for shock
C. a large meal
D. a brisk rub down

86. 2803 Ref: First Aid, Hypothermia
The most effective treatment for warming a crew member suffering from hypothermia is __________.
A. running or jumping to increase circulation
B. raising body temperature rapidly by placing hands and feet in hot water
C. bundling the body in blankets to rewarm gradually
D. laying prone under heat lamps to rewarm rapidly

87. 4357 Ref: First Aid, Hypothermia
Which procedure should be followed when individuals are rescued in cold climates and suffer from hypothermia?
A. Give them brandy or other alcoholic stimulation to promote a return to an acceptable body temperature.
B. Move them to a warm room to gradually raise their body temperature.
C. Keep them moving to stimulate circulation to raise their body temperature.
D. Warm them under an electric blanket to rapidly regain normal body temperature.

88. 261 Ref: First Aid, Internal injuries
A person suffering from possible broken bones and internal injuries should __________.
A. be assisted in walking around
B. be examined then walked to a bunk
C. not be moved but made comfortable until medical assistance arrives
D. not be allowed to lie down where injured but moved to a chair or bunk

89. 3997 Ref: First Aid, Moving
When it is necessary to remove a victim from a life threatening situation, the person giving first aid must __________.
A. pull the victim by the feet
B. avoid subjecting the victim to any unnecessary disturbance
C. carry the victim to a location where injuries can be assessed
D. place the victim on a stretcher before attempting removal

90. 1058 Ref: First Aid, Open wounds
First aid treatment for small cuts and open wounds is to __________.
A. lay the patient down and cover the wound when the bleeding stops
B. stop the bleeding, clean, medicate, and cover the wound
C. apply an ice pack to the wound and cover it when the bleeding stops
D. apply a hot towel to purge the wound, then medicate and cover it
91. Persons who have swallowed a non-petroleum based poison are given large quantities of warm soapy water or warm salt water to _________.
A. induce vomiting
B. absorb the poison from the blood
C. neutralize the poison in the blood
D. increase the digestive process and eliminate the poison

92. A person has suffered a laceration of the arm. Severe bleeding has been controlled by using a sterile dressing and direct pressure. What should you do next?
A. Apply a tourniquet to prevent the bleeding from restarting.
B. Apply a pressure bandage over the dressing.
C. Remove any small foreign matter and apply antiseptic.
D. Administer fluids to assist the body in replacing the lost blood.

93. Bleeding from a vein may be ordinarily controlled by _________.
A. applying direct pressure to the wound
B. heavy application of a disinfectant
C. pouring ice water directly onto the wound
D. pinching the wound closed

94. In all but the most severe cases, bleeding from a wound should be controlled by _________.
A. applying direct pressure to the wound
B. submerging the wound in lukewarm water
C. cooling the wound with ice
D. applying a tourniquet

95. The preferred method of controlling external bleeding is by _________.
A. direct pressure on the wound
B. elevating the wounded area
C. pressure on a pressure point
D. a tourniquet above the wound

96. What can be determined about an injury from examining the condition of a victim’s pupils?
A. The degree of pain being suffered
B. The degree of vision impairment
C. Whether or not the brain is functioning properly
D. Whether or not the victim’s blood pressure is normal

97. Seasickness is caused by rolling or rocking motions which affect fluids in the _________.
A. stomach
B. lower intestines
C. inner ear
D. bladder

98. Symptoms of sea sickness include _________.
A. fever and thirst
B. nausea and dizziness
C. stomach cramps and diarrhea
D. reddening of skin and hives

99. A crew member is having an epileptic convulsion. You should _________.
A. give the victim artificial respiration
B. completely restrain the victim
C. give the victim one 30 mg. tablet of phenobarbital
D. keep the victim from injuring him or herself
100. Epilepsy is a chronic nervous disorder characterized by __________.
    A. severe nausea and cramps
    B. muscular convulsions with partial or complete loss of consciousness
    C. sudden thirst and craving for candy
    D. severe agitation and desire to get out of closed spaces

B

101. While providing assistance to a victim of an epileptic seizure, it is most important to __________.
    A. give artificial respiration
    B. prevent patient from hurting himself
    C. keep the patient awake and make him/her walk if necessary to keep him/her awake
    D. remove any soiled clothing and put the patient in a clean bed

B

102. A crew member is unconscious and the face is flushed. You should __________.
    A. lay the crew member down with the head and shoulders slightly raised
    B. administer a liquid stimulant
    C. lay the crew member down with the head lower than the feet
    D. attempt to stand the crew member upright to restore consciousness

A

103. A patient in shock should NOT be placed in which position?
    A. On their side if unconscious
    B. Head down and feet up, no injuries to face or head
    C. Flat on their back with head and feet at the same level
    D. Arms above their head

D

104. A person being treated for shock should be wrapped in warm coverings to __________.
    A. increase body heat
    B. preserve body heat
    C. avoid self-inflicted wounds caused by spastic movement
    D. protect the person from injury during transportation

B

105. After an accident the victim may go into shock and die. What should be done to help prevent shock?
    A. Slightly elevate the head and feet.
    B. Keep the person awake.
    C. Keep the person lying down and at a comfortable temperature.
    D. Give the person a stimulant to increase blood flow.

C

106. EXCEPT when suffering from a head or chest injury a patient in shock should be placed in which position?
    A. Head up and feet down
    B. Head down and feet up
    C. Flat on back with head and feet elevated
    D. Arms above the head

B

107. In any major injury to a person, first aid includes the treatment for the injury and __________.
    A. application of CPR
    B. removal of any foreign objects
    C. administration of oxygen
    D. for traumatic shock

D
108. 2164  Ref: First Aid, Shock  
The best treatment for preventing traumatic shock after an accident is to  
A. have the victim exercise to increase circulation  
B. keep the victim from electrical equipment  
C. keep the victim warm and dry while lying down  
D. apply ice packs and avoid excitement

109. 2739  Ref: First Aid, Shock  
The major cause of shock in burn victims is the  
A. high level of pain  
B. emotional stress  
C. increase in body and pulse rate  
D. massive loss of fluid through the burned area

110. 3555  Ref: First Aid, Shock  
What is a treatment for traumatic shock?  
A. Administer CPR.  
B. Administer fluids.  
C. Open clothing to allow cooling of the body.  
D. Keep the victim in a sitting position.

111. 3880  Ref: First Aid, Shock  
When a person is in shock, their skin will be  
A. warm and dry  
B. warm and damp  
C. cold and dry  
D. cold and damp

112. 4283  Ref: First Aid, Shock  
Which is NOT a symptom of traumatic shock?  
A. Slow, deep breathing  
B. Pale, cold skin  
C. Weak, rapid pulse  
D. Restlessness and anxiety

113. 681  Ref: First Aid, Spine Board  
An effective method for moving patients with spinal injuries onto a spine board is known as the  
A. pack-strap carry  
B. two man extremities carry  
C. fireman's drag  
D. four man log roll

114. 2116  Ref: First Aid, Stroke, Heat  
Symptoms of heat stroke are  
A. cold and moist skin, high body temperature  
B. cold and dry skin, low body temperature  
C. hot and moist skin, high body temperature  
D. hot and dry skin, high body temperature

115. 3387  Ref: First Aid, Stroke, Sun  
Treatment of sunstroke consists principally of  
A. cooling, removing to shaded area, and lying down  
B. bathing with rubbing alcohol  
C. drinking ice water  
D. All of the above
116. 3493 Ref: First Aid, Stroke, Sun
What are the symptoms of sun stroke?
A. Temperature falls below normal, pulse is rapid and feeble, skin is cold and clammy.
B. Temperature is high, pulse is strong and rapid, skin is hot and dry.
C. Temperature is high, pulse is slow and feeble, skin is clammy.
D. Temperature falls below normal, pulse is rapid, skin is clammy.

117. 1985 Ref: First Aid, Survival, Water
Provided every effort is made to preserve body moisture content by avoiding perspiration, how long is it normally possible to survive without water?
A. Up to 3 days
B. 8 to 12 days
C. 15 to 20 days
D. 25 to 30 days

118. 404 Ref: First Aid, Tourniquet
A tourniquet should be used to control bleeding ONLY __________.
A. with puncture wounds
B. when all other means have failed
C. when the victim is unconscious
D. to prevent bleeding from minor wounds

119. 738 Ref: First Aid, Tourniquet
As a last resort, a tourniquet can be used to __________.
A. hold a victim in a stretcher
B. stop uncontrolled bleeding
C. hold a large bandage in place
D. restrain a delirious victim

120. 1482 Ref: First Aid, Triage
In managing a situation involving multiple injuries, the rescuer must be able to __________.
A. provide the necessary medication
B. rapidly evaluate the seriousness of obvious injuries
C. accurately diagnose the ailment or injury
D. prescribe treatment for the victim

121. 3014 Ref: First Aid, Triage
The sorting of accident victims according to the severity of their injuries is called __________.
A. evaluation
B. triage
C. surveying
D. prioritizing

122. 3547 Ref: First Aid, Triage
What is a convenient and effective system of examining the body of an injury victim?
A. Check the corresponding (left versus right) parts of the body.
B. Watch the patient's eyes as you probe parts of the body.
C. Look for discoloration of the patient's skin.
D. Look for uncontrolled vibration or twitching of parts of the body.

123. 4162 Ref: First Aid, Triage
Where there are multiple accident victims, which condition should be the first to receive emergency treatment?
A. Back injuries
B. Major multiple fractures
C. Suspension of breathing
D. Burns
124. Ref: First Aid, Triage
Where there are multiple accident victims, which type of injury should be the first to receive emergency treatment?
A. Severe shock  
B. Eye injuries  
C. Burns  
D. Major multiple fractures

125. Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Head Injury
If a victim is unconscious, you should first look for evidence of __________.
A. high fever  
B. head injury  
C. broken limbs  
D. irregular breathing

126. Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Pain Reliever
Which procedure should NOT be done for a person who has fainted?
A. Revive the person with smelling salts.  
B. Loosen the clothing.  
C. Lay the person horizontally.  
D. Give pain reliever.

127. Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Spinal Cord
What is the procedure for checking for spinal cord damage in an unconscious patient?
A. Beginning at the back of the neck, and proceeding to the buttocks, press the spine to find where it hurts  
B. Prick the skin of the hands and the soles of the feet with a sharp object to check for reaction  
C. Selectively raise each arm and each leg and watch patient's face to see if he registers pain  
D. Roll patient onto his stomach and prick along the length of his spine to check reaction

128. Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Stimulant
In reviving a person who has been overcome by gas fumes, what would you AVOID doing?
A. Giving stimulants  
B. Prompt removal of the patient from the suffocating atmosphere  
C. Applying artificial respiration and massage  
D. Keeping the patient warm and comfortable

129. Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Stimulant
The proper stimulant for an unconscious person is __________.
A. tea  
B. coffee  
C. whiskey and water  
D. ammonia inhalant

130. Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Stimulant
Which should NOT be a treatment for a person who has received a head injury and is groggy or unconscious?
A. Give a stimulant.  
B. Elevate his head.  
C. Stop severe bleeding.  
D. Treat for shock.