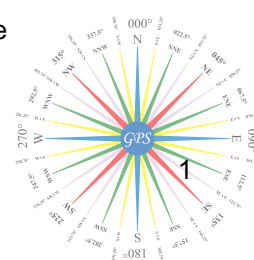
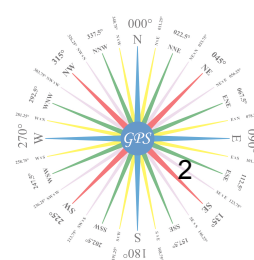


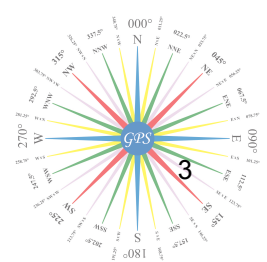
1. 4435 Ref: First Aid, Airway Tube A  
Which statement is CORRECT with respect to inserting an airway tube?  
A. Only a trained person should attempt to insert an airway tube.  
B. A size 2 airway tube is the correct size for an adult.  
C. The airway tube will not damage the victim's throat.  
D. Inserting the airway tube will prevent vomiting.
2. 729 Ref: First Aid, Antiseptics B  
Antiseptics are used principally to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. speed healing C. reduce inflammation  
B. prevent infection D. increase blood circulation
3. 3481 Ref: First Aid, Appendix C  
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. 3878 Ref: First Aid, Appendix A  
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. 3879 Ref: First Aid, Appendix C  
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. 2896 Ref: First Aid, Back Injury B  
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. 814 Ref: First Aid, Bleeding A  
Bleeding from a vein is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dark red and has a steady flow C. bright red and spurting  
B. bright red and slow D. dark red and spurting
8. 818 Ref: First Aid, Bleeding C  
Blood flowing from a cut artery appears \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dark red with a steady flow C. bright red and in spurts  
B. bright red with a steady flow D. dark red and in spurts
9. 209 Ref: First Aid, Burns A  
A minor heat burn of the eye should be treated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gently flooding with water C. laying the person flat on his back  
B. warming the eye with moist warm packs D. mineral oil drops directly on the eye



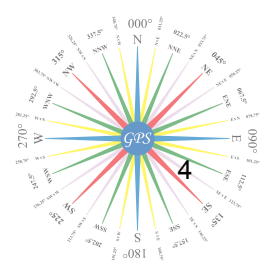
10. 1059 Ref: First Aid, Burns C  
First-, second-, and third-degree burns are classified according to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. area of the body burned C. layers of skin affected  
B. source of heat causing the burn D. size of the burned area
11. 2804 Ref: First Aid, Burns B  
The most important concern in treating a person with extensive burns is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reducing disfigurement C. cooling with ice water  
B. preventing infection D. reducing swelling
12. 2049 Ref: First Aid, Burns, Airway C  
Severe airway burns can cause \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nausea  
B. reddening of cheeks  
C. complete obstruction of respiratory passages  
D. nosebleed
13. 2593 Ref: First Aid, Burns, Airway B  
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. 868 Ref: First Aid, Burns, Chemical A  
Chemical burns are caused by the skin coming in contact with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. acids or alkalis C. acids, but not alkalis  
B. diesel oil D. alkalis, but not acids
15. 2802 Ref: First Aid, Burns, Chemical B  
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. 3807 Ref: First Aid, Burns, Chemical D  
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. 4103 Ref: First Aid, Burns, Chemical A  
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. 2061 Ref: First Aid, Burns, Electrical B  
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



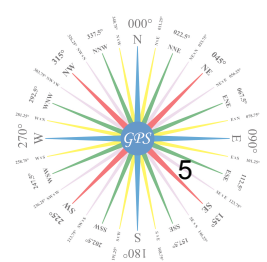
19. 3877 Ref: First Aid, Burns, Electrical A  
When a patient has an electrical burn, it is important to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. look for a second burn, which may have been caused by the current passing through the body  
B. locate the nearest water source and flood the burn with water for five minutes  
C. 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



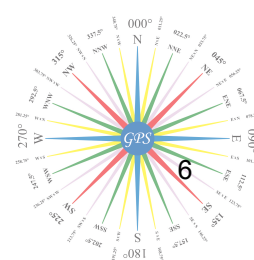
28. 4104 Ref: First Aid, Burns, Third degree C  
When treating a person for third-degree burns, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. submerge the burn area in cold water  
B. make the person stand up and walk to increase circulation  
C. cover the burns with thick, sterile dressings  
D. break blisters and remove dead tissue
29. 309 Ref: First Aid, Butterfly D  
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. C. Use temporary stitches of sail twine.  
B. Apply a compression bandage. D. Apply butterfly strips, then a sterile dressing.
30. 357 Ref: First Aid, Choking A  
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
31. 478 Ref: First Aid, Choking D  
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
32. 278 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Carotid A  
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 C. brachial artery in the arm  
B. femoral artery in the groin D. radial artery in the wrist
33. 3920 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Compressions D  
When applying chest compressions on an adult victim during CPR, the sternum should be depressed about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1/2 inch or less C. 1 to 1-1/2 inches  
B. 1/2 to 1 inch D. 1-1/2 to 2 inches
34. 4725 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Compressions A  
You are administering chest compressions during CPR. Where on the victim's body should the pressure be applied?  
A. Lower half of the sternum C. Top half of the sternum  
B. Tip of the sternum D. Left chest over the heart
35. 4726 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Compressions C  
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 C. 30 compressions then 2 inflations  
B. 15 compressions then 4 inflations D. 30 compressions then 4 inflations
36. 4059 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Drowning C  
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



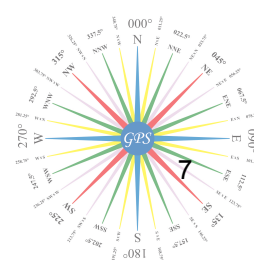
37. 358 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Immediate C  
A shipmate suffers a heart attack and stops breathing. You must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. immediately give a stimulant, by force if necessary  
B. make the victim comfortable in a bunk  
C. immediately start CPR  
D. administer oxygen
38. 1318 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Immediate C  
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. 2806 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Immediate B  
The MOST important element in administering CPR is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. having the proper equipment for the process C. administering of oxygen  
B. starting the treatment quickly D. treating for traumatic shock
40. 583 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing C  
After a person has been revived by artificial respiration, he should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. walked around until he is back to normal C. kept lying down and warm  
B. given several shots of whiskey D. allowed to do as he wishes
41. 777 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing B  
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 C. 20 to 30 times per minute  
B. 12 to 15 times per minute D. At least 30 times per minute
42. 795 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing A  
Before CPR is started, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. establish an open airway C. insure the victim is conscious  
B. treat any bleeding wounds D. make the victim comfortable
43. 865 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing A  
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. 1338 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing D  
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. 1498 Ref: First Aid, CPR, Rescue breathing C  
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 B  
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 B  
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 C  
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 C  
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 A  
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 B  
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 C  
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 D  
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 D  
You may have to give artificial respiration after a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. drowning C. poisoning  
B. electrocution D. All of the above

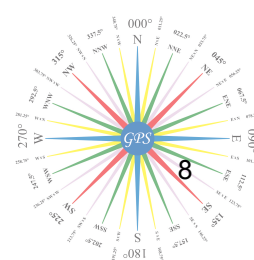


55. 1057 Ref: First Aid, Definition C  
First aid means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. medical treatment of accident  
B. setting of broken bones  
C. emergency treatment at the scene of the injury  
D. dosage of medications
56. 3914 Ref: First Aid, Definition C  
When administering first aid you should avoid \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. any conversation with the patient  
B. instructing bystanders  
C. unnecessary haste and appearance of uncertainty  
D. touching the patient before washing your hands
57. 3980 Ref: First Aid, Definition C  
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
58. 266 Ref: First Aid, Diabetes D  
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
59. 1272 Ref: First Aid, Diabetes B  
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
60. 2118 Ref: First Aid, Diabetes A  
Symptoms of sugar diabetes include \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. increased appetite and thirst  
B. decreased appetite and thirst  
C. gain in weight  
D. elevated temperature
61. 1285 Ref: First Aid, Electric Shock C  
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
62. 3882 Ref: First Aid, Electric Shock C  
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 on 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
63. 262 Ref: First Aid, Eye wash B  
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



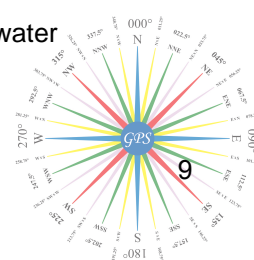


64. 1284 Ref: First Aid, Eye wash D  
If a person gets something in his or her eye and you see that it is not embedded, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get them to rub their eye until the object is gone  
B. remove it with a match or toothpick  
C. remove it with a piece of dry sterile cotton  
D. remove it with a moist, cotton-tipped applicator
65. 3729 Ref: First Aid, Eye wash C  
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. 1692 Ref: First Aid, Fever C  
Normal mouth temperature is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 96.4°F  
B. 97.5°F  
C. 98.6°F  
D. 99.7°F
67. 3366 Ref: First Aid, Fever C  
To reduce mild fever the MOST useful drug is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bicarbonate of soda  
B. paregoric  
C. aspirin  
D. aromatic spirits of ammonia
68. 260 Ref: First Aid, Fishhook C  
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. 64 Ref: First Aid, Fracture D  
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. 3251 Ref: First Aid, Fracture D  
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. 3412 Ref: First Aid, Fracture B  
Unless there is danger of further injury, a person with a compound fracture should not be moved until bleeding is controlled and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the bone has been set  
B. the fracture is immobilized  
C. radio advice has been obtained  
D. the wound has been washed
72. 4287 Ref: First Aid, Fracture A  
Which is the most serious type of fracture?  
A. Compound  
B. Greenstick  
C. Closed  
D. Crack

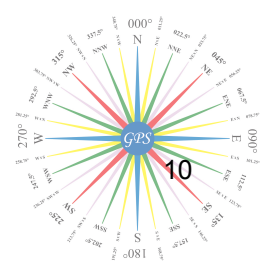




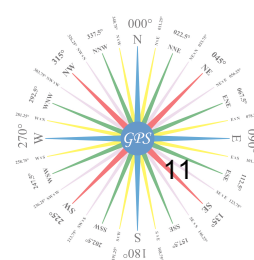
73. 4915 Ref: First Aid, Fracture D  
You are treating a shipmate with a compound fracture of the lower arm. Which action should you take?  
A. Apply a tourniquet to control bleeding then align the bones and splint.  
B. Apply traction to the hand to keep the bones in line, splint, and apply a pressure 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.
74. 5016 Ref: First Aid, Fracture B  
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
75. 3724 Ref: First Aid, Fracture, Splint C  
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
76. 68 Ref: First Aid, Frostbite A  
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
77. 69 Ref: First Aid, Frostbite A  
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.
78. 3731 Ref: First Aid, Frostbite D  
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
79. 1162 Ref: First Aid, Heat exhaustion B  
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
80. 3252 Ref: First Aid, Heat exhaustion D  
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
81. 3371 Ref: First Aid, Heat exhaustion C  
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
82. 3388 Ref: First Aid, Heat exhaustion A  
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



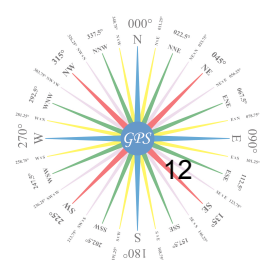
83. 3477 Ref: First Aid, Heat exhaustion, 0  
What action should be taken for a patient suffering from heat exhaustion?  
A. moved to a cool room and told to lie down  
B. kept standing and encouraged to walk slowly and continuously  
C. given a glass of water and told to return to work after 15 minutes of rest  
D. None of the above are correct
84. 1954 Ref: First Aid, Heat loss C  
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 B  
A crew member suffering from hypothermia should be given \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a small dose of alcohol C. a large meal  
B. treatment for shock D. a brisk rub down
86. 2803 Ref: First Aid, Hypothermia C  
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 B  
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 C  
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 B  
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 B  
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



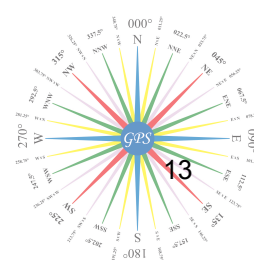
91. 1953 Ref: First Aid, Poison A  
Persons who have swallowed a non-petroleum based poison are given large quantities of warm soapy water or warm salt water to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. induce vomiting  
B. absorb the poison from the blood  
C. neutralize the poison in the blood  
D. increase the digestive process and eliminate the poison
92. 255 Ref: First Aid, Pressure bandage B  
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. 815 Ref: First Aid, Pressure bandage A  
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. 1443 Ref: First Aid, Pressure bandage A  
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. 2893 Ref: First Aid, Pressure bandage A  
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. 3503 Ref: First Aid, Pupils C  
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. 2043 Ref: First Aid, Seasickness C  
Seasickness is caused by rolling or rocking motions which affect fluids in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stomach  
B. lower intestines  
C. inner ear  
D. bladder
98. 2117 Ref: First Aid, Seasickness B  
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. 70 Ref: First Aid, Seizure D  
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



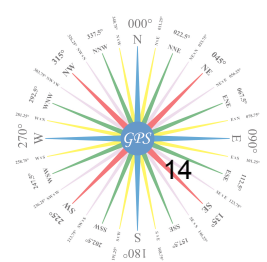
100. 1009 Ref: First Aid, Seizure B  
Epilepsy is a chronic nervous disorder characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. severe nausea and cramps  
B. muscular convulsions with partial or complete loss of consciousness  
C. sudden thirst and craving for candy  
D. severe agitation and desire to get out of closed spaces
101. 4638 Ref: First Aid, Seizure B  
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
102. 71 Ref: First Aid, Shock A  
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
103. 251 Ref: First Aid, Shock D  
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
104. 253 Ref: First Aid, Shock B  
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
105. 589 Ref: First Aid, Shock C  
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.
106. 1019 Ref: First Aid, Shock B  
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
107. 1450 Ref: First Aid, Shock D  
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



108. 2164 Ref: First Aid, Shock C  
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 D  
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 B  
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 D  
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 A  
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 D  
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 D  
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 A  
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 B  
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 B  
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 B  
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 B  
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 B  
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 B  
The sorting of accident victims according to the severity of their injuries is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. evaluation C. surveying  
B. triage D. prioritizing
122. 3547 Ref: First Aid, Triage A  
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 C  
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. 4163 Ref: First Aid, Triage A  
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. 1295 Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Head Injury D  
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. 4358 Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Pain Reliever D  
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. 3727 Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Spinal Cord B  
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. 1507 Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Stimulant A  
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. 2912 Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Stimulant D  
The proper stimulant for an unconscious person is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tea  
B. coffee  
C. whiskey and water  
D. ammonia inhalant
130. 4373 Ref: First Aid, Unconscious, Stimulant A  
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.

