First Aid/CPR/AED Test

1. The steps to follow in an emergency
	1. Call-check-secure c. care-call-secure
	2. Check-call-care d. check-care-defibrillate
2. Which of the following could signal an emergency
	1. Unusual behavior c. unusual sound
	2. An unusual odor d. all of the above
3. If the scene is not safe in an emergency what should you do?
4. A person is responsive and showing signs and symptoms of a life-threatening condition but does not consent to care. What should you do?
	1. Do not give care but instead call 9-1-1 or the designated emergency number
	2. Give care and call 9-1-1 or the designated emergency number
	3. Do not give care and advise the person to seek medical attention immediately
	4. Give care; consent is not necessary if the person is responsive and has signs or symptoms of life threatening condition
5. About how many seconds should you check for breathing?
	1. At least 5 but no more than 10 c. At least 10 but no more than 15
	2. No more than 5 d. at least 15
6. You see a woman collapse in front of you while entering the lobby of your office building. You check her for responsiveness, but she does not respond and she is not breathing. What should you do next?
	1. Have someone else call 911 and get an AED and a first aid kit while you begin CPR
	2. Size up the scene
	3. Put the woman in the recovery position
	4. Give 2 rescue breaths
7. An anaphylaxis shock is a call first situation true false
8. What does each letter of SAMPLE stand for and when do you use it?
9. What are 2 situations where consent to treat is implied?
10. When giving a rescue breath during CPR, each breath should last about:
	1. ½ second c. 1 second
	2. 2 seconds d. 3 seconds
11. Which of the following could be a sign/symptom of a heart attack?
	1. Persistent chest pain/discomfort c. profuse sweating
	2. Nausea or vomiting d. all of the above
12. You should continue CPR until:
	1. Person shows an obvious sign of life c. another trained responder/EMS takes over
	2. You are too exhausted to continue d. all of the above
13. As a first responder you are responsible for how many links in the cardiac chain of survival?
	1. 2 c. 5
	2. 3 d. 6
14. What are 4 causes of cardiac arrest?
15. What are the steps of the cardiac chain of survival?
16. What are the benefits of early CPR and early defibrillation for someone cardiac arrest
	1. They can eliminate the need for advanced medical care
	2. They can reduce responder fatigue
	3. They can give the person the best chance for surviving cardiac arrest
	4. All of the above
17. What should you do before the AED analyzes the heart rhythm?
	1. Ensure that no one is touching person c. ensure head tilt/jaw thrust is maintained
	2. Ensure the person is breathing d. none of the above
18. The AED Pads should normally placed on:
	1. Chest and stomach c. the upper left and lower right sides of chest
	2. The upper right and lower left sides d. the upper right and upper left
19. When giving breaths, if with the first breath the chest doesn’t rise what should you do?
20. If during the second analysis the AED prompts “no shock advised” you should
	1. Check the pad placement on the chest c. reset the AED by turning it off for 10 seconds
	2. Resume CPR until AED reanalyzes d. unplug the connector from the machine
21. When preparing an AED for use, what is the first thing you should do?
	1. Perform 5 mins of CPR c. deliver a shock
	2. Stand clear d. turn on AED
22. When cardiac arrest occurs and an AED becomes available, it should be used ASAP. True False
23. What is 1 heart rhythm that an AED would advise a shock?
24. The universal sign for choking is someone holding their hands around their throat. True False
25. Choking is what type of situation if you are by yourself? Call first Care first
26. The proper treatment for someone choking and coughing is giving back blows and abdominal thrusts. True False
27. How many back blows/ abdominal thrusts are given per cycle?
	1. 3 b. 7 c. 1 d. 5
28. How do you determine hand placement for the abdominal thrusts?
29. A person is having an asthma attack, what should you do?
	1. Have the person sit down and take deep breaths
	2. Encourage the person to use quick-relief medication/ call 911 if not improved in 5-15 mins
	3. Give them a cool drink
	4. Call 911 immediately
30. What does the medicine in an inhaler do?
31. If someone is experiencing anaphylaxis, it is permitted to use a second epi-pen if the first one was not effective after 5-10 mins. True false
32. If you suspect someone has come in contact with a known allergen, what would direct you to use an epi-pen?
33. If someone is experiencing a diabetic emergency and responsive what is treatment?
	1. Give 15-20 grams of sugar c. lay in recovery position
	2. Determine if they are hypo or hyper glycemic as that changes treatment d. call 911
34. When dealing with someone who is having a seizure you should
	1. Place something between teeth to prevent them biting their tongue
	2. Remove nearby objects that might cause injury
	3. Try to hold the person still
	4. All of the above
35. What are 3 reasons to call 911 after a seizure?
36. Someone is feeling like they are about to faint, what could you do to prevent them from fainting?
37. Which of the following could be signs or symptoms of a stroke?
	1. Drooping features on one side of face c. trouble with speech or language
	2. An arm that drifts downward when both are in front d. all of the above
38. What does each letter of FAST stand for with a stroke?
39. In what circumstance would a tourniquet be appropriate?
	1. Multiple people with life threatening bleeding
	2. Person has bleeding around the neck
	3. You do not have dressings and bandages available
	4. All of the above
40. A woman has burned her hand in the lunchroom, what do you do?
	1. Cool the burn with large amounts of cool or cold potable water for 10 mins
	2. Put butter over the burn to soothe it
	3. Run ice over the burn

41-45 CPR AED steps-

46-47 Epi-pen

48-50 first aid