Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

Information Field: Ahead

Information Field: Subject

Information Field: Feedback

Information Field: Taxonomy

Information Field: Objective

Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

**Chapter: Public Health - Public Health - TBNK**

**Multiple Choice**

1. From an injury prevention standpoint, the term “intervention” is defined as:

A) any activity or measure that is performed following an injury and that is designed to decrease mortality.

B) specific prevention measures or activities designed to increase positive health and safety outcomes.

C) on-the-spot education of an injured person regarding how his or her injury could have been prevented.

D) participating in a mortality/morbidity review following a series of major motor vehicle crashes.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Prevention

Subject: Public Health

Page: 77

Feedback: Prevention, page 77

2. In contrast to secondary prevention, primary prevention focuses on:

A) rapid transport to an appropriate medical facility.

B) rehabilitating a person who has survived an injury.

C) keeping an injury from occurring in the first place.

D) reducing the effects of an injury that has already occurred.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Why EMS Should Be Involved

Subject: Public Health

Page: 81

Feedback: Why EMS Should Be Involved, page 81

3. Which of the following is an example of secondary injury prevention?

A) Administering epinephrine to a patient in anaphylactic shock

B) Inspecting a child safety seat to ensure that it is installed properly

C) Transporting a patient from home to a physical therapy appointment

D) Conducting a seminar regarding the appropriate use of bicycle helmets

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Why EMS Should Be Involved

Subject: Public Health

Page: 81

Feedback: Why EMS Should Be Involved, page 81

4. According to the American Public Health Association, public health is defined as:

A) the practice of providing preventative care to specific geographic regions.

B) the provision of healthcare to individuals who are not eligible for insurance.

C) the provision of clinical services to those who do not have adequate health insurance.

D) the practice of preventing disease and promoting good health within groups of people.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Role of Public Health

Subject: Public Health

Page: 72

Feedback: Role of Public Health, page 72

5. Which of the following is NOT a reason why EMS providers are in the ideal position to serve as advocates for injury prevention?

A) In many remote communities, the EMT might be the most medically educated person.

B) Most EMS systems require their personnel to participate actively in injury prevention programs.

C) EMS providers are high-profile role models and are perceived as champions of their patients.

D) EMS providers are distributed widely in the population and are welcome in environments conducive to delivering prevention messages.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Why EMS Should Be Involved

Subject: Public Health

Page: 81

Feedback: Why EMS Should Be Involved, page 81

6. Which of the following general statements regarding injuries and injury prevention is correct?

A) Intentional injuries account for the vast majority of all injuries.

B) Risk factors are characteristics that increase the likelihood of injury.

C) Intentional injuries usually do not occur in the context of violence.

D) Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death in all age groups.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 72

Feedback: Public Health Threats, page 72

7. In 2016, the leading cause of death by unintentional injury was:

A) falls.

B) choking.

C) poisoning.

D) drowning.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 73

Feedback: Public Health Threats, page 73

8. Which of the following results in the MOST years of potential life lost?

A) Cancer

B) Suicide

C) Heart disease

D) Traumatic injury

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Cost of Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 74

Feedback: The Cost of Public Health Threats, page 74

9. The leading cause of death in the United States is:

A) stroke.

B) cancer.

C) heart disease.

D) unintentional injury.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 72

Feedback: Public Health Threats, page 72

10. With regard to injury prevention, effective educational techniques include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A) incentives.

B) penalties.

C) modeling.

D) behavioral feedback.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Prevention

Subject: Public Health

Page: 77

Feedback: Prevention, page 77

11. A specific action intended to improve health and safety outcomes is called:

A) education.

B) engineering control.

C) a financial penalty.

D) an intervention.

Ans: D

Complexity:

Ahead: Prevention

Subject: Public Health

Page: 77

Feedback: Prevention, page 77

12. Which of the following is NOT an example of a passive injury prevention intervention?

A) The manufacture of child-resistant bottles

B) Providing public education on the use of AEDs

C) The use of softer materials for playground surfaces

D) Installing sprinkler systems in commercial buildings

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Prevention

Subject: Public Health

Page: 79

Feedback: Prevention, page 79

13. Which of the following would be the MOST effective intervention in preventing serious head and chest injuries in a motor vehicle crash?

A) Educating mass numbers of people on the importance of wearing seatbelts

B) Offering a free safety helmet when a consumer purchases a new bicycle

C) Showing high school children graphic video footage of fatal vehicle crashes

D) Mandating that all new vehicles be manufactured with automatic seat belts

Ans: D

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Prevention

Subject: Public Health

Page: 81

Feedback: Prevention, page 81

14. Air bags installed in an automobile are more likely to reduce injuries than educating people to wear their seat belts because:

A) failure to wear a seat belt is not punishable by law.

B) air bags are more effective than seat belts during a crash.

C) air bags do not require conscious effort on a person's part.

D) automobile manufacturers are required to install air bags.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Prevention

Subject: Public Health

Page: 79

Feedback: Prevention, page 79

15. According to the Haddon matrix, which of the following is an example of a pre-event strategy used to prevent injury of a child who is riding in a motor vehicle?

A) Reducing driving during high-risk times

B) Training bystanders in basic pediatric first aid

C) A driver maintaining control of his or her vehicle

D) Outfitting ambulances with pediatric-sized equipment

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: How EMS Can Get Involved

Subject: Public Health

Page: 84

Feedback: How EMS Can Get Involved, page 84

16. The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of injury data essential to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health practice is called:

A) mortality review.

B) the Haddon matrix.

C) morbidity tracking.

D) injury surveillance.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: How EMS Can Get Involved

Subject: Public Health

Page: 83

Feedback: How EMS Can Get Involved, page 83

17. An effective injury prevention program should focus on all of the following data, EXCEPT:

A) common injury locations.

B) current EMS call volumes.

C) typical injury mechanisms.

D) the mean age of the patient.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: How EMS Should Get Involved

Subject: Public Health

Page: 83

Feedback: How EMS Should Get Involved, page 83

18. Factors that can influence injury patterns in a child include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A) the child’s age.

B) number of relatives.

C) the gender of the child.

D) developmental stage.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 73

Feedback: Public Health Threats, page 73

19. Compared to adults, children have:

A) thinner skin.

B) a proportionately small head.

C) a larger airway.

D) larger muscle mass.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 73

Feedback: Public Health Threats, page 73

20. Which of the following statements regarding unintentional injuries and death is correct?

A) Their incidence cannot be reduced.

B) They occur without the intent to cause harm.

C) Few motor vehicle deaths are unintentional.

D) Unintentional falls are the leading cause of death.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 72

Feedback: Public Health Threats, page 72

21. Which of the following is the MOST common cause of injuries that occur at school?

A) Gang fights

B) School bus crashes

C) Sports-related incidents

D) Drug-related incidents

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 74

Feedback: Public Health Threats, page 74

22. Children are at higher risk for serious injury than adults because of:

A) a shorter body stature.

B) inadequate parental guidance.

C) a proportionately larger head.

D) a lack of personal responsibility.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 73

Feedback: Public Health Threats, page 73

23. The leading cause of kidney failure in Americans 20 years of age and older is:

A) diabetes.

B) hypertension.

C) heart disease.

D) drug abuse.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Cost of Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 74

Feedback: The Cost of Public Health Threats, page 74

24. Which of the following would MOST likely cause the lowest number of years of potential life lost (YPLL)?

A) Cancer

B) Trauma

C) Suicide

D) Congenital heart disease

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Cost of Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Pages: 74–75

Feedback: The Cost of Public Health Threats, pages 74–75

25. If a 16-year-old child is killed in a car crash, how many years of potential life are lost?

A) 37

B) 42

C) 49

D) 54

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Cost of Public Health Threats

Subject: Public Health

Page: 74

Feedback: The Cost of Public Health Threats, page 74

26. The FIRST step in developing an injury prevention program is to:

A) define the injury problem.

B) plan and test interventions.

C) establish goals and objectives.

D) conduct a community assessment.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Getting Started in Your Community

Subject: Public Health

Page: 86

Feedback: Getting Started in Your Community, page 86

27. When defining an injury problem in your community, it is MOST important to determine:

A) if you have support from local law enforcement.

B) the most frequent causes of fatal and nonfatal injuries.

C) how many trauma centers are located in your community.

D) the socioeconomic status of those most commonly injured.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Getting Started in Your Community

Subject: Public Health

Page: 87

Feedback: Getting Started in Your Community, page 87

28. The statement, “The bicycle safety program will increase the rate of helmet use by children younger than 18 years of age from 30% to 50% within the next 18 months,” is an example of a(n):

A) process objective.

B) outcome objective.

C) short-term objective.

D) proactive intervention.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Getting Started in Your Community

Subject: Public Health

Page: 87

Feedback: Getting Started in Your Community, page 87

29. In order for an injury prevention program to be considered credible, it:

A) must be approved by the general public.

B) should be implemented by a paramedic.

C) should have quantitatively measured results.

D) must clearly demonstrate decreased mortality.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Getting Started in Your Community

Subject: Public Health

Page: 87

Feedback: Getting Started in Your Community, page 87

30. In the next 18 months, 500 older adult community members will be offered the flu vaccine. This is an example of a/an:

A) process objective.

B) impact objective.

C) outcome objective.

D) passive intervention.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Getting Started in Your Community

Subject: Public Health

Page: 87

Feedback: Getting Started in Your Community, page 87

31. According to the Haddon matrix, which of the following is a post-event strategy to reduce the severity of an injury?

A) The ambulance is outfitted with up-to-date equipment

B) The vehicle design provides certain crash protection features.

C) The driver maintains control of his vehicle around a corner.

D) An infant or child is properly restrained in a child safety seat.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: How EMS Can Get Involved

Subject: Public Health

Page: 84

Feedback: How EMS Can Get Involved, page 84

32. Which of the following is the BEST example of a teachable moment?

A) Lecturing the parent of a small child in cardiac arrest that the parent should have placed a fence around the swimming pool

B) Telling a babysitter that the child for whom she was caring would not have been injured had the babysitter practiced safer babysitting habits

C) Being stern with a man in front of his family when telling him that he would not have fallen from the roof if his son had been helping him

D) Advising the unrestrained passenger with minor injuries following a motor vehicle accident that she easily could have been killed

Ans: D

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: The Teachable Moment

Subject: Public Health

Pages: 75–76

Feedback: The Teachable Moment, pages 75–76

33. The BEST teachable moments are those that:

A) judge the patient's actions.

B) convey positive reinforcement.

C) employ the use of scare tactics.

D) occur during an acute emergency.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Teachable Moment

Subject: Public Health

Page: 77

Feedback: The Teachable Moment, page 77

34. When organizing a community illness or injury program, you should FIRST:

A) choose a goal that is broad and in depth.

B) build as broad a base of support as possible.

C) identify a lead person to coordinate the effort.

D) gather data regarding the most prevalent injuries.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Community Organizing

Subject: Public Health

Page: 88

Feedback: Community Organizing, page 88

35. One of the MOST visible ways in which EMS professionals have interacted with public health agencies is through:

A) community-wide CPR training.

B) the provision of immunizations.

C) home and workplace safety inspections.

D) coordinating Stop the Bleed campaigns.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: How EMS Can Get Involved

Subject: Public Health

Page: 82

Feedback: How EMS Can Get Involved, page 82