Import Settings:

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Information Field: Complexity

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Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

**Chapter: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue- Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue - TBNK**

**Multiple Choice**

1. The MOST difficult part of any rescue is:

A) accessing the patient so you can provide treatment.

B) determining which treatment is required immediately.

C) physically moving the patient to a less confined area.

D) the simultaneous coordination of rescue and treatment.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2360–2361

Feedback: Introduction, pages 2360–2361

2. Which of the following situations does NOT depict a technical rescue?

A) Disentangling a young woman from her badly damaged vehicle

B) Moving a 180-pound man from his living room to the ambulance

C) Gaining access to an unresponsive man who is trapped in a grain silo

D) Retrieving a woman whose car was swept off the road by swift water

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Rescue Training

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2361

Feedback: Rescue Training, page 2361

3. Recognizing hazards, securing the scene, and calling for appropriate assistance are characteristic of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of technical rescue.

A) command

B) operations

C) awareness

D) technician

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Rescue Training

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2361

Feedback: Rescue Training, page 2361

4. Access to a patient and the initiation of treatment can begin only after the:

A) triage officer is present.

B) scene has been made safe.

C) patient has been disentangled.

D) fire department is at the scene.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2362–2363

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, pages 2362–2363

5. When providing treatment to a patient while he or she is being rescued, it is MOST important to:

A) follow the orders of the person in charge of the rescue.

B) administer high-flow oxygen throughout the entire rescue.

C) advise all personnel that they are to follow your directions.

D) provide reassurance to the patient during the rescue effort.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Guidelines for Rescue Operations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2362

Feedback: Guidelines for Rescue Operations, page 2362

6. If you believe that your assigned task at a rescue incident may be unsafe, it would be MOST appropriate for you to:

A) assign yourself a task that poses less of a safety threat.

B) proceed with the task while exercising extreme caution.

C) reorganize the rescue effort as dictated by the situation.

D) bring your concern to the attention of the safety officer.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Guidelines for Rescue Operations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2362

Feedback: Guidelines for Rescue Operations, page 2362

7. With regard to rescue, it is MOST important for the paramedic to:

A) have an advanced working knowledge of a wide variety of rescue equipment, such as the Jaws of Life.

B) be trained well enough to be able to coordinate a rescue effort and function as the incident commander.

C) be able to understand and identify potential hazards and determine whether it is safe to gain access to the patient.

D) be able to quickly recognize a rapidly deteriorating situation so that the paramedic can relocate bystanders to a place of safety.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2363

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2363

8. The MOST effective way of preparing your department to respond to a technical rescue incident is to:

A) identify hazard areas in the jurisdiction in which you function.

B) train with fire departments and special rescue teams in your area.

C) designate key personnel and equipment to respond to every rescue.

D) attend a technical rescue class that emphasizes responder awareness.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2362

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2362

9. If your department has its own technical rescue team:

A) technical rescue protocols should be established.

B) the rescue team should respond on every EMS call.

C) there is generally not a need to call in an outside agency.

D) it should have only one designated incident commander.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2363

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2363

10. Immediately upon arriving at the scene involving a technical rescue situation:

A) an emergency treatment area must be identified.

B) the paramedic must ascertain the number of patients.

C) additional resources must be summoned to the scene.

D) a rapid and accurate scene size-up must be conducted.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2363

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2363

11. The size of the rescue area is dependent MOSTLY upon the:

A) potential hazards that exist.

B) number of rescuers present.

C) severity of the patient's injuries.

D) complexity of the rescue effort.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2364

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2364

12. In addition to identifying and evaluating any hazards, scene stabilization typically involves all of the following components, EXCEPT:

A) observing the geographic area.

B) noting the routes of access and exit.

C) observing wind and weather conditions.

D) determining if air transport is available.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2364

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2364

13. Which of the following statements regarding the hot zone at a rescue scene is correct?

A) The hot zone should be specifically designated for decontamination of rescue personnel and equipment.

B) The hot zone should be a large perimeter around the entire scene and should be cordoned off with yellow tape.

C) The hot zone immediately surrounds the dangers of the rescue site and is only accessible by entry and rescue teams.

D) The hot zone is designated for the staging of vehicles and equipment and is also where the command post is located.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2364

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2364

14. After the warm zone has been established:

A) law enforcement officials should identify it with red tape.

B) it should be demarcated with orange police or fire line tape.

C) only entry and rescue teams are allowed to function within it.

D) a rescuer should be posted there to prevent unauthorized entry.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2364–2365

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, pages 2364–2365

15. After stabilizing the scene, you should:

A) request the presence of fire and technical rescue personnel.

B) get access to the patient and determine his or her degree of entrapment.

C) ensure that the public and media personnel remain in the cold zone.

D) begin the processes of extrication and emergency medical treatment.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2366

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2366

16. Once the patient has been disentangled, your primary focus should be to:

A) begin emergency care.

B) protect his or her spine.

C) perform a detailed exam.

D) safely remove the patient.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2366

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2366

17. The only time a patient should be moved prior to completion of initial care, assessment, stabilization, and treatment is when:

A) more than one noncritical patient is involved.

B) the patient is in severe pain and is extremely anxious.

C) the patient's or responder's life is in immediate danger.

D) your primary assessment reveals no life-threatening injuries.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2366–2367

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, pages 2366–2367

18. Packaging a patient is MOST accurately defined as:

A) preparing the patient for movement as a unit.

B) ensuring that full spinal precautions are taken.

C) splinting all fractures before moving a patient.

D) securely fastening a patient to a long backboard.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2367

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2367

19. Which of the following statements regarding patient transport is correct?

A) Because of the location of most technical rescue scenes, a helicopter should routinely be dispatched to transport the patient.

B) Air transport would be appropriate if the patient is critical or if the scene is far removed from the closest appropriate hospital.

C) In rough-terrain rescues, the use of a long backboard is most practical and appropriate for moving a patient to the awaiting ambulance.

D) Unless an injured patient has fractures to the lower extremities, it is acceptable to allow him or her to walk from the rescue scene to the ambulance.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2367

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2367

20. Which of the following items of information is typically NOT obtained by the dispatcher prior to sending rescue units to the scene?

A) Condition and position of patients

B) The patient's medical history

C) The caller's name and phone number

D) Number of people injured or entrapped

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2363

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2363

21. The scope and magnitude of a rescue incident:

A) generally remains unchanged.

B) is determined by the paramedic.

C) does not affect your approach.

D) should be reassessed frequently.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2363

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2363

22. Which of the following statements regarding utility hazards at the scene of a rescue operation is correct?

A) Natural gas displaces carbon dioxide in the air.

B) Live power lines usually arc or produce sparks.

C) Utility hazards can be above or below the ground.

D) You should park at least 10 feet away from downed power lines.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2365

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2365

23. Which of the following items of personal protective equipment is NOT always required when performing a water rescue?

A) Thermal protection

B) An approved helmet

C) Personal flotation device

D) Contamination protection

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2365–2366

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, pages 2365–2366

24. A handheld global positioning system is MOST useful in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rescue incidents.

A) nighttime

B) wilderness

C) water-related

D) confined space

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2365–2366

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, pages 2365–2366

25. Immediate implementation of an incident management system is critical because:

A) many technical rescue incidents become complex and require a large number of assisting units and personnel.

B) there must be one person in charge of assigning tasks to incoming ambulances, rescue units, and other emergency resources.

C) each ambulance or rescue unit that responds to the scene must have one person who assumes the role of incident commander.

D) technical rescue incidents tend to attract large crowds and media who must be updated regularly on the status of the rescue situation.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2364

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2364

26. The single MOST important process to ensure ongoing rescuer safety at a technical rescue incident is:

A) the accountability system.

B) assignment of a safety officer.

C) mandated use of reflective vests.

D) the presence of law enforcement.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2366

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2366

27. Once you have succeeded in establishing verbal contact with a patient who is in the process of being rescued, it is MOST important to:

A) answer all of his or her questions.

B) use the patient's first name.

C) remain in contact with him or her.

D) speak slowly and distinctly.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2366

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, page 2366

28. Which of the following statements regarding vehicle air bags is correct?

A) Vehicles equipped with air bags have a built-in safety sensor that causes all the air bags in the vehicle to deactivate upon impact.

B) Air bags can deploy any time after an accident and must be deactivated even if the vehicle's power supply has been disconnected.

C) Vehicle air bags serve as the primary protective mechanism to protect the front seat passengers of a vehicle involved in a frontal crash.

D) If the air bags on the passenger's and driver's sides have not deployed by the time you arrive at the scene, there is no need to deactivate them.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2375–2376

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, pages 2375–2376

29. In a four-door vehicle, the B posts are located:

A) behind both of the rear doors.

B) closest to the front of the vehicle.

C) behind the rear passenger windows.

D) between the front and rear doors.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2369

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, page 2369

30. In contrast to a platform vehicle frame, a unibody frame:

A) is most commonly found in trucks and sport utility vehicles.

B) combines the vehicle body and frame into a single component.

C) uses a beam to fabricate the load-bearing frame of the vehicle.

D) is more structurally sound and is rarely found in small vehicles.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2369

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, page 2369

31. Which of the following statements regarding vehicle stabilization is correct?

A) Vehicles that are positioned upright on all four wheels should be stabilized.

B) Vehicle cribbing is made of steel and is used to keep a vehicle from rolling.

C) After a vehicle is properly cribbed, its suspension system is adequately stable.

D) The use of step blocks eliminates the need to deflate a crashed vehicle's tires.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2371–2372

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, pages 2371–2372

32. After a vehicle has been properly stabilized, the simplest way to gain access to a crash victim is to:

A) break the rear passenger-side window.

B) remove the door with the Jaws of Life.

C) attempt to open the least damaged door.

D) enter the vehicle through the rear window.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2372

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, page 2372

33. If you must break a window to gain access to a patient trapped in his or her vehicle, you should:

A) break the safety glass of a side window with a center punch.

B) ensure that the patient and all rescuers are protected properly.

C) break the windshield and approach the patient from the front.

D) try to lower the window as far as possible before breaking it.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2373–2374

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, pages 2373–2374

34. Without the use of hydraulic tools, which of the following techniques would MOST likely force a jammed door-locking mechanism, even in a door that appears to be badly damaged?

A) Pull on the door handle while applying outward pressure to the upper window frame with a pry bar.

B) Unlock the door and then force the front fender away from the door with a pry bar or similar tool.

C) Place a pry bar between the front and rear doors and bend the front door metal forward.

D) Release the locking mechanism and then pull on the inside and outside door handles at the same time.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2374

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, page 2374

35. When heavy extrication tools are required to force a damaged door open, you should:

A) peel the door down and away from the patient with the spreader.

B) first place 4-inch by 4-inch cribbing underneath the door to hold it in place.

C) avoid trying to force a door open if the patient is leaning against it.

D) gain access to the patient by removing the door that is closest to the patient.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2373–2377

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, pages 2373–2377

36. During extrication of a seriously injured patient from his or her crashed vehicle, it is MOST important to:

A) provide emergency care while extrication is in progress if it is safe to do so.

B) place a paramedic in the vehicle with the patient to provide emotional support.

C) apply a vest-style extrication device to facilitate rapid removal after extrication.

D) place a backboard onto a stretcher and have it as close to the vehicle as possible.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2374

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, page 2374

37. After gaining access to a patient with extrication procedures, the next step involves:

A) performing a complete physical assessment of the patient.

B) removing parts of the vehicle that are trapping the patient.

C) pulling the steering column forward with a hydraulic tool.

D) quickly but carefully moving the patient onto a backboard.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2374–2375

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, pages 2374–2375

38. A patient would MOST likely become trapped between the driver's seat and steering wheel following a:

A) frontal crash.

B) rollover crash.

C) lateral collision.

D) T-bone collision.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2376

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, page 2376

39. The preferred initial method for disentangling a patient who is trapped between the seat and steering wheel involves:

A) displacing the dashboard forward.

B) using a powered hydraulic spreader.

C) removing the bolts that secure the seat.

D) trying to slide the seat back on its track.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2376

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, page 2376

40. Which of the following statements regarding windshield removal is correct?

A) Removing the windshield is an essential step after the roof of a crashed vehicle has been removed.

B) Never attempt to break the windshield with a center punch, as doing so will cause it to break into large shards of glass.

C) When the windshield is struck with a center punch, a small break occurs but the structure of the glass remains intact.

D) Unlike the tempered glass of side and rear windows, the windshield can be broken with a center punch easily and safely.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2374

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, page 2374

41. The objective of dash displacement is to:

A) pull the dash straight forward.

B) laterally displace the dashboard.

C) lift the dash up and move it forward.

D) remove the entire dash from the vehicle.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2376

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, page 2376

42. Prior to displacing a dash, you should anticipate that rescue personnel will FIRST:

A) cut the bottom of the A post where it meets the floor.

B) tie the doors in an open position so they do not move.

C) place a protective barrier between the A post and patient.

D) place a high-lift mechanical jack at the base of the B post.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2376–2377

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, pages 2376–2377

43. When removing a vehicle's roof, you must FIRST:

A) cut the vehicle posts farthest away from the patient.

B) remove all glass to prevent it from falling on the patient.

C) break the safety glass of the window closest to the patient.

D) remove at least one door so patient assessment can begin.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2376

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, page 2376

44. Unique dangers associated with confined spaces include:

A) limited ventilation.

B) carbon dioxide deficiency.

C) sharp metal structures.

D) hyperoxic injury.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2378

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2378

45. Which of the following gases is commonly found in swamps and sewers; is colorless, toxic, and flammable; and is released when bacteria break down organic matter in the absence of oxygen?

A) Methane

B) Ammonia

C) Carbon dioxide

D) Hydrogen sulfide

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2378

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2378

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ binds to red blood cells and prevents them from transporting oxygen to all parts of the body.

A) Cyanide

B) Ammonium nitrate

C) Carbon monoxide

D) Nitrogen dioxide

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2378

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2378

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is characterized by a pungent odor, and, because it is lighter than air, rises to the upper atmospheric level in confined spaces.

A) Methane

B) Ammonia

C) Hydrogen sulfide

D) Nitrogen dioxide

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2379

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2379

48. On any call involving a confined space rescue, you should:

A) consider that carbon dioxide levels may be insufficient to support life.

B) assume that the environment is immediately dangerous to life and health.

C) protect yourself with a face mask prior to attempting to rescue the patient.

D) recall that methane gas may be present and may deaden your sense of smell.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2379

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2379

49. As the first responding unit to arrive at the scene of a confined space rescue, what is the MOST important information to share with the technical rescue team when they arrive?

A) Whether the incident has changed significantly since your arrival

B) The documented statements of any individuals who witnessed the event

C) The patient's name, weight in pounds, and any known medical problems

D) Your scene assessment and recommended approach to the rescue effort

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2379

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2379

50. Trench rescues are MOST often required when:

A) an earth excavation collapses and entraps a person.

B) a hiker explores a cave and gets lost or entrapped.

C) a child is entrapped in a septic tank or well casting.

D) an adult or child becomes entrapped in a grain silo.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2379

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2379

51. Which of the following factors would be the LEAST likely to cause a secondary collapse during a trench rescue incident?

A) Vibration of rescue equipment

B) Standing at the edge of a trench

C) Excessive environmental heat

D) Water eroding away the soil

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2379

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2379

52. Which of the following statements regarding an EMS provider's role during a trench rescue is correct?

A) It is crucial for the EMS provider to be in the trench to provide emergency care during the rescue attempt.

B) Trench rescue is a part of a paramedic's training, so he or she is properly trained to enter a trench safely.

C) Due to a lack of proper training, EMS providers should remain at least 50 yards away from the trench at all times.

D) EMS providers should attempt to make contact with the patient, but should not enter the trench and attempt rescue.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2379–2380

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, pages 2379–2380

53. The FIRST step in assuming the self-rescue position if suddenly immersed in fast-moving water involves:

A) keeping your feet together and moving in the direction of the moving water.

B) rolling into a face-up arched position with the lower back higher than the feet.

C) using your hands to change direction, avoid objects, and divert to a safe place.

D) keeping your head down and your chin tucked in to avoid striking an object.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2380

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2380

54. If you are caught in cold water and there are no personnel available to rescue you, you should:

A) swim vigorously to the shore, as this action will increase the metabolic rate and produce heat.

B) keep your face above water, protect your head, and assume a position that minimizes body heat loss.

C) tread water, as this action will decrease heat loss 60% more effectively than any other position or action.

D) allow yourself to become moderately hypothermic, as hypothermia will decrease your body's demand for oxygen.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2380

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2380

55. Which of the following statements regarding cold-water immersion is NOT correct?

A) Water that is colder than 70°F will cause a marked increase in oxygen demand.

B) The cold protective response secondary to hypothermia can protect vital organs.

C) Patients submerged in cold water are often dehydrated secondary to cold diuresis.

D) Bradycardia occurs after falling in cold water and lowers the basal metabolic rate.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2380–2381

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, pages 2380–2381

56. The MOST common swift water rescue scenario involves:

A) undertow ocean currents that force the victim under water.

B) a canoer who is entrapped in thick brush in fast-moving water.

C) people who attempt to drive their vehicles across a flooded bridge.

D) a swift water rescue technician who does not wear a flotation device.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2381

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2381

57. Your initial attempt to rescue a person from the water should involve:

A) rowing out to the person in a raft or canoe if one is available.

B) removing encumbering clothing and swimming to the victim.

C) reaching out to the victim using any readily available object.

D) throwing the victim a flotation device that is attached to rope.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2381–2382

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, pages 2381–2382

58. As soon as you reach an unresponsive victim who is floating in the water, you should:

A) turn the patient supine without manipulating his or her head or neck.

B) float a buoyant backboard under the patient and initiate ventilations.

C) immediately assess for the presence of breathing and for a central pulse.

D) move the victim's face above water and manually open his or her airway.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2383

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2383

59. In contrast to low-angle rope rescues, high-angle rescues:

A) involve situations where the patient must be removed from a cliff or other high area that is more than 50 feet from the ground.

B) are situations where the slope of the ground is greater than 45° and the rescuers are dependent on the fixed surface of the ground.

C) involve any situation in which the ground is used as primary support and the rope system is used as a secondary means of support.

D) involve situations where the slope of the ground is greater than 45° and rescuers or patients are dependent on a life safety rope.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2382, 2384

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, pages 2382, 2384

60. Descending on a fixed rope from a severe angle is called:

A) self-belay.

B) rappelling.

C) scrambling.

D) a hasty rope slide.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2384

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2384

61. In rescues that involve lengthy entrapment in a confined space, especially with cave-ins and trench rescues, the paramedic should be especially concerned about the potential for:

A) severe alkalosis.

B) femur fractures.

C) spinal cord injury.

D) crush syndrome.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Patient Care

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2387–2388

Feedback: Patient Care, pages 2387–2388

62. Which of the following ECG findings is the MOST significant in a patient who was entrapped for a prolonged period of time?

A) Tachycardia

B) Peaked T-waves

C) Small P-waves

D) First-degree AV block

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Patient Care

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2388

Feedback: Patient Care, page 2388

63. You arrive at the scene of a motor vehicle crash in which a small passenger car struck a power pole at a high rate of speed. As you size up the scene, you can see that the driver is severely entrapped in his car and is screaming in pain. The fire department is en route to the scene with extrication equipment. You should:

A) stay away from the car until the absence of any utility hazards is confirmed.

B) make initial contact with the patient and manually stabilize his head in place.

C) attempt to move any power lines away from the car with a long tree branch.

D) carefully search in and around the car to ensure that there is only one patient.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Steps in Special Rescue

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2365

Feedback: Steps in Special Rescue, pages 2365

64. You and your partner are the first to arrive at a rollover vehicle crash. The vehicle apparently rolled several times and ended up on all four wheels on a slight incline. The driver is still in the vehicle, but does not appear to be entrapped. You should:

A) position step blocks at all four corners of the vehicle.

B) place cribbing in the front and back of all four wheels.

C) deflate all tires by removing the valve stems with pliers.

D) stabilize the patient's head in a neutral, inline position.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2371–2372

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, pages 2371–2372

65. The rescue team has just removed the door from a badly damaged car. The patient, a young woman, is pinned between the steering wheel and driver's seat. You should:

A) limit your primary assessment and treatment to airway management until she has been disentangled from the vehicle.

B) assess the patient's level of consciousness, reassure her that she will be okay, and allow the rescue team to disentangle her.

C) place a heavy glass-proof blanket over the patient, go around to the opposite side of the vehicle, and provide reassurance to the patient.

D) perform a primary assessment, attempt to treat any life-threatening injuries, and remain with the patient as she is being disentangled.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2372–2374

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, pages 2372–2374

66. A late-model sport utility vehicle struck a tree head on. You are able to gain access to the driver, who was the sole occupant, through the passenger-side door. The patient appears to be unconscious and has blood bubbling from his mouth when he breathes. Upon entering the vehicle, it is MOST important for you to:

A) carefully open the patient's airway with the jaw-thrust maneuver, and ask your partner for a suction unit.

B) ask the rescue team to remove the driver's side door with the hydraulic spreader so your partner can gain access.

C) recall that if the air bags did not deploy during the collision, they could still do so and may severely injure you.

D) conduct a brief head-to-toe exam and then rapidly remove the patient from the vehicle by grabbing him under his arms.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Vehicle Extrication

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2375–2376

Feedback: Vehicle Extrication, pages 2375–2376

67. A 7-year-old child was playing near a large pile of sand when the ground underneath her collapsed. You can hear her crying and asking for her mother. Until the technical rescue team arrives at the scene, you should:

A) get as close to the edge of the trench as possible and attempt to visualize the child.

B) maintain verbal contact with the child, but avoid going near the edge of the trench.

C) throw the child a rope and ask her to tie it around her waist so you can pull her out.

D) use several long backboards as shoring to decrease the risk of a secondary collapse.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2379–2380

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, pages 2379–2380

68. A 29-year-old man was pulled from icy water after being submerged for approximately 10 minutes. He is unresponsive, apneic, and pulseless. He does not appear to have any injuries. The MOST appropriate treatment for this patient involves:

A) defibrillating up to three times if he is in ventricular fibrillation, removing his wet clothing and applying blankets, and transporting.

B) immobilizing his spine, initiating CPR, removing his wet clothing, and ceasing resuscitative efforts if unsuccessful after 5 minutes.

C) assessing his cardiac rhythm, but attempting resuscitation only if the cardiac monitor reveals ventricular fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia.

D) protecting his spine, initiating resuscitative measures, removing his wet clothing and applying warm blankets, and transporting to the hospital.

Ans: D

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2380–2381

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, pages 2380–2381

69. You are dispatched to a local lake for a possible drowning. When you arrive, you can see a young woman floating face down in the water, approximately 20 feet from the bank. Witnesses state that they heard her scream, and then found her in her present condition. After you and your partner safely swim to the patient, you should FIRST:

A) roll her face up as a single unit while manually stabilizing her head and neck.

B) have your partner stabilize her head and neck as you palpate for a carotid pulse.

C) place her onto a floatable backboard and immediately remove her from the water.

D) carefully roll her over, open her airway with the jaw-thrust, and assess for breathing.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2381–2382, 2383

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, pages 2381–2382, 2383

70. A frantic woman called 9-1-1 after her father, a 77-year-old man with Alzheimer disease, wandered off into a wooded area near her home. When you arrive at the scene, the woman tells you that she is not sure in which direction her father headed. What should you do?

A) Ask the daughter if her father has any other known medical conditions.

B) Notify the dispatcher and request a helicopter to attempt to find the man.

C) Have your partner stay with the daughter as you attempt to locate the man.

D) Remain with the daughter and immediately request a search and rescue team.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2384–2385

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, pages 2384–2385

71. You are assessing an injured hiker and determine that his pelvis is unstable and painful to palpation. The patient is located at the top of a large mountain, and the local rescue helicopter is on another mission and is unable to respond. Assuming you have the appropriate equipment, the MOST effective way of moving this patient is to:

A) apply full spinal motion restriction precautions, establish an IV and administer 15 mg of morphine, and carefully move him in 5-minute increments.

B) place the patient in a Stokes basket, pad around his pelvic area with blankets, and use at least six people to carefully move him down the mountain.

C) secure the patient in a full-body vacuum mattress, place the mattress in a Stokes basket, and utilize at least four people to move him down the mountain.

D) fully immobilize him on a scoop stretcher, apply a commercial pelvic binder to stabilize his pelvis, and then coordinate each move down the mountain.

Ans: C

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Patient Care

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2388–2390

Feedback: Patient Care, pages 2388–2390

72. A police officer was shot when he attempted to serve a warrant to a known criminal. The shooter is still inside the residence, which is surrounded by SWAT team members. You have provided initial treatment, have loaded the officer into the ambulance, and are ready to depart. Your next action should be to:

A) wait for the shooter to be neutralized before departing.

B) confirm with the incident commander that it is safe to exit.

C) choose a different route than the one used to enter the scene.

D) immediately turn your lights and siren on to announce your exit.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Pages: 2386–2387

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, pages 2386–2387

73. You and your partner are standing by at the scene of a residential fire when you hear that a badly burned woman has been located by fire fighters on the side of the house opposite your ambulance. You should:

A) stay where you are and have fire fighters bring the patient to you.

B) immediately move the ambulance to the other side of the residence.

C) dispatch another ambulance to the scene to take care of the patient.

D) send your partner to the other side of the residence to find the patient.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations

Subject: Vehicle Extrication and Special Rescue

Page: 2385

Feedback: Additional Specialized Rescue Situations, page 2385