

Chapter: Chapter 01 – Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The course called “Outdoor Emergency Care” was created by the National Ski Patrol to:
 - A) create a standard of care for ski patrollers and others involved in outdoor emergency care.
 - B) provide a standard of training for OEC technicians and others involved in outdoor recreation.
 - C) respond to a request from Minnie Dole to develop training for patrollers working at ski resorts.
 - D) create a worldwide standard of care for anyone providing outdoor emergency care.

2. The person who first organized a volunteer “ski patrol” and then was asked to organize a national patrol was:
 - A) Roger Langely.
 - B) Roland Palmedo.
 - C) Minnie Dole.
 - D) Warren Bowman.

3. The 10th Mountain Division was founded:
 - A) through a request from the U.S. president to Minnie Dole.
 - B) after Minnie Dole convinced the U.S. Army that a winter warfare unit would be valuable.
 - C) by members of the 87th Mountain Infantry Regiment, many of whom were skiers.
 - D) through the Norwegian Army, which had a cold-weather unit during World War I.

4. The first emergency responder textbook created exclusively for ski patrollers was titled:
 - A) Winter Emergency Care.
 - B) Outdoor Emergency Care.
 - C) Ski Safety and First Aid.
 - D) Safety on the Snow.

5. Dr. Warren Bowman is considered the father of Outdoor Emergency Care because he:
 - A) was the first program director for the National Ski Patrol.
 - B) co-authored the first ski patrol manual with the American Red Cross.
 - C) founded the National Ski Patrol as a separate entity.
 - D) created the concept of “intermediate” medical care for ski patrollers.

6. The 6th Edition of Outdoor Emergency Care:
 - A) must be learned in its entirety before taking the OEC technician evaluation.
 - B) contains the baseline knowledge and skills identified by the U.S. Department of Transportation curriculum for EMTs in all settings.
 - C) contains the knowledge and skills identified by the NHSTA for Emergency Medical Responder training plus additional information and training for patrollers.
 - D) can only be taught in the winter so that students can practice the skills taught in the course.

7. In order to maintain OEC certification, you must:

- A) complete the assigned refresher course each year that covers one-third of the curriculum every year during the three year refresher cycle.
- B) complete a refresher course that covers the key objectives of the entire curriculum every year.
- C) complete a refresher course that covers the key objectives of the entire curriculum every three years.
- D) demonstrate CPR and AED skills every two years.

8. Good Samaritan laws generally:

- A) protect a ski patroller from being sued in every circumstance.
- B) may apply to people who do not receive compensation for helping people.
- C) are the same in every state.
- D) provide enough protection so that you need not to know whether your mountain has insurance.

9. Although regulations may differ from state to state, the general laws that may protect OEC technicians from liability while providing emergency care to a patient are known as:

- A) emergency rescue protection laws.
- B) Good Samaritan laws.
- C) volunteer rescue liability laws.
- D) first rescuer liability laws.

10. You have just finished your shift, and while driving home still wearing your patrol jacket, you come upon a car collision in which people appear to be injured. You recognize that if you approach the collision wearing your patrol jacket, members of the public may have a reasonable expectation that you will provide care. This expectation is known as:

- A) the absence of negligence.
- B) professional ethics.
- C) moral obligation.
- D) the doctrine of public reliance.

11. While you are alone and caring for an injured skier in the aid room, a fellow patroller calls and tells you that your own young child was just injured in the terrain park. Concerned for your child, you leave the patient's care unfinished and run to the terrain park. Your action could be viewed as:

- A) a breach of ethics.
- B) your duty to act.
- C) denial of care.
- D) abandonment.

12. The harming of an individual by not performing up to the technician's standard of training is called:

- A) negligence.
- B) assault.
- C) gross negligence.
- D) standard of care breach.

13. A situation in which an OEC technician leaves a patient before the patient's care is transferred to another qualified individual is considered:

- A) negligence.
- B) breach of duty.
- C) abandonment.
- D) assault.

14. You are skiing down your favorite slope and notice a small group gathered around a middle-aged man sitting on the ground. You note that the boarder is holding his wrist and appears in pain. He agrees to have you examine him but then refuses any more help. You explain the possible consequences of not splinting the wrist and of the boarder trying to get down the mountain without help. This explanation of the risk of refusing care is provided in order to:

- A) demonstrate that you know how to treat a wrist injury.
- B) diminish your risk of being accused of abandonment.
- C) reduce your risk of an accusation of battery.
- D) help the patient understand why you are about to put the splint on anyway.

15. Which of the following statements concerning "standard of training" is true?

- A) Acting within the "standard of training" is fundamental to reducing an OEC technician's legal risk.
- B) "Standard of training" is the same thing as "standard of care."
- C) "Standard of training" includes the mountain area's protocols.
- D) "Standard of training" includes your state's laws and procedures.

16. Which of the following is not considered a form of patient consent?

- A) Informed consent
- B) Minor consent
- C) Implied consent
- D) Absolute consent

17. Upon finding an unconscious patient at the scene of a bad accident, your next step should be to:

- A) assume "implied consent" and begin to examine and treat the patient.
- B) delay your examination and ask other patrollers to respond as witnesses.
- C) delay your examination until you can locate a spouse or a friend of the patient.
- D) begin your assessment but not provide any treatment until another patroller arrives.

18. The type of consent that is based on an appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications, and possible future consequences of an action is known as:

- A) implied consent.
- B) educated consent.
- C) expressed consent.
- D) informed consent.

19. Which of the following descriptions is the best example of expressed consent?

- A) A 37-year-old man who is found unresponsive
- B) A 52-year-old skier who comes to the aid room and asks for help
- C) A 19-year-old male who appears to be intoxicated and lets you examine him
- D) A man who asks you to help his unresponsive 29-year-old diabetic wife

20. What type of consent would apply for an unresponsive 28-year-old male victim of a motorcycle collision?

- A) Expressed consent
- B) Implied consent
- C) Informed consent
- D) Assumed consent

21. You arrive at the scene of an accident where a 22-year-old female skier has hit a tree and has a large bleeding cut on her head. When you ask her if she needs help, she refuses care and says she just needs to sit for a while. Noticing the amount of bleeding, you calmly express your concern for her, but she continues to say she doesn't want help. You hesitate to touch her because you are concerned that if you do, she could accuse you of:

- A) assault.
- B) battery.
- C) breach of duty.
- D) duty to act.