

Chapter: Chapter 07 – Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following lists presents the order in which an OEC technician should assess a patient in a field setting?
 - A) Primary assessment, reassessment, secondary assessment
 - B) Scene size-up, secondary assessment, primary assessment
 - C) Scene size-up, primary assessment, secondary assessment
 - D) Scene size-up, history, secondary assessment, primary assessment

2. Which of the following statements would indicate that an OEC technician is ready to begin the first phase of a patient assessment?
 - A) "I have placed an oral airway in the patient."
 - B) "The scene is safe and appears to be free of hazards."
 - C) "Blood pressure is 124/80 mmHg."
 - D) "Can you tell me why you called for help?"

3. Which of the following things does not indicate a possible safety issue during a scene size-up?
 - A) Downed wires
 - B) Ice or mud
 - C) Wild animals
 - D) ABCDs

4. You have been dispatched to an 89-year-old female with an unspecified complaint. When assessing this patient, which one of the following will the OEC technician do as quickly as possible to develop a better understanding of the emergency?
 - A) Obtain the patient's vital signs and current medications
 - B) Gather a medical history, including information on allergies
 - C) Contact medical direction for advice
 - D) Determine if the chief complaint is medical (NOI) or trauma related (MOI)

5. You are interviewing a prospective candidate for the position of OEC technician with your service. During the interview, you ask the applicant to describe the purpose of the primary assessment. Which of the following best describes that purpose?
 - A) To establish a chief complaint and gather an extensive medical history
 - B) To determine if the patient's vital signs are stable
 - C) To identify and treat life-threatening conditions
 - D) To perform a comprehensive exam focused on the patient's chief complaint

6. You have been dispatched for an elderly male complaining of shortness of breath. When should you start the process of forming a general impression about this patient?

- A) While you and your partner are approaching him
- B) After completing a primary assessment
- C) As soon as you obtain his chief complaint
- D) After you have taken his vital signs

7. Forming a general impression is done before which phase of patient assessment?

- A) Reassessment
- B) Secondary assessment
- C) Primary assessment
- D) Communication and documentation

8. You arrive at the scene of a fall, where a 42-year-old woman fell backward off a stepladder while cleaning windows. She is lying on the ground, complaining of pain to her ankle. She tells you, "If I had just been more careful and moved the ladder instead of reaching, this never would have happened!" Based on this information, which of the following can you conclude?

- A) She has an open airway, is breathing, and has circulating blood to her brain.
- B) Her pulse rate is within normal limits.
- C) She does not require rapid transport.
- D) She does not have any other injuries.

9. A 36-year-old patient on the AVPU scale who has overdosed on an unknown drug is breathing and will not open his eyes, even when his name is loudly called. Which one of the following should the OEC technician do next?

- A) Check the patient's vital signs
- B) Perform a shoulder pinch
- C) Assess the patient for a radial pulse
- D) Identify what drug the patient took

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11. If you have to clap your hands loudly in a patient's face to get some response, what letter is scored on AVPU?

- A) A
- B) V
- C) P
- D) U

12. Which describes a patient scoring U on AVPU?

- A) Lurches in response to loud noise
- B) Jerks when a light shines directly at the pupil
- C) Moans when a painful stimulus is applied
- D) Does not respond to pain

13. You are by the side of a patient who is unresponsive and has a history of heart failure. When assessing the airway, which one of the following observations best indicates an open airway?

- A) You can hear normal respirations and see the chest rise and fall.
- B) She has a pulse of 80 per minute.
- C) Her mouth is open and you can hear gurgling sounds.
- D) You can see that her tongue has fallen back where it appears to be blocking the airway.

14. How should an OEC technician best determine the adequacy of a patient's breathing during a primary assessment?

- A) Determine the patient's mental status.
- B) Compare the patient's blood pressure and pulse rates.
- C) Assess the patient's ability to raise their shoulders.
- D) Look for the rise and fall of the patient's chest.

15. Which of the following statements indicates that an OEC technician correctly understands capillary refill?

- A) "Capillary refill is a reliable sign of perfusion in adults, but not as reliable in infants and children."
- B) "Flushed skin in an adult is a normal finding when assessing capillary refill."
- C) "A capillary refill of four or more seconds in a patient of any age indicates that the patient is well oxygenated."
- D) "For a capillary refill test to be normal, it must be assessed at room temperature and be less than two seconds."

16. A chief complaint is defined as the:

- A) findings from a primary survey.
- B) primary reason the person is seeking medical care.
- C) findings from a secondary survey.
- D) findings from a SAMPLE interview.

17. A 44-year-old male was on a ladder cutting limbs from a tree when he fell. He is found to be unresponsive with normal respirations. His breathing is adequate at a rate of 12 per minute and his carotid pulse is strong at 88 per minute. Following the primary assessment and initial management, which one of the following actions will the OEC technician complete while performing the secondary assessment?

- A) Get a medical history from a family member
- B) Start positive pressure ventilation with a bag-valve mask
- C) Place an oral airway and put a cervical collar on the patient
- D) Perform a jaw-thrust maneuver to open the airway

18. An OEC technician should obtain the medical history of an alert and oriented trauma patient prior to the:

- A) primary assessment.
- B) scene size-up.
- C) secondary assessment.
- D) reassessment.

19. An OEC technician identifies the medications a patient takes during which portion of a patient assessment?

- A) The primary assessment
- B) The OPQRST exam
- C) The chief complaint
- D) The medical history

20. Signs and symptoms can be identified using the:

- A) SAMPLE acronym.
- B) DCAP-BTLS mnemonic.
- C) OPQRST mnemonic.
- D) AVPU mnemonic.

21. Which of the following findings is a sign, not a symptom?

- A) An open leg fracture
- B) An upset stomach
- C) A sharp headache
- D) Chest pain

22. Which of the following findings is a symptom?

- A) A deep laceration
- B) Hives resulting from an allergic reaction
- C) High blood pressure
- D) Ringing in the ears

23. Which of the following responses is an appropriate response for the letter P in the OPQRST mnemonic for a patient with abdominal pain?

- A) "It hurts worse when I take a deep breath."
- B) "My pulse feels as though it is racing."
- C) "I have a past history of asthma."
- D) "I ate pizza about two hours ago."

24. What letter in a SAMPLE interview indicates that a patient has a history of seizures?

- A) S
- B) A
- C) M
- D) P

25. What letter in a SAMPLE interview indicates that a patient had pancakes for breakfast two hours ago?

- A) M
- B) P
- C) L
- D) E

26. As you assess a patient for a medical emergency, the patient states the pain is in their chest up to the shoulder and down the left arm. To what letter of OPQRST would this apply?

- A) O
- B) P
- C) Q
- D) R

27. What letter of the OPQRST mnemonic reflects a medical emergency patient's report that difficulty in breathing is worse while attempting to walk?

- A) O
- B) P
- C) Q
- D) R

28. What letter of the OPQRST mnemonic reflects a medical emergency patient's report that difficulty in breathing became worse about two hours ago?

- A) Q
- B) R
- C) S
- D) T

29. During assessment of a responsive medical patient, you gather a medical history using the memory aid SAMPLE. To obtain information related to M, which one of the following questions should you ask?

- A) "Do you have any past medical problems?"
- B) "Are you allergic to any medications?"
- C) "Are you currently taking any medications?"
- D) "Can you point to where it hurts the most?"

30. The finding that a patient's skin is warm, pink, and dry during a primary assessment suggests:

- A) possible shock.
- B) possible fever.
- C) poor oxygenation.
- D) normal circulation.

31. A secondary assessment consists of which of the following steps?

- A) Hands-on physical exam and vital signs
- B) Applying an AICD, the on-going exam, and vital signs
- C) Medical history, trauma exam, and vital signs
- D) The on-going exam, detailed physical exam, and vital signs

32. DCAP-BTLS is mnemonic to assist you in remembering:

- A) a trauma patient's vital signs.
- B) what to assess while inspecting and palpating a patient.
- C) medications, allergies, and the patient's medical history.
- D) the order in which to assess a patient only during a primary physical exam.

33. Which of the following actions should you take during a secondary assessment of a 45-year-old female with a severe headache?

- A) Assess from head to toe, obtain a SAMPLE history, and obtain vital signs
- B) Reassess vital signs, open the airway, and obtain OPQRST information
- C) Continue emergency care, obtain the chief complaint, and gather a SAMPLE history
- D) Assess the head, reevaluate vital signs, and continue emergency care

34. A secondary assessment (including vital signs) should take about how long?

- A) 30 seconds
- B) 1 minute
- C) 2–5 minutes
- D) 6–8 minutes

35. The D in DCAP-BTLS stands for:

- A) Dislocation.
- B) Damage.
- C) Deformity.
- D) Dyspnea.

36. An easy way for an OEC technician to remember what to look for in assessing injuries in a trauma patient is the:

- A) acronym SAMPLE.
- B) mnemonic APVU.
- C) mnemonic DCAP-BTLS.
- D) mnemonic OPQRST.

37. As you assess a patient using the DCAP-BTLS mnemonic, the letter that denotes edema of the ankle is:

- A) C.
- B) S.
- C) P.
- D) T.

38. Your patient is 5 years old and has fallen, resulting in a scraped knee. What letter indicates the scraped knee in the DCAP-BTLS mnemonic?

- A) D
- B) L
- C) A
- D) S

39. You are performing a secondary assessment on the unrestrained adult passenger of a motor vehicle that rolled several times at a high rate of speed. The patient has a skull laceration and is responsive to painful stimuli and in a state of hypoperfusion. When assessing the head, which one of the following is appropriate?

- A) Cleaning a scalp laceration
- B) Checking the pupils with a penlight
- C) Performing a blind finger sweep to clear the airway
- D) Applying pressure to a skull laceration.

40. During assessment, a patient's eyes should move how?

- A) In unison
- B) Upward
- C) Slowly
- D) With dilating pupils

41. Which one of the following signs should an OEC technician detect during a secondary assessment of a critically injured patient?

- A) Decreased level of responsiveness
- B) Weak carotid pulse and clammy skin
- C) Inadequate respiratory effort
- D) Bruising and tenderness to the abdomen

42. A complete set of vitals is taken at the:

- A) beginning and end of the secondary assessment.
- B) beginning of the secondary assessment.
- C) end of the secondary assessment.
- D) end of the primary assessment.

43. You are assessing an eight-month-old whose mother states has been vomiting for two days and not eating or drinking. When assessing the pulse in an infant, which site should you check first?

- A) The temporal artery
- B) The radial artery
- C) The femoral artery
- D) The brachial artery

44. Which of the following tasks is part of a secondary assessment?

- A) Opening the airway
- B) Checking for life-threatening bleeding
- C) Inserting an OPA
- D) Taking a blood pressure reading