

Station D
Assessments and Vital Signs

1. The scene size-up consists of all of the following except:
 - A. determine mechanism of injury.
 - B. requesting additional assistance.
 - C. determining level of responsiveness.
 - D. PPE/BSI.

2. Every unresponsive, injured patient must be considered to have:
 - A. a spine injury.
 - B. a brain injury.
 - C. internal injuries.
 - D. a blocked airway.

3. The purpose of the initial assessment is to:
 - A. determine what circumstances caused the accident.
 - B. determine how many patients will need to be assisted.
 - C. immediately identify and treat life-threatening emergencies.
 - D. determine if an ambulance or helicopter will be needed.

4. To check for motor function, you should ask the patient:
 - A. to wiggle his or her fingers or toes.
 - B. to identify which extremity you are touching.
 - C. if he or she can feel your touch.
 - D. all of the above.

5. What does the AVPU scale stand for?
 - A
 - V
 - P
 - U

6. When do you perform a rapid body survey?

7. What does the mnemonic SAMPLE stand for?

S

A

M

P

L

E

8. Baseline vital signs provide useful information about the:

- A. overall functions of the patient's heart.
- B. overall functions of the patient's lungs.
- C. patient's stability.
- D. all of the above.

9. The "S" in the mnemonic OPQRST stands for:

- A. signs.
- B. symptoms.
- C. severity.
- D. syncope.

10. Airway obstructions in an unresponsive patient are most commonly due to:

- A. vomitus.
- B. the tongue.
- C. dentures.
- D. food or gum.