How to Handle Basic Medical Emergencies

1) The first rule of responding to a medical emergency is:
   a) Don't hurt yourself and don't hurt the victim.
   b) Call for help or notify your immediate supervisor.
   c) Provide physical and emotional care.
   d) Notify the victim's family as soon as possible.

2) Which of these is a basic treatment used for allergic reactions?
   a) An inhaler.
   b) Nitroglycerin.
   c) Epinephrine auto-injector.
   d) Oxygen.

3) When caring for a burn, it is best to:
   a) Use a neutralizing substance.
   b) Use lukewarm water and nothing else.
   c) Immediately cover the burn with antibiotic cream.
   d) Immediately wrap the area with sterile gauze.

4) The important principle to remember when responding to a cardiac arrest is:
   a) Start CPR and then use an AED.
   b) Use and AED and then CPR.
   c) Make sure you have someone to help.
   d) Call for help or call 911; you cannot save someone by yourself.

5) The most important first aid measure for treating hypoglycemia is:
   a) Give sugar or a carbohydrate if the victim can/will swallow.
   b) Using an epinephrine auto-injector.
   c) Keep the patient NPO.
   d) Transport immediately to an emergency room.
6) A critically important principle of treating back, head, or neck injuries is:

   a) Make sure the victim's airway is clear.
   b) Check the victim's level of consciousness.
   c) Do not move the victim unless he/she is in cardiac arrest.
   d) Keep the victim warm and comfortable.

7) Which of the following are important principles of treating lacerations?

   a) Flush the area with lukewarm water and cover with sterile gauze.
   b) Apply pressure and have the wound evaluated by a physician.
   c) Apply antibiotic cream and cover with sterile gauze.
   d) Have the victim apply pressure and call 911.

8) Which of the following are important principles of treating poisoning emergencies?

   a) Induce vomiting and then check pulse and blood pressure.
   b) Identify the substance ingested and then give the victim milk.
   c) Offer some sugar or a carbohydrate, and then call 911.
   d) Never induce vomiting, identify what was taken, how much, and when.

9) An easy way to check for the signs of a stroke is:

   a) FAST.
   b) ASAP.
   c) PRN.
   d) NPO.

10) Which of the following are important principles of treating a seizure?

    a) Make sure the victim doesn't swallow his/her tongue, restrain the extremities.
    b) Offer sugar or a carbohydrate; keep the victim warm and comfortable.
    c) Never put anything in the victim’s mouth, never restrain the extremities.
    d) Call 911 and be prepared to perform CPR.