FIRST RESPONDER TRAINING

STUDY GUIDE

Frontline First Aid & Emergency Training
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Welcome to your Canadian Red Cross First Responder program.

Thank-you for choosing Frontline First Aid & Emergency Training.

In order to arrive prepared, complete the questions in this Study Guide before your course starts.

By doing so:

- You will arrive at each First Responder class with a greater understanding of the terms and skills you’ll be practicing
- You will be more confident in both your First Responder knowledge and hands-on skills
- You will be better prepared for the Written and Practical Licensing Evaluations at the end of your course

These multiple choice questions are straightforward, with references to where you can find the answers. However, they can be time consuming depending on your personal pace and study habits.

Many of the answers are only available through web links, which can be accessed by clicking the link above each question.

For this reason, you should keep a PDF copy of this Study Guide open on your computer, even if you are working from a printed copy.

Ideally, you should have all 171 questions in this Study Guide completed, before the first session of your First Responder course.

If that is not possible...

- Before Session 1: You should have at least the first 100 questions finished
- Before Session 3: You should have all 171 questions finished

When you are ready to verify your answers, you can download the Answer Key from the link on the last page

You can mark your answers on the printed Study Guide itself...or on the Multiple Choice Answer Sheet.
You will need the following resources to answer the questions in this FR Study Guide:

**Printed Canadian Red Cross Materials**
- Canadian Red Cross Emergency Care Manual

**Frontline First Aid Downloads**
- Frontline First Responder Cheat Sheet
- Equipment Familiarization Booklet
- Do Not Resuscitate Order
- Multiple Choice Answer Sheet
- Online Certificate Access Instructions

**Regional Online Resources**
- Good Samaritan Act
- Mental Health Act
- BC EMALB Website
- Coroner’s Act
- Emergency Health Services Act
- BC EMALB Candidate Examination Handbook
- BC EMALB License Renewal Webpage
- BC EMALB Complaints Page
- BC EMALB Advance Directives Bulletin
- BC Gunshot and Stab Wound Disclosure Requirements
- Gunshot and Stab Wound Disclosure Act
- National Occupation Competency Profiles (NOCP)
- Emergency Medical Assistant’s Regulation
- Emergency and Health Services Regulation
- BC EMALB Glucogel Position Statement

**Before Session 1:**
You should complete at least up to question #100
Emergency Care Manual Revisions

i. Find the following passage on page 137 of your Emergency Care Manual:

“It’s after doing 5 cycles (2 minutes) of continuous CPR, recheck for signs of circulation and normal breathing. Tilt the patient’s head to open the airway and take no more than 5 to 10 seconds to check for signs of circulation. If there are no signs of circulation, or you are unsure, continue CPR, beginning with compressions. Check circulation and breathing again every few minutes.”

Take a marker or pen… and cross out that passage:

“It’s after doing 5 cycles (2 minutes) of continuous CPR, recheck for signs of circulation and normal breathing. Tilt the patient’s head to open the airway and take no more than 5 to 10 seconds to check for signs of circulation. If there are no signs of circulation, or you are unsure, continue CPR, beginning with compressions. Check circulation and breathing again every few minutes.”

ii. Find the following passage on page 142 of your Emergency Care Manual:

“Recheck for signs of circulation and breathing after about 5 cycles (two minutes) of continuous CPR. Check for signs of circulation for no more than 5-10 seconds with the hand that was giving compressions. If there are no signs of circulation or you are unsure, continue CPR, starting with compressions. Recheck circulation and breathing every few minutes.”

Take a marker or pen… and cross out that passage:

“Recheck for signs of circulation and breathing after about 5 cycles (two minutes) of continuous CPR. Check for signs of circulation for no more than 5-10 seconds with the hand that was giving compressions. If there are no signs of circulation or you are unsure, continue CPR, starting with compressions. Recheck circulation and breathing every few minutes.”

• The most current CPR guidelines indicate that you should continue CPR once started… until you observe Obvious Signs of Life as you are performing CPR.

iii. Find the following passage on page 94 of your Emergency Care Manual:

“During your primary survey, you may discover that an unconscious adult is not breathing. If this happens, begin the CPR sequence (30 compressions).”

Use a pen or marker to add the words... “and does not have a pulse” after the words... “is not breathing”:

“During your primary survey, you may discover that an unconscious adult is not breathing and does not have a pulse. If this happens, begin the CPR sequence (30 compressions).”
Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who issues your First Responder Certificate?
   Answers found in: **FR Cheat Sheet**
   a. BC EMALB
   b. Paramedic Association of Canada
   c. Canadian Red Cross
   d. BCAS

2. Who issues your First Responder License in BC?
   Answers found in: **FR Cheat Sheet**
   a. BC EMALB
   b. Paramedic Association of Canada
   c. Canadian Red Cross
   d. BCAS

3. Who is responsible for submitting your First Responder License Application?
   Answers found in: **FR Cheat Sheet**
   a. BC EMALB
   b. Canadian Red Cross
   c. Frontline First Aid
   d. You

4. What phone number do you use to call the Canadian Red Cross, if you need assistance in accessing, viewing and downloading your certificate?
   Answers found in: **FR Cheat Sheet**
   a. 1-800-356-3226
   b. 1-877-356-3226
   c. 1-888-356-3226
   d. 1-888-356-6223
5. How long after the completion of your First Responder course will your Course Roster be submitted to the Canadian Red Cross?

   Answers found in: **FR Cheat Sheet**

   a. Within 24 hours  
   b. Within 2 days  
   c. Within 5 days  
   d. Within 1 month

6. Where can you find instructions on accessing your Canadian Red Cross Certificate?

   Answers found in: **EMR Cheat Sheet**

   a. Frontlinefirstaid.ca/certificates  
   b. An email from BC EMALB  
   c. The EMALB website  
   d. An email from the Paramedic Association of Canada

7. The BC Emergency Medical Assistants Licensing Board...

   Answers found in: **BC EMALB Website**

   a. Is responsible for examining, registering and licensing all EMAs in BC  
   b. Operates under the Authority of the Emergency Health Services Act  
   c. Sets license terms and conditions  
   d. Investigates complaints and conducts hearings  
   e. All of the above

8. What are the primary purposes of the National Occupational Competency Profiles, as established by the Paramedic Association of Canada?

   Answers found in: **NOCP Documentation**

   a. Examination, registration and licensing of all EMAs in BC  
   b. Set license terms and conditions  
   c. To create national standards for education programs  
   d. To provide a tool to assist paramedic regulators establish common workplace standards and enhance labour mobility  
   e. Both c and d
9. Which of the following is NOT a common category of complaint to the BC EMALB?

Answers found in: [Complaints section of the BC EMALB Website](#)

- A paramedic or First Responder has incompetently carried out their duties
- A paramedic or First Responder has breached the terms and conditions of their license
- A paramedic or First Responder has not paid their yearly dues
- A paramedic or First Responder has breached the [EMA Code of Ethics](#)
- A paramedic has a health ailment, impairing his/her ability to practice safely

10. Who is at risk of being named a party in a legal action?

Answers found in: [Good Samaritan Act](#)

- Only supervising physicians
- Only BC EMALB
- Only the Employer
- All persons being paid to provide health care

11. Which of the following is NOT an action the Emergency Medical Assistants Licensing Board can take when it finds that an EMA has incompetently carried out their duties?

Answers found in: [Emergency Health Services Act](#)

- Impose conditions on the person’s licence
- Revoke or suspend the license
- Sue the EMA for damages
- Bar the person from being licensed under Act for a period of time the board considers appropriate

12. “First Aid or other health care provided in circumstances in which it is necessary to provide the first aid or other health care without delay in order to preserve an individual’s life, prevent or alleviate serious physical or mental harm, or alleviate severe pain”

The above statement is the definition of ________________ according to the Emergency Health Services Act.

Answers found in: [Emergency Health Services Act](#)

- Ambulance Service
- Emergency Health Service
- First Aid Provider
- Emergency Medical Assistance
13. An Emergency Medical Assistant in BC must notify the EMALB within __________ days of legally changing their name or address.

Answers found in: Emergency Medical Assistants Regulation

  a. 90
  b. 60
  c. 30
  d. 7

14. What is BC EMALB’s fee for initial EMR Licensing, if both Written and Practical evaluations are required?

Answers found in: Emergency and Health Services Regulation

  a. $450
  b. $50
  c. $550
  d. $500

15. In special circumstances, the EMALB may extend the licence of an EMA for up to 60 days, on one occasion, provided the following requirement(s) has/have been met.

Answers found in: BC EMALB Website - Licence Renewal Page

  a. Special Circumstances Exist
  b. The request is made before the license expires
  c. The EMA has continuously maintained a licence throughout the past 5 years
  d. Both a and b

16. If an EMA is presented with both a DNR/No CPR order and an Advance Directive, both of which have the same date for the same patient, which document prevails?

Answers found in: Advance Directives Bulletin

  a. The DNR/No CPR order
  b. The Advance Directive
  c. They cancel each other out
  d. They cannot both exist
17. Who is expected to determine whether a wound is criminal in nature?

Answers found in: British Columbia Gunshot and Stab Wound Disclosure Requirements

a. Emergency Medical Assistants
b. Police and other components of the criminal justice system
c. First Responders
d. All of the above

18. Gunshot and Stab Wound legislation is not intended to capture stab wounds that have been:

Answers found in: Gunshot and Stab Wound Disclosure Act

a. Determined to have been accidental or self-inflicted
b. Treated on scene without the need for hospital transport
c. Already documented by WorkSafe BC
d. All of the above

19. According to _____________, an EMA must report any incompetent, illegal or unethical conduct they witness being perpetrated by another EMA:

Answers found in: Emergency Medical Assistants Regulation

a. WorkSafe BC
b. The Paramedic Association of Canada
c. The EMA Code of Ethics
d. The Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross

20. An EMA is obligated to assume responsibility for personal and professional development, and maintain professional standards through training and peer mentoring.

Answers found in: Emergency Medical Assistants Regulation

a. True
b. False
21. If a complaint is filed with the EMALB against an Emergency Medical Assistant, the EMA will be notified of the complaint by:

Answers found in: BC EMALB Website - Complaints Page

a. An email from the complainant
b. A phone call from the Employer
c. A letter from the EMALB
d. A letter from the PAC

22. A representative appointed by an EMA during the complaint process is NOT permitted to:

Answers found in: BC EMALB Website - Complaints Page

a. Provide advice to the EMA
b. Participate in the complaint investigation
c. Speak on the EMA’s behalf
d. Do any of the above

23. Preservation of Evidence at a scene is governed by the:

Answers found in: Coroners Act Section 5

a. Emergency Health Services Act
b. Good Samaritan Act
c. Gunshot and Stab Wound Disclosure Act
d. Coroners Act

24. Disciplinary actions imposed by the EMALB may be appealed through the _______ within 30 days of the date of the determination of the disciplinary action.

Answers found in: Emergency Health Services Act

a. BC Paramedics Union
b. Supreme Court
c. Interior Health Authority
d. BC Provincial Court
25. According to the Mental Health Act, a ______________ may apprehend and immediately take a person to a physician for examination if satisfied from personal observations, or information received, that the person is acting in a manner likely to endanger that person’s own safety or the safety of others, and is apparently a person with a mental disorder.

Answers found in: Mental Health Act

   a. Police officer or constable
   b. First Aid Attendant
   c. Licensed EMA
   d. All of the above

26. The Canadian Red Cross Emergency Care Manual stipulates that Glucogel should not be administered to any patient with a decreased level of consciousness.

However, local BCAS Treatment Guidelines indicate that Glucogel can be administered to an unresponsive patient, as long as they are placed ¾ prone and the Airway is secured.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual, BC EMALB Glucogel Position Statement

   a. True
   b. False

27. What are the 7 Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Humanity, Independence, Neutrality, Impartiality, Voluntary Service, Unity, Universality
   b. Humanity, Indigence, Neutrality, Impartiality, Voluntary Service, Unity, Universality
   c. Humanity, Independence, Neutrality, Impartiality, Victory, Unity, Universality
   d. Humanity, Independence, Neutrality, Impartiality, Voluntary Service, Unrepentance, Universality

28. What are the 4 levels of EMS Provider Training regulated by the Paramedic Association of Canada (PAC)?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Emergency Medical Technician, Primary Care Paramedic, , Advanced Care Paramedic, and Critical Care Paramedic
   b. Emergency Medical Responder, Primary Care Paramedic, , Advanced Care Paramedic, and Child Care Paramedic
   c. Emergency Medical Responder, Primary Care Paramedic, , Advanced Care Paramedic, and Critical Care Paramedic
   d. Emergency Medical Responder, First Responder, , Advanced Care Paramedic, and Critical Care Paramedic
29. Which of the following is NOT one the roles of Medical Control?  
   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   
   a. Direct the care given to patients by pre-hospital care professionals
   b. Oversees training and development of protocols
   c. Provide medical direction in an EMS system
   d. Be present at every incident outside the hospital

30. What four conditions must exist for infection to occur?  
   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   
   a. Pathogen is present ... there is enough pathogen to cause disease ... a person is susceptible to the pathogen ... there is no route of entry
   b. Pathogen is present ... there is enough pathogen to cause disease ... a person is susceptible to the pathogen ... there is a route of entry
   c. Pathogen is present ... there is enough pathogen to cause disease ... a person is immune to the pathogen ... there is a route of entry
   d. Pathogen is present ... there is at least 7 ppm of the pathogen ... a person is susceptible to the pathogen ... there is a route of entry

31. What are the four methods Pathogens use to enter the body?  
   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   
   a. Direct Contact ... Intimate Contact ... Airborne ... Vector-borne
   b. Direct Contact ... Indirect Contact ... Airborne ... Intravenous
   c. Direct Contact ... Bloodborne... Airborne ... Vector-borne
   d. Direct Contact ... Indirect Contact ... Airborne ... Vector-borne

32. What immunizations are recommended for Medical Responders?  
   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   
   a. DPT ... Polio ... Hepatitis C ... MMR ... Influenza ... Chicken Pox
   b. DPT ... Polio ... Hepatitis B ... MMR ... Impetago ... Chicken Pox
   c. DPT ... Polio ... Hepatitis B ... MMR ... Influenza ... Chicken Pox
   d. DPT ... HIV/AIDS ... Hepatitis B ... MMR ... Influenza ... Chicken Pox
33. What Personal Protective Equipment is recommended when providing bleeding control with spurting blood?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Disposable Gloves ... Gown ... Mask ... Protective Eyewear
   b. Disposable Gloves ... Gown ... Mask ... Chemical Resistant Goggles
   c. Disposable Gloves ... Gown ... Respirator ... Protective Eyewear
   d. Puncture Proof Gloves ... Gown ... Mask ... Protective Eyewear

34. Which diseases are transmitted through Airborne transmission?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Herpes and Hepatitis
   b. Meningitis and Tuberculosis
   c. HIV/AIDS and Herpes
   d. HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis

35. What group of Pathogens meet the following definition?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   “A group of microorganisms that require other living cells for growth but use oxygen, have metabolic enzymes and cell walls, and are susceptible to antibiotics”

   a. Viruses
   b. Bacteria
   c. Fungi
   d. Protozoa
   e. Ricksettia

36. What group of Pathogens cause the following conditions?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   “Abdominal pain, anemia, lymphatic vessel blockage, lowered antibody response, respiratory and circulatory complications”

   a. Viruses
   b. Bacteria
   c. Fungi
   d. Ricksettia
   e. Parasitic Worms
37. What Body System supplies the body with Oxygen through Breathing?
   Answers found in: *Emergency Care Manual*
   a. Respiratory  
   b. Circulatory  
   c. Endocrine  
   d. Digestive  
   e. Genitourinary

38. What Body System includes Bones, Muscles, Joints, Ligaments, and Tendons?
   Answers found in: *Emergency Care Manual*
   a. Respiratory  
   b. Circulatory  
   c. Nervous  
   d. Musculoskeletal  
   e. Integumentary

39. What Body System breaks down food and eliminates waste?
   Answers found in: *Emergency Care Manual*
   a. Circulatory  
   b. Integumentary  
   c. Endocrine  
   d. Digestive  
   e. Genitourinary

40. What Body System plays an important part of the body’s communication network; helps prevent infection and dehydration; assists with temperature regulation; and aids in production of certain vitamins?
   Answers found in: *Emergency Care Manual*
   a. Respiratory  
   b. Circulatory  
   c. Nervous  
   d. Musculoskeletal  
   e. Integumentary
41. What Body System works with the nervous system to coordinate the activities of other systems?

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   
   a. Respiratory  
   b. Circulatory  
   c. Nervous  
   d. Musculoskeletal  
   e. Endocrine  

42. Which Body Cavity contains the Spinal Cord?

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   
   a. Cranial  
   b. Spinal  
   c. Thoracic  
   d. Abdominal  
   e. Pelvic  

43. Which Body Cavity contains the Liver?

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   
   a. Cranial  
   b. Spinal  
   c. Thoracic  
   d. Abdominal  
   e. Pelvic  

44. Which Body Cavity contains the Kidneys?

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   
   a. Cranial  
   b. Spinal  
   c. Thoracic  
   d. Abdominal  
   e. Pelvic
45. Which Body Cavity contains the Lungs?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Cranial
   b. Spinal
   c. Thoracic
   d. Abdominal
   e. Pelvic

46. The wrist is _____________ to the elbow.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Medial
   b. Lateral
   c. Proximal
   d. Distal

47. The clavicle is _____________ to the hips.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Superior
   b. Inferior
   c. Proximal
   d. Distal

48. The sternum is _____________ to the axilla (armpit).

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Superior
   b. Inferior
   c. Medial
   d. Lateral
49. The spinal column is on the _____________ of the body, while the patella (kneecap) is on the _____________ side.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Superior, Inferior
   b. Inferior, Superior
   c. Anterior, Posterior
   d. Posterior, Anterior

50. The _____________ of the heart pumps oxygen-poor blood to the lungs.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Right Atrium
   b. Left Atrium
   c. Right Ventricle
   d. Left Ventricle

51. The _____________ of the heart receives oxygen-rich blood from the lungs.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Right Atrium
   b. Left Atrium
   c. Right Ventricle
   d. Left Ventricle

52. The ___________ of the heart pumps oxygen-rich blood to the upper and lower body through the ____________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Right Atrium, Coronary Artery
   b. Left Atrium, Aorta
   c. Right Ventricle, Coronary Artery
   d. Left Ventricle, Aorta
53. Air reaches the lungs through two tubes called __________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Bronchi  
b. The Larynx and Pharynx  
c. Alveoli  
d. Bronchioles

54. Bronchioles eventually millions of tiny air sacs called __________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Bronchi  
b. Capillaries  
c. Alveoli  
d. Lungs

55. Oxygen and carbon dioxide pass into and out of the blood through the thin cell walls of the alveoli and tiny blood vessels called __________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Mucous  
b. Capillaries  
c. Veins  
d. Arteries

56. Bones are held together with __________; while muscles are held to bones with___________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Filaments, Ligaments  
b. Ligaments, Tendons  
c. Tendons, Ligaments  
d. Ligaments, Tendons
57. A baby is born with approximately _____________ bones.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. 200
   b. 250
   c. 300
   d. 350

58. The strongest bone of the human body is the _____________.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Cranium
   b. Humerus
   c. Scapula
   d. Femur

59. Identify the piece of equipment pictured below.

   Answers found in: Equipment Familiarization Booklet

   a. Pocket Mask
   b. Simple Mask
   c. Bag Valve Mask
   d. Non-Rebreather Mask
60. Identify the piece of equipment pictured below.

Answers found in: **Equipment Familiarization Booklet**

a. Pocket Mask  
b. Simple Mask  
c. Bag Valve Mask  
d. Non-Rebreather Mask

61. Identify the piece of equipment pictured below.

Answers found in: **Equipment Familiarization Booklet**

a. Pocket Mask  
b. Simple Mask  
c. Bag Valve Mask  
d. Non-Rebreather Mask
62. Identify the piece of equipment pictured below.

![Equipment Image]

Answers found in: Equipment Familiarization Booklet

a. Speed Splint  
b. Arm Splint  
c. SAM Splint  
d. Traction Splint

63. Identify the piece of equipment pictured below.

![Equipment Image]

Answers found in: Equipment Familiarization Booklet

a. Tensor Bandage  
b. Crepe Bandage  
c. Cling Gauze Roll  
d. Esmarch Bandage
64. Identify the piece of equipment pictured below.

![Equipment Image]

Answers found in: Equipment Familiarization Booklet

a. Oropharyngeal Airway (OPA)
b. Nasopharyngeal Airway (NPA)
c. Inflatable Airway (ITA)
d. Intubated Airway (IBA)

65. Assessing the Radial Pulse Rate, Rhythm and Character is part of the...

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual FR Cheat Sheet

a. Scene Survey
b. Primary Survey
c. Secondary Survey
d. SAMPLE Questions

66. Recording patient data on a written form, and passing that information along is part of the...

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual FR Cheat Sheet

a. Scene Survey
b. Primary Survey
c. Secondary Survey
d. Ongoing Survey
67. Assessing the need for, and requesting additional resources is part of the...

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual  EMR Cheat Sheet

a. Scene Survey  
b. Primary Survey  
c. Secondary Survey  
d. Ongoing Survey

68. A patient whose Oxygen Saturation is between 86% - 90% is considered _______________ and the medical responder should administer emergency oxygen using a non-rebreather mask or bag-valve-mask.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Normal  
b. Mildly Hypoxic  
c. Moderately Hypoxic  
d. Severely Hypoxic

69. Which of the following is NOT considered a limitation of Pulse Oximetry reliability?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Hypoperfusion  
b. Hypertension  
c. Fingernail Polish  
d. Sickle Cell Disease/Anemia

70. Blood Pressure is measured in ___________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Millimeters of Mercury (mmHg)  
b. Milligrams of Mercury (mgHg)  
c. Millimoles per Liter (MMo/L)  
d. Milligrams per Liter (Mg/L)
71. When recording Blood Pressure readings, the first number expressed is the ___________ pressure, while the second number expressed is the ___________ pressure.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Diastolic, Systolic  
b. Systolic, Diastolic  
c. Hypo, Hyper  
d. Hyper, Hypo

72. Which of the following is NOT one of the types of Shock?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Anaphylactic  
b. Hypovolemic  
c. Psychogenic  
d. Cardiogenic

73. Which of the following correctly lists the 6 Rights of Medication?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Person, Medication, Dosage, Time, Route, Documentation  
b. Prescription, Medication, Time, Dosage, Route, Documentation  
c. Person, Medication, Time, Solution, Route, Documentation  
d. Person, Medication, Time, Dosage, Reminder, Documentation

74. You should not assist a patient with their Nitroglycerin if the patient has used __________ or __________ in the past 24 hours or __________ in the past 48 hours.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Levitra, Cialis, Viagra  
b. Viagra, Cialis, Levitra  
c. Viagra, Levitra, Cialis  
d. Cialis, Viagra, Levitra
75. Angina pain usually lasts ________________.
   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. More than 24 hours
   b. More than 12 hours
   c. Less than 10 minutes
   d. Less than 10 seconds

76. Signs and Symptoms of a Heart Attack ________________.
   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Sometimes different for men than women
   b. Always different for men than women
   c. Always identical for men and women
   d. Always identical for everyone

77. Buildup of material on the inner walls of the ________________ reduces blood flow to the heart muscle and may cause a heart attack.
   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Left Ventricle
   b. Pulmonary Arteries
   c. Aortic Arch
   d. Coronary Arteries

78. You should not assist a patient with Acetylsalicylic Acid (ASA) if the patient ________________.
   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Has a sensitivity/allergy to ASA
   b. Is unconscious
   c. Has a bleeding disorder
   d. All of the above
79. If a tourniquet has been applied, as a last resort to control severe external bleeding, the responder may slowly remove the tourniquet after _________________. The tourniquet should be immediately reapplied if bleeding continues.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. A doctor has arrived on scene
b. 10 minutes
c. The patient reports numbness and tingling
d. Transport has been initiated

80. Which of the following is NOT a sign or symptom of Internal Bleeding?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Excessive Thirst
b. Weak, Rapid Pulse
c. A feeling of euphoria
d. Drop in blood pressure

81. The acronym F.A.S.T. is used for assessing possible Stroke, and stands for _________________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Face, Arm, Speech, Time
b. Face, Arm, Strength, Touch
c. Face, Artery, Speech, Touch
d. Face, Arm, Speed, Touch

82. A transient ischemic attack (TIA) can be caused by _________________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Reduced blood flow to the brain
b. Clots
c. Ruptures
d. All of the above
83. ____________ is a hormone produced in the ____________ which takes sugar into the cells of the body.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Insulin, Pancreas
   b. Adrenaline, Gallbladder
   c. Cortisone, Pancreas
   d. Ketone, Liver

84. Young children and babies may be at risk of ____________ seizures, which are brought on by a rapid increase in body temperature.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Clonic
   b. Tonic
   c. Febrile
   d. Epileptic

85. A(n) ____________ is characterized by skin that has been rubbed or scraped away.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Puncture
   b. Avulsion
   c. Laceration
   d. Abrasion

86. A(n) ____________ is a cut that may have either smooth or jagged edges.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Puncture
   b. Avulsion
   c. Laceration
   d. Abrasion
87. A(n) ____________ is an injury in which a portion of the skin and sometimes other soft tissue is partially or completely torn away.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Puncture
   b. Avulsion
   c. Laceration
   d. Abrasion

88. An impaled object should be left in place unless ________________.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. The patient complains of pain
   b. It involves the cheek
   c. It interferes with breathing
   d. Both b and c

89. An extruded eyeball should be covered with __________________________.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Moist dressing and a protective cup
   b. A tensor bandage wound tightly over the eye
   c. An esmarch bandage
   d. The patient’s contact lens

90. Sometimes you can remove an object from the patient’s ear by pulling down on the ____________ , tilting the ____________ to the side, and gently shaking or striking the ____________ on the affected side.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Head, Earlobe, Head
   b. Earlobe, Head, Head
   c. Head, Head, Earlobe
   d. Earlobe, Head, Earlobe

91. Your primary concern when dealing with a mouth/jaw injury is ________________.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
a. Loose teeth  
b. Ensuring a clear airway  
c. Controlling bleeding  
d. Permanent scarring

92. A nosebleed (epistaxis) can be controlled by having the patient sit with their head tilted __________, while pinching the __________ together.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. To the right, Nostrils  
   b. To the left, Nostrils  
   c. Back, Nostrils  
   d. Forward, Nostrils

93. Which of the following is NOT a sign/symptom of Infection?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Pus  
   b. Stitches  
   c. Red Streaks  
   d. Fever

94. Which of the following is NOT one of the Mechanisms of Spinal Injury listed in the Canadian Red Cross Emergency Care Manual?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Impaction  
   b. Distraction  
   c. Penetration  
   d. Compression
95. To minimize movement of the head and neck, use a technique called ________________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Off-line Stabilization  
b. On-line Stabilization  
c. In-line stabilization  
d. Center-line stabilization

96. Which of the following is NOT one of the signs/symptoms of Head or Spinal Injury listed in the Canadian Red Cross Emergency Care Manual?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Changes to Blood Pressure  
b. Blood or other fluids coming from the ears, nose or mouth  
c. Irregular Breathing  
d. Squeezing pain in the center of the chest

97. The Lumbar region of the Spinal Column contains ________________ vertebrae.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 4  
b. 5  
c. 6  
d. 7

98. Which of the following lists the 3 types of bleeding in the skull?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Epidural Hematoma, Subdural Hematoma, Intracerebral Hematoma  
b. Epidural Hematoma, Subdural Hematoma, Intercerebral Hematoma  
c. Epistaxil Hematoma, Subdural Hematoma, Intracerebral Hematoma  
d. Epidural Hematoma, Subarachnoid Hematoma, Intracerebral Hematoma
99. A strain is the excessive stretching and tearing of muscle or ________ fibers.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Ligament
   b. Cartilaginous
   c. Tendon
   d. Osteopathic

Before Session 3:
You should have all 171 questions completed

100. A sprain is the stretching or tearing of _______ and other tissues at a joint.

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Ligament
   b. Cartilaginous
   c. Tendon
   d. Osteopathic

101. Which of the following lists the steps outlined in the acronym R-I-C-E?

   Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual
   a. Rest, Immobilize, Compression, Elevate
   b. Rest, Immobilize, Cold, Elevate
   c. Realign, Immobilize, Cold, Elevate
   d. Rest, Immobilize, Cold, Encompass
102. In a healthy person, the normal response is for the area beneath the nail to turn pale as you press it and turn pink again as you releases and it refills with blood. If the area does not return to pink within ______ seconds, this indicates insufficient circulation.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

103. Although fractures are __________ an immediate threat to life, any fracture involving a __________ can cause hypovolemic shock because bones and soft tissue may bleed heavily.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Rarely, Child
b. Never, Long bone
c. Always, Large bone
d. Rarely, Large bone

e. All of the above are correct

104. When 2 or more professional rescuers are performing CPR on a Child or Baby, the correct ratio of Compressions to Ventilations is ____________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 30:2
b. 15:1
c. 15:2
d. 10:1

e. All of the above are correct

105. When performing CPR chest compressions on a Baby, the depth of compressions should be ____________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 4 cm
b. 1.5 inches
c. 1/3 the depth of the chest
d. 1/2 the depth of the chest
e. All of the above are correct
106. Before beginning CPR on a patient with suspected Hypothermia, you should assess for the presence of a carotid pulse for up to ____________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 10 seconds  
b. 45 seconds  
c. 60 seconds  
d. 30 minutes

107. It is recommended that responders change positions, between performing Chest Compressions and Ventilations, every ____________ (between cycles) to maintain quality CPR.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Cycle  
b. 2 Cycles  
c. 2 Minutes  
d. 5 Minutes

108. Before beginning CPR on a patient with suspected Hypothermia, you should assess for the presence of a carotid pulse for up to ____________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 10 seconds  
b. 45 seconds  
c. 60 seconds  
d. Either b or c ... depending on local protocols

109. In over 80% of sudden cardiac arrests, the initial rhythm is ______________ or ______________, which are the only two rhythms an AED will shock.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Ventricular Fibrillation, Ventricular Tachycardia  
b. Ventricular Fibrillation, Asystole  
c. Ventricular Tachycardia, Asystole  
d. Ventricular Tachycardia, Ventricular Dyspnea
110. Pulmonary Edema can result from excess fluid leaking from the pulmonary veins into ______________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. The Left Atrium
b. The Right Atrium
c. Alveoli
d. The Liver

111. Patients found lying down, with suspected Pulmonary Edema, should be instructed to ______________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Roll onto their right side
b. Roll onto their left side
c. Sit up with legs dangling
d. Sit up with legs elevated above the heart

112. ______________ is the most common condition to cause Pulmonary Edema.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Diabetes
b. Epilepsy
c. Anaphylaxis
d. Congestive Heart Failure

113. Pulmonary Embolism is caused by a ______________ of a pulmonary artery.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Blockage
b. Embolus
c. Clot
d. All of the above
114. The term COPD is used to refer to ____________ or ____________, two closely related diseases of the respiratory system.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Emphysema, Chronic Bronchitis
b. Pulmonary Edema, Pulmonary Embolism
c. Diabetes, Seizures
d. Anaphylaxis, Bronchitis

115. Asthma is a condition that narrows the ____________ and makes breathing difficult.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Pupils
b. Coronary Arteries
c. Air Passages
d. Capillaries

116. A characteristic sign of asthma is ______________ when ____________ due to constricted air passages.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Wheezing, Inhaling
b. Wheezing, Exhaling
c. Coughing, Inhaling
d. Coughing, Exhaling

117. Pneumonia is a term used to describe a group of illnesses characterized by lung infection and ____________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Smoking
b. Pus-filled Alveoli
c. Asthma
d. COPD
118. In healthy individuals, the drive to breath is from the amount of _____________ in the blood.

   Answers found in: *Emergency Care Manual*
   
   a. Iron
   b. Oxygen
   c. Hemoglobin
   d. Carbon Dioxide

119. In people with a Hypoxic Drive, the breathing rate increases when _____________ levels in the blood are low.

   Answers found in: *Emergency Care Manual*
   
   a. Iron
   b. Oxygen
   c. Hemoglobin
   d. Carbon Dioxide

120. The breathing difficulty associated with Anaphylactic Shock can progress to an obstructed airway as the _____________ and _____________ swell.

   Answers found in: *Emergency Care Manual*
   
   a. Tongue, Throat
   b. Face, Hands
   c. Feet, Ankles
   d. Lips, Eyelids

121. Rapid, shallow breathing is often referred to as _____________.

   Answers found in: *Emergency Care Manual*
   
   a. Tachypnea
   b. Dyspnea
   c. Apnea
   d. Hypopnea
122. Hyperventilation upsets the body's balance of _____________ and ____________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Electrolytes, Carbohydrates  
b. Insulin, Sugar  
c. Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide  
d. Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide

123. A patient with a breathing rate of less than ____________ breaths per minute, or greater than ____________ breaths per minute should have their breathing assisted.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 20, 40  
b. 6, 10  
c. 10, 30  
d. 1, 15

124. When a child or baby is not breathing, but still has a pulse, Rescue Breaths should be given at a rate of one breath every ____________ seconds.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 8 - 10  
b. 5 - 10  
c. 5 - 6  
d. 3 – 5

125. Which of the following outlines the proper sequence of steps when retrieving an amputated body part?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Wrap in Sterile Gauze, Place in Bag, Place in Ice  
b. Place in Ice, Wrap in Sterile Gauze, Place in Bag  
c. Wrap in Sterile Gauze, Place in Ice, Place in Bag  
d. Place in Bag, Wrap in Sterile Gauze, Place in Ice
126. When dealing with a sucking chest wound, cover the wound with a(n) _______________; taped in place except the side that is closest to the ______________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Tensor, Patient
   b. Occlusive Dressing, Ground
   c. Tourniquet, Wound
   d. Drip Set, Left Side

127. Which of the following is appropriate treatment for a Flail Chest?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Bind the Flail Segment
   b. Strap the Flail Segment
   c. Apply Bulky Dressings
   d. All of the above

128. Which of the following is appropriate treatment for an Abdominal injury with protruding organs?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Bend the patient’s knees
   b. Loose Dressings
   c. Plastic Wrap
   d. All of the above

129. When someone has been trapped with their limbs compressed for a long period of time, removal of the crushing object may commonly result in ______________ being released into the ____________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Shrapnel, Wound
   b. Toxins, Bloodstream
   c. Spores, Air
   d. Air bubbles, Lungs
130. Which of the following is NOT a common sign/symptom of Compartment Syndrome?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Paralysis
b. Burning Sensation
c. Muscle Tightness
d. Hives/Rash

131. Which of the following are possible complications of Blast Injuries?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Perforated Bowels
b. Pulmonary Edema
c. Pulmonary Embolism
d. All of the above

132. A pulsating mass in the abdomen may indicate a(n) ________________, which is the result of a weakening in the ________________?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm, Aorta
b. Pulmonary Embolism, Alveoli
c. Hernia, Muscle
d. Subcutaneous Emphysema, Capillaries

133. Superficial burns involve the ________________ .

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Top layer of skin
b. Epidermis and Dermis
c. Fatty Tissues
d. Muscle Tissues
134. Partial Thickness burns involve the ______________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Top layer of skin
b. Epidermis and Dermis
c. Fatty Tissues
d. Muscle Tissues

135. Full thickness burns are often surrounded by painful ______________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Bruises
b. Partial Thickness Burns
c. Fractures
d. Cyanosis

136. Critical burns, which are life threatening, can be ______________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Difficult to assess
b. Easily identified
c. Categorized based on the amount of pain the patient feels
d. Treated on scene, without the need for more advanced care

137. Using the “Rule of Nines”, burns covering the entire front and back of an adult torso would be estimated as covering ______________ of the body.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 100 %
b. 36 %
c. 18 %
d. 9 %
138. Using the “Rule of Nines”, burns covering the entire left leg of a baby would be estimated as covering ______________ of the body.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 28 %  
b. 18 %  
c. 14 %  
d. 9 %

139. Using the “Rule of Nines”, burns covering the entire head, and lower half of the right arm of an adult would be estimated as covering ______________ of the body.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. 18 %  
b. 13.5 %  
c. 9 %  
d. 4.5 %

140. Which list below identifies the 4 methods by which Poisons can enter the body?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Ingestion, Inhalation, Absorption, Impaction  
b. Ingestion, Inhalation, Osmosis, Injection  
c. Indigestion, Inhalation, Absorption, Injection  
d. Ingestion, Inhalation, Absorption, Injection

141. Which list below identifies 4 of the most commonly misused and abused types of substances?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Stimulants, Hallucinogens, Depressants, Designer Drugs  
b. Stimulants, Halogens, Depressants, Designer Drugs  
c. Stimulants, Hallucinogens, Anti-depressants, Designer Drugs  
d. Psychotics, Hallucinogens, Depressants, Designer Drugs
142. Although few spiders in North America have venom that causes death, the bites of the ____________ and ____________ spiders can be fatal.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Black Widow, Daddy Long Legs
b. Tarantula, Painted Sparrow
c. Black Widow, Brown Recluse
d. Wolf Spider, Brown Recluse

143. Which of the following is not recommended to deactivate the toxin of a jelly-fish?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Baking Soda
b. Bleach
c. Vinegar
d. Rubbing Alcohol

144. In the past, ___________________ was widely publicized as a tick disease. It is still occurring today, but attention has been focussed on another disease transmitted by ticks, known as _______________?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Rabies, Avian Flu
b. H1N1, Black Plague
c. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Lyme Disease
d. Ebola, Zika Virus

145. When caring for a snakebite, you should AVOID ___________________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Applying ice to the bite
b. Cutting the wound
c. Applying a Tourniquet
d. All of the above
146. The body stays cool by ________________ blood vessels near the skin, so heat can escape. The body stays warm by ________________ blood vessels close to the skin.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Constricting, Dilating
b. De-oxygenating, Oxygenating
c. Dilating, Constricting
d. Clotting, Bursting

147. Which of the following identifies signs and symptoms commonly associated with Heat Stroke?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Weak & Rapid Pulse, Shallow & Rapid Breathing, Hot & Dry Skin
b. Weak & Slow Pulse, Deep & Rapid Breathing, Hot & Moist Skin
c. Strong & Rapid Pulse, Shallow & Slow Breathing, Hot & Dry Skin
d. Weak & Rapid Pulse, Deep & Slow Breathing, Hot & Moist Skin

148. When treating a patient with suspected Heat Exhaustion or Heat Stroke, the body should be cooled ________________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Only if the patient’s body core temperature is above 104 degrees Celsius
b. As quickly as possible, using whatever means are available
c. Gradually to avoid further shock
d. Only using medically approved cold packs and sterile saline

149. In cases of Severe Hypothermia, shivering will ________________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Start Suddenly and Uncontrollably
b. Become Uncontrollable and more violent
c. Become more distinct as the body core temperature drops
d. Cease
150. When treating a patient with suspected Hypothermia, the body should be re-warmed ______________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Only if the patient’s body core temperature is above 104 degrees Celsius
b. As quickly as possible, using whatever means are available
c. Gradually to avoid further shock
d. Only using medically approved cold packs and sterile saline

151. Frostnip is a ____________ injury, which should be treated similarly to ____________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Superficial, Frostbite
b. Serious, Hypothermia
c. Superficial, Ice Blindness
d. Serious, Frostbite

152. Fainting is also referred to as ______________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Infarction
b. Apnea
c. Syncope
d. Epistaxis

153. The pain associated with Appendicitis usually starts near the _______________ area and diffuses, later becoming intense and localized to the ____________ quadrant.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Abdominal, Left Upper
b. Abdominal, Left Lower
c. Umbilical, Right Upper
d. Umbilical, Right Lower
154. Bowel Obstruction in the _____________ is usually caused by adhesions and hernias. Bowel Obstruction in the _____________ is usually caused by tumors and fecal obstruction.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Small Intestine, Large Intestine
b. Stomach, Colon
c. Large Intestine, Small Intestine
d. Colon, Stomach

155. Signs and Symptoms of Kidney Stones can include pain in the flank, lower abdomen and groin, which usually radiates from the _____________ to the _____________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Right Quadrant, Left Quadrant
b. Left Quadrant, Right Quadrant
c. Back, Front
d. Top, Bottom

156. Descending to a lower altitude is an effective way to manage ________________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. AMS
b. HAPE
c. HACE
d. All of the above

157. Mania, loss of touch with reality and hallucinations are common signs and symptoms of _________________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Depression
b. Anxiety
c. Psychosis
d. All of the above
158. Which of the following lists the 4 stages of Labour, in the order in which they occur?

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Preparation, Delivery of Baby, Delivery of Placenta, Stabilization
b. Preparation, Stabilization, Delivery of Baby, Delivery of Placenta
c. Preparation, Delivery of Baby, Stabilization, Delivery of Placenta
d. Preparation, Delivery of Placenta, Delivery of Baby, Stabilization

159. To help with a __________________ delivery, place the index and middle fingers of your gloved hand into the vagina next to the baby's mouth and nose. Spread your fingers to form a “V”.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Prolapsed Cord
b. Limb Presentation
c. Normal
d. Breech

160. __________________ is the leading cause of Maternal death in the first trimester.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Third Trimester Bleeding
b. Ectopic Pregnancy
c. Miscarriage
d. Postpartum Bleeding

161. A newborn baby who is crying strongly, with some flexion of extremities, a pulse rate of 120 bpm, a pink body, and blue extremities has an APGAR score of ________. This score would be considered ________________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual, EMR Cheat Sheet

a. 6, Fairly Low
b. 8, Normal
c. 3, Critically Low
d. 5, Fairly Low
162. Compared to Adults, ______________ can compensate longer before signs of shock are evident; and usually decompensate faster and more suddenly.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Older Adults
b. Babies
c. Children
d. B and C
e. All of the above

163. A child’s resting pulse and breathing rate are normally ______________ than those of an adult.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Weaker
b. Stronger
c. Faster
d. Slower

164. You should always suspect ______________ as a possible cause of unusual behaviour in an older adult. Especially if there is a history of a fall or blow to the head.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Head Injury
b. Alzheimer’s
c. Elder Abuse
d. SIDS

165. When dealing with a patient who has a hearing impairment, you may find ______________ an effective communication strategy.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

a. Screaming your commands
b. Repeating everything 3 times
c. Writing down what you have to say
d. All of the above
166. ________________ refers to your actions, posture, facial expression, and tone of voice.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Non-Verbal Communication
   b. Body Language
   c. Professional Documentation
   d. Personality

167. Whenever you have questions about someone’s condition that cannot be resolved by protocols, consult with the ________________.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Patient’s Care Facility
   b. Union President
   c. Medical Director
   d. Other crews on duty

168. Most Provinces and Territories allow ________________ for drivers of emergency vehicles, such as driving _______ above the speed limit and proceeding through controlled intersections (after ____________) during an emergency response.

Answers found in: Emergency Care Manual

   a. Rights, 50 km/hr, Determining necessity
   b. Privileges, Slightly, A complete stop
   c. Rights, Slightly, Deeming the call to be Life-Threatening
   d. Privileges, 40 km/hr, Making eye contact with the other drivers approaching
169. Prioritize the following patient, according to the START system of Triage.
   Adult Male
   Walking: Yes
   LOC: Alert
   Radial Pulse: Present
   Respirations: Normal and Adequate
   Injuries: 1.5 foot piece of rebar sticking out of their left chest

   Answers found in: **Emergency Care Manual**
   
   a. Immediate  
   b. Delayed  
   c. Minor  
   d. Dead/Non-Salvageable

170. Prioritize the following patient, according to the START system of Triage.
   6 month old Female
   Walking: No
   LOC: Unresponsive
   Radial Pulse: Absent
   Respirations: Absent
   Injuries: No visible injuries

   Answers found in: **Emergency Care Manual**
   
   a. Immediate  
   b. Delayed  
   c. Minor  
   d. Dead/Non-Salvageable

171. Prioritize the following patient, according to the START system of Triage.
   67 year old male
   Walking: Unable to stand or walk
   LOC: Alert
   Radial Pulse: Weak
   Respirations: Adequate
   Injuries: Pale, Sweaty and complaining of severe chest pain

   Answers found in: **Emergency Care Manual**
   
   a. Immediate  
   b. Delayed  
   c. Minor  
   d. Dead/Non-Salvageable
When you are ready, download the **Answer Key** for review and clarification.
1. A B C D E  
2. A B C D E  
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170. A B C D E