

OEC 2013-2014 WRITTEN EXAM VERSION A

1. The creed of the National Ski Patrol is:

- a. "Skiing and Safety."
- b. "First Aid and Service."
- c. "Snowsports and Safety."
- d. "Service and Safety."

2. 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.

3. Which of the following tips is not a part of common radio etiquette?

- a. Speak directly into the microphone.
- b. Hold the transmit key in for 1–2 seconds before speaking.
- c. Include detailed information in a single transmission that takes no longer than 60 seconds.
- d. Avoid using the patient's name.

4. During a stress response, the release of epinephrine results in:

- a. an increase in heart rate.
- b. a decrease in the force of the heart's contraction.
- c. smooth muscle contraction.
- d. a reduction in respiratory depth and rate.

5. After scene safety is established in a trauma situation, what is the next important thing to determine?

- a. MOI
- b. NOI
- c. SAMPLE
- d. ABCDs

6. In the Simple Triage and Rapid Transport (START) system for triaging patients, what should you include in your assessment to determine the order in which patients will receive emergency care?

- a. Chief complaint, respiratory rate, pulse, medications the patient is using
- b. Respiratory rate, pulse, mental status, ability to walk
- c. Level of consciousness, pulse, past medical history, medications the patient is using
- d. Chief complaint, ability to walk, pulse, past medical history

7. When using the power grip, the hands are:

- a. placed underneath the lifting device and held loosely.
- b. placed underneath the lifting device and held firmly.
- c. placed on the side of the lifting device and held firmly.
- d. held on the side of the device at a 45-degree angle.

8. You arrive at the scene where a patient has a possible fracture of the left hip. You note that she is lying on her back and her left leg is turned inward. You would document this position as:

- a. supine with lateral rotation of the left lower extremity.
- b. lateral recumbent with dorsal rotation of the left leg.
- c. supine with medial rotation of the left lower extremity.
- d. supine with left rotation of the right leg.

9. 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.

10. When getting a refusal from a patient who does not want treatment, it is *critical* that you do which of the following things?

- a. Ensure that the patient understands the risks of refusing care.
- b. Make sure the patient has someone who can provide transportation to the hospital.
- c. Have the patient date the refusal form.
- d. Have the patient promise to get care if the symptoms get worse.

11. Which of the following patients would benefit from the head tilt-chin lift maneuver?
- A 39-year-old male who just had a seizure and has snoring respirations
 - A 45-year-old female who is alert and vomiting blood
 - A 67-year-old female who fell down a flight of stairs and is unresponsive
 - A 85-year-old female who hit her head on a tree limb and is now responsive to painful stimuli
12. Which of the following statements made by a patient's family member would lead you to suspect that the patient is suffering from hypovolemic shock?
- "He has had a rash for the past three days."
 - "He cannot stop throwing up."
 - "He has been taking an antibiotic for a chest cold."
 - "He got up this morning and was having a hard time breathing."
13. When assessing a patient for a facial droop, you should:
- palpate the face one side at a time.
 - gently lift and then let go of the skin over the cheeks.
 - ask the patient to show you his teeth or to smile.
 - observe the patient's ability to turn his head to the right and then to the left.
14. The speed at which a toxin is distributed in the body is affected by:
- the heart rate.
 - body mass.
 - the respiratory rate.
 - urination.
15. A tachypneic patient is breathing:
- more slowly than normal.
 - normally.
 - more rapidly than normal.
 - irregularly.
16. The patient has swollen lips and hives. Which of the following scene size-up observations supports your suspicion that the patient is having an allergic reaction?
- He has a glucometer among his belongings.
 - He has a new container of antibiotics with only two pills missing.
 - He states that several members of his family have the flu.
 - He has a bottle of expired nitroglycerin tablets.

17. You are called to assist a 62-year-old female who is complaining of fatigue, jaw discomfort, and diaphoresis. When asked, she denies having chest pain or shortness of breath. She tells you that she has a history of hypertension and takes a blood pressure pill. She also has nitroglycerin. Which statement is ***not*** appropriate for this event?

- a. "I am not going to attach the AED because she is conscious and has a pulse."
- b. "She is not short of breath, so we don't need to transport her."
- c. "I am going to call for ALS because she could be having a cardiac event."
- d. "I am going to check her blood pressure."

18. A middle aged female patient informs you that she has a bad gallbladder and that it has been increasingly bothering her. Your assessment reveals tenderness and mild discomfort in the right upper quadrant of her abdomen. She also states that her right shoulder is aching. Given her history and complaint, you would recognize her shoulder pain as:

- a. referred pain.
- b. false pain.
- c. unrelated pain.
- d. muscular pain.

19. You are called to the vehicle maintenance department on the mountain, where a fairly large explosion has occurred. The first injured person you talk to tells you that he is having excruciating ear pain. You recognize that his ear pain may be caused by:

- a. inner ear damage caused by the noise of the explosion.
- b. a primary blast injury to the inner ear.
- c. a secondary blast injury to the inner ear.
- d. ear damage resulting from exposure to the heat produced by the explosion.

20. You are treating a patient who has cut herself while working in the lodge kitchen. She has a jagged laceration on her left forearm that is bleeding steadily and heavily. While attempting to control the bleeding, you should first:

- a. tightly wrap roller gauze around a large sterile dressing placed over the injury.
- b. apply direct pressure to the elbow pressure point to slow the flow of blood into the arm.
- c. place a sterile dressing over the site and hold steady pressure on the dressing with your hand.
- d. wrap the injury tightly with roller gauze and apply a tourniquet proximal to the laceration.

21. Your patient is a 40-year-old man who was burned when he spilled gasoline on his pants while he was standing near the pilot light of his hot-water heater. He has partial thickness burns from his feet to just above his knees, circumferentially around both legs. According to the Rules of Nines, the man burned ____ of his body surface.

- a. 9 percent
- b. 4.5 percent
- c. 36 percent
- d. 18 percent

22. Which of the following statements about voluntary muscles is true?

- a. They are mostly located on the torso of the body.
- b. They make up less mass in the body than do involuntary muscles.
- c. They have the ability to cause movement by extending.
- d. They generally connect to the skeletal system.

23. For a person to make a fist, which of the following must occur?

- a. The central nervous system must send a message through the spinal cord and then through the peripheral nerves.
- b. The central nervous system must send a message through the spinal cord and then through the autonomic nervous system.
- c. The peripheral nervous system must send a message to the brain and then back through the peripheral nervous system.
- d. The muscles must signal the brain to send a message through the autonomic nervous system.

24. Light stimulates nerve endings in which of the following structures to send signals to the brain via the optic nerves?

- a. Retina
- b. Iris
- c. Lachrymal glands
- d. Lens

25. An OEC candidate asks you to explain a pneumothorax. Your response should be that it occurs when:

- a. the lung becomes overinflated with air and then collapses.
- b. air accumulates between the inner chest wall and the outside of the lung, causing the lung to collapse.
- c. the trachea becomes obstructed, causing the lungs to collapse.
- d. air enters the lung alveoli through a traumatic opening in the chest wall.

26. When palpating the anterior portion of a patient's abdomen, you note tenderness in the left upper quadrant. As a knowledgeable OEC Technician, you would recognize that which of the following organs may be involved?

- a. The kidney
- b. The gallbladder
- c. The spleen
- d. The liver

27. You are assessing a conscious but confused hiker who became lost in the woods on a cold day. Your assessment shows that he has an open airway, adequate breathing, and a weak radial pulse. His skin is cold to the touch and he is shivering. OEC Technicians should recognize that the:

- a. cold caused the patient's brain to become dysfunctional, as evidenced by the shivering.
- b. shivering actually represents a small seizure, which indicates that the brain is cold.
- c. shivering is a protective means by which the body is attempting to warm itself.
- d. shivering indicates that the patient's core body temperature has fallen below 90°F.

28. A person is in a hot environment, and his body is trying to compensate. He is beginning to exhibit signs of heat exhaustion. Which of the following signs/symptoms would you expect to see?

- a. Cool and clammy skin, bradycardia, slow respirations
- b. Warm and very sweaty skin, elevated body temperature, headache
- c. Diaphoretic skin, decreased heart rate, hunger
- d. Hot dry skin, elevated heart rate, elevated body temperature

29. On a camping trip with your family, your children ask if they can pick some plants for part of their wilderness dinner. Based on your OEC training, you explain to your children that they need to be careful picking wild plants and flowers, and that:

- a. plants that do not cause any local reaction when they are picked are safe to eat.
- b. the worst that can happen from eating a bad plant is you will get sick to your stomach.
- c. leaves may be poisonous but most berries found in the woods are safe to eat.
- d. some plants can be very toxic, so it is best not to eat anything unless you are sure what it is.

30. A patient at a mountain ski resort has notable shortness of breath. She denies any past medical history and takes no medications. After applying oxygen, you realize that the key to helping this patient improve is to:

- a. descend to a lower altitude.
- b. administer a respiratory medication by a metered-dose inhaler.
- c. position her in a left lateral recumbent position.
- d. place her in a supine position.

31. The distinction between dry drowning and wet drowning involves:

- a. how much fluid enters the lungs.
- b. the amount of trauma to the laryngopharynx.
- c. the closing of the epiglottis.
- d. the pressure against the cricoid cartilage.

32. You have been called to care for a 21-month-old girl who has been bitten by a dog. Given the patient's age, you would appropriately classify the patient as:

- a. an infant.
- b. a school-age child.
- c. a preschooler.
- d. a toddler.

33. You have been asked to deliver a talk about the geriatric population to the new OEC class. Which of the following points would you emphasize in your presentation?

- a. Assessment can be difficult because most individuals older than 70 suffer from dementia.
- b. Many elderly individuals may have multiple concurrent medical conditions.
- c. Geriatric patients actually account for a small number of emergency medical calls and transports.
- d. Dementia is an inevitable part of aging.

34. You are assisting a 29-year-old paraplegic skier who lost control of his sit ski and hit a tree. Even though there are no obvious signs of injury, the patient suddenly starts to feel panicky, and you become concerned about autonomic dysreflexia. Other signs/symptoms that would support this assessment include all of the following *except*:

- a. hypotension.
- b. altered mental status.
- c. headache.
- d. blurred vision.

35. When treating a patient exhibiting abnormal behavior, you should always:

- a. assume until proven otherwise that the source of the abnormal behavior is an underlying medical condition.
- b. provide oxygen with a nonrebreather mask at 15LPM.
- c. assist the patient in taking glucose in case the patient is hyperglycemic.
- d. assume that the abnormal behavior is a manifestation of an underlying psychological problem.

36. In which of the following patients would an OEC Technician recognize a full-term pregnancy?

- a. A 21 year old who is 39 weeks pregnant and is feeling dizzy
- b. A 40 year old beginning her third trimester whose water just broke
- c. A 25 year old who is 220 days into pregnancy and is complaining of pain
- d. A 33 year old with twins in the eighth month of pregnancy

37. HAZWOPER training is required by the federal government for anyone who works in an environment in which uncontrolled hazardous materials may be encountered. Which of the following is the correct pairing for a letter and what it stands for in the acronym HAZWOPER?

- a. W: water
- b. E: energy
- c. R: rescue
- d. O: operations

38. Which of the following statements about a nasal cannula is true?

- a. The oxygen flow rate can be adjusted anywhere from 1 LPM to 10 LPM, depending on how much oxygen the patient needs.
- b. When the nasal cannula is set to the highest appropriate oxygen flow rate, it delivers 24–44 percent oxygen.
- c. A nasal cannula is preferred over a nonrebreather mask because the cannula administers the oxygen through the nose instead of through the mouth.
- d. It is best to see how a patient tolerates a nasal cannula before attempting to place a nonrebreather mask on the patient.

39. The spleen is part of which body system?

- a. The cardiovascular system
- b. The endocrine system
- c. The gastrointestinal system
- d. The lymphatic system

40. The best non-urgent move for OEC Technicians to use when alone is the:

- a. human crutch.
- b. chair carry.
- c. fore and aft carry.
- d. back carry.

41. Which one of the following lists represents a correct sequence for the passage of air into the lungs?

- a. Nose, bronchi, larynx, trachea, pharynx
- b. Larynx, esophagus, trachea, bronchi, alveoli
- c. Epiglottis, trachea, cricoid, bronchi, alveoli
- d. Mouth, pharynx, trachea, bronchi, alveoli

42. 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, which site should you check?

- a. The temporal artery
- b. The radial artery
- c. The femoral artery
- d. The brachial artery

43. After your initial evaluation of the patient you would communicate by radio with patrol base. Following the acronym SAILER, what information would you include?

- a. Surname, age, address, chief complaint
- b. Sex, age, chief complaint, splints needed
- c. Age, next of kin, treatment initiated, request for EMS (if needed)
- d. Surname, location of accident, age, insurance company

44. Which of the following statements describes the correct positioning of a BVM on a patient's face?

- a. The narrow part of the mask is over the bridge of the nose, and the bottom part is in the cleft of the chin.
- b. If two rescuers are using the BVM, the mask need only be placed over the mouth while the nose is pinched closed.
- c. The wide portion of the mask is at the top of the nose, and the narrow part is below the lower lip.
- d. The mask is properly positioned when the top portion lies over the bridge of the nose, and the lower portion is below the chin.

45. When performing a primary assessment, the first evidence that the body may be in shock is:

- a. skin that is warm and diaphoretic.
- b. a radial pulse of over 100 beats per minute.
- c. hypertension.
- d. a slowed respiratory rate.

46. You have been called for a 63-year-old woman with slurred speech and right arm weakness. On arrival, the patient informs you that the slurred speech and weakness have resolved. Since your assessment reveals no deficits, you would tell the patient:

- a. "It would be best to start taking one baby aspirin every day; this will decrease the chance of this happening again."
- b. "Sometimes seizures present this way; call your doctor in the morning to schedule an appointment."
- c. "If this happens again, wait 10 minutes to see if you are okay. If the symptoms don't go away, call 911."
- d. "You really need to be evaluated in the hospital. You could be at risk for a future stroke."

47. You are visiting a friend's home and suddenly hear a child crying out in the kitchen. As you assess the scene you note kitchen cabinets are open with bottles tossed around. The child is holding her hand to her mouth. Your friend tells you that the child must have tasted something that she didn't like. Based on your scene assessment, you would:

- a. agree with your friend and suggest that a cookie would take the bad taste away.
- b. ask your friend if she has Ipecac so you can make the child vomit.
- c. call 911 and try to identify which bottle the child may have been drinking from.
- d. offer the child a glass of milk to dilute any chemical he may have ingested.

48. Which of the following signs would you recognize as an early sign of respiratory distress in a 7-year-old boy who complains of difficulty breathing?

- a. Barrel chest
- b. Nasal flaring
- c. Tremors of his hands
- d. Ecchymosis on his chest

49. Your patient is having an allergic reaction and needs to use his epinephrine auto-injector. He is concerned that he does not recall the correct way to do it. Which of the following things would you tell him?

- a. "Press the injector onto the outer thigh, push the tip against the thigh until the needle deploys, and wait for it to automatically inject."
- b. "Place the injector against the outer upper arm, push the tip until the needle deploys, and then push the plunger slowly to inject the medication."
- c. "Pinch the skin on the anterior thigh, press the injector tip against the skin, and wait until it activates."
- d. "Pinch the skin on the lateral thigh, press the injector against the skin, and rapidly push the plunger to inject the medication."

50. Before nitroglycerin is administered, you should ensure that:

- a. nitroglycerin is in fact prescribed for the patient.
- b. the patient rates his chest pain as at least 7 on a scale of 1 to 10.
- c. the patient's systolic blood pressure is at least 110 mmHg.
- d. the patient is standing.

51. Which of the following statements regarding acute abdomen is *false*?

- a. OEC Technicians need to be able to pinpoint the source of an acute abdomen.
- b. Physicians accurately diagnose the source of an acute abdomen on first examination only about 50 percent of the time.
- c. OEC Technicians need only be able to recognize that the patient is very ill and needs to go the hospital.
- d. An acute abdomen can rapidly spiral into septic or hypovolemic shock.

52. You arrive alone at a scene at which a 16-year-old skier has collided with a tree. He is unresponsive and has blood flowing from his ears and nose. He was not wearing a helmet. Which of the following lists reflects the most appropriate care of this patient?

- a. Primary assessment, airway management, immobilization, transport as soon as possible
- b. Primary assessment, oxygen administration, rapid transport to the aid room, immobilization in the aid room
- c. Immobilization, transfer to a sled, completion of the assessment in the aid room
- d. Primary assessment, immobilization, bandaging of the ears to control bleeding, airway management

53. You are having a difficult time controlling bleeding from a small skin avulsion on a patient's ankle. Which of the following statements made by the patient best explains why the bleeding has been so difficult to control?

- a. "I take Coumadin (an anticoagulant) for my irregular heartbeat."
- b. "My blood pressure sometimes runs a little high."
- c. "I take steroids for my lung disease."
- d. "I drank a lot of alcohol last night."

54. A burn extending into the subcutaneous layer would be classified as a:

- a. deep partial-thickness burn.
- b. superficial burn.
- c. superficial partial-thickness burn.
- d. full-thickness burn.

55. Which of the following signs has the potential for the most immediate life-threatening consequences?
- Deformity of the femur
 - An open fracture of the forearm
 - Dislocation of two fingers
 - Crepitus in the mid-humerus
56. Which of the following musculoskeletal tissues does *not* heal?
- A tendon
 - A ligament
 - A muscle
 - A cartilage
57. A patient involved in a motor-vehicle collision has suffered the separation of a rib from a spinal vertebra. Based on the anatomy of the spine, where has this injury occurred?
- The lumbar spine
 - The cervical spine
 - The middle spine
 - The thoracic spine
58. Which of the following statements about removing a helmet in a prehospital setting is correct?
- Helmets should be removed only if they are too tight or if spinal immobilization is required.
 - It is acceptable to leave a helmet on a patient if the patient has no airway or breathing problems.
 - Any patient wearing a helmet should have it removed so that the airway and breathing can be properly assessed.
 - Helmets should never be removed, so OEC Technicians must be creative in working around the obstacle of a helmet while providing care.
59. Your patient was involved in a serious motor vehicle collision. Which of the following assessment findings best helps to determine that the patient has a flail segment?
- Paradoxical chest wall movement
 - Shortness of breath
 - Pain upon inspiration
 - Chest wall bruising

60. Upon entering the room of a 62-year-old woman who has an unknown medical complaint, which of the following clues observed during the scene size-up would increase an OEC Technician's suspicion that the patient is suffering from an acute abdominal condition?

- a. She is sweating even though the air conditioning is on "high."
- b. A portable commode is next to the bed.
- c. She is lying on her side with her knees drawn up to her chest.
- d. She is wearing a nasal cannula attached to oxygen at 2 LPM.

61. When assessing the vital signs of a severely hypothermic patient, OEC Technicians should:

- a. vigorously shake the patient to assess the true level of responsiveness.
- b. monitor the patient's pulse and respirations for ten seconds.
- c. check the patient's radial pulse to avoid exposing the patient's head and neck to the cold.
- d. warm their own fingers for a full minute to ensure that they can feel the patient's pulse.

62. While performing a primary assessment on a patient who has an isolated spinal cord injury, you note that he is in severe respiratory distress and struggling to breathe. Where should you suspect that the spinal cord injury has occurred?

- a. The diaphragm
- b. The cervical spine
- c. The thoracic spine
- d. The lumbar spine

63. A 41-year-old male snowboarder struck his head on a metal rail. As you approach him, you note that he appears confused and has blood on the left side of his face and head, and on his shirt. His breathing appears to be labored. Which of the following actions should you perform immediately?

- a. Check his pupils for equality and reactivity.
- b. Apply oxygen at 15 LPM via nonrebreather mask.
- c. Apply manual in-line spinal immobilization.
- d. Expose the chest to look for possible bleeding.

64. Two of the most important conditions that can complicate drowning and near-drowning are:

- a. water depth and pH.
- b. undertow and turbidity.
- c. time of day and air temperature.
- d. water temperature and salinity.

65. Which of the following behaviors would an OEC Technician recognize as *uncharacteristic* of a conscious and stable 2-year-old boy who fell and hurt his hand?

- a. He cries any time you touch him.
- b. He does not cry or protest when you take him from his mother to assess him.
- c. He becomes upset when you lift his shirt to assess his abdomen.
- d. He does not tell you where the pain is when you ask.

66. Some elderly patients have osteoporosis, a condition that results in:

- a. decreased bone density.
- b. decreased renal output.
- c. decreased insulin production.
- d. gall stone production.

67. You have stopped a male skier and a female skier who were racing down a closed trail. Initially, the man was calm, but suddenly he becomes angered and says that “you can’t tell me what to do.” When you try to talk with him, he pulls out a knife and tells you to “get away or I’ll kill you.” The female skier is frightened and states that her friend sometimes gets very aggressive when he drinks. You put in a call for security and additional staff, but you know it will be a few minutes before they arrive. Which of the following statements describes your best course of action in the interim?

- a. Immediately attempt to physically restrain the man or take away his knife.
- b. Approach the man slowly and calmly and ask him to hand you the knife.
- c. Move quickly to pull the woman a safe distance away from the man.
- d. Remain a safe distance from the man and let him know you are there to help.

68. Which of the following instructions describes the correct way to suction a newborn?

- a. Suction the mouth first and then the nose.
- b. Insert the bulb syringe deep into the oropharynx to remove any thick secretions located there.
- c. Use a portable suction device on its “high” setting.
- d. Don’t use suction until the baby has been delivered.

69. You are triaging using the Simple Triage and Rapid Transport (START) system and you find a patient who is breathing 18 times per minute and has a radial pulse. Which one of the following actions should you take next?

- a. Check the patient's mental status.
- b. Check the patient's blood pressure.
- c. Move the patient to the treatment area.
- d. Place a yellow tag on the patient.

70. 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.

71. You are called the lodge to assess a 3-year-old boy. The parents state that their son was playing with his brother and "blanked out" and "stared off into space" for several seconds. They deny any convulsing-like movement. Based on this description, you would suspect what type of seizure?

- a. A febrile seizure
- b. A simple partial seizure
- c. A generalized seizure
- d. An absence seizure

72. Which of the following statements made by a patient would cause you to suspect an aortic abdominal aneurysm?

- a. "I have really bad belly pain that I also feel in my back."
- b. "My heart is beating so hard, you can feel it on my chest."
- c. "The pain is sharp and spreads to both arms."
- d. "I seem to be vomiting up some blood."

73. Dislocating a shoulder after catching a ski pole on a tree branch is an example of an injury caused by which MOI?

- a. Rotational injury
- b. Blunt injury
- c. Whiplash injury
- d. Compressive injury

74. A patient has had part of his right thumb amputated in an accident. Friends have retrieved the thumb and wrapped it in a towel. When you arrive, you would demonstrate appropriate handling of the amputated part by:

- a. placing the thumb in a plastic bag filled with ice.
- b. keeping the thumb in the towel.
- c. placing the thumb in a container of sterile saline or sterile water.
- d. wrapping the thumb in a moist sterile dressing, placing it in a sterile bag, and keeping it cool.

75. A 42-year-old man has fallen 25 feet while rock climbing. He hit the ground feet first and suffered open fractures to both tibias, which are protruding through the skin. When you arrive, he is responding to painful stimuli. His airway is open, his breathing is adequate, and his radial pulse is strong and rapid. At this point in his care, it is a priority for you to:

- a. cover him to help prevent shock.
- b. look for other injuries.
- c. obtain a medical history from his friends.
- d. immobilize the fractures.

76. The finding that upon muscle contraction the active motion of a joint is reduced or completely lost suggests:

- a. a dislocation.
- b. a ligament strain.
- c. torn cartilage.
- d. a ruptured tendon.

77. A patient is complaining of back pain and numbness in both legs after being thrown from a bicycle. When should you check the motor function, sensory function, and pulses in this patient?

- a. Immediately after achieving manual in-line spinal immobilization
- b. Immediately after applying a cervical collar
- c. During the primary assessment
- d. During the secondary assessment

78. When cooling a patient with a possible heat stroke, which of the following findings would be of most concern to a rescuer?

- a. An increase in blood pressure to 100/80
- b. A decrease in heart rate from 140 beats per minute to 120 beats per minute
- c. Observing your partner applying an ice pack to the patient's neck
- d. Observing your partner giving the patient two aspirin to bring down his temperature

79. You will be taking a group of scouts on a weekend camping trip. You recognize that ticks are typically active at this time of year, so you want to teach the scouts about them. Which of the following statements about ticks is *false*?

- a. Campers should check their skin regularly, especially in the evening before going to bed.
- b. A red circle with a blanched white center is characteristic of the rash caused by a tick bite.
- c. The typical disease transmitted by ticks is Lyme disease.
- d. Tick bites are painful, so you will know when you have been bitten.

80. You are with a group of hikers on the third day of an 11,000-foot mountain ascent. One of the hikers has not been feeling well for a couple of days. Today, members of the group notice that he is having difficulty getting dressed and speaking. From your training in outdoor emergency care, you recognize that these signs and symptoms are most often associated with:

- a. acute mountain sickness.
- b. peripheral neuropathy.
- c. frostbite.
- d. HACE.

81. During assessment of the water-related emergency for any submersion injury, care should be taken to:

- a. assess the airway but not to treat the patient.
- b. assess the water temperature.
- c. protect the patient's spine to prevent additional neurological injury.
- d. use AEIOU tips.

82. A patient who was hit in the face with a cloud of dust while working in an industrial setting is complaining of pain and discomfort to his left eye. While performing your assessment on the eye, you note some redness of the globe but do not see any obvious foreign object. The most appropriate care you can provide to this patient would be to:

- a. cover both eyes with a bandage.
- b. carefully wipe the eye with a soft piece of sterile gauze.
- c. gently massage the eye to promote tearing.
- d. have the patient keep his eye open during transport to a medical facility.

83. A fracture that has three or more fragments is called a(n):

- a. impacted fracture.
- b. comminuted fracture.
- c. oblique fracture.
- d. pathologic fracture.

84. Which of the following substances cause the most serious chemical burns?

- a. An acid with a pH of 1
- b. A chemical with a pH of 7
- c. An alkaline chemical or base with a pH of 8
- d. An acid with a pH of 6

85. Shock patients who are not having difficulty breathing are placed head downhill because doing so:

- a. increases perfusion to vital organs.
- b. increases the heart rate.
- c. increases blood pressure.
- d. decreases blood pressure.

86. By placing an oropharyngeal airway in a patient, you have:

- a. protected the airway from vomit or other secretions.
- b. kept the tongue away from the airway.
- c. obtained a patent airway by keeping the mouth from closing.
- d. minimized the risk of vomiting by closing off the esophagus.

87. Your secondary assessment of a patient who is complaining of pain in his right leg reveals an opening in the skin where the fractured tibia broke through the skin and retreated back into the leg. You would recognize this injury as a(n):

- a. open fracture.
- b. closed fracture.
- c. laceration.
- d. partial fracture.

88. Your neighbor has been cleaning up the wooded area around his yard and burning brush and weeds. He tells you that he is trying to rid the area of poison ivy. You recognize that his actions could:

- a. cause significant respiratory problems for anyone exposed to the smoke.
- b. encourage the poison ivy to grow into any area where the smoke travels.
- c. temporarily solve his problem but will not permanently kill the poison ivy.
- d. be a great solution that you should use around your house.

89. Shock is defined as:

- a. inadequate blood pressure and pulse.
- b. decreased amount of circulating blood for any reason.
- c. multiple organ failure.
- d. a state of inadequate tissue perfusion.

90. You have a 32-year-old male patient who just arrived at the aid room on the top of a 9,000-foot peak. You think he may be exhibiting signs of altitude sickness. You recognize that the key to a successful outcome of treatment is to:

- a. get him to lie down so his symptoms do not worsen.
- b. start him on oxygen via a nasal cannula.
- c. prevent further body cooling by covering him with blankets.
- d. recognize the patient's signs and descend to a lower elevation.

91. In pediatric patients, bilateral injuries, circumferential bruising, and pattern bruises are suggestive of:

- a. shaken child syndrome.
- b. child abuse.
- c. suicidal behavior.
- d. infant neglect.

92. When communicating with a geriatric patient, OEC Technicians should:

- a. use layman's terms.
- b. use medical terms to describe their findings and treatment plan.
- c. use anatomical pictures and point to the affected areas as they explain.
- d. touch the patient as they explain the patient's medical issues and affected body areas.

93. When caring for patients with life-long intellectual disabilities:

- a. use a stern, unemotional tone of voice because they may not pay attention to you.
- b. include their caretakers in the assessment because they can help with communication.
- c. provide care quickly because they will not know they are cold.
- d. recognize that disorientation is a sign of a head injury.

94. Cardiac arrest in children is most commonly caused by:

- a. anoxia.
- b. trauma.
- c. birth defects.
- d. SIDS.

95. One group of drugs prescribed for geriatric patients is beta-blockers. This type of drug:

- a. manages cardiac arrhythmias.
- b. increases a patient's pulse rate.
- c. increases a patient's cardiac preload.
- d. thins a patient's blood.

96. You would most suspect the occurrence of a spontaneous abortion in which of the following patients?

- a. A 16 year old who is 24 weeks pregnant and is having painless contractions
- b. A 21 year old who is 6 weeks pregnant and is passing blood clots from her vagina
- c. A 32 year old who is 7 months pregnant and is passing a foul-smelling and bloody vaginal discharge
- d. A 38 year old who is 36 weeks pregnant and is having abdominal pain and painless vaginal bleeding

97. The most common source of burns in children is:

- a. a scalding-hot liquid.
- b. a candle.
- c. chemicals.
- d. a cigarette lighter.

98. Toxic nerve agents:

- a. overstimulate the nerve endings and the central nervous system.
- b. block stimulation of sensory nerve endings only.
- c. decrease production of chemical transmitters.
- d. block stimulation of both sensory and motor nerve endings.

99. An OEC Technician can most accurately assess a patient's core temperature by using a(n):

- a. tympanic thermometer placed in the patient's ear.
- b. low-temperature rectal thermometer.
- c. oral thermometer placed in the patient's mouth.
- d. household rectal thermometer.

100. Two of the most common medical causes of abnormal behavior are:

- a. exercise and hypoglycemia.
- b. hypotension and hyperthermia.
- c. hypoxia and hypoglycemia.
- d. carbon monoxide poisoning and acute myocardial infarction.