

Mine Safety Quiz

Title: First Aid Quiz 2

- T / F 1. Good Samaritan laws protect you from being sued anytime you are performing first aid on someone.
- T / F 2. A conscious victim's permission is not needed to perform first aid.
- T / F 3. The first two of the 3 C's are check the victim's blood pressure and pulse.
- T / F 4. Check the scene first for unsafe conditions.
- T / F 5. If the scene is unsafe, it is OK to move the victim before performing first aid.
- T / F 6. The greatest concern in moving a victim causing further harm is the case of serious neck injury.
- T / F 7. One acceptable way to move an unconscious victim is to cradle the head with the victim's clothes and your hands and drag the victim to safety.
- T / F 8. Grasping the victim's ankles and pulling the victim toward you is an acceptable way to move a heavy victim.
- T / F 9. After checking the scene, check the victim and, if you are alone, call for help immediately if you find an adult victim is unconscious.
- T / F 10. First check to see if the victim is conscious, breathing, has a pulse, or is bleeding severely.
- T / F 11. An example of a life-threatening condition would be if the patient feels dizzy.
- T / F 12. Rescue breathing on an adult involves 20 breaths per minute.
- T / F 13. If, when giving the first 2 breaths, air doesn't go in, immediately begin doing chest compressions.
- T / F 14. The American Red Cross still uses abdominal thrusts when choking victims are unconscious.
- T / F 15. In unconscious adult choking, use 15 compressions as in CPR, before checking the mouth for foreign objects, sweeping, if necessary, and attempting rescue breaths.
- T / F 16. When any victim is unconscious, listen and watch for breathing and if none is found, the victim is turned onto his/her back.
- T / F 17. The victim's head is tilted back so more blood can flow to his/her brain.
- T / F 18. Rescue breathing, correctly performed, will get the victim to start breathing unassisted.
- T / F 19. When blowing air in, watching the chest rise is required to ensure that the lungs don't collapse.
- T / F 20. In rescue breathing, blowing too much air or too fast will make the patient vomit.
- T / F 21. CPR stands for "Circulation, Prosthesis and Rescue".
- T / F 22. CPR must be performed on a firm, flat surface.
- T / F 23. Check an unconscious victim's pulse for no less than 10 seconds.
- T / F 24. In adult CPR use 15 compressions and 2 breaths, whereas in child and infant CPR, use 5 compressions and 1 breath.
- T / F 25. The best place to check a child or adult victim's pulse is on his/her wrist.
- T / F 26. A very small fraction of victims live when only CPR is performed.
- T / F 27. When performing CPR, expect the victim to vomit.
- T / F 28. The immediate use of an AED greatly increases the fraction who survive.
- T / F 29. In performing CPR or in treating an unconscious choking victim, compress the chest: ½ to 1-inch for an infant, 1 to 1 ½ inches for a child, and about 2 inches for an adult.
- T / F 30. The number of rescue breaths for an adult is 20 per minute, while that for a child or infant is 12 per minute.
- T / F 31. Look for a foreign object before sweeping the mouth of an unconscious choking adult, child, or infant.
- T / F 32. Only back blows and chest thrusts are given until a conscious choking infant begins to breathe unassisted or becomes unconscious.
- T / F 33. An unconscious choking infant is given back blows.
- T / F 34. In treating an unconscious choking infant, do not check for a foreign object before sweeping the mouth.
- T / F 35. Attempt to give rescue breaths to a conscious choking infant and if they do not go in, continue back blows and chest thrusts.
- T / F 36. Check an infant's pulse on the carotid artery.
- T / F 37. For an unconscious choking child or infant, use 5 compressions as in CPR, before checking the mouth for foreign objects, sweeping, if necessary, and attempting rescue breaths.
- T / F 38. Encourage a person who appears to be choking to keep coughing.
- T / F 39. Perform the Heimlich maneuver on a conscious choking victim 5 times and if it doesn't work, stop.
- T / F 40. A victim who becomes unconscious during the Heimlich maneuver may relax enough so the obstruction is released during subsequent chest compressions.
- T / F 41. Treat a victim for shock by administering warm drinks.

- T / F 42. Secure an impaled object rather than removing it from the victim.
- T / F 43. If a victim's tooth comes out, control bleeding, place the tooth in cool fresh milk or water and send it to the hospital with the victim.
- T / F 44. If a person's intestines are hanging out, place them back into the abdominal cavity so they don't dry out.
- T / F 45. If a victim's extremity is cut off, control bleeding, wrap the part, put it in a plastic bag and put the bag on ice.
- T / F 46. Ask a conscious victim about allergies, medical conditions, and whether or not any medications are being used.
- T / F 47. Ask a conscious victim when they last ate or drank anything.
- T / F 48. If the head to toe check of a conscious victim reveals nothing serious, tell the victim it is OK to leave.
- T / F 49. If an animal bites, wash the wound with soap and water.
- T / F 50. For an unexpected birth, allow the woman to get up or leave to find a bathroom.
- T / F 51. Assist the delivery of a baby by pulling gently on the baby.
- T / F 52. Soak frostbitten body parts in warm water.
- T / F 53. Warm victims of hypothermia rapidly.
- T / F 54. An AED is used whenever a patient is unconscious and not breathing.
- T / F 55. Never use an AED on a child under 8 years old.
- T / F 56. Early use of an AED is important because each minute of CPR prior to using the AED reduces the victim's chance of survival by about 10 %.
- T / F 57. Place one pad of the AED on the upper right side of the victim's chest and the other pad on the lower left side of the chest.
- T / F 58. Remove any patches from the victim's chest before using an AED.
- T / F 59. Wipe the chest dry prior to applying the AED pads, but do not use alcohol or other flammable liquid.
- T / F 60. It is OK to use an AED if the victim is lying in water.
- T / F 61. It is OK to touch the victim when the AED is analyzing, but not while shocking.
- T / F 62. When preparing the AED for use, the first step is to turn it on.
- T / F 63. Before delivering the shock, instruct others to stand clear.
- T / F 64. When using an AED, the AED protocol involves checking the pulse and if there is no pulse analyzing the rhythm, if shock is advised defibrillating, repeating the cycle of analysis and defibrillation 3 times and rechecking the pulse, if there is no pulse doing 1 minute of CPR, rechecking the pulse and if there is still no pulse repeating the analysis and defibrillation cycle.
- T / F 65. When doing CPR after the AED advises that no shock is needed, leave the AED pads on the victim's chest.
- T / F 66. Continue CPR whenever the AED is not in use.

1-5) FFFFT, 5-10) TTTTT, 11-15) FFFFT, 16-20) TFFFT, 21-25) FTFTF, 26-30) TTTTF, 31-35) TTTFF, 36-40) FTTFT, 41-45) FTTFT, 46-50) TTFTE, 51-55) FTFFT, 56-60) TTTTF, 61-66) FTTTT