

Test Bank for Emergency Medical Responder 12th Le Baudour

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Chapter 1: Introduction to EMS Systems—Quiz

Select the letter of the best answer to each multiple-choice question.

1. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) of the United States Department of Transportation, how many key attributes are there in an integrated EMS system?
 - a. 5
 - b. 15
 - c. 10
 - d. 14
2. An Emergency Medical Responder possesses all of the following skills EXCEPT:
 - a. defibrillation.
 - b. oxygen administration.
 - c. IV medication administration.
 - d. bleeding control.
3. Which individual involved with an EMS system is involved in both quality improvement and protocol development?
 - a. Medical Director
 - b. Chief of the emergency department
 - c. EMT
 - d. Agency administrator
4. A 47-year-old patient has been injured in a serious motor vehicle crash. Which is the most appropriate specialty hospital for this patient?
 - a. Pediatric center
 - b. Trauma center
 - c. Cardiovascular care center
 - d. Stroke center
5. The highest level of EMS provider is:
 - a. Advanced Emergency Medical Technician.
 - b. Emergency Medical Technician.
 - c. Emergency Transport Technician.
 - d. Paramedic.

6. One of the important components of the medical legal standards in patient care is:
- confidentiality.
 - community relations.
 - communications.
 - advocacy.
7. Emergency Medical Responder care is usually authorized by:
- the National Registry.
 - state statutes and laws.
 - the patient's physician.
 - department bylaws.
8. The place where 911 calls are initially answered is called a:
- dispatch headquarters.
 - communication coordination center.
 - public safety answering point.
 - radio call center.
9. As an Emergency Medical Responder, which of the following should you set as your top priority at the scene of an emergency?
- CPR
 - Personal safety
 - Patient care
 - Traffic control
10. Demeanor is part of professionalism for the Emergency Medical Responder, and it has which of the following as an attribute?
- Advanced education
 - A take-charge attitude
 - Fearlessness
 - Respect

The Call: First on Scene

Read the scenario. Then, in the space provided, answer the questions that follow.

You and your partner are assigned to EMS Unit 5 one morning in September. At 10:35 A.M., the emergency dispatcher directs you to a collision on Pumpkin Hollow Road. Someone called to report that the car ahead of her had swerved to avoid a dog, went off the road, plunged into a ditch, and hit a tree. Dispatch reports that an ambulance is en route from a neighboring community and will arrive on scene in about 15 minutes.

Your unit pulls up to the scene six minutes later. After determining that the scene is safe to enter, you approach the crash site. As you don your personal protective equipment, you focus on the young man sitting on the ground beside the crashed car. His shirt and pants are soaked with blood. He is apparently alert and is holding his wrist tightly with his other hand. The patient tells you that after the crash, he had not believed himself injured and so attempted to get out of the car. In doing so, he sliced his wrist on jagged metal. Although he tells you that he had been wearing a seat belt, he says his neck is hurting real bad also.

Your partner applies direct pressure to the wound. Meanwhile, you introduce yourself to the patient and begin your assessment of his condition. The patient seems anxious and restless. As you continue to assess him, you explain what you are doing and try to calm him.

Because of the possible mechanisms of injury involved in the crash, you are especially alert to the possibility of spine and other internal injuries. You assess the need for oxygen and join your partner in providing manual cervical spine motion restriction to avoid any further damage to a potential cervical injury.

Seven minutes later, the Paramedics arrive. You provide them with a concise report of the patient's condition and your interventions. The Paramedics assume care of the patient, contact medical direction, and report on their findings and expected time of arrival at the hospital.

Just a few minutes after 11:00 A.M., the ambulance reaches the hospital. The Paramedics brief the emergency department staff on the patient's status and the care that he has received. The hospital crew takes over and wheels the young man off to surgery.

1. What EMS resources are involved in this scenario?
2. What roles/responsibilities and examples of professionalism for an Emergency Medical Responder are demonstrated in this scenario?

Chapter 1 Review

In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. The _____ of _____ is a national model that defines the scope of care for all levels of EMS training.
2. In general, the _____ system is a network of resources, from 911 to the emergency department, that provides emergency medical care to victims of sudden illness or injury.
3. _____ is a dynamic system for continually evaluating and improving care.
4. A typical example of an emergency call begins with a member of the public calling _____ or another emergency number.
5. A(n) _____ is typically the first person with emergency medical training on the scene.
6. An important member of the EMS team, the Emergency Medical _____, receives the emergency call at a public safety answering point.
7. An emergency communication system that automatically records a caller's phone number and location is known as a(n) _____ 911 system.
8. There are four levels of training. They are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
9. The next EMS training level after Emergency Medical Responder that can perform complex immobilization procedures, restrain patients, and staff and drive ambulances is known as _____.
10. _____ involves a physician Medical Director in quality improvement and developing protocols.

True or False

Indicate if each of the statements is true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.

- _____ 1. As an Emergency Medical Responder, you provide emergency care that comforts a patient at the height of crisis.
- _____ 2. In addition to education about injury prevention, EMS systems can collect data to identify trends related to illness and injury rates in a community.
- _____ 3. As an Emergency Medical Responder, you must consider your own safety only after you have provided emergency care to your patients.
- _____ 4. Being well dressed and groomed is not important to the professional responsibilities of an Emergency Medical Responder.
- _____ 5. All areas of the country have either 911 or E-911 systems in place when community members need to contact emergency services.
- _____ 6. You have a responsibility both morally and legally to protect the privacy of your patient.
- _____ 7. Professionalism means, in the most important sense, that the Emergency Medical Responder is perceived as a caring and competent member of the EMS system.
- _____ 8. One of the factors in professionalism is patient advocacy.
- _____ 9. As an Emergency Medical Responder, you have no limits regarding how you interact with a patient or a patient's loved ones.
- _____ 10. A trauma center is a medical facility specializing in the treatment of pediatric care.

Answer Key

Handout 1-1: Chapter 1 Quiz

1. d
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. a
7. b
8. c
9. b
10. d

Handout 1-2: The Call: First on Scene

1. a 911 dispatcher, Emergency Medical Responders, Paramedics, medical direction, and a hospital emergency department
2. Possible answers include the following: personal safety, patient assessment and administering of care, maintaining a caring and compassionate attitude, continuity of care, emotional support, and communications.

Handout 1-3: Chapter 1 Review

1. Scope; Practice Model
2. emergency medical services
3. Quality improvement
4. 911
5. Emergency Medical Responder
6. Dispatcher
7. enhanced
8. Emergency Medical Responder, Emergency Medical Technician, Advanced EMT, Paramedic
9. Emergency Medical Technician
10. Medical oversight

Handout 1-4: True or False

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. T |
| 2. T | 7. T |
| 3. F | 8. T |
| 4. F | 9. F |
| 5. F | 10. F |

Emergency Medical Responder: First on Scene, 12e (Le Baudour)
Chapter 1 Introduction to EMS Systems

1) What term/phrase is used when referring to the chain of human resources and emergency services linked together to provide continuous emergency care from the scene to the medical facility?

- A) EMT resources
- B) 911 services
- C) EMS system
- D) Emergency services

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4-5

Objective: 1

2) The Medical Director is a physician who assumes the ultimate responsibility for:

- A) standards, protocols, and evaluation of patient care.
- B) certification and licensure of EMRs.
- C) staffing decisions and hiring.
- D) answering and dispatching 911 calls.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Objective: 1

3) You have received an order over the phone from the Medical Director to administer oxygen to the patient. This would be called:

- A) off-line medical direction.
- B) on-line medical direction.
- C) hospital direction.
- D) EMS coordinator direction.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Objective: 12

4) The procedures that an Emergency Medical Responder can and must legally provide as care for a patient are called:

- A) scope of practice.
- B) scope of training.
- C) standard of care.
- D) standard of training.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Objective: 10

5) Which agency coordinates EMS on a national level and defines all levels of EMS providers?

- A) NEMSES
- B) AEMT
- C) NHTSA
- D) NSPM

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7-8

Objective: 2

6) One important point where trained and untrained people come together as part of the EMS system is:

- A) the 911 service.
- B) clinical care.
- C) ambulance response.
- D) evaluation.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Objective: 3

7) How many nationally recognized levels of EMS training are covered by the National EMS Education Standards?

- A) 8
- B) 2
- C) 5
- D) 4

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Objective: 5

8) Which level of EMS education allows the responder to perform cardiac defibrillation?

- A) Paramedic
- B) AEMT
- C) EMT
- D) EMR

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Objective: 6

9) Which level is considered the minimum level of education and certification for ambulance personnel in most areas of the United States?

- A) Paramedic
- B) AEMT
- C) EMT
- D) EMR

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8

Objective: 6

10) Many police officers, firefighters, industrial workers, and other public service providers are trained as Emergency Medical Responders because the EMR level is designed specifically for those who:

- A) can insert advanced airways and IV lines.
- B) have the authority to arrest suspects.
- C) are ambulance personnel.
- D) may arrive first on the scene.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Objective: 7

11) Which EMS model is typically operated by a government entity other than the fire department?

- A) Public utility
- B) EMS
- C) Paramedic
- D) Hospital-based

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Objective: 8

12) The scope of practice for an EMS provider is defined by statutes and regulations developed by:

- A) national professional organizations.
- B) state or local EMS entities.
- C) Federal government.
- D) The Surgeon General.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Objective: 9

13) Most 911 calls are automatically directed to which location, which is operated by a city or county agency with specially trained dispatchers?

- A) Emergency room switchboard
- B) Fire department
- C) Public safety answering point (PSAP)
- D) Hospital

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Objective: 11

14) Which of these skills could be performed by all nationally recognized levels of EMS practitioners?

- A) Initiation of the IV line
- B) Administration of cardiac medications
- C) Intubating a newborn infant in respiratory arrest
- D) Stopping a massive arterial bleed from a chainsaw accident

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Objective: 10

15) Which of these is an example of an off-line medical direction?

- A) Telephone orders
- B) On-scene medical intervention
- C) Standing orders
- D) Direct intervention

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Objective: 12

16) You are responding to an emergency involving a middle-aged man who broke his arm while playing football in the park with some college students. You smell an odor resembling that of alcohol about him. He appears angry and yells random insults at you. What should you do?

- A) Tell him that you cannot treat him until he treats you with respect.
- B) Stay calm and overlook his behavior.
- C) Provide treatment but tell him that he's not hurt badly and to stop complaining.
- D) Call for police back-up and avoid treating the patient until they arrive.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15

Objective: 13

17) In an EMS system, CQI means continuous improvement in the quality of:

- A) health care products.
- B) hospital systems.
- C) protocols and standards.
- D) patient care.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Objective: 14

18) What is the goal of the public health system administered by the communities they serve?

- A) Emergency medical response services
- B) Continuous quality improvement
- C) Medical direction
- D) Optimal health and quality of life

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17

Objective: 15

19) What is the name of the specialized team consisting of highly experienced, trained EMS personnel that can be deployed at a moment's notice to disaster emergencies anywhere in the United States?

- A) Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
- B) Emergency Medical Systems
- C) Emergency Response Teams
- D) Disaster First Responders

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17

Objective: 16

20) New research means new practices are constantly being developed to improve EMS practice. Which two organizations release new guidelines for resuscitation and emergency care every few years?

- A) American Medical Association and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- B) National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the American Heart Association
- C) American Heart Association and the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation
- D) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the American Medical Association

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17

Objective: 17

21) Which technology makes it possible for emergency personnel to easily locate and navigate to the scene of an emergency?

- A) 911
- B) EMS
- C) GPS
- D) MAPS

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18

Objective: 17

22) What type of health care facility provides specialized services, such as trauma care, pediatric care, cardiac care, stroke care, or burn care?

- A) Outpatient clinic
- B) Medical office
- C) Dispatch center
- D) Specialty hospital

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Objective: 1

23) Which of these is the definition of "protocols"?

- A) Indirect medical direction communicated by radio or telephone
- B) Written guidelines that direct the care EMS personnel provide for patients
- C) Specialized equipment to minimize contact with infectious substances
- D) Personal traits that indicate professionalism in an EMR

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Objective: 11

SCENARIO

Use this scenario to answer these question(s).

You and your partner are called to a one-vehicle collision. A car has collided with a telephone pole. You arrive on the scene and notice that the police are controlling the traffic and that the power company has turned the power off. The patient is a 65-year-old male who is unconscious in the driver's seat. He is breathing and has a pulse. There is a starburst crack in the windshield, and the patient is unrestrained. As your crew is approaching the scene, the local Advanced Life Support Crew arrives.

24) As an Emergency Medical Responder on this call, the first responsibility for you and your crew would be to:

- A) determine the number of patients needing your care.
- B) ensure that it is safe for you and your crew to enter the area.
- C) determine the need for advanced resources.
- D) ensure that the patient has an open airway.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Objective: 13

25) Which EMS professional should be the one to monitor the patient's cardiac rhythms and use the defibrillator if necessary?

- A) Emergency Medical Technician
- B) Paramedic
- C) Emergency Medical Responder
- D) First Responder on Scene

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8-9

Objective: 6

26) Spinal immobilization protocols in your area recently changed because of new research regarding cervical spine injuries. This change in protocol is an example of:

- A) anecdotal policy change.
- B) evidence-based practice.
- C) on-line medical direction.
- D) independent protocol adjustment.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Objective: 17

27) According to the publication "EMS Agenda 2050: A People-Centered Vision for the Future of Emergency Medical Services", which of these is NOT guiding principle to achieve the vision of this initiative?

- A) EMS should be integrated and seamless.
- B) EMS should be incorporated into fire services.
- C) EMS should be adaptable and innovative.
- D) EMS should be socially equitable.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7

Objective: 4