

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Could You Save a Life? 12th Grade Advanced Crisis Triage Quiz

Analyze 10 high-stakes medical scenarios involving legal ethics, pathophysiology, and rapid intervention protocols for life-threatening emergencies.

1. When assessing a patient with a suspected tension pneumothorax secondary to blunt force chest trauma, which clinical finding most critically indicates the need for immediate needle decompression?

- A. Ipsilateral decreased breath sounds
- B. Tracheal deviation toward the unaffected side
- C. Localized bruising over the rib cage
- D. A capillary refill time of exactly two seconds

2. In the context of the 'Golden Hour' of trauma care, a responder must recognize that the most common cause of preventable death following a penetrating injury is _____.

- A. Septic shock
- B. Neurogenic shock
- C. Exsanguination
- D. Cardiogenic secondary arrest

3. True or False: According to the principle of 'Implied Consent,' a first responder may legally provide life-saving intervention to an unconscious minor even if a legal guardian is not present to provide authorization.

- A. True
- B. False

4. A victim of a deep thermal burn presents with charred, white skin that is surprisingly painless to the touch. How should this injury be classified and managed?

- A. Second-degree; apply cool antibiotic ointment
- B. Third-degree; cover with dry sterile dressing and monitor for shock
- C. Fourth-degree; submerge in an ice-water bath immediately
- D. Full-thickness; debride the dead tissue in the field

5. During a mass casualty incident (MCI), a patient who is unable to follow simple commands and has a respiratory rate over 30 breaths per minute should be tagged with the color _____.

- A. Green
- B. Yellow
- C. Red
- D. Black

6. True or False: When treating an object impaled in the abdomen, the primary objective is to remove the object as quickly as possible to allow for wound cleaning and closure.

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- A. True
- B. False

7. While managing a suspected opioid overdose, you administer Naloxone (Narcan). For which physiological complication must you be most prepared following administration?

- A. Immediate respiratory depression
- B. Sudden violent withdrawal or combative behavior
- C. Deepening of the comatose state
- D. Profound bradycardia

8. When utilizing an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) on a patient in cardiac arrest, the device is specifically designed to treat ventricular fibrillation and _____.

- A. Asystole
- B. Pulseless electrical activity (PEA)
- C. Pulseless ventricular tachycardia
- D. Atrial fibrillation

9. True or False: If a patient is experiencing an ischemic stroke, the administration of aspirin by a first aider is contraindicated until a CT scan can rule out a hemorrhagic stroke.

- A. True
- B. False

10. Evaluate the following scenario: A 17-year-old athlete collapses in 100°F heat, exhibiting altered mental status and hot, dry skin. What is the most physiologically appropriate first priority?

- A. Oral rehydration with an electrolyte solution
- B. Rapid cooling via cold-water immersion
- C. Vigorous massage of the extremities to increase circulation
- D. Administration of antipyretics like ibuprofen