

Shatter Crisis Hurdles: Advanced First Aid for 12th Grade

Evaluate complex trauma scenarios and synthesize life-saving interventions for tension pneumothorax, toxicological emergencies, and mass casualty triage.

1. A victim of a high-velocity collision presents with tracheal deviation, distended neck veins, and absent breath sounds on the right side. Which intervention is the immediate clinical priority?

- A. Initiating chest compressions
- B. Needle decompression of the pleural space
- C. Administration of high-flow oxygen via nasal cannula
- D. Rapid transport without intervention

2. In a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI), using the START triage algorithm, a victim who is breathing but unresponsive to simple commands should be tagged with the color _____.

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

3. True or False: When treating a victim of an suspected opioid overdose who is in respiratory arrest, the administration of Naloxone takes precedence over performing rescue breaths or CPR.

- A. True
- B. False

4. During a wilderness excursion, a peer develops 'The Mumbles, Stumbles, and Grumbles,' showing signs of profound lethargy and a core temperature of 93°F. What is the most critical contraindication in their care?

- A. Applying warm packs to the axilla and groin
- B. Removing wet clothing and insulating the torso
- C. Vigorous rubbing of the extremities to stimulate blood flow
- D. Providing warm, non-caffeinated liquids if conscious

5. A patient exhibits pinpoint pupils, bradycardia, and excessive salivation after exposure to an unknown agricultural chemical. Which toxicodrome is most likely present?

- A. Anticholinergic
- B. Sympathomimetic
- C. Cholinergic
- D. Opioid

Name: _____

Date: _____

6. When assessing a burn survivor, the 'Rule of Nines' is used to estimate the Total Body Surface Area (TBSA). An adult with burns covering the entire right arm and the entire front of the torso has a TBSA percentage of _____ %.

- A. 18%
- B. 27%
- C. 36%
- D. 45%

7. True or False: In the event of an arterial bleed in a limb that is not controlled by direct pressure, a tourniquet should be applied distal to the wound site.

- A. True
- B. False

8. Which physiological compensatory mechanism explains why a patient in the early stages of compensated hemorrhagic shock might have a normal blood pressure but an elevated heart rate?

- A. Parasympathetic surge
- B. Vasodilation of peripheral vessels
- C. Release of catecholamines (epinephrine/norepinephrine)
- D. Decreased stroke volume

9. When managing an evisceration (an injury where organs protrude through the abdominal wall), the standard of care is to cover the organs with a _____ dressing.

- A. Dry, sterile
- B. Moist, sterile
- C. Adhesive
- D. Pressure

10. True or False: Hypovolemic shock can occur due to severe dehydration even in the absence of external blood loss.

- A. True
- B. False