

## Answer Key: Scene Size-Up and the Golden Hour: A 7th Grade First Aid Mystery

Triage, shock management, and wound categorization. These 10 challenges task students with applying life-saving logic to complex medical emergencies and safety protocols.

**1. While on a class hiking trip, a peer begins stumbling and speaking incoherently after hours in the sun. What is the most likely condition and the appropriate first step?**

**Answer:** B) Heat Stroke; move to shade and apply cool damp cloths to the neck and armpits.

Confusion and lack of coordination are signs of Heat Stroke, a medical emergency. Cooling the body rapidly at pulse points is critical for stabilization.

**2. If an object like a large splinter or glass shard is deeply embedded in a wound, you should leave it in place and stabilize it with bandages rather than pulling it out.**

**Answer:** A) True

Removing an embedded object can cause uncontrollable bleeding because the object often acts as a plug for the damaged blood vessels.

**3. When treating a victim in shock, you should lay them flat and \_\_\_\_\_ their legs about 12 inches to help blood flow to the vital organs.**

**Answer:** C) elevate

Elevating the legs uses gravity to assist blood flow toward the heart and brain, which is vital when the body's circulatory system is failing/in shock.

**4. You witness a cyclist fall and they are now pale, shivering, and breathing rapidly, though they have no visible heavy bleeding. What condition should you suspect?**

**Answer:** B) Internal bleeding leading to shock

Pale skin, rapid breathing, and shivering are classic signs of shock, which can occur from internal injuries even if no blood is seen externally.

**5. In a 'Scene Size-Up,' the first priority for a responder is to ensure their own safety before attempting to help a victim.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** A) True

Rescuers must ensure the scene is safe (no downed power lines, traffic, or fire) to avoid becoming a second victim, which would make the situation worse.

**6. An open wound characterized by a jagged tear in the skin, often caused by blunt force or machinery, is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** C) Laceration

Lacerations are irregular, jagged wounds. Incisions are smooth cuts, punctures are deep holes, and abrasions are surface scrapes.

**7. If a person is unconscious but breathing and has no suspected spinal injury, why is the 'Recovery Position' (laying on their side) used?**

**Answer:** B) To prevent the tongue or vomit from blocking the airway.

The recovery position uses gravity to keep the airway clear of the tongue and allows fluids to drain from the mouth, preventing choking.

**8. When assessing a victim's responsiveness, the 'A' in the AVPU scale stands for \_\_\_\_\_, meaning the victim is awake and aware of their surroundings.**

**Answer:** C) Alert

Correct health terminology uses AVPU: Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive. 'Alert' is the highest level of consciousness.

**9. Third-degree burns, which involve all layers of the skin and may look charred or white, are often less painful than second-degree burns initially because the nerves have been destroyed.**

**Answer:** A) True

Damage to the nerve endings in a full-thickness (third-degree) burn can result in a lack of sensation in the immediate area, despite the severity.

**10. A friend spills a caustic cleaning chemical on their arm in the science lab. What is the standard protocol for a chemical burn?**

**Answer:** B) Flush the area with running water for at least 20 minutes.

Extended flushing with water dilutes and removes the chemical. Attempting to 'neutralize' it with other chemicals can cause a heat reaction and further tissue damage.

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_