

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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?

- A. Heat Exhaustion; give them a caffeinated energy drink.
- B. Heat Stroke; move to shade and apply cool damp cloths to the neck and armpits.
- C. Dehydration; wait 30 minutes to see if they improve.
- D. Sunburn; apply aloe vera to the face and arms immediately.

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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.

- A. lower
- B. cross
- C. elevate
- D. bend

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?

- A. Hyperventilation due to excitement
- B. Internal bleeding leading to shock
- C. A minor concussion
- D. Muscle fatigue from the bike ride

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

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. Abrasion
- B. Puncture
- C. Laceration

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D. Incision

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

- A. To make them feel more comfortable for a nap.
- B. To prevent the tongue or vomit from blocking the airway.
- C. To stop any external bleeding from the legs.
- D. To make it easier for them to wake up quickly.

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.

- A. Active
- B. Ambulatory
- C. Alert
- D. Airway

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. Apply a base like baking soda to neutralize the acid.
- B. Flush the area with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- C. Wrap it tightly with plastic wrap to cut off oxygen.
- D. Scrub the area with a brush to remove the chemical.