

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Triage Architect: 9th Grade Emergency Response Simulation Quiz

Critical thinkers develop life-saving decision-making skills by analyzing clinical priorities, legal boundaries like Duty to Care, and complex trauma management.

1. You encounter an unconscious victim in a remote area. After ensuring scene safety and checking responsiveness, you notice the victim is breathing but has no carotid pulse. What is the most physiologically sound next step?

- A. Begin chest compressions immediately at a rate of 100-120 bpm.
- B. Perform rescue breathing only, as the victim is still oxygenating.
- C. Re-evaluate the pulse; it is physiologically impossible to breathe without a pulse.
- D. Elevate the legs to treat for shock until a pulse is detected.

2. Under the 'Good Samaritan' laws in most jurisdictions, a layperson is legally protected even if they perform medical procedures significantly beyond their level of training, provided they intended to help.

- A. True
- B. False

3. When treating a victim of a suspected spinal injury who is also vomiting, the most critical technique to prevent aspiration while maintaining spinal alignment is the ____.

- A. Modified Jaw-Thrust
- B. Log Roll
- C. Trendelenburg Position
- D. Recovery Position

4. In a mass-casualty incident (MCI), you apply the S.T.A.R.T. triage method. You find a victim who is unable to walk, has a respiratory rate of 35 breaths per minute, and can follow simple commands. What color tag should they receive?

- A. Green (Minor)
- B. Yellow (Delayed)
- C. Red (Immediate)
- D. Black (Deceased)

5. During a severe arterial bleed on a limb that cannot be controlled by direct pressure, a bystander should apply a ____ approximately 2-3 inches above the wound.

- A. Sterile Dressing
- B. Pressure Bandage
- C. Tourniquet
- D. Hemostatic Gauze

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6. In the case of a 'penetrating chest wound' (sucking chest wound), the current best practice is to seal the wound on all four sides with an airtight material to ensure no air entering the pleural space.

- A. True
- B. False

7. A victim is exhibiting confusion, cold/clammy skin, and a rapid, weak pulse after a severe impact. These clinical signs most likely indicate which physiological state?

- A. Hypoglycemic Shock
- B. Hypovolemic Shock
- C. Neurogenic Shock
- D. Anaphylactic Shock

8. If an AED (Automated External Defibrillator) analyzes a patient and advises 'No Shock Advised,' the responder should immediately ____.

- A. Check for a pulse
- B. Resume CPR
- C. Remove the pads
- D. Provide rescue breaths only

9. When assessing an individual with a potential head injury using the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), which of the following is NOT one of the three primary categories evaluated?

- A. Eye Opening Response
- B. Verbal Response
- C. Motor Response
- D. Pupillary Light Reflex

10. Hyperthermia treatment for 'Heat Stroke' differs from 'Heat Exhaustion' because heat stroke constitutes a true medical emergency involving the failure of the body's thermoregulatory system.

- A. True
- B. False