

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer Key: Your Emergency Response Challenge: 11th Grade Advanced First Aid

Evaluate complex triage scenarios, manage multi-system trauma, and apply advanced stabilization protocols in this high-stakes formative assessment.

1. You are the first on the scene of a multi-vehicle accident. Using the START (Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment) protocol, which victim receives a 'Red' tag (Immediate)?

Answer: B) A victim who is not breathing but begins breathing after manual airway repositioning.

In START triage, if a patient starts breathing after the airway is opened, they are tagged Immediate (Red). If they remain apneic, they are tagged Deceased (Black).

2. When managing a victim of a suspected opioid overdose exhibiting respiratory depression, the primary pharmacological intervention to reverse the effects is _____.

Answer: A) Naloxone

Naloxone (Narcan) is an opioid antagonist that displaces molecules from the brain's receptors to restore normal breathing.

3. In the case of an impaled object in the abdomen, the primary first aid objective is to remove the object quickly to allow for direct pressure on the internal wound.

Answer: B) False

Impaled objects should never be removed in the field as they can act as a plug to minimize bleeding; they must be stabilized in place.

4. A victim presents with paradoxical chest wall movement (one side moves in while the other moves out). What life-threatening condition should you suspect?

Answer: C) Flail Chest

Flail chest occurs when multiple ribs are fractured in two or more places, causing a segment of the chest wall to move independently/paradoxically.

5. The physiological phenomenon where a victim's blood pressure drops significantly while their heart rate increases to compensate for severe blood loss is known as _____ shock.

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Answer: B) Hypovolemic

Hypovolemic shock is caused by a loss of blood volume (hemorrhage) or body fluids, leading to inadequate tissue perfusion.

6. According to current AHA guidelines, if an AED is available during CPR on an adult, the shock should be delivered immediately after the pads are placed, regardless of where you are in the compression cycle.

Answer: A) True

Minimizing interruptions to chest compressions is vital, but the AED should be utilized as soon as it is powered on and ready to analyze or shock.

7. Which of the following describes the correct application of a commercial windlass tourniquet for a catastrophic femoral bleed?

Answer: B) Place it 2-3 inches proximal to the wound, avoiding joints, and tighten until the distal pulse stops.

Tourniquets should be placed high and tight (proximal to the injury) and should never be loosened by anyone other than a surgeon.

8. In the context of legal protection for a lay responder, the _____ laws protect individuals from liability when providing reasonable assistance in an emergency.

Answer: C) Good Samaritan

Good Samaritan laws are designed to encourage people to help others in peril without the fear of being sued for accidental injury, provided they act within their training.

9. Evaluating a victim using the 'BE FAST' acronym, you notice sudden loss of balance and blurred vision. What is the most likely pathological event occurring?

Answer: A) Cerebrovascular Accident (Stroke)

BE FAST stands for Balance, Eyes, Face, Arms, Speech, and Time, which are the clinical indicators for a stroke.

10. When treating a chemical burn to the eye, you should flush the eye with water for at least 20 minutes while ensuring the runoff does not enter the unaffected eye.

Answer: A) True

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Continuous irrigation is critical for chemical burns to neutralize the substance, and positioning prevents cross-contamination of the healthy eye.