

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

## Answer Key: Triage and Trauma: 6th Grade Advanced First Aid Responder Quiz

Evaluate high-stakes medical scenarios beyond basic bandaging, focusing on cognitive synthesis of environmental hazards and secondary assessment protocols.

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**1. While on a field trip, a classmate begins wheezing and develops hives after eating a snack. You identify the situation as anaphylaxis. After the auto-injector is administered, what is the most critical next step for a 6th grade responder?**

**Answer:** B) Monitor the time and prepare for a potential secondary reaction

Anaphylaxis can be biphasic, meaning symptoms can return; tracking the time of the first dose is vital for emergency medical services (EMS) to determine further treatment.

**2. When addressing a suspected fracture where the bone has not broken the skin, you must \_\_\_\_\_ the joint above and below the injury site to prevent further tissue damage.**

**Answer:** B) immobilize

Immobilization prevents the movement of broken bone fragments, which can cause internal bleeding or nerve damage.

**3. In a wilderness safety scenario, if a person is suffering from severe hypothermia, you should immediately place them in a hot bath to raise their core temperature quickly.**

**Answer:** B) False

Rapid reheating of a person with severe hypothermia can cause 'after-drop' or heart arrhythmias; warming should be gradual and focused on the core.

**4. You witness a 'Good Samaritan' providing aid to an unconscious person. According to the principle of 'Implied Consent,' what is the legal assumption being made?**

**Answer:** A) The victim would want life-saving help if they were able to speak

Implied consent is a legal concept used when a person is unconscious or unable to respond, assuming they would agree to emergency care.

**5. During a lab accident, a classmate splashes a corrosive chemical into their eyes. The protocol requires flushing the eyes with water for a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.**

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**Answer:** D) twenty

Chemical burns require extensive irrigation (usually 20 minutes) to ensure all traces of the substance are diluted and removed from the ocular tissue.

**6. When assessing a victim using the 'SAMPLE' history method, what does the 'M' stand for, and why is it significant for responders?**

**Answer:** C) Medications; to identify potential drug interactions or underlying conditions

Knowing a victim's medications helps first responders and paramedics understand their medical history and avoid administering conflicting treatments.

**7. If you encounter a victim with an impaled object in their arm, your primary goal is to remove the object as quickly as possible to stop the pain.**

**Answer:** B) False

Impaled objects should be stabilized in place because they may be plugging a wound and preventing massive blood loss.

**8. In a multi-victim emergency, 'Triage' is the process of prioritizing patients. Which victim would typically be addressed first by a first responder?**

**Answer:** C) An unconscious person with an obstructed airway

Life-threatening issues related to Airway, Breathing, and Circulation (the ABCs) always take priority over skeletal injuries or localized burns.

**9. If a person is experiencing heat stroke, a key symptom that differentiates it from heat exhaustion is the \_\_\_\_\_ of sweating despite a high body temperature.**

**Answer:** B) absence

Heat stroke occurs when the body's cooling system fails; the skin often becomes red, hot, and dry as sweating stops.

**10. When performing a secondary assessment on a conscious victim, you should always explain what you are doing before you touch them to perform a physical check.**

**Answer:** A) True

Communication reduces victim anxiety and ensures you have ongoing verbal consent, which is an essential part of professional first aid care.

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