

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

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

## **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?**

- A. Offer the student a glass of water to clear their throat
- B. Monitor the time and prepare for a potential secondary reaction
- C. Have the student run in place to increase blood circulation
- D. Apply a cold compress to the site of the injection

**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.**

- A. realign
- B. immobilize
- C. massage
- D. elevate

**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.**

- A. True
- B. False

**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?**

- A. The victim would want life-saving help if they were able to speak
- B. The responder is a certified medical professional
- C. Family members have already given verbal permission
- D. The victim is at fault for the accident

**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.**

- A. two
- B. five
- C. ten
- D. twenty

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

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- A. Movement; to check for paralysis
- B. Metabolism; to check for caloric intake
- C. Medications; to identify potential drug interactions or underlying conditions
- D. Moisture; to check the skin for signs of shock

**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.**

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. A person with a broken wrist who is crying loudly
- B. A person with a deep laceration on the leg that is not bleeding
- C. An unconscious person with an obstructed airway
- D. A person with second-degree burns on their hand

**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.**

- A. excess
- B. absence
- C. smell
- D. continuation

**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.**

- A. True
- B. False