

Name: _____

Date: _____

When Seconds Count: 9th Grade Emergency Response Quiz

High schoolers analyze high-stakes survival scenarios to move from bystander to first responder while navigating legal protections like Good Samaritan laws.

1. You encounter an unconscious victim in a public park. After ensuring the scene is safe, what is the most critical first step to assess the need for CPR according to current AHA guidelines?

- A. Check for a pulse at the wrist (radial pulse) for 20 seconds.
- B. Check for breathing and a carotid pulse simultaneously for no more than 10 seconds.
- C. Perform a 'look, listen, and feel' check for at least 30 seconds.
- D. Immediately begin rescue breaths to see if the chest rises.

2. When helping a victim of a suspected spine injury, responders should use the _____ technique to keep the airway open without moving the neck.

- A. Head-tilt, chin-lift
- B. Modified Heimlich
- C. Jaw-thrust maneuver
- D. Passive recovery position

3. Good Samaritan laws generally protect a layperson from legal liability as long as they provide care within their level of training and do not exhibit 'gross negligence.'

- A. True
- B. False

4. A fellow hiker is experiencing deep, shivering, and slurred speech after falling into a cold stream. Which intervention is most appropriate for this stage of hypothermia?

- A. Submerging the person's hands and feet in very hot water.
- B. Vigorous rubbing of the arms and legs to stimulate circulation.
- C. Gradual rewarming using dry blankets and warm, non-caffeinated liquids.
- D. Giving the person a small amounts of caffeine to increase heart rate.

5. In the event of a deep puncture wound from a rusted metal object, the most critical secondary concern for health providers is the administration of a _____ booster shot.

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Tetanus (Tdap)
- C. Influenza
- D. Vitamin K

6. If a person is experiencing heat stroke, you should encourage them to drink large amounts of water as quickly as possible.

- A. True

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B. False

7. When applying a commercial tourniquet to a life-threatening limb bleed, where should the device be placed relative to the wound?

- A. Directly on top of the wound site.
- B. 2-3 inches above the wound, but not on a joint.
- C. Distal to the wound (further from the heart).
- D. Only on the neck or torso areas.

8. During a diabetic emergency where the victim is conscious but confused, you should provide _____ to help stabilize their blood sugar levels.

- A. Diet soda
- B. Insulin injections
- C. Fast-acting Glucose
- D. High-protein nuts

9. When a person is having a seizure, you should place a sturdy object between their teeth to prevent them from swallowing their tongue.

- A. True
- B. False

10. You witness a chemical splash in a classmate's eye during a lab. What is the recommended duration for flushing the eye with water?

- A. At least 2 minutes
- B. Exactly 5 minutes
- C. Until the stinging stops
- D. At least 15-20 minutes