

REACT RIGHT

Final Exam | A | English-Imperial

Instructions: Select the best answer from the choices below.
Mark your answer on an SSI 50-Question Answer Form.

First Aid/CPR

1. Life-threatening conditions include:

- A. An adequate air supply cannot reach the lungs and/or the lungs cannot deliver air to the blood stream
- B. All answers are correct
- C. The heart is not pumping effectively and/or there is an insufficient blood supply
- D. Blood vessels relax and drastically lower blood pressure

2. The required depth for chest compressions for an adult victim is:

- A. 1 inch
- B. 4 inches
- C. 0.5 inches
- D. 2 inches

3. How do you change the recovery position for children?

- A. Their feet should be elevated
- B. Their head should be elevated above their feet
- C. No answer is correct
- D. It is the same as for adults

4. If a conscious victim is at risk of becoming unconscious, ensure he:

- A. Can tell you before this is happening
- B. Do not fall to the ground
- C. Gets something to drink before
- D. Is falling onto soft ground

5. Chest compressions on infants should be done with:

- A. One hand
- B. Two fingers
- C. Two hands
- D. Thumb only

6. If there are several victims, treat victims according to the severity of their injuries, and only begin treatment once all victims have been:

- A. Gathered together
- B. Out of the water
- C. Agreed
- D. Identified and assessed

7. For small children and infants, it is important to avoid using abdominal thrusts, as this may cause:

- A. Severe injury
- B. Hiccups
- C. Dizziness
- D. Exhaustion of the rescuer

8. The appropriate first aid procedures for decompression sickness and lung expansion injuries are:

- A. Completely different from each other
- B. The same for both problems
- C. There is no First Aid for Decompression Sickness
- D. There is no First Aid for Lung Expansion Injuries

9. Only apply a tourniquet if:

- A. You feel that you have the necessary training to do so
- B. You have permission from the victim
- C. All other attempts to control bleeding fail and medical help will be delayed
- D. The victim becomes unconscious

10. After verifying the victim is unresponsive and not breathing normally, the first step in an emergency response is:

- A. Summoning Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- B. Yelling for help
- C. Calling the training center
- D. Starting rescue breaths

11. Which of the following is a common cold-related problem?

- A. Hyperthermia
- B. Hypothermia
- C. Hyperoxia
- D. Hypoxia

12. A secondary assessment is conducted only if the victim:

- A. Is unconscious and has no pulse
- B. Is breathing normally and has been stabilized
- C. Is unresponsive and bleeding
- D. Is responsive and wet



13. For a victim who may be suffering from a heart attack, you should summon emergency medical personnel:

- A. Immediately, even if the victim tells you not to call
- B. Only if the victim tells you to call
- C. Only if the victim is unconscious
- D. After monitoring their symptoms for at least 10 minutes

14. The purpose of a primary assessment is to identify problems that can cause:

- A. Hypothermia
- B. Death in a matter of minutes
- C. Material damage in a matter of minutes
- D. Death in a matter of days

15. What is the first response for a diver suffering from DCS or an embolism?

- A. Put the diver back into the water for in-water recompression
- B. Put the diver into warm water and apply 100% oxygen
- C. Administer nitrogen at or near 100% as soon as possible
- D. Activate the EMS system and ensure that they understand that the victim has been involved in a diving-related incident

16. What is the correct rate for chest compressions during CPR?

- A. 50 per minute
- B. 100 per minute
- C. 30 per minute
- D. 200 per minute

17. Vital signs include measuring the victim's:

- A. Heartbeat and breathing rate
- B. Pupil dilation and blood pressure
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Body temperature

18. Drowning usually occurs:

- A. Loudly and rapidly
- B. Loudly and slow
- C. Silently and very slowly
- D. Silently and rapidly

19. Before approaching a victim you have to determine whether:

- A. The victim is breathing
- B. It is safe for you
- C. The victim has a pulse
- D. All answers are correct

20. What is the correct ratio for chest compressions and rescue breaths during CPR?

- A. 30 compressions to 5 rescue breaths
- B. 10 compressions to one rescue breath
- C. 100 compressions to 2 rescue breaths
- D. 30 compressions to 2 rescue breaths

21. The AED patches must be attached following the directions of:

- A. This manual
- B. Any bystander
- C. The manufacturer
- D. The victim

22. What do you do if the victim is not breathing and has no signs of circulation or a pulse?

- A. Search for an AED
- B. Summon EMS personnel immediately
- C. Check the color of the skin
- D. Press the "shock" button of the AED

23. While preparing the AED you should not delay:

- A. RRR
- B. ESP
- C. CPR
- D. CCB

24. If the victim has circulation but is not breathing, perform:

- A. Abdominal thrusts
- B. Rescue breathing
- C. Additional shocks with AED
- D. 60 chest compressions

25. The AED patches should be attached to the victim's:

- A. Head
- B. Legs
- C. Arms
- D. Chest

26. Once the shock has been delivered, what signs should you check for on the victim:

- A. Skin color
- B. Skin temperature
- C. Circulation
- D. Pupil reflex



O2 Provider

27. Some AEDs have a button that must be pushed for the unit to start analyzing the:

- A. Heart rhythm of the victim
- B. Battery
- C. Breathing rate of the victim
- D. Respiratory volume of the victim

28. Do not shock a victim if:

- A. All answers are correct
- B. Someone is touching the victim
- C. The victim is laying in or surrounded by liquid
- D. The AED does not prompt to do so

29. Before initiating the AED shock, what verbal command should you give:

- A. Only "I am clear"
- B. Only "All clear"
- C. "Stand clear"
- D. No command is given

30. After delivering an AED shock, check for signs of circulation for at least:

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 10 seconds
- C. 5 minutes
- D. 2 minutes

31. What percentage of oxygen is best for emergency oxygen delivery:

- A. 75%
- B. 50%
- C. 100%
- D. 21%

32. Diffusion means that a high concentration of a substance will travel to areas where there is a:

- A. Equal concentration
- B. Low concentration
- C. High or low concentration
- D. No answer is correct

33. Oxygen is usually extremely beneficial in situations that impair ability of the victim's lungs to transfer:

- A. Nitrogen to the body tissues
- B. Carbon dioxide out of the brain
- C. Oxygen to the bloodstream
- D. Carbon monoxide to the bloodstream

34. Which device provides the highest concentration of oxygen to a victim?

- A. Non-rebreather mask with a reservoir bag
- B. Pocket mask
- C. Nasal cannula
- D. Rebreather mask without reservoir bag

35. Which mask may be used for both non-breathing and breathing victims (medium oxygen concentrations up to 50%)?

- A. Nasal cannula
- B. Diving mask
- C. Non-rebreather mask
- D. Pocket masks

36. What is the primary concern with handling oxygen?

- A. Oxygen increases the flammability of other materials
- B. Oxygen is corrosive, and should not be used with medical equipment
- C. Pure oxygen is narcotic
- D. Oxygen should only be used for in-water recompression

37. Emergency oxygen regulators must provide at least a ____ flow rate.

- A. 50 liter/min
- B. 15 liters/min
- C. 10 liter/min
- D. 5 liters/min

38. What is the first step in assembling an oxygen system?

- A. Attach the mask to the cylinder
- B. Verify the cylinder is full and can be used
- C. Attach the mask to the tubing
- D. Attach the valve to the cylinder

39. Which of the following is a regulator used in emergency oxygen systems?

- A. Demand
- B. Constant Flow
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Multi-type

40. A basic oxygen delivery system consists of:

- A. Cylinder with a specialized valve made specifically for oxygen systems
- B. All answers are correct
- C. Regulator designed to fit the special valve
- D. A mask or tube system designed to deliver oxygen from the regulator



REACT RIGHT

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