

# BRIGADE ASSESSMENT PROCESS LEVEL 1 THEORETICAL PATIENT CARE ASSESSMENT 1999

## How to answer the theoretical assessments questions

Use the answer sheet provided to fill in the answers.

*Please do not write in the question booklet*

Complete the multiple choice questions 1 through 100. Each question has four possible answers. Select the **best answer**. Circle the letters (a, b, c, or d) on the answer sheet next to the question number.

For example:

Question	Possible answers
1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> a.   b.   c.   d.

Circle what you believe to be the best answer.

If you wish to change your answer, place an "X" over your first choice and initial this change. Circle your new choice.

For example:

Question	Possible answers
1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> a. <input type="radio"/> b.   c.   d.

Place an X over your first answer and initial this change.

Circle your new answer.

**Good luck!**

**SUBJECT 1T 1.0**  
.....

# **EMERGENCY SCENE MANAGEMENT**

1. To give the appropriate patient care, you should determine the mechanism of injury. This can best be described as:
  - a. The force that causes the injury and the way it acts on the body.
  - b. The circumstances leading to an incident.
  - c. The weather conditions at the time of the incident.
  - d. The time passed since the incident occurred.

2. When using latex or vinyl gloves during first aid, you should:
  - a. Wear the same pair of gloves to give first aid to several bleeding patients.
  - b. Turn the gloves inside out for the next patient.
  - c. Change any torn gloves as soon as possible.
  - d. Remove a dirty glove by pulling on its fingers with your bare hand.

3. The best way to prevent shock from becoming worse is to:
  - a. Keep the patient at rest.
  - b. Give prompt and effective first aid for any injury or illness.
  - c. Keep the patient warm.
  - d. Monitor the patient's condition and note any changes.

4. During a rapid body survey you should look for severe external bleeding and signs of:
  - a. Breathing difficulties.
  - b. Internal bleeding (deformities).
  - c. Allergic reactions.
  - d. Signs of paralysis.

5. You are assessing a patient's level of consciousness. Which of the following sets of responses would indicate unconsciousness?
  - a. Eyes open spontaneously, alert and obeys commands.
  - b. Eyes do not open, no response to speech or pain.
  - c. Eyes open to speech, confused and responds to pain.
  - d. Eyes do not open, confused and responds to commands.
  
6. To obtain the history of an incident, you should:
  - a. Assess the patient's condition.
  - b. Ask the conscious patient what happened.
  - c. Observe the reaction of the bystanders.
  - d. Examine the unconscious patient.
  
7. In which of the following situations are you allowed to give first aid?
  - a. To an adult patient who is unconscious.
  - b. To an elderly patient who objects to being touched.
  - c. To an unconscious child whose mother refuses help.
  - d. To a teenage patient who insists that he is all right.
  
8. A worker has fallen from a six-foot ladder onto a concrete floor. He calls out to you. Based on the mechanism of injury, which of the following actions should you take first?
  - a. Take charge and tell the patient not to move.
  - b. Assess the patient's responsiveness.
  - c. Perform a primary survey.
  - d. Determine why he fell.
  
9. You are in a remote location, and a primary exam of an unconscious patient reveals there are no life-threatening injuries. Your next step is to:
  - a. Move her to a flat surface for a secondary examination.
  - b. Perform a secondary examination where she lies.
  - c. Keep her at rest until medical help arrives.
  - d. Provide on-going patient care.
  
10. The priority when caring for an unconscious person is to:
  - a. Assess the carotid pulse.
  - b. Assess the level of consciousness.
  - c. Ensure adequate breathing.
  - d. Maintain him in the position found.

- 11.** When you examine an unresponsive patient, you should look for a medical alert device. It may help you to find out if the person has:
- a. Head/spinal injuries.
  - b. A medical condition or an allergy.
  - c. A hearing problem.
  - d. A criminal record.

- 12.** When a complete secondary survey is necessary, the sequence to follow is:
- a. Head-to-toe examination, history and vital signs.
  - b. Vital signs, head-to-toe examination and history.
  - c. History, head-to-toe examination and vital signs.
  - d. History, vital signs and head-to-toe examination.

- 13.** Your primary survey of a patient involved in a serious car collision shows only that he is confused. Later you find his pulse rapid and weak, his skin cold and clammy and his breathing irregular and gasping. These signs, along with the mechanism of injury, indicate:
- a. An oncoming faint.
  - b. Emotional stress.
  - c. Internal bleeding.
  - d. A breathing emergency.

- 14.** Emergency Scene Management (ESM) is:
- a. A sequence of actions followed that ensures safe and appropriate first aid.
  - b. Taking care of any hazards at the scene.
  - c. Organizing bystanders to help.
  - d. A sequence of actions followed after a thorough examination of the patient.

End of Subject 1T1.0

SUBJECT 1T 2.0  
 .....

# CARDIORESPIRATORY CONDITIONS

15. If the chest of a non-breathing patient found unconscious, does not expand when you give your first breath, you should:
- a. Begin abdominal thrusts.
  - b. Open the mouth, finger sweep and try to ventilate again.
  - c. Check the carotid pulse.
  - d. Reposition the head, ensure good seals and try to ventilate again.

16. A conscious patient who has suffered a stroke becomes unconscious. To keep his airway open and help him breathe, you should:
- a. Turn him into the recovery position with his paralyzed side down.
  - b. Place him in a semisitting position.
  - c. Turn him into the recovery position with his paralyzed side up.
  - d. Place him on his back.

17. What medical condition may cause a sudden collapse, paralysis of the face muscles, difficulty in speaking and swallowing, and a confused state of mind?
- a. Shock.
  - b. Unconsciousness.
  - c. Stroke.
  - d. Heart attack.

18. When you are giving mouth-to-nose AR, you should:
- a. Close the patient's mouth with your thumb.
  - b. Pinch the nostrils before blowing air into the patient.
  - c. Tilt the head back less than for mouth-to-mouth AR.
  - d. Keep the mouth and nose closed between breaths.

- 19.** You suspect that a person is having a heart attack. You should get immediate assistance, place the patient in the most comfortable position, and
- a. Recommend that the patient chew a regular strength 325 mg Aspirin and swallow it.
  - b. Advise the patient's family of the heart attack.
  - c. Do not give anything by mouth.
  - d. Provide CPR.
- 20.** When you give ventilations to an infant, the force of each breath should be just enough to:
- a. Keep the airway open.
  - b. Make the chest rise.
  - c. Circulate the blood through the body.
  - d. Allow some air to enter the stomach.
- 21.** Which of the following combinations is the correct order of first aid priorities in the primary survey?
- a. Severe bleeding, airway and breathing.
  - b. Airway, bleeding and circulation.
  - c. Breathing, skin condition and breathing.
  - d. Airway, breathing and circulation.
- 22.** When you give mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration to a child, the rate of ventilations should be one every:
- a. 2 seconds.
  - b. 3 seconds.
  - c. 4 seconds.
  - d. 5 seconds.
- 23.** A TIA or transient ischemic attack is a warning sign of a possible:
- a. Heart attack.
  - b. Choking incident.
  - c. Angina attack.
  - d. Stroke.
- 24.** If a non-breathing patient is bleeding around the mouth and you suspect a broken jaw, you should:
- a. Gently hold the jaw in place while giving mouth-to-mouth AR.
  - b. Use the mouth-to-nose method of AR.
  - c. Turn the patient into the recovery position before giving AR.
  - d. Wait until medical help arrives.

25. If your attempts to ventilate an unconscious adult patient are unsuccessful even after the second attempt with repositioning the head and ensuring good seals, you should:
- Begin first aid procedures for a completely obstructed airway.
  - Take the pulse for 10 seconds.
  - Begin first aid procedures for a partially obstructed airway.
  - Continue to ventilate with greater force.
26. Which of the following first aid techniques lifts the tongue and prevents it from blocking the airway?
- The finger-sweep manoeuvre.
  - Abdominal thrusts.
  - Chest compressions.
  - The head-tilt chin-lift manoeuvre.

End of Subject 1T2.0

SUBJECT 1T 3.0  
.....

# CARDIOPULMONARY

# RESUSCITATION

- 27. In two-rescuer CPR the switch-over usually occurs:
  - a. Every five minutes.
  - b. When the two rescuers become tired.
  - c. When the patient shows signs of recovery.
  - d. Whenever the compressor calls for it.
  
- 28. To give chest compressions to a child, you should position one hand along the length of the breastbone, one finger's width:
  - a. Below the nipple line.
  - b. Below the notch at the top of the breastbone.
  - c. Above the notch where the ribs meet the breastbone.
  - d. Above the nipple line.

- 29. The first aid for a conscious child who cannot speak or cough, is to:
  - a. Finger-sweep the mouth and attempt to ventilate.
  - b. Give back blows and chest thrusts until successful or he becomes unconscious.
  - c. Give abdominal thrusts until successful or he becomes unconscious.
  - d. Open the airway and attempt to ventilate.
  
- 30. When performing CPR on a patient, vomiting is more likely to occur when:
  - a. Chest compressions are delivered too slowly.
  - b. Ventilations are given too quickly and forcefully.
  - c. Chest compressions are delivered too quickly.
  - d. Ventilations are given too slowly and lightly.



31. According to the age group guidelines used for techniques in AR, CPR and choking, a patient is considered a child when he is:
- Under one year of age.
  - From one to eight years of age.
  - Over eight years of age.
  - From one to twelve years of age.
32. Following each compression in CPR, the chest pressure must be released to allow blood to return to the heart. This release phase must be:
- Half as long as the pressure phase.
  - Twice as long as the pressure phase.
  - Three times as long as the pressure phase.
  - Of equal duration to the pressure phase.
33. A heart attack occurs when:
- Part of the heart tissue dies because of a lack of oxygen.
  - The patient is unable to breathe.
  - The patient has no pulse.
  - There is blockage of blood flow to a part of the brain.
34. The pulse rate of a healthy adult at rest varies, but it usually averages:
- 40 beats per minute.
  - 72 beats per minute.
  - 85 beats per minute.
  - 100 beats per minute.
35. Chest thrusts may have to be used instead of abdominal thrusts when a choking patient is:
- Lying on her back and unconscious.
  - In an advanced stage of pregnancy.
  - In poor physical condition.
  - Frail and elderly.
36. After performing CPR for one minute, you should check for a pulse. The next checks for a pulse and spontaneous breathing should be made:
- Every few minutes thereafter.
  - At one-minute intervals.
  - Every six minutes thereafter.
  - At ten-minute intervals.

End of Subject 1T3.0

**SUBJECT 1T 4.0**  
.....

# CIRCULATORY CONDITIONS

- 37.** If a severely bleeding wound continues to bleed through the dressing, you should:
- a. Remove the dressing and apply pressure by hand.
  - b. Apply a second dressing over the first one and continue pressure.
  - c. Apply an ice pack over the original dressing and bandage.
  - d. Remove the blood-soaked dressing and apply a fresh one.

- 38.** To prevent further contamination and infection of a wound, you should cleanse the surrounding skin by:
- a. Swabbing in circular motions around the wound.
  - b. Wiping lightly over the edges of the wound.
  - c. Swabbing from one side of the wound to the other.
  - d. Wiping away from the edges of the wound.

- 39.** When giving first aid to a patient with a small embedded object in a bleeding wound, you should:
- a. Apply a ring pad and gently remove the object.
  - b. Tent a dressing over the object and secure a ring pad in place.
  - c. Apply a pressure dressing over the wound and object.
  - d. Place a dressing over the object and bandage in place.

- 40.** Which of the following statements best defines shock?
- a. Not enough circulation to the body tissues.
  - b. A loss of body fluids.
  - c. A loss of consciousness.
  - d. Not enough control of body functions.

41. To reduce the risk of infection to or from the patient you should:
- Be careful not to give first aid to people you don't know.
  - Rinse hands with running water after giving first aid.
  - Wash the patient's face or bleeding area before giving first aid.
  - Use a face mask and gloves when giving first aid.
42. A conscious patient with suspected internal bleeding is showing signs of shock. If injuries permit, he should be placed:
- On his back, with feet and legs elevated.
  - On his back with head and shoulders elevated.
  - Into a semisitting position.
  - Into the recovery position.
43. Brain damage may result if the patient is without oxygen for as little as:
- 2 minutes.
  - 4 minutes.
  - 6 minutes.
  - 8 minutes.
44. When a person has fainted, he should be placed:
- With his head lowered to the knees.
  - Lying down with his head and shoulders raised.
  - Into the recovery position.
  - Lying down with his legs and feet raised.
45. Fainting is caused by a temporary shortage of oxygenated blood to the:
- Respiratory system.
  - Heart.
  - Brain.
  - Circulatory system.
46. What is the main purpose of raising the feet and legs of a patient who is in shock?
- To help breathing.
  - To prevent nausea and vomiting.
  - To increase blood supply to vital tissues.
  - To slow down the heart beat.

**47.** You give first aid to a conscious patient with abdominal organs protruding. Which of the following is part of the correct first aid?

- a. Apply clean, moist dressings to the wound and organs, and bandage lightly.
- b. Support the abdomen, apply a pressure dressing and bandage.
- c. Replace the organs, apply a dressing and bandage in place.
- d. Place cool, dry dressings on the wound and organs and bandage firmly.

**48.** As part of first aid to control severe external bleeding, you should:

- a. Keep the patient moving to improve circulation.
- b. Lower the injured part below the level of the heart.
- c. Keep changing all blood-soaked dressings.
- d. Apply direct pressure to the bleeding part.

**49.** After caring for a wound of the upper arm and applying an arm sling, you notice that the fingernails are whiter and the hand is colder as compared to the hand of the uninjured arm. This would indicate that the:

- a. Bleeding has started again.
- b. Bandages are too tight.
- c. Wound is seriously infected.
- d. Shock is worsening.

**50.** Which combination of signs may indicate internal bleeding?

- a. Cold, moist skin; a weak, rapid pulse and coughing up red, frothy blood.
- b. Flushed, hot skin; a strong, rapid pulse and dry coughing.
- c. Hot, moist skin; a weak, slow pulse, and a loose cough.
- d. Cold, dry skin; a normal, regular pulse and bleeding from the nose.

**51.** Of the following combinations, which are the two most serious problems that may develop from an open abdominal injury?

- a. Shock and infection.
- b. Vomiting and pain.
- c. Shock and nausea.
- d. Infection and pain.

**52.** To prepare a completely amputated part of the body for transportation to hospital with the patient, you should:

- a. Place it in a clean plastic bag filled with cold water.
- b. Wrap it in clean, moist dressings and keep it cool.
- c. Wash it off and place it into a bag of crushed ice.
- d. Wrap it in clean, moist dressings and keep it at body temperature.

**End of Subject 1T 4.0**

SUBJECT 1T 5.0  
.....

# MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

53. A sprain is a joint injury defined as:
- a. Tearing or stretching of supporting tissue at a joint.
  - b. Swelling around a joint.
  - c. Displacement of the bones at a joint.
  - d. Tearing or stretching of the skin over a joint.

54. Force on a joint may cause a bone to "pop out" of the socket. This type of injury is called a:
- a. Sprain.
  - b. Fracture.
  - c. Dislocation.
  - d. Strain.

55. A splint applied to a fractured long bone should be long enough to:
- a. Immobilize the bone ends at the site of the fracture.
  - b. Allow for bandages above and below the fracture.
  - c. Keep the injured part in the most comfortable position.
  - d. Immobilize the joint above and the joint below the fracture.

56. When providing first aid for a patient with a fracture of the collarbone, the arm on the injured side should be supported with:
- a. A St. John tubular sling and a broad bandage.
  - b. An arm sling and two narrow bandages.
  - c. A padded splint and a narrow bandage.
  - d. A St. John tubular sling and two broad bandages.

**57.** A closed fracture of the thigh must be regarded as serious because it is usually accompanied by:

- a. Internal bleeding and severe shock.
- b. Impaired circulation and swelling.
- c. Abdominal and pelvic injuries.
- d. External bleeding and infection.

**58.** To stop bleeding from an open fracture, you should:

- a. Apply direct pressure to the wound with your hand.
- b. Place dressings on both sides of the protruding bone and bandage in place.
- c. Apply a triangular bandage tightly over the wound.
- d. Apply a cold pack and bandage in place.

**59.** The aims of first aid for bone and joint injuries are to:

- a. Keep the patient from getting up and moving.
- b. Reduce deformity and further contamination.
- c. Prevent swelling and discoloration.
- d. Prevent further damage and reduce pain.

**60.** In first aid for a muscle strain you should place the patient at rest in the position of comfort and:

- a. Massage the affected part.
- b. Apply moist, warm compresses.
- c. Place a heating pad on the area.
- d. Apply cold to the affected part.

**61.** The best way to control swelling and pain of a sprained ankle is with:

- a. Tight bandages and a heating pad.
- b. Rest, application of cold, compression and elevation.
- c. Rigid splints and bandages.
- d. Rest, compression, elevation and application of heat.

**62.** A person has hurt his knee and says that it hurts to bend it. To give first aid, you should:

- a. Immobilize the knee in the position of most comfort.
- b. Encourage him to straighten the knee.
- c. Apply gentle traction and immobilize the knee.
- d. Encourage the casualty to keep the knee moving.

63. A flail chest results when :
- Three ribs are broken on each side of the chest.
  - Part of the spine becomes separated from the ribs.
  - The breastbone is broken in three places.
  - Several ribs are broken in more than one place.
64. In first aid for a fractured femur, a second person should steady and support the injured leg without traction until:
- The vital signs have been assessed.
  - The ankles have been tied together.
  - The bones have been realigned.
  - Immobilization of the leg is completed.
65. If the foot is rolled outward at an unnatural angle and the leg is noticeably shortened, you should suspect:
- A fracture about the knee.
  - A fractured femur.
  - An internal pelvic injury.
  - An ankle injury.

End of Subject 1T5.0

SUBJECT 1T 6.0  
.....

# NEUROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

66. A patient with suspected head/spinal injuries is lying on her back and says she has to vomit. Your best first aid action is to:
- a. Turn her into the recovery position with her head tilted back.
  - b. Tell her to sit up and take deep breaths.
  - c. Turn her onto her side while keeping her head in line with the spine.
  - d. Keep her on her back and place a bowl next to her.

67. When a child has bumped his head, which of the following signs and symptoms will tell you to get medical help immediately?
- a. He has a large "goose-egg" on his head.
  - b. He is vomiting and complains of a headache.
  - c. He winces when you apply ice to the bruise.
  - d. He wakes up easily when you rouse him.

68. Which one of the following pairs of signs and symptoms best indicates a spinal cord injury?
- a. Swelling and pain in the muscles of the lower back.
  - b. Loss of stability and coordination.
  - c. Stiffness and pain below the injury.
  - d. Inability to move and loss of feeling.

69. With which one of the following mechanisms of injury should you suspect head/spinal injuries?
- a. A fall down a steep flight of stairs.
  - b. Being attacked by a swarm of wasps.
  - c. Twisting of an ankle while skating.
  - d. A heavy object falling on someone's leg.

End of Subject 1T 6.0



SUBJECT 1T 7.0  
.....

# MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

70. Severe hypothermia can be recognized by very low temperature, a weak pulse, loss of consciousness and when shivering:
- a. Starts.
  - b. Increases.
  - c. Stops.
  - d. Decreases.

71. The recommended method to induce vomiting is to give:
- a. Up to 5 sharp thrusts to the abdomen.
  - b. Two salt tablets with a glass of warm water.
  - c. Several glasses of warm milk or cold water.
  - d. Syrup of ipecac as directed by a medical authority.

72. A person has been exposed to high temperatures and humidity. His sudden collapse with flushed, hot and dry skin is a sign of:
- a. Classic heatstroke.
  - b. Heat exhaustion.
  - c. Heat cramps.
  - d. Exertional heatstroke.

73. The most important first aid for a patient in hypothermia is to:
- a. Rewarm the patient with warm water.
  - b. Prevent further loss of body heat and get medical help.
  - c. Apply body heat by huddling with the patient.
  - d. Rewarm the patient with gentle massage.

**74.** The two most common complications that may result from burns are:

- a. Scarring and tissue damage.
- b. Loss of body fluids and pain.
- c. Shock and infection.
- d. Severe bleeding and pain.

**75.** The priority for the baby immediately following an emergency delivery is to:

- a. Keep the baby dry and warm.
- b. Ensure that the baby is breathing adequately.
- c. Transport the baby and mother to the nearest hospital.
- d. Place the baby on the mother's abdomen.

**76.** A child has swallowed an unknown substance which may be poisonous. You should immediately:

- a. Dilute the poison with several glasses of cool water.
- b. Call your local Poison Information Centre and follow its directions.
- c. Give a solution of mild liquid dish detergent and water.
- d. Give syrup of ipecac to induce vomiting.

**77.** To relieve pain and reduce swelling and blistering from a heat burn on a limb, you should immediately:

- a. Immerse the burned part into cool water.
- b. Apply a dry dressing to the burn.
- c. Immerse the burned part into ice water.
- d. Apply an antiseptic solution to the burn.

**78.** The main objective of first aid for a patient suffering from heatstroke is to:

- a. Quickly replace the fluids lost through sweating.
- b. Cover him to prevent a rapid lowering of his temperature.
- c. Reduce his temperature as slowly as possible.
- d. Reduce his temperature as quickly as possible.

**79.** To avoid rapid expulsion of the baby's head during delivery, you should:

- a. Place both hands around the baby's head and pull.
- b. Apply a very gentle restraint to the baby's head.
- c. Tell the mother to increase her pushing.
- d. Apply firm pressure to the baby's head.

80. When a woman in labour tells you she has a strong urge to move her bowels, it most likely means that the:
- a. Delivery is in the early stages.
  - b. Baby's head has been delivered.
  - c. Delivery of the baby is about to happen.
  - d. Contractions have stopped.
81. If it is not known whether a person is suffering from diabetic coma or insulin shock and he is conscious, you should:
- a. Give nothing by mouth.
  - b. Administer insulin as prescribed.
  - c. Give sugar in some form.
  - d. Place him into the recovery position.
82. What are the three most important factors that determine the seriousness of a burn?
- a. The length of exposure to the heat, the type of heat and the location on the body.
  - b. The size of the burn, the location and the depth of tissue damage.
  - c. The age and the condition of the patient, and the amount of body fluid lost.
  - d. The contamination, the amount of blistering and the colour of the skin.
83. A patient has a large superficial burn on his chest. As immediate first aid, you should:
- a. Expose the burned area to cool air.
  - b. Cover the burned area with dry, sterile dressings.
  - c. Cool the burned area by blowing over it.
  - d. Cover the burned area with cool, wet dressings.
84. Part of first aid for a person during an epileptic seizure is to:
- a. Restrain his movements.
  - b. Protect him from injury.
  - c. Move him to a secluded area.
  - d. Forcibly keep the airway open.
85. An unconscious patient is wearing a medical alert device that identifies him as a diabetic. You should first:
- a. Ensure adequate breathing and obtain medical help.
  - b. Give him something sweet to drink.
  - c. Check his carotid pulse and skin temperature.
  - d. Give him his insulin as indicated on his device.

End of Subject 1T7.0

SUBJECT 1T 9.0

# HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE

86. Which of the following groups contains three risk factors of cardiovascular disease that you are able to control?
- a. Cigarette smoking, diabetes and heredity.
  - b. Lack of exercise, age and excessive stress.
  - c. Elevated blood pressure, elevated cholesterol and cigarette smoking.
  - d. Heredity, gender and elevated blood pressure.

87. The respiratory centre in the brain increases respiration when the blood contains too much:
- a. Oxygen.
  - b. Carbon dioxide.
  - c. Water.
  - d. Haemoglobin.

88. Cold compresses, an ice bag or a cold pack may be used in first aid to:
- a. Increase circulation and promote healing.
  - b. Prevent contamination and infection.
  - c. Relieve pain and control swelling.
  - d. Stop bleeding and infection.

89. Which of the following is a cardiac risk factor that may go unnoticed?
- a. Lack of exercise.
  - b. Low blood pressure.
  - c. Rapid weight gain.
  - d. High blood pressure.

90. When body temperature increases, the respiratory rate will generally:

- a. Stay the same.
- b. Become irregular.
- c. Increase.
- d. Decrease.

91. When changing a simple dressing, you should wash your hands:

- a. At the beginning of the procedure.
- b. At the end of the procedure.
- c. At the beginning of the procedure, after removing the soiled dressings, and after the procedure is complete.
- d. Before and after the procedure.

92. An octagon shape with a skull and crossbones is the international symbol for:

- a. Warning/Poison.
- b. Danger/Poison.
- c. Caution/Poison.

93. When giving ear drops to an adult you should:

- a. Pull the ear downward and backward.
- b. Pull the ear upward and forward.
- c. Pull the ear upward and backward.
- d. Pull the ear downward and forward.

94. The Five Rights of medication include:

- a. The right day.
- b. The right price.
- c. The right doctor.
- d. The right person.

95. To prevent the spread of germs you should wash your hands. Use soap and water to make a lather and rub your hands and wrists for:

- a. At least two minutes.
- b. At least one minute.
- c. At least three minutes.
- d. At least thirty seconds.

96. Natural, as opposed to acquired, immunity is obtained by:
- a. The presence of hereditary genes.
  - b. Having the disease.
  - c. Immunization.
  - d. Long term exposure to the disease.

End of Subject 1T9.0

SUBJECT 1T 11.0

.....

# EXTENDED CARE GIVING

97. Many patients have an allergy to latex. If your patient informs you that he has a latex allergy, you should:
- Remove your latex gloves and use nothing.
  - Remove your latex gloves and dispose, wash your hands with soap and water and continue.
  - Place a pair of plastic gloves over your latex gloves and continue.
  - Remove your latex gloves and dispose, wash your hands with soap and water and continue using a pair of plastic gloves.
98. Which one of the following is part of the correct procedure in giving a patient eye drops?
- Tell her to look downward as you pull the lid slightly downwards.
  - Gently touch the eye dropper to the lower lid to ensure correct drop placement.
  - Drop the prescribed number of drops into the pocket of the lower eyelid.
  - Ask her to gently rub the eye to help distribute the drops over the eye surface.
99. Which of the following will increase the spread of germs?
- Washing the hands with soap and water frequently.
  - Shaking the bed clothes when the bed is changed.
  - Pouring boiling water over the sick person's utensils.
  - Keeping used facial tissue in a bag near the bed.
100. If your patient has a paralyzed arm, you should help him to dress by:
- Putting the paralyzed arm through the sleeve, then the non-paralyzed one.
  - Putting the non-paralyzed arm through the sleeve, then the paralyzed one.
  - Making all the garments short sleeved.
  - Putting both arms in the sleeves at the same time.