

INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000

INDIVIDUAL TEST

Papers Set by Thomas E. Allan, National Training Officer, Priory of Canada

Notes for Written Test

1. There are four separate written tests: one for each individual member of the team.
2. Each question has a value of 1 mark. Each test has 25 questions, for a total of 25 marks.
3. When a question has a correct answer of **d. All of the above**, only the choice of **d. All of the above** is to be accepted as the correct answer. Do not give part marks because the Cadet chooses **a.** or **b.** or **c.**
4. When a question has a correct answer of, for example **c. Both a and b**, only the choice of **c. Both a and b** is to be accepted as the correct answer. Do not give part marks if the Cadet chooses **a.** or **b.** as the correct answer.
5. The answer template is the same for all four of the tests, even though the questions are different on each of the four tests. For example, answer **c.** is correct for question 1 on all four tests.
6. Cadets should be asked to circle only one correct response to each question.
7. The answer template can be copied onto an acetate sheet to overlay on the individual answer sheets for easy marking.

ANSWER SHEET
INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST

TEAM NAME _____

TEAM MEMBER NAME _____

Question

1	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d
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13	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d
18	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d

SCORE OBTAINED _____

JUDGE'S SIGNATURE _____

ANSWER TEMPLATE
INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST

TEAM NAME _____

TEAM MEMBER NAME _____

Question

1	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	d
2	a	b	c	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	c	d
4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
6	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	b	c	d
7	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	c	d
8	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	c	d
9	a	b	c	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
10	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	d
11	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	d
12	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	b	c	d
13	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	c	d
14	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
16	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	d
17	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	b	c	d
18	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	c	d
19	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	d
20	a	b	c	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
21	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	c	d
22	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
24	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	d
25	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	b	c	d

NOTE: This template is for all ***FOUR*** of the written tests.

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ **TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 1**

1. What is first aid?
 - a. Treatment given at a hospital by the emergency room physician.
 - b. Actions taken by police at a car crash.
 - c. The emergency help given to an injured or suddenly ill person using readily available materials.
 - d. All of the above.

2. A bystander can help a first aider at an emergency scene by:
 - a. Taking notes, making the area safe, finding casualties.
 - b. Taking control of the crowd, reassuring relatives of the casualty.
 - c. Making the area safe, finding a first aid kit.
 - d. All of the above.

3. Emergency Scene Management:
 - a. Must always follow the same steps.
 - b. Will change depending on the situation.
 - c. Is only done in serious situations.
 - d. Is done by the police.

4. An adult casualty is choking but is able to cough forcefully. As a first aider you would:
 - a. Stand by and encourage coughing.
 - b. Immediately start abdominal or chest thrusts.
 - c. Slap the person on the back between the shoulder blades.
 - d. Give the casualty something to drink.

5. To breathe effectively, we need:
 - a. A good supply of air.
 - b. An open airway.
 - c. At least one lung working.
 - d. All of the above.

Page 2

INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 1

6. A person is having a heart attack. She should:
- Be placed in the position of most comfort, usually semi-sitting.
 - Walk around to ease the pain.
 - Ignore the pain, it is probably only heartburn.
 - Drive herself to the nearest hospital.
7. A dressing should be:
- Airtight.
 - Sterile, or as clean as possible.
 - Something that will stick to the wound.
 - All of the above.
8. The dressings on a patient who is bleeding have become soaked with blood. You should:
- Tie the bandage tighter.
 - Add more dressings and continue pressure.
 - Remove the blood-soaked dressings and replace them with clean dry dressings.
 - Loosen the bandages.
9. A patient has an amputated finger. You should:
- Wrap the amputated finger in a clean, moist dressing.
 - Put the amputated finger in a clean, waterproof bag.
 - Get medical aid as soon as possible.
 - All of the above.
10. A sprain is:
- a crack in a small bone.
 - A pull or tear in a muscle.
 - An injury to a ligament.
 - Both a and b.

Page 3

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ **TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 1**

11. After bandages have been tied, circulation should be checked below the bandages every:
- 5 minutes.
 - 10 minutes.
 - 15 minutes.
 - 20 minutes.
12. Two complications of burns are:
- Shock and infection.
 - Swelling and scarring.
 - Shock and scarring.
 - Infection and scarring.
13. The best first aid for a burn is:
- Put butter on the burn.
 - Cool the burn with water.
 - Break any blisters.
 - Put ice on the burn.
14. One of the first things that the body does when it is losing heat is:
- Starts shivering.
 - Expands the blood vessels so more blood gets to the skin surface.
 - Turns blue.
 - Stops the heart from beating.
15. You have decided to go for a long hike on a very cold day. The temperature is below freezing. To prevent cold injuries you should:
- Keep dry.
 - Wear layers of clothing.
 - Eat high energy foods and drink hot sweet drinks.
 - All of the above.

Page 4

INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 1

16. Diabetes is a condition where the body does not have enough:
- Blood.
 - Sugar.
 - Insulin.
 - Heat.
17. When a casualty is convulsing due to an epileptic seizure, you should:
- Gently guide the casualty's movements to protect him.
 - Put something in the casualty's mouth so that he cannot bite his tongue.
 - Restrict the movements of the casualty.
 - Try to hold the tongue.
18. The skin is an important organ of the body. One of the jobs of the skin is:
- To prevent blood from spilling out of the body.
 - To help control body temperature.
 - To protect the organs of the body.
 - To help hold bones in place.
19. In first aid, the ABC's mean:
- Airway, bleeding, consciousness.
 - Apply pressure, be careful, check injuries.
 - Airway, breathing, circulation.
 - Airway, broken bones, circulation.
20. Which of the following is part of the history of an injured person?
- Bleeding.
 - Vomiting.
 - Bruising.
 - A bottle of pills laying beside the casualty.

Page 5

INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 1

21. During your examination of a patient who is lying face down, you find that she is not breathing. You should:
- Start CPR immediately if you are trained to do so.
 - Start artificial respiration.
 - Place the casualty in the recovery position.
 - Treat any fractures before rolling casualty onto her back.
22. First aid for a knocked-out tooth is to:
- Place the tooth in a cup of milk.
 - Handle the tooth by the root.
 - Wash out the mouth, once the bleeding has stopped.
 - Scrub the tooth with gauze.
23. When doing first aid for fractures, circulation below the site of the injury should be checked:
- Before splinting.
 - Only by a doctor.
 - After splinting.
 - Both a and c.
24. A baby has a high temperature and the doctor has told you to sponge bath the child. You should:
- Use cold water to sponge the baby.
 - Immerse the baby in a tub of water.
 - Use lukewarm water to sponge the baby.
 - Use rubbing alcohol to sponge the baby.
25. A casualty has taken a poison and has vomited. You should:
- Save the vomit and give to medical help.
 - Wash the vomit away.
 - Estimate the amount of vomit and then clean it up.
 - Try to have the casualty vomit into the toilet so you can flush it away.

Each question is worth 1 mark, for a total of 25 marks.

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ **TEAM MEMBER NUMBER** 2

1. What is medical help?
 - a. The help given by a police officer.
 - b. The help given by a first aider.
 - c. The treatment given by a doctor or under the supervision of a doctor.
 - d. Both b and c.

2. What is the Golden Hour?
 - a. An hour of the day named after Dr. Bruce Golden.
 - b. The hour after the casualty reaches hospital.
 - c. The hour before someone is injured.
 - d. The first hour after life-threatening injuries have happened to a casualty.

3. In first aid, we refer to signs and symptoms. Which of the following is a sign?
 - a. A bottle of pills laying beside an unconscious person.
 - b. Swelling and bruising.
 - c. A broken bicycle laying behind a parked car beside the casualty.
 - d. The casualty says he feels sick.

4. Which of the following are vital signs?
 - a. Temperature, pulse and respiration.
 - b. Airway, breathing and circulation.
 - c. Temperature, pulse and bleeding.
 - d. Airway, temperature and bleeding.

5. Why are unconscious casualties normally put in the recovery position?
 - a. To stop broken bones from moving and causing further injury.
 - b. To prevent vomiting.
 - c. To give the first aider something to do.
 - d. To protect the casualty's airway.

Page 2

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 2

6. A medical alert bracelet has the following information:
 - a. The medical condition and sometimes the treatment required.
 - b. The patient's name and address.
 - c. The patient's phone number.
 - d. The patient's closest relative.

7. A conscious lady in the last stages of pregnancy is choking, and cannot speak, cough or breathe. You should:
 - a. Slap her on the back between the shoulder blades.
 - b. Perform chest thrusts.
 - c. Perform abdominal thrusts.
 - d. Leave her alone until she goes unconscious.

8. A heart attack is usually caused by:
 - a. Increased physical activity.
 - b. A blood clot in a coronary artery.
 - c. Bleeding into the brain.
 - d. High blood pressure.

9. Which of the following would cause a lack of oxygen in the blood?
 - a. Lack of oxygen in the air we breathe.
 - b. A blocked airway.
 - c. The heart and lung function not working properly (abnormal).
 - d. All of the above.

10. A bandage is used to:
 - a. Hold a dressing in place.
 - b. Maintain pressure over a wound.
 - c. Both a and b.
 - d. Protect the wound from infection.

...3

Page 3

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 2

11. An arm sling is used to:
- Transfer weight to the opposite shoulder.
 - Control bleeding.
 - Support an injured elbow, wrist or forearm.
 - Support an injured collarbone.
12. Bleeding from an artery is:
- Bright red and spurts with each heartbeat.
 - Dark red and flows more steadily.
 - Is easier to control than venous bleeding.
 - A sign of internal injury.
13. Puncture wounds should always be considered serious because:
- The object that caused the injury is always rusty and dirty.
 - Of the possibility of serious tissue damage and contamination deep in the wound.
 - They always get infected.
 - You cannot control the bleeding.
14. First aid for a nosebleed is to:
- Pinch the nose and get the casualty to lean forward.
 - Pinch the nose and put the head back.
 - Tell the casualty to blow his nose after five minutes.
 - Put gauze in the nose.
15. A fracture can be caused by:
- A direct force.
 - An indirect force.
 - A twisting force.
 - All of the above.

Page 4

INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 2

16. A first degree burn would be described as:
- A burn in which the full thickness of the skin and tissues underneath are damaged.
 - A burn in which both layers of the skin are damaged.
 - A burn in which only the top layer of skin is damaged.
 - When only 1% of the body is burned.
17. Which of the following statements is correct in the treatment of burns?
- Do not breathe or cough over or touch burns.
 - Do not cover burns with dressings.
 - Do not cool a thermal burn.
 - Do not use water on chemical burns.
18. In the treatment of chemical burns, you should flush the burn area for:
- 1 to 2 minutes.
 - 15 to 20 minutes.
 - At least 35 minutes.
 - 3 to 5 minutes.
19. The words *STOP*, *DROP* and *ROLL* refer to what we should do when:
- Our clothing has become wet.
 - We are cold.
 - Our clothing has caught fire.
 - We are overheated.
20. A poison can enter the body in which of the following ways?
- Through the mouth.
 - Through the lungs.
 - Through the skin.
 - All of the above.

Page 5

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 2

21. When our body loses body temperature it is called hypothermia. Anyone can become hypothermic but which one of the following would be especially in danger?
- Policemen.
 - The elderly (older people).
 - Firemen.
 - Ambulance attendants.
22. If your hands get frostbitten the best thing to do is:
- Warm them up by putting them in a warm area of your body like your armpits.
 - Warm them up by putting them in hot water.
 - Warm them up by rubbing them with snow.
 - Warm them up by rubbing hands in front of a fireplace or over a hot stove.
23. A person in insulin shock requires:
- Insulin.
 - Rest.
 - Fluids.
 - Sugar.
24. During an epileptic seizure, you should:
- Put a stick in the casualty's mouth.
 - Try to hold the casualty down.
 - Try to place something soft under her head.
 - Try to hold the mouth open.
25. Ligaments:
- Hold bones together.
 - Cushion the bone ends.
 - Lubricate the joints.
 - Are the strongest muscles in the body.

Each question is worth 1 mark, for a total of 25 marks.

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ **TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 3**

1. Before you can give first aid, you need to assess the casualty to find out what is wrong. All the first aid you give will be a result of what you find out in your assessment. Which one of the following is a way you would get this information?
 - a. By recreating the emergency scene.
 - b. By guessing at what happened.
 - c. By the history, signs and symptoms.
 - d. By asking the unconscious casualty.

2. If you did not want to touch a casualty because you had no protective equipment and were worried about infection, which of the following could you still do?
 - a. Make the area safe.
 - b. Get medical help.
 - c. Reassure the casualty.
 - d. All of the above.

3. A **SYMPTOM** in first aid is:
 - a. A condition of the casualty that you can see, hear or smell.
 - b. A condition that the casualty feels and may be able to tell you about.
 - c. A condition found only in life-threatening injuries.
 - d. A condition found only in unconscious casualties.

4. If a casualty is fully conscious and has no suspected head/spinal injuries but is in shock, the casualty should be placed:
 - a. On the back with legs raised.
 - b. On the side.
 - c. In the recovery position.
 - d. Semi-sitting and supported.

5. A person who has fainted should be placed:
 - a. Sitting with head lower than shoulders.
 - b. Lying down on the back with feet raised.
 - c. In a semi-sitting position.
 - d. In the recovery position.

Page 2

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 3

6. Emergency Scene Management is:
- The sequence of actions a first aider should follow to ensure safe and appropriate first aid is given.
 - Nothing to do with first aid.
 - The first aid given at the scene of an injured casualty.
 - The actions taken by the ambulance crew when they arrive and take over from the first aider.
7. Your casualty does not respond and you cannot wake her up. After calling for an ambulance you would immediately:
- Blow into the casualty's mouth.
 - Open the airway.
 - Put her in the recovery position.
 - Check for a pulse.
8. When you take a pulse, you are checking:
- To see if the casualty is conscious.
 - The rate, rhythm and strength.
 - The number of breaths per minute.
 - The rate and depth.
9. To assess a casualty's level of consciousness, you would check:
- Eye opening response.
 - Verbal response.
 - Motor response.
 - All of the above.
10. Your six-year-old brother is choking on a piece of cookie. He is able to speak, breathe and cough. You should:
- Slap him on the back.
 - Give him a drink of water or milk.
 - Encourage him to cough up the cookie.
 - Give stomach thrusts.

...3

Page 3

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 3

11. Brain damage may occur if a casualty is not breathing for more than:
- One minute.
 - Two minutes.
 - Four minutes.
 - Thirty seconds.
12. To open the airway of a casualty with a suspected spinal injury, you would use:
- A jaw thrust without head tilt.
 - A head tilt, chin lift.
 - A breathing mask.
 - A hard cervical collar if you are trained.
13. A stroke is a condition caused by:
- A blocked coronary artery.
 - A blood clot in a narrowed artery in the brain.
 - A blow to the chest.
 - A narrowed artery of the heart.
14. Before starting CPR, you must make sure that the casualty:
- Has no pulse.
 - Is not breathing.
 - Is unconscious.
 - Has no broken limbs.
15. The single most important cause of preventable death from heart disease is:
- Lack of exercise.
 - Diabetes.
 - Overweight.
 - Cigarette smoking.

Page 4

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 3

16. A reef knot is the best knot to use for tying bandages because:
- It slips and therefore will not allow bandages to get tight.
 - It is hard to untie.
 - It lies flat making it more comfortable than other knots.
 - All of the above.
17. Bandages:
- Should not be used as padding if other suitable material is available.
 - Must be sterile.
 - Must be applied loosely.
 - All of the above.
18. Bleeding from a vein:
- Is bright red and spurts with each heartbeat.
 - Is dark red and flows more steadily.
 - Is harder to control than bleeding from an artery.
 - Only happens internally.
19. If you are using a cold compress, an ice bag or a cold pack on an injured area, you should apply it:
- For one minute directly against the skin.
 - For five minutes.
 - For fifteen minutes on, then fifteen minutes off.
 - For one hour on, then one hour off.
20. A dislocation is:
- A minor injury that needs no treatment.
 - A tearing of tissues near the joint.
 - A bone that is broken into several pieces.
 - When bones at a joint are no longer in proper contact.

Page 5

INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 3

21. When treating an electrical burn, you should:
- Cover the burn with a clean, wet dressing.
 - Cover the burn with a clean, dry dressing.
 - Leave the burn uncovered.
 - Cover the burn with an ice pack.
22. A person is in a diabetic coma. He needs:
- Insulin.
 - Sugar.
 - Fluids.
 - Warmth.
23. You are in a room that is filled with smoke from a fire. To exit the room you should:
- Keep your head low and crawl under the smoke.
 - Cover your mouth and nose with a wet cloth.
 - Break a window and jump out.
 - Both a and b are correct.
24. A child has a high temperature of about 40 degrees C (104 degrees F). The child has been given medication and fluids but the temperature has not come down. You should:
- Sponge bath using cold water for about 10 minutes.
 - Put the child in a bath of ice water for 3 to 5 minutes.
 - Sponge bath using lukewarm water for 20 minutes.
 - Put the child in a bath of warm water for 20 minutes.
25. Muscles of the body are of two types. They are called:
- Voluntary and involuntary muscles.
 - Impulse and regular muscles.
 - Contracting and non-contracting muscles.
 - Stiff and soft muscles.

Each question is worth 1 mark, for a total of 25 marks.

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 4

1. Once gloves have been used:
 - a. They should be put back in your first aid kit and used again.
 - b. They should be washed with soap and water.
 - c. They are contaminated and a source of infection.
 - d. Gloves should not be used in first aid.

2. If you use a bystander to call for medical help, you should:
 - a. Not give much information; he or she will forget it anyway.
 - b. Never use bystanders for calling.
 - c. Tell the bystander to lave after making the call.
 - d. Tell the bystander to report back to you once the call has been made.

3. Your job as a first aider ends when:
 - a. You have finished bandaging the casualty.
 - b. You hand over to medical aid.
 - c. You have called an ambulance.
 - d. You hear the ambulance coming.

4. When you are finished with your gloves in a first aid situation, you should:
 - a. Seal the gloves in a plastic bag and put them in your household garbage.
 - b. Wash them off and put them back in your first aid kit.
 - c. Throw them in the nearest garbage.
 - d. Give them to anyone who wants them.

5. When a casualty tells you that she feels faint, you should:
 - a. If possible lie her down on her back with feet raised.
 - b. Place her in the recovery position.
 - c. If not able to lie down, sit with head down lower than the shoulders.
 - d. Either a or c.

Page 2

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 4

6. An example of the history of an emergency would be:
- What the casualty tells you about what happened.
 - How the casualty tells you he or she feels.
 - Blood, deformity or other signs you can see.
 - The information found on the casualty's medical alert tag.
7. When you are checking for breathing, you should look, listen and feel for:
- About one second.
 - About three to five seconds.
 - At least two minutes.
 - Three to five minutes.
8. Medical alert bracelets:
- Should be ignored. They may mislead you.
 - May help you in your assessment of what is wrong.
 - Are of no help because you do not know for sure that it belongs to the person who is wearing it.
 - Must always be on the right wrist.
9. You are babysitting your baby brother, who is ten months old. He is choking and does not appear to be able to breathe. You should:
- Start mouth to mouth artificial respiration.
 - Give the baby abdominal thrusts.
 - Grab the baby by the feet and shake him.
 - Give back blows, followed by chest thrusts.
10. You are alone and have choked on a piece of an apple that you were eating. You cannot speak, breathe or cough. You should:
- Take a drink of water.
 - Try to slap yourself on the back.
 - Give yourself stomach thrusts using your hands or a piece of furniture.
 - Run to the bathroom so that if you vomit you won't make a mess.

Page 3

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 4

11. A casualty has a sucking chest wound. You should:
- Put an airtight dressing over the wound and tape all four sides.
 - Lie the casualty on the uninjured side.
 - Put an airtight dressing over the wound, taping three sides of the dressing.
 - Both b and c are correct.
12. When a casualty is hyperventilating he is:
- Over breathing.
 - Breathing too slowly.
 - Not breathing at all.
 - Breathing normally.
13. Angina is a condition that causes:
- Pain in the head.
 - Pain in the chest.
 - Rapid unconsciousness.
 - The heart muscle to die.
14. A TIA is:
- Similar to a stroke.
 - Similar to a heart attack.
 - Caused by a narrowed blood vessel in the coronary artery.
 - Is always fatal.
15. A ring pad is used to apply indirect pressure:
- For broken bones.
 - For long embedded objects.
 - For all bleeding.
 - For short embedded objects.

Page 4

INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 4

16. A St. John tubular sling is used:
- To support a broken forearm.
 - On all injuries of the upper limbs.
 - To transfer the weight to the opposite side of the body.
 - All of the above.
17. A straw-coloured fluid coming from the ear is a sign of:
- A skull fracture.
 - An ear infection.
 - A broken ear drum.
 - A concussion.
18. An open fracture is described as:
- Where the skin over the fracture is not broken.
 - Where the skin over the fracture is broken.
 - Where the bone is cracked.
 - Where more than one bone is broken.
19. A splint in first aid should be:
- Used only by the ambulance crew.
 - Flexible so that it fits the body.
 - Rigid enough to support the limb.
 - Light enough to control the bleeding.
20. When treating bones and joints the word **RICE** stands for:
- Rigidity, irregular, cold and elevation.
 - Rigidity, ice, contusion and evacuate.
 - Rest, immobilize, crepitus and evacuate.
 - Rest, ice, compression and elevation.

Page 5

**INTERNATIONAL CADET FIRST AID COMPETITION 2000
INDIVIDUAL TEST**

TEAM NAME _____ TEAM MEMBER NUMBER 4

21. A diabetic casualty comes to you for help. The casualty is confused about what she needs. You should:
- Give insulin.
 - Give something sweet.
 - Give water.
 - Give nothing by mouth.
22. When you are treating an animal bite you should:
- Allow a little bleeding to help cleanse the wound.
 - Immediately apply pressure to control bleeding.
 - Immobilize the wound.
 - These are not usually serious and do not need medical aid.
23. To estimate how much area of the body has been burned, we can use the palm of the hand. As a guide, the palm is equal to about:
- Nine percent of the body surface.
 - Three percent of the body surface.
 - Eighteen percent of the body surface.
 - One percent of the body surface.
24. The human crutch method of moving a casualty is:
- Used when there are only upper limb injuries.
 - Used when both legs are broken.
 - Used when a leg or foot is injured.
 - All of the above.
25. Blood low in oxygen returns from the body:
- To the right atrium of the heart.
 - To the left atrium of the heart.
 - To the aorta.
 - To the pulmonary artery.

Each question is worth 1 mark, for a total of 25 marks.

