

First Aid, CPR and AED Pre-Test

1. Personal protective equipment includes _____ to protect your hands from blood and other body fluids.
 - A. Gloves
 - B. Sock
 - C. Hat
2. When life-threatening situations exist and the parent or legal guardian is not available, first aid care for a child should be given based on:
 - A. Refusal
 - B. Implied Consent
 - C. Objection
 - D. Obligation
3. After you give first aid, you should put your gloves in a _____ bag if one is available.
 - A. Glad
 - B. Biohazard
 - C. Paper
4. When dragging a victim in an emergency, DO NOT:
 - A. Use your legs and keep the weight as close to your body as possible
 - B. Protect the spine as best as possible
 - C. Know your physical ability and respect your limitations
 - D. Pull the victim sideways or pull the head away from the neck and shoulders
5. After you give first aid, you should wash your hands to help prevent illness.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. After you check the scene to be sure it is safe, you should first look for problems that may be life-threatening.
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. If an adult is eating and suddenly coughs and cannot breathe, talk, or make any sounds, you should ask the adult if they are choking. If they nod, tell them you are going to help and give abdominal thrusts.
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. When giving abdominal thrusts to an adult who is choking, you should put the thumb side of your fist slightly above the navel (belly button) and well below the breastbone.

- A. True
 - B. False
9. Signs of a bad allergic reaction include trouble breathing, swelling of the tongue and face, and fainting.
- A. True
 - B. False
10. If a victim with low blood sugar is responding and can sit up and swallow, you should give the victim something that contains sugar to eat or drink.
- A. True
 - B. False
11. If a victim is having a seizure, you should not put anything in their mouth.
- A. True
 - B. False
12. When a victim is having a seizure, you should try to hold the victim down to protect the victim from injury.
- A. True
 - B. False
13. A person having a _____ may have an uncomfortable feeling, such as pain and pressure in the chest or other areas of the upper body.
- A. Hunger Attack
 - B. Heart Attack
 - C. Panic Attack
14. The warning signs of _____ include sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body.
- A. Singing
 - B. Stroke
 - C. Snoring
15. You are caring for a child who has been stung by a wasp and is severely allergic to them. The child has an epinephrine auto-injector but is having trouble handling the device because the child is so anxious and trembling. The child's lips and face are swelling quickly. You should:
- A. Help the child use the device. If the child is unable, administer it yourself
 - B. Comfort, calm, and stay with the child until the swelling goes down
 - C. Attempts to raise the child's blood sugar level as quickly as possible
 - D. Provide privacy to minimize embarrassment and calm the child
16. If a victim is showing signs of shock, you should help the victim lie on their back and raise their _____.
- A. Arms

- B. Legs
 - C. Lip
17. To help stop bleeding that you can see, put firm pressure on a dressing or bandage (eg, gauze) over the bleeding area.
- A. True
 - B. False
18. You are attending to a seriously injured, unresponsive victim who is lying face up on the pavement. You hear gurgling and the victim vomits. You should:
- A. Wait for EMS providers to arrive and explain what happened.
 - B. Quickly place the victim in the recovery position using the HAINES method
 - C. Tell the injured victim not to move
 - D. Perform a series of abdominal thrusts until the victim's stomach is empty.
19. You are attending to a responsive accident victim who has blood gushing out of a large wound in the leg. To control the bleeding you should:
- A. Wash the wound with clean, running tap water for 5 minutes until the bleeding stops
 - B. Apply direct pressure with an absorbent pad until the bleeding stops
 - C. Apply triple antibiotic lotion or cream and cover the wound with an adhesive bandage
 - D. Apply a tourniquet
20. To care for a victim with a nosebleed, place constant pressure on both sides of the nostrils for a few minutes until the bleeding stops.
- A. True
 - B. False
21. If a knife or stick has been pushed into a victim's body, you should remove it as quickly as possible.
- A. True
 - B. False
22. If a victim falls from a height and then becomes sleepy or confused or vomits or complains of a headache, the victim may have a head injury.
- A. True
 - B. False
23. When giving first aid for a victim with a possible broken bone or sprain, put a plastic bag filled with ice on the injured area with a towel between the ice bag and the skin for up to 20 minutes.
- A. True
 - B. False

24. To give first aid for a small burn on the arm, cool the burn with cold but not ice cold water.
- A. True
 - B. False
25. An injured child is shivering and his tissue color is pale. He is pleading with you for a drink of water. You should:
- A. Give warm salty water
 - B. Give cool clean tap water
 - C. Give nothing to drink; remove any soaked dressings
 - D. Give nothing to drink; cover the child with a blanket to maintain normal temperature
26. You watch a victim for at least 30 minutes after the victim has been bit by an insect, bee, or spider because the victim may develop signs of a bad allergic reaction.
- A. True
 - B. False
27. A victim with heatstroke will have red, hot, and dry skin and may be confused or have strange behavior.
- A. True
 - B. False
28. You are attending to a responsive victim of hypothermia. The victim has been moved inside. Wet clothes have been replaced with dry, and you have covered the victim with warm blankets. Next, you should:
- A. Place a victim near a heat source
 - B. Briskly massage the victim's arms and legs
 - C. Give a cool sports drink
 - D. Give a warm alcohol drink
29. When a victim is having a heat-related emergency, you should move the victim to a cool place and sponge or spray the victim with cool water and fan the victim.
- A. True
 - B. False
30. Which of the following are the critical factors necessary to resuscitate an adult cardiac arrest victim?
- A. Aspirin and nitroglycerin
 - B. CPR and defibrillation
 - C. Surgery and rehabilitation
 - D. Low fat and diet and pacemakers
31. The warning signs and symptoms for heart attack:
- A. Can range from slight to severe

- B. Are limited to chest pain that quickly spreads to the left arm
 - C. Occur when the blood supply to part of the brain is suddenly interrupted
 - D. Occur when the heart is getting enough oxygenated blood flow
32. The correct rate for giving compressions is _____ compressions a minute.
- A. 80
 - B. 100
 - C. 120
33. For adult CPR you give sets of;
- A. **15** compressions and **4** breaths
 - B. **30** compressions and **2** breaths
 - C. **45** compressions and **1** breath
34. When giving CPR how long should each breath take?
- A. 1 second
 - B. 3 seconds
 - C. 4 seconds
35. When giving compressions to a child, press _____ to _____ the depth of the chest.
- A. 1/3, 1/2
 - B. 1/2, 3/4
 - C. 3/4, 7/8
36. Stroke first aid includes:
- A. Giving aspirin for headache
 - B. Alert EMS or your Emergency Action Plan
 - C. Giving sugar
 - D. Lying victim flat and elevating the legs
37. If you are alone with a child who does not respond, you should give 5 sets of compressions and 2 breaths before phoning your emergency response number (or 911)
- A. True
 - B. False
38. Standing in line at a local government facility, a middle-aged man suddenly collapses without warning. The man is unresponsive, and occasionally gasping for breath. He looks dead. This condition is most likely _____ and is best treated with _____ and _____.
- A. Diabetes, sugar, insulin
 - B. Epilepsy, privacy, rest
 - C. Choking, abdominal thrusts, back blows
 - D. Sudden cardiac arrest, CPR and defibrillation
39. How can you help relieve choking in an adult who is responding but cannot talk?
- A. Back slaps

- B. Nothing
 - C. Abdominal thrusts
40. You should give abdominal thrusts to an adult who is coughing loudly.
- A. True
 - B. False
41. You can use Adult pads on a child if child pads are not available.
- A. True
 - B. False
42. Which of the following best describes “clearing the victim”?
- A. Taking the pads off the victim’s chest
 - B. Making sure no one is touching the victim
 - C. Moving the victim to a clear room.
43. After giving 1 shock with the AED, a victim remains unresponsive with no signs of life. You should:
- A. Remove the electrode pads from the victim’s chest
 - B. Give 30 compressions and 2 breaths, and then let the AED reassess the rhythm
 - C. Give continuous cycles of 30 compressions and 2 breaths, and follow any additional instructions given by the AED
 - D. Clear the victim and give 2 more shocks
44. While attending a holiday party an obviously intoxicated man starts gagging loudly and coughing forcefully after taking a large bite of carved roast beef. A woman with him screams, “Someone please help him, he’s choking!” You should:
- A. Give the victim a series of back blows
 - B. Give the victim a series of abdominal thrusts
 - C. Give the victim a series of chest thrusts
 - D. Encourage the victim to cough
45. The correct rate for giving compressions to an infant is _____ compressions a minute.
- A. 80
 - B. 100
 - C. 120
46. When giving CPR to an infant, how long should each breath take?
- A. 1 second
 - B. 3 seconds
 - C. 4 seconds
47. While feeding an infant, the infant suddenly stops making any sound and turns blue. You should:
- A. Watch closely and be ready to take action if symptoms worsen
 - B. Give 5 back blows and 5 chest thrusts until the object is expelled

- C. Give abdominal thrusts in rapid sequence until the object is expelled
 - D. Give forceful rescue breaths until the stomach visibly rises
48. How can you relieve choking in an infant who is responding and crying?
- A. Back slaps and chest thrusts
 - B. Nothing
 - C. Abdominal thrusts
49. You discover a 7-month-old infant left face down on the sofa. The baby is not moving. You roll him over and see a bluish tint around his lips. You should:
- A. Shout for help and immediately start the steps of CPR
 - B. Leave the baby to call 9-1-1 and get an AED (if available)
 - C. Give 5 back blows and 5 chest thrusts until the object is expelled
 - D. Immediately attach and AED and follow the voice prompts
50. You should try to relieve choking if an infant is coughing loudly.
- A. True
 - B. False