

CHAPTER 7 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Which of the following is *not* a part of the scene size-up?
A. determining the mechanism of injury
B. determining the number of patients
C. establishing an airway
D. taking body substance isolation precautions
- _____ 2. Body substance isolation precautions may include:
A. gloves, eyewear, mask. C. a PFD.
B. turnout gear. D. a rescue helmet.
- _____ 3. The scene size-up should take place:
A. only at the beginning of a call.
B. at the beginning and throughout the entire call.
C. at the beginning and at the end of the call.
D. after life-threatening conditions have been corrected.
- _____ 4. When there are no apparent hazards, the danger zone at the scene of a vehicle collision should extend at least:
A. 50 feet in all directions.
B. 50 feet in the direction of the impact.
C. 100 feet in all directions.
D. 100 feet from the ambulance.
- _____ 5. When fuel has been spilled at a motor vehicle collision, the danger zone should be extended at least:
A. 50 feet in all directions C. 100 feet in all directions
B. 50 feet uphill and 300 feet downhill D. 500 feet in all directions
- _____ 6. If you observe potential signs of violence at a scene, your first action generally should be to:
A. stabilize the patient.
B. retreat to a position of safety.
C. contact medical control.
D. turn on the siren and all lights on the ambulance.
- _____ 7. In every motor vehicle accident there are actually how many collisions?
A. two C. four
B. three D. five
- _____ 8. A fall should be considered severe whenever patients have fallen:
A. twice their height. C. 10 feet.
B. 5 feet. D. three times their height.
- _____ 9. During scene size-up at a multiple-vehicle crash, it is important to determine the number of patients because:
A. additional EMS resources may have to be called if there are more patients than the first crew on the scene can handle.
B. run reports are required for each patient.
C. ALS must be called if there are more than two patients.
D. the media must be given accurate information.
- _____ 10. Which of the following may be useful in determining nature of illness/mechanism of injury?
A. the patient C. family members
B. bystanders D. all the above

IN THE FIELD

Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow.

Your unit is dispatched to a motor vehicle accident. You are the EMT-B in charge. The dispatch time is 23:58 hours. Weather conditions include a moderate rainfall, wind out of the north at 5 mph, and a temperature of 36°F. The only information available from dispatch is that they have a report of a single vehicle that has struck a power pole.

1. What scene size-up considerations should you have in mind as you approach the scene?

You are the first emergency unit to reach the scene. You observe that a mid-size passenger car has struck a power pole head on. You see a victim in the car moving around. Power lines are down, and there is a strong smell of gasoline in the air.

2. What actions should you take in regard to scene size-up?

CHAPTER 7 REVIEW

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. Determining scene safety means looking for possible threats to the safety of the _____ , _____ , and _____ .
2. A(n) _____ exists around the wreckage of every vehicle collision, within which special safety precautions must be taken.
3. The forces that may have caused injury to a patient are the _____ .
4. A key element of _____ is always to have personal protective gear readily available.
5. During scene size-up, the EMT-B must maintain a high _____ based on the mechanism of injury.
6. When hazardous material is involved at a scene, check the Department of Transportation's _____ .
7. With a medical patient, finding out what is or may be wrong with the patient is called identifying the _____ .
8. Important sources of information for determining what is wrong with a medical patient include: the patient, _____ or _____ , and the _____ .
9. One sign of potential violence at a scene is unusual _____ .
10. If your scene size-up indicates you do not have sufficient resources to handle the call, you should request _____ .

SCENE SIZE-UP LISTING

Complete the following lists.

1. List the four basic elements of the scene size-up.

2. List three categories of people that the EMT-B must be concerned with in assuring scene safety.

3. List at least four scene size-up considerations you should have in mind when you are in sight of a motor vehicle crash or hazardous materials emergency.

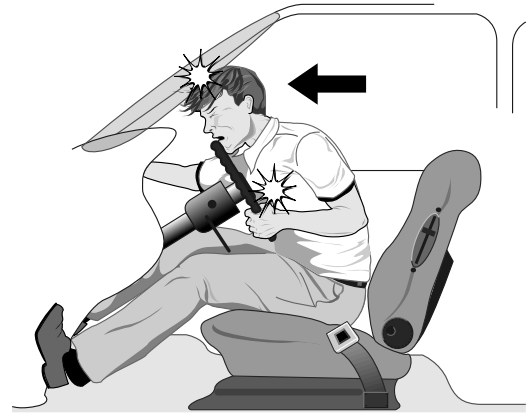
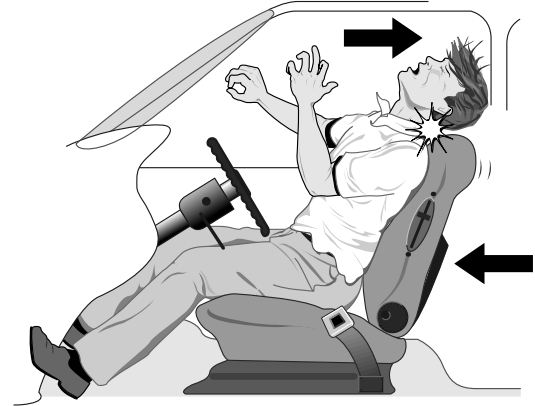
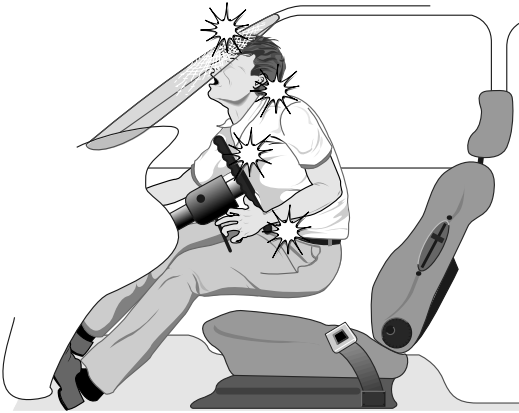
4. List at least four signals that would lead you to suspect danger of violence at the scene of a call.

5. List five types of motor vehicle collisions.

5. List three potential sources of information about the nature of a patient's illness.

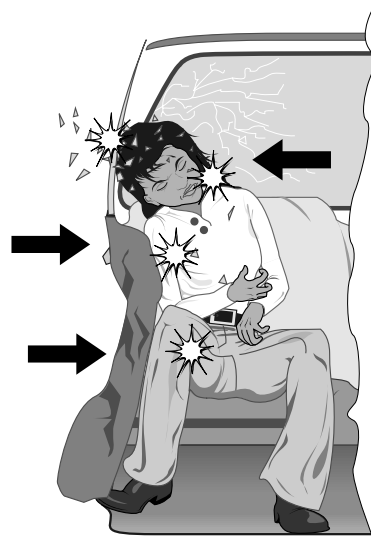
RECOGNIZING INJURY PATTERNS

For each of the three collisions pictured below, identify the type of collision and the type of injuries commonly associated with it.



1. _____ collision
Type of injuries:

2. _____ collision
Type of injuries:



3. _____ collision
Type of injuries:

Chapter 7 Answer Key

HANDOUT 7-2: Chapter 7 Quiz

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. D

HANDOUT 7-3: In the Field

1. Because it is late, dark, and stormy, you should be especially alert for the possibility of victims or bystanders in or on the roadway as you approach. Watch for unusual traffic patterns. See if you can spot arcing from downed power lines or a glow that might indicate fire.
2. You should look for clues to escaped hazardous materials, keep looking for collision victims or bystanders, and watch for smoke. Because the power lines are down and there is a smell of spilled fuel, you'd park the unit at least 100 feet from the wreck, upwind if possible. Be sure the unit is at least one full span of wires from power poles to which broken wires are attached. Mark the danger zone, not with flares, but with reflective triangles. Because the weather is wet and the temperature is so cold, you should be alert to the possibility of icing and consider expanding the danger zone. Request fire department and power company backup.

HANDOUT 7-4: Chapter 7 Review

1. crew, patient, bystanders
2. danger zone
3. mechanism of injury
4. body substance isolation
5. index of suspicion
6. *North American Emergency Response Guidebook*
7. nature of the illness
8. family members, bystanders; scene
9. silence
10. additional resources

HANDOUT 7-5: Scene Size-up Listing

1. scene safety; BSI precautions; mechanism of injury and/or nature of illness; determining number of patients
2. personnel (crew); patient; bystanders
3. Look for clues to escaped hazardous materials; look for collision victims on road; look for smoke; look for broken utility poles and downed wires; be alert for people walking on road; watch for signals of police and other EMS crews.
4. fighting or loud voices; weapons visible; signs of alcohol or drug use; unusual silence; knowledge of prior violence
5. head-on (up-and-over and down-and-under); rear-end; side impact; rollover; rotational impact
6. the patient; family members or bystanders; the scene

HANDOUT 7-6: Recognizing Patterns of Injury

1. Head-on collision. Types of injuries: up-and-over—head, neck, chest, abdominal injuries; down-and-under—knee, hip, and leg injuries
2. Rear-end collision. Types of injuries: neck (most common), head, chest
3. Side-impact collision. Types of injuries: head and neck, chest abdomen, pelvis, thighs