CHAPTER 3 QUIZ

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

| 1. | An ambulance crew's participation in a constructive mutual critique after each call is part of the process known as: | |
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| | A. education reform.B. company accreditation. | C. quality improvement.D. quality control. |
| 2. | Mentally competent adults of legal age who accept care from an EMS cre are said to give: | |
| | A. guardian consent.B. implied consent. | C. partial consent.D. expressed consent. |
| 3. | EMS personnel can treat unconscious prational patients would consent to treat principle is known as: | |
| | A. expressed consent.B. implied consent. | C. emergency consent.D. actual consent. |
| 4. | Minors who are married or of a certain give consent for medical care are known | vn as: |
| | A. emancipated.B. practiced. | C. released.D. responsible. |
| 5. | When a patient refuses care, he or sheA. codicil.B. insurance rider. | must sign a(n): C. DNR order. D. release form. |
| 6. | Refusal to go to a hospital may be a for accept the idea of illness. A. revenge B. denial | c. acceptance D. bargaining |
| 7. | If an EMT-B forces a competent patient or her will, the EMT-B may be charged A. misprison. B. assault. | |
| 8. | A legal document, usually signed by the states that the patient has a terminal illelife through resuscitative efforts, is called A. surrogate statement. B. DNR order. | ness and does not wish to prolong |
| 9. | A person whom the signer of a docum decisions in case the signer is unable to or herself is called a(n): A. proxy. B. assistant. | |
| 10. | Legislative measures intended to provious some health care personnel who admit A. First Responder laws. R. FMS Acts | |

HANDOUT 3-2: (Continued) **11.** An EMT-B's obligation in certain situations to provide care to a patient is referred to as a(n): **A.** agency. C. proxy.

12. If a jury finds that an EMT-B had a duty to a patient, that he failed to carry out that duty properly, and that his action caused harm to the patient, the EMT-B would be guilty of:

D. duty to act.

A. failure to act. **C.** fraud. **B.** libel. D. negligence.

13. A loss that requires reimbursement is called:

C. non-punitive. **A.** compensable. **D.** negligent. **B.** uncompensable.

14. A DNR order is one example of a(n):

B. surrogate's role.

A. Good Samaritan law. C. warrant.

B. confidentiality agreement. **D.** advance directive.

15. The principle that information about a patient's history, condition, or treatment must not be shared with unauthorized parties is called:

A. duty to withhold. C. confidentiality.

B. breach of duty. **D.** disclosure.

16. If you discover that a critically injured patient is an organ donor, as an EMT-B you should:

A. not provide further care.

B. verify the organ donor card.

C. notify the nurse or physician at the hospital.

D. notify the police.

17. Once police have made the scene safe, the priority of the EMT-B at a crime scene is to:

A. preserve evidence. **C.** contact dispatch. **D.** assist the investigation. **B.** provide patient care.

18. Leaving a patient after care has been initiated and before the patient has been transferred to someone with equal or greater medical training is known as:

A. assault. **C.** false imprisonment. **B.** abandonment. **D.** proximate cause.

19. The extent and limits of the job that the EMT-B does are referred to as:

A. duty to act. **C.** limits of liability. **D.** scope of practice. **B.** professional practice.

20. Simply stated, liability means:

A. moral responsibility. **C.** ethical responsibility. **B.** legal responsibility. **D.** referred responsibility.