

Test questions:

Mass Casualty

- 1) In the Mass Casualty Incident command organization system EMS will likely be assigned to work in a triage, treatment, or transport unit. These units fall under which ICS group?
  - a. Medical Group
  - b. Extrication Group
  - c. Resource Group
  - d. Rehabilitation Group
  
- 2) Which of the following statements about pediatric decontamination is true?
  - a. Children should be separated from their families for decontamination
  - b. Older children will not be afraid of the decontamination process
  - c. high pressure water systems should be used to decontaminate children
  - d. Water temperature less than 98 degrees can cause hyperthermia in smaller children
  
- 3) All of the following are concerns when decontaminating pediatric patients **except**:
  - a. when the child had their last oral intake
  - b. protecting the child's airway from water
  - c. handling of a wet and soapy child-they should not be carried through the decontamination process
  - d. loss of body heat
  
- 4) One difference between JumpSTART and START triage is:
  - a. The pediatric patients are categorized as Red, Yellow, Green or Black
  - b. All pediatric patients that can walk are directed to a green area
  - c. If a child is not breathing the airway is opened and 5 rescue breaths are given
  - d. Pediatric patients are triaged based on respirations, pulse and mental status

- 5) The JumpSTART triage system should be used instead of the START triage system for patients who are:
- a. Children with special health care needs
  - b. If the patient looks like a child
  - c. if the patient is less than 12 years old
  - d. if the patient is less than 8 years old

### Nerve Agent

- 1) List the following in the correct order for treating patients with nerve agent exposure:
1. Antidote
  2. Airway
  3. Breathing
  4. Circulation
- a. 1, 2, 3, 4
  - b. 2, 3, 4, 1
  - c. 4, 3, 2, 1
  - d. 3, 4, 2, 1
- 2) The antidotes of choice for exposure to nerve agents are:
- a. British Anti lewisite and Atropine
  - b. Atropine and 2Pam Chloride
  - c. Atropine and Phenergan
  - d. 2Pam Chloride and Dexamethasone
- 3) Benzodiazepines: Lorazepam and Midazolam are given to patients with nerve agent exposures to:
- a. calm them for procedures the paramedic will be doing
  - b. sedate them for airway management
  - c. reverse the effects of the nerve agent
  - d. prevent seizures

- 4) All of the following pediatric medication doses are listed on the length based “Pediatric Antidotes For Chemical Warfare Tape” **except**:
- a. Adenosine
  - b. Pralidoxime (2PamCl)
  - c. Atropine
  - d. British Anti-Lewisite

#### Vesicant

- 1) With this agent there is damage to the skin in 1-2 minutes, although symptoms may not be apparent or blisters visible for hours:
- a. Mustard Agent
  - b. Lewisite
  - c. Brucellosis
  - d. Cyanide
- 2) With this agent blistering skin damage is immediate and there is pain on contact with the agent:
- a. Mustard Agent
  - b. Lewisite
  - c. Brucellosis
  - d. Cyanide
- 3) The treatment of choice for airway edema resulting from a vesicant inhalation exposure is:
- a. racemic epinephrine-nebulized
  - b. 1:1000 epinephrine-nebulized
  - c. 1:10,000 epinephrine-nebulized
  - d. Albuterol-nebulized

## Radiological/Nuclear

- 1) Exposure to radiological agents can occur in the event of a dirty bomb, an explosive combined with radioactive agents. Which of the following statements is **not** true about treating pediatric patients with this type of injury?
  - a. Treat life threatening injuries before decontaminating patients.
  - b. Pediatric Advanced Life Support protocols take precedence over radiation issues.
  - c. Normal body substance isolation-gloves, gowns, masks will not protect medical providers
  - d. Patients contaminated, even at very high levels, pose no threat to emergency response or medical personnel
  
- 2) Potassium Iodide is considered an antidote to radiation exposure because it saturates the receptor sites on the thyroid so radioactive agents can't be absorbed there. Which of the following radioactive agents will potassium iodide work on?
  - a. Iodine 125
  - b. Uranium
  - c. Iodine 131
  - d. A and C
  
- 3) Which is the least penetrating type of radiation?
  - a. Alpha
  - b. Beta
  - c. Gamma
  - d. Neutron