**First Aid and CPR Exam**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Select the following option that shows the steps of adult CPR in the proper order:
   1. Position the body, scene safety, give breaths and push on chest
   2. Scene safety, check for breathing, position the body, and push on chest
   3. Position the body, scene safety, check breathing, and push on chest
   4. Scene safety, position the body, check for breathing, and push on chest
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is the correct way to check for breathing?
   1. Look to see if the chest rises, lift the chin to open the airway, feel for breaths on your cheek
   2. Look to see if the mouth is open, listen for breaths, feel for pulse on the neck
   3. Look to see if the chin is tilted back, listen for sirens, feel the chest for heartbeats
   4. Look to see if the chest rises, listen for breaths, feel for breaths on your cheek
3. \_\_\_\_\_ When pushing on the chest, you should compress the chest approximately

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inches at a rate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pushes per minute.

* 1. one to one-and-a-half inches; 100
  2. two to two-and-a-half inches; 30
  3. two to two-and-a-half inches; 100
  4. one to one-and-a-half inches; 30

1. \_\_\_\_\_ When giving rescue breaths you should give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breaths for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

second(s) each.

* 1. five; two
  2. two; one
  3. three; one
  4. two; five

1. \_\_\_\_\_ While conducting CPR you should give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breaths and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pushes.
   1. two; thirty
   2. two; fifteen
   3. one; thirty
   4. one; fifteen
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Infants requiring CPR receive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breaths and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

compressions.

* 1. one; fifteen
  2. two; fifteen
  3. one; thirty
  4. two; thirty

1. \_\_\_\_\_ In infant CPR you should place your mouth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. over the infant’s mouth only
   2. over the infant’s mouth and nose
   3. over the infant’s nose only
   4. None of the above
2. \_\_\_\_\_ What are the three types of bleeding?
   1. Capillary, venus, arterial
   2. Capillary, venious, arterial
   3. Capsule, vein, arterial
   4. Capsule, venus, arterial
3. \_\_\_\_\_ If an arm or leg is bleeding, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. apply pressure to the chest
   2. elevate the limb at eye level
   3. apply pressure to the affected limb
   4. elevate the limb above the heart and apply pressure
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Minor wounds can be treated with soap and water, application of antibiotic ointment, and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. clean towel
   2. clean, sterile dressing and a bandage
   3. sterile pad
   4. clean bandage
5. \_\_\_\_\_ When dealing with amputations, if the amputated part can be found you should

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. put it in your pocket for safe keeping
  2. wrap it in bandages to stop bleeding
  3. wrap in a clean dressing and place it on ice
  4. bury the part in ice so it stays fresh

1. \_\_\_\_\_ If you encounter a victim with an impaled object what action should you take?
   1. Remove the item immediately
   2. Stabilize the victim’s affected limb
   3. Do nothing until it stops bleeding
   4. Stabilize the impaled object
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The circulatory system is made up of which three parts?
   1. Heart, blood, arteries
   2. Heart, blood, vessels
   3. Head, blood, vessels
   4. Heart, brain, vessels
3. \_\_\_\_\_ What three actions cause shock?
   1. Pump loss, fluid failure, pipe loss
   2. Pump failure, fluid failure, pipe failure
   3. Pump failure, fluid loss, pipe failure
   4. Pump loss, fluid loss, pipe failure
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of these symptoms is not characteristic of a shock victim?
   1. Dizziness and fainting
   2. Pale lips and skin
   3. Rapid breath and pulse
   4. Anxiety/restlessness
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Which statement is not true regarding anaphylactic shock?
   1. It is life-threatening
   2. It is caused by touching an item
   3. It is a severe allergic reaction
   4. It causes shortness of breath
6. \_\_\_\_\_ What are the three types of burns?
   1. Heat, chemical, electrical
   2. First degree, second degree, third degree
   3. Superficial, partial thickness, full thickness
   4. Heater, chemical, electricity
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of these is not a heat-related emergency?
   1. Hypothermia
   2. Heat cramps
   3. Heat exhaustion
   4. Heat stroke
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of these occurs when skin freezes and turns numb and grey?
   1. Hypothermia
   2. Heat cramps
   3. Frostbite
   4. Heat exhaustion
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Which heat-related emergency requires you to remove the victim’s heavy clothing and cool their body by any means available?
   1. Hypothermia
   2. Heat cramps
   3. Heat exhaustion
   4. Heat stroke