

Mercyhealth Continuing Education

August 2022 – Tactical Patient Care

Name _____ Level _____ Agency _____

1. During your approach of an agitated patient, which of the following should you assess?
 - a. Potential scene hazards
 - b. Decisional capacity
 - c. Physiological causes
 - d. All the above

2. In performing SALT triage, patients who are able to walk on command, should be?
 - a. Triageed green
 - b. Assessed third (last)
 - c. Transported via BLS ambulance
 - d. Allowed to sign refusal

3. What is the typical goal for maximum on-scene time with trauma patients, excluding performance of extrication or stabilization procedures?
 - a. Less than one hour
 - b. Less than 30 minutes
 - c. Less than 10 minutes
 - d. Once IV is established

4. 'Patients in MCI situation assessed to have a potentially serious condition but not anticipated to suffer any serious adverse outcome if not treated within a few hours is considered what triage category?
 - a. Grey (Expectant)
 - b. Red (Immediate)

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- c. Yellow (Delayed)
 - d. Green (Minimal)
5. All of the following are common categories of shock in patients with a traumatic injury, except which?
- a. Hypovolemic
 - b. Neurogenic
 - c. Distributive
 - d. Obstructive
6. Which of the following procedure(s) are acceptable for an EMT to perform in the WARM ZONE?
- a. Needle thoracostomy
 - b. Tourniquet
 - c. Intubation
 - d. IV placement
7. Which of the following does not describe an appropriate and expected role of the EMS provider at a scene involving law enforcement?
- a. Make reasonable attempts to preserve evidence when examining the patient
 - b. Be the patients advocate and their dignity
 - c. Practice de-escalation techniques and maintain control
 - d. Restrain a patient with decisional capacity but is under arrest for public intoxication
8. Which of the following exam features does not suggest significant internal bleeding in a patient following a significant traumatic mechanism of injury?
- a. Bruising to the flanks
 - b. Open arm fracture

- c. Wet and decreased lung sounds
 - d. Bruising behind the ear and around the eyes
9. Which of the following is NOT a criterion to maintain cervical spinal restriction (immobilization)?
- a. High-speed MVC with rollover
 - b. Posterior cervical tenderness
 - c. Consuming any alcohol
 - d. Painful injury distracting from your exam
10. Which of the following is true regarding management of a penetrating injury?
- a. Neck injury obstructing airway should be stabilized carefully in place
 - b. Object stuck in arm without any significant bleeding should be removed
 - c. Penetrating eye injury can be managed at any local trauma center
 - d. Occlusive dressing should be placed over a “bubbling” injury to upper abdomen