

Question	Pretest Question # (Answer)	Post-test Question # (Answer)
Q: The most secure way to stop bleeding is: A: Apply direct pressure & elevate the injury	1 (Answer 3)	6 (Answer 4)
Q: When approaching the scene of an accident, the first step should be A: Make sure the scene is safe for you and others	2 (Answer 3)	4 (Answer 2)
Q: When evaluating an injured patient, what is the first thing you should do A: Check if the patient is breathing	3 (Answer 4)	12 (Answer 4)
Q: What is the best position for transporting an unconscious patient who does not present with a trauma? A: Lying on their side.	4 (Answer 2)	9 (Answer 1)
Q: In an emergency, when transporting someone to a health facility, it is important to drive as fast as possible because it will make a difference between life and death. A: False	5 (Answer 2)	15 (Answer 2)
Q: The safety zone around spills of hazardous materials is at least A: 6 meters/20 feet	6 (Answer 3)	16 (Answer 2)
Q: In case of mass casualties, you need to direct your care to the person who is A: Is not breathing and turning blue	7 (Answer 3)	17 (Answer 2)
Q: For the unconscious patient, the first priority is to A: Open mouth with chin lift or jaw thrust	8 (Answer 1)	13 (Answer 2)
Q: When using a tourniquet to stop bleeding, you should A: Write the time of application on the victim's forehead	9 (Answer 2)	8 (Answer 3)
Q: A patient with pelvic fracture can lose up to A: 5L of blood	10 (Answer 3)	5 (Answer 3)
Q: Splinting of a fractured extremity is important because A: All of the above	11 (Answer 4)	19 (Answer 4)
Q: Splints should A: Should be long enough to immobilize the joints above and below the injury	12 (Answer 3)	24 (Answer 3)
Q: When there exists an impaled object, you should A: Protect the object and maintain its position using bulky dressing around it	13 (Answer 4)	2 (Answer 4)
Q: In a burned patient, during transport A: Blisters indicate a second degree burn	14 (Answer 3)	14 (Answer 4)
Q: When at a mass casualty scene, you should A: Ask those who can walk to walk away from the scene	15 (Answer 1)	25 (Answer 3)
Q: When exposed to body fluids you should A: Pour water on the area to rinse it and use a plastic bag to protect your hands	16 (Answer 4)	7 (Answer 2)

Q: You witnessed a hit and run, car vs. pedestrian, you should A: Stop and assess victim and offer to help	17 (Answer 2)	3 (Answer 4)
Q: When you lift the jaw or accommodate the mandible, it A: Lifts the tongue from the throat	18 (Answer 4)	1 (Answer 2)
Q: When you decide that a patient needs CPR, you should: A: Call for help	19 (Answer 2)	18 (Answer 3)
Q: When you notice protruding bone, you should A: Cover with clean, wet cloth	20 (Answer 4)	23 (Answer 3)
Q: When you ask a patient their name and they respond appropriately, you can tell A: All of the above	21 (Answer 4)	11 (Answer 4)
Q: Which patient should you attend to first at the scene of a bus accident? A: A 7 year old boy who is unresponsive on his back	22 (Answer 3)	22 (Answer 2)
Q: At the scene of an accident, you should perform CPR and delay transport until return of a pulse. A: False	23 (Answer 2)	20 (Answer 2)
Q: Which of the following places can be a site of invisible bleeding that can drop the blood pressure? A: Thigh	24 (Answer 4)	10 (Answer 2)
Q: Which one of the following is a late sign of shock? A: Confusion	25 (Answer 3)	21 (Answer 1)