

Questions Test final lesson № 2

Topic 1.10 part 1

1. “Goose step” means:
2. Recommended distance for “non-avalanche zone” is:
3. It is prohibited to extract the victim from the vehicle if:
4. Transportation on the shoulder is acceptable for:
5. While transportation with rescue stretcher on flat surface use:
6. It is forbidden to transport the patient head-first:
7. The victim is transported feet-first up the hill in the case of:
8. The victim is transported head-first down the hill in the case of:
9. What is not the aim of common examination?
10. What are two main questions to assess victim's condition?
11. If the victim doesn't remember anything, you should think about:
12. If the victim answers properly but slowly and in monosyllables, you should think about:
13. If the victim answers properly but in jerky, staccato manner, you should think about:
14. Question: “Where does it hurt?” allows to:
15. It is important to begin common examination with:
16. In the case of ear tract bleeding, think about:
17. If subcutaneous crepitation is detected while examination, think about:
18. Signs of shin fracture:
19. If the victim answers heatedly and in many words, you should think about:
20. Examine victim's back if:

Topic 1.10 part 2

1. Duration of clinical death is:
2. Complex of emergency measures taken to revive and restore vital functions of
3. Traditional and long-time existing algorithm of CPR is “A-B-C scheme”, offered by...:
4. In “A-B-C scheme” (alphabet of CPR), “B” means:
5. In “A-B-C scheme”(alphabet of CPR), “C” means:
6. In “A-B-C scheme”, (alphabet of CPR), “C” means:
7. Up-to-date sequence of resuscitation procedures (CPR) is:
8. What is not one of the main points of up-to-date CPR?
 9. Duration of pulse assessment shouldn't be longer than...seconds:
10. The depth of chest compressions is...:
11. The frequency of chest compressions is ...:
12. The depth of chest compressions for infants is...
13. There is a special maneuver for restoration of airway patency. Name it.
14. What is the most common mistake during indirect cardiac massage?
15. Chest compression for children from 1 to 8 years is performed with:
16. Duration of one artificial inhale is:
 17. Required respiratory volume during artificial lung ventilation is... ml:
18. Respiratory volume for newborns during artificial lung ventilation is...ml:
19. Optimum combination of chest compressions and rescue breathing during CPR is...:
20. Pauses between cardiac massage and rescue breathing shouldn't be more than...:

Topic 1.11 part 1

1. The most common reason of asphyxia for adults is:
2. Kinds of upper airway obstruction:
3. Choose the symptom of partial obstruction:
4. In the case of complete obstruction you should make under...hits between shoulder blades.
5. In the case of complete obstruction, you should also use...
6. What position is used for foreign body removing for infants?
7. What are two signs of traumatic shock?
8. If bleeding is faster than 150 ml per minute, death becomes in:
9. What is not the common symptom of blood loss?
10. In the case of femur fracture blood loss is about:
11. Average volume of blood loss in the case of hemothoraxis:
12. Average volume of blood loss when you see blood pool with clots (D 40 cm.) is:
13. Average volume of blood loss when you see blood pool without clots (D under 1 meter) is:
14. What sign of shock testifies to severe bleeding?
15. What way of bleeding control is not temporary?
16. What is the simplest way to stop external arterial bleeding?
17. What is the common mistake while finger pressing?.
18. When it is necessary to use fist for manual pressing?
19. Finger pressing requires physical strength, so the duration of manual pressing is about:

20. Ultimate bending of the extremity is not provided for the first aid in the case of:

Topic 1.11 part 2

1. In the case of forearm injury tourniquet is applied on:
2. In the case of brachium injury tourniquet is applied on:
3. Choose the right point of tourniquet application:
4. Tourniquet turns are applied...
5. Choose the right point of tourniquet application:
6. The tourniquet is applied incorrectly if:
7. The tourniquet is applied correctly if:
8. Time for tourniquet wearing should not exceed...in summer.
9. It is prohibited to apply the tourniquet on:
10. Who is able to pull the tourniquet off?
11. It is not allowed to use... for improvised cloth tourniquet:
12. Occlusive bandage is applied for:
13. Advantage of pressure bandage:
14. Disadvantage of pressure bandage:
15. Do not ... in the case of nasal hemorrhage:
16. In the case of electrical injury:
17. Kinds of drowning:
18. Water evacuation from lungs and stomach is provided in the case of:
19. In the case of...start CPR immediately (without water evacuation):
20. Choose long-term complications of drowning:

Topic 1.12 part 1

1. In the case of light burns (I and II degree) the damaged area needs to be cooled with water during at least:
2. What statement is wrong?
3. To estimate the severity of light burns we use...
4. According to the “rule of 9” ...
5. Skin area of head and neck for infants (under 1 year) is: ...
6. “Rule of 100” considers:
7. If the sum of scores is not more than 60 according to the “rule of 100”, the prognosis is:
8. If the sum of scores is more than 100 according to the “rule of 100”, the prognosis is...
9. If the sum of scores is in the range from 81 till 100 according to the “rule of 100”, the prognosis is:...
10. To estimate the severity of burning injury for children we use Frank Index. This is...:
11. According to Frank index, if the sum is in the range from 31 till 60 – the forecast is: ...
12. According to Frank index, if the sum is more than 90 – the forecast is:...
13. Burn shock is developing if the burning surface is more than (for adults): ...
14. Which feature (sign) is incorrect if we speak about airway burn:
15. What stage of overcooling doesn't exist?
16. Severity of overcooling depends on the body temperature. If body temperature is $28-32^{\circ}$, overcooling is: ...
17. Skin paleness and associated local frostbites of 1- and 2-degree fit ... stage of overcooling.

18. Severity of overcooling depends on the body temperature. If body temperature is 24-28⁰, overcooling is:...
19. Skin paleness, "chicken skin", muscle trembling, tiredness and drowsiness fit... stage of overcooling.
20. To assess the severity of shock use:..

Topic 1.12 Part 2

1. What is not an obligatory condition for calling the emergency if you suspect a craniocerebral trauma?
2. Use ... to assess the severity of craniocerebral trauma.
3. Glasgow coma scale consists from 3 tests. Choose the excessone.
4. According to Glasgow coma scale, test of verbal response includes:
5. According to Glasgow coma scale, test of eye response includes:
6. According to Glasgow coma scale, test of motor response includes:
7. Assess patient's condition if total Coma Score is 11-12 according to Glasgow coma scale.
8. Assess patient's condition if total Coma Score is 13-14 according to Glasgow coma scale.
9. According to Glasgow coma scale cerebral death is suspected when total Coma Score is:
10. Choose transport position in the case of craniocerebral trauma if the patient is conscious:
11. Choose transport position in the case of craniocerebral trauma for the patient with impaired consciousness:
12. What is inadmissible in the case of craniocerebral trauma?
13. What flexion-distraction character of spinal trauma means?
14. Which symptom doesn't characterize spinal cervical trauma?

15. Choose an appropriate patient's position in the case of spinal injury.
16. What is not a sign of chest trauma?
17. In the case of open pneumothorax you should apply:
18. What is not on the list of the first aid arrangements for the mild respiratory failure?

topic 1.13 part 1

1. It is necessary to organize the evacuation of the victim by passing transport if the arrival of the ambulance is delayed by more than
2. Name a reliable sign of a penetrating abdominal wound
3. Which symptom is optional if damage to the hollow organs of the abdominal cavity is suspected?
4. The list of first aid measures for closed abdominal trauma does not include the following measure....
5. In case of a penetrating wound in the abdomen, it is necessary
6. Obvious signs of closed fractures do not include...
7. A temporary measure intended to create conditions for the delivery of a victim to a medical institution in case of damage to long tubular bones is
8. Autoimmobilization is....
9. Service tires do not include...
10. Which statement is false?
11. It is necessary to fix three joints in case of a fracture...
12. The ladder bus is called
13. If the femur is fractured, it is better to use a splint...
14. For uncomplicated fractures of the bones of the forearm or collarbone, you can use...

15. In case of damage to the pelvic organs, blood loss can reach
16. Signs of a pelvic bone fracture do not include...
17. Which splint not only immobilizes a limb, but also extends it?
18. The basic rules of immobilization with a ladder splint include....
19. If the pelvic bones are fractured, the victim must be placed
20. Internal bleeding into the abdominal cavity can be suspected if the following sign is present...