RTC

American Red Cross CPR/AED for the Professional Rescuer Course
Final Written Exam Answer Sheet

Name _____ Date _____

Exam (A) or (B)

Section 1—CPR for the Professional Rescuer

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

Section 2—AED

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

1 _____ 6 _____

2 _____ 7 _____

3 _____ 8 _____

4 _____ 9 _____

5 _____ 10 _____

—DO NOT WRITE ON THIS EXAM—

First Aid Questions — Exam A

1. Identify the correct order of steps when caring for a victim who is bleeding externally.
   a. Apply direct pressure to the wound, elevate the wound, apply a pressure bandage, then (if necessary) compress an artery at a pressure point.
   b. Elevate the wound, apply direct pressure to the wound, apply a pressure bandage, then (if necessary) compress an artery at a pressure point.
   c. Compress an artery at a pressure point, elevate the wound, apply direct pressure to the wound, then apply a pressure bandage.
   d. Apply direct pressure to the wound, elevate the wound, compress an artery at a pressure point, then apply a pressure bandage.
2. A friend collapses. As she regains consciousness she has difficulty speaking and one side of her face and body appear to be paralyzed. These signals lead you to believe your co-worker has—
   a. Had a diabetic emergency.
   b. Had a stroke.
   c. Had a seizure.
   d. Been poisoned.
3. You are caring for a victim of an automobile accident. The victim is complaining of pain in her abdomen, nausea and extreme thirst. She also has a pulse that is rapid and weak. What condition might you suspect?
   a. Internal bleeding
   b. External bleeding
   c. A stroke
   d. A heart attack
4. Minor internal bleeding should be cared for by—
   a. Applying firm pressure to the skin over the wound to slow the bleeding.
   b. Calling 9-1-1 or the local emergency number immediately.
   c. Applying ice to the injured area to help reduce pain and swelling.
   d. Compressing a pressure point between the injured area and the heart.

5. Which is a signal of shock?
   a. Calm, quiet reaction to surroundings
   b. Skin that is dry and normal in color
   c. Restlessness or irritability
   d. A red rash
6. General care for shock may include—
   a. Cooling the victim to protect vital organs from further injury.
   b. Leaving the victim to rest quietly so that the victim can get better.
   c. Helping the victim rest as comfortably as possible.
   d. Elevating the head so that the victim can see his or her surroundings better.
7. Which is the first step you should take in caring for a victim with burns?
   a. Check to see if the scene is safe.
   b. Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number.
   c. Remove the victim from the source of the burn.
   d. Cool the burned area to stop the burning.
8. A chemical burn to the eye should be treated by—
   a. Encouraging the victim to blink and letting tears wash the chemical out of the eye.
   b. Using cool wet compresses over the eyes.
   c. Giving no treatment; instead, calling 9-1-1 or the local emergency number immediately.
   d. Flushing the eye with cool running water.
9. In general, you should elevate a suspected musculoskeletal injury above the level of the heart. You should not elevate an injury if—
   a. Ice has first been applied to help reduce swelling.
   b. A victim has no feeling in the extremity beyond the injury.
   c. You suspect a fracture or dislocation.
   d. The victim is having trouble walking or breathing.

10. You suspect that Mary has seriously sprained her knee. To care for Mary, you decide to apply a splint to her leg. The splint should include the—

    a. Entire leg and foot.

    b. Knee only.

    c. Bone below the knee only.

    d. Bones above and below the knee.

11. You are playing soccer when a player on the other team falls, breaking his fall with an outstretched arm. When he gets up, the player is holding his left arm close to his body and is complaining of shoulder pain. How would you initially care for this suspected shoulder injury?

    a. Have the victim lift his arm so that you can add padding underneath it before you splint the shoulder.

    b. Check for feeling, warmth and color.

    c. Splint the upper arm to prevent shoulder movement.

    d. Allow the victim to continue holding his arm in the most comfortable position.

12. Which is the proper order for applying a rigid splint to an injured wrist that is not bleeding?

    a. Support the injured part in the position in which you find it. Check for feeling, warmth and color. Place the rigid splint under the injured area and the bones that are above and below the injury. Secure the splint. Recheck for feeling, warmth and color.

    b. Secure the splint. Pad open areas. Check the fingers for feeling, warmth and color. Put the arm in a sling. Secure the arm.

    c. Pad the splint. Apply the splint. Check the fingers for feeling, warmth and color. Secure the splint. Put the arm in a sling. Secure the arm. Recheck for feeling, warmth and color.

    d. Apply the splint. Secure the splint. Pad the splint. Check the fingers for feeling, warmth and color. Put the arm in the sling. Secure the arm.

13. The best way to immobilize an ankle or foot injury is with a—

    a. Soft splint.

    b. Board.

    c. Rigid splint.

    d. Traction splint.

14. Which of the following is a signal of a serious head, neck or back injury?
    a. Elevated body temperature
    b. Changes in the level of consciousness
    c. Impaired hearing
    d. An irregular heartbeat
15. You perform in-line stabilization by placing—
    a. Your hand on the victim's forehead to stabilize the head in line with the rest of the victim's body.
    b. Your hands on both sides of the victim's head, then gently pulling the head away from the body slightly, maintaining this position.
    c. Your hands on both sides of the victim's head, then gently positioning the head in line with the body, supporting the head in this position.
    d. One hand at the victim's forehead and the other at the victim's chin, holding the head in place using both hands.
16. While attempting to perform in-line stabilization on an unconscious victim, you feel some resistance to the movement. What should you do?
    a. Support the victim's head in the position you found it.
    b. Gently but firmly move the head in line with the body.
    c. Splint the neck so that the head does not move any further.
    d. Move the victim as a unit so that he or she is lying on one side.
17. The first thing you should do in caring for a victim who has an injury to the chest, abdomen or pelvis is to—
    a. Minimize shock.
    b. Control possible bleeding.
    c. Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number.
    d. Determine the exact injury location.
18. Which describes the difference in the care you would give to a victim who is experiencing insulin shock versus a victim in a diabetic coma?
    a. Insulin shock is much more serious. Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number immediately for insulin shock only.
    b. Diabetic coma is much more serious. Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number immediately only for a diabetic coma.
    c. Give foods or fluids with sugar to a conscious victim in a diabetic coma but not to one experiencing insulin shock.
    d. The basic care is the same: check and care for life-threatening conditions.

19. You are in a shopping mall and a person is having a seizure. The seizure only lasts a few minutes, after which the victim is awake but disoriented. What care should you give to this victim after the seizure is over?
    a. Check for life-threatening conditions, checking to see if the victim was injured during the seizure. Try to provide a measure of privacy for the person.
    b. Ask bystanders to stay and help in case another seizure occurs or the victim's condition worsens.
    c. Do nothing—the seizure is over so the victim will be fine—just stay with the victim until he or she is able to leave on his or her own.
    d. Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number immediately, since you do not know if this is the victim's first seizure or if it will recur.
20. You suspect that a victim might have ingested a poison. You should—
    a. Locate the drug or product containers to give to EMS personnel.
    b. Immediately give the victim something to drink to dilute the poison.
    c. Call the National Poison Control Center or 9-1-1 or the local emergency number.
    d. Have the victim vomit to get the poison out of the digestive system.
21. Which of the following is a signal of a mild reaction to a bite or sting?
    a. Redness at the entry site
    b. Redness throughout the body
    c. Redness on one side of the body
    d. Redness on the face
22. How should you remove a bee stinger embedded in a victim's skin?
    a. Use the point of a knife to gouge out the stinger.
    b. Use tweezers to pull the stinger away from the skin.
    c. Scrape the stinger away from the skin with a fingernail, plastic card or the edge of a knife blade.
    d. Under no circumstances should you remove the stinger from the skin.
23. Which of the following is the best way to remove an embedded tick from the skin?
    a. With a gloved hand, use a fine-tipped tweezers as close to the skin as possible and pull slowly, steadily and firmly.
    b. With a bare hand, use your fingernail or a plastic card and scrape it away slowly and steadily.
    c. With a bare hand, apply petroleum jelly to coat the tick—the tick will then let go by itself.
    d. With a gloved hand, apply both an antiseptic and antibiotic to the tick—the tick will let go by itself.

—DO NOT WRITE ON THIS EXAM—

24. You should care for victims of substance abuse or misuse using the same general principles recommended for victims of—

    a. Poisoning.

    b. Any emergency.

    c. Life-threatening conditions.

    d. Psychiatric emergencies.

25. Which of the following might be a signal of heat exhaustion?

    a. Slow, irregular pulse

    b. High body temperature

    c. Severe muscle contractions

    d. Cool, moist, pale, ashen or flushed skin

26. You should never rub an area of the body you think might be affected with frostbite because rubbing can—

    a. Crack the skin and cause external bleeding.

    b. Cause further damage.

    c. Deform the skin and underlying tissues when they are most vulnerable.

    d. Rewarm the affected area too rapidly.

27. A victim suffering from hypothermia needs to be rewarmed, but not rewarmed too quickly. Why?

    a. Rapid rewarming can result in muscle rigidity and spasm.

    b. Rapid rewarming can cause loss of consciousness.

    c. Rapid rewarming can burn the victim's skin.

    d. Rapid rewarming can cause dangerous heart rhythms.

28. Which method is best used to immobilize a person with a suspected head, neck or back injury who is face-up in calm shallow water?

    a. Clothes drag

    b. Head splint

    c. Beach drag

    d. Hip and shoulder support

29. You have bandaged a victim's lacerated forearm. Blood is still soaking through the dressing and bandage. You help the victim elevate the arm in an attempt to stop the bleeding, but the bleeding continues. What should you do?

    a. Remove the dressing and bandage and start over again with a tighter bandage.

    b. Apply a tourniquet around the arm above the wound.

    c. Go to the doctor because there is nothing else you can do.

    d. Apply additional dressings and bandages, and apply pressure on the inside of the arm midway between the shoulder and elbow.

30. The first step you would take to care for an elderly person who is suffering from a high body temperature as a result of extreme heat would be to—

    a. Place the victim in a tub of cold water.

    b. Remove the victim from the hot environment.

    c. Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number but give no further care.

    d. Give the victim cold liquids to drink to lower the body temperature.