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**FIRST AID POST TEST**

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1. You should get the person's permission before rendering care to that person.  
 True  
 False
  
2. Most injuries are preventable.  
 Yes  
 No
  
3. Which is the leading cause of unintentional death in the U.S.?  
a) Falls  
b) Fires  
c) Drowning  
d) Motor vehicle accidents
  
4. What law protects you when you help in an emergency situation?  
a) Humanitarian law  
b) ADA law  
c) Good Samaritan law  
d) First Aid law
  
5. What are the three "C"s in First Aid Response?  
a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. Which are types of wounds?  
a) Bruise  
b) Abrasion  
c) Cut  
d) Avulsion  
e) All of the above

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7. What types of wounds have a higher rate of infection?
- a) Abrasions
  - b) Avulsions
  - c) Bruises
  - d) Cuts
  - e) Both A and D
8. It is okay to remove an imbedded object such as a knife so care can be more easily done to the wound.
- True
  - False
9. Which are signs of infection?
- a) Redness
  - b) Swelling
  - c) Drainage
  - d) All of the above
10. How often should you get a tetanus shot?
- a) Every year
  - b) Every two years
  - c) Only when you cut yourself
  - d) Every 10 years
11. Which are signals of internal bleeding?
- a) Tender, swollen belly
  - b) Fast, weak pulse
  - c) Vomiting blood
  - d) Confusion
  - e) All of the above

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12. When caring for a major wound, your first step to control bleeding should be:
- a) Apply Neosporin and a band-aid
  - b) Do nothing because it will stop on its own
  - c) Apply a tourniquet
  - d) Apply bandage and direct pressure to the area
13. If bleeding continues through your bandage, remove the dressing and apply a new one.
- True
  - False
14. If you are unable to stop the bleeding with a bandage and direct pressure, you should then try:
- a) Screaming loudly for help
  - b) Have them drink plenty of water to replace lost blood
  - c) Apply pressure to pressure point and raise extremity above hear level
  - d) Boil some water
15. Shock is likely to develop in any serious injury or illness.
- True
  - False
16. Which are appropriate steps to care for someone experiencing shock?
- a) Make them comfortable
  - b) Control any external bleeding
  - c) Call 911
  - d) Keep them warm
  - e) All of the above

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17. To control a nose bleed, you should have the person:
- a) Pinch the nose and lean head backwards
  - b) Stick their finger in the nose
  - c) Pinch nose and lean head forward
  - d) Blow their nose to remove blood
18. What are the steps to care for a burn?
- a) Stop the burning
  - b) Cover the burn with dry, clean dressing
  - c) Cool the burn with large amounts of water
  - d) All of the above
19. Which are considered critical burns and need immediate attention?
- a) Burns involving breathing difficulty
  - b) Burns to head, neck, feet or genitals
  - c) Burns to a child or elderly person
  - d) All of the above
20. If you experience a second degree burn you should:
- a) Break the blisters and apply ointment
  - b) Apply ice regularly to reduce pain
  - c) Flush with large amounts of water
  - d) Clean with soap and water to prevent infection
21. The four basic types of injuries to muscles, bones, and joints are:
- a) Cuts
  - b) Fractures
  - c) Dislocations
  - d) Strains and sprains
  - e) All of the above
  - f) B, C, and D

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22. Splinting is used to immobilize a body part when you suspect a serious injury to a muscle, bone or joint.

- True
- False

23. When applying a splint, you must remember what key points?

- a) Splint above and below the injury
- b) Only splint if you have to move the person
- c) Splint in the position you find it in
- d) Check for circulation before and after
- e) All of the above

24. An anatomical splint is when you use:

- a) A board
- b) A magazine
- c) Another body part
- d) A sling

25. Describe how to apply a rigid splint:

26. List 4 symptoms of head and spine injury.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

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27. When you suspect a head or spinal injury, what care should be taken?

- a) Keep the victim from getting chilled or overheated
- b) Maintain an open airway
- c) Minimize movement of head and spine
- d) Control any external bleeding
- e) All of the above

28. Sudden illness can occur at any time. Common signals might include:

- a) Dizziness and confusion
- b) Paralysis
- c) Severe headache
- d) Breathing difficulty
- e) All of the above

29. When someone is having a seizure, you should:

- a) Hold them down until the seizure stops
- b) Stick your finger in their mouth to protect the tongue
- c) Remove any objects that might cause injury
- d) Try to keep them talking to you

30. You should call 911 if someone has a seizure that:

- a) Lasts longer than 10 minutes
- b) Has never had a seizure before
- c) Has difficulty breathing
- d) All of the above

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31. When someone is having a diabetic emergency, the symptoms include:
- a) Changes in the level of consciousness
  - b) Rapid breathing
  - c) Feeling and looking ill
  - d) Cool and clammy skin
  - e) All of the above
32. When someone is having a diabetic emergency, you should:
- a) Leave them alone, it will pass
  - b) Give the victim some form of sugar
  - c) Give them some insulin
  - d) Have them drink milk
33. What is the single most important step you can take to prevent disease transmission?
- a) Gloves
  - b) Scrubs
  - c) Bleach
  - d) Hand washing
34. List 3 signals of breathing problems.
- a)
  - b)
  - c)