

1. What system includes health care professionals who provide prehospital emergency medical care and transport of the sick and injured?
  - A) enhanced 9-1-1 systems
  - B) emergency medical services
  - C) hospital emergency departments
  - D) ambulance-to-hospital communications
  
2. A circular system of ongoing internal and external reviews is known as:
  - A) basic life support review.
  - B) retrospective analysis.
  - C) quarterly audits of EMS systems.
  - D) continuous quality improvement.
  
3. The person who provides the ongoing working liaison among the medical community, hospitals, and the OEC technician is the:
  - A) district supervisor.
  - B) resource physician.
  - C) medical director.
  - D) agency manager.
  
4. A person who is trained with the necessary skills to save a life using a minimum of equipment is called:
  - A) a first responder.
  - B) an EMT-B (Basic).
  - C) an EMT-I (Intermediate).
  - D) an EMT-P (Paramedic).
  
5. Obtaining continuing medical education is the responsibility of the:
  - A) State Bureau of EMS.
  - B) training officer for your agency.
  - C) the medical director.
  - D) the OEC technician.
  
6. The legislative act to protect individuals with disabilities from being denied access to programs and services is known as the:
  - A) Handicapped Protection Act of 1990.
  - B) Disability Insurance Act.
  - C) Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
  - D) Disability and Impairment Act.

7. An appropriate demonstration of professionalism when your patient is frightened, demanding, or unpleasant is to:
- A) ignore the patient's feelings and focus on their medical complaint.
  - B) continue to be nonjudgmental, compassionate, and respectful.
  - C) reassure your patient everything will be all right, even if it will not be.
  - D) demand the patient to be quiet and cooperative during transport.
8. Continuing education in EMS serves to:
- A) maintain, update, and expand your knowledge and skills.
  - B) enforce mandatory attendance to agency-specific training.
  - C) prove research and statistical findings in field care.
  - D) provide an ongoing review and audit of the EMS system.
9. At which of the following times are you legally obligated to care for any patient requiring attention?
- A) never
  - B) at all times
  - C) when wearing a uniform or insignia identifying you as a rescuer or patroller
  - D) whenever you see an accident
10. Which of the following defines your scope of practice within your local response area?
- A) protocols
  - B) national certification
  - C) patient's injury or illness
  - D) American Heart Association guidelines
11. The parameters and limitations of a given medical provider are:
- A) OEC technician competency.
  - B) the scope of practice.
  - C) Good Samaritan laws.
  - D) personal knowledge to provide care.
12. A patient has granted you permission to start treatment. This is called:
- A) expressed consent.
  - B) duty to act.
  - C) standard of care.
  - D) Res Ipsa Loquitur.

13. For informed consent to be valid, it must be:
- A) notarized.
  - B) administered by law enforcement.
  - C) given by a mentally competent adult.
  - D) written and witnessed by a family member.
14. Which of the following types of consent allows treatment when a patient is unconscious?
- A) mature
  - B) implied
  - C) informed
  - D) expressed
15. Which of the following types of consent provides for a patient to give verbal or written consent for treatment and transport?
- A) mature
  - B) implied
  - C) informed
  - D) expressed
16. When you arrive at an accident scene, you find that a child has been seriously injured. No parent or guardian is around. What type of consent is involved in treating a minor in an emergency?
- A) actual
  - B) implied
  - C) expressed
  - D) informed
17. Which of the following patients has the right to refuse treatment?
- A) minor
  - B) unconscious patient
  - C) mentally competent adult
  - D) mentally incompetent adult
18. Your best protection against lawsuits in refusal of care cases is to:
- A) notify medical control.
  - B) notify law enforcement.
  - C) make a verbal confirmation to the patient.
  - D) write a well-documented prehospital care report.

19. Which of the following rules of consent applies when a mentally incompetent adult refuses care?
- A) minor
  - B) implied
  - C) parental
  - D) expressed
20. Failing to perform an important or necessary technique, or performing the technique in a careless or unskilled manner, violates the standard of care. This is called:
- A) consent.
  - B) immunity.
  - C) negligence.
  - D) abandonment.
21. Terminating the provider/patient relationship without making certain that equal services are available is called:
- A) tort.
  - B) libel.
  - C) assault.
  - D) abandonment.
22. Acting in such a way as to make another person fear immediate physical harm is called:
- A) tort.
  - B) libel.
  - C) assault.
  - D) abandonment.
23. Which of the following components are needed to prove negligence?
- A) duty to act, abandonment, breach of duty, and causation
  - B) duty to act, breach of duty, injury/damages, and causation
  - C) abandonment, breach of duty, damages, and causation
  - D) breach of duty, injury/damages, abandonment, and causation
24. You are off duty. At which of the following times are you obligated by law to care for a patient?
- A) You have no obligation.
  - B) 24 hours a day
  - C) when you become certified
  - D) once you initiate care

25. You are treating a man who has a closed head injury as a result of an assault. The patient becomes verbally abusive and tells you to "leave him alone." If you stop treating this patient, you will be guilty of:
- A) battery.
  - B) abandonment.
  - C) assault.
  - D) negligence.
26. Which of the following types of consent would be given by an unconscious individual who is in need of emergency medical care to prevent permanent physical impairment or death?
- A) actual
  - B) informed
  - C) inferred
  - D) implied
27. You suspect that a 6-year-old girl has broken her leg after falling from a swing at a playground. Shortly after you arrive, the child's mother appears and refuses to allow you to continue treatment. You should first:
- A) try to persuade the mother that treatment is needed.
  - B) tell the mother that you must transport the child to the hospital.
  - C) use your authority under the implied consent law.
  - D) call and request law enforcement assistance.
28. For consent to be informed, patients must be informed of:
- A) where they are being transported.
  - B) risks and benefits of treatment.
  - C) potential costs of care.
  - D) local hospital transport protocols.
29. Which of the following patients is considered NOT able to give informed consent?
- A) a 32-year-old man who claims religious freedom from health care
  - B) a 56-year-old woman in a drunken depression
  - C) a 18-year-old mother of a premature infant
  - D) a 25-year-old man with a closed ulna fracture
30. Good Samaritan Laws provide:
- A) protection from medical lawsuits.
  - B) defenses against gross negligence.
  - C) reduced liability for failure to exercise due care.
  - D) an affirmative defense if sued for rendering care.

31. As you move a patient from the aid room into the ambulance, a reporter recognizes the patient as a state senator. Immediately, the media representatives demand to be informed about the patient's condition. You should:
- A) tell the press your diagnosis.
  - B) deny that the patient is a senator.
  - C) advise the press to contact the patient's family.
  - D) tell the press that you are unable to comment.
32. A patient partially regains responsiveness en route from the hill to the aid room. Although not totally alert or oriented, the patient tells you that he feels fine and does not want to go to the hospital. Under these circumstances, you should:
- A) allow the patient to ski away.
  - B) assess whether the patient's mental condition is impaired.
  - C) ignore his demands and continue to the aid room.
  - D) request that the police place the patient under protective custody.

Chapter 1

## Answer Key

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. C
14. B
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. C
21. D
22. C
23. B
24. D
25. B
26. D
27. A
28. B
29. B
30. D
31. D
32. B