

1. A standard of care can be described as:
 - A) how emergency room staff would provide care in the same situation.
 - B) the care a reasonably prudent person, with similar training, would provide in the same situation.
 - C) national training standards used to educate new rescuers.
 - D) care based on what senior paramedics would do in similar situations.

2. Which of the following is an example of standard of care?
 - A) specific methods of providing care
 - B) highway regulations
 - C) training guidelines
 - D) job seniority

3. Local regulation of EMS services, providers, courses, and training institutions is the responsibility of the:
 - A) EMT associations.
 - B) medical community.
 - C) State EMS Office.
 - D) U.S. Department of Transportation.

4. What type of medical direction do standing orders and protocols describe?
 - A) radio
 - B) online
 - C) off-line
 - D) face-to-face

5. An EMT who has 300–400 hours of classroom instruction in addition to EMT-B training is called a(n):
 - A) first responder.
 - B) EMT-B (Basic).
 - C) EMT-I (Intermediate).
 - D) EMT-P (Paramedic).

6. Which of the following groups is responsible for the National Standard Curriculum of the EMT-B course?
 - A) National Registry of EMTs
 - B) National Association of EMTs
 - C) National Board of EMT Educators
 - D) National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

7. Which of the following is NOT an ALS skill?
- A) IV medication therapy
 - B) using an automated external defibrillator
 - C) ECG monitoring and interpretation of cardiac rhythms
 - D) advanced airway skills
8. Which of the following types of medical control involves communicating with the physician and then providing patient care?
- A) online
 - B) off-line
 - C) protocol
 - D) standing orders
9. A person who has training in basic emergency care skills, including automatic external defibrillation, use of airway adjuncts, and assisting with certain medications is called:
- A) a first responder.
 - B) an EMT-B (Basic).
 - C) an EMT-I (Intermediate).
 - D) an EMT-P (Paramedic).
10. EMS as we know it today began with the influence of what document?
- A) the 1959 United States Funeral Directors Guidelines
 - B) the 1966 "Accidental Death and Disability: The Neglected Disease of Modern Society"
 - C) the 1973 "Emergency Medical Services Act"
 - D) the 1971 U.S. Department of Transportation "National Standard Curriculum"
11. The first responder is the first:
- A) person to answer the radio call.
 - B) person on the scene.
 - C) medically trained person on the scene.
 - D) ambulance to arrive.
12. Basic life support (BLS) does not require:
- A) cardiac monitoring.
 - B) advanced airway skills.
 - C) IV medication skills.
 - D) any of the above

13. The ultimate determination on the applicable “standard of care” will be upon review by:
- A) local management.
 - B) local physicians.
 - C) government officials.
 - D) judge and jury.
14. The government department responsible for establishing EMS guidelines is the:
- A) Department of Commerce.
 - B) Occupational Health and Safety Administration.
 - C) Surgeon General.
 - D) Department of Transportation.
15. The National Ski Patrol's Outdoor Emergency Care program is designed to meet or exceed what EMS curriculum?
- A) First Responder
 - B) EMT-B
 - C) EMT-D
 - D) Paramedic
16. Normally, physician assistance on the hill is not necessary, but when a physician identifies himself or herself as such and offers to assist, patrollers may need to:
- A) find out what his/her specialty is.
 - B) remind the physician that by providing treatment, he/she has accepted responsibility for some of the treatment.
 - C) relinquish care to higher level of training.
 - D) determine a fee schedule.
17. To insure proper and effective OEC care, you must:
- A) insure safety for yourself (scene safety/BSI).
 - B) insure safety of the patient (scene safety).
 - C) document all prehospital care (SAMPLE).
 - D) all of the above
18. Boot removal on the hill, handling of intoxicated patients, and use of AEDs are issues that are often determined by:
- A) a patrol representative.
 - B) local protocols.
 - C) the county medical director.
 - D) OEC guidelines.

19. The OEC course provides a:
- A) standard of training.
 - B) operational standard of care.
 - C) protection from torts.
 - D) license to practice.

Chapter 3

Answer Key

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. D
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. D
18. B
19. A