

2010 - Patient Assessment

1. The radial pulse is found:
 - A) near the patient's leg, close to the hip.
 - B) underneath the arm, near the elbow.
 - C) on the underside of the wrist, on the same side as the thumb.
 - D) on the underside of the wrist, on the same side as the little finger.

2. The brachial pulse is found:
 - A) near the patient's leg, close to the hip.
 - B) underneath the arm, near the elbow.
 - C) on the underside of the wrist, on the same side as the thumb.
 - D) on the underside of the wrist, on the same side as the little finger.

3. Cyanosis of the skin is caused by:
 - A) increased oxygen in the blood.
 - B) arterial vasodilation.
 - C) venous vasoconstriction.
 - D) decreased oxygen in the blood.

4. In obtaining a patient's history, the abbreviation SAMPLE is often used to get the most complete history. SAMPLE is an acronym for:
 - A) signs and symptoms, allergies, medications, physical exam, last time of occurrence, evidence of associated problems.
 - B) signs and symptoms, allergies, medications, pertinent past history, last oral intake, events leading to the injury or illness.
 - C) skill, associated couplets, medical physician, physical exam, last oral intake, evaluation.
 - D) skin color, associated complaints, medical physician, pertinent past history, location of the injury, events leading to the injury or illness.

5. For at least how many seconds should you palpate an adult's pulse to determine the rate, volume, and regularity of the pulse?
 - A) 6
 - B) 15
 - C) 30
 - D) 60

6. When gathering history on an unconscious patient, the rescuer should:
- A) look for a medical identification card or tag.
 - B) defer SAMPLE history questions until you arrive at the hospital.
 - C) wait for family members to return and provide history before leaving the scene.
 - D) apply painful stimulus until the patient arouses enough to answer questions.
7. When taking a patient's blood pressure, the diaphragm of the stethoscope is normally placed over which artery?
- A) tibial
 - B) radial
 - C) femoral
 - D) brachial
8. Early recognition of which of the following may depend on your alertness and understanding of MOI?
- A) internal bleeding
 - B) liability
 - C) bystander involvement
 - D) need for more assistance
9. Which of the following is the proper sequence to initially assess a patient's vital functions?
- A) airway, circulation, breathing
 - B) airway, breathing, circulation
 - C) circulation, breathing, airway
 - D) breathing, airway, circulation
10. When you inspect a patient's pupils with a flashlight, the pupils should normally react to the light by:
- A) dilating.
 - B) fluttering.
 - C) constricting.
 - D) not responding.