

STUDY GUIDE
for
Rescue Operations
Major Incident Responses

You are called to the scene of a partial building collapse caused by a minor earthquake where one victim is trapped under some debris. Reports from the scene verify the need for a heavy search and rescue operation. You are the paramedic in charge of patient care. Upon arrival at the scene, you meet the fire department rescue officer and begin discussing the operation. Part of the building has indeed collapsed and the uncollapsed portions appear to be unstable.

1. The highest priority in any rescue situation is
 - a. patient care
 - b. rescuer safety
 - c. time management
 - d. extrication
2. The decision whether to attempt or not to attempt a dangerous rescue should be made by the
 - a. rescue captain
 - b. fire chief
 - c. safety officer
 - d. paramedic in charge
3. Which of the following is included in the screening criteria for rescue personnel?
 - a. psychological testing
 - b. physical capabilities
 - c. phobia testing
 - d. all of the above
4. The paramedic's responsibilities in a rescue operation include
 - a. assessing the patient as soon as possible
 - b. maintaining patient care throughout disentanglement
 - c. accompanying the patient during removal and transport
 - d. all of the above
5. Which of the following foods are recommended for extended rescue operations?
 - a. complex carbohydrates and water
 - b. cookies and milk
 - c. coffee and doughnuts
 - d. high fatty foods
6. Which of the following is included in the rescue assessment?

- a. nature of the situation
 - b. number of victims
 - c. scene hazards
 - d. all of the above
7. Which of the following may be helpful during this rescue operation?
- a. search dogs
 - b. electronic detection devices
 - c. experienced search managers
 - d. all of the above
8. Which of the following typically results in a poorly executed rescue operation?
- a. undertrained personnel
 - b. poorly equipped personnel
 - c. poorly defined roles for personnel
 - d. all of the above
9. Guidelines for managing patients with prolonged exposure are published by the
- a. Wilderness Medical Society
 - b. Wilderness EMT course
 - c. National Association for Search and Rescue
 - d. all of the above
10. Which of the following would be helpful in providing psychological support for this victim?
- a. avoid using his name
 - b. do not introduce yourself
 - c. explain all delays in the rescue operation
 - d. never describe the technical aspects of the operation
11. Rescue is defined as
- a. risk of personal well-being to free another from confinement
 - b. risk of personal safety to free another from danger or evil
 - c. to free from confinement, danger, or evil
 - d. both A and B
 - e. none of the above
12. Which of the following statements regarding rescue efforts is false?
- a. protection of the patient from the environment and scene hazards must be

- considered prior to any action on the part of the rescuer
 - b. when needed, protective blankets, shields, and headgear should be provided to the patient.
 - c. hearing protection for the patient does not need to be considered by the paramedic
 - d. all of the above are false
 - e. none of the above is false
- 13. Place the following phases of rescue operations in appropriate order:
 - 1. transportation
 - 2. emergency care
 - 3. removal
 - 4. gaining access
 - 5. Scene assessment
 - 6. disentanglement
 - a. 6, 4, 2, 3, 5, 1
 - b. 5, 4, 2, 6, 3, 1
 - c. 2, 5, 6, 3, 4, 1
 - d. 4, 5, 2, 6, 3, 1
 - e. 3, 6, 4, 5, 2, 1
- 14. Scene hazards include
 - a. chemical spills, gases, fire, electrical hazards, and environmental hazards
 - b. sharp objects, compartment collapse, vehicle instability, and traffic
 - c. nonemergency personnel, bystanders, and crowds
 - d. A and B
 - e. A, B, and C
- 15. Advantages of using the Incident Command System (ICS) include
 - a. providing an organizational plan
 - b. identifying lines of authority
 - c. providing a means for processing information
 - d. all of the above
- 16. Incident command should be established
 - a. when top ranking officers arrive
 - b. when the fire department arrives
 - c. when law enforcement arrives
 - d. when the first unit arrives
- 17. An orderly transfer of command process includes
 - a. face-to-face communication
 - b. a radio announcement
 - c. a formal briefing

- d. all of the above
18. In order to avoid congestion at the scene it is useful to
- a. stage vehicles at a central location until needed at the scene
 - b. only request the number of vehicles you absolutely need
 - c. limit responding units to a minimum
 - d. have responding units park away from the scene and send only personnel in
19. The sector normally assigned to work in the hazard zone is
- a. triage
 - b. treatment
 - c. extrication
 - d. supply
20. Locating and removing victims from the hazard zone is the responsibility of the
- a. extrication sector
 - b. treatment sector
 - c. triage sector
 - d. staging sector
21. Providing a safe area to collect patients once removed from the hazard zone is the responsibility of the
- a. extrication sector
 - b. treatment sector
 - c. triage sector
 - d. staging sector
22. Establishing an ambulance loading zone is the responsibility of the
- a. staging sector
 - b. treatment sector
 - c. triage sector
 - d. transportation sector
23. Collecting resources at a central site to avoid scene congestion is the responsibility of the
- a. staging sector
 - b. treatment sector
 - c. triage sector
 - d. transportation sector

24. Coordinating supplies to be used in the treatment area is the responsibility of the
- a. extrication sector
 - b. treatment sector
 - c. triage sector
 - d. supply sector
25. As you encounter walking wounded you should
- a. move them to the treatment area
 - b. ignore them
 - c. move them to an area other than the treatment area
 - d. transport them immediately

Indicate whether you would categorize the following patients as Immediate or Delayed:

26. 56 year old male bleeding from a scalp laceration, respiratory rate of 26, radial pulse, acts confused and disoriented
- a. immediate
 - b. delayed
27. 23 year old female with abdominal pain, respirations 20, radial pulse, alert and oriented
- a. immediate
 - b. delayed
28. 25 year old male with abdominal pain and guarding, respiratory rate 28, no radial pulse, disoriented
- a. immediate
 - b. delayed
29. 35 year old male with unstable flail chest, respirations 36, radial pulse, alert
- a. immediate
 - b. delayed
30. 78 year old with fractured humerus, respirations 20, radial pulse, alert.
- a. immediate
 - b. delayed
31. Within sectors what type of communication is recommended?
- a. portable radios
 - b. mobile radios

- c. face-to-face
 - d. none of the above
32. In this communications system who is allowed to talk with the incident commander?
- a. anyone who needs to
 - b. people at the command post only
 - c. sector officers
 - d. all arriving units
33. Which of the following items are beneficial at a major incident?
- a. sector vests
 - b. pencils
 - c. worksheets
 - d. all of the above
34. Functions of the incident commander include all of the following except
- a. requesting other EMS assistance as appropriate
 - b. coordinating the overall actions at the scene
 - c. triaging patients as they are extricated
 - d. controlling radio communication between command and sector officers
 - e. identifying himself as incident commander
35. The most important aspect of any major EMS incident response plan is to
- a. quickly obtain a "head count" of potential casualties
 - b. designate a single incident commander
 - c. designate a treatment officer
 - d. designate a radio control officer
 - e. quickly triage the "walking wounded"
36. A multiple casualty incident (MCI) is described as
- a. any situation that will stress local EMS resources
 - b. any situation involving more patients than can be handled by responding units
 - c. any situation involving multiple sites or community-wide disasters
 - d. any situation that necessitates establishment of an emergency operations center (EOC)
 - e. any of the above
37. During an MCI radio communications should be limited to "plain English" transmissions.

- a. true
 - b. false
38. During triage it is appropriate to provide advanced life support treatment.
- a. true
 - b. false
39. Once triaged, patients should not have their triage designations changed.
- a. true
 - b. false
40. The goal of triage is to prioritize patients, based on severity of injury, for treatment and transportation.
- a. true
 - b. false