



Emergency Care Programs



OPERATIONS MODULE- WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Please write all answers on the answer sheet only.

This assignment should be handed into your instructor or the program office within 1 week.

At an MCI, after an incident manager is determined, he/she should begin to establish EMS sectors. List 5 of these sectors.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

6. You are the first vehicle on the scene of an auto collision in which one of the automobiles is on fire. You should park your vehicle _____ the wreckage.
 - a. 50 feet from
 - b. in front of
 - c. beyond
 - d. downwind from

7. When approaching a helicopter, first wait for the pilot or medic to wave you in. Then approach from the _____ of the craft.
 - a. rear
 - b. uphill slope side
 - c. front or side
 - d. downhill slope side

8. Factors that can affect ambulance response time include all of the following except:
 - a. time of the day
 - b. weather
 - c. road maintenance and construction
 - d. type of emergency

9. The phases of extrication include all of the following except:
 - a. gaining access to the patient
 - b. defining patient care
 - c. disentangling the patient
 - d. sizing up the situation

10. When using flares, the EMT should
 - a. Watch for spilled fuel or other combustibles prior to igniting.
 - b. throw them out of the moving vehicle to save time
 - c. use them as a traffic wand to divert traffic
 - d. always walk with oncoming traffic while positioning them

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

11. ___ Treatment sector	A. Color coded tag indicating the priority group of a patient
12. ___ Treatment officer	B. Area in which ambulances are parked until needed
13. ___ Triage sector	C. Area in which patient care is given at a MCI
14. ___ MCI	D. Person responsible for overseeing triage
15. ___ Triage tag	E. Area in which secondary triage takes place at a MCI
16. ___ Triage officer	F. Process of quickly assessing patients in a MCI
17. ___ Staging sector	G. Person responsible for overseeing & keeping track of ambulances
18. ___ Hazardous Material	H. Person responsible for overseeing treatment of triaged patients
19. ___ Staging officer	I. Any event involving 3 or more patients, putting great demand on EMS
20. ___ Triage	J. Any substance that poses a risk to health, safety & property

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

21. ___ Extrication	A. Fire in a house, apartment building or other building
22. ___ Simple Access	B. Area immediately adjacent to the hot zone
23. ___ Complex Access	C. Advise on handling hazardous materials during an emergency
24. ___ Structure fire	D. Four sided diamond shaped sign
25. ___ Hot zone	E. Nerve agents
26. ___ Warm zone	F. Removal from entrapment or a dangerous situation or position
27. ___ Cold zone	G. Front tires lift, so that vehicle is riding on a film of water
28. ___ CHEMTREC	H. Access requiring no special tools and training
29. ___ Placard	I. Safety zone
30. ___ Hydroplane	J. Access requiring special tools and training

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CLASSIFICATIONS, LIST THE GENERAL CATEGORY OF HAZARD:

CLASS	TYPE
32. Class 1	
33. Class 2	
34. Class 3	
35. Class 4	
36. Class 5	
37. Class 6	
38. Class 7	
39. Class 8	
40. Class 9	

TRUE OR FALSE:

41. A patient with no pulse and no breathing is priority on the triage tag.
42. There should be no talking throughout the extrication process.
43. A team leader must be identified and agreed to before you arrive at the scene.
44. You should wear leather gloves over disposable ones if you are involved with extrication
45. Once a physician arrives at the emergency scene, all care should be turned over to them.
46. You should not try to access the patient until you are sure that the vehicle is stable and that hazards have been identified and rendered safe.
47. The first step in simple access is to use force to gain entry.
48. A large number of hazardous gases and fluids are essentially odorless.
49. Protective clothing level A is the least level of protection.
50. Toxicity level 1 is more dangerous than level 4.