

**Chapter # 37 & 38: Transport Operations & Extrication**

1. Ambulances today are designed according to strict government regulations based on \_\_\_\_\_ standards.
  - A) local
  - B) state
  - C) national
  - D) individual
  
2. The type \_\_\_\_\_ ambulance is a standard van with a forward-control integral cab body.
  - A) I
  - B) II
  - C) III
  - D) IV
  
3. The ambulance inspection should include checks of:
  - A) fuel level.
  - B) brake fluid.
  - C) wheels and tires.
  - D) All of these answers are correct.
  
4. You are hired at the local EMS service. Your duties include station cleanup and checking the unit for mechanical problems. You should also check all medical equipment and supplies:
  - A) after every call.
  - B) after every emergency transport.
  - C) every 12 hours.
  - D) every day.
  
5. When driving with lights and siren, you are \_\_\_\_\_ that drivers yield the right-of-way.
  - A) requesting
  - B) demanding
  - C) offering
  - D) None of these answers are correct.

6. You respond to a multiple-vehicle collision. You and your partner are reviewing dispatch information en route to the scene. You will be at a major intersection of two state highways. As you approach the scene, you review the guidelines for sizing up the scene. The guidelines include:
  - A) looking for safety hazards.
  - B) evaluating the need for additional units or other assistance.
  - C) evaluating the need to stabilize the spine.
  - D) All of these answers are correct.
  
7. You are requested out to County Road 93 for a vehicle collision at a rural area known for serious crashes. After driving with lights and sirens for nearly 20 minutes to reach the scene, you arrive at the intersection at the east end of the county. As you pull up, you see two pickup trucks crushed into a mass of twisted, smoking metal. A sheriff's deputy is shouting and waving you over to the passenger side door of one of the demolished trucks. You quickly look down all four roads leading to the scene and note that they are deserted as far as you can see. How would you ensure the proper control of traffic around this scene?
  - A) Put out flares in a pattern that leads other vehicles safely around the involved vehicles.
  - B) Because the roads were deserted when you arrived, it is not a priority.
  - C) Ask the law enforcement officer to control any traffic.
  - D) Pull completely off the roadway and leave your red emergency lights flashing.
  
8. For many decades after 1900, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ was the vehicle that was most often used as an ambulance.
  
9. An ambulance call has \_\_\_\_\_ phases.
  
10. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ provides a firm surface under the patient's torso so that you can give effective chest compressions.

Match the following:

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 11. Cleaning       | A) The process of removing dirt, dust, blood, or other visible contaminants |
| 12. Disinfection   | B) The use of lights and sirens   |
| 13. Medivac        | C) The killing of pathogenic agents by direct application of chemicals      |
| 14. Emergency mode | D) Medical evacuation of a patient by helicopter                            |

## Chapter 38 – Extrication

1. When you arrive at the scene where there is a potential for hazardous materials exposure:
  - A) turn off your warning light.
  - B) do not waste time waiting for the scene to be marked and protected.
  - C) park your unit downhill of the scene.
  - D) park your unit uphill of the scene.
  
2. If there are downed power lines near a vehicle involved in a crash, you should:
  - A) attempt to move the power lines yourself.
  - B) touch the power lines with an object to see if there is active electricity.
  - C) have the patient slowly exit the vehicle.
  - D) have the patient remain in the vehicle.
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for properly securing and stabilizing the vehicle and providing a safe entrance and access to the patient.
  - A) Law enforcement
  - B) The rescue team
  - C) The EMS service
  - D) The hazardous materials unit
  
4. Lighting at a scene, establishing a tool and equipment area, and marking for a helicopter landing all fall under:
  - A) logistics operations.
  - B) EMS operations.
  - C) support operations.
  - D) law enforcement.
  
5. When arriving at the scene of a cave-in or trench collapse, response vehicles should be parked at least \_\_\_\_\_ away from the scene.
  - A) 50 feet (15 m)
  - B) 150 feet (46 m)
  - C) 250 feet (76 m)
  - D) 500 feet (152 m)
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ongoing process of information gathering and scene evaluation to determine measures for managing an emergency
  
7. Extinguishing fires, preventing additional ignition, and removing any spilled fuel is primarily the responsibility of \_\_\_\_\_.

8. No matter what the fuel source of a crashed vehicle is, one common practice remains the same—the need to disconnect the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A lack of identifiable \_\_\_\_\_ at the scene hinders the rescue effort and patient care.

Match the following:

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 10. Extrication    | A) Removal from entrapment or a dangerous situation or position                   |
| 11. Access         | B) Access requiring no special tools and training                                 |
| 12. Simple access  | C) Area where individuals can be exposed to sharp objects and hazardous materials |
| 13. Complex access | D) Access requiring special tools and training                                    |
| 14. Danger zone    | E) Gaining entry to an enclosed area to reach a patient                           |