**Questions for tests for the final lesson number 2**

***Topic 1.10,part 1. «Safety provision for the first aid»***

1. “Goose step” means:
2. Recommended distance for “non-avalanche zone” is:
3. Itisprohibitedtoextractthevictimfromthe vehicleif:
4. Transportation on the shoulder is acceptable for:
5. Whiletransportationwithrescuestretcheronflatsurfaceuse:
6. It is forbitten to transport the patient head-first:
7. The victim is transported feet-first up the hill in the case of:
8. The victim is transported head-first down the hill in the case of:
9. Whatisnottheaimofcommonexamination?
10. What are two main questions to assess victim’s condition?
11. Ifthevictimdoesn’trememberanything, youshouldthink about:
12. Ifthevictimanswersproperlybutslowlyandinmonosyllables, youshouldthinkabout:
13. If the victim answers properly but in jerky, staccato manner, you should think about:
14. Question: “Where does it hurt’? allows to:
15. It is important to begin common examination with:
16. In the case of ear tract bleeding, think about:
17. If subcutaneous crepitation is detected while examination, think about:
18. Signs of shin fracture:
19. If the victim answers heatedly and in many words, you should think about:
20. Examinevictim’sbackif:

***Topic 1.10 part 2 Basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation***

1. Duration of clinical death is:
2. Complex of emergency measures taken to revive and restore vital functions of the organism iscalled:
3. Traditional and long-time existing algorithm of CPR is “A-B-C scheme”, offered by…:
4. In “A-B-C scheme” (alphabet of CPR),“B” means:
5. In “A-B-C scheme”(alphabet of CPR), “C” means:
6. In “A-B-C scheme”, (alphabet of CPR), “C” means:
7. Up-to-datesequenceofresuscitationprocedures (CPR) is:
8. What is not one of the main points of up-to-date CPR?
9. Duration of pulse assessment shouldn’t be longer than…seconds:
10. The depth of chest compressions is…:
11. The frequency of chest compressions is …:
12. The depth of chest compressions for infants is…
13. There is a special maneuver for restoration of airway patency. Nameit.
14. What is the most common mistake during indirect cardiac massage?
15. Chest compression for children from 1 to 8 years is performed with:
16. Duration of one artificial inhale is:
17. Required respiratory volume during artificial lung ventilation is… ml:
18. Respiratory volume for newborns during artificial lung ventilation is…ml:
19. Optimum combination of chest compressions and rescue breathing during CPR is…:
20. Pausesbetweencardiacmassageandrescuebreathingshouldn’tbemorethan…:

***Topic 1.11, part 1«First aid for common traumas and poisonings»***

1. The most common reason of asphyxia for adults is:
2. Kinds of upper airway obstruction:
3. Choose the symptom of partial obstruction:
4. In the case of compete obstruction you should make under…hits between shoulder blades.
5. In the case of complete obstruction, you should also use…
6. What position is used for foreign body removing for infants?
7. What are two signs of traumatic shock?
8. If bleeding is faster than 150 ml per minute, death becomes in:
9. What is not the common symptom of blood loss?
10. In the case of femur fracture blood loss is about:
11. Average volume of blood loss in the case of hemothoraxis:
12. Average volume of blood loss when you see blood pool with clots (D 40 cm.) is:
13. Average volume of blood loss when you see blood pool without clots (D under 1 meter) is:
14. What sign of shock testifies to severe bleeding?
15. What way of bleeding control is not temporary?
16. What is the simplest way to stop external arterial bleeding?
17. What is the common mistake while finger pressing?
18. When it is necessary to use fist for manual pressing?
19. Finger pressing requires physical strength, so the duration of manual pressing is about:
20. Ultimate bending of the extremity is not provided for the first aid in the case of:

***Topic 1.11 part 2 «******First aid for common traumas and poisonings»***

1. In the case of forearm injury tourniquet is applied on:
2. In the case of brachium injury tourniquet is applied on:
3. Choose the right point of tourniquet application:
4. Tourniquet turns are applied…
5. Choose the right point of tourniquet application:
6. The tourniquet is applied incorrectly if:
7. The tourniquet is applied correctly if:
8. Time for tourniquet wearing should not exceed…in summer.
9. It is prohibited to apply the tourniquet on:
10. Who is able to pull the tourniquet off?
11. It is not allowed to use… for improvised cloth tourniquet:
12. Occlusive bandage is applied for:
13. Advantage of pressure bandage:
14. Disadvantage of pressure bandage:
15. Do not … in the case of nasal hemorrhage:
16. In the case of electrical injury:
17. Kinds of drowning:
18. Water evacuation from lungs and stomach is provided in the case of:
19. In the case of…start CPR immediately (without water evacuation):
20. Choose long-term complications of drowning:

***Topic 1.12 part 1 «First aid for common traumas and poisonings»***

1. In the case of light burns (I and II degree) the damaged area needs to be cooled with water during at least:
2. Whatstatementiswrong?
3. To estimate the severity of light burns we use…
4. According to the “rule of 9” …
5. Skin area of head and neck for infants (under 1 year) is: …
6. “Rule of 100”considers:
7. If the sum of scores is not more than 60 according to the “rule of 100”, the prognosis is:
8. If the sum of scores is more than 100 according to the “rule of 100”, the prognosis is…
9. If the sum of scores is in the range from 81 till 100 according to the “rule of 100”, the prognosis is:…
10. To estimate the severity of burning injury for children we use Frank Index. Thisis...:
11. According to Frank index, if the sum is in the range from 31 till 60 – the forecast is: …
12. According to Frank index, if the sum is more than 90 – the forecast is:…
13. Burn shock is developing if the burning surface is more than (for adults): …
14. Which feature (sign) is incorrect if we speak about airway burn:
15. What stage of overcooling doesn’t exist?
16. **Severity of overcooling depends on the body temperature. If body temperature is** 28-320, overcooling is: …
17. Skin paleness and associated local frostbites of 1- and 2-degree fit …stage of overcooling.
18. **Severity of overcooling depends on the body temperature. Ifbody temperature is** 24-280, overcooling is:…
19. Skin paleness, “chicken skin”, muscle trembling, tiredness and drowsiness fit… stage of overcooling.
20. To assess the severity of shock use:..

***Topic 1.12 рart 2 «First aid in the case of explosion, building failure, earthquake»***

1. What is not an obligatory condition for calling the emergency if you suspect a craniocerebral trauma?
2. Use … to assess the severity of craniocerebral trauma.
3. Glasgow coma scale consists from 3 tests. Choose the excessone.
4. According to Glasgow coma scale, test of verbal response includes:
5. According to Glasgow coma scale, test of eye response includes:
6. According to Glasgow coma scale, test of motor response includes:
7. Assess patient’s condition if total Coma Score is 11-12 according to Glasgow coma scale.
8. Assess patient’s condition if total Coma Score is 13-14 according to Glasgow coma scale.
9. According to Glasgow coma scale cerebral death is suspected when total Coma Score is:
10. Choose transport position in the case of craniocerebral trauma if the patient is conscious:
11. Choose transport position in the case of craniocerebral trauma for the patient with impaired consciousness:
12. What is inadmissible in the case of craniocerebral trauma?
13. What flexion-distraction character of spinal trauma means?
14. Which symptom doesn’t characterize spinal cervical trauma?
15. Choose an appropriate patient’s position in the case of spinal injury.
16. What is not a sign of chest trauma?
17. In the case of open pneumothorax you should apply:

***Topic 1.13 part 1 "First aid in case of an accident"***

1. 18.What is not on the list of the first aid arrangements for the mild respiratory failure?

119.Transport the patient to the nearest hospital on your own, if the emergency

120. Choose the reliable sign of penetrating abdominal trauma:

121. What symptom is not obligate for hollow abdominal organs injury?

122. What is not on the list of the first aid arrangements for the blunt abdominal trauma?

1. In the case of penetrating abdominal injury it is necessary…:
2. What is not an obvious sign of closed fracture?
3. Chooseatemporarymeasureforpatient’ssafetytransportationinthecaseof fractures.
4. Whatautoimmobilizationmeans?
5. What splint is not authorized?
6. What statement is wrong?
7. Fix 3 jointsinthecaseof:
8. Choose the ladder splint:
9. In the case of femur fracture it’s better to use…:
10. Toimmobilizeinjuredclavicleorshoulderbladeuse:
11. Blood loss in the case of injury of pelvic organs can obtain:
12. What is not a sign of pelvic fracture?
13. What splint can immobilize and stretch the limb at the same time?
14. What is one of the basic rules of splint immobilization?
15. In the case of pelvic fracture set the victim in…
16. Suspect internal bleeding in abdominal cavity if you find out:

***Topic 1.13 part 2 "First aid in case of an accident"***

1. Choose the criterion for mild form of crush syndrome:

140. What is not on the list of the first aid for crush syndrome?

141. Stomach lavage is prohibited…:

1. The common volume of liquids for stomach lavage shouldn’t be less than:
2. In the case of poisoning with acids and caustics:
3. In the case of enteral poisoning give the patient … of activated carbon.
4. In the case of methanol poisoning use…as an antidote.
5. Strongly prohibited to use…in the case of poisoning with hydrocarbons (petrol, kerosene, acetylene etc.)
6. What is necessary to do in the case of fainting?
7. What feature doesn’t require immediate calling emergency services?
8. You have about … to recognize the stroke and take the patient to the hospital.
9. Suspect the stroke if…:
10. On suspicion of stroke…:
11. During bronchial asthma attack the patient takes forced…
12. What is prohibited in the case of epileptic seizure?