

## EMS Aspects of Extrication

### COURSE EXAMINATION

- 1) Great vehicle extrication combines expertise, collaboration between rescue and emergency medical personnel and integration of rescue strategy and tactics with best practices in trauma care  
**a. True**  
b. False
- 2) The above collaboration includes which of the following?  
a. Incident Commander (IC)  
b. Rescue Boss  
c. Extrication technician  
**d. All of the above**
- 3) For calls that involve subtle or obvious life threats, it is easy to become overly focused on which of the following:  
**a. Tools and tasks**  
b. Tools and treatment  
c. Tools and command  
d. Command and control
- 4) Tunnel vision as a result of focusing on tools and tasks can result in perfectly executed cuts, pushes and rolls, while leaving out:  
a. Command  
b. Request for needed resources  
**c. Patient care**  
d. All of the above
- 5) Which of the following is part of a comprehensive approach to extrication?  
a. Arrival  
b. Access  
c. MARCH  
**d. All of the above**
- 6) Every responder should perform a size-up to identify dangers on scene as well as the best way to integrate their roles in the extrication operation  
**a. True**  
b. False
- 7) Which of the following is a mnemonic device for extrication size-up?  
a. COAL WAS WEALTH  
b. RECEO  
**c. CAN DO**  
d. ADULTS
- 8) Which of the following is one of the components of the CAN DO mnemonic device/  
a. Conditions  
b. Actions  
c. Needs  
**d. All of the above**
- 9) After conducting a size-up, what is the next step in the comprehensive approach to extrication?  
a. Establish correct tool assignments  
**b. Establish or integrate with command and control on scene**  
c. Assume command  
d. Request additional resources if necessary
- 10) Just as with hazardous materials incidents, extrication Hot, Warm and Cold Zones define the level of hazards in an area  
**a. True**  
b. False
- 11) Which of the following are common roles to be filled at an extrication scene?  
a. Rescue Boss  
b. Rescue Tech  
c. Support  
**d. All of the above**
- 12) First responders gaining access should accomplish or verify which of the following general tasks?  
a. Check around vehicle  
b. Mitigate hazards  
c. Kill the ignition  
**d. All of the above**
- 13) What area of the vehicle should the first responder check when determining access?  
a. Outer circle  
b. Inner circle  
c. Above and below  
**d. All of the above**
- 14) Which of the following are means of mitigating immediate hazards?  
a. Stabilize the suspension  
b. Turn headlights off and hazards on  
c. Disconnect the battery  
**d. All of the above**
- 15) Immediate medical priorities can be determined by using which acronym?  
**e. MARCH**  
f. COAL WAS WEALTH  
g. RECEO  
h. All of the above
- 16) Which of the following is a component of the MARCH acronym?  
a. Massive hemorrhage  
b. Respiratory emergencies  
c. Hypothermia  
**d. All of the above**
- 17) "Hardening" the egress while extricating a patient includes cutting seatbelts, removing glass and hoses and equipment are cleared along the path of patient's exit path  
**a. True**  
b. False
- 18) The "-atrics" categories is an aspect of extrication that considers which of the following patients?  
a. Level I trauma patients  
**b. Special patients and situations**  
c. Those needing immediate removal  
d. None of the above
- 19) Because of their body shape, \_\_\_\_\_ patients tend to act as top-heavy projectiles during a collision and may be thrown inside the vehicle or ejected  
**a. Pediatrics**  
b. Geriatrics  
c. Bariatrics  
d. Pregnant-atrics
- 20) Responder safety from physical and pathogen hazards should be evaluated after each incident  
**a. True**  
b. False