

FINAL EVALUATION

FIRST AID COURSE IN THE SNS

1) Which of the following statements is false?

- A. The World Health Organization does not have a strict definition of accident.
- B. The word help is a synonym of assistance.
- C. Help is a type of assistance given to somebody at risk.
- D. Secondary prevention consists of detecting and applying treatment to diseases and/or conditions in very early stages.
- E. The word relief is a synonym for the word help.

2) Which of the following statements about calls to 112 is false?

- A. The information is clear and precise.
- B. The location of the accident is as accurate as possible.
- C. Specific details about the accident.
- D. Personal details of those who bear witness to the accident.
- E. Gather general information about the accident.

3) Which of the following statements about the epidemiology of cardiac arrests in Spain is correct?

- A. The chance of survival after a cardiac arrest in Spain is 10%.
- B. That all public places should have a defibrillator.
- C. Heart attacks are one of the primary health problems in Spain.
- D. There are studies that show exact incidents of heart attacks in Spain.
- E. In 2016 10,000 people died from heart attacks in Spain.

4) Regarding basic adult basic C.P.R, which is correct?

- A. To guarantee the safety of the first aider and casualty.
- B. To check the airway of the victim.
- C. To check the Consciousness of the casualty.
- D. Call the emergency services.
- E. All of the above.

5) Which of the following is not a link in the survival chain?

- A. To call the victim's family.
- B. To call the emergency services (112/061).
- C. To apply basic CPR.
- D. To use a defibrillator as early as possible.
- E. To apply advanced CPR.

6) Is the following statement true or false? "At the time a heart attack starts time is not essential, it is not important to start CPR maneuvers as soon as possible"

- A. True.
- B. False.

7) If we find a nose hemorrhage, one should assume that the origin is...

- A. The brain.
- B. The Lungs.
- C. The stomach.
- D. The pharynx.
- E. The heart.

8) How are wounds classified?

- A. according to the entirety of wound to the skin.
- B. According to the infection.
- C. According to the nature of the aggressive agent.
- D. According to the intentions of the causing agent.
- E. All of the above.

9) If we find a mouth hemorrhage, one should assume that the Origen is...

- A. The brain.
- B. The Lungs
- C. The stomach
- D. The pharynx
- E. The option.b.and.c.are.correct

10) Which statement is false?

- A. A hemorrhage is a result of a ruptured blood vessel inside of the body.
- B. Amputations are irreversible.
- C. Primary or traumatic amputation is that produced by a traumatic agent.
- D. A hemorrhage is the loss of blood from the arteries, veins or capillaries, especially when it occurs in large quantities.
- E. A burn is an injury caused to the epidermis and, occasionally, underlying or nearby body parts.

11) How many types of a burn are there?

- A. 6
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 2
- E. 4

12) Which relationship between internal bleeding and its exit orifice is not correct?

- A. Mouth-Lungs.
- B. Nose- Lungs.
- C. Anus- Digestive system.
- D. Ear- Skull.
- E. Mouth-Digestive system.

13) What should be done with traumatic brain injury?

- A. Evaluate the victim and, in the case of unconsciousness leave them in the prone position.
- B. Observe haemorrhages or nasal, otic, ocular or oral wounds.
- C. Do not expose the chest.
- D. A, B, and C are all correct.
- E. Do not be observant or watch their breathing.

14) Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Cranioencephalic trauma is produced in the head, regardless whether consciousness has been lost or not.
- B. The Glasgow scale measures eye opening, verbal response and motor response.
- C. In the event of cervical or spinal trauma, the victim should be kept immobile with head and neck alignment until the medical team arrives.
- D. The Glasgow scale is from 2-15.
- E. Intubation occurs when there are less than 11 points on the Glasgow scale.

15) Which of the following statements about the Glasgow Scale is correct?

- A. The scoring system for the Glasgow scale goes from 3-15.
- B. The Glasgow scale measures the verbal response, the eye-opening and the motor response.
- C. Verbal complaints of pain on the Glasgow Scale scores 1 point.
- D. Answers A+B are correct.
- E. Intubation occurs when there are less than 11 points on the Glasgow scale.

16) Which of the following products is an acid?

- A. Hard water.
- B. Hydrogen peroxide.
- C. Ammonia.
- D. Iodine.
- E. Bleach.

17) Which of the following statements is false?

- A. The majority of intoxications due to drug intake are due to autolytic episodes.
- B. When faced with alcoholic intoxication we must avoid hypothermia at all costs.
- C. In Spain, most people start to drink between 14 and 16 years old.
- D. People who are alcoholically intoxicated should be put in the recovery position while you wait for the emergency service to arrive.
- E. Pure alcohol is very corrosive and highly lethal.

18) Children are the most affected group regarding domestic intoxicants.

- A. True.
- B. False.

19) Regarding carbon monoxide, which of the following statements is false?

- A. It is a gas without colour.
- B. It is highly lethal.
- C. It is a tasteless gas.
- D. It is a highly irritable gas.
- E. It is a gas that damages the central nervous system, heart and lungs.

20) Concerning immune reactions, which option is false:

- A. The type I immune reaction is also called immediate immune reaction.
- B. The immediate immune reaction appears abruptly, with respiratory and cardiovascular compromise.
- C. Immune reaction type 4 is mediated by T cells.
- D. The immune reaction mediated by immunocomplexes may take up to 3 weeks to appear.
- E. The delayed immune reaction is mediated by B cells.

21) How many types of allergic reactions are there?

- A. 4: type I reaction (anaphylactic), type II (immediate), type III (cytotoxic), type IV (delayed).
- B. 2: type I reaction (anaphylactic), type III (late).
- C. 4: type I reaction (anaphylactic), type III (cytotoxic), type IV (delayed), type II (cytotoxic).
- D. 4: type I (immediate), type II (cytotoxic), type III (late), type IV (delayed) reaction.
- E. 3: reaction type I (immediate), type III (late) and type II (cytotoxic).

22) Regarding the stingray, which is true?

- A. Their sting does not cause pain.
- B. Lymphadenopathy does not occur.
- C. The wounds they leave have torn edges.
- D. The sting is caused by its fins.
- E. The wounds do not bleed.

23) Which of the following statements is false?

- A. The torpedo fish causes an electric shock.
- B. You can remove the tentacles of a jellyfish using dry sand.
- C. You can treat spider fish wounds by pouring ammonia on them.
- D. There are three types of vipers in the Iberian peninsula, all toxic.
- E. Mosquitos are vectors of disease.

24) According to their inanimate nature, foreign otorhinolaryngological bodies can be the following, except:

- A. Larvae.
- B. Vegetables.
- C. Minerals.
- D. Synthetics.
- E. Chemicals

25) If a foreign body is lodged in the nostril, it should make a loud sound.

- A. True
- B. False.

26) Foreign otorhinolaryngological bodies according to location can be all, except:

- A. Nostrils
- B. Throat.
- C. Larynx.
- D. Bronchus.
- E. Ear.

27) Which statement is correct?

- A. In the presence of an optic foreign body, otorrhagia may occur.
- B. According to the nature of the object, foreign bodies can be animate and inanimate.
- C. You do not need to go to the Emergency Department with corneal ulcers.
- D. Foreign bodies are most commonly present in the nostrils of adults.
- E. Options A+B are correct.

28) Faced with injuries due to extreme temperatures, hyperthermia, what pre-hospital actions must be carried out?

- A. Keep the victim calm.
- B. If the victim is conscious, give them water with rehydrating minerals.
- C. Call the emergency services.
- D. Take the victim to a warm place.
- E. All of the above.

29) Which of the following is true about amputations?

- A. The amputated limb should be wrapped in a clean, damp cloth, inside a plastic bag with ice, until properly covered.
- B. Acton stump wounds.
- C. A+B are both correct.
- D. The primary amputation is to be done by surgery.
- E. All of the above.

30) Which of the following is false in Wallace's rule?

- A. Chest and abdomen 18%.
- B. Entire front and back 36%.
- C. Upper limbs 18%.
- D. Genitals 2%.
- E. Lower limbs 36%.