GROUP 10

51 questions

DT categories · theory questions

1. **When providing first aid to a person with a head injury, you should:**

1. Lay the person down with their legs raised.
2. **Lay the person down with their head and upper body raised, in a semi-reclining position.**
3. Lay the person flat in a horizontal position.

Answer: 2

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2. **Which of the following casualties should receive first aid first following a road traffic accident?**

1. A frightened pregnant woman.
2. A child with abrasions.
3. A man with a fractured upper arm.
4. **An unconscious man.**

Answer: 4

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3. **When providing first aid to a casualty with a nosebleed, you should:**

1. Tilt the casualty's head backwards.
2. **Lower the casualty's head and pinch the upper part of the nose.**
3. Insert a cotton swab into the casualty's nostril.
4. Allow the bleeding to stop on its own.

Answer: 2

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4. **While driving, a driver suddenly complains of severe, crushing chest pain and difficulty breathing. What should be done?**

1. Suggest that the driver go to the nearest hospital.
2. Give the driver a glass of water and two valerian tablets.
3. **Stop the vehicle immediately and switch on the hazard warning lights.**
4. Advise the driver to walk a little and get some fresh air.

Answer: 3

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5. **What first aid should be given to a casualty having a seizure?**

1. Hold the casualty down to try to stop the convulsions.
2. Try to open the casualty’s mouth, hold the tongue and place an object between the teeth.
3. Try to open the airway by tilting the casualty’s head back.
4. **Do not interfere; allow the convulsions to stop.**

Answer: 4

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6. **What should be done when providing first aid for a burn?**

1. Leave the burn uncovered.
2. Burst any fluid-filled blisters and then apply a tight bandage.
3. Apply oil to the burn.
4. **Cool the burn with water, then cover it with a sterile dressing or clean cloth.**

Answer: 4

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7. **Following a road traffic accident, a pedestrian has fallen and injured an arm. There is a large wound (approximately 5 cm long) on the forearm, from which dark-coloured blood is flowing steadily. What should be done to stop the bleeding?**

1. Wash the wound with water.
2. **Raise the injured arm and apply a pressure dressing.**
3. Apply an alcoholic iodine solution to the wound.

Answer: 2

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8. **When providing first aid during the first few hours after a closed soft-tissue injury to a limb, you should:**

1. Apply a warm compress to the injured area.
2. **Apply a cold compress to the injured area and elevate it.**
3. Apply a cold compress to the injured area and keep it below heart level.
4. Apply an alcohol compress to the injured area.

Answer: 2

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9. **A driver has been crouching for a long time while changing a vehicle tyre. On standing up suddenly, the driver holds their head, loses consciousness and falls. What should you do?**

1. Try to sit the driver up.
2. **Raise the driver's legs.**
3. Splash cold water on the driver's face.
4. Slap the driver's face.

Answer: 2

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10. **What should you do if you cannot ensure that the scene of an incident is safe?**

1. Provide assistance to everyone, but be careful.
2. Provide assistance to the casualty nearest to you.
3. **Do not approach; immediately call the emergency services and prevent bystanders from approaching the scene.**
4. Do not approach; ask someone else to provide assistance.

Answer: 3

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11. **You see a person lying on the ground and notice a bone protruding from the lower leg and bleeding. If the scene is safe, what should you do first?**

1. Call an ambulance.
2. **Check the casualty's responsiveness and breathing.**
3. Immobilise the leg.

Answer: 2

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12. When providing first aid to a casualty with an open fracture of a limb, you should:

1. Immediately elevate the injured limb.
2. **Cover the wound with a sterile dressing and immobilise the injured limb.**
3. Stop the bleeding by applying direct pressure.
4. Apply cold compresses to the wound.

Answer: 2

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13. In the event of a chest injury, you should:

1. Lay the casualty flat.
2. **Seat the casualty, supporting them on the injured side.**
3. Seat the casualty, supporting them on the uninjured side.

Answer: 2

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14. If internal organs protrude through an open abdominal wound, you should:

1. Wash the protruding organs and carefully try to put them back in place.
2. **Cover the protruding organs with a clean, damp cloth and plastic film.**
3. Cut off the protruding organs and bandage the wound.
4. Do not touch the organs; transport the casualty to hospital in this condition.

Answer: 2

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15. A casualty who is unconscious but breathing should be:

1. Laid on their back.
2. Have their mouth opened and tongue pulled out.
3. **Turned onto their side, with the head tilted back.**

Answer: 3

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16. In the event of severe bleeding, you should:

1. Only cover the wound with a dressing.
2. **Apply a pressure bandage to the injured area and press on the arterial pressure point.**
3. Put ash into the wound.

Answer: 2

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17. In the event of a road traffic accident, what should you do first?

1. Place the casualty in a comfortable position.
2. **Assess the scene and ensure it is safe.**
3. Check the casualty for severe bleeding.
4. Remove the casualty from the vehicle.

Answer: 2

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18. If a foreign object is embedded in a casualty's wound, you should:

1. Remove the foreign object from the wound.
2. Allow the injured area to continue bleeding.
3. **Keep the embedded object immobilised.**
4. Treat the area around the wound with alcohol.

Answer: 3

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19. What is the pulse rate of an adult at rest?

1. 40–60 beats per minute.
2. **60–80 beats per minute.**
3. 80–100 beats per minute.

Answer: 2

20. What is the breathing rate of an adult at rest?

1. **12–18 breaths per minute.**
2. 20–30 breaths per minute.
3. 40–60 breaths per minute.

Answer: 1

21. When should a casualty be removed from a vehicle following a road traffic accident?

1. When the casualty has serious injuries.
2. **When the scene is dangerous, for example, if there is a risk of explosion.**
3. When a live electrical cable has fallen onto the vehicle.

Answer: 2

22. When providing first aid for suspected internal abdominal bleeding, you should:

1. **Lay the casualty down and apply a cold compress to the injured area.**
2. Place a hot-water bottle on the abdomen.
3. Apply a pressure bandage to the abdomen.
4. Give the casualty plenty of fluids.

Answer: 1

23. You hear a vehicle engine running in your neighbour's garage. When you open the door, you see your neighbour lying on the ground. What should you do first?

1. **Open the doors wide and switch off the engine; if possible, move the casualty away from the scene.**
2. Carefully examine the casualty's body for injuries.
3. Place the casualty in the recovery position on their side.
4. Help the casualty into a semi-sitting position.

Answer: 1

24. After finding an unconscious casualty, what should you do first?

1. Give the casualty cold water.
2. Turn the casualty onto their side into the recovery position.
3. Maintain the casualty's normal body temperature.
4. **Open the airway and check for breathing.**

Answer: 4

25. **To check circulation in an injured limb, you press and release a fingernail or toenail below the bandage. Circulation in the limb is impaired if:**

1. The casualty feels pain.
2. The casualty feels discomfort.
3. The nail is slow to turn white when pressed.
4. **The nail is slow to return to pink after pressure is released.**

Answer: 4

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26. **Your friend, who has diabetes, feels unwell and cannot remember when they last took insulin. What should you do first?**

1. **Give your friend sugar or a sweet drink.**
2. Suggest that your friend rest for several hours.
3. Advise your friend to inject insulin.

Answer: 1

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27. **Bleeding is most dangerous when:**

1. The blood clots within 10 minutes.
2. **Blood spurts from the wound.**
3. The blood is dark red.
4. Blood flows steadily from the wound.

Answer: 2

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28. **A vehicle has struck a utility pole, and an electrical cable has fallen onto an unconscious casualty lying beside the vehicle. When providing assistance, what should you do first?**

1. Move the casualty away from the electrical source.
2. Carry out an initial assessment.
3. **Remove the cable from the casualty using an insulating object.**
4. Look for electrical entry and exit wounds (burns) on the casualty's body.

Answer: 3

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29. **To protect yourself from infection when providing first aid, you should:**

1. **Avoid direct contact with the wound and provide assistance only while wearing sterile gloves.**
2. Do not assist casualties who are bleeding.

Answer: 1

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30. **During an asthma attack, you should:**

1. **Help the casualty into a semi-sitting position.**
2. Lay the casualty down and raise their legs.
3. Lay the casualty down with their knees bent.
4. Lay the casualty down with their head elevated.

Answer: 1

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31. **A casualty with an abdominal injury should be:**

1. Laid down with their head elevated.
2. Laid down with their legs raised.
3. **Laid down with their knees bent.**

Answer: 3

32. **If a casualty faints, you should:**

1. Help the casualty into a semi-sitting position.
2. **Lay the casualty down and raise their legs.**
3. Lay the casualty down with their knees bent.
4. Lay the casualty down with their head elevated.

Answer: 2

33. **If a vehicle with a low front end collides with an adult pedestrian who is at least 1.55 m tall, the pedestrian is most likely to sustain injuries to:**

1. **The lower limbs and head.**
2. The pelvis and chest.

Answer: 1

34. **If a vehicle with a low front end collides with a child aged 3–5 years, the child is most likely to sustain injuries to:**

1. The lower limbs and head.
2. **The pelvis and chest.**

Answer: 2

35. **If an electrical cable has fallen onto a vehicle, you should:**

1. Help the occupants get out of the vehicle immediately.
2. **Ask the occupants to remain inside the vehicle until the electrical power has been switched off.**

Answer: 2

36. **When treating minor wounds, you should:**

1. **Wash the wound with soap and clean water, then apply a dressing.**
2. Treat the wound with alcohol-containing substances (iodine, vodka, perfume, etc.).

Answer: 1

37. **When treating serious wounds, you should:**

1. Wash the wound with soap and clean water.
2. Treat the wound with alcohol-containing substances (iodine, vodka, perfume, etc.).
3. **Stop the bleeding and apply a dressing to the wound.**

Answer: 3

38. **When calling an ambulance following a road traffic accident, what information should be provided to the emergency dispatcher?**

1. Identify the nearest landmark to the accident scene. State the number of casualties and their sex and age.
2. Give the street name and building number nearest to the accident scene. State who was injured in the accident (a pedestrian, driver or passenger) and describe their injuries.
3. **Give the location of the accident (street, building number and nearest landmarks). State the number of casualties, their sex, approximate age, whether they are conscious and breathing, their circulation status, and whether there is severe bleeding, fractures or other injuries. Wait until the dispatcher confirms that the call has been received.**

Answer: 3

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39. **What is the most appropriate position for a conscious casualty when a spinal injury is suspected?**

1. Lay the casualty on their side.
2. **Lay the casualty on their back on a firm, flat surface; do not move them or change their position unless necessary.**
3. Lay the casualty on their back, place a roll of clothing under their neck and elevate their legs.

Answer: 2

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40. **How should first aid be provided for frostbite and hypothermia?**

1. Rub the affected areas with snow or woollen cloth, then warm them; give an alcoholic drink and move the casualty to a warm place.
2. **Warm and immobilise the affected areas, cover the casualty with warm clothing or a blanket, give a warm drink and move them to a warm place.**
3. Apply ointment to the affected areas, use a warming compress and a hot-water bottle, move the casualty to a warm place and give a warm drink.

Answer: 2

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41. **What first aid should be provided for a head injury involving a wound to the scalp?**

1. **Control the bleeding by applying direct pressure to the wound and apply a pressure dressing. If the casualty loses consciousness, place them in the recovery position. If possible, apply a cold compress to the injured part of the head.**
2. Immobilise the cervical spine using an improvised splint (collar). Apply a sterile cotton swab to the wound and lay the casualty on their back with their legs elevated. If possible, apply a cold compress to the head.
3. Do not apply a cervical splint. Cover the wound with medical adhesive tape and lay the casualty on their side.

Answer: 1

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42. **When providing first aid, in what position should an unconscious casualty who is breathing and has circulation be placed?**

1. On their back, with a roll placed beneath the head.
2. On their back, with their legs spread apart.
3. **Place the casualty in the recovery position on their side, with the bent knees touching the ground and the upper hand positioned beneath the cheek.**

Answer: 3

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43. For how long may a tourniquet remain applied to stop bleeding?

1. No more than half an hour in warm weather and no more than one hour in cold weather.
2. **No more than one hour in warm weather and no more than half an hour in cold weather.**
3. There is no limit on how long a tourniquet may remain applied.

Answer: 2

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44. How should you check whether an unconscious casualty is breathing?

1. Hold the casualty's chin, tilt the head back and observe chest movement for 10 seconds.
2. **Place one hand on the casualty's forehead and use two fingers of the other hand to lift the chin and tilt the head back. For 10 seconds, check for breathing by trying to feel exhaled air on your cheek and watching for chest movement.**
3. Without tilting the casualty's head, lean towards their face and check for breathing for 10 seconds by trying to feel exhaled air on your cheek and watching for chest movement.

Answer: 2

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45. What are the main signs of severe arterial bleeding, and what action should be taken first when providing first aid?

1. Dark-coloured blood flows slowly from the wound. Apply a pressure dressing to the wound, noting how long it should remain in place.
2. **Bright-red blood spurts forcefully from the wound in intermittent jets or a fountain-like stream. Apply finger pressure to the injured artery, then place a tourniquet above the wound as close to it as possible, recording the time it was applied.**
3. Blood flows slowly from the wound. Apply a tourniquet below the injury, recording the time it was applied.

Answer: 2

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46. Is it permitted to give medication to a casualty while providing first aid?

1. Yes, it is permitted.
2. Only if absolutely necessary.
3. **No, it is prohibited.**

Answer: 3

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47. How should bleeding caused by injuries to veins or smaller arteries be controlled?

1. **Apply a pressure dressing directly over the injury.**
2. Apply a pressure dressing above the wound.
3. Apply a pressure dressing below the wound.

Answer: 1

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48. What initial first aid measures should be taken for injuries sustained in a road traffic accident?

1. Wash the wound with water, remove foreign objects from it, apply sterile cotton to the wound and secure it with a bandage.
2. Put on medical gloves, clean the wound with an alcoholic iodine solution, apply medicinal ointment and cover it with an adhesive dressing.
3. **Put on medical gloves and, without cleaning the wound, cover it with a sterile gauze pad secured at the edges with adhesive tape or a bandage.**

Answer: 3

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49. **How should first aid be provided for limb fractures if neither splints nor suitable materials for making them are available?**

1. Secure the upper limb to the torso with the arm extended along the body. Tie the lower limbs together, placing soft material between them.
2. **Bend the upper limb at the elbow, support it in a sling and secure it to the torso. Tie the lower limbs together, placing soft material between them.**
3. Bend the upper limb at the elbow, support it in a sling and secure it to the torso. Tie the lower limbs together.

Answer: 2

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50. **Under which circumstances should a person injured in a road traffic accident be removed from the passenger compartment of a vehicle?**

1. If there is a high risk of the vehicle overturning, catching fire or exploding, or if the injured person loses consciousness.
2. **If there is a high risk of the vehicle overturning, catching fire or exploding; if the injured person is suffering from hypothermia or has lost consciousness and is not breathing; or if first aid cannot be provided inside the vehicle.**
3. If there is a high risk of the vehicle overturning, catching fire or exploding, or if the injured person has severe bleeding or a traumatic brain injury.

Answer: 2

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51. **When providing first aid for a superficial thermal burn (redness and swelling of the skin, blisters filled with clear fluid at the burn site, and severe pain), what should be done?**

1. Pour cold water over the burned area, cover it with a sterile dressing and bandage it tightly.
2. Burst the blisters, remove clothing remnants from the burned area, cover it with a sterile dressing without bandaging it, apply something cold if possible, and give the injured person water to drink.
3. **Cool the burned area with water for 20 minutes. Without bursting the blisters or removing clothing remnants, cover the burned area with a sterile dressing without bandaging it, apply something cold if possible, and give the injured person water to drink.**

Answer: 3
