

C.S.P.S. First Aid Course
Test 7

1. The patroller should presume there is a possible spine injury if the victim
 - A. has no neck pain;
 - B. has a rib fracture;
 - C. is unable to move the right hand;
 - D. has numbness in the fingers and toes.

2. The preferred method of placing a victim onto a backboard is;
 - A. to lift the person in the position you found them;
 - B. the side roll;
 - C. the log-roll;
 - D. the lift.

3. When dealing with a spinal injury (backboard) the number of patrollers required is
 - A. 5;
 - B. 6;
 - C. may vary;
 - D. 7.

4. In the case of a fractured neck, inadequate breathing may result because of:
 - A. severe bleeding
 - B. loss of consciousness
 - C. paralysis of the muscles of the chest wall
 - D. allergies

5. A semi rigid collar should be
 - A. really tight
 - B. used only if the person complains of pain in the neck
 - C. sized correctly
 - D. warmed up before using to prevent frostbite

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6. When securing a patient to a backboard you should have;
- A. padding under the small of the back only;
 - B. padding under the small of the back and shoulders;
 - C. padding around the head, under the knees, and if required along the side of the patient;
 - D. no padding anywhere.
7. The correct order to tie a backboard for a spinal injury is;
- A. hands, crosses, feet, head and broads;
 - B. crosses, feet, broads and head;
 - C. hands, broads, crosses feet and head;
 - D. broads, crosses, hands, feet and head.
8. A backboard patient should have
- A. padding under the small of the back only;
 - B. padding under the small of the back and shoulders;
 - C. padding under the knees;
 - D. padding under the head.
9. The proper way to transport a victim with a suspected head and spinal injury is;
- A. on a back board head up hill;
 - B. on a back board head down hill;
 - C. on a back board, slightly tilted head up hill;
 - D. on a back board, slightly tilted head down hill.
10. A patient has a fracture of the femur shaft. The best treatment is to:
- A. splint the leg using a cardboard splint;
 - B. tie the legs together as this will immobilize the injured leg;
 - C. use the uninjured leg as a splint, immobilize the patient to a backboard and monitor for shock;
 - D. immobilize the joint below the fracture site.