

C.S.P.S. First Aid Course
Test 8

1. Which of the following is a sign of the onset of hypothermia?
 - A. Muscle rigidity and loss of consciousness;
 - B. Shivering becomes intense and the ability to perform complex tasks is impaired;
 - C. nausea and swelling of the joints;
 - D. Shivering and loss of memory.

2. Drugs and alcohol are not administered to a hypothermia victim because:
 - A. they can cause a further reduction of core temperature;
 - B. they produce a rapid rise in core body temperature;
 - C. they release an excessive amount of glucose stores;
 - D. they produce a rapid rise in temperature of the extremities.

3. Superficial freezing:
 - A. usually occurs first on the back and chest;
 - B. is extremely painful;
 - C. may be associated with tingling or a sharp pain;
 - D. all of the above.

4. Which of the following statements is true? When treating superficial freezing you would:
 - A. rub the affected part with snow;
 - B. treat the affected area using body heat;
 - C. blow into a glove to warm cold fingers;
 - D. allow the victim to smoke.

5. The most life threatening of heat exposure injuries is:
 - A. heat exhaustion;
 - B. heat syncope;
 - C. heat stroke;
 - D. heat cramps.

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6. A person who has cool, clammy skin, a weak, rapid pulse and rapid shallow respiration's would be treated by:
- A. removing to cooler area, kept supine with feet up, give salt solution to drink;
 - B. wrapped in a sheet and sprinkled with cool water;
 - C. kept warm and not given anything to drink;
 - D. removed to cooler area, remove extra clothing, transport to medical aid.
7. When estimating the size of a burn area on an adult the lower limbs account for:
- A. 27% each;
 - B. 18% each;
 - C. 9% each;
 - D. 36% each.
8. Any burn involving more than of the body area should be considered a serious burn
- A. 5%
 - B. 10%;
 - C. 15%;
 - D. 20%.
9. Corrosive agents which come in contact with the skin cause injuries similar to that of:
- A. alcohol poisoning;
 - B. frost nip;
 - C. a laceration;
 - D. a burn.
10. When you touch an injured persons extremities, you find that the skin is pale and waxy. The skier seems somewhat drowsy, speech is slurred, and respiration is slow and shallow. This is most likely due to:
- A. insulin shock;
 - B. anaphylactic shock;
 - C. drug abuse;
 - D. hypothermia.