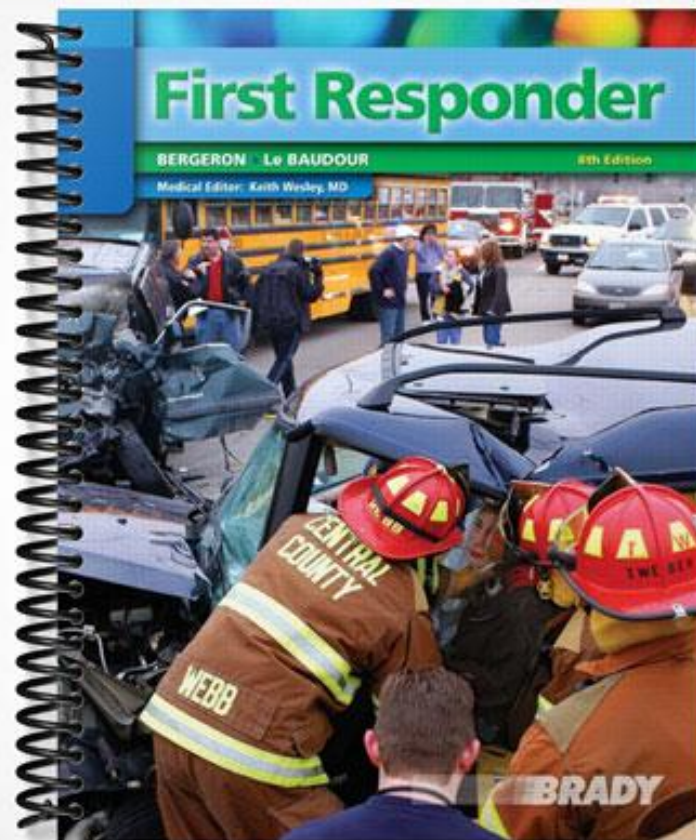


# TEST BANK



**TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.**

- 1) Any adult of legal age can refuse medical care. 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False
- 2) Touching a patient against his or her will can be a violation of civil rights, and the Emergency Medical Responder may be sued. 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True False
- 3) The patient who is unconscious is assumed to want medical treatment under the principle of expressed consent. 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False
- 4) Expressed consent is a form of informed consent. 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True False
- 5) An Emergency Medical Responder working for a paid fire service is required to provide care under the Duty to Act provision. 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True False
- 6) Failure to provide a standard of care that leads to further harm is called negligence. 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True False
- 7) You have left your patient in the care of another trained person of equal, but not higher, level of medical education. You have committed a situation called abandonment. 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False
- 8) You have a patient that stops breathing and has no signs of circulation. You notice a medical alert bracelet indicating the patient is a registered organ donor. You should NOT go against the patient's wishes, and you should withhold CPR. 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False
- 9) Since many states do not require Emergency Medical Responders to document their actions during an emergency, it is NOT advised that the Emergency Medical Responder waste his or her time doing any documentation of calls. 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False
- 10) A form of implied consent that applies to minors when caregivers are not available in the event of a life-threatening emergency is called minor's consent. 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True False
- 11) The scope of care refers to what is legally permitted to be done by an individual who is trained or licensed at a particular level. 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True False
- 12) The Emergency Medical Responder course does NOT follow the guidelines developed by the U.S. Department of Transportation. 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False
- 13) Ethics is defined as "behavior that is right, good, and proper." 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True False

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

Use this example to answer the following question(s).

You are called to the scene of a 57-year-old who has "passed out" in the hallway of his home. On arrival the scene is safe, and the patient remains unresponsive.

- 14) You begin your assessment and management of the situation because you believe the patient would want treatment under: 14) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) informed consent.
  - B) verbal consent.
  - C) implied consent.
  - D) expressed consent.

Answer: C

- 15) During your assessment of the unresponsive patient, the patient arouses and becomes alert and responsive. He claims that he does not want any care and asks you to leave him alone. You should do all of the following EXCEPT: 15) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) question the ethical or religious reasons the patient expresses for the refusal.
  - B) advise ALS and have them turn back due to the refusal.
  - C) document the refusal and have it witnessed.
  - D) discuss the situation with the patient and explain your concern about his condition.

Answer: B

- 16) As a paid Emergency Medical Responder, while on duty you are expected to provide care according to those standard operating procedures outlined by your department. This is called: 16) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) scope of practice.
  - B) delegation of authority.
  - C) standard of care.
  - D) duty to act.

Answer: D

- 17) An Emergency Medical Responder could be charged with abandonment in which of the following situations? 17) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Leaving your patient with another trained Emergency Medical Responder to go care for a second patient
  - B) Reporting the patient condition to an EMT-Basic and turning over care before leaving the scene
  - C) Turning over care to another Emergency Medical Responder at the scene of an incident
  - D) Allowing an EMT-Paramedic to take over care and leaving the scene without giving a report

Answer: D

- 18) After an incident, confidentiality laws indicate that the Emergency Medical Responder can only discuss patient information for all of the following reasons EXCEPT: 18) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) using the information in documenting the incident.
  - B) talking about the events of the day with close family members or a spouse.
  - C) talking with the emergency department personnel involved in the care of the patient.
  - D) giving report to EMTs caring for the patient.

Answer: B

- 19) A 13-year-old female requests that an Emergency Medical Responder treat her broken arm. Her parents were called, but they have not yet arrived at the scene. The Emergency Medical Responder: 19) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) must bring her to a doctor's office for treatment.
  - B) may treat her based on implied consent.
  - C) may need to obtain parental consent.

D) must treat her based on expressed consent.

Answer: C

- 20) Patient confidentiality applies to all of the following EXCEPT: 20) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) when giving a report to transfer care to the arriving medical professionals.
  - B) when you are alone with your spouse or a loved one.
  - C) when you confine yourself to nonmedical information.
  - D) when the press has already reported the incident.

Answer: A

- 21) Your crew responds to a distress call and finds a man in cardiac arrest. Several family members are at the scene, in varying degrees of distress. Some of them are demanding you begin CPR, but one family member hands you a piece of paper that proves to be a legal Do Not Resuscitate order. What should you do? 21) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Provide care
  - B) Obey the closest relative's wishes
  - C) Leave the scene
  - D) Call for medical direction

Answer: D

- 22) You and your partner are on the way to work when you see a child in the road who has been struck by a vehicle and is unresponsive. You begin care for her and call for advanced care to transport her to a nearby emergency department. You know you can legally do this based on: 22) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) informed consent.
  - B) implied consent.
  - C) Good Samaritan laws.
  - D) actual consent.

Answer: B

- 23) Using spinal restriction on a patient who does not give his or her consent for treatment could be classified as all of these EXCEPT: 23) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) abandonment.
  - B) battery.
  - C) false imprisonment.
  - D) assault.

Answer: A

- 24) You have an ethical responsibility to: 24) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) read professional publications.
  - B) maintain your skills and knowledge.
  - C) be ready to perform at all times.
  - D) all of the above.

Answer: D

- 25) As an Emergency Medical Responder you need to know that, if a patient is intoxicated, he or she is: 25) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) able to walk a straight line.
  - B) of sound mind.
  - C) not competent to make medical decisions.
  - D) able to understand questions.

Answer: C

- 26) Engine 101 is called to a motor vehicle crash. As you arrive, you see two cars and two victims walking around. As you approach the two victims, they state that they are not injured and do not need your help. You should: 26) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) carefully document the refusal of care.
  - B) call the police.
  - C) leave.
  - D) restrain them until the EMTs arrive.

Answer: A

- 27) In order to prove negligence, you need to establish: 27) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) damages.
  - B) breach of duty care.

C) duty to provide care.

D) all of the above.

Answer: D

- 28) You are driving your car and see a crash. You stop to provide care. You are protected by: 28) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) duty to act. B) the Good Samaritan law.  
C) standard of care. D) scope of care.

Answer: B

*Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).*

You respond to a 67-year-old female who has fallen at home. On arrival the patient is conscious and alert, with no respiratory or cardiac compromise. She states she tripped and fell and now has pain in her left hip. She thinks she might have heard a "pop" as she hit the floor. She has her neighbor at her side and says it is all right for you to leave, and that the neighbor can get her up and to her favorite chair. She's afraid she can't afford the ambulance and the hospital, and she is sure she is just feeling her age. You know that the ambulance is on its way and should arrive soon.

- 29) For you to care for this patient, you must get her to consent to treatment and transport. If you 29) \_\_\_\_\_  
treat this patient against her will, you have committed all of the following EXCEPT:  
A) assault. B) false imprisonment.  
C) negligence. D) battery.

Answer: C

- 30) The patient requests that you leave, and she says she will get help from her neighbor. You know 30) \_\_\_\_\_  
that the ambulance will be there soon, and you consider leaving. If you leave without a signed  
Release of Care form, it could be considered that you have committed:  
A) negligence. B) abandonment. C) malpractice. D) misconduct.

Answer: B

- 31) You explain to the woman that you feel she may have injured her hip, and you ask her questions 31) \_\_\_\_\_  
regarding the day, date, and time. You are doing this to decide if the patient is able to make an  
informed decision or if she is:  
A) competent. B) incoherent.  
C) confident. D) awake and alert.

Answer: A

- 32) After you talk with the patient, she decides to allow you to treat her injury and says she will go 32) \_\_\_\_\_  
with the ambulance to the hospital. This form of consent is known as:  
A) implied consent. B) uninformed consent.  
C) minor's consent. D) expressed consent.

Answer: D

- 33) Following the call, one of the neighbors stops you and asks what happened. You know you 33) \_\_\_\_\_  
cannot speak with him concerning the patient's condition because it would breach:  
A) confidentiality. B) customer service.  
C) the standard of care. D) patient consideration.

Answer: A

- 1) FALSE
- 2) TRUE
- 3) FALSE
- 4) TRUE
- 5) TRUE
- 6) TRUE
- 7) FALSE
- 8) FALSE
- 9) FALSE
- 10) TRUE
- 11) TRUE
- 12) FALSE
- 13) TRUE
- 14) C
- 15) B
- 16) D
- 17) D
- 18) B
- 19) C
- 20) A
- 21) D
- 22) B
- 23) A
- 24) D
- 25) C
- 26) A
- 27) D
- 28) B
- 29) C
- 30) B
- 31) A
- 32) D
- 33) A