

Exam II
Jan. 18, 1955

FIRST AID

D.L. Johnson

PART I TRUE-FALSE (if any part is false, it is all false.)

- () 1. Traumatic shock results from failure of the heart to function properly.
- () 2. There is relatively little danger of infection with lacerations due to the free bleeding.
- () 3. Wounds that do not bleed freely should be carefully washed with soap and water in order to prevent infection.
- () 4. Shock is more serious in the very young than in the aged.
- () 5. Digital pressure must always be accompanied by direct pressure as the former is slow to decrease flow.
- () 6. Signs of shock will be evident within at least one hour.
- () 7. Shock predisposes wound infection.
- () 8. We now know it is best not to release a tourniquet every twenty minutes because gangrene is not likely to set in.
- () 9. A tourniquet may increase bleeding.
- () 10. Venous pressure comes in a steady stream and is harder to control than arterial bleeding.
- () 11. The carotid pressure point is the control spot for bleeding in the upper arm.
- () 12. Unconsciousness results from putting pressure on both sub-clavian pressure points at the same time.

PART II

- 1. In general, who are likely to be victims of shock?

- 2. List nine symptoms of shock

- 3. In what ways do the dangers of incised wounds differ from abrasions?

4. State and discuss first aid treatment for wounds in which bleeding is severe.

5. Discuss the following factors in treatment of shock.

A. Proper position:

B. Proper warmth

C. Possible Fluids.

FIRST AID

Final Exam - 2.22.55

D.L. Johnson

PART I

1. Two chief dangers in compound fracture.
 - a.
 - b.
2. First aid for concussion or fractured skull.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
3. Chief symptom of rib fracture:
4. When, in rib fracture, would you not apply a bandage?
5. First aid for sprained ankle:
6. Define burns of:
 - a. First Degree:
 - b. Second Degree;
 - c. Third Degree
7. First aid for extensive burns occurring at home:
8. Symptoms of sunstroke and heatstroke:

a.	e.
b.	f.
c.	g.
d.	h.
9. Chief cause (other than heat) of heat exhaustion:

10. What are the advantages or disadvantages of rubbing parts of the body?

PART II - COMPLETION

1. Childrens' convulsions should be treated with_____.
2. Insufficient blood supply to the brain results in_____.
3. In_____ do not restrain the patient's movements.
4. Hot salt solution is best for_____.
5. In_____ unconsciousness cold applications should be put to the head.
6. _____ may result from indigestible food.
7. Rubbing a frostbitten area is likely to cause_____.
8. Boils are caused by_____.
9. _____ unconsciousness generally results from fainting, heart trouble, shock or heat stroke.
10. First aid for burns of limited extent is:
 - a.
 - b.

PART III - PROBLEMS: (Answer on back of sheet stating nature of trouble and the First Aid.)

1. Middle-aged man complains he feels faint. Suddenly begins to vomit.
2. A child swallows lye.
3. Postman is bitten on leg by a dog. Dog has seemed friendly otherwise, and later minds his master properly.
4. At a lake a fisherman develops several water blisters on his palms from rowing a boat.
5. A collision involving five people. Jack, who is behind the steering wheel is coughing up coffee-colored blood. Mary is unconscious and very pale. Jean was dragged 20 feet along the paving. Both arms and legs are badly scraped. She has sharp pain when breathing. Bob thinks his ankle is sprained. His skin is pale, cold and moist. John, driver of the second car is crumpled up on the street. A severed telephone wire is touching him. His face is blue. Two men in a passing car stop to help.

1. Define First Aid.
2. What two factors do we mean when speaking of added injury or danger?
3. What are the correct positions for victims of accidents?
4. In what order would you treat victims?
5. Name eight guides in locating injuries.
6. Discuss differences between a compress and a bandage
7. Name two things never to be used directly over a wound & state reason for each.
8. Discuss dangers of tight bandages.

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- () 11. The carotid pressure point is the control spot for bleeding in the upper arm.
- () 12. Unconsciousness results from ^{putting} pressure on both sub-clavian pressure points at the same time.

Part II

- 1. In general, who are likely to be victims of shock?
(5) →
- 2. List nine symptoms of shock
(8) →
- 3. In what ways do the dangers of incised wounds differ from abrasions?
(6) →

4. State and discuss ~~the~~ first aid treatment for ~~new~~ wounds in which bleeding is severe.

(15) →

5. Discuss the following factors in treatment of shock.

A. Proper position

(8) →

B. Proper warmth

(8) →

C. Possible fluids

(8) →