
CPR/AED for the Professional Rescuer Review Questions

CHAPTER 1: THE PROFESSIONAL RESCUER

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer.

1. **Good Samaritan laws are designed to protect lay responders from—**
 - a. The need to obtain consent before providing care.
 - b. Legal action, as long as they act in good faith and do not go beyond the scope of their training.
 - c. Legal action as a result of sharing information about the victim with bystanders and local media.
 - d. The need to legally document what was seen, heard and done at the scene.
 2. **Before providing care for a conscious injured or ill victim, you must first—**
 - a. Obtain the victim's consent.
 - b. Begin to write your record of what happened.
 - c. Announce to bystanders what you are going to do.
 - d. Find out if you have a duty to act.
 3. **Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of professional rescuers?**
 - a. Ensuring personal and bystander safety.
 - b. Determining any threats to the victim's life.
 - c. Providing needed care for the victim.
 - d. Ensuring that the victim returns to his or her previous state of health.
 4. **A victim of injury or illness refuses care. You should—**
 - a. Tell the victim you are trained to help.
 - b. Honor the victim's wishes and document the refusal of care.
 - c. Continue to provide care as needed.
 - d. Interview bystanders and fill out the incident report.
 5. **Negligence includes all of the following EXCEPT—**
 - a. Providing inappropriate care.
 - b. Failing to provide care if you have a duty to act.
 - c. Failing to control or stop behavior that could result in injury.
 - d. Providing the standard of care.
 6. **Which statement *best* describes the emergency medical services (EMS) system?**
 - a. The EMS system is organized to prevent injuries and sudden illnesses.
 - b. The EMS system is a network of community resources organized to care for victims of injury and sudden illness.
 - c. The EMS system provides an ambulance to transport victims to the hospital.
 - d. Personnel and equipment for removing victims from dangerous locations are part of the EMS system.
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7. The role of the professional rescuer in the EMS system includes—

- a. Transporting the victim to a hospital.
- b. Providing instructions to the lay responder before the arrival of advanced medical personnel.
- c. Providing a critical transition between the actions of the lay responder and the care provided by more advanced medical personnel.
- d. Serving as the field extension of the emergency physician.

Matching

Match each term with the correct definition.

8. A. Abandonment

B. Negligence

C. Duty to Act

D. Scope of Practice

E. Standard of Care

- ___ Employees, who by occupation and job description, have a responsibility to provide care at the scene of an emergency.
- ___ Set of skills and knowledge acquired in training and which a rescuer is authorized by certification to practice.
- ___ Training guidelines and expectations of level of knowledge and skills for professional rescuers.
- ___ Failure to follow the standard of care or failure to act, which results in injury or causes further harm to a victim.
- ___ Leaving the scene of an emergency or ceasing to provide care for a victim before someone with equal or greater training arrives and takes over.

Multiple Answers

Place a check next to the correct answer or answers.

9. Professional rescuers share important responsibilities that include—

- ___ When on the job, if willing, responding to an emergency.
 - ___ Ensuring personal, fellow team member and bystander safety.
 - ___ Determining what care hospital emergency personnel will perform.
 - ___ Determining any life-threatening conditions.
 - ___ Providing needed care for the victim.
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10. Situations that require consent from the individual or a parent or guardian include—

- An unconscious victim of a car accident.
- A person who is conscious but in shock from a gunshot wound.
- A person who is currently conscious but previously was unconscious, according to statements given by bystanders at the scene.
- A child who is with his parents but is unconscious from a playground accident.
- A person who can talk and give information regarding his or her injury or illness.
- An unconscious child at a sporting event who carpooled with another player's family but whose parent cannot be located.
- A college student who is confused, whose speech is slow or who gives strange answers about what happened or how she feels.

True or False

Circle True or False.

- 11. True False **All 50 States and the District of Columbia have Good Samaritan Laws.**
- 12. True False **Good Samaritan Laws protect people who willingly give emergency care without accepting anything in return.**
- 13. True False **Good Samaritan Laws protect people from legal liability resulting from a victim's injury if they act in good faith to provide care outside of their training.**
- 14. True False **Good Samaritan Laws may not protect a rescuer from legal liability resulting from a victim's injury if the rescuer ceased providing care and left the scene of the emergency before another rescuer of equal or more advanced training arrived to take over.**
- 15. True False **Good Samaritan Laws protect all professional rescuers.**
- 16. True False **Since accuracy is important in completing your agency's accident reports, remember to record facts, names and personal opinions and feelings when completing the forms.**

Fill in the Blanks

- 17. _____ are written instructions that describe the wishes of a person regarding medical treatment or health-care decisions in the event the person becomes incapacitated and can no longer express his or her wishes.

Circle the Correct Answer from the Pair

- 18. You, the first rescuer, arrive on the scene of an injured minor whose parents are present. The 15-year-old gives consent for you to treat him or her. You (do/do not) need consent from a parent or guardian of the teenager.
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Short Answer

19. List the four characteristics of a professional rescuer.

 20. List five legal principles involved in emergency care.

 21. What is the most important and basic purpose of the EMS system?

 22. Name the EMS system network of community resources and medical personnel that provides emergency care to victims of injury or sudden illness.

 23. List two points associated with the legal principle "Scope of Practice."

 24. List three occupations in which employees might be trained as professional rescuers with a duty to act and respond to emergencies.

 25. Provide five important reasons for record keeping or documenting an injury or sudden illness.
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