

Advanced First Aid to Emergency Medical Responder Bridge Final Evaluation



Please do not write on this sheet. Indicate your answers on the answer sheet provided.

1. Which of the following is a personal responsibility to help you remain effective in your work?
 - a) Staying fit with daily exercise and a healthy diet
 - b) Responding quickly and safely to the emergency scene
 - c) Providing necessary emergency care
 - d) Controlling all responders at the emergency scene
2. Which of the following defines the range of duties and skills a professional responder is allowed and expected to perform when necessary?
 - a) Ethical responsibilities
 - b) Competence
 - c) Consent
 - d) Scope of practice
3. How can you help ease a patient's fears and inspire confidence?
 - a) By controlling bystanders or directing them to assist
 - b) By assisting more advanced medical personnel
 - c) By presenting a professional appearance
 - d) By recording what is seen and heard at the scene
4. What should you do if a responsive, mentally competent 30-year-old refuses your offer to provide care for non-life-threatening injuries?
 - a) Request law enforcement personnel to place the patient in protective custody
 - b) Contact the patient's personal physician
 - c) Repeat your request to help
 - d) Immediately leave the scene
5. You are at the scene of a stabbing and the patient's clothing is covering the wound. What must you keep in mind?
 - a) You should not cut clothing through or near the stab wound holes
 - b) You should not remove clothing from a patient who has been stabbed
 - c) You should move the patient away from the crime scene before removing any clothing
 - d) You should ensure that any clothing you remove is placed in a bio-hazard bag
6. You arrive on scene at a campsite, where an unresponsive teenager has fallen out of a tree. The teenager's parents are not present. Which of the following allows you to begin care for this teenager?
 - a) Duty to act
 - b) Implied consent
 - c) Expressed consent
 - d) Advance directives
7. Upon arriving at the scene of an assault, you find the patient lying on the ground while the assailant is still nearby holding a knife. What should you do?
 - a) Attempt to convince the assailant to let you care for the patient
 - b) Identify yourself and move slowly toward the patient, explaining what you want to do
 - c) Call for assistance from law enforcement personnel and stay back
 - d) Have a bystander call the police while you try to convince the assailant to drop the knife

8. What should you do when responding to a possible crime scene?
 - a) Document anything that you interact with or move
 - b) Gather and document any potential evidence you encounter
 - c) Confirm that the scene is a crime scene before requesting law enforcement personnel
 - d) Prevent law enforcement personnel from entering the scene until you have completed your primary assessment
9. What should your first step be if you suspect you have been exposed to infected blood or other bodily fluids during emergency care?
 - a) Document the situation in which the exposure occurred
 - b) Clean and disinfect all your contaminated equipment
 - c) Wash the area of contact
 - d) Contact your medical director or physician for advice
10. What should your first step be if you suspect you have been exposed to infected blood or other bodily fluids during emergency care?
 - a) Document the situation in which the exposure occurred
 - b) Clean and disinfect all your contaminated equipment
 - c) Wash the area of contact with soap and water
 - d) Contact your medical director or physician for advice
11. How is tuberculosis primarily transmitted?
 - a) Airborne bacteria
 - b) Insect bites
 - c) Vector-borne transmission
 - d) Saliva
12. What is the name for a hollow place in the body that contains organs?
 - a) Stomach
 - b) Bone
 - c) Body cavity
 - d) Quadrant
13. What is the term used to describe the location of the pelvis in relation to the chest?
 - a) Anterior
 - b) Inferior
 - c) Superior
 - d) Medial
14. What is the name for the small flap of tissue that covers the trachea when you swallow?
 - a) Esophagus
 - b) Epiglottis
 - c) Bronchiole
 - d) Alveoli
15. Which body system directs the action of the muscles?
 - a) The endocrine system
 - b) The nervous system
 - c) The respiratory system
 - d) The genitourinary system
16. What is the anatomical term for anything located away from the body's midline?
 - a) Posterior
 - b) Superior
 - c) Lateral
 - d) Medial
17. What is the term used to describe the location of the neck in relation to the chest?
 - a) Anterior
 - b) Inferior
 - c) Superior
 - d) Medial

18. During a scene assessment you see a large metal bar. You begin to suspect that the patient fell onto the bar, causing them to break their arm. What is the name for this type of information?
- Chief complaint
 - Cause assessment
 - Primary condition
 - Mechanism of injury (MOI)
19. In which phase of the assessment and treatment process would you form your general impression of the situation?
- Scene assessment
 - Primary assessment
 - Secondary assessment
 - Continual care
20. What is the best position for an unresponsive patient WITHOUT a traumatic injury?
- In the position the patient was found
 - Lying prone
 - In a position of comfort
 - In the recovery position
21. Why should you perform a primary assessment in every emergency situation?
- Because it protects you from legal liability
 - Because it identifies conditions that are an immediate threat to life
 - Because it identifies conditions that could become life-threatening if not cared for
 - Because it enables you to protect the patients and bystanders from dangers at the scene
22. In which of the following situations would you NOT check circulation by taking the patient's carotid pulse?
- The patient is responsive
 - The patient is unresponsive
 - The patient is in cardiac arrest
 - The patient is in respiratory arrest
23. In which of the following circumstances must you move a patient before providing care?
- When the patient is complaining of being in an uncomfortable position
 - When it is impossible to splint a fracture without moving the patient
 - When the patient is in a position where more advanced medical personnel will have difficulty providing treatment
 - When there is danger from fire, a lack of oxygen, or an unstable structure
24. In regards to the pulse, what should a responder be concerned about if a patient is not breathing?
- Rate and rhythm
 - Rate and quality
 - Presence or absence
 - Speed
25. What is the normal breathing rate for a child?
- 5 to 10 breaths per minute
 - 12 to 20 breaths per minute
 - 16 to 24 breaths per minute
 - 30 to 40 breaths per minute
26. What are the three parts of the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)?
- Eye opening, spatial orientation, speech
 - Eye opening, verbal response, motor response
 - Ask the patient to smile, ask the patient to hold her arms straight in front of her, ask the patient to repeat a simple phrase
 - Eye opening, neurological status, blood glucose
27. During the assessment of a patient's eyes, you notice larger than normal pupils. What are the pupils said to be?
- Constricted
 - Dilated
 - Unequal
 - Unresponsive

28. What is the term for pupils that are smaller than normal?
 - a) Constricted
 - b) Dilated
 - c) Unequal
 - d) Unresponsive
29. What information does the acronym SAMPLE refer to?
 - a) Signs and symptoms, allergies, medications, past medical history, last oral intake, and events before the incident
 - b) Signs and symptoms, activity before the incident, medications, past medical history, last similar incident, and events before the incident
 - c) Size of patient, acuteness of symptoms, meals, past medical history, last medication taken, and elevated temperature
 - d) Signs and symptoms, allergies, medications, past medical history, less concerning symptoms, and events before the incident.
30. Which of the following is a device used to regulate the amount of oxygen administered to a patient (litres per minute)?
 - a) Pressure regulator
 - b) Flowmeter
 - c) Oxygen delivery device
 - d) Oxygen wrench
31. What is the ideal assisted ventilation rate for infants?
 - a) 1 ventilation every 1 second
 - b) 1 ventilation every 3 to 5 seconds
 - c) 1 ventilation every 5 to 6 seconds
 - d) 2 ventilations every 3 seconds
32. Which of the following devices are ONLY effective when used on someone who is breathing?
 - a) Oropharyngeal airway and bag-valve-mask (BVM) resuscitator
 - b) Resuscitation mask and nasal cannula
 - c) Non-rebreather mask and nasal cannula
 - d) Resuscitation mask and bag-valve-mask (BVM) resuscitator
33. After insertion of an oropharyngeal airway, the patient starts to swallow and gag. Which of the following factors can cause this reaction?
 - a) The responder is squeezing the bag-valve-mask (BVM) too quickly
 - b) The patient's level of responsiveness is increasing
 - c) The oropharyngeal airway is too small
 - d) The patient's level of responsiveness is decreasing
34. Which of the following is NOT a sign or symptom of acute pulmonary edema?
 - a) Hypotension
 - b) Cyanosis
 - c) Rapid pulse
 - d) Rapid, laboured breathing
35. What is the term for a device used to regulate the amount of oxygen administered to a patient in litres per minute (lpm)?
 - a) Flowmeter
 - b) Pressure regulator
 - c) Oxygen delivery device
 - d) Oxygen tank valve
36. If a patient is choking and responsive but can no longer speak, cough forcefully, or breathe, you should:
 - a) Administer abdominal thrusts and prepare the suction device
 - b) Provide chest compressions and ventilations (CPR)
 - c) Alternate between any two of chest thrusts, abdominal thrusts, and back blows
 - d) Encourage the patient to cough forcefully and stay with the patient

37. You are ventilating an unresponsive patient using a bag-valve-mask (BVM). You notice vomit in the throat and mouth. What should you do if the suctioning device will not remove all the vomitus?
 - a) Check the suction unit to ensure that it is working properly
 - b) Maintain the head in the position found and finger sweep the airway
 - c) Ventilate with the BVM for 30 seconds, then suction again
 - d) Roll the patient carefully and attempt to clear the airway with a finger sweep
38. Which of the following is a risk factor for heart disease that CANNOT be controlled?
 - a) High blood pressure
 - b) Heredity
 - c) Smoking
 - d) Diet high in saturated fat
39. What should you check while assessing a patient who has had a suspected cerebrovascular accident (CVA)?
 - a) Reaction time and speech patterns
 - b) Mechanism of injury (MOI) and onset time of signs and symptoms
 - c) Anxiety level and blood pressure
 - d) Facial droop, arm weakness, and speech abnormalities
40. In which of the following cases would you suggest a patient take ASA?
 - a) Blood pressure: 120/P; pulse: 50; no medications at all taken in the last three days; no known allergies; recent stroke
 - b) Blood pressure: 124/P; pulse: 70; no known allergies; no medications at all taken in the last three days; history of unstable angina
 - c) Blood pressure: 130/P; pulse: 70; no illnesses other than angina; no medications at all taken in the last three days; allergy to Aspirin®
 - d) Blood pressure: 84/P; pulse: 110; no known allergies; history of asthma; one spray of nitroglycerin taken in the past 48 hours; patient is alert to pain only
41. Which of the following is an abnormal condition that involves the loss of the heart's pumping ability, causing a backup of fluid and blood in the lungs or body tissues?
 - a) Acute pulmonary edema
 - b) Acute myocardial infarction
 - c) Angina pectoris
 - d) Congestive heart failure (CHF)
42. Which of the following is considered to be a non-shockable rhythm?
 - a) Ventricular fibrillation
 - b) Ventricular tachycardia
 - c) Asystole
 - d) All of the above
43. What is the ratio of compressions to ventilations for two responders performing CPR on a child?
 - a) 5 compressions for every 1 ventilation
 - b) 15 compressions for every 1 ventilation
 - c) 15 compressions for every 2 ventilations
 - d) 30 compressions for every 2 ventilations
44. Which of the following must occur for a patient in cardiac arrest to have the best chance of survival?
 - a) CPR must be started promptly
 - b) Defibrillation must occur rapidly
 - c) Advanced medical care must be summoned immediately
 - d) All of the above
45. What is the ratio of compressions to ventilations in two-responder CPR for an infant?
 - a) 5 compressions for every 1 ventilation
 - b) 15 compressions for every 1 ventilation
 - c) 15 compressions for every 2 ventilations
 - d) 30 compressions for every 2 ventilations

46. What is the ratio of compressions to ventilations in two-responder CPR for an adult?
- 5 compressions for every 1 ventilation
 - 15 compressions for every 1 ventilation
 - 15 compressions for every 2 ventilations
 - 30 compressions for every 2 ventilations
47. What should you do if the first breath does not create any chest rise when providing initial ventilation during CPR?
- Begin chest compressions
 - Re-adjust the airway, and try another ventilation
 - Sweep out the mouth
 - Suction the airway
48. What category does hemorrhagic shock fall into?
- Cardiogenic shock
 - Hypovolemic shock
 - Obstructive shock
 - Psychogenic shock
49. What is the cause of cardiogenic shock?
- Failure of the heart to effectively pump blood to all parts of the body
 - Loss of blood due to internal or external hemorrhage
 - Failure of the nervous system to control the size of blood vessels, causing them to dilate
 - Factors such as emotional stress cause blood vessels to dilate
50. What is the cause of septic shock?
- An obstruction of blood flow outside the heart prevents it from filling or emptying effectively
 - A severe infection creates poisons in the body that cause blood vessels to dilate
 - The nervous system fails to control the size of blood vessels, causing them to dilate
 - Factors such as emotional stress cause blood vessels to dilate
51. Which of the following is most likely to NOT be considered a critical burn?
- A superficial sunburn covering more than 50% of the body
 - A superficial electrical burn
 - Burns around the mouth due to inhalation of chemicals
 - A partial-thickness burn to the hands
52. What is the name for a dressing that prevents air from passing through it?
- Occlusive dressing
 - Universal dressing
 - Gauze
 - Bandage compress
53. You have bandaged a hemorrhaging wound. What should you do if the bandage then becomes soaked with blood, and you are unable to control the bleed with pressure?
- Remove the bandage, and quickly apply a tourniquet
 - Leave the bandage in place, and apply a tourniquet
 - Add another dressing on top of the soaked one, and apply more direct pressure
 - Keep adding dressings, as the blood will eventually clot and the bleeding will stop
54. Which of the following guidelines should you follow when using a bandage?
- Bandage over joints snugly to avoid excessive movement
 - Keep the injured part at or below the level of the heart
 - Remove and replace a bandage that if it becomes saturated with blood
 - Loosen the bandage slightly if fingers or toes below the bandage become pale

55. Which is the primary method for controlling most external bleeding?
- Arterial pressure points
 - Direct Pressure
 - Elevation
 - Pressure dressings
56. What is the palm of the patient roughly equivalent to in the Rule of Palms?
- 0.5% of body surface area
 - 1% of body surface area
 - 1.5% of body surface area
 - 2.5% of body surface area
57. You are called to a logging site where the patient tells you that a small sliver of wood flew up from the chain saw and is in his right cheek. How would you care for this patient?
- Gently remove the sliver with your fingers
 - Gently remove the sliver with a pair of tweezers
 - Place a sterile dressing over the sliver and apply gentle pressure
 - Leave the sliver in place and ask the patient to watch for signs of infection
58. What must you do when deploying a piece of commercial equipment?
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions
 - Use it for its intended purpose
 - Have proficiency in using the equipment
 - All of the above
59. What must you immobilize to effectively treat a suspected fracture in the middle third of the humerus?
- Humerus and elbow
 - Humerus, elbow, and radius/ulna
 - Shoulder, humerus, and elbow
 - Shoulder, humerus, elbow, and radius/ulna
60. Where would you apply a splint to effectively immobilize a mid-third fracture of the tibia/fibula?
- Ankle and lower leg
 - Lower leg and knee
 - Ankle, lower leg, and knee
 - Foot, ankle, lower leg, and femur
61. How should you care for a patient with an open pneumothorax?
- Use your bare hand to apply direct pressure
 - Use a sterile gauze pad to reduce air and pathogens from passing in and out, and change dressing if it occludes the wound
 - Tape an occlusive dressing over the wound, leaving one edge untaped
 - Have the patient hold a blanket or pillowcase against the wound.
62. What would be the most appropriate care for a simple rib fracture?
- Having the patient lie on their back, and placing pillows or a rolled-up blanket to support the injured area
 - Letting the patient assume a comfortable position, and tightly binding the chest to restrict movement
 - Asking the patient to exhale forcefully, and applying a bandage tightly around the chest at the end of the exhalation
 - Letting the patient assume a comfortable position, and administering oxygen, if indicated
63. Which of the following conditions may evolve into a tension pneumothorax?
- Pulmonary embolism
 - Hemothorax
 - Pneumothorax
 - External hemorrhage

64. A young man has fallen to the ground from the balcony of a two-storey apartment. You have confirmed that the scene is safe to enter. What is your first responsibility in caring for this patient?
 - a) Monitor vital signs
 - b) Perform head-tilt/chin-lift
 - c) Minimize movement of the head and spine
 - d) Control the bleeding from his forehead
65. Which of the following is often a sign of a progressing head injury?
 - a) Severe pain or pressure in the head
 - b) Decreasing level of responsiveness
 - c) Blood or fluid in the ears
 - d) Dizziness
66. In what order should a patient's body be secured to a backboard for extrication?
 - a) Head, chest, thighs, legs
 - b) Pelvis, legs, chest, head
 - c) Legs, pelvis, chest, head
 - d) Chest, pelvis, legs, head
67. In which of the following situations should you consider the possibility of a serious head and spinal injury?
 - a) An infant who fell from a height of one metre (three feet)
 - b) A construction worker whose helmet was cracked when struck by a piece of equipment
 - c) A responsive patient in a motor vehicle collision who was not wearing a seat belt
 - d) All of the above
68. What type of acute or chronic illness may be preceded by an aura?
 - a) Fainting
 - b) Seizure
 - c) Diabetic coma
 - d) Myocardial infarction
69. When should you obtain more advanced medical care during or after a seizure?
 - a) The patient regains consciousness
 - b) You are uncertain what caused the seizure
 - c) The seizure takes place on the ground
 - d) The patient has a known history of seizures
70. When should you obtain more advanced medical care during or after a seizure?
 - a) The patient regains consciousness
 - b) You are uncertain what caused the seizure
 - c) The seizure takes place on the floor
 - d) The patient has a known history of seizures
71. What signs or symptoms are you likely to find in a patient who has taken an overdose of depressants?
 - a) Slurred speech, drowsiness, and confusion
 - b) Paranoia, rapid pulse, and pinpoint pupils
 - c) Sweating, chills, and rapid pulse
 - d) Euphoria, dry skin, and flushed face
72. What signs or symptoms are you likely to find in a patient who has taken an overdose of depressants?
 - a) Slurred speech, drowsiness, and confusion
 - b) Paranoia, rapid pulse, and pinpoint pupils
 - c) Sweating, chills, and rapid pulse
 - d) Euphoria, dry skin, and flushed face
73. When should you induce vomiting for a patient with suspected poisoning?
 - a) When you suspect the patient has ingested poisonous berries
 - b) When you suspect the patient has ingested drain cleaner
 - c) When you suspect the patient has ingested kerosene
 - d) Only when local protocols or the Poison Control Centre instructs to do so

74. What happens when a patient suffering from progressive heat-related illness stops sweating?
- The patient begins to experience hallucinations
 - The patient's body temperature begins to rise rapidly
 - The patient begins to have painful spasms of the skeletal muscles
 - The blood flow to the skin decreases, and patient's skin begins to turn pale
75. What are the major mechanisms used by the body to move heat towards the body core?
- Constriction of blood vessels near the skin and shivering
 - Dilation of blood vessels near the skin and evaporation of sweat
 - Reduction of body metabolism rate and increased breathing rate
 - Increased metabolism of fat and reduced metabolism of carbohydrates
76. Which of the following steps is NOT part of the emergency care for a responsive patient with a heat-related illness?
- Having the patient take salt tablets orally
 - Cooling the patient
 - Lightly stretching and massaging any muscle cramps
 - Providing small amounts of water or a commercial sports drink
77. If you are preparing to assist with the delivery of a baby, what preparations should you make?
- Place clean sheets, blankets, or towels under the mother's buttocks and over her abdomen
 - Boil a large pot of water
 - Have the mother lie flat on her back with her legs extended
 - All of the above
78. Which of the following is often effective in helping a patient in labour cope with the pain and discomfort?
- Assuming a knee-chest position
 - Breathing in and out in a shallow "panting" pattern
 - Alternately tensing and relaxing all the muscles in her body
 - Focusing on an object in the space while regulating her breathing
79. How would you care for a child with an elevated temperature?
- Cool the child with ice water
 - Sponge the child with rubbing alcohol
 - Take the child to the hospital immediately
 - Sponge the child with lukewarm water
80. How do geriatric patients differ from younger adult patients?
- Geriatric patients typically have faster heart rates and reduced respiratory capacity
 - Geriatric patients typically have slower heart rates and reduced respiratory capacity
 - Geriatric patients typically have thicker skin and larger brains
 - Geriatric patients typically have softer blood vessels and more responsive immune systems
81. If you are caring for a child and suspect that he or she has been the victim of an assault, what must you do?
- Report your suspicions to the police and to your provincial or territorial child protection services
 - Remove the child from the environment in which you suspect the assault occurred
 - Attempt to gather evidence by interviewing the child's parent or guardian
 - Attempt to reconcile the child's version of events with that of the parent or guardian

82. When responding to a situation where someone has died or is dying, which of the following is NOT a professional expectation?
- Being prepared to handle your feelings and being considerate of the feelings of others
 - Being completely honest with the patient's family as opposed to being empathetic and tactful
 - Being cautious about what you say in situations in which the death of a patient seems probable
 - Respecting the fact that the people at the scene may have just experienced a life-changing event
83. Which of the following lifts, carries or drags CANNOT be done safely with one responder?
- Clothes drag
 - Blanket drag
 - Walking assist
 - Extremity lift
84. Which of the following should you keep in mind when lifting or moving someone or something?
- Keep the weight as close to you as possible
 - Use your legs, not your back
 - Keep your body aligned
 - All of the above
85. What should responders be aware of when extricating a patient from a vehicle?
- An airbag that has deployed in the collision could still redeploy during extrication using a secondary charge
 - Airbags cannot deploy if a vehicle is turned off and the battery is disconnected
 - The number and location of airbags is standardized and does not vary between vehicle models
 - There is little risk to the responder while working in an airbag deployment zone
86. Which of the following would be the most appropriate technique for a single responder to move a responsive patient with a painful knee injury out of a one-storey building?
- Walking assist
 - Pack-strap carry
 - Clothes drag
 - Seat carry
87. Which of the following emergency vehicle maintenance tasks should be done at the beginning of the shift?
- Refuel the vehicle, if required
 - Complete all documentation
 - Perform a thorough vehicle safety check
 - Clean the interior and exterior of the vehicle
88. While responding to a call, when is it appropriate to drive without wearing a seat belt?
- If you will need to exit the vehicle rapidly
 - You should always wear a seat belt while riding in a motor vehicle
 - When you are driving on private property
 - When you are travelling to an emergency
89. Which of the following precautions should you NOT take when proceeding through a controlled intersection?
- Change mode of siren
 - Come to a complete stop
 - Use air horn
 - Proceed slowly without stopping
90. What should you remember when driving to an emergency scene?
- The use of warning lights and a siren gives you authorization to exceed the speed limit by up to 44 km/h
 - Your liability for damages in a traffic crash is limited by Good Samaritan laws
 - You should not drive a private vehicle as though it were an emergency vehicle
 - Emergency vehicles have an absolute right of way

91. What should you do during an air evacuation of a patient?
 - a) Relay all pertinent information directly to one of the flight crew members
 - b) Instruct the rescue crew where and how to land
 - c) Place any patient medical records and all necessary papers in a plastic envelope to be sent with the patient
 - d) A and C
92. What does CBRNE stands for?
 - a) Chemical, Biological, Reactive, Nuclear, Explosive
 - b) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
 - c) Contaminant, Biological, Reactive, Nuclear, Explosion
 - d) Chemical, Botanical, Reactive, Nuclear, Explosive
93. When triaging patients using the START system, what is your first step?
 - a) Identifying patients who require immediate care
 - b) Identifying patients who are dead/non-salvageable
 - c) Clearing the area of all patients with only minor illnesses or injuries
 - d) Checking each patient's level of responsiveness
94. Using the START system, what should you do if a patient is still not breathing after you have made sure that the airway is open and cleared the mouth?
 - a) Place a red colour-coded tag on the wrist
 - b) Check for signs of circulation (pulse)
 - c) Place a grey or black colour-coded tag on the wrist
 - d) Start rescue breathing
95. What are the Six Rights of Medication?
 - a) Right person, right medication, right dosage, right time, right route, right documentation
 - b) Right person, right medication, right dosage, right date, right route, right concentration
 - c) Right person, right condition, right dosage, right date, right route, right documentation
 - d) Right person, right concentration, right dosage, right date, right route, right documentation
96. When should you change an IV bag?
 - a) When the bag has less than 50% of the solution remaining
 - b) When bag is empty or has less than approximately 50 mL remaining inside it
 - c) When the IV is flowing more slowly than it should
 - d) When you are about to arrive at your transport destination
97. In addition to checking the Six Rights of Medication, what should you do when administering medication to a patient?
 - a) Check the medication's expiration date
 - b) Document the amount of medication remaining in the medication package
 - c) Check the medication's colour and clarity (no particles)
 - d) A and C
98. What is the definition of drug interaction?
 - a) A modification of the effects of one drug by the administration of another drug
 - b) The conditions that make the administration of a drug appropriate
 - c) A reaction to a drug resulting from previous sensitizing exposure and the development of an immunological mechanism
 - d) A medical or physiological factor that makes it harmful to administer a medication that would otherwise have therapeutic value

99. How are sublingual medications administered?
- a) They are swallowed and absorbed through the digestive system
 - b) They are placed between the cheek and the gum and absorbed across mucous membranes
 - c) They are delivered under the tongue and rapidly absorbed into the blood
 - d) They are injected into the layer of fat between the patient's muscle and skin and absorbed into the bloodstream
100. Which of the following is included in the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)?
- a) Worker education and training programs
 - b) The provision of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs)
 - c) Clearly labelled hazardous materials, including all toxic substances
 - d) All of the above

Advanced First Aid to Emergency Medical Responder Bridge

KNOWLEDGE EVALUATION ANSWER SHEET



Score: ____ / 100 Final Mark: ____ % Date: _____

Candidate Name: _____

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A B C D | 26. A B C D | 51. A B C D |
| 2. A B C D | 27. A B C D | 52. A B C D |
| 3. A B C D | 28. A B C D | 53. A B C D |
| 4. A B C D | 29. A B C D | 54. A B C D |
| 5. A B C D | 30. A B C D | 55. A B C D |
| 6. A B C D | 31. A B C D | 56. A B C D |
| 7. A B C D | 32. A B C D | 57. A B C D |
| 8. A B C D | 33. A B C D | 58. A B C D |
| 9. A B C D | 34. A B C D | 59. A B C D |
| 10. A B C D | 35. A B C D | 60. A B C D |
| 11. A B C D | 36. A B C D | 61. A B C D |
| 12. A B C D | 37. A B C D | 62. A B C D |
| 13. A B C D | 38. A B C D | 63. A B C D |
| 14. A B C D | 39. A B C D | 64. A B C D |
| 15. A B C D | 40. A B C D | 65. A B C D |
| 16. A B C D | 41. A B C D | 66. A B C D |
| 17. A B C D | 42. A B C D | 67. A B C D |
| 18. A B C D | 43. A B C D | 68. A B C D |
| 19. A B C D | 44. A B C D | 69. A B C D |
| 20. A B C D | 45. A B C D | 70. A B C D |
| 21. A B C D | 46. A B C D | 71. A B C D |
| 22. A B C D | 47. A B C D | 72. A B C D |
| 23. A B C D | 48. A B C D | 73. A B C D |
| 24. A B C D | 49. A B C D | 74. A B C D |
| 25. A B C D | 50. A B C D | 75. A B C D |

76. A B C D

77. A B C D

78. A B C D

79. A B C D

80. A B C D

81. A B C D

82. A B C D

83. A B C D

84. A B C D

85. A B C D

86. A B C D

87. A B C D

88. A B C D

89. A B C D

90. A B C D

91. A B C D

92. A B C D

93. A B C D

94. A B C D

95. A B C D

96. A B C D

97. A B C D

98. A B C D

99. A B C D

100.A B C D