



To Hell and Back EMS Post Test

Name: _____ Rank: _____

Employer: _____ Years on the Job: _____

EMT / EMT-A / Paramedic / Fire Fighter / Volunteer Fire Fighter / Career Fire Fighter *(Circle all that apply.)*

You have responsibility for EMS at the scene of a single family residence fire. Fire fighters bring to you a 37 year-old male (Victim #1) located inside the residence. Your initial exam reveals Victim #1 is unconscious with a respiratory rate of 28; black soot around mouth and nose; much of his shirt is burned away, and what remains is significantly charred. The skin of his entire right arm appears to be dry and white with the epidermis layer sloughing. The skin of the entire left arm is waxy-white in color, dry, with some leathery appearance. You also note blistering burns on the front of his chest. Breath sounds are clear.

One of the fire fighters is complaining of tenderness on both knees from crawling over hot surfaces (Victim #2). The fire fighter removes his bunker pants to reveal redness on both knees with no blisters.

- 1. Burn depth is usually easy to determine in the pre-hospital setting.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 2. Using the Rule of Nines, determine the percentage of Total Body Surface Area (TBSA) burns for Victim #1.**
 - a. 18%
 - b. 27%
 - c. 36%
 - d. 45%
- 3. Which of the following most accurately describes the burn injury on the left arm of Victim #1?**
 - a. Superficial
 - b. Epidural
 - c. Deep
 - d. Topical
- 4. The burns on Victim #1 may continue to change for 72 hours.**
 - a. True
 - b. False



5. **Preventing wound infection, beginning with the pre-hospital provider, is critical because:**
 - a. Infection and sepsis remain important causes of mortality and morbidity in patients with significant burn injuries
 - b. Infected wounds heal more slowly and can increase in size and depth
 - c. A major cause of death in severe burns is sepsis caused by wound infection
 - d. All of the above

6. **What is the most appropriate treatment for the burns on Victim #1?**
 - a. Cover them dry using a sterile burn sheet or sterile dressing
 - b. Flush with copious amounts of cold water and cover using a sterile dressing
 - c. Flush with copious amounts of cold water and transport the patient with the burns uncovered
 - d. Keep the area dry and transport with the burns uncovered to prevent infection

7. **Victim #1 is wearing a wedding band and watch on his left hand. You need to:**
 - a. Note that he is wearing the ring and watch, but leave it in place so it wouldn't get lost
 - b. Remove and secure the ring and watch before local swelling or edema set in
 - c. Ignore the jewelry, knowing that hospital staff will remove them following transport
 - d. None of the above

8. **Because you detect clear breath sounds on Victim #1, you can safely rule out any respiratory compromise.**
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. **If you have a short transport time to an appropriate hospital, it is not crucial to begin IV fluid replacement therapy on Victim #1.**
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. **The knees on Victim #2 most likely represent what type of burn injury?**
 - a. First Degree (Superficial)
 - b. Second Degree (Partial Thickness)
 - c. Third Degree (Full Thickness)