

KEMPSVILLE RESCUE SQUAD AIC CHALLENGE



Do NOT mark your answers here. Use the Answer Sheet instead.

Choose the BEST AVAILABLE answer for each question.

- 1) Hospital Emergency Departments are a source of Advanced Life Support.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 2) When transmitting messages on the radio, your goal is to make your messages as efficient, effective, and professional-sounding as possible.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 3) When you request additional resources at the scene of a call, other units are more likely to understand your request and react appropriately if you also give a brief indication of the reason for the request.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 4) Your BLS ambulance crew was the only unit dispatched to a woman with a severe headache. Upon your arrival the family says the patient has gotten worse since they called. She is now unresponsive, and you notice that her pupils are unequal. In addition to initiating BLS interventions, you should:
 - a) Load the patient and transport Code 1 to the hospital.
 - b) Call for ALS, load the patient, transport Code 1 to the hospital, and meet ALS if they can catch up.
 - c) Call for ALS, load the patient, and rendezvous with ALS OR head to the hospital, depending on which is closer.
- 5) When calling for ALS in the above scenario...

You say: "Dispatcher, 921."
Dispatcher says: "921."

Then you say: (Hint: Refer to question #3)

- a) "Do you have a zone car available near our location?"
 - b) "Can you have Zone 9 respond?"
 - c) "Our patient has fallen out and has unequal pupils."
 - d) "Request a Zone Car."
 - e) "We have an unconscious patient. We need ALS."
- 6) You are the AIC (and the most experienced member) on the first unit on the scene of a call. You quickly determine that the call will require more resources (that is, more ambulances, a squad truck, etc.). You must:
- a) Dedicate yourself and your crew totally to patient care.
 - b) Act strictly as an informal incident commander until a supervisor arrives, and delegate patient care to the less experienced members.
 - c) Juggle the responsibilities of both patient care and informal incident command until extra personnel or a supervisor arrive On-Scene.
- 7) You are responding to a call in unit 921, and the dispatcher has assigned TAC 3 for your call. You should:
- a) Switch all radios to the TAC channel immediately.
 - b) Switch the portable radio to the TAC channel when you arrive On-Scene.
 - c) While you are responding, keep the main radio on the EMS COMMAND channel, turn on the portable radio and switch it to the TAC channel, and use the portable to transmit the message, "921 is on TAC 3."
- 8) Upon arrival at a scene with an established Incident Commander, it is most important to:
- a) Keep the portable on the EMS COMMAND channel so you can hear if the dispatcher calls you.
 - b) Keep the portable on the TAC channel so you can communicate with the Incident Commander.
 - c) Leave the portable in the truck and concentrate on patient care.
- 9) Upon arrival on the scene of a working fire...

You say: "Dispatcher, 921."
Dispatcher says: "921."
You say: "On-Scene."

Then you should:

- a) Call the Incident Commander ("COMMAND") on the TAC channel, advise that you are On-Scene, and ask if he has an assignment for you.
- b) Speak on the TAC channel only when spoken to.
- c) Call the dispatcher on the EMS COMMAND channel and ask if there are any patients at the fire.

- 10) If the Incident Commander in the above scenario has no specific assignment for you, you should:
- Walk up to the fireground to monitor the fire department's progress.
 - Stay in the cab and await an assignment.
 - Act as Medical Group. Prepare and situate the stretcher and portable equipment for efficient treatment and removal of any patients or injured firefighters.
- 11) On arrival at a *major* working fire, you establish your unit (921) as Medical Group. A firefighter dislocates his shoulder, and is brought to your unit. *Other firefighters are still operating in the burning structure.* In addition to applying sling, swath, and ice to the firefighter, you should:
- Call the Incident Commander on the TAC channel and say, "Medical to Command." Upon acknowledgement, say, "We have a firefighter from Engine 7 with a dislocated shoulder. Request a transport unit." Allow the firefighter to watch the progress of the firefighting effort while awaiting a transport.
 - Advise the Incident Commander that you are enroute to the hospital with a firefighter from Engine 7.
 - Advise the dispatcher that you are enroute to the hospital with one patient aboard.
- 12) Since Zone Cars are not usually dispatched to simple working fires, the Incident Commander may assign a firefighter/CT or firefighter/paramedic to assist you if the fire produces an ALS patient.
- True
 - False
- 13) You have established your unit (921) as Medical Group at a working fire. You encounter a patient whose condition requires immediate transport. You should make sure that the Incident Commander calls for another ambulance to assume Medical Group.
- True
 - False
- 14) The dispatcher has announced that "The Air Is Restricted" due to a major incident or due to a large number of concurrent calls. Which of the following messages are you NOT required to transmit by voice?
- "Responding."
 - "On-Scene."
 - "We're On-Scene and we need ALS."
 - "We're On-Scene and we need another ambulance."
 - "On-Scene, Code Red."
 - "Responding to Leigh."
 - "On-Scene at Leigh."
 - "Clear-and-Available."
- Don't transmit anything - use the mobile data terminal (MDT) for everything instead.
 - Don't transmit 3, 4, or 5.

c) Don't transmit 1, 2, 6, or 7, 8.

15) A unit has declared a Signal 13 or the dispatcher has announced that "The Air Is Restricted due to a Signal 13." Which of the following messages should you transmit on the EMS COMMAND channel anyway?

1. "Responding."
2. "On-Scene."
3. "On-Scene and we need ALS."
4. "On-Scene and we need another ambulance."
5. "On-Scene, Code Red."
6. "Responding to Leigh."
7. "On-Scene at Leigh."
8. "Clear-and-Available."

- a) Transmit 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8 as necessary.
- b) Don't transmit anything on EMS COMMAND. Switch to FIRE COMMAND for all voice transmissions. Use the MDT for all other transmissions.

16) You are on unit 921. In unusual circumstances such as total failure of the primary radio system, which VHF channel can still be used to contact the Virginia Beach dispatcher?

1. VHF-1 (EMS COMMAND simulcast)
2. VHF-2 (Intercity)
3. VHF-3 (Statewide EMS channel)
4. VHF-4 (HEAR)
5. VHF-8 (Fire Dispatch simulcast)

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 3

17) In general, the busiest and most complicated radio channel in the city is:

- a) The FIRE COMMAND channel
- b) The EMS COMMAND channel
- c) The police precinct channels
- d) The detective's channel
- e) TAC 8

18) A proper incident commander must have which of the following?

- a) A white helmet.
- b) Commonwealth of Virginia Paramedic certification.
- c) The EMS-5 car.
- d) One radio switched to the COMMAND channel and one radio switched to the TAC channel.

- 19) You are the AIC of a Kempsville unit manned BLS. Your BLS patient suddenly has a severe asthma attack, and her inhaler is not available. After initiating any necessary BLS interventions, you should:
- Have the driver stop the ambulance and call for Zone 9.
 - Have the driver proceed Code 1 to the nearest hospital.
 - Have the driver proceed Code 1 or 2 to the nearest hospital and request for ALS to meet you enroute.
- 20) In the above scenario, you have initiated all appropriate BLS interventions, you have given the appropriate instructions to the driver, and your reliable trainee is monitoring the patient. You desire to warn the hospital that you are a BLS crew transporting an ALS patient, but your COR radio is out of service. The dispatcher has just announced that "The Air Is Restricted" due to a heavy call load. You should:
- Show up at the hospital unannounced, run in and scream "I need ALS!"
 - Have the driver stop at a pay phone so you can call the hospital.
 - Switch your portable radio to the appropriate "Hip-to-Hospital" channel and transmit your message.
- 21) It is 3:30 AM and your driver has just awoken you to say that he is going home sick. In addition to telling the dispatcher that the unit is unmanned and needs a Driver, you should:
- Go home.
 - Call or page the Squad Commander (950).
 - Notify EMS-5.
- 22) You report for your ambulance duty at 0600 only to discover that your partner is not there, and does not answer calls or pages. The night crew members say they must leave for work. In addition to telling the dispatcher that you need a Attendant or a Driver for the first run unit, you should:
- Go home.
 - Call or page the Squad Commander (950).
 - Notify EMS-5, then at 0700 start making phone calls to members' houses.
- 23) You are scheduled for duty at 1800 hours, but your wife goes into labor at 1630 hours. You should:
- Dedicate your total attention to your wife, and explain the situation later to 951.
 - Realize that you will be receiving a letter of reprimand and extra duties.
 - Call your mother-in-law to be with your wife, and report to duty as scheduled.
 - Notify the duty officer or 951 to activate your emergency personal leave. If time allows, attempt to find a substitute for your duty.
- 24) You are On-Scene on an accident with injuries. You have a stable patient in a compact car complaining of neck and back pain. Mechanism is relatively minor, but the driver's side door is jammed, and the console and gearshift would hinder an attempt to take the patient out through the passenger side. In addition to initiating BLS interventions, you should:

- a) Remove the patient through the passenger side, manipulating the patient just enough to clear the console and gearshift. Some pain may be inevitable.
- b) Call for an engine company, and have them pry on the driver's door until it pops open.
- c) Tell the dispatcher to send you a squad truck to pop a door.
- d) Advise the dispatcher that you have an entrapment.

25) A full entrapment response consists of:

- 1. An ambulance
- 2. An ALS unit
- 3. An engine company
- 4. A squad truck
- 5. A ladder or tech truck
- 6. EMS-5
- 6. Nightingale
- 8. Dive team

- a) 1-8
- b) 1, 3
- c) 1, 3, 4
- d) 1-6

26) You are at the station, manning unit 921 for the day, when you hear the following transmission on the EMS COMMAND channel:

Dispatcher says: (PRE-ALERT TONE) (pause) "Rescue 2 needs a crew, Rescue 9 assist, Company 2 assist rescue, Zone 2, accident with injuries, subject unconscious, Haygood and Independence, priority 1."

You should:

- a) Say, "Dispatcher, 921."
- b) Say, "Dispatcher, 921, 921 is responding."
- c) Say, "Haygood & Independence, from the station, responding."
- d) Wait for the dispatcher to transmit the pager alert tones and to repeat the information.

27) You are asleep at the station, manning unit 921 for the night, when the station alarm goes off. You hear the dispatcher announcing, and repeating a call for you. When should you mark yourself responding?

- a) As soon as you can.
- b) As soon as you find the street on the map.
- c) As soon as you know the ambulance will start.

28) You are the driver of an ambulance responding Code 1 to a call. You approach an intersection with a left turn lane, a lane for traffic going straight, and a lane for traffic going straight or turning right. All three lanes have a red light. Which lane will almost always get a green light before, or at the same time, as the others?

- a) The left lane.

- b) The center lane.
 - c) The right lane.
- 29) Your unit is responding to a mutual aid call in the city of Norfolk. When you contact the Norfolk dispatcher on the NORFOLK channel, you should:
- a) Use Virginia Beach 10-codes.
 - b) Use Norfolk Signals.
 - c) Use plain English.
- 30) You have been dispatched to an Airport Alert at Norfolk International Airport. You should respond to:
- a) The arrival gate.
 - b) The cargo terminal.
 - c) I-64 just under the approach path for Runway 14.
 - d) The fuel farm near Baker Road and Miller Store Road.
- 31) The Incident Commander for Airport Alerts at Norfolk International Airport is known as:
- a) Norfolk Airport Command
 - b) 1-ADAM-12
 - c) SQUAD 51
 - d) Delta 629
- 32) You are at the station when someone calls and asks to speak to the Squad Commander. The Squad Commander is not there. You should:
- a) Give the caller the Squad Commander's home phone number.
 - b) Give the caller the Squad Commander's pager number.
 - c) Refer the caller to the squad's voice mail system (340-KVRS).
- 33) Just before you clear Leigh, you hear the dispatcher send Rescue 16 to assist Rescue 9 for a call at Princess Anne and S. Parlaiment. Rescue 16 is responding from their station.
- You say: "Dispatcher, 921."
Dispatcher says: "921."
- You should say:
- a) "We're clear from Leigh. Would you like for us to take that call?"
 - b) "Clear from Leigh. We'll pick up the call at Princesse Anne & S. Parlaiment."
- 34) According to the Rescue Response Procedures manual in the RRP, unless someone is expecting an immediate reply from you, you should do what before transmitting a message?
- a) Roll up the ambulance's windows.
 - b) Turn off the siren.
 - c) Hail the unit you are calling and wait for an acknowledgement.

- 35) You are on unit 921. You need to speak with Zone 9. In the Virginia Beach EMS service, the correct way for a field unit to hail Zone 9 is to say:
- a) "921 to Zone 9."
 - b) "Zone 9, 921."
 - c) "Zone 9 to Unit 921."
- 36) You are on unit 921. You are at Witchduck and Virginia Beach Boulevard, returning to the station from Bayside. Out of the blue, the dispatcher says, "Dispatcher to 921." You should say:
- a) "921."
 - b) "Go ahead."
 - c) "921, Witchduck and Virginia Beach Boulevard."
- 37) You are dispatched to an Accident With Injuries. The combined total of drivers and passengers is seven, all of whom are awake and oriented to person, place, time, and situation. All subjects say they were not injured and do not need rescue. No one has any visible injury, and none of the cars have any signs of interior damage. You should:
- a) Obtain refusals from everyone involved after taking and recording their vital signs.
 - b) Advise the dispatcher that there are no injuries and mark your unit Clear-and-Available.
- 38) You are dispatched to an Accident With Injuries. There are two drivers involved and no passengers. One of the drivers is an adult with a bruised forehead who is awake and oriented to person, place, time, and situation, and has refused rescue. The other is a minor with no visible injury. The minor is awake and oriented to person, place, time, and situation, and says he was not hurt and does not need rescue. There is no sign of damage to the interior of the minor's car. In addition to taking a refusal from the adult after taking and recording his vital signs, you should:
- a) Obtain a refusal from the minor after taking and recording his vital signs.
 - b) Wait for the minor's parent to arrive to sign a refusal.
 - c) Take the minor home and see what his parents want to do.
 - d) Treat the case as an accident with one injury (to the adult), and mark your unit Clear-and-Available with a disposition of "Patient Refused".
- 39) You are dispatched to an adult male with difficulty breathing. The caller said her husband is short of breath. Upon arrival you find a man yelling, "My wife is over-reacting! I don't need a rescue squad! Get out of my house!" He does not appear to be in any respiratory distress. The man refuses to sign a refusal. You should:
- a) Call a Signal 13 and run for cover.
 - b) Call for 10-22 and wait until an officer arrives.
 - c) Stay on the scene until you have some sort of signature -- from the patient, the wife, a police officer, or another witness.
 - d) Mark your unit Clear-and-Available with a disposition of "Patient Refused", and document the fact that the patient refused examination and refused to sign a release.

- 40) At the scene of a chest pain call, the zone car technician asks you to take the zone car to the hospital, and hands you the keys. You should:
- a) Leave the scene before the ambulance so the zone car will be waiting at the hospital when the ambulance arrives.
 - b) Wait until the ambulance leaves the scene, then follow the ambulance to the hospital.
- 41) You are driving the zone car to the hospital. If the patient's conditions worsens enroute, you may have to park the zone car off the road and rejoin the ambulance crew.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 42) At the scene of a trauma call, the zone car technician asks you to take the zone car to the hospital, and hands you the keys. The ambulance departs immediately for the hospital with its lights and siren on. You should:
- a) Follow the ambulance closely, making sure that the zone car's lights and siren are also on.
 - b) Follow the ambulance leisurely, making sure that the zone car's lights and siren are off, and obeying all traffic laws for nonemergency vehicles.
- 43) The ambulance arrives at the hospital with a patient. The zone car followed, driven by a BLS technician. Your area is now uncovered. The Squad and Department place an emphasis on quickly clearing the ambulance rather than the zone car. Most of the following are valid reasons for this strategy. Which one doesn't belong?
- a) An ambulance has all the equipment necessary for virtually any patient. The zone car does not.
 - b) Many off-duty CTs and Paramedics have pagers, and EMS transceivers in their personal vehicles. This effectively provides the city with a large reserve of ALS that can respond almost immediately if the zone car isn't available.
 - c) Without the zone car, a single off-duty CT or Paramedic can cover the ALS needs of an ALS call simply by hopping into his or her car and responding. On the other hand, without a manned ambulance, two off-duty technicians, at least one of whom must report to the station, are required to cover the transportation needs of any call.
 - d) Zone car technicians have studied long and hard to achieve their certifications, so they deserve some rest after each call. Ambulance crews are a lower class of people, and are expected to work much harder.
- 44) As an active member, you will be treated as follows if you do not submit your schedule availability sheet to the Schedule Coordinator by the deadline:
- a) You will be left off of next month's schedule.
 - b) The Schedule Coordinator must call you to find out when you can run next month.
 - c) You will be assigned four duties by the Schedule Coordinator, but conflicts between your assigned duties and your job will be worked out by 951.
 - d) You will be assigned four duties by the Schedule Coordinator, and you must stand them or cover them.

- 45) While checking off your ambulance, you notice that two of the overhead lights in the patient compartment are not working. This problem falls under the domain of which officer?
- a) 950.
 - b) 951.
 - c) 952.
- 46) While checking off your ambulance, you notice that two of the overhead lights in the patient compartment are not working. You should notify the appropriate officer as follows:
- a) Have the Dispatcher set off Rescue 9's Home Monitors and get the officer to Signal-1 the station.
 - b) Do nothing. The appropriate officer will fix this problem during his or her periodic unit checks.
 - c) Leave a message for the appropriate officer, either by SnapPage, voice-mail or in writing.
- 47) Next Friday you will not be able to stand your ambulance duty. The most effective way of securing a substitute is:
- a) Broadcast a request for help via SnapPage.
 - b) Post a request for help on the scheduling bulletin board.
 - c) Call 951 to see if anyone owes him extra duties.
 - d) Go down the phone list, calling people one-by-one. The worst they can say is no.
- 48) According to the philosophy of the Department of EMS, you volunteer to join the Service, and you volunteer to:
- a) Stand ambulance duties.
 - b) Contribute extra efforts to do things like clean the TV room and bunkrooms.
 - c) Respond to calls.
 - d) Leave the Service.
- 49) You have a complaint about a member's behavior in public. The member was off-duty, but he was wearing a KVRS jacket. You should direct your complaint to:
- a) 951 or 950.
 - b) The President.
- 50) In the Kempsville Rescue Squad, who has the power to dismiss a member?
- a) 950.
 - b) Only EMS-1.
 - c) The membership.
 - d) The Board of Directors.
- 51) In the Kempsville Rescue Squad, who has the powers to grant leave and to levy suspensions?
- a) 950 and 951.
 - b) The President.

- c) Any member of the Board of Directors.
- d) A majority of the membership.

52) The Kempsville Rescue Squad is:

- a) A chartered corporation in the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- b) A unit of the Virginia Beach Department of EMS.
- c) All of the above.
- d) None of the above.

53) In exercising the duties of his or her office, the President of Kempsville Rescue Squad Inc. must obey:

1. 950
2. Brigade-2, EMS-2, and EMS-1
3. The State Corporation Commission
4. Resolutions passed by the membership
5. The Board of Directors

- a) 1.
- b) 1, 2, and 3.
- c) 3, 4, and 5.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

54) In exercising the duties of his or her office, 950 must obey:

1. The President of the Kempsville Rescue Squad
2. Brigade-2, EMS-2, and EMS-1
3. The State Corporation Commission
4. Resolutions passed by the membership
5. The Board of Directors

- a) 1, 2, and 3.
- b) 1, 4, and 5.
- c) 2.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

55) 950's job is to act as the leader of:

- a) A para-military organization.
- b) A non-profit business.

56) The President's job is to act as the leader of:

- a) A para-military organization.
- b) A non-profit business.