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Crime Scene Awareness

1. _____ is one type of violence that threatens citizens and government.
 - a. Suicide
 - b. Homicide
 - c. Terrorism
 - d. Domestic violence

2. As part of the hazard awareness in the scene size-up, the paramedic's safety concerns should begin:
 - a. in the classroom.
 - b. with information obtained from dispatch.
 - c. as soon as you enter the neighborhood.
 - d. when you arrive at the call address.

3. If, while on the scene, the paramedic becomes aware of a potential threat, weapons, or any violent or abusive action towards him, the paramedic should:
 - a. look for a second exit.
 - b. retreat right away.
 - c. intercede with pepper spray.
 - d. wait for police before further intervention.

4. _____ is an example of a nonviolent danger that may pose a threat to the paramedic responding to an emergency.
 - a. A vicious pet
 - b. A downed power line
 - c. Carbon monoxide poisoning
 - d. A crowd in front of a residence

5. Why might the paramedic be mistaken for a police officer and thus put himself in danger?
 - a. Paramedics arrive in vehicles with lights and sirens.
 - b. Some paramedics wear a badge and holsters with medical equipment in them.
 - c. Some EMS agencies wear uniforms that resemble the police uniforms in their neighborhood.
 - d. Any of the above could cause the paramedic to be mistaken for law enforcement.

6. When dispatched to a known violent scene, the paramedic should stage the vehicle:
 - a. at least 50 feet from the scene.
 - b. at least 100 feet from the scene.
 - c. out of sight of the scene.
 - d. directly behind a police vehicle.

7. One strategy to practice, in an effort to avoid injury to yourself and your crew, is to:
 - a. stand to the side of the door before ringing or knocking.
 - b. backlight your partner while he rings or knocks on the front door.
 - c. broadcast your approach with lights and sirens, right up to the residence.
 - d. announce your presence, then knock or ring, and listen for signs of danger.

8. When approaching a vehicle that is at the side of the road, clues that typically indicate there may be a dangerous condition include all of the following, *except*:
 - a. signs of alcohol or drug use.
 - b. arguing between the occupants of the vehicle.
 - c. any open or unlatched hood or trunk.
 - d. all the doors are locked.

9. Before getting out of the ambulance to approach a vehicle on the highway, it is a good idea to notify the dispatcher of the situation and the:
 - a. exact location.
 - b. color of the vehicle.
 - c. number of occupants.
 - d. lack of activity where activity is likely.

10. The paramedic should initially approach the vehicle from the passenger side because the:
 - a. posts of the vehicle will keep the paramedic safe from a gunshot.
 - b. driver would normally expect the police to approach on the driver's side.
 - c. paramedic will have a better view of a dangerous situation.
 - d. traffic side is usually inaccessible.

11. While approaching a vehicle on the highway, one partner initially remains in the ambulance to watch for hazards, while the other paramedic who is going to approach the vehicle should:
 - a. chock the wheels of the vehicle.
 - b. copy the license plate number and state.
 - c. have a portable radio in hand.
 - d. set up a safety zone.
12. In a number of communities, the medical personnel wear white shirts and bright colored jackets with retro-reflective stripes and large clear lettering that says "EMS" because:
 - a. this is a great public relations tactic.
 - b. it keeps them from looking like police officers.
 - c. it makes them more visible in traffic.
 - d. it is the boss's idea.
13. The Crips, Bloods, Latin Kings, and the Banditos are all names of:
 - a. rock bands.
 - b. schools.
 - c. street gangs.
 - d. rap groups.
14. EMS providers may be called to respond to a clandestine drug lab for:
 - a. injuries from an explosion.
 - b. monitoring suspicious patients.
 - c. assisting the DEA with moving chemicals.
 - d. assistance in breaking down the cookers.
15. A clandestine drug lab is designed to do chemical:
 - a. synthesis and create drugs.
 - b. conversion of drugs.
 - c. extraction and prepare tablets.
 - d. any of the above.
16. It is not uncommon for _____ in or near a clandestine drug lab to warn the criminals of the approach of intruders.
 - a. undercover FBI to be
 - b. snipers to be staged
 - c. booby traps to be set
 - d. children
17. The presence of a street gang in a community increases the:
 - a. value of the properties.
 - b. awareness for graffiti.
 - c. potential for street violence.
 - d. Good Samaritan effort.
18. Street gangs often have unique clothing that they call their _____, which are an identifier of the group and may represent the member's status within the group.
 - a. leathers
 - b. rags
 - c. colors
 - d. stripes
19. If you believe that you have arrived at the scene of a clandestine drug lab, the safest action for you is to:
 - a. not move, but call for police.
 - b. act as if you do not know that it is a drug lab.
 - c. care for the patient but watch out for chemical exposure.
 - d. leave immediately and call law enforcement.
20. Who is considered the best personnel to manage an incident at a clandestine drug lab?
 - a. the fire department
 - b. the DEA
 - c. a chemical specialist from the nearest college
 - d. the hazmat team
21. The victim of domestic violence may be a male or female who is experiencing physical, emotional, sexual, verbal, or _____ violence.
 - a. critical
 - b. accusing
 - c. economic
 - d. judgmental
22. Which of the following clues might cause you to suspect that a patient is a victim of domestic violence?
 - a. The patient has very poor hygiene.
 - b. The patient fears her next-door neighbor.
 - c. The living conditions are extremely unsanitary.
 - d. The patient has injuries that do not match her story.
23. Which of the following actions should the paramedic avoid if she suspects domestic violence?
 - a. Treat the patient.
 - b. Provide a phone number for a domestic violence hotline or shelter.
 - c. Protect the victim by getting between the victim and the abuser.
 - d. Do not be judgmental.
24. One of the rules of tactical safety that the paramedic must follow on all calls is:
 - a. wait to enter the scene with the police.
 - b. avoid danger by never entering the scene.
 - c. avoidance is always preferable to confrontation.
 - d. if you are not sure of a potential danger, call dispatch before entering the scene.

25. If you have to retreat from a dangerous scene, be sure to:
- document that you did not abandon the patient.
 - make sure the dispatcher does not send any further EMS units directly into the scene.
 - bring the patient with you.
 - bring cover with you.
26. Which of the following is most correct about concealment for the paramedic?
- Concealment is positioning the paramedic or crew behind an object that hides them from the view of others.
 - Concealment offers ballistic protection if the perpetrator begins to fire a weapon.
 - An example of concealment is hiding behind a wooden picket fence.
 - Concealment should be used when approaching a residence.
27. What can the paramedics do if an aggressor seems to be chasing them?
- Strike before the aggressor strikes you.
 - Do not try to anticipate the moves of the aggressor.
 - Use pepper spray or mace to slow the aggressor.
 - Throw the equipment to slow or trip the aggressor.
28. All of the following statements about body armor are correct, *except*:
- Kevlar[®] has reduced protection when wet.
 - body armor does not offer protection against high-velocity rifle bullets.
 - body armor does protect against thin or dull-edged weapons.
 - one should avoid having a false sense of security when wearing body armor.
29. In some cities, a limited number of EMS providers are trained in special tactics to accompany the police on high-risk operations. This program is called:
- CONTOMS.
 - rescue EMS.
 - tactical EMS.
 - Superhero EMS.
30. The _____ program, started in 1989, was designed to meet the specialized medical training to support law enforcement operations and was funded by the Department of Defense.
- CONTOMS
 - LEA/SWAT team
 - SWAT-Medic
 - TEMS
31. When removing clothing from a patient at a crime scene that is stained in blood or body fluids, the paramedic should avoid:
- cutting along the seam of the clothing.
 - cutting through a knife or bullet hole.
 - having law enforcement assist.
 - placing items separately.
32. After removing the clothing from a patient at a crime scene, the paramedic should place the clothing in:
- a paper bag.
 - a ziplock bag.
 - a towel.
 - the patient's bathtub.
33. If a person is found hanging and the paramedic is going to attempt a resuscitation, the paramedic should wear gloves and take the patient down by _____ the knot.
- untying
 - cutting through
 - getting the police to cut
 - cutting to avoid
34. Wearing gloves while working at the scene of a crime may prevent the paramedic from leaving fingerprints, but it does not prevent:
- leaving the moisture from her skin at the scene.
 - leaving the oil from her skin at the scene.
 - destroying or "smudging" the perpetrator's prints.
 - the spread of blood-borne disease.
35. The paramedic can minimize risks when working in a potentially dangerous situation by:
- not wearing a clip-on tie.
 - keeping hands in his pockets to appear non-threatening.
 - keeping a safe stance with feet apart, ready to react.
 - keeping a stethoscope around the neck to look like a doctor.

Exam #50 Answer Form

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	28.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	31.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	34.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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