

EMT

Chapter 3 Review

1. You arrive at the scene of an elderly lady complaining of chest pain. In assessing her, she holds her arm out for you to take her blood pressure. This is an example of:
 - A. implied consent.
 - B. informed consent.
 - C. expressed consent.
 - D. emergency consent.

Answer: C

Rationale: Expressed consent (also called actual consent) is when the patient authorizes you to provide treatment and transport, either verbally or nonverbally. For example, a patient who holds out his or her arm to allow you take a blood pressure is nonverbally giving you expressed consent.

1. You arrive at the scene of an elderly lady complaining of chest pain. In assessing her, she holds her arm out for you to take her blood pressure. This is an example of:

A. implied consent.

Rationale: Implied consent is limited to life-threatening emergencies and is appropriate when a person is unconscious and/or delusional.

B. informed consent.

Rationale: Informed consent is when the patient has been told of the specific risks, benefits, and alternative treatments.

1. You arrive at the scene of an elderly lady complaining of chest pain. In assessing her, she holds her arm out for you to take her blood pressure. This is an example of:

C. expressed consent.

Rationale: Correct answer. It is also known as actual consent.

D. emergency consent.

Rationale: This does not exist as a form of consent.

2. Which of the following is an example of abandonment?
- A. An EMT leaves the scene after a competent adult has refused care.
 - B. An EMT transfers care of a patient to an emergency department nurse.
 - C. An AEMT transfers care of a patient to a Paramedic.
 - D. An EMR is transferred patient care from an AEMT.

Answer: D

Rationale: Abandonment occurs when patient care is terminated without the patient's consent or when care is transferred to a provider of lesser training and level of certification.

2. Which of the following is an example of abandonment?

A. An EMT leaves the scene after a competent adult has refused care.

Rationale: Mentally competent adults have the right to refuse treatment or withdraw from treatment at any time.

B. An EMT transfers care of a patient to an emergency department nurse.

Rationale: An EMT can transfer care to someone of equal or higher medical authority.

2. Which of the following is an example of abandonment?

C. An AEMT transfers care of a patient to a Paramedic.

Rationale: An AEMT can transfer care to someone of equal or higher medical authority.

D. An EMR is transferred patient care from an AEMT.

Rationale: Correct answer

3. The unauthorized confinement of a person is called:

A. assault.

B. battery.

C. false imprisonment.

D. slander.

Answer: C

Rationale: False imprisonment is defined as the confinement of a person without legal authority or the person's consent.

3. The unauthorized confinement of a person is called:

A. assault.

Rationale: Assault is unlawfully placing a person in fear of bodily harm.

B. battery.

Rationale: Battery is touching a person or providing care without consent.

3. The unauthorized confinement of a person is called:

C. false imprisonment.

Rationale: Correct answer.

D. slander.

Rationale: Slander is false and damaging information about a person that is communicated by the spoken word.

4. Failure of the EMT to provide the same care as another EMT with the same training is called:

A. libel

B. slander

C. negligence

D. abandonment

Answer: C

Rationale: An EMT could be held liable for negligence if he or she fails to provide the same care as another EMT with the same training would provide in the same situation. For example, if an EMT fails to give oxygen to a patient with shortness of breath (an intervention that is clearly indicated), he or she may be held liable for negligence.

4. Failure of the EMT to provide the same care as another EMT with the same training is called:

A. Libel

Rationale: Libel is making a false statement in a written form that injures a good person's name.

B. Slander

Rationale: Slander is verbally making a false statement that injures a good person's name.

C. Negligence

Rationale: Correct answer

D. Abandonment

Rationale: Abandonment is the abrupt termination of contact with a patient.

5. An 8-year-old boy was struck by a car, is unconscious, and is bleeding from the mouth. A police officer tells you that he is unable to contact the child's parents.

You should:

- A. continue to treat the child and transport as soon as possible.
- B. cease all treatment until the child's parents can be contacted.
- C. continue with treatment only if authorized by medical control.
- D. only provide airway management until the parents are contacted.

Answer: A

Rationale: The child in this scenario is critically-injured and requires immediate treatment and transport; waiting until his parents are contacted wastes time and increases his chance of a negative outcome. If you are unable to contact a minor's parents or legal guardian, you should proceed with care based on the law of implied consent.

5. An 8-year-old boy was struck by a car, is unconscious, and is bleeding from the mouth.

A police officer tells you that he is unable to contact the child's parents. You should:

A. continue to treat the child and transport as soon as possible.

Rationale: Correct answer

B. cease all treatment until the child's parents can be contacted.

Rationale: If a true emergency exists, then consent is implied.

5. An 8-year-old boy was struck by a car, is unconscious, and is bleeding from the mouth.

A police officer tells you that he is unable to contact the child's parents. You should:

C. continue with treatment only if authorized by medical control.

Rationale: If a true emergency exists, then consent is implied.

D. only provide airway management until the parents are contacted.

Rationale: If a true emergency exists, then consent is implied.

6. An advance directive is:

- A. a set of specific guidelines that clearly defines the different types of consent.
- B. a formal list that defines by state law whether a patient has decision-making capacity.
- C. a written document that specifies the care you should provide if the patient is unable to make decisions.
- D. a verbal order given to you by a dying patient's family regarding whether treatment should be provided.

Answer: C

Rationale: An advance directive is a written document signed by the patient and a witness that specifies the medical care that should be provided if the patient loses decision-making capacity (ie, he or she is no longer deemed competent).

6. An advance directive is:

- A. a set of specific guidelines that clearly defines the different types of consent.

Rationale: An Advance Directive specifies the specific care a patient will receive and does not address any type of consent.

- B. a formal list that defines by state law whether a patient has decision-making capacity.

Rationale: An Advance Directive document has already determined that a patient was competent to make decisions when the document was created and signed.

6. An advance directive is:

C. a written document that specifies the care you should provide if the patient is unable to make decisions.

Rationale: Correct answer

D. a verbal order given to you by a dying patient's family regarding whether treatment should be provided.

Rationale: An Advance Directive is a written order that defines the patient's medical decisions.

7. Which of the following patients is competent and can legally refuse EMS care?
- A. A confused young female who states that she is the president
 - B. A man who is staggering and states that he only drank three beers
 - C. A conscious and alert woman who is in severe pain from a broken leg
 - D. A diabetic patient who has slurred speech and is not aware of the date

Answer: C

Rationale: A patient who is of legal age (18 in most states), is conscious, and is alert to person, place, time, and event, likely has decision-making capacity and can legally refuse EMS care. However, patients who are confused, possibly intoxicated, or delusional are not capable of making a rationale decision; therefore, you should provide care based on the law of implied consent.

7. Which of the following patients is competent and can legally refuse EMS care?
- A. A confused young female who states that she is the president
Rationale: You must assess whether this patient's mental condition is impaired.
 - B. A man who is staggering and states that he only drank three beers
Rationale: You must assess whether this patient's mental condition is impaired.

7. Which of the following patients is competent and can legally refuse EMS care?

C. A conscious and alert woman who is in severe pain from a broken leg

Rationale: Correct answer

D. A diabetic patient who has slurred speech and is not aware of the date

Rationale: You must assess whether this patient's mental condition is impaired.

8. You are treating a patient with an apparent emotional crisis. After the patient refuses treatment, you tell him that you will call the police and have him restrained if he does not give you consent. Your actions in this case are an example of:

- A. assault.
- B. battery.
- C. negligence.
- D. abandonment.

Answer: A

Rationale: Unlawfully placing a person in fear of immediate bodily harm (ie, having him restrained) without his consent constitutes assault. Unlawfully touching a person without his or her consent constitutes battery.

8. You are treating a patient with an apparent emotional crisis. After the patient refuses treatment, you tell him that you will call the police and have him restrained if he does not give you consent. Your actions in this case are an example of:

A. assault.

Rationale: Correct answer

B. battery.

Rationale: Battery is unlawfully touching a person. This includes care without consent.

8. You are treating a patient with an apparent emotional crisis. After the patient refuses treatment, you tell him that you will call the police and have him restrained if he does not give you consent. Your actions in this case are an example of:

C. negligence.

Rationale: Negligence is failure to provide the same care that a person with similar training would provide.

D. abandonment.

Rationale: Abandonment is the unilateral termination of care without the patient's consent.

9. The EMT has a legal duty to act if he or she is:

- A. off duty and witnesses a major car accident.
- B. a volunteer, is on duty, and is dispatched on a call.
- C. paid for his or her services, but is not on duty.
- D. out of his or her jurisdiction and sees a man choking.

Answer: B

Rationale: The EMT—paid or volunteer—has a legal duty to act if he or she is on duty and is dispatched on a call, regardless of the nature of the call. If the EMT is off duty and/or out of his or her jurisdiction, he or she has a moral obligation to act, but not necessarily a legal one.

9. The EMT has a legal duty to act if he or she is:

A. off duty and witnesses a major car accident.

Rationale: This is a moral obligation to act and not a legal one.

B. a volunteer, is on duty, and is dispatched on a call.

Rationale: Correct answer

C. paid for his or her services, but is not on duty.

Rationale: Whether paid or volunteer, the EMT must be on duty.

D. out of his or her jurisdiction and sees a man choking.

Rationale: This is a moral obligation to act, and not a legal one.

10. Which of the following statements about records and reports is FALSE?

- A. Legally, if it wasn't documented, it was not performed
- B. A complete, accurate report is an important safeguard against legal problems
- C. An incomplete or untidy patient care report is evidence of incomplete or inexperienced emergency medical care
- D. Your patient care report does not become a part of the patient's hospital record because your treatment was provided outside the hospital

Answer: D

Rationale: One of your most important safeguards against legal problems is a complete, accurate report; if it wasn't documented, it wasn't done! Furthermore, an incomplete or untidy patient care report (PCR) suggests incomplete or inexperienced medical care. The PCR becomes a part of the patient's hospital medical record; even though your treatment was provided outside the hospital, the PCR ensures continuity of care in the hospital.

10. Which of the following statements about records and reports is FALSE?

A. Legally, if it wasn't documented, it was not performed

Rationale: True. If it was not written, then it was not performed.

B. A complete, accurate report is an important safeguard against legal problems

Rationale: True. The most important safeguard against legal problems is a complete, accurate report.

10. Which of the following statements about records and reports is FALSE?

C. An incomplete or untidy patient care report is evidence of incomplete or inexpert emergency medical care

Rationale: True. An incomplete or untidy report equals incomplete or inexpert emergency care.

D. Your patient care report does not become a part of the patient's hospital record because your treatment was provided outside the hospital

Rationale: Correct answer