

MFR QUESTIONS ANSWER -427

<p>1. Which of the following, is/are pre-hospital treatments for external haemorrhage?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Apply direct pressureElevate extremityUse pressure pointsAll of the above
<p>2. What are the signs and symptoms of the internal haemorrhage?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Coughing or vomiting bloodSmall or large areas of bruisingRigid abdomenAll of the above
<p>3. Shock is caused by?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Inability of the heart to pump enough blood through the organsSevere loss of blood; insufficient blood in the systemCVAAll of the above
<p>4. Signs & symptoms of shock, are?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Breathing: Shallow and rapidPulse: Rapid and weakFace: Pale, often with blue color (cyanosis) in the lips, tongue and ear lobesAll of the above
<p>5. Symptoms of shock are?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Nausea and possible vomiting.VertigoUneasiness and fear – in some patients these symptoms can be the first sign of shock.All of the above
<p>6. Pre-hospital Treatment for the shock includes?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Maintain open airway. If breathing is inadequate, administer oxygen.Prevent further blood loss (by using direct pressure, elevation or pressure points).Elevate the lower extremities 20-30 cm, only if there are no suspected spinal, neck, chest or abdominal injuries.All of the above
<p>7. Venous bleeding is characterised by a Coloured blood?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Bright redDark redBrick redNone of the above
<p>8. Arterial bleeding is characterised by a Coloured blood?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Bright redDark redBrick redNone of the above
<p>9. Capillaries bleeding is characterised by a Coloured blood?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Bright redDark redBrick redNone of the above
<p>10. What is the full form of RBC?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Round Blood CellRed Blood CellRhesus Blood CellNone of the above
<p>11. What is the full form of WBC?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">White Blood CellWhole Blood Cell

<p>c. Wound Blood Cell d. None of the above</p>
<p>12. Solid portion of blood consist of? a. Red Blood Cell b. White Blood Cell c. Platelets d. All of the above</p>
<p>13. Liquid portion of blood is called? a. Red Blood Cell b. White Blood Cell c. Platelets d. Plasma</p>
<p>14. Pulse rate of a normal adult is? a. 60-80 per minute b. 70-90 per minute c. 50-80 per minute d. 70-100 per minute</p>
<p>15. Breathing rate of a normal adult is? a. 12-30 per minute b. 12- 20 per minute c. 10-20 per minute d. 15-20 per minute</p>
<p>16. Irreversible damage occurs to the brain after of being without a pulse? a. 8 minutes b. 4 minutes c. 2 minutes d. 1 minutes</p>
<p>17. How much blood loss is considered serious in an adult? a. 1 litre b. 1.5 litres c. 500 cc d. 2 litres</p>
<p>18. What is the normal quantity of blood in an adult? a. 6-7 litres b. 5-7 litres c. 6-8 litres d. 7-9 litres</p>
<p>19. Normal Blood pressure of an adult is? a. 130 / 90 mm Hg b. 120 / 80 mm Hg c. 130 / 80 mm Hg d. 120 / 70 mm Hg</p>
<p>20. Pulse rate of a normal child is? a. 60-80 per minute b. 70-120 per minute c. 80-150 per minute d. 70-100 per minute</p>
<p>21. Normal Breathing rate of a child is? a. 12-30 per minute b. 12- 20 per minute c. 10-20 per minute d. 15-30 per minute</p>
<p>22. Normal Breathing rate of an Infant is? a. 12-30 per minute b. 15-30 per minute c. 20-40 per minute</p>

d. 25-50 per minute
23. The side of heart receives the blood coming from the body and pumps it in to the lungs for re-oxygenation? a. Left b. Right c. Both a & b d. None of the above
24. The side of heart receives the oxygenated blood coming from the lungs and from there it pumped through the whole body? a. Left b. Right c. Both a & b d. None of the above
25. Normal time for blood clotting is? a. 5-7 minutes b. 5-6 minutes c. 6-7 minutes d. 6-8 minutes
26. In an organ when oxygenated blood enters through the arteries and exits through the veins is called? a. Circulation b. Perfusion c. Transfusion d. Rotation
27. Failure of circulatory system to provide adequate oxygenated blood supply throughout the body is called? a. Haemorrhage b. Shock c. Anaemia d. None of the above
28. Circulatory system includes? a. Heart b. Veins c. Arteries d. All of the above
29. Myocardial infarction is commonly known as? a. Heart attack b. Gastric pain c. Anaemia d. None of the above
30. What is the full form of ECG? a. Electro Cardio Gram b. Electro Cardio Graph c. Electric Computer Graph d. None of the above
31. What is the full form of CPR? a. Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation b. Cardiac Pulse Restoration c. Cardio Pulmonary Revival d. Cardiac Pulse Resuscitation
32. The internal or external loss of blood from body is called? a. Haemorrhage b. Shock c. Anaemia d. None of the above
33. Heart is divided in to chambers. a. 2 b. 4

c. 3 d. 6
34. Oxygenation of blood takes place in which organ? a. Heart b. Lungs c. Kidneys d. Liver
35. Equipment used to measure blood pressure is a. Stethoscope b. Defibrillator c. Sphygmomanometer d. Pulse oximeter
36. Equipment used to measure Pulse rate is a. Stethoscope b. Defibrillator c. Sphygmomanometer d. Pulse oximeter
37. Equipment used to measure Pulse rate and oxygen saturation in blood is.... a. Stethoscope b. Defibrillator c. Sphygmomanometer d. Pulse oximeter
38. Equipment used in case of cardiac arrest to restore normal heart beat is.... a. Stethoscope b. Defibrillator c. Sphygmomanometer d. Pulse oximeter
39. There are the number of pressure points in human body which can be used to stop bleeding. a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7
40. Number of locations in human body for checking pulse rate are.... a. 6 b. 5 c. 4 d. 7
41. The full form of AIDS. a. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome b. Acquired Immune Deficiency Symptom c. Acquired Immune Disease Syndrome d. Adult Immune Deficiency System
42. AIDS is caused by. a. Human Immunity Virus b. Human Immunodeficiency Virus c. Human Unproficiency Virus d. None of the above
43. is not an infectious disease. a. Gastrointestinal b. Tuberculosis c. Hepatitis d. AIDS
44. is not a PPE for MFR. a. Latex gloves b. Personal mask c. CPR mask

d. Safety boots
45. Simply washing an object with soap and water is called. a. Disinfecting b. Cleaning c. Sterilising d. None of the above
46. Washing an object with soap and water plus using a chemical like alcohol or bleach to kill most of the pathogens is called. a. Disinfecting b. Cleaning c. Sterilising d. None of the above
47. A process in which a chemical or other process (such as superheated steam) is used to kill all microorganisms on the object is called. a. Disinfecting b. Cleaning c. Sterilising d. None of the above
48. What is the method of transmission of infectious diseases? a. Direct contact b. Indirect contact c. Both of the above d. None of the above
49. Body substance isolation includes. a. Use of proper PPE b. Hand washing c. Cleaning of equipment's d. All of the above
50. Which of the following disease affects liver? a. AIDS b. Leukaemia c. Hepatitis d. Tuberculosis
51. Which of the following disease is spread by air? a. Typhoid b. AIDS c. Tuberculosis d. Malaria
52. HIV cannot be spread through the.....? a. Sexual intercourse b. Blood transfusion c. From mother to child d. Biting of mosquitoes
53. Which is not a part of body substance isolation? a. Washing of hands b. Use of PPE c. Drinking clean water d. Cleaning of equipment
54. The most effective method of body substance isolation is. a. Wipe hands with wet towels b. Trim finger nails c. Hand washing d. Disinfection with 40% alcohol
55. The ways of spreading, of an infectious disease by direct contact are? a. Contact with bodily fluid b. Contact through open wound

<p>c. Contact with mucous membrane of mouth, eye or nose</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>56. The ways of spreading of an infectious disease by indirect contact are?</p> <p>a. Through airborne pathogens spread by tiny droplets sprayed during breathing</p> <p>b. Coughing or sneezing</p> <p>c. By way of contaminated objects, such as needles</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>57. A strict form of infection control is based on, that the blood and other bodily fluids are infectious. It is called?</p> <p>a. Sterilisation</p> <p>b. Body substance isolation</p> <p>c. Immunisation</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p>58. Which organ is/are affected by Tuberculosis?</p> <p>a. Lungs</p> <p>b. Heart</p> <p>c. Brain</p> <p>d. Kidney</p>
<p>59. Dengue fever is caused by?</p> <p>a. Bacteria</p> <p>b. Virus</p> <p>c. Fungi</p> <p>d. Protozoa</p>
<p>60. Which of the following disease is caused by bacteria?</p> <p>a. AIDS</p> <p>b. Malaria</p> <p>c. Cholera</p> <p>d. Chickenpox</p>
<p>61. Tuberculosis is caused by?</p> <p>a. Bacteria</p> <p>b. Virus</p> <p>c. Fungi</p> <p>d. Protozoa</p>
<p>62. Which of the following disease caused by drinking contaminated water?</p> <p>a. Cholera</p> <p>b. Plague</p> <p>c. Influenza</p> <p>d. Chikungunya</p>
<p>63. Persistent cough, constant fatigue, weight loss, Loss of appetite, Fever, coughing up blood, and night sweating are common signs and symptoms of?</p> <p>a. Tuberculosis</p> <p>b. Typhoid</p> <p>c. Influenza</p> <p>d. Malaria</p>
<p>64. High fever (which can reach up to 39-40C / 103-104F), headache, muscle aches, stomach pain, feeling sick, loss of appetite, constipation or diarrhoea (adults tend to get constipation and children tend to get diarrhoea) are symptoms of?</p> <p>a. Tuberculosis</p> <p>b. Typhoid</p> <p>c. Influenza</p> <p>d. Malaria</p>
<p>65. Which of the following immunisations are recommended for active duty MFRs?</p> <p>a. Tetanus prophylaxis</p> <p>b. Hepatitis vaccine</p> <p>c. Influenza vaccine</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>66. Which of the following precautions are recommended for active duty MFRs to prevent infectious disease?</p>

<p>a. Body substance isolation</p> <p>b. Immunisation</p> <p>c. None of the above</p> <p>d. Both a & b</p>
<p>67. components of personal protective equipment are used for patient assessment and during pre-hospital treatment?</p> <p>a. 4</p> <p>b. 5</p> <p>c. 6</p> <p>d. 7</p>
<p>68. Which of the following disease is not spread by mosquito?</p> <p>a. Malaria</p> <p>b. Dengue</p> <p>c. Chikungunya</p> <p>d. Polio</p>
<p>69. Which of the following is a skin disease?</p> <p>a. Tuberculosis</p> <p>b. Leprosy</p> <p>c. Influenza</p> <p>d. Malaria</p>
<p>70. Which of the following disease affects brain's protective membrane?</p> <p>a. AIDS</p> <p>b. Meningitis</p> <p>c. Dengue</p> <p>d. Plague</p>
<p>71. Nervous system consists of?</p> <p>a. Brain</p> <p>b. Spinal cord</p> <p>c. Nerves</p> <p>d. All of these.</p>
<p>72. The nerve system consist of the.....?</p> <p>a. entral nervous</p> <p>b. Peripheral nervous</p> <p>c. Autonomic nervous system</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>73. The major function of the nervous system is?</p> <p>a. Communication</p> <p>b. Control</p> <p>c. A & b</p> <p>d. None</p>
<p>74. ----- cavity protects brain from outer shock?</p> <p>a. Cranial</p> <p>b. Thoracic cavity</p> <p>c. Abdominal</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>75. The cells of nervous system are called?</p> <p>a. Neuron</p> <p>b. Nephron</p> <p>c. Both</p> <p>d. None</p>
<p>76. There are how many parts in the nervous system?</p> <p>a. 1</p> <p>b. 2</p> <p>c. 3</p> <p>d. 4</p>
<p>77. The central nervous system belongs to?</p>

- a. Brain
- b. Spinal cord
- c. **A & b**
- d. None

78. The peripheral nervous system belongs to?

- a. Brain
- b. Spinal cord
- c. Nerves
- d. **All of these**

79. How many vertebrae in cervical-----?

- a. **7**
- b. 12
- c. 5
- d. 8

80. How many vertebrae in thoracic?

- a. **12**
- b. 6
- c. 8
- d. 5

81. How many vertebrae in lumber?

- a. **5**
- b. 12
- c. 4
- d. 6

82. How many vertebrae in sacral?

- a. **5**
- b. 4
- c. 15
- d. 6

83. How many vertebrae in coccyx?

- a. **4**
- b. 5
- c. 4
- d. 3

84. Where the olfactory bulb is found?

- a. **Nose**
- b. Ear
- c. Eye
- d. Mouth

85. There are how many types of neurons?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. **3**
- d. 4

86. Under the nervous system, where is the place of neurons?

- a. Head
- b. Chest
- c. Pelvic
- d. **Throughout the body**

87. Nervous system of human is divided into..... part?

- a. 1
- b. **2**
- c. 3
- d. 4

88. The central nervous system of human, is made up of many parts?

- a. 1

<p>b. 2</p> <p>c. 3</p> <p>d. 4</p>
<p>89. The weight of the human brain is _____ grams?</p> <p>a. 1350</p> <p>b. 1450</p> <p>c. 1400</p> <p>d. 1250</p>
<p>90. There are ----- pair of cranial nerves?</p> <p>a. 12</p> <p>b. 13</p> <p>c. 14</p> <p>d. 15</p>
<p>91. Who was the first one to present, the concept of automatic nervous system?</p> <p>a. Langley, 1921</p> <p>b. Lunar, 1921</p> <p>c. Charls, 1885</p> <p>d. Marks, 1887</p>
<p>92. What are the function of sympathetic nervous system?</p> <p>a. Narrow the blood vessels</p> <p>b. Increases the heart beat</p> <p>c. Increases the BP</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>93. The skeletal system of human is made up of how many parts?</p> <p>a. 2</p> <p>b. 3</p> <p>c. 4</p> <p>d. 5</p>
<p>94. There are _____ bones in axial skeleton?</p> <p>a. 80</p> <p>b. 90</p> <p>c. 100</p> <p>d. 120</p>
<p>95. The name of first vertebra which holds the skull?</p> <p>a. Atlas</p> <p>b. Sacral</p> <p>c. Caudal</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>96. What are the functions of the skeleton system?</p> <p>a. Provides a definite shape of the body</p> <p>b. To form red blood corpuscles</p> <p>c. To help in respiration and nutrition</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>97. The total number of bones in the ribs?</p> <p>a. 24</p> <p>b. 80</p> <p>c. 126</p> <p>d. 12</p>
<p>98. The treatment which is not being recommended, when snake bite occurs?</p> <p>a. Trying to suck out the venom.</p> <p>b. Cutting the wound with a knife.</p> <p>c. Using a tourniquet.</p> <p>d. All of these.</p>
<p>99. Which medication is effective in snake bite?</p> <p>a. Antivenom.</p> <p>b. Antibiotic.</p>

<p>c. Penicillin. d. Alcohol consumption.</p>
<p>100. General symptom of snake bite on vision? a. Blurriness. b. Tingling c. Swelling. d. B of c both.</p>
<p>101. The percentage of time do snakes inject venom, when it bites? a. Less than 10 %. b. 10 to 20 %. c. 30 to 50 %. d. 100 %.</p>
<p>102. When the venomous snake is safe to handle? a. When they are babies. b. When they are asleep. c. When they are dead. d. None of the above.</p>
<p>103. If a snake bites you, or someone you are with, what is important to observe and remember? a. How many times the snake bit. b. How the bite felt (painful or painless). c. What the snake looked like. d. All of the above.</p>
<p>104. What is common among all snakes? a. All of them can be human pets. b. They have no limbs. c. They are all the same size. d. They all have teeth.</p>
<p>105. According to statistics, how many people die from snake bites, a year? a. 5 people b. 6995 people c. 7000 people d. 80000 to 138000</p>
<p>106. How many kinds of venomous snakes are there? a. 200 species b. 500 species c. 600 species d. 20 species</p>
<p>107. Avoid, when snake bite occurs, because these thin your blood and accelerate your heart rate? a. Alcohol b. Cigarettes. c. Aspirin d. All of these.</p>
<p>108. What is snake venom? a. Snake venom is modified saliva. b. It is combination of many different proteins and enzymes. c. Both a and b d. It's a cyanide like an inorganic chemical.</p>
<p>109. Which family is largest in venomous snake? a. Viperidae b. Elapid c. Both a and b d. Bovidae</p>
<p>110. Snake belongs to? a. Arthropod b. Reptile c. Mollusca</p>

d. Aves.
111. What is/are the common signs of snake bite? a. Redness b. Swelling c. Severe pain at the area. d. All of these
112. What is/are the common symptom of snake bite? a. Overwhelming fear b. Nausea c. Vomiting d. All of these
113. Snakes use their tongue to? a. Sting their victims b. Smell c. Both a and b d. None of these
114. The nature of snake venom is? a. Neurotoxin b. Hemotoxin c. Myotoxin d. All of these
115. Do snakes have any natural enemies besides human? a. Yes b. No
116. Can you always tell if a snake is poisonous by the shape of its head? a. Yes b. No
117. Can you tell if a snake is poisonous simply by the shape of its eyes? a. Yes b. No
118. Which statement is true? a. Snakes have no eyelid b. They have a transparent scale protecting eyes. c. Both a and b d. None of these
119. Which snake is most toxic in the world? a. Cobra b. Russell Viper c. Inland taipan d. Copperhead.
120. Which gland does produce venom in snake? a. Sweat gland b. Saliva gland c. Pituitary gland d. None of these
121. In which continent venomous snake are not found? a. Africa b. Antarctica c. Arctic d. Australia
122. The term pit viper given to rattlers, copperheads, and cottonmouths means that these snakes have a small pit between their eye and nose. This pit is actually a...? a. Heat sensing organ b. Smell sensing organ c. Both a and b d. None of the above

<p>123. How snake injects venom in body?</p> <p>a. By fang</p> <p>b. By tongue</p> <p>c. Both a and b</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>124. General symptom of snake bite on heart & vassal?</p> <p>a. Rapid pulse</p> <p>b. Low blood pressure</p> <p>c. Severe shock</p> <p>d. All of the these</p>
<p>125. General symptom of snake bite on wounded site?</p> <p>a. Bleeding</p> <p>b. Fang marks</p> <p>c. Burning sensation</p> <p>d. All of the these</p>
<p>126. The following are duties and responsibilities of the MFR, except?</p> <p>a. Protect personal safety and safety of crew, patient and bystanders.</p> <p>b. Assess patient to identify life threatening problems</p> <p>c. Prescribe medication appropriate for the patient's medical condition.</p> <p>d. Act as liaison with other public safety workers.</p>
<p>127. When the MFR leaves an unconscious patient in the absence of other MFRs or medical personnel, this act is?</p> <p>a. Abandonment</p> <p>b. Negligence</p> <p>c. Good Samaritan</p> <p>d. Endorsement</p>
<p>128. AIDS is an infectious disease that can be transmitted through?</p> <p>a. Indirect contact</p> <p>b. Direct contact</p> <p>c. A and b</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p>129. Which is not a part of body substance isolation?</p> <p>a. Exercise regularly</p> <p>b. Cleaning of equipment</p> <p>c. Use PPE</p> <p>d. Hand washing</p>
<p>130. Personal protective equipment consists of the following, except?</p> <p>a. Latex gloves</p> <p>b. Personal mask</p> <p>c. CPR mask</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p>131. Factors to consider when responding to a call?</p> <p>a. Incident type, number of victims</p> <p>b. Identify origin of the call and actions taken</p> <p>c. Location</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>132. The lowest part of sternum is known as?</p> <p>a. Pubis</p> <p>b. Sacrum</p> <p>c. Xiphoid process.</p> <p>d. Vertebrae</p>
<p>133. Training objectives of MFR Course, are except?</p> <p>a. A Preparing medical first responder</p> <p>b. Securing scene and gaining access to patient</p> <p>c. Give proper diagnosis to patient</p> <p>d. Describing the procedures for stabilizing and transporting the patient</p>

134. In EMS 'M' Stands for? a. A Management b. Medical c. Medications d. None of these
135. These are the priorities when securing the scene? a. Place the vehicle properly b. Isolate and mark the scene c. Mitigate the risks d. All of these
136. Transverse plane divides the body in? a. Left and right halves b. Superior and inferior halves c. Anterior and posterior halves d. None of these
137. Human body is divided in.... Regions? a. Two b. Three c. Four d. Five
138. Supine position means? a. Lying face up on the back b. Lying face down on the stomach c. Lying either side d. Sitting upright
139. There are pairs of ribs in human body? a. Ten b. Twelve c. Forty d. Five
140. These are hollow organs except? a. Stomach b. Liver c. Uterus d. Small intestine
141. The bone in thigh is known as? a. Femur b. Tibia c. Fibula d. Humorous
142. Brain is the part of? a. Digestive system b. Respiratory system c. Reproductive system d. Nervous system
143. The best artery to check pulse in an unconscious person? a. Brachial b. Radial c. Carotid d. Dorsalis pedis
144. The most practical device to prevent mouth-to-mouth contamination when performing CPR? a. Personal mask b. CPR mask c. Bag-valve mask d. Oropharyngeal airway
145. The ratio of artificial ventilation to chest compression in adult one-man CPR?

<p>a. 1 breath for every 5 compressions b. 2 breaths for every 30 compressions c. 1 breath for every 3 compressions d. 2 breaths or every 12 compressions</p>
<p>146. 'A' Stands for in AVPU? a. Allergies b. Alert c. Ambulance d. Agency</p>
<p>147. 'A' Stands for in AVPU? a. Allergies b. Alert c. Ambulance d. Agency</p>
<p>148. In ears and nose we look for during physical examination? a. CSF b. DOTS c. SAMPLE d. RPM</p>
<p>149. Normal temperature of human body? a. 94.6 Degree F b. 98.6 Degree F c. 95.6 Degree F d. 97.6 Degree F</p>
<p>150. Normal respiratory rate of infant is? a. 12-20 rpm b. 15-30 rpm c. 25-50 rpm d. 20-40 rpm</p>
<p>151. Systolic pressure of an adult is? a. 100 +age up to 150 b. 80+ (2*age) c. 65-90 mm Hg d. 50-80 mm Hg</p>
<p>152. Vital signs are checked during? a. Scene size up b. Initial assessment c. Physical examination d. Patient history</p>
<p>153. In SAMPLE 'E' Stands For? a. Emergency b. Event c. Environment d. Equipment</p>
<p>154. The Side of heart receives oxygenated blood? a. Left b. Right c. A and B d. None of these</p>
<p>155. Blueish coloration of skin and mucous membrane caused by lack of oxygen in blood and tissues is known as? a. Sensation b. Capillary refill c. Cyanosis d. None of these</p>
<p>156. Signs of certain death are?</p>

<p>a. Lividity b. Rigor mortis c. Decomposition d. All of these</p>
<p>157. The most common cause of airway obstruction in the unresponsive patient is? a. Food b. Tongue c. Liver d. Weakness</p>
<p>158. Risk factor in heart attack that can be changed is? a. Food habit b. Sex c. Age d. Family history</p>
<p>159. Chain of survival has links? a. Early access and early CPR b. Early defibrillation and early advanced care c. A and B d. None of these</p>
<p>160. In adult CPR the compression depth should be? a. 7 cm b. 6 cm c. 8 cm d. 5 cm</p>
<p>161. Following complication can occur during CPR? a. High BP b. STERNUM and Rib fracture c. Vomiting d. Rigor mortis</p>
<p>162. In DOTS, "T" Stands for? a. Throat b. Time c. Tenderness d. Tibia</p>
<p>163. Natural air contains % of oxygen? a. 20% b. 16% c. 21% d. 12%</p>
<p>164. Which of the following is true in respect of oropharyngeal airway? a. It holds patients' tongue. b. It comes in 0 to 07 sizes c. Both A & B d. None of these</p>
<p>165. If the patient exhibits a gag reflex during insertion of oropharyngeal airway, what should be done? a. Remove it immediately b. Push inside the mouth c. Rotate it 180 degrees d. Don't do anything</p>
<p>166. What is BVM? a. Big vital mask b. Bag valve mask c. Bag valve mineral d. None of these</p>
<p>167. Flow rate of nasal canula.....? a. 07-10 lpm</p>

<p>b. 02-08 lpm</p> <p>c. 01-06 lpm</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>168. Hazard associated with oxygen delivery.....?</p> <p>a. Fire</p> <p>b. Explosion</p> <p>c. Valve damage</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>169. Arterial bleeding is characterized by acolor?</p> <p>a. Dark red</p> <p>b. Black</p> <p>c. Bright red</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>170. The liquid portion of blood is called?</p> <p>a. Platelets</p> <p>b. Cells</p> <p>c. Plasma</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>171. Following is the characteristic of venous bleeding?</p> <p>a. Dark red</p> <p>b. Bright red</p> <p>c. Smooth bright red</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>172. Signs and Symptoms of internal bleeding is/are.....?</p> <p>a. Coughing up bright red blood</p> <p>b. Small or large areas of bruising</p> <p>c. Both A & B</p> <p>d. None</p>
<p>173. Pre-hospital treatment of shock includes which of the following?</p> <p>a. Maintain open airway</p> <p>b. Prevent further blood loss</p> <p>c. Elevate the lower extremity</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>174. What is C in RICE....?</p> <p>a. Circulation</p> <p>b. Compress</p> <p>c. Cut</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>175. Dressing to prevent the air in wound is called.....?</p> <p>a. Bulky dressing</p> <p>b. Occlusive dressing</p> <p>c. Tourniquet</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>176. What should be the position of the patient in case of nose-bleeding?</p> <p>a. Supine position</p> <p>b. Prone position</p> <p>c. Left recumbent position</p> <p>d. Seating upright</p>
<p>177. Pre-hospital treatment of impaled object.....?</p> <p>a. Remove the impaled objects</p> <p>b. Stabilize the impaled object</p> <p>c. Cut the object</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>178. Which of the following is the function of skeleton system?</p> <p>a. Protects the vital organ</p> <p>b. Produce red blood cells</p>

<p>c. Provides for body movement</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>179. Traction splint is used for Fracture?</p> <p>a. Femur</p> <p>b. Humorous</p> <p>c. Skull</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>180. What is M in PMS.....?</p> <p>a. Motor</p> <p>b. Mandible</p> <p>c. Meta-tarsal</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>181. Ligament connects?</p> <p>a. Bone with joint</p> <p>b. Bone to bone</p> <p>c. Muscle to bone</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>182. What should be done before and after splinting?</p> <p>a. Check blood pressure</p> <p>b. Check CSF</p> <p>c. Check PMS</p> <p>d. Check for open injury</p>
<p>183. CSF protects which of the following?</p> <p>a. Brain</p> <p>b. Spinal cord</p> <p>c. Both A & B</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>184. Thoracic spine consists how many vertebrae?</p> <p>a. 10</p> <p>b. 12</p> <p>c. 15</p> <p>d. 5</p>
<p>185. Tailbone, consisting of 4 fused vertebrae is known as?</p> <p>a. Coccyx</p> <p>b. Sacrum</p> <p>c. Cervical</p> <p>d. Lumbar</p>
<p>186. "Raccoon eyes" is the sign and symptoms of which of the following?</p> <p>a. Rib fracture</p> <p>b. Skull fracture</p> <p>c. Facial fracture</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>187. Priapism is the sign and symptoms of which of the following?</p> <p>a. Skull injury</p> <p>b. Brain injury</p> <p>c. Spinal injury</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>188. Closed chest injury causing the chest wall to become unstable, due to multiple fractures of the sternum/ribs is known as.....?</p> <p>a. Rib fracture</p> <p>b. Flail chest</p> <p>c. Penetrating injury.</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>189. Which of the following may be the cause of burn?</p> <p>a. Thermal</p> <p>b. Chemical</p>

<p>c. Radiation</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>190. Superficial (first-degree) burns includes.....?</p> <p>a. pidermis</p> <p>b. Dermis</p> <p>c. Subcutaneous</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>191. Under rule of nine, head and neck burn injury of adult includes% of BSA?</p> <p>a. 18%</p> <p>b. 9%</p> <p>c. 5%</p> <p>d. 14%</p>
<p>192. Under rule of nine, lower extremity burn injury of child includes% of BSA?</p> <p>a. 18% each</p> <p>b. 09% each</p> <p>c. 5%each</p> <p>d. 14%each</p>
<p>193. Circumferential comes under which of the following.....?</p> <p>a. Minor burn</p> <p>b. Moderate burn</p> <p>c. Severe burn</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>194. Electrical burns can cause severe..... Damage?</p> <p>a. External</p> <p>b. Internal</p> <p>c. Skin</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>195. Fire fighters are mostly at risk of which of the following.....?</p> <p>a. Heat cramps</p> <p>b. Heat stroke</p> <p>c. Heat Exhaustion</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>196. Prolonged CPR should be performed on which of the following burn?</p> <p>a. Chemical burn</p> <p>b. Thermal burn</p> <p>c. Electric burn</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>197. Hoarseness, cough, or difficulty speaking may occur due to.....?</p> <p>a. Inhalation injury</p> <p>b. Nuclear burn</p> <p>c. Heat exhaustion</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>198. Loss of vision may occur due to which of the following....?</p> <p>a. Heat stroke</p> <p>b. Frost bite</p> <p>c. Hypothermia</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>199. Rash or blister is the sign and symptoms of which type of poisoning?</p> <p>a. Absorbed</p> <p>b. Inhaled</p> <p>c. Injected</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>200. Euphoria is the sign and symptoms of which of the following?</p> <p>a. Drug abuse</p> <p>b. Alcohol abuse</p> <p>c. Snake bite</p>

d. None of these
201. If the patient of congestive heart failure is responsive then the position of the patient will be? a. Sitting upright b. Left recumbent position c. Immobilized on back board d. None of these
202. Diastolic blood pressure above 90 mm Hg is the sign and symptoms of what? a. Hypertension b. CVA c. Abdominal distress d. None of these
203. Colicky pain is the sign and symptoms of which of the following? a. Hyperglycaemia b. Abdominal distress c. CVA d. None of these
204. Causes of abdominal distress includes.....? a. Acute appendicitis b. Perforated ulcer c. Ectopic pregnancy d. All of these
205. Tripod positioning, leaning forward, and sitting upright is the sign and symptoms of.....? a. CVA b. Respiratory emergency c. Abdominal distress d. Diabetic
206. Anaphylactic shock results from, which of the following? a. Extremely allergic b. Hyperventilation c. Nervous breakdown d. None of these
207. Febrile seizure is common in the child less than years of age? a. 4 b. 8 c. 6 d. None of these
208. Loosen restrictive clothing. Do not restrain patient. a. 1234 b. 1243 c. 1342 d. 4321
209. Patient becomes unresponsive in which phase of seizure? a. Postictal phase b. Tonic phase c. Aura phase d. None of these
210. There are how many phases in Grand mal type of seizure? a. 5 b. 3 c. 6 d. 4
211. Hyperglycemia develops over a period of? a. 12-48 hrs b. 10-24 hrs c. 20-24 hrs d. 12-36 hrs

212.	Excessive exercise may lead to which of the following disease?
a.	CVA
b.	Hyperglycaemia
c.	Hypoglycaemia
d.	None of these
213.	Which of the following is/are causes of CVA?
a.	Cerebral thrombosis
b.	Cerebral haemorrhage
c.	Both A & B
d.	None of these
214.	The organ that contains the developing fetus or unborn infant is called.....?
a.	Uterus
b.	Vagina
c.	Cervix
d.	Placenta
215.	An extension of the placenta through which the fetus receives nourishment is called...?
a.	Uterus
b.	Umbilical cord
c.	Cervix
d.	Placenta
216.	Crowning appears in which stage of labor?
a.	1 st stage
b.	2nd stage
c.	3 rd stage
d.	None of these
217.	Acute abdominal pain, usually on one side is sign and symptoms of which complication?
a.	Spontaneous abortion
b.	Ectopic pregnancy
c.	Breech birth
d.	None of these
218.	A child born before Months is called premature birth?
a.	32 months
b.	36 months
c.	38 months
d.	None of these
219.	If a new born gets 08 marks in APGAR then he is?
a.	Active
b.	Moderately depressed
c.	Severely depressed
d.	None of these
220.	Body mechanics is used to?
a.	Prevent self-injury
b.	Moving patient quickly
c.	Prevent injury of patient
d.	All of the above
221.	Emergency move is done only when there is to the patient?
a.	More patient
b.	Less patient
c.	Immediate danger
d.	None of these
222.	Extremity lift is an example of.....?
a.	Emergency moves
b.	Non-emergency moves
c.	Both A and B
d.	None
223.	Which of the following is not required in report writing?

<p>a. Age and sex b. Allergies c. Medical history d. Caste</p>
<p>224. Personal decontamination includes which of the following? a. Hand b. Clothes c. Shoes d. All of these</p>
<p>225. EMS sector function does not include which of the following? a. Triage sector b. Treatment sector c. Catering sector d. Staging sector</p>
<p>226. Patient with airway and breathing difficulties, uncontrolled or severe bleeding and decreased mental status will be come in which triage category? a. Red b. Green c. Black d. Yellow</p>
<p>227. If patient is unable to respond to simple commands such as “close your eyes,” assign Priority? a. Green b. Yellow c. Red d. None of these</p>
<p>228. In a car accident you found that petrol tank is leaking then which type of move, will you prefer? a. Emergency moves b. Non-emergency moves c. No need to move d. None of these</p>
<p>229. Which of the following is not the part of personal decontamination? a. Washing hands b. Washing cloth c. Doing exercise d. Wipe shoes</p>
<p>230. What should be the position of patient with respiratory problem? a. Supine position b. Sitting position c. Immobilized on back board d. None of these</p>
<p>231. The substance that can impair or cause death of cell structure of function? a. Poison b. Chemical c. Uranium d. Radioactive</p>
<p>232. Which is not a poison? a. Toilet bowl cleaner b. Bleach c. Anthrax d. Red hit</p>
<p>233. Which ways poison can enter in body? a. Ingestion b. Inhalation c. Absorbed d. All of these</p>
<p>234. Which is not a sign of poisoning?</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bleeding b. Nausea & Vomiting c. Abdominal pain d. Seizures
<p>235. What is the step of pre- hospital treatment in case of poisoning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Move the patient away from the source of poisoning b. Blot the poison from the skin with a dry cloth c. Maintain open airway. Administer oxygen per local protocol. d. All of these
<p>236. What is not a step of pre-hospital treatment in case of poisoning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Keep the patient near to the source of poisoning b. Blot the poison from the skin with a dry cloth c. Maintain open airway. Administer oxygen per local protocol. d. Call your local poison control centre.
<p>237. For ingested poisons what pre-hospital treatment would be given to patient?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Give the patient one or two glasses of water to dilute the poison. b. As per local protocol, give the patient activated charcoal. c. Bring the suspected source; container, labels or other evidence of the poison to the hospital d. Treat for shock
<p>238. Which is not a sign/symptom of ingested poisons?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Burns, swelling or stains around the mouth b. Diaphoresis c. Excessive salivation or foaming from the mouth d. None of these
<p>239. Which is not a common inhaled poison?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. SEB (Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B) b. Chlorine c. Carbon mono oxide d. Ammonia
<p>240. Which is not a sign and symptoms of inhaled poisons?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. History of inhalation abuse b. Chest pain or chest tightness c. Burning sensation in chest or throat d. None of these
<p>241. Absorbed poison is one that can enter the body through.....?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contact with the skin b. Herbicides c. Corrosive d. None of these
<p>242. Which is not a man- made sources of absorbed poisoning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Insecticides b. Herbicides c. Corrosives d. None of these
<p>243. What is the sign/symptoms of absorbed poisons?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rash or blister b. Itching or irritation c. Liquid or residue on the skin d. All of these
<p>244. An insects' bite or sting is type of?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inhaled poison b. Injected poison c. Absorbed poison d. None of these
<p>245. Injected poison may cause by?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Snake bit

<p>b. Human being</p> <p>c. Both a & b</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>246. What is signs and symptoms of injected poisons?</p> <p>a. Bite mark</p> <p>b. Pain, swelling or redness at the injection site</p> <p>c. Both a & b</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>247. What is not pre-hospital treatment for injected poisons?</p> <p>a. Maintain open airway</p> <p>b. Administer oxygen</p> <p>c. Protect yourself and the patient from repeated injections</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>248. Sign and symptoms of injected poisons is?</p> <p>a. Numbness at the injury site after a few hours</p> <p>b. Abnormal breathing</p> <p>c. Diaphoresis</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>249. Excessive salivation or foaming from the mouth is the sign of?</p> <p>a. Seizure</p> <p>b. Anaemia</p> <p>c. Poisoning</p> <p>d. Fever</p>
<p>250. What is pre-hospital treatment for bee injected poisons?</p> <p>a. Remove the stinger together with the poison sac</p> <p>b. Place a bag of ice or cold pack on the sting</p> <p>c. All of above</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>251. What is pre-hospital treatment for injected poisons?</p> <p>a. Bring all containers, labels, or other evidence of poisoning to the hospital</p> <p>b. Conduct a physical exam</p> <p>c. Treat for shock</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>252. Signs and symptoms of poisonous snakes' bites is?</p> <p>a. Nausea and vomiting</p> <p>b. Weakness, paralysis</p> <p>c. Blood oozing from the bite mark</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>253. Blood oozing from the bite mark is the sign of</p> <p>a. Inhaled poison</p> <p>b. Injected poison</p> <p>c. Absorbed poison</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>254. What is not pre- hospital treatment for snake bites?</p> <p>a. Use universal precautions and secure the scene</p> <p>b. Move the patient to a safe place</p> <p>c. Locate the bite marks and clean them with water and soap</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>255. What is not pre-hospital for snake bites?</p> <p>a. Treat for shock and provide basic life support as needed</p> <p>b. Do give the patient any food or drink</p> <p>c. Administrative oxygen per local protocol</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>256. What is not a signs and Symptoms of alcohol abuse/poisoning is?</p> <p>a. Smell of alcohol on the breath and/ or clothes</p> <p>b. Slurred speech</p>

<p>c. Altered behaviour</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>257. Pre-Hospital treatment for alcohol abuse?</p> <p>a. Monitor vital signs and stay alert for breathing problems</p> <p>b. Protect the patient from injury without using restrictive means</p> <p>c. Be alert for vomiting and take steps to prevent aspiration</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>258. Signs and symptoms of alcohol withdrawal?</p> <p>a. Altered behaviour</p> <p>b. Hallucinations</p> <p>c. Trembling hands</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>259. What is pre-Hospital treatment for drug abuse?</p> <p>a. Keep all evidence of drug abuse</p> <p>b. Call your local poison control centre, if available.</p> <p>c. Administer oxygen per local protocol</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>260. Which of the following is the most visible symptom in case of blood agent?</p> <p>a. Cyanosis</p> <p>b. Reddening of skin</p> <p>c. Dilated pupils</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>261. The alveoli are surrounded by.....?</p> <p>a. Capillaries</p> <p>b. Alveoli</p> <p>c. Both</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>262. Where are the O₂ and CO₂ are exchange?</p> <p>a. Alveoli</p> <p>b. Capillaries</p> <p>c. Both a & b</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>263. Which method do you use of air way open in medical case?</p> <p>a. Head-tilt –chin-lift</p> <p>b. Jaw thrust</p> <p>c. Both a & b</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>264. _____ and _____ is called respiration?</p> <p>a. Inspiration & expiration</p> <p>b. Breathing</p> <p>c. Both a & b</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>265. Which method do you use of air way open in trauma case?</p> <p>a. Mouth to mouth ventilation</p> <p>b. CPR</p> <p>c. Jaw thrust</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>266. _____ first part of respiratory system?</p> <p>a. Nose</p> <p>b. Mouth</p> <p>c. Ear</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>267. The _____ only man oeuvre recommended on an unconscious patient with suspected head, neck or spinal injury?</p> <p>a. Jaw thrust</p> <p>b. Mouth to mouth</p>

c. Both
d. None of these
268. Human body only utilizes about _____% of oxygen?
a. 5%
b. 6%
c. 7%
d. 8%
269. Breathing rate in adult _____ per minute?
a. 12-Oct
b. 15-16
c. 20-25
d. 30-35
270. Breathing rate in children and adult _____per minute?
a. 20-Dec
b. 15-20
c. 20-25
d. 30-35
271. New born _____breaths per minute?
a. 40
b. 20
c. 25
d. 35
272. How many ages called infant?
a. 0 to 08 month
b. 0 to 01 year
c. 0 to 04 year
d. 0 to 05 year
273. Which age bracket of boys is called as child _____?
a. 01 to 05 years
b. 01 to 08 years
c. 01 to 10 years
d. None of these
274. _____old boy is called adult in medical term?
a. 08 years
b. 05 year
c. 10year
d. 11 year
275. The most common airway obstruction in a responsive patient is and unresponsive patient is the
a. Food, tongue
b. Food, lung
c. Water, tongue
d. None of these
276. Two types of FBAOand
a. Partial, complete
b. Half, none complete
c. Both
d. None of these
277. The function of the heart is to Blood?
a. Suck
b. Pump
c. Absorb
d. None of these
278. The heart rate in a minute is
a. 50
b. 72

c. 80 d. 90
279. When respiratory and cardiac arrest occur together, the patient is considered? a. Clinical death b. Biological death c. Both d. None of these
280. Within 4 to 6 minutes is the golden period in? a. Clinical death b. Biological death c. Both d. None of these
281. After clinical death..... is called biological death? a. 8-10 minute b. 10-15 minute c. 15-20 minute d. None of these
282. Biological death is.....? a. Irreversible b. Reversible c. Both d. None of these
283. In an adult CPR rate is Compression or 2 rescue breath? a. 30 b. 40 c. 50 d. 20
284. In an adult CPR compression rate..... Per minute? a. 100 b. 50 c. 60 d. 80
285. Which pulse identified in CPR? a. Radial pulse b. Carotid pulse c. Femoral pulse d. Dorsal
286. In a child CPR compression depth is Cm or 1/3-1/2 to total chest depth? a. 3-4 cm b. 5-6 cm c. 8-9 cm d. None of these
287. What is the covering layer of lungs? a. Sternum b. Ribs c. Diaphragm muscle d. Pleura
288. The lungs are the situated in.....? a. Abdominal cavity b. Thoracic cavity c. Pelvic cavity d. None of these
289. Where are inter change oxygenated blood or deoxygenated blood at the tissue? a. Alveoli b. Lungs c. Hurts

d. Capillary beds
290. The nerves control of the respiratory system is located? a. Lungs b. Hurts c. Liver d. Medulla oblongata
291. The alveoli are what type of structure? a. Artery b. Vans c. Plasma d. Balloon like
292. Normal respiratory rate of adult is.....? a. 12-20 rpm b. 20-30 rpm c. 15-30 rpm d. 30-40 rpm
293. The sign of Cyanosis on the skin is ...? a. Yellow color b. Bluish c. Paleness d. All of the above
294. In normal condition the pupils will on exposure of light? a. No reaction b. Constrict c. Dilation d. All the above
295. Instrument to measure the Blood Pressure? a. Stethoscope b. Sphygmomanometer c. Thermometer d. All of the above
296. Which pulse is measured on the left side of the chest directly over the heart? a. Brachial b. Carotid c. Apical d. Radial
297. While measuring pulse, it is important to pay attention to? a. The rhythm of the pulse b. The force of the pulse c. The number of beats per minute d. All of these
298. Which of the following diastolic blood pressure readings is abnormal and should be reported to the doctor? a. 67 mm Hg b. 77 mm Hg c. 87 mm Hg d. 97 mm Hg
299. If the patient had a splint applied to the lower leg, what pulse would be assessed to evaluate circulation in the leg? a. Radial b. Dorsalis pedis c. Popliteal d. Femoral
300. Difficulty in breathing is called? a. Apnoea b. Bradypnea

<p>c. Dyspnoea d. Tachypnoea</p>
<p>301. Normal pulse rate of infant is? a. 60-80 b. 80-150 c. 80-120 d. 120-150</p>
<p>302. A patient's vital sign include? a. Respiration & Blood pressure b. Pulse & Skin c. Pupils d. All</p>
<p>303. The sign of Yellowness on the skin is symptoms of....? a. Heart attack b. Jaundice c. Liver disease d. B & C both</p>
<p>304. The normal range for an oral temperature is? a. 96°F - 98°F b. 97°F - 99.5°F c. 98.6°F - 99.6°F d. 97.6°F - 98.6°F</p>
<p>305. Which of the following can raise body temperature? a. Perspiration b. Exercise c. Respiration d. Sleep</p>
<p>306. Normal respiration per minute rate for child? a. 12-20 rpm b. 25-50 rpm c. 15-30 rpm d. 80-150 rpm</p>
<p>307. Which of the following represents the average normal body temperature? a. 37.8°C b. 96.8°F c. 98.6°F d. 99.6°</p>
<p>308. Normal pulse rate for child? a. 90-120 ppm b. 60-80ppm c. 70 -110ppm d. 80-150ppm</p>
<p>309. What is the term used to describe a paleness(white) discoloration of the skin caused by a lack of oxygen? a. Heart attack b. High BP c. Liver disease d. Cyanosis</p>
<p>310. Which of the following individuals has the fastest pulse rate? a. Infant b. School-age child c. Adult d. All the above</p>
<p>311. Which procedure is adopted for verify the breathing? a. Look b. Listen</p>

c. Feel
d. All
312. Which of the following is an example of external hemorrhage?
a. Arterial
b. Venous
c. Capillary
d. All of the above
313. Brain is covered by membrane called?
a. Spinal cord
b. Mollusca
c. Vertebrate
d. Meninges
314. From which organ wisdom control?
a. Cerebrum
b. Thalamus
c. Hypothalamus
d. None of these
315. Which organ control the will power?
a. Cerebrum
b. Thalamus
c. Hypothalamus
d. None of these
316. Which organ analysis and coordination of muscular movement?
a. Cerebrum
b. Thalamus
c. Hypothalamus
d. None of
317. When can the personal belonging be separated from dead body?
a. Recovery phase.
b. Identification phase.
c. Collective phase
d. None of above
318. Which is more suitable to use for the transportation of dead bodies?
a. Flatbed trucks /tractor-trailers.
b. Ambulances.
c. Bicycle
d. None of above
319. After how many hours, most of the infectious organisms in a dead body do not survive?
a. 12 Hours
b. 24 Hours
c. 36 Hours
d. 48 Hours
320. which is virus disease?
a. HIV
b. Anthrax
c. RABBIES
d. Both a& c
321. What is/are mandatory in unique reference number?
a. Place
b. recovery team/person
c. body count.
d. All of above
322. What is most practical method of disposal for temporary long-term storage?
a. Burial.
b. Cremation.
c. Both (a) and (b)

d. None of these
323. What is recommended distance of the burial site from water sources? a. 20mtr b. 50mtr c. 100mtr d. 200mtr
324. What should be the minimum depth during burial? a. 1.5 meter. b. 3.0 meter c. 2.5 meter d. None of above
325. The recommended distance of the graves from drinking water wells for burial of 05 to 60 numbers of dead bodies. a. 250 meter. b. 100 meter c. 500 meter d. 150 meter
326. The recommended distance of the graves from drinking water wells for burial of number of dead bodies 60 or more a. 100 meter. b. 150 meter c. 350 meter d. 200 meter
327. The treatment which is not being recommended, when snake bite occurs? a. Trying to suck out the venom. b. Cutting the wound with a knife. c. Using a tourniquet. d. All of these.
328. What should be grave depth? a. 0.5 mtr b. 01 mtr c. 1.5mtr and 3mtr d. None of these
329. What precautions should be taken by body recovery team for health and safety? a. Wear protective equipment. b. Wash their hands with soap and water frequently. c. Use Mask d. All of above
330. What are the methods of dead body storage? a. Temporary Burial. b. Refrigeration between 2°C and 4°C. c. Dry ice d. All of above
331. How many minimum photographs set are required for visual identification? a. 4 b. 2 c. 1 d. 3
332. General symptom of snake bite on vision? a. Blurriness. b. Tingling c. Swelling. d. B of c both.
333. How many minimum photographs set are required for visual identification? a. 4 b. 2

c. 1 d. 3
334. The percentage of time do snakes inject venom, when it bites? a. Less than 10 %. b. 10 to 20 %. c. 30 to 50 %. d. 100 %.
335. What important information must be recorded during recovery process? a. Gender b. Approximate age range c. Personal belongs d. All of above
336. When the venomous snake is safe to handle? a. When they are babies. b. When they are asleep. c. When they are dead. d. None of the above.
337. What important information must be recorded during recovery process? a. Race b. Height c. Colour and length of hair and Colour of eyes d. All of above
338. If a snake bites you, or someone you are with, what is important to observe and remember? a. How many times the snake bit. b. How the bite felt (painful or painless). c. What the snake looked like. d. All of the above.
339. What is common among all snakes? a. All of them can be human pets. b. They have no limbs. c. They are all the same size. d. They all have teeth.
340. According to statistics, how many people die from snake bites, a year? a. 5 people b. 6995 people c. 7000 people d. 80000 to 138000
341. How many kinds of venomous snakes are there? a. 200 species b. 500 species c. 600 species d. 20 species
342. Avoid, when snake bite occurs, because these thin your blood and accelerate your heart rate? a. Alcohol b. Cigarettes. c. Aspirin d. All of these.
343. Can dead bodies contaminate water? a. Contaminate b. Do not contaminate c. None of these d. All of above
344. What is snake venom? a. Snake venom is modified saliva. b. It is combination of many different proteins and enzymes. c. Both a and b

d. It's a cyanide like an inorganic chemical.
345. Which family is largest in venomous snake? a. Viperidae b. Elapid c. Both a and b d. Bovidae
346. Before loading dead body for transport, what should be kept in mind? a. Covered with a body bag b. Covered with plastic sheets c. Dead sheets or locally available material. d. All of above
347. Snake belongs to? a. Arthropod b. Reptile c. Mollusca d. Aves.
348. What is/are the common signs of snake bite? a. Redness b. Swelling c. Severe pain at the area. d. All of these
349. What are human agents in disaster? a. Herpes B Virus b. Ebola virus c. Small pox d. All of above
350. What is/are the common symptom of snake bite? a. Overwhelming fear b. Nausea c. Vomiting d. All of these
351. What are human agents in disaster? a. Influenza virus b. KFD c. Monkey pox and Junín d. All of above
352. Snakes use their tongue to? a. Sting their victims b. Smell c. Both a and b d. None of these
353. What are zoonotic agents in disaster? a. Nipah virus b. RVFV Virus c. Hendra Virus etc. d. All of above
354. The nature of snake venom is? a. Neurotoxin b. Hemotoxin c. Myotoxin d. All of these
355. What are plant agents in disaster? a. Candidatus liberobacter africanus b. Candidatus liberobacter asiaticus c. Xylella fastidiosa d. All of above.

<p>356. What is air borne disease likely to occur during emergency situations?</p> <p>a. Acute respiratory b. Infections measles c. Meningitis pertussis d. All of above.</p>
<p>357. What are water related disease likely to occur during emergency situations?</p> <p>a. Hepatitis b. Parasites: Round/ Hook worm. c. Typhoid d. All of above.</p>
<p>358. What are vector borne disease like?</p> <p>a. Malaria fever b. Dengue c. Both A & B d. None of these</p>
<p>359. What are STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections) disease?</p> <p>a. Syphilis b. Gonorrhoea c. HIV etc. d. All of above.</p>
<p>360. How to do disease control in emergencies?</p> <p>a. Reduce excess morbidity and mortality by limiting the spread of disease of epidemic potential. b. Reduce risk of disease outbreaks and deaths. c. Both A & B d. None of these</p>
<p>361. Which statement is true?</p> <p>a. Snakes have no eyelid b. They have a transparent scale protecting eyes. c. Both a and b d. None of these</p>
<p>362. What is general approach to control disease?</p> <p>a. Rapid Assessment b. Prevention c. Surveillance/ Early warning system d. All of above.</p>
<p>363. Which statement is true?</p> <p>a. Snakes have no eyelid b. They have a transparent scale protecting eyes. c. Both a and b d. None of these</p>
<p>364. What is general approach to control disease?</p> <p>a. Outbreak control b. Disease management c. Public awareness d. All of above.</p>
<p>365. Which snake is most toxic in the world?</p> <p>a. Cobra b. Russell Viper c. Inland taipan d. Copperhead.</p>
<p>366. What is Virus?</p> <p>a. RNA b. DNA c. Either RNA & DNA d. None of these</p>
<p>367. Which gland does produce venom in snake?</p>

<p>a. Sweat gland b. Saliva gland c. Pituitary gland d. None of these</p>
<p>368. In which continent venomous snake are not found? a. Africa b. Antarctica c. Arctic d. Australia</p>
<p>369. The term pit viper given to rattlers, copperheads, and cottonmouths means that these snakes have a small pit between their eye and nose. This pit is actually a...? a. Heat sensing organ b. Smell sensing organ c. Both a and b d. None of the above</p>
<p>370. How snake injects venom in body? a. By fang b. By tongue c. Both a and b d. None of these</p>
<p>371. General symptom of snake bite on heart & vassal? a. Rapid pulse b. Low blood pressure c. Severe shock d. All of the these</p>
<p>372. General symptom of snake bite on wounded site? a. Bleeding b. Fang marks c. Burning sensation d. All of the these</p>
<p>373. The following are duties and responsibilities of the MFR, except? a. Protect personal safety and safety of crew, patient and bystanders. b. Assess patient to identify life threatening problems c. Prescribe medication appropriate for the patient's medical condition. d. Act as liaison with other public safety workers.</p>
<p>374. When the MFR leaves an unconscious patient in the absence of other MFRs or medical personnel, this act is? a. Abandonment b. Negligence c. Good Samaritan d. Endorsement</p>
<p>375. AIDS is an infectious disease that can be transmitted through? a. Indirect contact b. Direct contact c. A and b d. None of the above</p>
<p>376. Which is not a part of body substance isolation? a. Exercise regularly b. Cleaning of equipment c. Use PPE d. Hand washing</p>
<p>377. Personal protective equipment consists of the following, except? a. Latex gloves b. Personal mask c. CPR mask d. None of the above</p>

<p>378. Factors to consider when responding to a call?</p> <p>a. Incident type, number of victims</p> <p>b. Identify origin of the call and actions taken</p> <p>c. Location</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>379. The lowest part of sternum is known as?</p> <p>a. Pubis</p> <p>b. Sacrum</p> <p>c. Xiphoid process.</p> <p>d. Vertebrae</p>
<p>380. Training objectives of MFR Course, are except?</p> <p>a. A Preparing medical first responder</p> <p>b. Securing scene and gaining access to patient</p> <p>c. Give proper diagnosis to patient</p> <p>d. Describing the procedures for stabilizing and transporting the patient</p>
<p>381. In EMS 'M' Stands for?</p> <p>a. A Management</p> <p>b. Medical</p> <p>c. Medications</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>382. These are the priorities when securing the scene?</p> <p>a. Place the vehicle properly</p> <p>b. Isolate and mark the scene</p> <p>c. Mitigate the risks</p> <p>d. All of these</p>
<p>383. Transverse plane divides the body in?</p> <p>a. Left and right halves</p> <p>b. Superior and inferior halves</p> <p>c. Anterior and posterior halves</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>384. Human body is divided in.... Regions?</p> <p>a. Two</p> <p>b. Three</p> <p>c. Four</p> <p>d. Five</p>
<p>385. Supine position means?</p> <p>a. Lying face up on the back</p> <p>b. Lying face down on the stomach</p> <p>c. Lying either side</p> <p>d. Sitting upright</p>
<p>386. There are pairs of ribs in human body?</p> <p>a. Ten</p> <p>b. Twelve</p> <p>c. Forty</p> <p>d. Five</p>
<p>387. These are hollow organs except?</p> <p>a. Stomach</p> <p>b. Liver</p> <p>c. Uterus</p> <p>d. Small intestine</p>
<p>388. The bone in thigh is known as?</p> <p>a. Femur</p> <p>b. Tibia</p> <p>c. Fibula</p> <p>d. Humorous</p>
<p>389. Brain is the part of?</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Digestive system b. Respiratory system c. Reproductive system d. Nervous system
<p>390. The best artery to check pulse in an unconscious person?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Brachial b. Radial c. Carotid d. Dorsalis pedis
<p>391. The most practical device to prevent mouth-to-mouth contamination when performing CPR?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personal mask b. CPR mask c. Bag-valve mask d. Oropharyngeal airway
<p>392. The ratio of artificial ventilation to chest compression in adult one-man CPR?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 breath for every 5 compressions b. 2 breaths for every 30 compressions c. 1 breath for every 3 compressions d. 2 breaths or every 12 compressions
<p>393. 'A' Stands for in AVPU?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Allergies b. Alert c. Ambulance d. Agency
<p>394. In ears and nose we look for during physical examination?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. CSF b. DOTS c. SAMPLE d. RPM
<p>395. Normal temperature of human body?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 94.6 Degree F b. 98.6 Degree F c. 95.6 Degree F d. 97.6 Degree F
<p>396. Normal respiratory rate of infant is?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 12-20 rpm b. 30-50 rpm c. 25-50 rpm d. 20-40 rpm
<p>397. What are the accessories required for handling and restraining small animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nylon canine muzzle. b. E- color size 10,15,25,30. c. Cat bag. d. All of above
<p>398. What are the accessories required for handling and restraining small animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Leather gloves. b. Disposable animal stretcher board. c. Veterinary bandage. d. All of above
<p>399. What are the accessories required for handling and restraining small animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Y- Pole. b. Leash Pole. c. Cat tongs. d. All of above
<p>400. What are the hazards associated in handling and restraining small animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bites/Lacerations. b. Sprain/ strain.

<p>c. Disease.</p> <p>d. All of above</p>
<p>401. What are the hazards associated in handling and restraining small animals?</p> <p>a. Infection.</p> <p>b. In corrective use of equipment-injury to the animal</p> <p>c. Slip, Trip or fall and Stress</p> <p>d. All of above</p>
<p>402. What is/are the disinfectants used for cleaning /sanitizing of carcasses area?</p> <p>a. Phenol.</p> <p>b. Quaternary ammonium compound.</p> <p>c. both A & B</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>403. What is/are the methods of disposal of carcasses?</p> <p>a. Burial</p> <p>b. Incineration</p> <p>c. both A & B</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>404. What is/are the methods of disposal of carcasses?</p> <p>a. Burning</p> <p>b. Composting</p> <p>c. Rendering</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>405. What is/are the items of first aid kit for handling animals in disasters?</p> <p>a. Adhesive tapes</p> <p>b. Gauze rolls and pads</p> <p>c. Cotton rolls</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>406. What is/are the first aid kit items for handling animals in disasters?</p> <p>a. Petroleum jelly</p> <p>b. Icepack</p> <p>c. Activated charcoal</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>407. What are first aid kit items for handling animals in disasters?</p> <p>a. Rectal thermometer</p> <p>b. Scissors (Big and small)</p> <p>c. Skin cleanser (Povidineiodine, alcohol)</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>408. What are first aid kit items for handling animals in disasters?</p> <p>a. Disposal gloves</p> <p>b. Sterile saline bottle</p> <p>c. Fly repellent</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>409. What are first aid kit items for handling animals in disasters?</p> <p>a. Trocar and cannula (Bloat)</p> <p>b. Disposable syringes (various Sizes) etc.</p> <p>c. both A & B</p> <p>d. None of these</p>
<p>410. What are alert and attentive symbols in Dog body language?</p> <p>a. Mouth closed</p> <p>b. ear forward</p> <p>c. tail horizontal</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>411. What are Dominance and Aggression symbols in Dog body language?</p> <p>a. Mouth open</p> <p>b. teeth visible</p> <p>c. tail raised.</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>412. What are fear and Aggression symbols in Dog body language?</p> <p>a. Ear back</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. tail tucked c. body lowered d. All of the above
<p>413. What are fear and Submission symbols in Dog body language?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Eye contact brief and indirect b. tail down c. paw raised d. All of the above
<p>414. What are the three components of epidemiological triangle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Host b. Agent c. Environment d. All of the above
<p>415. What is/are the zoonotic disease?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Anthrax, b. Rabies c. Leptospirosis d. All of the above.
<p>416. What is/are the zoonotic disease?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Swine flue b. bovine TB c. both A & B d. None of these
<p>417. What are the ruminant animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sheep b. Goat c. Buffalo d. All of the above.
<p>418. What are the non-ruminant animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Human b. Horse c. Dog d. All of the above.
<p>419. Who are the bovine animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cow b. Goat c. Buffalo d. All of the above
<p>420. Who are the bovine animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Deer b. Sheep c. both A & B d. None of these
<p>421. Cat belongs to which family of animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bovine b. Canine c. Feline d. None of these
<p>422. Horse belongs to which family of animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bovine b. Equine c. Feline d. None of these
<p>423. What is the effect of feed scarcity due to natural calamities on livestock?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Decline in production of milk and eggs. b. Loss in body weight and body condition c. Reduced immunity levels and thus increased susceptibility to diseases. d. all above

<p>424. What is Silage?</p> <p>a. Green material produced by controlled anaerobic fermentation of green fodder crop retaining its moisture content.</p> <p>b. Prepared from high moisture forage.</p> <p>c. Cereal fodder such as oats, maize and sorghum are most suitable.</p> <p>d. All of above</p>
<p>425. What are trans boundary animal diseases (TBAD)?</p> <p>a. EMD</p> <p>b. RVF</p> <p>c. CSF</p> <p>d. all of above</p>
<p>426. What are trans boundary animal diseases (TBAD)?</p> <p>a. BSE</p> <p>b. Rinderpest</p> <p>c. CSF</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>427. How to control Rabies?</p> <p>a. Vaccinate dogs, cat, rabbits against rabies</p> <p>b. Keep pets under supervision</p> <p>c. Don't handle wild animals</p> <p>d. all of above</p>

MFR TRUE OR FALSE -52

<p>1. Heart receives oxygenated blood from lungs and sends it to whole body.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>2. Heart receives deoxygenated blood from lungs and sends it to whole body.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>3. Exchange of Carbon dioxide and Oxygen from blood takes place in</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>4. Lungs are not a part of the circulatory system?</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>5. All bodily fluids are considered infectious and one must take appropriate precautions for all patients at all times?</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>6. Always discard contaminated items properly?</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>7. Your safety and the safety of others will be at risk from cross contamination?</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>8. Infectious diseases, are the illnesses caused by pathogens, microorganism such as bacteria or viruses, that can be transmitted?</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>9. Report any suspected exposure to blood or bodily fluids to your supervisor as soon as possible?</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>10. CPR mask is a Personal protective equipment for MFR?</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>11. Latex gloves are the parts of a personal protective equipment for MFR?</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>

12. Gown is a Personal Protective Equipment for MFR? a. True b. False
13. Personal mask is a Personal Protective Equipment for MFR? a. True b. False
14. Eye protection is a Personal Protective Equipment for MFR? a. True b. False
15. Safety boots is a Personal Protective Equipment for MFR? a. True b. False
16. Safety helmet is a Personal Protective Equipment for MFR? a. True b. False
17. Reflective vest is a Personal Protective Equipment for MFR? a. True b. False
18. Head light is a Personal Protective Equipment for MFR? a. True b. False
19. AIDS can be spread by taking food along with infected person? a. True b. False
20. Hepatitis can be spread by transfusion of infected blood to a healthy person? a. True b. False
21. Plague is a bacterial disease? a. True b. False
22. Polio can be prevented by timely vaccination of child? a. True b. False
23. Spinal cord is the part of nervous system? a. True b. False
24. Brain is the part of nervous system? a. True b. False
25. The nervous system is made up of five parts? a. True b. False
26. The nervous system lets a person be aware of and react to the environment? a. True b. False
27. The nervous system co-ordinates different system? a. True b. False
28. Are thoracic vertebrae are equal to thoracic nerves? a. True b. False
29. While approaching/managing an attacking animal one should remove sun glasses and hat a. True b. False
30. While approaching an attacking animal, any sudden movement or speak loudly is incorrect. a. True b. False
31. While approaching an attacking animal, talk gently and calmly. a. True b. False
32. Use a physical barrier between rescuer and dog during sudden approach. a. True b. False
33. Before transporting, Carcasses must be double bagged in heavy plastic bag.

<p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>34. Avoid direct contact with dead animals' body fluids, if contacted wash the skin and water.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>35. Spray the carcasses with flea, tick spray and disinfectant prior to handle.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>36. Local public, such as farmers or villagers, should be involved for handling animals as a safety measure</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>37. In Burial, the distance between disposal of carcasses and domestic water intake, and ponds should be 300 feet.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>38. In Burial, the disposal of carcasses should be done at a distance of 300 feet from the road.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>39. TBAD stands for Transford Boundary Animal Disease.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>40. Zoonotic diseases are any infectious agents that are transmissible from humans and vice versa. vertebrate animals to</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>41. Ruminant animals are herbivores, which have complex rumen to digest plant material.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>42. Non-ruminant animals are omnivores or carnivores, which have a simple stomach.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>43. Herbivores animals are those who eat plants only e.g., cow, goat, horse etc.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>44. Carnivores animals are the animals who eat meat. Ex. Dog, Lion etc.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>45. Omnivores animals are the animals who eat both plants and meat e.g., Deer, Pig etc.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>46. UMMB – Urea Molasses Mineral Block.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>47. Rabies is a Viral disease.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>48. Swine flu is a Viral disease.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>49. Bovine tuberculosis is a chronic disease of animal caused by Mycobacterium Bovis Bacteria.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>50. Brucellosis is caused by ingestion of unpasteurized milk for under cooked meat from infected.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>51. Tick fever is a disease spread by Ticks.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>
<p>52. Does Tick fever affect cats?</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>