



Together, we can save a life

Take the First Aid/Emergency Quiz

Do you know what to do in an emergency? Does your family have a first aid kit at home? To learn more about first aid and emergencies, take this quiz. (Keep in mind, however, that this quiz is not a substitute for medical advice.)

1. If you need to call 9-1-1 in an emergency, what should you tell the dispatcher?
 - A. Describe the emergency
 - B. Give your name and the telephone number of the phone you are using to make the call
 - C. Give the exact address where the emergency occurred
 - D. All of the above

2. One way to prepare for an emergency is to keep a list of important phone numbers near your phone. Which of these numbers should be included on the list?
 - A. Poison control center
 - B. Family doctor
 - C. Neighbor
 - D. All of the above

3. In which situation(s) should you call an ambulance instead of driving to the hospital emergency department?
 - A. The injury or condition is life threatening
 - B. The injury or condition could become life threatening on the way to the hospital
 - C. The route to the hospital is long or congested

- D. All of the above
4. Which of these should your home first aid kit include?
- A. Adhesive bandages
 - B. Antibiotic ointment
 - C. Aspirin
 - D. All of the above
5. If blood is spurting from a wound, what should you do?
- A. Apply a tourniquet
 - B. Cover the wound with a clean cloth and apply continuous pressure with the palm of your hand
 - C. Take measures to avoid direct contact with blood such as using disposable gloves. If bleeding continues (in spite of your efforts to stop it) 9-1-1 should be called.
 - D. B and C
6. The victim has pale or bluish skin color, cold skin and dull or sunken eyes. These are symptoms of which medical emergency?
- A. High fever
 - B. Shock
 - C. Heart attack
 - D. None of the above
7. What should you put on a minor (first-degree) burn?
- A. Cool water
 - B. Butter
 - C. Ice
 - D. None of the above

The answers

1. D, all of the above. Try to remain calm and speak slowly and clearly. The dispatcher may ask you if anyone has been injured and, if so, how many; and the condition of the victim(s). Don't hang up until the dispatcher tells you it's OK to do so. Wait on the scene until emergency help arrives.
2. D, all of the above. If your area does not have 9-1-1 service, also post emergency numbers for police and fire. Other useful numbers are your local hospital and ambulance service. If you have pets, post your veterinarian's number, as well.
3. D, all of the above. You should also call an ambulance if the victim cannot be safely moved without the help of emergency medical personnel.
4. D, all of the above. Visit the [Red Cross online store](#) for more information on the contents of a first aid kit and to order your kit online.
5. D, B and C. Never use a tourniquet to control bleeding. A tourniquet, such as a cloth or bandage twisted tight, can damage nerves and blood vessels, leading to greater injury. To raise a leg wound above the heart to slow bleeding, have the victim lie on the ground and elevate the leg. If you have applied pressure to a wound for at least 20 minutes, but it continues to bleed, seek medical help. Do not remove any objects that have pierced the victim; medical personnel should do this.
6. B, shock. Even if a victim's injuries aren't life threatening, the victim can go into shock and die. Shock occurs when the victim's organs and tissues don't get an adequate supply of blood or oxygen. The victim may be unconscious, but not always. Call for emergency help first, then follow these steps: Maintain an open airway for breathing; control obvious bleeding; elevate the legs about a foot, unless the injury makes that impossible; cover the victim with blankets; keep the victim on his or her back, unless the victim vomits (move victim onto his or her side at that point).
7. A, cool water. Minor burns are defined as first-degree burns and any second-degree burns that extend over an area of skin no larger than three inches. In a first-degree burn, the skin is red and may be swollen and somewhat painful. If blisters are present, it's considered a second-degree burn. Ice water, ice, butter and oil can damage the skin. Instead, for minor burns, soak the area in cool water. When the burn is cool, apply an antibiotic ointment and cover the wound with a dry, sterile gauze (not fluffy cotton) bandage. The burn should heal in two weeks. Change the dressing every day and watch for any signs of infection. More serious burns are a medical emergency and should be treated by a doctor right away.

Learn how to respond to a medical emergency by enrolling in first aid and CPR training through your local Red Cross chapter. [Click here](#) to find your local chapter.