

NAME: _____

ARE YOU A FIRST RESPONDER???

Congratulations! You are a finalist for the job as first responder for Johnson High School. In order to show that you are the correct person for the job, the administration has asked you to complete this practical to prove your knowledge of First Aid. Answer each question to the best of your knowledge and remember to **BE SPECIFIC!** This is a job interview!!

1. A call comes into your office from the Health classroom asking for your assistance with a student who has fainted from watching the birthing video. What is fainting and describe the actions you would take to aid this student when you arrive on the scene.
2. You are called to the hallway where a student appears to be distorted and is unable to respond to a hall aid. When you arrive on the scene, the student bursts into uncontrolled muscular contractions called convulsions. What is wrong with the student and what care should you provide? Describe this condition and any precautions that should be taken to aid the student.
3. An administrator is in a meeting when they start to exhibit signs of a stroke. You are called to the meeting to provide assistance. What signs are you looking for? What is the acronym used to describe these symptoms? After you call 9-1-1, what should you do until help arrives? What are the risk factors for a stroke?

4. A cafeteria aid was diagnosed diabetic. While in the cafeteria, the aid goes into a diabetic emergency. Determine what could have caused this emergency, what signs and symptoms you can see to determine this condition and what you should do to help.

5. It is a very, very hot day and you are called to the athletic fields where the PE classes have been outside playing soccer. A student has started to exhibit signs of a heat emergency. What are the 3 heat emergencies and how can you aid helping this student?

TYPE			
Signs & Symptoms			
Aid			

6. It is the middle of January and the area has been experiencing very frigid temperatures. Out the in the back parking lot, the senior administrator has been standing in the 5 degree temperatures for over a half hour. Describe the two col-related emergencies that this administrator is in jeopardy of and what care you can provide for him.

TYPE		
Signs & Symptoms		
Aid		

7. While in Wild X Class, a student finds a tick embedded in their leg. What are the four diseases that can be spread by this tick? Describe the signs and symptoms of each disease, as well as give the student some precautionary measures that can be used to avoid getting another tick.

PRECAUTIONS:

8. While in PE Class, a student gets in the leg with a slapshot. When they come to your office, you notice that there is a large bruise forming. What type of wound is this? What should you do to provide care to this student?

9. While in cooking class, a student cuts their finger pretty severely. As you begin to clean the cut up for the student you begin to talk to them about open wounds. Describe the 4 types of open wounds, as well as what you would do to provide specific care for minor and major open wounds.

1.	2.	3.	4.
Care for MINOR WOUNDS		Care for MAJOR WOUNDS	

10. Another student is injured in cooking class! This time, a student has been burned by boiling water that was being used to cook spaghetti. Describe the 3 types of burns and how you can determine the difference between each type. Then describe what you can do for a burn victim in each scenario:

1 st DEGREE:	2 nd DEGREE:	3 rd DEGREE

HEAT	CHEMICAL	ELECTRICAL

11. You are called to the woodshop class where a student has accidentally chopped off a finger using a saw. What should you do for the student with a severed body part?

12. There are four basic injuries that can be obtained to the muscles, bones and joints. You are called out to the soccer field where a student has been injured. Identify the four types of injuries, as well as what you can look for to determine if the injury is severe. How will you know when to call for EMS? What should you do until help arrives?

1.	2.	3.	4.
WHAT TO LOOK FOR:			
WHEN TO CALL 9-1-1		WHAT TO DO UNTIL HELP ARRIVES	

13. A major commotion sparks in the main hallway. There is a fight. In the fight, a girl pushes another girl into a wall where she slams her head pretty hard. As the fight is broken up, you are called to check the girl's head injury. What is the main head injury that you are looking for? What signs and symptoms are you using to assess the student?

14. You are called to a Gym Night practice where a student has fallen while trying out for the Obstacle Course. The student is complaining that they cannot move their leg without pain. You need to splint the leg. Distinguish the differences between a soft splint and a rigid splint and provide the key steps you would take to administer both types of splints.

SOFT	RIGID

15. The cafeteria aids have called you stating that a student is experiencing an allergic reaction to their lunch. When you arrive on the scene you begin to check the student for an anaphylactic reaction. What is anaphylaxis? What are the signs and symptoms you should be looking for with this condition? What should you do after you call 9-1-1 to assist this student? How do you administer the Epi-Pen?

Anaphylaxis:		
Signs/Symptoms:	What to do until help arrives:	Assisting with Epi-Pen:

16. Medical conditions happen every day in any setting. Now that you have completed this practical, take a moment to reflect on what you have learned: How will this information impact you and those around you? What is your level of comfort in First Aid/CPR? What are your strengths and weaknesses?

This response must be typed and submitted with your practical; Size 12 font, double spaced, at least 2 paragraphs.

