

CHAPTER 5-QUIZ
Lifting and MOVING Patients

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. When a patient has to be moved away from immediate danger, _____ is used.
 - a. an emergency move
 - b. a safety transit
 - c. a danger extrication
 - d. a precautionary move

2. Which of the following situations WOULD NOT require an emergency move?
 - a. Patient is in immediate danger if not moved.
 - b. Patient's location or position prevents needed lifesaving care.
 - c. Patient's location prevents access to other patients who need lifesaving care.
 - d. Patient insists on being moved.

3. Drags are moves that are reserved for emergencies because they do not provide protection for the neck and spine. When they are used, the First Responder must be sure to:
 - a. drag the patient sideways.
 - b. drag the patient feet first when on stairs or an incline.
 - c. drag the patient in the direction of the long axis of the body.
 - d. pull the patient's arms over his head and take hold of his hands in order to drag him.

4. Which of the following is the best way to move a patient with suspected spinal injuries?
 - a. two-rescuer ground lift
 - b. shoulder drag
 - c. extremity lift
 - d. foot drag

5. Ideally, the direct ground lift should be performed by a minimum of _____ rescuers.
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5

6. Two rescuers can move a patient from a bed to a stretcher by using the:
 - a. stair chair.
 - b. cradle carry.
 - c. blanket drag.
 - d. draw sheet method.

7. When moving conscious patients either up or down stairs, if there is no danger of spinal injuries, the best piece of equipment to use is the:
 - a. long spine board.
 - b. short spine board.
 - c. stair chair.
 - d. basket stretcher.

8. The piece of equipment that can be taken apart and reassembled around the patient is the:
 - a. scoop (orthopedic) stretcher.
 - b. basket stretcher.
 - c. vest-type extrication device.
 - d. portable stretcher.

9. Short spine boards or vest-type extrication devices are used primarily for:
 - a. moving patients up or down stairs.
 - b. moving patients over rough terrain.
 - c. removing patients from vehicles when they have suspected spinal injuries.
 - d. immobilizing patients with suspected spinal injuries who are found standing up.

10. Long spine boards are used for:
 - a. moving patients up or down stairs.
 - b. moving patients over rough terrain.
 - c. removing patients from vehicles when they have suspected spinal injuries.
 - d. immobilizing patients with suspected spinal injuries who are found standing up or lying down.

CHAPTER 5-IN THE FIELD

Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow. Please note that while this is the same case study as the one in Chapter 4, there is a different focus for the questions that follow.

As you step from your house, you take in a deep breath and smile. Spring just seems to make everything better. Flowers are blooming, birds are singing, and you can't help feeling happy as you start out on your daily morning run. You run for a few minutes, your mind moving from one pleasant thought to another. Suddenly you hear someone scream, and you look up just in time to see a young man fall from the peak of the roof of a three-story house to the porch roof. He lies there on his back, unmoving, with his head hanging over the edge of the roof.

For a moment you stop and stare, not believing what you have just seen. Then you, a trained First Responder, burst into action. You pound on the front door of the house until someone answers, then yell that they should call 911. You quickly move the ladder, which leads from the ground to the porch roof, to an area right beside where the fallen man lies. Overcoming your terrible fear of heights, you scamper up the ladder and do a quick assessment. He is unresponsive, but he is breathing and has a pulse. The only thing you can do for now is to immobilize his head and scan his body for injuries. You notice a small laceration above his right eyebrow; a much larger one shows through the torn clothing on the outside of the left leg just above the knee. You also notice a bruised, swollen area on his right jaw and that his left lower leg is bent at an unnatural angle just above the ankle.

1. What should be your initial concern while moving this patient?

2. What pieces of equipment would be best for immobilizing this patient and removing him from the roof? Why?

CHAPTER 5-MATCHING

Match the following patient carrying devices with their descriptions.

- _____ 1. wheeled stretcher
- _____ 2. portable stretcher
- _____ 3. stair chair
- _____ 4. orthopedic stretcher
- _____ 5. long spine board
- _____ 6. short spine board
- _____ 7. vest-type extrication device
- _____ 8. basket stretcher
- _____ 9. flexible stretcher
- a. a device that splits in two pieces and can be used to "scoop" the patient up
- b. a device used for immobilizing patients who are found lying down or standing
- c. a stretcher made of canvas or other material, often with wooden slats sewn into pockets, and with three carrying handles on each side
- d. a device with wheels that allow for moving it through tight places where a stretcher will not fit
- e. device used in place of a short spine board
- f. a device that is found in the back of all ambulances and that is used to transport a patient in a reclining position
- g. a device used for removing patients from vehicles when they have possible neck or spinal injuries
- h. folding stretcher useful in multiple-casualty incidents
- i. a device used to move a patient from one level to another or over rough terrain

CHAPTER 5-REVIEW

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. Whenever possible, you should _____ move a patient.
2. Proper _____ and _____ must be practiced on every call.
3. Whenever possible, lift with a partner whose _____ and _____ are similar to yours.
4. The greatest danger in moving a patient quickly is the possibility of making a _____ worse.

5. Nonemergency moves should be carried out in such a way as to prevent additional _____ to the patient. Care should be taken to avoid patient _____ and _____ .
6. If you find it necessary to move a patient, you should use proper _____ .
7. When using an emergency drag, always drag the patient in the direction of the length of the _____ , keeping the patient's _____ as low as possible.
8. Use your _____ , not your _____ when lifting. Keep your back _____ and _____ your knees.
9. Keep the weight as _____ to your body as possible. The _____ the weight is from your body, the greater your chance of _____ .
10. When carrying a patient on stairs, use a _____ instead of a _____ whenever possible.