1. You arrived on scene of a car fire and told that you have one male patient with severe burns to both arms. The patient was trying to pour gasoline in his carburetor to start his ca when it backfired and caught his arms on fire. He has partial burns and full thickness burns to both arms. Your treatment of this patient include all but:
    A. Covering all burn areas with sterile dressings
    B. Rapid transport
    C. O2 with 2L NC

2. Which is false about chemical burns:
    A. Liquids should be dried off
    B. Dry chemicals should be brushed off
    C. Some chemicals react violently with water
    D. All of the above

3. For major burns:
    A. Be suspicious of airway compromise
    B. Use aero medical transport when appropriate
    C. Don't waste time with pain management
    D. Both A and B

4. Electrical burns are unique. To complete a circuit or ground, electrical currents will always try to take the path of
    A. least resistance
    B. greatest resistance
    C. ohms resistance
    D. voltage resistance

5. Cyanide acts at the cellular level disrupting all function and leading to rapid loss of vital signs.
    A. True
    B. False

6. You arrived on scene of a car fire and told that you have one male patient with severe burns to both arms. The patient was trying to pour gasoline in his carburetor to start his ca when it backfired and caught his arms on fire. He has partial burns and full thickness burns to both arms. Your should suspect burns to the:
    A. Mouth
    B. Eyes
    C. Lungs
    D. All of the above

7. A 51y/o electrician is electrocuted while installing a hot tub in his neighbor's backyard. What is important to locate this type of burn?
    A. Entrance and exit wounds
    B. Source of electrical current
    C. Voltage of the electrical current
    D. All of the above

8. How would you classify a burn injury totaling more than 25% of TBSA?
    A. Third Degree
    B. Major
    C. Moderate
    D. First Degree

9. Radioactive materials release:
    A. Alpha particles
    B. Beta particles
    C. Gamma particles
    D. All of the above

10. Treatment of minor burns include:
    A. Protecting against contamination
    B. Tightly wrapping dressings
    C. O2 via NC at 2L
    D. Removing eschar