

**Chapter 27: Introduction to Multiple-Casualty Incidents, the Incident Command System, and Triage—Quiz**

*Circle the letter of the best answer to each multiple-choice question.*

1. A multiple casualty incident (MCI) is best defined as a(n):
  - a. medical emergency involving more than two victims.
  - b. hazardous materials incident where numerous people may become contaminated.
  - c. emergency that involves more victims than can safely be cared for by the first responding units.
  - d. emergency where three or more people have suffered a trauma.
  
2. An incident commander:
  - a. is specifically responsible for overseeing the patient's care.
  - b. bears overall responsibility for an incident.
  - c. oversees only the operations and logistics sectors of an incident.
  - d. does only those tasks that are assigned by unified command.
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was developed so that federal, state, local, and tribal resources can respond more efficiently to natural disasters and emergencies.
  - a. NIMS
  - b. FEMA
  - c. ICS
  - d. START
  
4. The branch of the incident command system in which the Emergency Medical Responder commonly functions is called the \_\_\_\_\_ branch.
  - a. staging
  - b. treatment
  - c. triage
  - d. medical
  
5. The START triage system is based on the rapid assessment of the following criteria: respirations, perfusion, and:

- a. injuries.
  - b. mental status.
  - c. age.
  - d. medical history.
  
6. The national incident management system (NIMS) was developed in response to:
  - a. a series of destructive wildfires in the southwestern United States.
  - b. the widespread failure of local incident command systems.
  - c. the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake in California.
  - d. increased terrorist threats.
  
7. Which of the following is NOT a principle of the incident command system (ICS)?
  - a. Organization
  - b. Planning
  - c. Separation
  - d. Delegation
  
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ functional groups within the medical branch of an ICS.
  - a. five
  - b. three
  - c. nine
  - d. two
  
9. The first responsibility of a member of an ICS treatment group is to:
  - a. maintain communications with the EMS Branch Director.
  - b. determine the location for the treatment group.
  - c. direct movement to the transport group.
  - d. reassess patients to match them with resources.
  
10. If an Emergency Medical Responder is first on the scene of an event with numerous casualties, she must:
  - a. try to find out what happened.
  - b. move around the scene to triage patients.
  - c. start treating patients by herself.

- d.** take the role of incident commander.
- 11.** The primary goals of managing a multiple casualty incident are to quickly and effectively:
  - a.** notify dispatch, triage, and establish sectors.
  - b.** triage, transport, and ensure even patient distribution to hospitals.
  - c.** get resources, triage, and transport.
  - d.** triage, treat, and transport.
  
- 12.** What triage system, meant for pediatric patients, was designed to be accomplished with no equipment and with minimal training?
  - a.** JumpSTART
  - b.** PediSTART
  - c.** SmallSTART
  - d.** FastSTART

**Chapter 27 Review**

*In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete each sentence.*

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ system is a model tool for the command, control, and coordination of \_\_\_\_\_ at the scene of a large-scale emergency involving multiple \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In the \_\_\_\_\_ triage system, if ventilations do not trigger spontaneous respirations, the \_\_\_\_\_ should be categorized as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ teaches a unified approach to incident management, standard command, and management structures.
4. Triage is simply a process of \_\_\_\_\_ patients into categories and prioritizing their medical \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ based on the severity of their injuries and medical condition.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ group coordinates \_\_\_\_\_ of victims to \_\_\_\_\_ appropriate facilities for definitive treatment.
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ common elements of the incident command system (ICS) structure.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ branch of the ICS in which the Emergency Medical Responder commonly functions is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The incident command system is based on well-established management principles of planning, \_\_\_\_\_, organization, \_\_\_\_\_, communication, delegation, and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the person who bears overall responsibility for an incident.
10. The letters START stand for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## **HANDOUT 27-3**

Directing, coordination, evaluation

5

Simple, Triage, Rapid Treatment

Transport, transportation

Incident command, resources, agencies

Incident Commander

Jump Start, child, deceased

Medical branch

NIMS

Sorting, Care, Transport

EMS Branch

**True or False**

*Indicate if each of the following statements is true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The national incident management system (NIMS) is federally mandated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The national incident management system has ten (10) major components.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The incident command system (ICS) is one system that provides the basis for the command and management component of NIMS.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Within the medical branch of the incident command system, the triage group is responsible for reassessing patients.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The START triage system should not be used with pediatric patients.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. An Emergency Medical Responder is not generally allowed to declare an MCI.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The national incident management system (NIMS) was first developed by the Newport Beach Fire Department in California.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The incident command system (ICS) is an organizational method that is designated to be different for each jurisdiction as well as applied differently for each type of response.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The JumpSTART system recommends using capillary refill for assessing patient perfusion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The incident commander is the person who bears overall responsibility for the incident.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) You are performing triage at an industrial accident. Which of the following patients would receive a red tag? 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) A patient who has a laceration for which the bleeding has been controlled
  - B) A patient who is breathing 32 times per minute
  - C) A patient who has died during the accident
  - D) A patient who was not injured in the accident but is upset by the accident
  
- 2) Which of the following is NOT included in the START Triage assessment? 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Check breathing
  - B) Check for fractures
  - C) Check mental status
  - D) Check ability to walk
  
- 3) Which of the following most accurately defines a multiple casualty incident? 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Any incident that results in enough patients to overwhelm the available resources
  - B) A hazardous material incident or terrorist attack
  - C) Any incident that results in over ten critically injured patients
  - D) A major crash or traffic accident
  
- 4) When performing triage on a patient, you find that he is initially apneic, but his respirations increase to 30 breaths per minute when you open the airway. This patient would be tagged as: 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) delayed.
  - B) minor.
  - C) deceased.
  - D) immediate.
  
- 5) The START triage tag color for delayed transport is: 5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) yellow.
  - B) black.
  - C) red.
  - D) green.
  
- 6) Using the pediatric triage system, how long should an Emergency Medical Responder provide mouth-to-mask ventilations if the child has a pulse but is not breathing? 6) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) 5 seconds
  - B) 15 seconds
  - C) 10 seconds
  - D) 60 seconds
  
- 7) You are approaching the scene of collapsed stadium bleachers. Which of the following would be appropriate to say as you approach the patients? 7) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) "Does anyone know CPR?"
  - B) "Who can tell me exactly what happened here?"
  - C) "Please check the pulse of the person next to you."
  - D) "If you are able to walk, please move to the designated safe area."
  
- 8) The National Incident Command System was developed by the: 8) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Chemical Transportation Emergency Center.
  - B) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
  - C) U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
  - D) Department of Transportation Emergency Response Agency.
  
- 9) At the scene of an MCI, you are assigned to the group responsible for the initial triage of all patients. You are assigned to which group? 9) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Treatment group
  - B) Transport group
  - C) Triage group
  - D) Assessment group

- 10) The model used for the command, control, and coordination of resources at a large-scale emergency is called: 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Emergency Response System. B) Incident Command System.  
 C) Emergency Command Structure. D) Incident Control Structure.
- 11) Which of the following is NOT typically a cause of a multiple casualty incident? 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Highway collisions B) Hazardous material incidents  
 C) Cardiac arrest D) Explosions
- 12) Who should perform triage? 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Patients B) Physicians  
 C) Bystanders D) Emergency Medical Responders
- 13) Using the START system, how many respirations per minute would be considered critical? 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) 20 B) 40 C) 10 D) 30
- 14) In the Incident Command System, which group is charged with designating an ambulance staging division? 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Incident command B) Triage group  
 C) Treatment group D) Transport group
- 15) Which of the following is NOT a criterion assessed during the START triage system? 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Pulse B) Mental status C) Respirations D) Perfusion
- 16) When a patient is relocated to a treatment area, he will be immediately reassessed. This is referred to as: 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) negligence. B) duplicate triage.  
 C) secondary evaluation. D) secondary triage.
- 17) What is the purpose of the START triage system? 17) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) To provide airway management to the greatest number of patients  
 B) To provide CPR to patients in cardiac arrest  
 C) To decide which patients are likely to not survive the incident  
 D) To identify patients who are most in need of immediate transport
- 18) When does the Emergency Medical Responder need to triage patients? 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) When there are more than ten patients  
 B) When there are more patients than there are rescuers  
 C) When the ambulance is delayed more than 20 minutes  
 D) When the closest hospital cannot receive all the patients
- 19) Which of the following would be performed during secondary triage? 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Reassessment in the treatment area  
 B) Calling for additional resources  
 C) Opening the airway to check for breathing  
 D) Transportation to the trauma center
- 20) Your patient cannot walk and is breathing 16 times per minute. You should next assess: 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) mental status. B) capillary refill time.  
 C) blood pressure. D) airway.



- 21) The person who is responsible for all aspects of emergency response at a large-scale incident is the: 21) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Medical Supervisor. B) Medical Director.  
C) Incident Commander. D) Emergency Coordinator.
- 22) What is the role of the Emergency Medical Responder at a multiple casualty incident? 22) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Assuming command of the incident  
B) Hazardous material decontamination  
C) Dispatching resources and coordinating ambulance transport  
D) Ensuring scene safety and patient triage
- 23) The alternate version of the START triage system used for pediatric patients is known as: 23) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) JumpSTART. B) ChildSTART. C) PedSTART. D) HeadSTART.
- 24) A 34-year-old female is breathing 18 times per minute, has normal capillary refill, and is confused. 24) \_\_\_\_\_  
What is the appropriate triage category for this patient?  
A) Minor B) Delayed C) Immediate D) Critical
- 25) You are responding to an explosion at an industrial facility. During your triage, you find a patient 25) \_\_\_\_\_  
who is not breathing, even after you open the airway. Which color tag should be placed on this patient?  
A) Yellow B) Black C) Green D) Red

## CHAPTER 27 ADDITIONAL QUIZ T OR F

- Pathogens are organisms such as viruses and bacteria that cause infection and disease
- Once air passes through the larynx it then enters the Bronchi
- Burnout is the reaction to cumulative stress
- Superior means towards the feet
- The reproductive organs are part of the abdominal cavity
- Tendons connect muscle to bone
- The sympathetic nervous system includes the brain and spinal cord
- The aorta lies in front of the spinal column
- The average skin weight in an adult is six pounds
- The Integumentary system includes the skin, nails and hair.
- Ligaments connect muscle to bone
- The breastbone is the main point of reference when describing the abdomen.
- The circulatory system is responsible for removing water & carbon dioxide from the cells.
- The human body is made up of 60% water
- In an MCI incident a patient who is breathing > 30 BPM is considered a RED or Immediate tag.
- 30 to 60 BPM is an infant's normal parameter for respirations
- Respirations, Perfusion and Mechanism are the 3 aspects of START triage
- Fever is the most common cause of seizures in a pediatric patient
- When listening to lung sounds in a patient with an airway compromise in the upper lungs you would expect to hear wheezing.
- MOI is the greatest indicator of internal bleeding.

## CHAPTER 27 MATCHING USE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR NUMBER

- \_\_\_ Placenta tears away from the uterine wall
- \_\_\_ PPE that is most appropriate when assisting with a field delivery
- \_\_\_ During labor & delivery the greatest danger to mom & baby is
- \_\_\_ The placenta grows over the cervix
- \_\_\_ Indications for an imminent delivery include all **EXCEPT**
- \_\_\_ Meconium is?
- \_\_\_ Second stage of LABOR
- \_\_\_ The Placenta is best defined as
- \_\_\_ The three stages of labor are
- \_\_\_ After ventilating for 30 seconds and the HR is < 60 BPM start?
- \_\_\_ Labor pains come at a ? time as the birth of the child nears
- \_\_\_ The large intestine is a ? organ
- \_\_\_ Ovaries are a ? organ
- \_\_\_ A late sign of tension pneumothorax
- \_\_\_ Internal organs of the body are lined by this thin layer of tissue.
- \_\_\_ Pressure around the sac of the heart can cause?
- \_\_\_ This layer of tissue lines the inner surface of the abdominal & pelvic cavity

- A. WHEN BABY ENTERS THE BIRTH CANAL
- B. BLEEDING & SHOCK
- C. SOLID
- D. CONTRACTIONS BEGIN, BABY IS BORN, DELIVER PLACENTA
- E. PLACENTA ABRUPTIO
- F. PARIETAL PERITONEUM
- G. HOLLOW
- H. PLACENTA PREVIA
- I. CONTINUE VENTILATIONS & BEGIN CPR
- J. GLOVES, GOWN, FACE SHIELD, MASK
- K. SHORTER
- L. NO PRENATAL CARE
- M. VISCERAL PERITONEUM
- N. PRODUCT OF BABY'S 1<sup>ST</sup> BOWEL MOVEMENT IN THE WUOMB. STRESS / COMPLICATED DELIVERY
- O. TRACHEAL DEVIATION
- P. ORGAN WHICH O2 & NUTRIENTS PASS BETWEEN THE MOTHER AND FETUS
- Q. CARDIAC TAMPONADE

- 1. GLOVES ONLY
- 2. HYPERTENSION
- 3. BLOODY SHOW
- 4. LARGER
- 5. INCREASED HR
- 6. ELEVATED ENZYMES
- 7. A SIGN OF NORMAL OR UNCOMPLICATED DELIVERY
- 8. PLACENTA DELIVERS
- 9. NONE OF THE ABOVE
- 10. DELEGATION

*Chapter 27*