HLTAID003

Provide first aid

Theory Questions

Workbook

ASSESSOR COPY

© Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

COURSE CONTENT

Students are asked to study the following topics from *Emergency First Aid* using the Contents and Index pages to find relevant information.

TOPICS

Principles of First Aid / Emergency Priorities

Legal Issues

Airway and Breathing Management

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

General Medical Conditions

Infection Control

Control of Bleeding / Shock / Crush Injury

Soft Tissue and Eye Injuries

Burns and Scalds

Venomous Bites and Stings / Poisons

Spinal and Head Injuries

Fracture Management / Chest and Abdominal Injury

Extremes of Temperature

Vital Signs / Handover

Stress Management / Debriefing

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Principles of First Aid / Emergency Priorities

Question 1 What are the categories used to recognise a first aid incident?

(a) History, signs and diagnosis

(b) History, signs and symptoms

(c) Signs, symptoms and diagnosis

Question 2 What are the main benefits of reassuring a conscious patient?

(a) To make them feel good

(b) To decrease their levels of anxiety, heart rate, slow down any blood loss and slow shock

(c) To keep them quiet

(d) To give you time to think about correct first aid treatment

Question 3 When should the principles of DRS ABCD begin in a first aid situation?

(a) After consulting with your lawyer

(b) After calling for help

(c) Immediately

(d) When the ambulance arrives

Question 4 When calling for emergency help in Australia, what number should you call?

(a) 911 (b) 000

(c) 011 (d) 1300

Question 5 The 'Chain of Survival' means …

(a) The four actions required to give a person in cardiac arrest the best chance of survival

(b) The ambulance service

(c) All of the people involved in an onsite medical emergency

(d) The steps taken to move a patient from danger

Question 6 If a person is found to be unconscious (not responding), has a clear airway, is breathing normally, with no major blood loss, what should you do for them?

(a) Place them into a recovery position and monitor airway and breathing, call 000

(b) Observe airway and breathing, but don't move them

(c) Lay the person on their back and seek help

(d) Sit the person up and wait for them to regain consciousness

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Question 7 Following a workplace accident, you arrive to find a colleague lying on the ground. You should immediately …

(a) Check for a response from the casualty
(b) Phone the site foreman and an ambulance
(c) Assess the situation for danger
(d) Assess the casualty for injuries

Question 8 First Aiders should always ensure the casualty feels cared for and respected.

(a) True (b) False

Question 9 When approaching a first aid incident, after checking for dangers, how do you check for a response from the casualty?

(a) Shout and shake the casualty
(b) Shout in the casualty's ear
(c) Gently nudge the casualty with your foot
(d) Talk and touch, eg squeeze hand

Question 10 After conducting a Primary Survey (DRSABCD) you conduct the Secondary Survey, which is …

(a) a systematic check of 'nose to toes' to identify any missed injuries
(b) a systematic check of your surroundings to identify and further dangers
(c) a survey of bystanders to gain information on what happened
(d) a check of the casualty's contact details

Question 11 A team member has come to you feeling unwell. In order to properly gain an accurate history you should ask a number of questions during the Secondary Survey. Which of the below questions will help you assess their condition? (Choose all answers that apply)

(a) What have you just been doing?
(b) Do you have any allergies?
(c) Where is the pain, what does it feel like?
(d) Are you on any medications?
(e) When did you last eat and drink?

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Legal Issues

Question 12 In a workplace, you should always make notes and fill out an incident report on any first aid event attended, no matter how minor.

(a) True (b) False

Question 13 After assisting someone with first aid, you can provide the details of the matter to anyone who asks.

(a) True (b) False

Question 14 Which of the following conditions could lead to a charge of negligence?

(a) First aiders are always protected under Australian law. They would never be considered negligent.

(b) The first aider owed a 'duty of care' but refused to provide first aid assistance.

(c) The first aider was unsure what to do, so called 000.

(d) The first aider broke the casualty's ribs during CPR.

Question 15 You are asked to treat a 12-year-old casualty. As the casualty is under 18 years of age, are you able to commence first aid treatment without gaining consent of a parent or guardian if they are not available?

(a) Yes (b) No

Question 16 What is the term used for a legal obligation owed by one person to another with regard to responsibility for their welfare?

(a) Ethics (b) Negligence

(c) Litigation (d) Duty of Care

Question 17 You come across a badly injured conscious man in the parking lot, before you start providing first aid, you should first ...

(a) Obtain consent from the man

(b) Ask him why he is in your parking lot

(c) Check the person's ID and call the police

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Airway and Breathing Management

Question 18 What 3 actions would you use to determine if a casualty is breathing normally?

(a) Talk, touch and shout

(b) Look, listen and feel

(c) Shake, shout, feel

Question 19 For infants or small children, you keep their head in a neutral/horizontal position to open their airway.

(a) True (b) False

Question 20 To open the airway of an adult or older child you must ...

(a) Gently tilt head backwards

(b) Support the jaw

(c) Open mouth slightly

(d) All of the above

Question 21 If an unconscious person remains on their back, what is the most likely cause of an airway obstruction?

(a) Lung (b) Mouth

(c) Tongue (d) Teeth

Question 22 While eating in the lunch room, you notice a worker sitting nearby suddenly grip their throat, begin coughing and getting distressed. You should help them by:

(a) hitting them in the middle of the back with the flat of your hand

(b) placing them in the lateral position to clear their airway

(c) encouraging them to cough and monitor

(d) giving them a glass of water

Question 23 A person has been rescued from the water with suspected drowning. They have water coming out of their mouth. To clear their airway of fluid, you need to …

(a) lay the person on their chest

(b) lay the person on their back and start CPR

(c) immediately place them on their side

(d) immediately defibrillate them

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

Question 24 We compress an adult's or child's or infant's chest approximately …

(a) one half depth of chest
(b) one quarter depth of chest
(c) one third depth of chest
(d) one fifth depth of chest

Question 25 When should you begin CPR?

(a) When someone is feeling unwell
(b) When someone has fainted
(c) When someone is unconscious and not breathing normally
(d) When someone is conscious but not breathing normally

Question 26 Where should the rescuer place their hands for compression for an adult or child over 8 years?

(a) Centre of the chest
(b) Upper 1/3 of chest, close to the collar bones
(c) Just below the rib cage

Question 27 When performing CPR what is the ratio of compressions to breaths?

(a) 15 : 2
(b) 30 : 2
(c) 10 : 2

Question 28 How should the casualty be placed if they begin to breathe normally, but are still unconscious?

(a) Lying on their back
(b) Recovery position
(c) Sitting up

Question 29 You have started CPR and you notice that the casualty is regurgitating (vomiting) food from their mouth. You must …

(a) continue CPR, the food won't harm them
(b) roll them onto their side and clear their airway
(c) roll them onto their side and press hard on their stomach to get all the food out

Question 30 When should you stop doing CPR? (Choose all answers that apply)

(a) When your friend tells you to stop
(b) When you are too exhausted to continue
(c) When professional medical assistance is ready to take over
(d) When a medical professional instructs you to stop
(e) When the casualty recovers and normal breathing returns

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Question 31 An Automated External Defibrillator (AED) should be turned on and attached to an unconscious, non-breathing casualty …

(a) as soon as the paramedic tells you that it is ok to use it
(b) as soon as the paramedic arrives
(c) as soon as they get to hospital
(d) as soon as possible

Question 32 An AED is used to …

(a) check the blood oxygen levels
(b) stop an irregular beating heart, and restart it back to a healthy rythm
(c) check the pulse and blood pressure
(d) check for normal heartbeat only

Question 33 In order for the AED to work effectively, you should …
(Choose all answers that apply)

(a) place the pads anywhere on the person's body
(b) place the pads as per the manufacturer's instructions
(c) place the pads on the skin of the bare chest and as shown on the pad pictures
(d) place the pads on the chest over thin clothing

General Medical Conditions

Question 34 Which of the following are signs and symptoms of Mild-Moderate Asthma?

(a) Wet or dry cough, wheeze
(b) Shortness of breath, chest tightness
(c) Starting to have difficulty in speaking
(d) All the above

Question 35 Which of the following are possible signs and symptoms of a severe asthma episode?
(Choose all answers that apply)

(a) Breathing normally
(b) Great difficulty in speaking and breathing
(c) May no longer have a wheeze
(d) Can speak easily

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Question 36 According to guidelines from Asthma peak bodies, the First Aid Emergency Asthma protocol using reliever medication (and a spacer if available) is…

(a) 2 Puffs – 2 Breaths per Puff – Wait 2 mins (repeat if no improvement)
(b) 4 Puffs – 2 Breaths – Wait 4 mins (repeat if no improvement)
(c) 4 Puffs – 4 Breaths per Puff – Wait 4 mins (repeat if no improvement)
(d) 2 Breaths – 4 Puffs – Wait 4 mins (repeat if no improvement)

Question 37 Signs and symptoms of a mild to moderate allergic reaction include …
(choose all correct answers)

(a) swelling of tongue
(b) hives
(c) swelling of the eyes
(d) difficulty breathing

Question 38 Anaphylaxis is …

(a) food intolerance
(b) a mild allergic reaction
(c) a moderate allergic reaction
(d) a severe allergic reaction

Question 39 Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis include …
(Choose all answers that apply)

(a) swelling of tongue
(b) difficulty breathing
(c) wheeze, cough, difficulty talking
(d) dizziness or collapse

Question 40 A child with allergies now has a rash on their arm. This is a sign of …

(a) A mild to moderate allergic reaction
(b) An anaphylactic reaction

Question 41 A person known to have Anaphylaxis is having difficulty breathing and their tongue is swelling. You should …

(a) Follow their ASCIA Action Plan and administer adrenaline as a priority
(b) Call for the Manager/Principal and wait for their instructions
(c) Ask the casualty to run to the First Aid room so that can rest there
(d) Call 000 and only follow the dispatcher's advice as the ASCIA Plan may be incorrect

Question 42 What are the **2** most important indications of a heart attack?
(choose the two correct answers)

(a) swollen tongue
(b) sweating
(c) pain
(d) hot, dry skin

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Question 43 An infant has a high fever and has started to convulse (febrile convulsion). You should …

(a) sit them up and give them something to drink.

(b) ask others to help you pick them up and carry to a bed.

(c) protect from danger, place on side to protect airway, ensure minimal clothing and seek medical assistance.

(d) splash some water over the child to wake her up.

Question 44 At work, a colleague suddenly collapses to the floor and is fitting/having a seizure. They are know to have Epilepsy, so there is no need to monitor them.

(a) True

(b) False

Question 45 A person is found confused and is partly paralysed on one side. What would your first aid management be?

(a) Support them in a half-sitting position, offer reassurance and call 000.

(b) Sit the person down, offer them paracetemol and call 000.

(c) Lay the person on their back, give aspirin and call 000.

(d) Leave the person in the position found and call 000.

Question 46 You are called to assist a colleague who suddenly experiences pain in their chest, spreading down both arms and difficulty breathing. They look very pale and sweaty. Which of the following would you do?

(a) Get them to place their head between their knees.

(b) Rest and reassure, call 000 and monitor vital signs.

(c) Monitor vital signs and see if the problem gets better after 20 minutes.

Question 47 A colleague has been doing manual labour all day. He is known to have diabetes. You find him sitting on the ground looking confused and is talking to himself. You need to …

(a) Give a sugary drink or lolly, monitor and seek medical advice if he doesn't improve

(b) Place him on his back and call an ambulance

(c) Place him into a recovery position, follow BLS flow chart and call an ambulance

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Infection Control

Question 48 If possible, what safe work procedure should you take before treating a bleeding casualty?

(a) Wash the casualty
(b) Wear disposable gloves
(c) Rub hands with disinfectant
(d) Spray the injured area on the casualty with disinfectant

Question 49 You have been splashed with bodily fluids and blood while applying first aid treatment to a patient. What should you do?

(a) Wash the area with soap and water as soon as practical
(b) Only wash in undiluted disinfectant
(c) Don't worry about it
(d) Wash the area with antiseptic

Question 50 What actions should you take following a needlestick injury? (Choose all that apply)

(a) Squeeze the injury to make it bleed
(b) Flush the area and wash with warm water and soap
(c) Pat dry and cover with waterproof occlusive dressing
(d) Ensure any sharps are disposed of safely

Control of Bleeding / Shock / Crush Injury

Question 51 A worker has cut himself with a sharp knife and the wound is spurting bright red blood. This blood is probably coming from a …

(a) Vein
(b) Artery
(c) Capillary

Question 52 A sharp object has penetrated a person's body. The object is still in place and there appears to be no bleeding. You should pull out the object gently to restore blood supply.

(a) True (b) False

Question 53 What is the best method for dealing with an amputated part?

(a) Pack the amputated part in ice and call 000.
(b) Wash the amputated part, then seal in a plastic bag and call 000.
(c) Seal the amputated part in a plastic bag, float it in chilled water and call 000

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Question 54 A child was running on a gravel surface and fell over, scraping his knee which is now bleeding. What is the correct procedure for dealing with this kind of injury?

(a) Clean the wound using swabs and water and cover with a non-adhesive covering

(b) Clean the wound with antiseptic and leave it to dry naturally

(c) Cover the wound, no need to clean.

(d) No need for any action as minor wounds are fine to be left alone

Question 55 When treating a nose bleed, the maximum time to allow for bleeding to be controlled before seeking medical assistance is …

(a) 15 minutes

(b) 30 minutes

(c) 20 minutes

Question 56 How do you recognize shock?

(a) Cold, pale, sweaty skin
(b) Anxiety or restlessness
(c) Drowsiness and may become unconscious
(d) All of the above

Question 57 Following an accident, you suspect a casualty is suffering from the shock process. How would you treat for this? (Choose all that apply)

(a) Control any external bleeding

(b) Lie casualty down and elevate their legs if no leg injury

(c) Not give any food or drink, even if they say they're thirsty

(d) Maintain body temperature and seek urgent medical help

Question 58 You are called to attend to a colleague, lying with legs pinned under an overturned forklift. You don't know how long they have been under the forklift. You should call emergency services immediately and follow their advice as what to do next.

(a) True

(b) False

Question 59 A colleague has cut his hand on a blade and his hand is bleeding heavily. You should ...

(a) Remove the danger, apply direct pressure with a pad, bandage, elevate, rest them and seek medical assistance

(b) Apply a constrictive bandage/tourniquet and then get them to rest

(c) Wash the wound, elevate then apply a constrictive bandage and call 000

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Soft Tissue and Eye Injuries

Question 60 When in doubt about a soft tissue injury, you should treat it as a …

(a) sprain
(b) strain
(c) fracture
(d) dislocation

Question 61 In the treatment of soft tissue injury, what does RICER stand for?

(a) Rest, Ice, Communicate, Elevate and Review
(b) Rest, Immobilise, Communicate, Elevate and Refer
(c) Rest, Immobilise, Compression, Elevate and Repeat
(d) Rest, Ice, Compression, Elevate and Refer

Question 62 What is the best way to manage a dislocation?

(a) Immediately relocate the dislocation and apply an ice pack to the joint.
(b) Relocate the dislocation and seek medical assistance.
(c) Use RICER principles, immobilise the limb in the position of most comfort and seek medical assistance.
(d) Apply a compression bandage, then carefully relocate the dislocation.

Question 63 It is important to remove penetrating objects from the eyes immediately.

(a) True (b) False

Question 64 A youth has been assaulted, resulting in their right eye becoming blackened, closed and very painful. You should …

(a) reassure, rest and apply an ice compress to the eye to reduce the swelling
(b) reassure, rest and lightly pad and bandage the right eye
(c) reassure, rest and lightly pad both eyes and transfer to medical aid

Question 65 A work colleague says that she has a severe earache and begins bleeding from the ear. To manage her condition, you would … (choose all answers that apply)

(a) Assist her into a position of most comfort, with her injured ear tilted towards the ceiling to stop the blood from coming out
(b) Assist her into a position of most comfort, with her injured ear tilted towards the ground
(c) Lightly cover the affected ear with a sterile dressing, not plugging the ear
(d) Seek urgent medical assistance

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Burns and Scalds

Question 66 A saucepan full of boiling water is accidentally knocked and spills over the front of a colleague. The boiling water splashed them on their neck and chest. You should …

(a) remove the casualty's clothes and apply aloe vera to the burn.

(b) apply cold running water for up to 20 minutes, and then if possible carefully remove the clothing, lightly cover the area with a clean non-stick dressing, monitor and seek urgent medical aid.

(c) apply cold running water for up to 40 minutes and quickly remove the clothing, cover with a crepe bandage and call 000.

(d) apply ice directly to the burn area, then let them go home to rest.

Question 67 Your colleague is using an electric drill when they scream out. They are conscious and tell you that they got an electrical shock. You notice a small burn on their right hand. You should … (Choose all answers that apply)

(a) make the area safe by turning off the power source

(b) manage the burn on their hand with water if safe to do so

(c) seek medical advice as there may be internal burns and other complications

(d) manage the small burn on their hand; no further action is required as they are fully conscious

Question 68 A person who has suffered an electric shock will only have burns at an entry point.

(a) True (b) False

Question 69 What is the duration of irrigation when applying first aid treatment for chemical burns to the eyes?

(a) 5 minutes

(b) 10 minutes

(c) 30 minutes

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Venomous Bites and Stings / Poisons

Question 70 While working in long grass, a colleague is bitten on the lower leg by a snake. You should immediately …

(a) give reassurance and apply a tourniquet above the bite, then apply a broad, firm crepe bandage over the bite and over as much of the limb as possible and call 000.

(b) search for the snake and kill it for positive identification. Then call 000

(c) rest the casualty and give reassurance, apply a broad crepe bandage over the bite site and mark it and then bandage below the bite and over as much of the limb as possible and splint / immobilise and seek urgent medical assistance.

(d) wash away any venom, then cut the bitten area to assist drainage of the venom from the blood stream. Then apply a firm crepe bandage and immobilise.

Question 71 You are working in a warehouse and get bitten by a red back spider. You are in a lot of pain, what should you do for this type of bite?

(a) Apply a cold compress to area, immobilise the limb and seek medical assistance

(b) Call 000 but don't use anything cold on the area as it will increase the pain

(c) Apply vinegar and call 000

Question 72 Your colleague is stung on their leg by a bee. They are not allergic to the sting but it is hurting them. You should immediately …

(a) Use tweezers or your fingers to pull out the barb

(b) Scrape the barb sideways or flick it out

Question 73 A person has taken an unknown substance. They are angry and yelling at you. How should you behave in this situation?

(a) Yell back then run away

(b) Get ready for a fight

(c) Turn your back on them till they calm down

(d) Display respectful behaviour towards them, and keep yourself safe

Question 74 What is the first aid management for a conscious patient who has swallowed a poisonous substance?

(a) Do not induce vomiting, call 13 11 26 and follow their advice.

(b) Make the person vomit and call an ambulance.

(c) Give soapy water to drink and call the Poisons Information Centre.

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Spinal and Head Injuries

Question 75 A colleague was changing a light bulb by standing on her chair. She slips and falls onto her back. What is the **most** important indicator of a possible spinal injury?

(a) The amount of pain that they have

(b) Numbness and/or tingling of an area

(c) History of the event/incident

Question 76 A colleague falls 2 metres off a ladder and is now lying unconscious but breathing. What would your first aid management be?

(a) Lift them to an upright / half-sitting position, offer reassurance, call an ambulance, monitor and record vital signs.

(b) Carry them to a bed, send for an ambulance and call their parents.

(c) Lay them in the HAINES recovery position, call an ambulance and monitor vital signs.

(d) Leave them in the position they fell into, and then call an ambulance.

Question 77 What are some possible symptoms of a head injury needing urgent medical advice? (Choose all answers that apply)

(a) Slurred speech

(b) Nausea / vomiting

(c) Loss of consciousness

(d) Blurred vision

Question 78 A colleague suffers a blow to the head causing them to lose consciousness for a few seconds. They are confused about what has happened. You should IMMEDIATELY …

(a) rest and reassure, slightly raise the head and shoulders to reduce the pressure within his head and seek medical advice

(b) ask them to sit upright and if OK in 10 minutes they can go back to work

(c) elevate their head and shoulders and give medication to reduce the headache

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Fracture Management / Abdominal Injury

Question 79 The main aim of managing fractures is to ...

(a) Put the broken bones back into place

(b) Prevent further movement of the broken bones

Question 80 To manage limb fractures, you should first …

(a) stop any bleeding, re-position the limb and send for help

(b) stop any bleeding, then immobilise the joints above and below the fracture

(c) check the circulation in the limb then apply ice to the fracture site

Question 81 What is the first aid management for a suspected fractured jaw in a conscious person?

(a) Sit person up, leaning slightly forward, supporting their own jaw.

(b) Place person into recovery position and tie jaw with a bandage.

(c) Leave person in the position found and do not touch jaw.

(d) Lie person flat and bandage jaw.

Question 82 As you and your team walk along a creek bed, your friend slips and falls heavily onto some rocks causing severe abdominal pain. The management for a casualty with this injury is … (Choose all answers that apply)

(a) Get casualty to walk about to ease pain

(b) Give casualty a warm drink to help with the shock process

(c) Give casualty nothing to eat or drink

(d) Lie them on their back with knees raised and arrange medical assistance

Extremes of Temperature

Question 83 You have been working outside in the heat all day, when you notice that your friend, who hasn't been drinking, falls to the ground, is very hot to touch and has stopped sweating. They are still conscious. What should you do?

(a) Lay your friend down, give cold water, remove clothing and seek medical aid.

(b) Move them to a cool location, remove all unnecessary clothing and lay them down with head and shoulders slightly raised. Cover with cold water, apply cold packs to armpits and groin, give frequent sips of water and seek urgent medical aid

(c) Lay your friend down, cool with water, give an alcoholic drink and seek medical aid.

(d) Move your friend to nearest cool position, sit upright, remove clothing, give large amounts of water and seek urgent medical aid.

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Question 84 You have been working in the snow all day. One of your friends, who is inadequately dressed and whose clothes are wet, starts shivering violently and is now mumbling to himself. He could be suffering from exposure to cold (hypothermia). You should …

(a) Place him in a hot bath

(b) Make him exercise vigorously to warm up

(c) Seek shelter, replace any wet clothes with warm, dry ones, place insulating material around him and seek medical attention

(d) Give him a drink of brandy

Question 85 How would you assist someone who is suffering from dehydration and is obviously hot and very distressed? (Choose all answers that apply)

(a) Move them to a cool/shaded area

(b) Apply damp towels to cool them down

(c) Give them a cool drink to sip on

(d) Get them to take a cold bath / have a swim as soon as possible

Vital Signs / Handover

Question 86 Vital Signs are a measure of a patient's … (Choose all answers that apply)

(a) pulse

(b) breathing

(c) conscious state

(d) skin state

Question 87 When handing over a casualty to a healthcare professional, you should tell them … (Choose all answers that apply)

(a) the history, including time of the incident and what the casualty was doing

(b) any signs you have noticed and symptoms the casualty has conveyed

(c) your diagnosis of the casualty's condition

(d) what actions you have taken

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd

Stress Management / Debriefing

Question 88 What support mechanisms are available to first aiders suffering from the psychological impact of their involvement in a critical incident? (Choose all answers that apply)

(a) Understanding friends and family

(b) Professional Counselling services

(c) Social Media such as Facebook and Twitter

(d) Telephone crisis support: Lifeline 13 11 14

Question 89 What are the benefits of a debriefing evaluation and discussion session after an emergency incident? (Choose all answers that apply)

(a) Provides an opportunity to criticize others

(b) Recognise that you and others may be affected by the event.

(c) Provides an opportunity to discuss your feelings

(d) Consider whether or not formal counselling is needed

Question 90 First Aiders should undertake refresher training to update their skills, at least once …

(a) every 3 years

(b) every 5 years

(c) every 10 years

Question 91 Refresher training for CPR should be undertaken …

(a) every 3 years

(b) every 5 years

(c) every year

Question 92 You have recently participated in a CPR course and have no other first aid training. You come across someone who appears to have broken their arm. You are unsure of what to do. You should …

(a) make sure that they are standing still then run to find someone to help

(b) know your limitations and call 000 for assistance

(c) apologise to the person and walk away

 © Copyright 2017 APL Group Pty Ltd