

1. What does EAP stand for?
 - A) Emergency Action Plan
 - B) Emerging Assessment Plan
 - C) Emergency Assessment Plan
 - D) Emergency, Assessment, Prognosis

2. What is an emergency action plan (EAP)?
 - A) A plan designed to ensure the best possible care
 - B) A plan used to help manage life-threatening injuries and illness
 - C) A plan designed to inform various personnel of their function in the event of an emergency
 - D) All of the above

3. Because medical emergencies can occur during any activity, which of the following should be included in emergency preparation?
 - A) Formation of an emergency action plan (EAP)
 - B) Proper coverage of athletic events
 - C) Maintenance of emergency equipment
 - D) All of the above

4. Which of the following should be considered in the proper organization and administration of emergency care in athletic activity?
 - A) Development of an emergency action plan (EAP)
 - B) Initial patient assessment and care
 - C) Emergency equipment and supplies
 - D) Emergency care facilities
 - E) All of the above

5. Which of the following should be considered in the proper organization and administration of emergency care for athletic activities?
 - A) Sport medicine staff and emergency team
 - B) Emergency communication
 - C) Venue locations
 - D) Emergency transportation
 - E) All of the above

6. Is the following statement true or false? One-half of all athletes suffer an injury during their athletic career.
- A) True
 - B) False
 - C) Cannot be determined from the information provided
7. Which of the following statements is false when considering an emergency action plan?
- A) It should be developed by organizational or institutional personnel.
 - B) It should be extremely detailed and in depth in order to facilitate prompt appropriate action.
 - C) Development should take place in consultation with emergency medical services.
 - D) It can often have an impact on the outcome of an injury situation.
 - E) All of the above statements are false.
8. When developing an emergency action plan, the plan may vary for which of the following reasons?
- A) Depending on venue
 - B) Depending on whether the venue is a game or a practice
 - C) Depending on location and type of equipment required
 - D) Depending on the need for the physicians to be present
 - E) All of the above
9. Which of the following members of the emergency team can serve as a first responder?
- A) Athletic trainers
 - B) Team physicians
 - C) Athletic training students
 - D) Coaches
 - E) All of the above
10. Which of the following is true of a first responder?
- A) The individual should be certified in CPR and AED.
 - B) The individual should be trained in first aid.
 - C) The individual should be a member of the emergency medical service (EMS).
 - D) A & B
 - E) B & C

11. First responders should be trained in the use of which of the following?
 - A) CPR and AED
 - B) First aid
 - C) Disease prevention and transmission
 - D) All of the above

12. _____ will affect the roles of the members of the emergency team.
 - A) The number of people on the team
 - B) The venue being used
 - C) The preferences of the head coach
 - D) A & B
 - E) A, B, & C

13. The roles of the emergency team include _____.
 - A) immediate care
 - B) long term care
 - C) activation of EMS
 - D) Two of the above options are correct.
 - E) All of the above options are correct.

14. Who should provide acute care in an emergency situation?
 - A) Athletic trainer
 - B) Physician
 - C) Individual trained in acute care
 - D) All of the above

15. Who should be responsible for the retrieval of emergency equipment?
 - A) An athletic training student familiar with equipment location
 - B) An individual familiar with the type of specific equipment that is necessary
 - C) The team physician
 - D) A & B
 - E) B & C

16. Which of the following is not emergency equipment?
 - A) Splints
 - B) Ultrasound
 - C) Spine board
 - D) Automated external defibrillator (AED)
 - E) All are emergency equipment

17. Equipment for an emergency situation includes _____.
A) a cell phone
B) a first aid kit
C) a bag valve mask
D) a spine board
E) All of the above
18. When should emergency medical services (EMS) be activated?
A) When transportation is not already present at location of the emergency
B) When EMS is not at the scene
C) When the situation is deemed an emergency
D) A, B, & C
E) B & C only
19. Activation of emergency medical services (EMS) is a priority when an emergency situation arises. EMS must be activated when emergency transportation is required.
A) Both sentences are true.
B) Only the first sentence is true.
C) Only the second sentence is true.
D) Both sentences are false.
E) Both sentences are partially true.
20. When emergency medical services (EMS) are activated, which of the following is true?
A) The individual making the phone call must know the location of the emergency.
B) The individual that makes the call must be calm under pressure.
C) The individual making the phone call must have specific directions to the venue where the emergency is located.
D) A, B, & C are false.
E) A, B, & C are true.
21. Which of the following is not a role that must be assigned when preparing an emergency action plan?
A) Retrieval of emergency equipment
B) Activation of emergency medical services (EMS)
C) Responsibility of opening gates and directing EMS
D) Going with the athlete to the hospital
E) All of the above must be assigned

22. Which of the following must be assigned when preparing an emergency action plan?
- A) Performing a secondary assessment
 - B) Activation of emergency medical services (EMS)
 - C) Responsibility of opening gates and directing EMS
 - D) Immediate care
 - E) All of the above
23. Which of the following roles need to be assigned when preparing an emergency action plan?
- A) Activation of emergency medical services (EMS)
 - B) Equipment retrieval
 - C) Responsibility of opening gates and directing EMS
 - D) Immediate care
 - E) All of the above
24. What is a CHECK-CALL-CARE-SYSTEM?
- A) A plan to be followed in the case of an emergency
 - B) A course of action that should be taken in order to facilitate immediate care
 - C) A series of activities associated with various components of emergency response and care
 - D) A & B only
 - E) A, B, & C
25. CHECK represents _____.
- A) identifying the presence of bleeding
 - B) checking and communicating the injury status to emergency service services (EMS)
 - C) assessing vital signs
 - D) A & C
 - E) A & B
26. After the scene has been deemed safe during the CHECK, which of the following should be performed first?
- A) Level of consciousness
 - B) Vital signs
 - C) Bleeding and deformity
 - D) None of the above
 - E) All of the above

27. When considering the CHECK-CALL-CARE system, which of the following elements fall within the CHECK and CARE components of the system?
- A) Keeping the athlete from moving
 - B) Utilizing a properly stocked kit and automated external defibrillator (AED) if necessary
 - C) Monitoring vital signs
 - D) A & B
 - E) A & C
28. The CARE portion of CHECK-CALL-CARE must include _____.
- A) monitoring vital signs
 - B) calming and reassuring the injured person
 - C) immobilizing the patient and the injured area
 - D) assessing the injury
 - E) All of the above
29. Following appropriate execution of the CHECK-CALL-CARE system, which of the following is not necessary?
- A) Providing additional treatment to the patient by the sports medicine team during transport
 - B) Providing directions to emergency medical services (EMS) in order to facilitate travel to the emergency facility
 - C) Assisting EMS with transport of the injured patient
 - D) Remaining on the scene to assist EMS
 - E) All of the above
30. After emergency medical services (EMS) has arrived on the scene, it is the responsibility of the medical personnel to remain in order to facilitate care. Which of the following will the emergency care team be involved in?
- A) Assisting EMS with placing the patient in the ambulance
 - B) Escorting EMS off campus to facilitate their arrival at the emergency facility
 - C) Assisting EMS with transport of the injured patient
 - D) Placing the athlete on the spine board
 - E) All of the above

31. Joe has been working as an athletic trainer for 10 years. He prides himself on being prepared. When considering Joe's level of experience and his level of preparedness, which scenario demonstrates Joe's inability to focus on the keys of communication?
- A) Joe made sure the batteries were charged and that he had good reception on his cell phone.
 - B) Joe always relies on his cell phone for communication, and when out on the playing fields does not have a land-based phone in close proximity.
 - C) Joe has spent a considerable amount of time coordinating his emergency action plan with emergency medical services (EMS) and spends considerable time on communication.
 - D) A & B
 - E) B & C
32. Which of the following are key elements to consider with respect to communication in preparation for emergency situations?
- A) Having emergency numbers and contacts posted by the telephone
 - B) Posting driving directions to the facilities and venues next to the phone
 - C) Making sure that all telephone (land line or mobile) are functional at a given venue
 - D) Having backup communication equipment plans in case of equipment failure
 - E) All of the above
33. You are traveling to an away contest with your soccer team. You know that you have an emergency action plan (EAP) in place for your facility but are unaware of what your host will have in place. What should you do with respect to the EAP at the unfamiliar venue?
- A) Identify communication with emergency medical services (EMS) for that location
 - B) Rely on the host team having an EAP in place
 - C) Identify the nearest emergency facility and emergency transportation
 - D) A & C
 - E) A, B, & C
34. Which of the following factors should be taken into consideration with respect to transportation when developing an emergency action plan (EAP)?
- A) The policy should explain the location of the ambulance during the event.
 - B) An ambulance should be present for tennis, track and field, and baseball.
 - C) The number of ambulances available for the event should not be dictated by the number of spectators.
 - D) As long as the emergency facility is within a 10-minute drive an ambulance isn't required, regardless of the activity.
 - E) All of the above should be taken into consideration.

35. As athletic trainers, which of the following are reasons why an emergency action plan (EAP) should be developed and put in place?
- A) There is a legal requirement.
 - B) Health-care professionals are measured by the standard of care that they provide in emergency situations.
 - C) We must anticipate the possibility of an emergency situation.
 - D) Athletic trainers have a duty to have an EAP in place and to practice it regularly.
 - E) All of the above
36. Which of the following are important pieces of documentation that are needed as part of the emergency action plan (EAP)?
- A) Athlete emergency information card
 - B) Individual injury evaluation form
 - C) Designation of an individual responsible for documenting events of the emergency situation
 - D) Documentation on the rehearsal and training of the EAP
 - E) All of the above

Answer Key

1. A
Emergency Action Plan
2. D
All of the above
3. D
All of the above
4. E
All of the above
5. E
All of the above
6. A
True
7. B
It should be extremely detailed and in depth in order to facilitate prompt appropriate action.
8. E
All of the above
9. E
All of the above
10. D
A & B
11. D
All of the above
12. D
A & B
13. D
Two of the above options are correct.
14. D
All of the above
15. D
A & B
16. B
Ultrasound
17. E
All of the above
18. D
A, B, & C
19. A
Both sentences are true.
20. E
A, B, & C are true.
21. D
Going with the athlete to the hospital
22. A

- Performing a secondary assessment
- 23. E
All of the above
- 24. E
A, B, & C
- 25. D
A & C
- 26. A
Level of consciousness
- 27. E
A & C
- 28. E
All of the above
- 29. A
Providing additional treatment to the patient by the sports medicine team during transport
- 30. E
All of the above
- 31. B
Joe always relies on his cell phone for communication, and when out on the playing fields does not have a land-based phone in close proximity.
- 32. E
All of the above
- 33. D
A & C
- 34. A
The policy should explain the location of the ambulance during the event.
- 35. E
All of the above
- 36. E
All of the above