

START Triage Pre/Post Test

Name: _____ Agency: _____ Date: _____

1. START stands for:
 - a. Simple Treatment and Rapid Triage
 - b. Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment
 - c. Simple Triage and Rapid Transport
 - d. Standard Triage and Rapid Treatment

2. In freezing temperatures or wet conditions, the BEST item to use for marking triage tags is a:
 - a. ball point pen
 - b. permanent marker
 - c. gel ink pen
 - d. pencil

3. The letters R.P.M. stand for:
 - a. Respirations, Pallor, Motion
 - b. Respirations, Perfusion, Mental Status
 - c. Reflexes, Pulse, Motion
 - d. Respirations, Pain, Mentation

4. When using START, patients who are able to walk, when directed are classified as:
 - a. Minor/Green Tag
 - b. Minor/Red Tag
 - c. Immediate/Green Tag
 - d. Immediate/Red Tag

5. One of the few patient interventions performed during INITIAL triage is:
 - a. Begin CPR
 - b. Open airway
 - c. Manage femur fracture
 - d. Obtain Blood Pressure

6. The patient identification number and bar code located on the All Risk Medical Triage Tags can assist pre-hospital and hospital staff with:
 - a. Accountability
 - b. Continuity of Care
 - c. Recognition of Contamination Hazard
 - d. All Choices

7. A patient sitting on scene with respirations of 20, present radial pulse and is able to follow simple commands would be categorized as:
 - a. Minor/Green Tag
 - b. Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - c. Immediate/Red Tag
 - d. Deceased/Black Tag

8. Using the START system, triage of each patient should take no longer than:
 - a. 5 seconds
 - b. 30 seconds
 - c. 45 seconds
 - d. 60 seconds

9. The START system is applicable to patients:
 - a. over 2 years/20 pounds
 - b. over 6 years/40 pounds
 - c. over 10 years/100 pounds
 - d. over 16 years/120 pounds

10. The triage system designed specifically for pediatrics that compliments the START system is called:
 - a. STEPSTART
 - b. JUMPSTART
 - c. STEPBACK
 - d. JUMPSTEP

11. A male patient with a scalp wound with estimated blood loss of 500cc with respirations over 30 per minute, present radial pulse and confusion is classified as:
 - a. Minor/Green Tag
 - b. Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - c. Immediate/Red Tag
 - d. Deceased/Black Tag

12. A 15 year old male with large head wound, brain matter showing, no respirations, no pulse and unconscious is classified as:
 - a. Minor/Green Tag
 - b. Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - c. Immediate/Red Tag
 - d. Deceased/Black Tag

13. A female patient with amputated left arm, bleeding controlled, respirations <30 per minute, present radial pulse, awake and alert is classified as:
 - a. Minor/Green Tag
 - b. Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - c. Immediate/Red Tag
 - d. Deceased/Black Tag

14. A patient with an impaled foot, small piece of shrapnel in the right eye, respirations <30 per minute, capillary refill <2 seconds, alert and oriented is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
15. A female patient, six months pregnant with a broken left lower leg, respirations <30 minute, present radial pulse, awake and alert is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
16. A patient who is unable to move, has no verbal response, respirations <30 per minute, present radial pulse, awake but staring into space is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
17. A patient with minor abrasions, respirations <30 per minute, capillary refill <2 seconds, awake and alert is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
18. A male patient, who is not breathing after you open his airway, present radial pulse and unconscious is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
19. A patient with a sucking chest wound, respirations >30 per minute, present radial pulse and unconscious is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag

20. A patient with no visible wounds, spontaneous respirations after opening the airway, no palpable radial pulse and unconscious is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
21. The acronym used to describe effects of nerve agent exposure is:
- SUDSEM
 - SLUDGEM
 - SLEDTHEM
 - SLEDGEM
22. Clothing and personal effects of victims involved in a possible terrorist attack are considered to be:
- clean
 - of no concern
 - evidence
 - disposable
23. A male patient with 90% second degree burns over body, no respirations, a present radial pulse and unconscious. After attempt to open airway patient fails to regain breathing efforts is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
24. Patients that typically would be classified as minor/walking wounded who remain on scene even after being asked to relocate are classified as _____ until further assessment is performed.
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
25. A female patient who complains of being unable to move legs with respirations <30, present radial pulse, awake and alert is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag

26. A male patient with extensive cardiac history complaining of severe chest pain with respirations <30, capillary refill > 2 seconds who is awake and alert is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
27. A 12 year old with bleeding scalp laceration with respirations of 26, capillary refill <2 seconds, and is able to follow commands is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
28. A young male victim who runs up to the ambulance, yelling “there’s other people in there hurt real bad!” is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
29. A female patient who states she is a diabetic with moist and clammy skin, respirations of 24, absent radial pulse and is alert and oriented x 4 is classified as:
- Minor/Green Tag
 - Delayed/Yellow Tag
 - Immediate/Red Tag
 - Deceased/Black Tag
30. Patients who are classified as “walking wounded” may be requested to assist the triage process with:
- assisting in bleeding control for other patients
 - nothing. It is illegal to ask them to help
 - performing mouth to mouth
 - all the above