Hazardous Marine Life Injuries
Chapter Review Questions v2.1

Hazardous Marine Life Injuries
Chapter 2 Review Questions

1. The three general categories of marine life injuries include envenomation, traumatic injuries, and seafood poisonings.
   a. True  b. False

2. Envenomation is a process facilitated by bites, punctures or stings.
   a. True  b. False

3. Marine animal bites are usually fatal.
   a. True  b. False

4. Seafood poisoning is the result of contaminated food or liquids.
   a. True  b. False

5. Standard precautions include the use of
   a. nonlatex medical-style gloves
   b. surgical-style masks
   c. protective eyewear
   d. all of the above

Hazardous Marine Life Injuries
Chapter 3 Pt 1 Review Questions

1. Envenomations may occur in all of the following ways except
   a. bites
   b. stings
   c. ingestion
   d. punctures
   e. barbs

2. Envenomations may occur only during accidental contact.
   a. True  b. False

3. The health status of the injured person, sensitivity to the venom and delays in receiving first aid impact the individual’s response to the injury.
   a. True  b. False

4. First-aid steps for treating venomous fish injuries include all of the following except
   a. wash area
   b. remove foreign matter
   c. control bleeding
   d. induce vomiting
   e. control pain

5. Pressure immobilization is recommended for which vertebrate injury?
   a. stingray
   b. nurse shark
   c. sea snake
   d. goliath grouper

Hazardous Marine Life Injuries
Chapter 3 Pt 2 Review Questions

1. The correct order for treating jellyfish stings is
   a. inactivation, removal, washing/irrigation of the injury site, treatment of symptoms
   b. washing irrigation of the injury site, treatment of symptoms, inactivation, removal
   c. removal, washing/irrigation of the injury site, inactivation, treatment of symptoms

2. Pressure immobilization is recommended for which invertebrate marine life injuries?
   a. anemones and blue ringed octopus
   b. cone snail and blue ringed octopus
   c. bristle worms and sea cucumbers
   d. fire coral and sponges

3. First aid for contact injuries includes
   a. controlling bleeding
   b. washing area thoroughly
   c. removing any foreign material
   d. leaving blisters intact
   e. all of the above

Hazardous Marine Life Injuries
Chapter 4 Review Questions

1. Marine animals bite when
   a. they feel threatened
   b. humans are mistaken for food
   c. humans engage in spearfishing or feeding
   d. all of the above

2. Infection is of particular concern with marine animal bites.
   a. True  b. False
3. Which of the following is the first line of action to control external bleeding?
   a. direct pressure
   b. tourniquets
   c. hemostatic dressings
4. A tourniquet should be placed
   a. if the wound exhibits massive arterial bleeding
   b. if bleeding is not stopped by direct pressure over the wound
   c. 1-2 inches above the wound
   d. all of the above
5. A tourniquet should be removed after two hours regardless of continued bleeding.
   a. True  b. False
6. Signs and symptoms of infection include.
   a. pus, redness, sweating, heat
   b. purple wound borders, red dots on skin, irritability, sensitivity, high temperature
   c. pain, redness, immobility, swelling, heat

Hazardous Marine Life Injuries
Chapter 5 Review Questions

1. Contaminated seafood may taste and smell normal.
   a. True  b. False
2. Seafood poisoning is triggered by
   a. bacteria
   b. parasites
   c. viruses
   d. toxins
   e. all of the above
3. The three primary seafood poisoning discussed here do not include:
   a. ciguatera
   b. scombroid
   c. shellfish poisoning
   d. tetrodotoxin
4. The most effective way to prevent seafood poisoning is to
   a. only eat fish you have caught and cleaned yourself
   b. store fish properly
   c. cook fish thoroughly
   d. eat fish that has a slightly fishy smell

Hazardous Marine Life Injuries
Chapter 6 Review Questions

1. The signs and symptoms of allergic reaction include
   a. itching
   b. redness
   c. swelling
   d. all of the above
2. In the event of an allergic reaction, the rescuer should:
   a. assist the injured person with any medications prescribed for him
   b. monitor airway and breathing
   c. immediately begin CPR
   d. all of the above
   e. a and b only
3. Cardiogenic shock refers to
   a. a decrease in blood volume
   b. the heart’s inability to circulate blood
   c. an allergic reaction
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above
4. The primary course of action for cardiogenic shock is to:
   a. immediately call EMS and be prepared to begin CPR
   b. provide fluids to restore blood volume
   c. both a and b
   d. neither a nor b
5. Hypovolemic shock results in
   a. cool, clammy skin
   b. confusion
   c. weakness
   d. all of the above
6. Respond to hypovolemic shock by
   a. contacting EMS
   b. controlling any external bleeding
   c. providing fluids to replenish blood volume
   d. all of the above
   e. a and b only
1. Marine life injuries can occur as a result of
   a. accidental touching
   b. poor situational awareness
   c. perceived threats to the marine life
   d. all of the above

2. Dive practices that can help minimize the risk of marine life injuries include:
   a. practicing good buoyancy control
   b. maintaining good situational awareness
   c. avoiding handling or feeding marine life
   d. streamlining yourself and your equipment
   e. all of the above