



EAST AFRICAN SCHOOL OF AVIATION

END OF COURSE EXAMINATION

CERTIFICATE IN IATA AIRLINE CABIN CREW COURSE

SUBJECT: MEDICAL EMERGENCIES ONBOARD THE AIRCRAFT

DATE

TIME: 1400 -1600HRS

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL CANDIDATES

1. EASA examination rules and procedures apply
2. Answer all questions

1. Which of the following actions cannot lead to someone choking?
 - A. Eating too fast
 - B. Eating while talking excitedly or laughing
 - C. Trying to swallow large pieces of poorly chewed food
 - D. Not drinking alcohol before or during meals
2. Which of the following people would NOT require medical clearance to fly?
 - A. A person with heart disease
 - B. 8 months' pregnant person
 - C. Persons with serious existing medical conditions
 - D. A teenager who has a head cold
3. What should you do when responding to someone who has fainted?
 - A. Splash cold water on the person
 - B. Raise the person's legs
 - C. Get the person to breathe deeply
 - D. Ask the person to lie on his/her side
4. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) is used when?
 - A. Someone's heart has stopped
 - B. Someone has a pulse but is not breathing
 - C. Someone is conscious but unable to communicate
 - D. Nobody can identify the reason someone has collapsed
5. If a flight crew member becomes incapacitated in his or her seat, what is the first step the cabin crew should take?
 - A. Pull back the pilot's seat
 - B. Secure the pilot in his or her seat
 - C. Remove the pilot from the flight control
 - D. Notify the ground crew to have emergency services meet the aircraft on arrival
6. Which group of symptoms would indicate that a person may have contracted a communicable disease?
 - A. Fever and vomiting
 - B. Nausea and headache
 - C. Sneezing and watery eyes
 - D. Wheezing and runny nose
7. What is a gastrointestinal condition?
 - A. Heart disease
 - B. Vomiting or nausea/air sickness
 - C. Temporary fainting
 - D. Cardiac arrest
8. When providing care to an ill or hurt passenger, what is the first thing the cabin crew should do?
 - A. Calm distraught travel companions or relatives
 - B. Make an announcement asking if there is a doctor on the flight
 - C. Identify themselves to the passenger and get permission to assist
 - D. Diagnose the passenger's condition so they can identify what medication is required
9. What is the most common cause of injury to cabin crew members and passenger on board an aircraft?
 - A. Spilling hot drinks
 - B. Luggage falling from overhead compartments
 - C. Medical emergencies brought on by stress
 - D. Conflict between passengers
10. When assisting someone who is choking but still able to breathe, which of the following is part of the procedure?
 - A. Getting the victim to drink water
 - B. Delivering blows between the person's breastbones
 - C. Reassuring the victim immediately that you are going to help
 - D. Get the victim in a standing position
11. The medical device used to administer rescue breathing is called?
 - A. Oxygen mask
 - B. Defibrillator
 - C. Resuscitation mask
 - D. Emergency medical kit
12. Choose the item available on board airplanes used to protect cabin crew when administering first aid?
 - A. AED
 - B. Scissors
 - C. Gloves
 - D. Paracetamols
13. Which of the following is a reason why some medical conditions can become worse during a flight?
 - A. Allergies
 - B. Poor diet
 - C. Lack of exercise
 - D. Reduced oxygen level
14. Cabin crews are NOT qualified to administer controlled drugs to passengers in case of a worsening medical condition,
 - A. True
 - B. False
15. The medical kit on board which offers medical equipment that can monitor vital signs and contains drugs and other items that can be administered only by qualified persons is?
 - A. Automated external Defibrillator
 - B. First aid kit
 - C. Emergency medical kit (EMK)
 - D. None of the above
16. Which of the following is NOT a communicable disease?
 - A. Malaria
 - B. Meningococcal disease
 - C. Influenza
 - D. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARs)
17. The likelihood that a person is suffering from a communicable disease is increased if,
 - A. There is no medical support onboard
 - B. There is insufficient ventilation onboard
 - C. They have a fever with a temperature of 38 degrees Celsius
 - D. They are travelling alone
18. What is the main reason there is very little risk of communicable disease being transmitted onboard the aircraft?
 - A. Quality of disinfectants used on board
 - B. Qualification of cabin crew as nursing assistants
 - C. Availability of surgical masks onboard
 - D. The quality of cabin air

19. *The cabin crew need to communicate the seat where a person with a communicable disease sat so that,*
- They can be traced to stop the spread
 - Passengers on the next flight can avoid those seats
 - Cleaning team could disinfect the area
 - None of the above
20. *What tasks can a cabin crew do if they are required to replace an incapacitated pilot?*
- Report to control tower
 - Fly the aircraft
 - Read the checklist
 - None of the above
21. *Choking is caused by*
- Over excitement
 - Last trimester of pregnancy
 - Something becoming stuck in the throat and blocking the airway
 - None of the above
22. *Heimlich Manoeuvre is applied to a person who is,*
- Having a difficult pregnancy
 - Choking
 - Having a cardiac arrest
 - None of the above
23. *When removing an incapacitated flight crew member from the controls, the first step a cabin crew does is,*
- Secure the pilot in their seat
 - Sliding the seatback
 - Pull the pilot's feet off the pedals
 - None of the above
24. *Which of the following will be done should a cabin crew member be incapacitated and the remaining cabin crew are not enough to cover the minimum required number?*
- An emergency landing is performed
 - Decisions are made by the remaining number to adapt procedures
 - Nothing as the remaining are as well trained
 - None of the above
25. *Usually any cases of crew incapacitated will require a written report to be submitted to the national aviation authority within 72 hours as it may have affected the safe operation of the flight.*
- True
 - False
26. *Performing rescue breathing is hard because?*
- The victim is unresponsive
 - The victim's chest muscles are relaxed
 - The victim is unconscious
 - None of the above
27. *Which of the following is not a symptom of a communicable disease?*
- Fever and high temperatures over 38 degrees Celsius
 - Skin rash
 - Appearing obviously unwell
 - Un usually hungry
28. *Rescue breathing is?*
- Use of EAD
 - Act of breathing for a victim who cannot breathe on their own yet has a pulse
 - Splashing ice cold water on a casualty to revive them
 - None of the above
29. *When responding to a collapsed passenger, cabin crew need to do the following systematically,*
- Open the passenger's airways, check their breathing and check for dangers in the surrounding
 - Check for dangers in the surrounding, check the response of the passenger, open the passenger's airway and check if the passenger is breathing
 - Call for help, care for passenger and check passenger's condition
 - None of the above
30. *Which medical equipment on board is classified as dangerous goods and should not be used near a source of fire?*
- EMK
 - First aid kit
 - Portable oxygen bottle
 - None of the above
31. *Who is authorized to use the Emergency Medical Kit (EMK) on board an aircraft?*
- Anyone treating an injured passenger
 - Medically trained personnel
 - A doctor or the captain
 - Doctors
32. *If a person has collapsed and is not able to respond, what should cabin crew do immediately?*
- Call for help
 - Check the person's pulse
 - Raise the person's legs
 - Fetch the Emergency Medical Kit
33. *Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is used when?*
- Someone's heart has stopped
 - Someone has a pulse but is not breathing
 - Someone is conscious but unable to communicate
 - Nobody can identify the reason someone has collapsed
34. *Which of the following is NOT standard procedure when a cabin crew member becomes incapacitated during a flight?*
- The remaining cabin crew may need to adapt their procedures
 - Cabin crew may need to leave a door unattended during landing
 - A written report must be provided to the national aviation authority
 - Depending on the injury, cabin crew would not receive the same medical attention as a passenger
35. *Which of the following cannot be spread through respiratory droplets in the air?*
- Meningococcal disease
 - Influenza
 - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
 - Hepatitis A

36. *What is the purpose of passenger locator cards?*
- A. To enable health authorities to track the movements of someone who showed symptoms of communicable disease after they arrive at their destination
 - B. To assist health authorities to identify passengers who were seated near someone who shows symptoms of a communicable disease
 - C. To enable research on the recovery of patients after they have become ill during a flight
 - D. To allow airlines to identify planes that have potentially been contaminated
37. *Which of the following health conditions is often caused by poor diet and reduced exercise?*
- A. Breathing problem
 - B. Pregnancy
 - C. Gastrointestinal
 - D. Heart disease
38. *Which of the following cases of injuries on board may lead to a diversion for more urgent medical care?*
- A. Faint
 - B. Pre-existing heart disease
 - C. Head injury and substantial blood loss
 - D. Normal child birth
39. *Cabin crew cannot administer controlled drugs to others*
- A. True
 - B. False
40. *The treatment for air sickness is?*
- A. Raising the casualty's legs
 - B. Administer an anti-emetic medication
 - C. Asking the casualty to sit down with their heads between the knees
 - D. Provide additional oxygen to the casualty
41. *Emergency medical kits can only be opened and used by?*
- A. Captain
 - B. Senior cabin crew
 - C. Person travelling with casualty
 - D. None of the above
42. *While administering rescue breathing to a casualty who is not breathing on their own yet has a pulse, timing of each breath?*
- A. Gives the first aider space to get more air
 - B. Mimics normal breathing
 - C. Helps casualty not to choke
 - D. None of the above