

# Aircraft Emergency Procedures - Decompression, Evacuation, and Medical First Aid Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. Which of the following is a common symptom of air sickness?**
  - A. Abdominal cramps**
  - B. Nausea/vomiting**
  - C. Earache**
  - D. Sneezing**
  
- 2. Which of the following is a symptom of severe anaphylaxis?**
  - A. Sneezing**
  - B. Itching**
  - C. Swelling of face/neck/tongue**
  - D. Rash on hands**
  
- 3. How can survival likelihood with minimal resources be increased?**
  - A. Avoid exposure; use signaling devices; prepare landmarks; organize a camp; stay in the area; designate an area for personal sanitation; intermittently rest and exercise.**
  - B. Build a shelter out of metal.**
  - C. Travel toward civilization immediately.**
  - D. Yell loudly to attract rescuers only.**
  
- 4. Which factors determine the best evacuation course?**
  - A. Whether engines are still running**
  - B. Location of perceived threat**
  - C. Environment outside aircraft**
  - D. Number of passengers onboard**
  
- 5. MedLink is associated with the Good Samaritan Regional Emergency Center in which city?**
  - A. Phoenix, AZ**
  - B. Los Angeles, CA**
  - C. Chicago, IL**
  - D. Dallas, TX**

- 6. Which action is appropriate when caring for a back or neck injury?**
- A. Call physician/medical personnel; EMK to MD/DO; rolled clothing/blanket to immobilize; no pillows; treat for shock.**
  - B. Ask physician/medical personnel; EMS to MD/DO; immobilize with rolled clothing/blanket; no pillows; treat for shock.**
  - C. Ask any available person to move the patient carefully.**
  - D. Apply a rigid cervical collar and allow movement.**
- 7. What is the purpose of assigning crewmembers to specific positions/duties?**
- A. To work as a team for safe/rapid evacuation**
  - B. To complicate operations**
  - C. To delay the evacuation**
  - D. To test seating assignments**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of alcohol intoxication?**
- A. Odor**
  - B. Stupor/uncoordinated speech**
  - C. Runny nose**
  - D. Hallucinations/delirium tremens**
- 9. Post-decompression duties include which of the following tasks?**
- A. Check lavatory; check cabin for injured passengers; restore power to in-seat power outlets.**
  - B. Re-enter cockpit and fly to the nearest safe airport.**
  - C. Reset passenger announcements.**
  - D. Clean the cabin floor.**
- 10. What is the purpose of universal precautions?**
- A. Protect caregivers/others from infectious diseases.**
  - B. Protect the aircraft from mechanical failure.**
  - C. Ensure comfortable cabin temperature.**
  - D. Improve in-flight meal safety.**

## Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. A

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following is a common symptom of air sickness?**

- A. Abdominal cramps**
- B. Nausea/vomiting**
- C. Earache**
- D. Sneezing**

Motion sickness from flight arises when the inner ear senses motion that the eyes do not see or vice versa, creating a sensory mismatch. This conflict triggers the body's autonomic response, including stimulation of the vomiting center, which makes nausea and vomiting the most common sign of air sickness. Other symptoms like abdominal cramps, earache, or sneezing don't fit as typical responses to motion-induced nausea: abdominal cramps are more associated with GI issues, earache relates to pressure changes or ear pathology, and sneezing ties to irritants or allergies. In practice, recognizing nausea and sometimes vomiting early helps in taking simple relief measures—fresh air, a forward-facing position, and small sips of fluids, with medical care if needed.

**2. Which of the following is a symptom of severe anaphylaxis?**

- A. Sneezing**
- B. Itching**
- C. Swelling of face/neck/tongue**
- D. Rash on hands**

Severe anaphylaxis involves rapid airway compromise and systemic involvement. Swelling of the face, neck, and tongue signals that the upper airway is starting to close, which can quickly block breathing and require urgent treatment. That's why this symptom best indicates a dangerous, progressing reaction. Sneezing and itching can occur with allergic reactions but don't by themselves show dangerous airway swelling. A rash on the hands is not a hallmark sign of a severe, life-threatening reaction and may reflect a milder or localized response. In flight, recognizing facial/neck/tongue swelling helps trigger immediate actions such as administering epinephrine if available, summoning medical help, and preparing for potential emergency descent.

### 3. How can survival likelihood with minimal resources be increased?

- A. Avoid exposure; use signaling devices; prepare landmarks; organize a camp; stay in the area; designate an area for personal sanitation; intermittently rest and exercise.**
- B. Build a shelter out of metal.**
- C. Travel toward civilization immediately.**
- D. Yell loudly to attract rescuers only.**

When resources are limited, the priority is to minimize energy expenditure while maximizing the chance of discovery. Avoiding exposure helps prevent fatigue and illness from the weather, which is crucial when you can't easily replace warmth or protection. Using signaling devices increases rescue chances without needing to move around, so you can stay put and be found more easily. Preparing landmarks and organizing a camp keeps you oriented, reduces unnecessary wandering, and makes it easier to manage rest, water, and any available food. Staying in the area where you are increases the odds that rescuers will spot you, since you're concentrated in one place rather than lost in the landscape. Designating an area for personal sanitation protects health and morale, which supports longer-term endurance. Intermittent rest and light, controlled movement help maintain circulation and prevent stiffness without draining scarce energy. Altogether, this approach combines protection from the elements, clear signaling, stable location, and sensible energy use to maximize survival chances with minimal resources. Other options either waste energy, raise the risk of getting lost, or rely on a single action that is unlikely to lead rescuers to you.

### 4. Which factors determine the best evacuation course?

- A. Whether engines are still running**
- B. Location of perceived threat**
- C. Environment outside aircraft**
- D. Number of passengers onboard**

The most important factor in choosing the best evacuation path is whether engines are still running. When engines are operating, they produce jet blast, heat, and potential hazards from intake areas and nearby fuel fires. These hazards create clear "dead zones" around certain exits and can make some routes unsafe due to being in the direct jet stream or in the path of hot exhaust. So, the safest evacuation plan prioritizes exits and routes that keep people out of those hazardous zones and away from the engine's influence. Other considerations like where you think a threat is located, what the outside environment is like, or how many passengers are onboard matter for how you manage the evacuation (timing, where to direct people, how many exits you'll need, etc.), but they do not dictate the safety of the route as directly as engine status does. If the engines were shut down, some routes that are risky with engines running might become acceptable; with engines running, those routes are typically avoided.

5. MedLink is associated with the Good Samaritan Regional Emergency Center in which city?

- A. Phoenix, AZ**
- B. Los Angeles, CA
- C. Chicago, IL
- D. Dallas, TX

MedLink is associated with the Good Samaritan Regional Emergency Center in Phoenix, Arizona. This pairing reflects the program's regional deployment to support rapid emergency communication and coordination at that center, making Phoenix the correct location. The other cities listed are distractors and do not host this specific center's MedLink program.

6. Which action is appropriate when caring for a back or neck injury?

- A. Call physician/medical personnel; EMK to MD/DO; rolled clothing/blanket to immobilize; no pillows; treat for shock.
- B. Ask physician/medical personnel; EMS to MD/DO; immobilize with rolled clothing/blanket; no pillows; treat for shock.**
- C. Ask any available person to move the patient carefully.
- D. Apply a rigid cervical collar and allow movement.

When caring for a suspected back or neck injury, the priority is to keep the spine as stable as possible and obtain professional medical help right away. Ask for physician/medical personnel and activate EMS so trained providers can evaluate and transport the patient if needed. Do not move the person yourself unless there is immediate danger. Stabilize the neck and back with supports like rolled clothing or a blanket to maintain alignment, and avoid pillows under the head because they can tilt the neck. Monitor for shock and manage it by keeping the patient warm and calm, checking breathing, and not giving food or drink until medical personnel say it's okay. This approach reduces the risk of further injury while ensuring timely medical care.

7. What is the purpose of assigning crewmembers to specific positions/duties?

- A. To work as a team for safe/rapid evacuation**
- B. To complicate operations
- C. To delay the evacuation
- D. To test seating assignments

Assigning crewmembers to specific positions and duties ensures the cabin crew can act as a well-coordinated team during an emergency. When each person has a defined role—opening and securing exits, directing passengers to the safest routes, counting heads, and operating emergency equipment—the crew can perform multiple critical tasks at the same time. This coordination minimizes confusion, speeds up the evacuation, and helps ensure everyone gets to safety quickly. The aim isn't to complicate things or delay people from leaving the aircraft, nor to test seating arrangements. Those ideas would undermine safety and slow the process. The effectiveness of an emergency evacuation relies on clear, practiced teamwork and assigned responsibilities.

**8. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of alcohol intoxication?**

- A. Odor**
- B. Stupor/uncoordinated speech**
- C. Runny nose**
- D. Hallucinations/delirium tremens**

Alcohol intoxication is judged by functional impairment and observable effects on the nervous system, not by incidental body conditions. Typical signs of intoxication include impaired coordination and slurred speech, and in more extreme cases you can see stupor or marked cognitive disturbance. The presence of a strong odor on the breath is a clue or sign that alcohol has been consumed, rather than a symptom the person reports. Delirium tremens and similar Hallucinations or delirium are not signs of simple intoxication at all; they reflect withdrawal or very severe states. Runny nose, by contrast, isn't something caused by intoxication and isn't a symptom someone would report as a result of drinking. It's unrelated to the intoxication process, so it stands out as not being a symptom in this context.

**9. Post-decompression duties include which of the following tasks?**

- A. Check lavatory; check cabin for injured passengers; restore power to in-seat power outlets.**
- B. Re-enter cockpit and fly to the nearest safe airport.**
- C. Reset passenger announcements.**
- D. Clean the cabin floor.**

After a sudden decompression, the priority is to secure the cabin, assess and assist passengers, and keep essential support systems functioning. Checking the lavatories quickly reveals any hazards or medical needs in those areas and ensures restrooms remain available and safe for use during the ongoing emergency. Simultaneously, sweeping the cabin for injured passengers allows the crew to triage and summon medical help as needed, so those in need get attention promptly. Restoring power to in-seat outlets helps keep passenger devices and any needed medical or communication equipment powered, which supports both reassurance and coordination with elsewhere in the cabin. These actions are focused on immediate safety and medical care. Re-entering the cockpit to fly to the nearest safe airport is a flight-deck function, not a cabin-duty task. Resetting passenger announcements and cleaning the cabin floor are not urgent priorities in the immediate post-decompression phase.

**10. What is the purpose of universal precautions?**

**A. Protect caregivers/others from infectious diseases.**

**B. Protect the aircraft from mechanical failure.**

**C. Ensure comfortable cabin temperature.**

**D. Improve in-flight meal safety.**

Universal precautions are a safety approach designed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases during patient care or handling of potentially contaminated materials. The idea is to treat all human blood and certain body fluids as if they are infectious, and to use protective barriers and hygiene practices to reduce transmission. In an in-flight medical scenario, this means crew members use gloves and other protective equipment as needed, perform thorough hand hygiene, and safely manage and dispose of contaminated materials. The aim is to protect both the caregiver and other passengers from infectious diseases. This focus is unrelated to aircraft systems, cabin temperature control, or meal safety, which is why those options don't fit.

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## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://aircraftemergencydecompevacfirstaid.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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