

American Airlines (AA) Medical KSV Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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. After cooling a burn, what is the recommended covering?**
 - A. Dry gauze pad**
 - B. Water gel compress**
 - C. Bandage only**
 - D. Ointment and tape**

- 2. In a scenario where a passenger is unconscious and not breathing, what should you shout to alert fellow crew members?**
 - A. Code Red with location of passenger**
 - B. Mayday, Mayday**
 - C. Code Blue, initiating medical alarm**
 - D. Stand by, alert captain**

- 3. How many back blows do you give to a baby?**
 - A. 5**
 - B. 3**
 - C. 7**
 - D. 10**

- 4. Which of the following would you classify as a symptom of a mild to moderate allergic reaction?**
 - A. Fever**
 - B. Cough**
 - C. Dizziness**
 - D. Itching/ burning skin & localized swelling**

- 5. Within what timeframe must all flight attendants submit a CERS report after a medical event?**
 - A. 48 hours**
 - B. 7 days**
 - C. 24 hours**
 - D. 2 weeks**

- 6. How many flight attendants should fill out a Medlink assessment?**
- A. One flight attendant**
 - B. Two flight attendants**
 - C. All flight attendants on board**
 - D. The lead flight attendant**
- 7. What precautions should flight attendants take when dealing with bodily fluids or human blood?**
- A. Use universal precautions and wear proper PPE (gloves, gowns, eye, nose and mouth protection)**
 - B. Ignore PPE and continue service**
 - C. Rely on verbal consent before touching fluids**
 - D. Wash hands only after leaving cabin**
- 8. What is the first action a flight attendant should take if a passenger is suspected of having cholera?**
- A. Administer an oral rehydration solution**
 - B. Notify the Captain**
 - C. Quarantine the passenger**
 - D. Call external emergency services**
- 9. Iodine wipes are used to prevent infection in which context?**
- A. To prevent infection**
 - B. To stop bleeding**
 - C. To dry the skin**
 - D. To disinfect water**
- 10. Which professional is authorized to access all contents of the IMK?**
- A. Flight Attendant**
 - B. Paramedic**
 - C. Nurse**
 - D. M.D and D.O**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. After cooling a burn, what is the recommended covering?

- A. Dry gauze pad
- B. Water gel compress**
- C. Bandage only
- D. Ointment and tape

After cooling the burn, you want to protect the area with a dressing that keeps it moist and provides a barrier against infection. A water gel compress does this well by delivering moisture and a cooling effect while forming a protective layer over the wound, which helps reduce pain and supports healing. Dry gauze can stick as it dries and may be painful to remove, a bandage alone won't provide moisture or a protective barrier, and ointments with tape can trap heat or irritate the skin and make removal harder. So, using a water gel compress is the best option among these.

2. In a scenario where a passenger is unconscious and not breathing, what should you shout to alert fellow crew members?

- A. Code Red with location of passenger**
- B. Mayday, Mayday
- C. Code Blue, initiating medical alarm
- D. Stand by, alert captain

The main idea is how to rapidly summon the right people for a medical emergency on board. In this scenario, shouting "Code Red" and giving the passenger's location immediately signals fellow crew to respond with the medical kit, call for any onboard medical professionals, and coordinate a rapid response. This specific alert is designed for in-flight medical emergencies and is understood by cabin crew as the call to mobilize help right away. Why this works best: it triggers a focused, on-scene medical response without involving external distress channels. It also communicates urgency and directs teammates to the exact location. Why the other options aren't ideal: Mayday is reserved for aircraft distress to outside authorities, not for in-cabin medical help. A hospital-style "Code Blue" isn't the standard airline term and can cause confusion among crew. A generic "Stand by, alert captain" delays mobilization and doesn't directly summon the medical crew or resources needed.

3. How many back blows do you give to a baby?

- A. 5**
- B. 3
- C. 7
- D. 10

Relieving choking in an infant relies on a specific sequence of back blows to generate a clear airway. Five back blows are given while the baby is held face-down along your forearm, with the head lower than the chest, supported by your arm. Use the heel of your hand to strike firmly between the shoulder blades; this position and percussion help dislodge a object from the upper airway using gravity and a quick, forceful impulse. If the object isn't expelled, flip the baby over and perform five chest thrusts with two fingers placed just below the nipple line to create inward pressure on the chest. Then repeat cycles of five back blows and five chest thrusts until the object is expelled or the infant becomes unresponsive. If unresponsive, begin CPR immediately, starting with chest compressions and then rescue breaths, and check the mouth for the object before giving breaths if you can safely do so.

4. Which of the following would you classify as a symptom of a mild to moderate allergic reaction?

- A. Fever
- B. Cough
- C. Dizziness
- D. Itching/ burning skin & localized swelling**

During a mild to moderate allergic reaction, skin-related symptoms driven by histamine release are most characteristic. Itching and a burning sensation with localized swelling—often appearing as hives or mild angioedema at the exposure site—are classic signs. Fever isn't typical of a simple allergic reaction and points to infection or another issue. A cough may occur with airway involvement or allergic rhinitis, but it doesn't define a mild cutaneous reaction. Dizziness can occur in more severe reactions or from other causes, but it isn't a hallmark of a mild allergic response. So, itching/burning skin with localized swelling best fits a mild to moderate allergic reaction.

5. Within what timeframe must all flight attendants submit a CERS report after a medical event?

- A. 48 hours
- B. 7 days
- C. 24 hours**
- D. 2 weeks

Submitting a CERS report within 24 hours of a medical event is essential because it captures details while they're freshest and prompts timely safety follow-up. This quick reporting helps document what happened, the people involved, the symptoms observed, actions taken, and whether medical care was provided, so the airline can assess risk, arrange any needed follow-up, and stay compliant with internal policies and regulatory expectations. Waiting longer risks memory fade, missing important information, and slower safety actions. Timeframes like 48 hours, 7 days, or two weeks would delay review and corrective steps, which is why the 24-hour window is the appropriate standard.

6. How many flight attendants should fill out a Medlink assessment?

- A. One flight attendant**
- B. Two flight attendants**
- C. All flight attendants on board**
- D. The lead flight attendant**

The main idea is to keep medical communication on board clear and efficient by designating a single person to complete the MedLink assessment. Having one flight attendant responsible for entering the information creates a consistent, coherent report for the medical professional, avoiding conflicting data that can happen if multiple people try to fill out the form. This designated crew member collects the passenger's symptoms, vitals, medications, and relevant history, then communicates directly with MedLink. Other crew members should support by gathering needed details, monitoring the patient, and maintaining privacy and safety, but the actual assessment entry is handled by one person to keep the process streamlined. Having two or more fill out the form can lead to duplication or contradictions; having everyone fill it out would slow things down and clutter the record; relying on the lead flight attendant alone could cause delays if that person isn't immediately available. So, one flight attendant should fill out the MedLink assessment to ensure a swift, accurate, and organized handoff to medical professionals.

7. What precautions should flight attendants take when dealing with bodily fluids or human blood?

- A. Use universal precautions and wear proper PPE (gloves, gowns, eye, nose and mouth protection)**
- B. Ignore PPE and continue service**
- C. Rely on verbal consent before touching fluids**
- D. Wash hands only after leaving cabin**

Universal precautions mean treating all bodily fluids as potentially infectious and using the right protective gear to prevent exposure. When flight attendants deal with bodily fluids or blood, you should don gloves at a minimum and, depending on the situation, add a protective gown and eye protection or a face shield, along with a mask to protect mucous membranes. Put on the PPE before contact, avoid touching your face while handling the fluid, and use proper cleanup materials and containment for any spills. Afterward, carefully remove the PPE to avoid self-contamination and perform hand hygiene immediately, then again after the removal process. Follow cabin cleaning protocols for decontamination and use the spill kit if needed. Other approaches don't provide real protection: skipping PPE leaves exposure risk, relying on verbal consent isn't relevant to safety procedures, and washing hands only after leaving the cabin is too late to prevent spread and is not sufficient by itself.

8. What is the first action a flight attendant should take if a passenger is suspected of having cholera?

- A. Administer an oral rehydration solution**
- B. Notify the Captain**
- C. Quarantine the passenger**
- D. Call external emergency services**

Notify the Captain immediately to activate the medical emergency protocol and coordinate the response. The Captain has overall authority on the aircraft and will initiate the proper steps, including contacting ground medical support, guiding medical triage, and deciding whether a diversion or priority landing is needed. Administering a treatment like an oral rehydration solution should be guided by medical professionals on the ground or on the medical line; doing so without direction could be inappropriate or insufficient. Quarantining a passenger isn't a decision for cabin crew to make unilaterally and requires health authorities and proper procedures. Calling external emergency services directly, bypassing the established chain of command, can complicate the response; the Captain will arrange or authorize such actions as part of the official plan.

9. Iodine wipes are used to prevent infection in which context?

- A. To prevent infection**
- B. To stop bleeding**
- C. To dry the skin**
- D. To disinfect water**

Iodine wipes are used for antiseptic skin prep to lower infection risk before procedures. By applying iodine to the skin, you rapidly reduce the number of surface microbes, which helps prevent bacteria from entering the body when the skin will be punctured or incised, such as for injections, IV line placement, or minor surgical procedures. They aren't intended to stop bleeding—other methods or products handle hemostasis. They aren't primarily used to dry the skin, and they're not meant to disinfect drinking water, which uses iodine in a different context and concentration.

10. Which professional is authorized to access all contents of the IMK?

- A. Flight Attendant**
- B. Paramedic**
- C. Nurse**
- D. M.D and D.O**

The key idea is who has the authority to access every item in the In-Flight Medical Kit. In-flight medical kits often contain medications and supplies that require medical judgment and, in some cases, regulatory control. Only licensed physicians—medical doctors (MDs) and doctors of osteopathic medicine (DOs)—are authorized to access the entire kit because they can diagnose, determine appropriate medications, and authorize their use in flight. Other healthcare professionals, like nurses or paramedics, may access items within their scope or under the direction of a physician, but not the full contents on their own. Flight attendants typically handle basic supplies and rely on medical professionals for decisions about medications. This policy helps ensure safety, legality, and proper medical decision-making during flight.

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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.

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

<https://aamedicalksv.examzify.com>

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

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