

AMERICAN AIRLINES (AA) MEDICAL KSV PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. A pregnant passenger goes into labor on a flight. What is one of the primary considerations?**
 - A. Determine gestational age if possible and arrange rapid transport to a medical facility; keep patient comfortable and safe
 - B. Terminate the pregnancy on board
 - C. Administer labor-inducing medication
 - D. Wait until landing to decide

- 2. Which of the following is considered a life-threatening emergency?**
 - A. Stroke
 - B. Heart Attack
 - C. Choking
 - D. Cardiac Arrest

- 3. Which item is used to dispose of contaminated materials?**
 - A. Biohazard bag
 - B. Gloves
 - C. Grab & Go Kit
 - D. Stethoscope

- 4. For pediatric dosing during flight, what should be adjusted?**
 - A. Age
 - B. Height
 - C. Allergies
 - D. Weight

- 5. During medical situations, when in close contact with an ill or injured person, what will FAs use to avoid exposure to blood borne pathogens?**
 - A. Gloves
 - B. Masks
 - C. Goggles
 - D. Aprons

- 6. Which item is explicitly described as being part of the Grab and Go Kit?**
- A. Adhesive bandages
 - B. Water gel compress
 - C. Sharps Container
 - D. Iodine wipes
- 7. Which sequence correctly reflects the recommended burn treatment?**
- A. Cool with water, then apply water gel compress
 - B. Apply water gel compress, then cool with water
 - C. Rub with ointment, then cool
 - D. Cover with ice, then air dry
- 8. Which item in the First Aid Kit may be used only on a passenger's request or under medical supervision?**
- A. Ammonia Inhalant
 - B. Alcohol Wipe
 - C. Bandage
 - D. Ice Pack
- 9. After cooling a burn, what is the recommended covering?**
- A. Dry gauze pad
 - B. Water gel compress
 - C. Bandage only
 - D. Ointment and tape
- 10. When is it appropriate to use an epinephrine auto-injector in flight?**
- A. For suspected anaphylaxis with airway compromise or severe allergic reaction; administer as soon as available.
 - B. Only after EMS arrives on board.
 - C. For mild itching without airway symptoms.
 - D. Only if the passenger requests it explicitly.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A pregnant passenger goes into labor on a flight. What is one of the primary considerations?

- A. Determine gestational age if possible and arrange rapid transport to a medical facility; keep patient comfortable and safe**
- B. Terminate the pregnancy on board
- C. Administer labor-inducing medication
- D. Wait until landing to decide

When a pregnant passenger goes into labor on a flight, the priority is to get her to definitive obstetric care as quickly as possible while keeping her safe and comfortable. If possible, determine the gestational age to help guide triage and what kind of facility may be needed once she lands. Coordinating rapid transport to a medical facility ensures she can be managed by trained obstetric professionals with the necessary equipment, which isn't available on board. Staying with her and keeping her comfortable reduces stress and helps with any adjustments during transfer. Terminating labor or inducing labor on the aircraft isn't appropriate given the lack of sterile conditions and supervision, and waiting until landing would delay critical care and could increase risk. So, the best course is to determine gestational age and arrange rapid transport, while keeping the patient safe and comfortable.

2. Which of the following is considered a life-threatening emergency?

- A. Stroke
- B. Heart Attack
- C. Choking
- D. Cardiac Arrest**

The main idea is recognizing a situation with an abrupt loss of circulation. Cardiac arrest happens when the heart stops beating effectively, so blood isn't reaching the brain and other vital organs. The person becomes unresponsive and not breathing normally, and there is no pulse. Because oxygen delivery stops immediately, death can occur within minutes unless high-quality CPR is started right away and an AED is used as soon as possible. That immediacy—sudden loss of consciousness with no pulse and no normal breathing—makes this the life-threatening emergency. Stroke and heart attack are serious and require urgent care, but they don't involve an immediate collapse of circulation in the same instant way, and choking, while dangerous, is primarily an airway obstruction issue that can often be relieved with airway-clearing techniques.

3. Which item is used to dispose of contaminated materials?

- A. Biohazard bag**
- B. Gloves
- C. Grab & Go Kit
- D. Stethoscope

Safe disposal of contaminated materials relies on using containers designed for infectious waste. A biohazard bag is specifically made to hold contaminated items, is leak-proof, and clearly labeled so waste can be treated properly and exposure is minimized. Once items like used absorbent materials or disposables are placed inside and the bag is sealed, it reduces contact risk and meets safety guidelines. PPE like gloves protects the wearer but is not a disposal container; they're removed and discarded separately after use. A Grab & Go Kit is a collection of supplies, not a waste container, and a stethoscope is a reusable instrument, not related to disposal. So the biohazard bag is the correct item for disposing of contaminated materials.

4. For pediatric dosing during flight, what should be adjusted?

- A. Age
- B. Height
- C. Allergies
- D. Weight**

Pediatric dosing is based on body weight because how a drug distributes and is cleared from the body depends on the child's mass. Using weight (mg per kg) lets you tailor the dose to the individual child rather than guessing from age or height alone. Age isn't precise enough since two kids of the same age can have very different sizes; height doesn't directly reflect how much body mass a drug must distribute into. Allergies matter for safety, but they don't determine what dose to give. For example, if a medication is dosed at 10 mg/kg, a 15 kg child would receive 150 mg, while a 25 kg child would receive 250 mg.

5. During medical situations, when in close contact with an ill or injured person, what will FAs use to avoid exposure to blood borne pathogens?

- A. Gloves**
- B. Masks
- C. Goggles
- D. Aprons

The key idea is protecting yourself from contact with blood and bodily fluids through hand protection. In close contact with someone who is ill or injured, gloves create a barrier between your hands and potential infectious material, which is the most immediate way to prevent exposure to bloodborne pathogens. They're typically disposable and should be worn whenever you might touch blood, body fluids, or contaminated materials. Change them between patients and after any exposure, and always perform hand hygiene after removing them. Other protective gear exists and is important in certain situations—masks help block respiratory droplets, goggles guard the eyes from splashes, and aprons or gowns protect clothing and skin—but gloves are the essential barrier for preventing exposure via contact with blood and fluids.

6. Which item is explicitly described as being part of the Grab and Go Kit?

- A. Adhesive bandages
- B. Water gel compress
- C. Sharps Container**
- D. Iodine wipes

The Grab and Go Kit is designed for fast, on-scene care with a focus on safety and proper waste handling. The sharps container is included because it provides a secure, puncture-resistant place to dispose of used needles and other sharp items, addressing a critical safety and infection-control need during emergency care. The other items listed—adhesive bandages, a water gel compress, and iodine wipes—are common first-aid supplies, but they aren't described as explicit contents of the Grab and Go Kit, so they aren't the item singled out as part of that kit.

7. Which sequence correctly reflects the recommended burn treatment?

- A. Cool with water, then apply water gel compress**
- B. Apply water gel compress, then cool with water
- C. Rub with ointment, then cool
- D. Cover with ice, then air dry

When treating a burn, the main goal is to stop the burning process and limit tissue damage. Cooling the burn with cool running water immediately is the first and most important step. This rapidly lowers the skin temperature, reduces depth of injury, and eases pain. Aim for about 10–20 minutes of cooling, but avoid ice or very cold water which can cause additional injury. After the burn has been cooled, applying a water-based gel compress helps keep the area moist and provides ongoing cooling while protecting the skin with a gentle layer. This combination—cooling first, then a cooling gel or similar protective dressing—offers the best balance of heat removal and wound protection. Choosing a sequence that starts with applying gel or ointment before cooling won't effectively remove the heat and can trap heat in the tissue. Using ice can cause frostbite, and rubbing with ointment or letting the area air dry increases irritation and infection risk.

8. Which item in the First Aid Kit may be used only on a passenger's request or under medical supervision?

- A. Ammonia Inhalant**
- B. Alcohol Wipe
- C. Bandage
- D. Ice Pack

Ammonia inhalants are used only in specific, controlled situations because they irritate the nose and airways to provoke a quick reflex that can wake or reorient someone who is faint or lightheaded. Because this can be uncomfortable or risky for certain individuals (for example, those with asthma, breathing problems, or allergies) and because it requires the passenger's consent or a medical professional's guidance, it's restricted to use only upon request or under supervision. Other commonly found items like alcohol wipes, bandages, and ice packs have straightforward, low-risk uses and don't require medical permission in typical first aid scenarios, so they aren't restricted in the same way.

9. 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.

10. When is it appropriate to use an epinephrine auto-injector in flight?

- A. For suspected anaphylaxis with airway compromise or severe allergic reaction; administer as soon as available.
- B. Only after EMS arrives on board.**
- C. For mild itching without airway symptoms.
- D. Only if the passenger requests it explicitly.

When there are signs of a severe allergic reaction or suspected anaphylaxis during flight, administer an epinephrine auto-injector right away if it is available. Anaphylaxis can escalate quickly, and access to advanced medical care is limited on a plane. Delaying treatment until EMS arrives can allow the reaction to worsen, increasing the risk of airway compromise, shock, or respiratory failure. Epinephrine is the first-line intervention because it rapidly reduces airway swelling, eases bronchospasm, and improves blood pressure, buying time while additional help is arranged. This treatment is indicated for a severe reaction with airway symptoms or other systemic signs, not for mild itching without airway involvement. It should not be given simply because a passenger requests it; the decision is guided by the presence and severity of symptoms. After administering, notify the crew, seek medical assistance on board if available, and be prepared for further care upon landing.

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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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