# Combat Life Saver 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

1. **A casualty has a shooting injury to his left foot but can hop on his right leg. How should you proceed?**

   **A. Use a back carry technique**

   **B. Drag them by their arms**

   **C. Use whichever is safest for you and the casualty**

   **D. A cart should be used if available**

2. **What could be a consequence of a tension pneumothorax in a casualty with an open chest wound?**

   **A. Collapse of his right lung**

   **B. Compression of his left lung**

   **C. Compression of the heart and blood vessels**

   **D. All of the above**

3. **In the scenario of a gunshot wound, what should be monitored closely after providing first aid?**

   **A. Casualty's ability to walk**

   **B. Casualty's breathing and consciousness**

   **C. Casualty's temperature**

   **D. Casualty's dietary habits**

4. **Which word is used most appropriately for speaking to a receiver in a MEDEVAC transmission?**

   **A. Affirmative**

   **B. Understood**

   **C. Copy**

   **D. Over**

5. **What should you monitor when accompanying an unconscious casualty during evacuation?**

   **A. Casualty's vital signs**

   **B. Casualty's breathing**

   **C. Environmental hazards**

   **D. Other team members' safety**

**6. What is the immediate action you should take for serious bleeding?**

**A. Apply a bandage**

**B. Apply pressure to the wound**

**C. Elevate the limb**

**D. Give oxygen**

**7. In a secure environment, which injuries can be addressed beyond life-threatening bleeding?**

**A. Open chest wounds and fractures**

**B. Burns and concussions**

**C. Gunshot wounds to the abdomen**

**D. All of the above**

**8. What does the medical term 'hemorrhage' refer to?**

**A. Minor bleeding**

**B. Severe bleeding**

**C. Bleeding from the nose**

**D. Internal bleeding**

**9. What should you do after applying a field dressing to a bleeding wound on a casualty's forearm?**

**A. Leave the dressing as is**

**B. Apply a pressure dressing**

**C. Apply ice to the wound**

**D. Monitor vital signs closely**

**10. What should you do if a limb below a pressure dressing is cool and the nail beds are bluish?**

**A. Loosen and reapply the dressing**

**B. Continue to monitor without intervention**

**C. Evacuate the casualty immediately**

**D. Apply heat to the limb**

# Answers

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

# Explanations

## 1. A casualty has a shooting injury to his left foot but can hop on his right leg. How should you proceed?

**A. Use a back carry technique**

**B. Drag them by their arms**

**C. Use whichever is safest for you and the casualty**

**D. A cart should be used if available**

**In this scenario, option C emphasizes the importance of assessing safety for both the rescuer and the casualty when considering how to proceed with moving the injured individual. Given the context of a shooting injury to the foot, stability and minimization of further injury are paramount. Choosing the safest method means evaluating the terrain, the proximity of danger, and the condition of the casualty. Ensuring both yours and the casualty's safety leads to the selection of the most appropriate method of movement. If a back carry, drag, or cart is accessible and they align with safety protocols for the situation, those methods could be utilized. However, the overarching principle in emergency situations is to prioritize safety first. This means that one should avoid putting either the rescuer or the casualty in further risk while still seeking a way to provide necessary medical attention or evacuate the area. In contrast, some other methods mentioned may not guarantee safety. For instance, a back carry might impose strain on the rescuer or further injure the casualty if not executed correctly. Similarly, dragging someone by the arms can cause additional pain or harm depending on the injury sustained. Using a cart could be a consideration, but it relies on the availability of resources and the environment's suitability for using such methods. Thus**

## 2. What could be a consequence of a tension pneumothorax in a casualty with an open chest wound?

**A. Collapse of his right lung**

**B. Compression of his left lung**

**C. Compression of the heart and blood vessels**

**D. All of the above**

**A tension pneumothorax occurs when air enters the pleural space and cannot escape, leading to increased pressure that can collapse the lung on the affected side and compress surrounding structures. A casualty with an open chest wound is at risk of developing a tension pneumothorax, especially if the wound acts like a one-way valve, allowing air to enter during inhalation but preventing it from escaping during exhalation. When this pressure builds up in the pleural cavity, it can lead to several critical consequences. The collapse of the lung on the affected side occurs because the expanding air pushes against the lung tissue, causing it to deflate. Additionally, the increased pressure can push the mediastinum—where the heart and major blood vessels are located—toward the opposite side, which leads to compression of the heart and large vessels. This can impair normal cardiovascular function, reduce venous return, and decrease cardiac output, potentially leading to shock and other severe complications. Therefore, in the scenario described, the development of a tension pneumothorax can result in collapsing the right lung (if the right side is affected), compressing the opposite lung (the left lung, due to mediastinal shift), and compressing the heart and blood vessels.**

## 3. In the scenario of a gunshot wound, what should be monitored closely after providing first aid?

**A. Casualty's ability to walk**

**B. Casualty's breathing and consciousness**

**C. Casualty's temperature**

**D. Casualty's dietary habits**

**In the context of a gunshot wound, closely monitoring the casualty's breathing and consciousness is crucial for several reasons. First, a gunshot wound can cause significant trauma, potentially leading to life-threatening injuries such as pneumothorax or severe bleeding that can compromise the airway or breathing. By keeping a watchful eye on these vital signs, you can quickly identify any deterioration in the casualty's condition and initiate prompt interventions if necessary. Breathing is paramount because if the airway is obstructed or if there is compromised lung function due to an injury, the casualty may not receive sufficient oxygen, which can lead to confusion, loss of consciousness, or death. Likewise, monitoring consciousness is essential to assess the casualty's neurological status. Changes in alertness can indicate declining perfusion or increased intracranial pressure due to trauma. Other options, while they may have their importance in broader medical assessments, do not take precedence in an emergency situation involving a gunshot wound. Your focus should be on the immediate threats to life, primarily the casualty's airway, breathing, and circulation.**

## 4. Which word is used most appropriately for speaking to a receiver in a MEDEVAC transmission?

**A. Affirmative**

**B. Understood**

**C. Copy**

**D. Over**

**The term "Copy" is most appropriate for communicating with a receiver in a MEDEVAC transmission because it concisely indicates that the message has been received and understood. In military communications, clarity and brevity are essential to ensure that important information is conveyed and acknowledged quickly and accurately. Using "Copy" helps to eliminate any ambiguity and signals to the sender that their instructions or information have been successfully received. It allows for a straightforward recognition of the transmission, keeping the focus on the operational needs without introducing unnecessary complexity. In the context of MEDEVAC and urgent communications, effective acknowledgment can assist in the rapid coordination of aid and support, which is crucial in combat situations. This reinforces the importance of using this term as an established military communication protocol.**

## 5. What should you monitor when accompanying an unconscious casualty during evacuation?

**A. Casualty's vital signs**

**B. Casualty's breathing**

**C. Environmental hazards**

**D. Other team members' safety**

**When accompanying an unconscious casualty during evacuation, monitoring the casualty's breathing is critical. An unconscious person may have compromised airway function, which can lead to respiratory failure if not managed promptly. Ensuring that the casualty is breathing adequately allows for timely interventions if the airway becomes obstructed or if the person stops breathing altogether. Monitoring breathing can involve checking for the rise and fall of the chest, listening for breath sounds, or assessing the color and condition of the casualty's skin, which can indicate oxygenation levels. This focus helps ensure that the most immediate life-threatening issues are addressed while waiting to reach a higher level of medical care. Although monitoring vital signs, environmental hazards, and the safety of other team members are also important aspects of providing care, the priority in an unconscious casualty is to maintain their airway and ensure they continue to breathe effectively. This proactive approach in assessing and maintaining breathing can be life-saving in critical situations.**

## 6. What is the immediate action you should take for serious bleeding?

**A. Apply a bandage**

**B. Apply pressure to the wound**

**C. Elevate the limb**

**D. Give oxygen**

**Applying pressure to the wound is the most critical immediate action to take for serious bleeding. When faced with a bleeding injury, the application of direct pressure helps to control blood loss and can be life-saving. This action works by promoting clot formation at the site of the injury, which is essential in minimizing blood loss and stabilizing the individual until further medical treatment is available. While other actions like applying a bandage, elevating the limb, or administering oxygen may be necessary depending on the situation, they are secondary to the urgent need to control the bleeding. Applying a bandage, for instance, is important but typically follows the initial step of applying pressure directly to the wound. Elevation can also help reduce bleeding in certain scenarios but is only effective once direct pressure is underway. Giving oxygen is primarily relevant for patients who are in shock or have difficulty breathing, rather than being an immediate response to serious bleeding itself. Thus, the priority must be placed on applying pressure to effectively manage the threat of severe hemorrhage.**

## 7. In a secure environment, which injuries can be addressed beyond life-threatening bleeding?

**A. Open chest wounds and fractures**

**B. Burns and concussions**

**C. Gunshot wounds to the abdomen**

**D. All of the above**

**In a secure environment, it is crucial to prioritize injuries based on their severity and the immediate risk they pose to the life of the injured person. Life-threatening bleeding takes precedence as it poses an immediate risk to survival. Once that is addressed, medical personnel can attend to other significant injuries that may not be immediately life-threatening but still require prompt care. Open chest wounds and fractures can be managed in a secure setting because, while they can lead to serious complications, the situation allows for stabilization without the imminent threat that comes from uncontrolled bleeding. Open chest wounds, for example, can result in potentially lethal complications such as tension pneumothorax if not treated properly, but they can be addressed once life-threatening conditions are under control. The other choices, while serious, represent conditions that may not be prioritized in the same way as open chest wounds and fractures in the context of urgent care after managing life-threatening bleeding. Addressing burns and concussions, or gunshot wounds to the abdomen, involves additional complexities and risks that might not allow for immediate action without a secure environment already ensuring safety from ongoing threats. Thus, focusing on open chest wounds and fractures aligns with the principles of trauma care, emphasizing the need to stabilize the most urgent threats to life.**

## 8. What does the medical term 'hemorrhage' refer to?

**A. Minor bleeding**

**B. Severe bleeding**

**C. Bleeding from the nose**

**D. Internal bleeding**

**The term 'hemorrhage' specifically refers to severe bleeding, which can occur both externally and internally. It involves the loss of a significant amount of blood from the vascular system and can pose a serious threat to life if not addressed promptly. Hemorrhage requires immediate medical intervention to control the bleeding and to prevent shock or death. The severity of hemorrhage can vary, but it is commonly associated with a rapid loss of blood volume that can critically affect the body's ability to function. Understanding this definition is crucial for anyone involved in medical or emergency response situations, as it guides the urgency of the response and treatment required.**

## 9. What should you do after applying a field dressing to a bleeding wound on a casualty's forearm?

**A. Leave the dressing as is**

**B. Apply a pressure dressing**

**C. Apply ice to the wound**

**D. Monitor vital signs closely**

**After applying a field dressing to a bleeding wound on a casualty's forearm, the next step is to apply a pressure dressing. This action is essential because a field dressing is primarily used to absorb blood and cover the wound, but it may not provide adequate pressure to effectively control bleeding. By applying a pressure dressing over the initial field dressing, you can help to compress the wound and reduce blood flow, thereby minimizing blood loss, which is critical in first aid scenarios. Applying a pressure dressing promotes hemostasis, which is the process of stopping bleeding, and supports the healing process by stabilizing the wound. It ensures that the dressing remains securely in place and continues to manage any bleeding that may occur. In contrast, options such as leaving the dressing as is might result in continued bleeding, while applying ice is not a recommended practice for most wounds and could further complicate care. Monitoring vital signs is vital but not immediately after the application of the dressing; it should be a part of the overall assessment and care as you continue to monitor the casualty's condition.**

## 10. What should you do if a limb below a pressure dressing is cool and the nail beds are bluish?

**A. Loosen and reapply the dressing**

**B. Continue to monitor without intervention**

**C. Evacuate the casualty immediately**

**D. Apply heat to the limb**

**In a situation where a limb below a pressure dressing is cool and the nail beds exhibit a bluish coloration, loosening and reapplying the dressing is the correct response. This condition may indicate compromised blood flow due to excessive pressure from the dressing, which can potentially lead to further tissue damage or necrosis if not addressed. Loosening the dressing can help alleviate pressure on the limb, promoting improved circulation and blood flow. Following this, it is important to monitor the limb for color, warmth, and sensation to ensure that circulation is restored. Reapplying the dressing also allows you to secure it appropriately without compromising vascular supply. While monitoring without intervention might seem reasonable, it does not address the immediate concern of possible compromised circulation. Evacuating the casualty immediately might be necessary in some cases, but it should not be the first step when a specific intervention, like adjusting the dressing, can potentially resolve the issue. Applying heat to the limb is inappropriate, as it could further complicate the situation where blood flow may already be impaired. Thus, loosening and reapplying the dressing is the most effective way to ensure the well-being of the limb affected.**

# 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://combatlifesaver.examzify.com**

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