

Frontier Airlines First Aid Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. How should questions be asked to an unresponsive passenger?**
 - A. Ask open-ended questions to engage them**
 - B. Ask yes/no questions to determine responsiveness**
 - C. Use gestures to communicate**
 - D. Remain silent until they respond**
- 2. When treating bleeding, what should you NOT do?**
 - A. Remove soaked dressing**
 - B. Apply pressure to the wound**
 - C. Seek medical help**
 - D. Monitor for shock**
- 3. What is the role of the first flight attendant in a medical emergency?**
 - A. To gather medical supplies from the storage area**
 - B. To summon additional help and alert the captain**
 - C. To complete the Inflight Medical Incident Report**
 - D. To take charge of passenger seating arrangements**
- 4. Which symptom is a common indicator of dehydration?**
 - A. Excessive sweating**
 - B. Dry mouth, fatigue, and dizziness**
 - C. Rapid heart rate**
 - D. Headache**
- 5. What is a key indicator for administering oral glucose gel?**
 - A. Severe headache**
 - B. Low blood sugar levels**
 - C. High blood pressure**
 - D. Dehydration**

- 6. What should you do if someone is suspected of having a spinal injury and is conscious?**
- A. Encourage them to move for comfort**
 - B. Keep them calm and still until medical help arrives**
 - C. Try to assess their injury by moving them**
 - D. Administer first aid as best as possible**
- 7. What is one of the symptoms of air sickness?**
- A. Dizziness**
 - B. Fever**
 - C. Abdominal cramps**
 - D. Chest pain**
- 8. When considering seizure treatment for a passenger, what is the first action?**
- A. Administer oxygen**
 - B. Place the passenger on the floor and on their side, if possible**
 - C. Give the passenger food**
 - D. Call for evacuation**
- 9. Which symptom indicates a person may be experiencing a seizure?**
- A. Loss of balance**
 - B. Partial or total loss of consciousness**
 - C. Severe headache**
 - D. Dizzy spells**
- 10. What service does STAT-MD provide?**
- A. A 24/7 medical assistance hotline through the Red Cross**
 - B. A medical assistance option only during flights**
 - C. A 24/7 medical assistance hotline at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center**
 - D. A service that only provides post-incident advice**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should questions be asked to an unresponsive passenger?

- A. Ask open-ended questions to engage them**
- B. Ask yes/no questions to determine responsiveness**
- C. Use gestures to communicate**
- D. Remain silent until they respond**

When dealing with an unresponsive passenger, the most effective approach is to ask yes/no questions to ascertain their level of responsiveness. This method allows for straightforward communication and helps gauge whether the passenger is capable of responding, even if it's non-verbally. Yes/no questions are clear and can often prompt a simple reaction, such as a nod or shake of the head if the passenger is able to respond in that manner. This technique is particularly useful in emergency situations where time is crucial, and quick assessment of the passenger's condition is necessary. It can help determine if further medical assistance is required, without overwhelming the individual with complex inquiries. In contrast, open-ended questions may not be suitable because an unresponsive person may struggle to process or articulate a comprehensive answer. Gestures might not effectively convey important information about their needs or condition, and remaining silent could delay necessary interventions. Therefore, using yes/no questions is optimal for obtaining critical information while considering the situation's urgency.

2. When treating bleeding, what should you NOT do?

- A. Remove soaked dressing**
- B. Apply pressure to the wound**
- C. Seek medical help**
- D. Monitor for shock**

When addressing a bleeding wound, it is essential to understand the appropriate steps to take to promote healing and prevent further blood loss. One critical action is to avoid removing a soaked dressing. When a dressing becomes soaked with blood, it indicates that the wound is actively bleeding. If you remove this dressing, it can disturb any clot that has begun to form, potentially leading to increased bleeding. Instead, maintaining the dressing in place helps to control the bleeding and allows for clotting to occur. If the dressing is soaked, the recommended practice is to apply additional layers of dressing on top, rather than removing it, allowing for better pressure and absorption of blood. The other actions listed, such as applying pressure to the wound, seeking medical help, and monitoring for shock, are all appropriate and necessary responses when dealing with a bleeding injury. Applying pressure helps minimize blood loss, seeking medical assistance may be critical for serious injuries, and monitoring for shock is vital to ensure the patient's stability.

3. What is the role of the first flight attendant in a medical emergency?

- A. To gather medical supplies from the storage area**
- B. To summon additional help and alert the captain**
- C. To complete the Inflight Medical Incident Report**
- D. To take charge of passenger seating arrangements**

In a medical emergency on board an aircraft, the role of the first flight attendant is crucial, particularly in summoning additional help and alerting the captain. This responsibility is vital because it ensures that the situation is escalated appropriately and that the captain is made aware of the emergency as soon as possible. The captain may need to make decisions regarding the flight's route, potential diversion landing, or communicate with medical professionals on the ground, all of which can significantly impact the outcome of the emergency. The first flight attendant is typically the first to assess the severity of the situation and determine if additional crew or medical personnel are needed. By effectively communicating the situation to the captain, the first flight attendant plays a pivotal role in coordinating the response, thereby ensuring that the passenger in need receives prompt medical attention and assistance.

4. Which symptom is a common indicator of dehydration?

- A. Excessive sweating**
- B. Dry mouth, fatigue, and dizziness**
- C. Rapid heart rate**
- D. Headache**

The choice highlighting dry mouth, fatigue, and dizziness accurately reflects the symptoms commonly associated with dehydration. When the body loses more fluids than it takes in, it can result in insufficient fluid levels, which impairs normal physiological functions. Dry mouth occurs as the salivary glands conserve water, leading to reduced saliva production. Fatigue is a result of insufficient hydration affecting energy levels, and dizziness can arise from low blood volume impacting blood pressure and circulation, leaving the brain temporarily undernourished. These symptoms act as warning signs that the body is not properly hydrated and is struggling to maintain normal operations. While excessive sweating can indicate fluid loss, it is not a direct symptom of dehydration itself. A rapid heart rate might occur as the body attempts to maintain blood pressure but does not directly indicate dehydration. A headache can also result from dehydration but may result from various other causes unrelated to fluid levels. The combination of dry mouth, fatigue, and dizziness represents a clearer and more definitive set of symptoms for identifying dehydration.

5. What is a key indicator for administering oral glucose gel?

- A. Severe headache**
- B. Low blood sugar levels**
- C. High blood pressure**
- D. Dehydration**

The key indicator for administering oral glucose gel is low blood sugar levels, also known as hypoglycemia. When a person has low blood sugar, their body lacks the necessary glucose needed for energy, which can lead to symptoms such as confusion, weakness, irritability, sweating, and even loss of consciousness in severe cases. Administering oral glucose gel quickly provides a rapid source of sugar that can elevate blood glucose levels, alleviating the symptoms and preventing more severe complications. Other options, such as severe headache, high blood pressure, or dehydration, do not directly relate to the need for glucose gel. A headache can result from various causes, such as tension, migraine, dehydration, or even changes in blood sugar levels, but is not specific to hypoglycemia. High blood pressure generally does not warrant the administration of glucose gel; rather, it might require other interventions. Dehydration can also lead to a range of symptoms and requires different treatments, typically involving fluids rather than glucose supplementation. Therefore, the clear indicator of low blood sugar draws a direct line to the appropriate use of oral glucose gel.

6. What should you do if someone is suspected of having a spinal injury and is conscious?

- A. Encourage them to move for comfort**
- B. Keep them calm and still until medical help arrives**
- C. Try to assess their injury by moving them**
- D. Administer first aid as best as possible**

When someone is suspected of having a spinal injury and is conscious, it is crucial to keep them calm and still until medical help arrives. Spinal injuries can result in serious complications, including paralysis or worsening of the injury, and any movement could exacerbate the condition. Keeping the individual calm helps reduce anxiety and stress, which can further complicate their situation. It is important to stabilize their position and prevent any unnecessary movement that could lead to further injury. Medical professionals are equipped to assess and handle the situation properly; therefore, waiting for their assistance while ensuring the person remains in a safe and immobile state is the best course of action in this scenario. Encouraging the person to move or trying to assess their injury through movement can lead to additional harm. Administering first aid might not be appropriate without understanding the nature of the injury, as specific actions could inadvertently worsen the situation.

7. What is one of the symptoms of air sickness?

- A. Dizziness**
- B. Fever**
- C. Abdominal cramps**
- D. Chest pain**

One of the symptoms of air sickness is dizziness. This condition commonly arises due to various factors such as changes in motion, pressure, and balance while flying. The sensation of dizziness is often linked to the inner ear's response to movement, which can be disrupted in an aircraft, leading to feelings of lightheadedness or a spinning sensation. Understanding air sickness involves recognizing that the body's vestibular system may struggle to interpret the motion caused by the plane's movements, causing discomfort. Fever, abdominal cramps, and chest pain do not typically correlate with air sickness, as they are more indicative of other health issues rather than a direct response to flying.

8. When considering seizure treatment for a passenger, what is the first action?

- A. Administer oxygen**
- B. Place the passenger on the floor and on their side, if possible**
- C. Give the passenger food**
- D. Call for evacuation**

The first action in the event of a seizure is to place the passenger on the floor and on their side, if possible. This action is critical for several reasons. First, positioning the person on their side helps to keep the airway clear and allows any fluids to drain out of the mouth, reducing the risk of aspiration, which can occur if the person vomits or has secretions during the seizure. Additionally, this position helps to prevent injury in case there is any movement during the seizure. Other options, while they may be relevant in specific contexts, are not immediate priorities. Administering oxygen is important for individuals who experience prolonged seizures or have difficulty breathing, but the immediate priority is ensuring a safe position. Giving food is inappropriate as it poses a choking hazard, especially if the person is not fully conscious or aware. Calling for evacuation might be necessary if the seizure lasts too long or if the individual has never experienced a seizure before, but it is not the first step in immediate care. Therefore, ensuring the passenger is safely positioned is the most critical first action.

9. Which symptom indicates a person may be experiencing a seizure?

A. Loss of balance

B. Partial or total loss of consciousness

C. Severe headache

D. Dizzy spells

A partial or total loss of consciousness is a key symptom that often indicates a person may be experiencing a seizure. During a seizure, brain activity changes significantly, which can lead to alterations in consciousness. This may manifest as the individual appearing dazed, unresponsive, or confused, making it a crucial sign to recognize. The other symptoms listed, while they can be concerning, are not definitive indicators of a seizure. Loss of balance can occur for various reasons, including inner ear issues or general dizziness, and does not specifically point to seizure activity. Severe headaches may be experienced for many different medical conditions, including migraines or tension headaches, but are not typically associated with the immediate signs of a seizure. Dizziness can again be linked to numerous conditions that are unrelated to seizures, such as dehydration or low blood pressure, and is not a specific symptom of seizure activity. Recognizing the loss of consciousness can help in identifying seizures effectively, allowing for timely response and care.

10. What service does STAT-MD provide?

A. A 24/7 medical assistance hotline through the Red Cross

B. A medical assistance option only during flights

C. A 24/7 medical assistance hotline at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center

D. A service that only provides post-incident advice

STAT-MD provides a 24/7 medical assistance hotline through the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center. This service ensures that in-flight crews and passengers have access to immediate medical guidance from trained professionals at any time. The hotline can offer real-time advice and support for a variety of medical situations that may arise during flights, enhancing passenger safety and comfort. This connection to a reputable medical facility allows for comprehensive assistance, reinforcing the importance of having reliable resources available for emergency situations. The other choices describe services that either do not exist or are not comprehensive enough to address the needs of passengers during flights, emphasizing the unique and critical role that STAT-MD plays in providing around-the-clock medical support.