



# Hazardous Marine Life Injuries

## CHAPTER 2 REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. **The three general categories of marine life injuries include**
  - a. envenomations
  - b. traumatic injuries
  - c. seafood poisoning
  - d. all of the above
2. **Envenomation is a process facilitated by bites, punctures or stings**
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. **Marine animal bites are usually fatal**
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. **Seafood poisoning is the result of contaminated food or liquids**
  - a. True
  - b. False
5. **Standard precautions include the use of**
  - a. non-latex, medical-style gloves
  - b. surgical-style masks
  - c. protective eyewear
  - d. all of the above

## CHAPTER 3:1 REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. **Envenomations may occur in all of the following ways, except**
  - a. bites
  - b. stings
  - c. ingestion
  - d. punctures
  - e. barbs
2. **Envenomations may occur only during accidental contact**
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. **The health status of the injured person, sensitivity to the venom and delays in receiving first aid impact the victim's response to the injury**
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. **First-aid steps for treating venomous fish injuries include all of the following, except**
  - a. wash area
  - b. remove foreign matter
  - c. control bleeding
  - d. induce vomiting
  - e. control pain
5. **Pressure immobilisation is recommended for which vertebrate injury?**
  - a. stingray
  - b. nurse shark
  - c. sea snake
  - d. goliath grouper

## CHAPTER 3:2 REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. **The correct order for treating jellyfish stings is**
  - a. inactivation, removal, washing/irrigation of the injury site, treatment of symptoms
  - b. washing/irrigation of the injury site, treatment of symptoms, inactivation, removal
  - c. removal, washing/irrigation of the injury site, inactivation, treatment of symptoms
2. **Pressure immobilisation is recommended for which invertebrate marine life injuries?**
  - a. anemones and blue-ringed octopus
  - b. cone snail and blue-ringed octopus
  - c. bristle worms and sea cucumbers
  - d. fire coral and sponges
3. **First aid for contact injuries includes**
  - a. controlling bleeding
  - b. washing area thoroughly
  - c. removing any foreign material
  - d. leaving blisters intact
  - e. all of the above

## CHAPTER 4 REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. **Marine animals bite when**
  - a. they feel threatened
  - b. humans are mistaken for food
  - c. humans engage in spearfishing or feeding
  - d. all of the above
2. **Infection is of particular concern with marine animal bites**
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. **Which of the following is the first line of action to control external bleeding?**
  - a. direct pressure
  - b. tourniquets
  - c. haemostatic dressings
4. **A tourniquet should be placed**
  - a. if the wound exhibits massive arterial bleeding
  - b. if bleeding is not stopped by direct pressure over the wound
  - c. 2.5-5 cm above the wound
  - d. all of the above
5. **A tourniquet should be removed after two hours, regardless of continued bleeding**
  - a. True
  - b. False
6. **Signs and symptoms of infection include**
  - a. pus, redness, sweating, heat
  - b. purple wound borders, red dots on skin, irritability, sensitivity, high temperature
  - c. pain, redness, immobility, swelling, heat

## CHAPTER 5 REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. **Contaminated seafood may taste and smell normal**
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. **Seafood poisoning is triggered by**
  - a. bacteria
  - b. parasites
  - c. viruses
  - d. toxins
  - e. all of the above
3. **The three primary seafood poisoning discussed here do not include**
  - a. ciguatera
  - b. scombroid
  - c. shellfish poisoning
  - d. tetrodotoxin
4. **The most effective way to prevent seafood poisoning is to**
  - a. only eat fish you have caught and cleaned yourself
  - b. store fish properly
  - c. cook fish thoroughly
  - d. eat fish that has a slightly fishy smell

## CHAPTER 6 REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. **The signs and symptoms of allergic reaction include**
  - a. itching
  - b. redness
  - c. swelling
  - d. all of the above
2. **In the event of an allergic reaction, the rescuer should**
  - a. assist the injured person with any medications prescribed for him
  - b. monitor airway and breathing
  - c. immediately begin CPR
  - d. all of the above
  - e. a and b only
3. **Cardiogenic shock refers to**
  - a. a decrease in blood volume
  - b. the heart's inability to circulate blood
  - c. an allergic reaction
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
4. **The primary course of action for cardiogenic shock is to**
  - a. immediately call EMS and be prepared to begin CPR
  - b. provide fluids to restore blood volume
  - c. both a and b
  - d. neither a nor b
5. **Hypovolemic shock results in**
  - a. cool, clammy skin
  - b. confusion
  - c. weakness
  - d. all of the above
6. **Respond to hypovolemic shock by**
  - a. contacting EMS
  - b. controlling any external bleeding
  - c. providing fluids to replenish blood volume
  - d. all of the above
  - e. a and b only

## CHAPTER 7 REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. **Marine life injuries can occur as a result of**
  - a. accidental touching
  - b. poor situational awareness
  - c. perceived threats to the marine life
  - d. all of the above
  
2. **Dive practices that can help minimise the risk of marine life injuries include**
  - a. practising good buoyancy control
  - b. maintaining good situational awareness
  - c. avoiding handling or feeding marine life
  - d. streamlining yourself and your equipment
  - e. all of the above



**DAN-SA Hotline 0800 020 111 (local) | +27 828 10 60 10 (int.)**