

	6201B	Refusal of Care/Release at Scene Written Test
Nor-Cal EMS Policy & Procedure Manual	Training and Testing	
Effective Date: 03/10/2021	Next Revision: 03/10/2024	
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Authority

Health and Safety Code Division 2.5, California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9.

1. If a patient has been drinking alcohol that automatically makes them not to have decision making capacity?
 - True
 - False
2. Since a patient with Multiple Sclerosis may not be able to communicate their wishes it is left up to the EMS providers?
 - True
 - False
3. If a patient disagrees with the EMS provider, they are automatically determined to be incompetent?
 - True
 - False
4. The ability to be an autonomous individual is a guiding force in the care of patients?
 - True
 - False
5. In assessing a patient’s decision-making capacity, we always need (attempt) to check the following:
 - a. Oxygen saturation
 - b. Blood sugar
 - c. Glasgow Coma Score
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
6. Talking to others when the patient is refusing care can be helpful especially the patient’s:
 - a. Family
 - b. Spouse
 - c. Friends
 - d. All of the above
7. A patient is defined as the following:
 - a. Has a complaint suggestive of potential illness or injury.
 - b. Requests evaluation for potential illness or injury.
 - c. Has obvious evidence of illness or injury.
 - d. None of the above
 - e. All of the above
8. It is easy to become complacent with “Lift Assist” responses?
 - True
 - False

9. Refusal of EMS transport to hospital is typically consider a “high risk” patient?
True
False
10. By contacting the base hospital, it will eliminate any liability for you?
True
False
11. Disagreement with the EMS provider does not itself constitute lack of capacity?
True
False
12. In many cases of refusal of care, the problem is a failure not of capacity but of communication?
True
False
13. There is a crucial concept called “informed refusal” of care?
True
False