



## Landing Zone (LZ) Safety Quiz

1. Air Care is based out of \_\_\_\_\_ and has been serving Southwest Michigan and Northern Indiana since 1993 as a partnership between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ hospitals.
2. Our standard crew consists of a pilot and two \_\_\_\_\_ who are also paramedics. (Sometimes an emergency medicine physician resident will accompany the crew.)
3. Your dispatch center will let us know your scene's coordinates. The Air Care crew will contact the LZ coordinator for LZ instructions when they are approximately \_\_\_\_\_ minutes from your scene.
4. The four main factors for site selection are:
  - a. S \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. S \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. S \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. S \_\_\_\_\_
5. The landing zone size should be at least \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ feet.
6. The landing zone surface should be firm, \_\_\_\_\_, and free of obstructions.
7. Do not land Air Care on \_\_\_\_\_ surfaces. If unsure of surface firmness, test it by driving apparatus over the LZ.
8. If the LZ has a lot of loose dirt or gravel, it's a good idea to \_\_\_\_\_ the LZ before the aircraft lands.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the LZ should be as flat/level as possible.
10. **[True/False]** Keep all personnel out of the LZ until the rotor blades have stopped.
11. Mark the LZ with orange \_\_\_\_\_ by day and flashing \_\_\_\_\_ at night. Do not use \_\_\_\_\_ or scene tape.
12. **[True/False]** A quick refresher for LZ specifications can be found at [aircare.org/mobile](http://aircare.org/mobile). (You can save this icon to your home screen for quick review as Air Care approaches.)
13. The crew uses \_\_\_\_\_ at night to help us identify hazards around LZs.
14. Night vision goggles or "NVGs" **[are/are not]** easily damaged by direct light beams such as flashlights, flash photography, floodlights, and vehicle headlights.



15. As Air Care approaches, if you see a hazardous situation developing wave us off and call over the radio “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” or “PULL UP! PULL UP! PULL UP!”
16. **[True/False]** Sometimes the air crew will exit the aircraft before the rotors stop, but NO ONE else is allowed in the LZ while the blades are spinning. Stay away until the blades come to a complete stop.
17. **[True/False]** No vehicles, including law enforcement vehicles or ambulances, are allowed to pass through the LZ at any time.
18. The rotor blades are **[closest to/farthest from]** the ground—and most dangerous—when they are slowing down or starting up.
19. Air Care’s hazardous materials:
  - a. We carry about \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of Jet A fuel.
  - b. There are \_\_\_\_\_ nickel-cadmium (NiCad) batteries in the nose.
  - c. There are up to \_\_\_\_\_ liters of liquid Oxygen in the tail.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is flying by “visual flight rules”, when visibility is good for flying.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is flying by “instrument flight rules”, which means “flying blind” on instruments and using local Airport Traffic Control to fly safely in conditions of poor visibility. (Cloud ceilings must be high enough.)
22. **[True/False]** Air Care will not operate in or near thunderstorms, in conditions of thick ground fog, or when there is “icing” in the clouds in cold weather.
23. **[True/False]** Air Care cannot fly IFR to a scene, only to approved airports. If the weather is poor, we may still be able to pick up your scene patient at the nearest airport. (Make sure you have ground access to the airport, especially afterhours.)
24. Air Care is regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) under Part \_\_\_\_\_ of the Federal Air Regulations. These are the stricter standards applied to commercial air carriers rather than \_\_\_\_\_.
25. **[True/False]** Keep ALL vehicles out of the LZ at all times.
26. No smoking within \_\_\_\_\_ feet of the helicopter.
27. **[True/False]** Do not approach the helicopter when the rotor blades are turning.
28. No \_\_\_\_\_ articles such as hats, scarves, open trash bins, etc. (These may blow into the rotor blades.)
29. **[True/False]** Never approach the aircraft from the rear.



30. **[True/False]** Air Care provides life-saving interventions as soon as they meet your patient and flies them directly to a trauma center. This means trauma patients in outlying areas receive advanced care much faster than they would otherwise. Air Care most commonly provides blood administration, medications, advanced airway management and ventilator therapies.
31. The Fly Guides can help you decide when a patient needs to be flown to a trauma center. These can be found on Air Care's mobile \_\_\_\_\_ at [aircare.org/mobile](http://aircare.org/mobile). Save the AC icon to your home screen, then select the First Responder Fly Guide from the drop down menu.
32. The Fly Guides have been approved by the Trauma Directors at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ hospitals in Kalamazoo, so you can be confident using the Fly Guides to determine which patients should be flown directly to a trauma center.
33. **[True/False]** According to the Fly Guide for First Responders, you should launch Air Care if any of these are true:
- a. Patient is inaccessible to all ground responders (only a helicopter can access the patient)
  - b. The patient is completely unresponsive to verbal and painful stimuli.
  - c. Airway intervention is required.
  - d. The patient still has a central pulse (carotid or femoral) but
    - i. Bleeding is uncontrolled OR
    - ii. No radial pulse is present OR
    - iii. No blood pressure is obtainable.
34. **[True/False]** Box 2 of the Fly Guide for First Responders lists patient conditions you should place Air Care on STANDBY for.
35. Individual patient weight is limited to \_\_\_\_\_ pounds due to the width of our stretcher and the length of the securing straps.
36. **[True/False]** If Air Care is busy on another flight, our Communication Center will quickly coordinate a mutual aid flight for you with the nearest available air medical service. This is the quickest and easiest method for getting a helicopter to your scene.