Statement	Answer	Why?
Put ointment or butter on a burn to soothe the pain	**FALSE**	Placing greasy substances (such as ointment or butter) on a burn is not effective for relieving pain or promoting healing. Greasy substances can seal in the heat and make the burn worse.
A sunburn is a type of thermal burn	FALSE	Sunburn is caused by overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays and is a type of radiation burn
When a person has experienced an electrical burn, you need to be prepared to give CPR and use an AED	TRUE	The electrical current that caused the burn can also cause a cardiac or respiratory emergency.
Apply ice to a burn to cool it.	FALSE	Never use ice to cool a burn; this can cause more damage to the skin

It is important to monitor for shock when a person has been burned.	TRUE	Burns of all types can cause a person to go into shock
When a person has been burned by a chemical in powdered form, you should remove the chemical by fl ushing the area with cool running water.	FALSE	When a chemical is in powdered form, first remove as much of it as possible by brushing it away with gloved hands or a cloth. Then flush the area with cool running water for 15 minutes or until EMS personnel arrive.
When a person has experienced an electrical burn, you should not go near the person until the electricioty has been turned off at the source.	TRUE	Never go near the person until you are sure the electricity has been turned off at the source.
To cool a thermal burn, use cool or cold water.	TRUE	A thermal burn can be cooled using cool or cold potable water

Frostbite can be treated by rubbing snow over the affected area.	**FALSE**	Treatment of frostbite starts with gradual rewarming. Rubbing snow or anything else on the affected area only causes additional pain and tissue damage.
Gently massage the frostbitten area to restore circulation and warm it up.	FALSE	Handle the frostbitten area gently. Massaging or rubbing the affected area can cause additional pain and tissue damage.
Immerse the frostbitten area in hot water, apply a heating pad or hold it close to a fire to rewarm the tissues.	**FALSE**	Rewarming the frostbitten area with direct heat can cause additional damage, including burns.
In order from least to most severe, the heat-related illnesses are heat exhaustion, heat cramps and heat stroke.	**FALSE**	In order from least to most severe, the heat related illnesses are heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke.

The best prevention strategy for heat-related illnesses is to stay properly hydrated.	**TRUE**	Staying hydrated helps to make sure fluids lost through sweating are replaced, which helps to reduce the risk for experiencing a heat-related illness. Water is the best choice of fluid for staying hydrated. Drink a few ounces every 15 to 20 minutes or however much you need to not feel thirsty.
Heat-related illnesses only affect people who are outdoors.	**FALSE**	Being outdoors is a risk factor for developing a heat-related illness, but these illnesses can also affect people who are indoors. People who live or work in buildings that are inadequately cooled or ventilated are at risk, as are those who perform indoor jobs in hot, humid environments (e.g., kitchen and laundry workers, factory workers).