

Supplementary Table 1. Pre- and post-training test questions

Pre-training test	Correct answer
Q1) What is the most common cause of preventable trauma death?	A1) Bleeding
What is the most common cause of preventable trauma death? Select one: a. Airway blockage (e.g. suffocation) b. Breathing difficulty (e.g. pneumothorax) c. Circulation problem (e.g. bleeding) d. Disability (e.g. traumatic brain injury)	C
Q2) Which actions should be prioritized for bleeding victims?	A2) Stop the bleeding before considering cardiopulmonary resuscitation
A shooting incident occurred while you were in town. Gunshots and shouts are heard. One of the victims near you fell, was bleeding from the leg, and lost consciousness. Sort the following options into the most appropriate order of actions: a. Ask for help b. Start cardiopulmonary resuscitation if indicated c. Make sure you are safe d. Use any available cloth to tie the victim's bleeding leg over the clothes (as a tourniquet)	c, a, d, b
Q3) Which patients should be transferred to hospital first?	Q3) Patients with internal bleeding in the torso
Which patient has the highest priority for transportation from the terrorist bombing site to the hospital? Select one: a. A victim with blood spurting from a neck wound b. A victim with pooled blood around him/her who is unconscious and has no pulse c. A victim with an amputated lower limb and continuous bleeding d. An agitated victim with a pale face and abdominal pain	d
Q4) How should a tourniquet be applied?	
There is a patient bleeding from the right mid-thigh as shown in the figure below. Draw the appropriate position at which you would apply a tourniquet to stop the bleeding, and indicate any other actions that you would take.	Apply the tourniquet 5 inches above the wound on the mid-thigh. Apply pressure to the wound.
Q5) How should the pain associated with a tourniquet be managed?	A5) Reassure the patient

<p>Q5. You applied a tourniquet to a victim who was bleeding from his lower limb due to a terrorist bomb attack. The victim is complaining of severe pain in the affected limb after the tourniquet was tightened and the bleeding had stopped. Select the appropriate action from the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Slightly loosen the tourniquet. Some bleeding is acceptable. b. Loosen the tourniquet every 30 minutes and retighten when the pain is reduced. c. Tighten the tourniquet further until no pain is felt. d. Reassure the victim. 	d
Post-training test	
Q1) What is the most common cause of preventable trauma death?	A1) Bleeding
<p>What is the most common cause of preventable trauma death? Select one:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Traumatic brain injury b. Amputated lower limb c. Tension pneumothorax d. Airway injury 	b
Q2) Which actions should be prioritized for bleeding victims?	A2) Stop the bleeding before considering cardiopulmonary resuscitation
<p>A shooting incident occurred while you were in town. Gunshots and shouts are heard. One of the victims near you fell, was bleeding from the leg, and lost consciousness. Sort the following options into the most appropriate order of actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ask for help b. Start cardiopulmonary resuscitation if indicated c. Make sure you are safe d. Use any available cloth to tie the victim's bleeding leg over his/her clothes (as a tourniquet) 	c, a, d, b
Q3) Which patients should be transferred to hospital first?	A3) Patients with internal bleeding in the torso
<p>Which patients have the highest priority for transportation from the terrorist bombing site to the hospital? Select one:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A victim with a pale face with a piece of metal stuck in the anterior chest b. A victim with a torn forearm and a large amount of bleeding c. A victim with blood squirting from a large wound on the neck d. A victim with pooled blood around him/her who is unconscious and has no pulse 	a
Q4) How should a tourniquet be applied?	

<p>There is a patient bleeding from the right upper arm as shown in the figure below. Draw the appropriate position at which you would apply a tourniquet to stop the bleeding, and indicate any other actions that you would take.</p>	<p>Apply the tourniquet 5 inches above the wound in the upper arm. Apply pressure to the wound.</p>
<p>Q5) How should the pain associated with a tourniquet be managed?</p>	<p>A5) Reassure the patient</p>
<p>You applied a tourniquet to a victim who was bleeding from the lower limb due to a terrorist bomb attack. The victim is complaining of severe pain in the affected limb after the tourniquet was tightened and the bleeding had stopped. Select the appropriate action from the following options:</p> <p>a. Reassure the victim. b. Remove the tourniquet. c. Slightly loosen the tourniquet. Some bleeding is acceptable. d. Loosen the tourniquet every 30 minutes and retighten when pain is reduced.</p>	<p>a</p>