

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) When determining possible injuries suffered from a gunshot wound, which of the following is true? 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Bullets pass in a straight line through the body from the point of entry to the exit wound
  - B) The EMT must determine the exact caliber of ammunition involved
  - C) The EMT must be aware that bullets cause damage in two ways
  - D) The EMT must ask the patient or bystanders exactly where the shooter was standing
  
- 2) You are on the scene of an explosion at a suspected methamphetamine manufacturing operation. You and your partner are the first to arrive and note two middle-aged men and a woman on the front lawn with burns and cuts on their faces and arms. The fire department is en route. Which of the following resources should NOT be requested by the EMT during the scene size-up? 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) The state fire marshal
  - B) Law enforcement
  - C) One or two additional ambulances
  - D) The gas company
  
- 3) As you arrive at the scene of a house fire, a very upset man screams at you to help his young son, who is trapped under a piece of burning wood on the ground. Which of the following should you do first? 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Size-up the scene before acting
  - B) Perform an initial assessment on the patient
  - C) Use a blanket to put out the fire on the piece of wood
  - D) With the father's help, grab the boy by the arms and pull him from underneath the wood
  
- 4) At the scene of a vehicle collision in which there are no apparent hazards, which of the following guidelines should be followed for establishing a danger zone? 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) The danger zone should be 15 feet in all directions
  - B) The danger zone should be 50 feet in all directions
  - C) There is no need to establish a danger zone when there are no apparent hazards
  - D) The danger zone should be 150 feet in all directions
  
- 5) At what point is the scene size-up completed? 5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) When initial patient contact is made
  - B) At the end of the call
  - C) When crashed vehicles have been stabilized
  - D) When the number of patients has been determined
  
- 6) Which of the following best describes blunt force trauma? 6) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) The object is not sharp, but penetrates the body when enough force is used
  - B) The object penetrates soft tissue, but cannot penetrate bone
  - C) An object strikes the body but does not penetrate the body tissues
  - D) All of the above are considered blunt force trauma

- 7) Which of the following is NOT a consideration that should be used by the EMT in establishing the size of the danger zone? 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Wind direction
  - B) Presence of hazardous materials
  - C) The amount of equipment needed and the distance it must be carried
  - D) Fire
- 8) In which of the following situations should the EMT consult the North American Emergency Response Guidebook? 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Downed power lines at the scene of a vehicle collision
  - B) A domestic disturbance with the potential for violence
  - C) Patient with a suspected infectious disease
  - D) Chlorine gas leak at a public swimming pool
- 9) As you are assessing a 32-year-old asthmatic woman who has called EMS due to difficulty breathing, her husband enters the home through a back door and shouts, "Get your hands off her, she doesn't need your help. She needs to be taught a lesson about her smart mouth." Which of the following is the best course of action? 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Let the husband know that his behavior is inappropriate and if it continues you will call for the police
  - B) Attempt to remove the patient from the home and continue treatment en route to the hospital
  - C) Leave the patient and notify police
  - D) Continue assessment and respond that the patient is sick and needs medical attention
- 10) You have just arrived on the scene of a motor vehicle collision in which a compact car was struck from behind by a delivery truck. The driver of the delivery truck is standing outside his vehicle talking to police when you arrive, but the driver of the car is still seated in the driver's seat. You have noted moderate damage to the rear of the car. For which of the following injuries should you have the highest level of suspicion? 10) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Fractures of the lower extremities
  - B) Neck injury
  - C) Chest injury
  - D) Abdominal injuries
- 11) Which of the following is NOT true concerning the potential for violence at the scene of an EMS call? 11) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Signs of impending violence are always obvious if you know what to look for
  - B) Some addresses or locations should automatically increase your awareness of the potential for violence
  - C) An unusual lack of activity at the scene may signal impending violence against the EMT
  - D) There is an association between alcohol use and the potential for violence
- 12) Which of the following objects impacts the body with medium velocity when used as a weapon? 12) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Butcher knife
  - B) Ice pick
  - C) Bullet from an assault rifle
  - D) Bullet from a handgun
- 13) Which of the following situations will NOT require additional resources at the scene? 13) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A call to a manufacturing plant where a worker has his hand caught in a machine
  - B) A patient with emphysema who is on oxygen therapy at home
  - C) A call for a sick person at home during which an odor of natural gas is detected
  - D) A 300-pound woman complaining of back pain

- 14) Which of the following is NOT determined in a scene size-up? 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The need for additional resources                      B) Potential hazards to the EMS crew  
 C) Mechanism of injury    D) Chief complaint
- 15) When considering the potential for injury from a fall, which of the following is LEAST important? 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The type of surface onto which the patient fell  
 B) Whether the patient struck anything with his body on the way down  
 C) The patient's weight  
 D) The height of the fall
- 16) Which of the following situations requires action by the EMT during scene size-up? 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) A vehicle collision involving a tractor-trailer that has a placard indicating it is carrying a corrosive substance  
 B) The sound of a barking and growling dog upon approaching the door to a residence  
 C) A bystander who is smoking a cigarette at the scene of a vehicle collision  
 D) All of the above
- 17) Your patient is a 29-year-old female who was the front seat passenger in a vehicle that was struck in the passenger's side door by a vehicle that ran a red light. Which of the following is most likely to have occurred? 17) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The patient took the "down and under" pathway, causing trauma to her lower extremities  
 B) The patient impacted the steering wheel with her chest, causing a fracture of the sternum  
 C) The patient took the "up and over" pathway, striking her head on the windshield  
 D) The patient's body was pushed forcefully out from under her head, causing injury to the cervical spine
- 18) Which of the following is true concerning scene size-up? 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Information from bystanders is not important on trauma calls  
 B) Determining the number of patients is not important on a medical call  
 C) Scene size-up does not play a role in determining the nature of the illness  
 D) The need for additional resources must be determined on both medical and trauma calls
- 19) Which of the following is NOT a consideration when assessing the mechanism of injury and forming an index of suspicion about particular injuries in a motor vehicle collision? 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Speed of the vehicle at the moment of impact  
 B) Whether or not the patient had ingested alcohol prior to the collision  
 C) Whether or not the patient was wearing a seat belt  
 D) Where the patient was sitting in the vehicle before the crash
- 20) You are on the scene of a tanker truck versus passenger vehicle collision on a rural highway. The vehicles are just beyond a curve in the roadway and there is a distinct odor of diesel fuel. It is dark and there is little traffic. Which of the following should be used to alert on-coming traffic to the situation? 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Flares    B) Reflective triangles  
 C) Orange traffic cones    D) Yellow crime scene tape
- 21) Which of the following may be a hazard at the scene of a vehicle collision? 21) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Other emergency vehicles    B) Hazardous materials  
 C) Electrocution    D) All of the above

- 22) A fall is considered severe anytime the patient has fallen from a height more than: 22) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Five times the height of the patient                      B) Twice the height of the patient  
 C) Three times the height of the patient                     D) The height of the patient
- 23) In which of the following ways can the EMT detect hazards at or near the scene of a call? 23) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Listening    B) Smelling  
 C) Looking    D) All of the above
- 24) At which of the following points should you begin your scene size-up? 24) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) After exiting the ambulance, but before making patient contact  
 B) When you arrive on the scene, but before exiting the ambulance  
 C) As you approach the scene in the ambulance  
 D) When the patient or family member opens the door to the residence
- 25) Which of the following describes the chief complaint? 25) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The overall impression of the patient's condition  
 B) The reason why the patient summoned EMS  
 C) The description of the problem provided during dispatch of the EMS unit  
 D) The events immediately preceding the call for EMS
- 26) During the initial assessment of a responsive adult patient, where should the pulse be checked? 26) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) At the radial artery    B) At the brachial artery  
 C) At the femoral artery     D) At the carotid artery
- 27) Which of the following is NOT true regarding a patient who has a mental status of less than "Awake"? 27) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) His brain may not be getting enough oxygen  
 B) He should receive high-flow oxygen  
 C) He probably is just a heavy sleeper  
 D) He may not have adequate blood circulation
- 28) Which of the following is a good indication of an open airway? 28) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The patient is speaking clearly                              B) The patient is alert  
 C) The patient is crying loudly                                   D) All of the above
- 29) Which of the following is the purpose of the initial assessment? 29) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) To discover trends of improvement or deterioration in the patient's condition  
 B) To detect dangers to the patient and/or EMS crew  
 C) To detect and treat immediately life-threatening problems  
 D) To find all of the patient's signs and symptoms
- 30) Which of the following conditions does NOT necessarily require intervention in the "Breathing" phase of the initial assessment? 30) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Respiratory arrest  
 B) Respiratory rate of 12  
 C) Respiratory rate of 8  
 D) Respiratory rate of 28 with adequate depth

- 31) Which of the following techniques is used when formulating the general impression? 31) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Looking for visual clues B) Listening for unusual sounds  
 C) Detecting odors D) All of the above
- 32) You are at the scene where a 19-year-old female college student has been drinking large quantities of alcohol throughout the evening. On your arrival, the patient is lying on her back, has vomited, and has slow, wet sounding respirations. Which of the following should you do next? 32) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Assist respirations with a bag-valve-mask device  
 B) Determine the respiratory rate  
 C) Check for carotid and radial pulses  
 D) Open the patient's airway using a head-tilt chin-lift
- 33) Finding that a patient has cool, pale, wet skin is an indication of: 33) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Inadequate respiratory rate and/or quality  
 B) Fever  
 C) Normal circulation  
 D) Shock
- 34) Which of the following is NOT assessed during the "Breathing" phase of the initial assessment? 34) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Determining the presence of respirations B) Counting the respiratory rate  
 C) Obtaining a pulse oximetry reading D) Determining the depth of respiration
- 35) Your patient is a 42-year-old woman who fell a couple of feet from a ladder and is complaining of pain in her ankle. Which of the following are you unable to determine from the information given? 35) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Transport priority B) General impression  
 C) Airway status D) Chief complaint
- 36) Which of the following is NOT performed during the "Airway" phase of the initial assessment? 36) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Insertion of an oropharyngeal airway B) Obtaining the respiratory rate  
 C) Head-tilt chin-lift D) Suctioning
- 37) Which of the following is NOT part of the general impression? 37) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The patient's past medical history  
 B) The patient's age  
 C) The patient's facial expression  
 D) The position in which the patient is found
- 38) Which of the following is the proper position for maintaining the airway in a child with a decreased level of consciousness? 38) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Hyperextension of the neck, placing a pillow under the back if necessary  
 B) Flexing the neck to place the chin on the chest, placing a folded towel under the back of the head if necessary  
 C) Placing the head and neck in a neutral position, using a folded towel under the shoulders if necessary  
 D) Using a cervical collar to keep the chin elevated
- 39) To check for cyanosis in a dark-skinned patient, the EMT-B should assess: 39) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The patient's response to painful stimuli B) The whites of the eyes  
 C) The patient's nail beds D) The soles of the patient's feet

- 40) The immediate sense of the patient's degree of distress, formulated from the patient's immediate environment, appearance, and chief complaint, is your: 40) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) General impression B) Focused exam  
 C) Scene size-up D) Initial assessment
- 41) An intervention is a measure taken to: 41) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Determine if there is a problem  
 B) Create a permanent record of patient care  
 C) Correct a problem  
 D) Decrease the EMT's liability for negligence
- 42) Which of the following is completed first during the initial assessment? 42) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Determining transport priority B) Forming a general impression  
 C) Assessing mental status D) Opening the airway
- 43) Which of the following indicates a possible circulatory problem? 43) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Weak, thready pulse that is normal in rate  
 B) A rapid pulse  
 C) A slow pulse  
 D) All of the above
- 44) Your patient is a 33-year-old man who has been ejected from his vehicle during a high-speed collision. Your general impression is that he is not moving, does not appear to have adequate respiration, and has suffered a large amount of external bleeding. Which of the following should be done first? 44) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Check the patient's carotid pulse B) Control the bleeding with direct pressure  
 C) Open the airway D) Begin bag-valve-mask ventilations
- 45) During the initial assessment of an infant, which pulse should be palpated? 45) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Carotid B) Umbilical C) Radial D) Brachial
- 46) The "sixth sense" often developed by experienced EMS providers is known as the provider's: 46) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Diagnostic ability B) Mental status  
 C) Clinical judgement D) General impression
- 47) Capillary refill is considered normal when its occurrence takes less than: 47) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) 1 minute B) 30 seconds C) 2 seconds D) 10 seconds
- 48) Your patient is a 72-year-old female who has "twisted her ankle" coming down some steps. She is alert and complaining of pain in her right ankle, but joking about her "clumsiness." Which of the following should you do next? 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Determine the presence of a carotid pulse  
 B) Administer high-flow oxygen by non-rebreather  
 C) Ask if the patient has pain anywhere besides her ankle  
 D) Take immediate manual control of the patient's cervical spine

- 49) Which of the following differences should be expected when assessing a pediatric patient, as compared to the adult patient? 49) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Capillary refill is not as reliable an indicator of circulatory status
  - B) The normal respiratory rate is faster
  - C) The normal pulse rate is slower
  - D) All of the above
- 50) Which of the following is the most reliable means of determining whether a patient has any immediately life-threatening conditions? 50) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) The use of intuition
  - B) A thorough scene survey
  - C) Obtaining a detailed medical history
  - D) The use of a systematic approach to assessment
- 51) You have arrived on the scene at a high school football field where a 17-year-old male is lying on the ground. He is unresponsive and cyanotic, and he is making obvious respiratory effort without moving adequate amounts of air. Which of the following should be done next? 51) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Insert a nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal airway
  - B) Open the patient's airway using a manual maneuver
  - C) Apply high-flow oxygen by non-rebreather mask
  - D) Assist ventilations with a bag-valve-mask device and supplemental oxygen
- 52) Which of the following is true concerning the initial assessment? 52) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Manual airway maneuvers must be performed on all patients
  - B) All patients must be examined thoroughly for external bleeding
  - C) The EMT should perform a sternal rub on all patients to test for response to painful stimuli
  - D) The initial assessment is often completed by just observing the patient as you enter the room
- 53) The sound or feel of broken bones rubbing against each other is called: 53) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Decapitation
  - B) Osteomyelitis
  - C) Crepitation
  - D) Emesis
- 54) A patient with multiple long-bone fractures of the extremities should be a \_\_\_\_\_ priority for transport and should be treated \_\_\_\_\_. 54) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) high; en route to the hospital
  - B) high; at the scene
  - C) moderate; at the scene
  - D) high; by ALS personnel only
- 55) You are treating a 59-year-old man who was severely beaten during a mugging. His respirations are inadequate and you notice he has a stoma. Which of the following is the next step in his management? 55) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Consult with medical direction regarding the use of a flow-restricted oxygen-powered ventilation device
  - B) Ventilate by bag-valve-mask over the nose and mouth as usual
  - C) Request ALS assistance while continuing your initial assessment
  - D) Ventilate the patient through the stoma using supplemental oxygen
- 56) Which of the following injuries is characterized by having a section of ribs, each broken in two or more places, causing that section to collapse with each inspiration? 56) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Flail chest
  - B) Pigeon chest
  - C) Traumatic pneumothorax
  - D) Paradoxical fractures

- 57) A permanent surgical opening in the neck through which a patient breathes is called a: 57) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Laryngectomy B) Cricothyroidotomy  
 C) Tracheostomy D) Stoma
- 58) Which of the following terms can be defined as the process of keying in on the most medically 58) \_\_\_\_\_  
 important issues of a trauma patient?  
 A) Focused history and physical exam B) Primary survey  
 C) Secondary survey D) Detailed physical exam
- 59) An unconscious trauma patient should always be assumed to have which of the following types of 59) \_\_\_\_\_  
 injury?  
 A) Abdominal B) Cardiac C) Spine D) Skull
- 60) Which of the following best defines the term "chief complaint"? 60) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) What you can see is obviously wrong with the patient  
 B) The patient's description of his problem  
 C) A description by bystanders of what happened  
 D) What the emergency department physician determines is wrong with the patient
- 61) The medical term for a cut is: 61) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Avulsion B) Laceration C) Abrasion D) Puncture
- 62) In trauma situations it is good to think of the "S" in "SAMPLE" as standing not just for "Signs & 62) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Symptoms" but also for:  
 A) "Sounds" B) "Story"  
 C) "Scene Safety" D) "Secondary Survey"
- 63) A crackling or crunching sensation felt when air has escaped from its normal passageways and is 63) \_\_\_\_\_  
 trapped under the skin is called:  
 A) Friction rub B) Infiltration C) Crepitus D) Decubitus
- 64) Which of the following statements regarding cervical collars is TRUE? 64) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) There may be some patients for whom a properly sized cervical collar is not manufactured  
 B) Most cervical collars are measured in French sizes, based on their internal diameter  
 C) A properly positioned cervical collar allows for examination of the back of the neck  
 D) A proper sizing of a cervical collar is based on the width of the patient's neck
- 65) Your patient is a 14-year-old male who was run over by a tractor driven by his brother and is 65) \_\_\_\_\_  
 unresponsive. During the detailed physical exam you should look for clear drainage coming from  
 the patient's:  
 A) Ears B) Navel  
 C) Rectum D) None of the above
- 66) When examining a conscious trauma patient, you should do all of the following EXCEPT: 66) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Explain what you are doing  
 B) Gain the patient's trust and confidence  
 C) Let the patient know if a procedure is going to be painful  
 D) Explain why the patient's injuries may be fatal



- 67) Your patient is the 18-year-old male driver of a vehicle that struck a tree. He is conscious and complaining of neck pain. The passenger is obviously dead. You have performed your initial assessment. Which of the following is the next step? 67) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Rule out the possibility of cervical spine injury before moving the patient
  - B) Perform a focused history and physical exam
  - C) Perform a rapid trauma assessment
  - D) Immobilize the patient on a long backboard and perform a detailed examination in the ambulance
- 68) In which of the following circumstances is manual stabilization of the cervical spine always necessary? 68) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Penetrating trauma
  - B) Trauma to the lower extremities
  - C) Blunt trauma
  - D) Trauma above the level of the clavicles
- 69) The term "flank" refers to which part of the body? 69) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Area surrounding the navel
  - B) Lower back
  - C) Sides of the torso
  - D) Area above the clavicles
- 70) Which of the following refers to an event that happens to a person and that carries with it a high risk of serious injury? 70) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Relative risk ratio
  - B) Mechanism of injury
  - C) Newton's law of motion
  - D) Trauma
- 71) Which of the following is another term for "trauma"? 71) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Suffering
  - B) Illness
  - C) Injury
  - D) Medical problem
- 72) For which of the following patients would capillary refill be a reliable sign of circulatory status? 72) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A 3-year-old child with a fever and cough
  - B) A 24-year-old homeless man who has spent the night outside in the rain
  - C) A 92-year-old man complaining of weakness on his right side
  - D) A 50-year-old woman complaining of chest pain
- 73) Which of the following is the correct manner for checking responsiveness in an apparently unresponsive infant? 73) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Pinching the earlobe
  - B) Flicking the soles of the feet
  - C) Rubbing the sternum with your knuckles
  - D) Shaking the child
- 74) In the initial assessment, which of the following is NOT an acceptable method of assessing the patient's circulatory status? 74) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Assessing the patient's skin color
  - B) Taking a blood pressure reading
  - C) Looking for serious bleeding
  - D) Checking a radial pulse
- 75) A patient whose mental status can be described as "verbal" is able to: 75) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Respond only to a stimulus such as the EMT rubbing his sternum with his knuckles
  - B) Respond to speaking or shouting by opening the eyes
  - C) Tell you his or her name, his or her location, and what day it is
  - D) Talk spontaneously and respond to the EMT's questions

- 76) In EMS, the term mental status is used to refer to: 76) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Any history of mental illness that the patient may have  
 B) The patient's level of awareness of his surroundings  
 C) The patient's general level of intelligence  
 D) None of the above
- 77) In EMS, the letters AVPU are used to describe: 77) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The EMT's general impression of the patient's condition  
 B) The patient's chief complaint  
 C) The patient's level of responsiveness  
 D) The patient's transport priority
- 78) You are dispatched on a call for chest pain. On your arrival, a neighbor of the patient tells you, "I saw Mr. Fields fall down his porch steps. He hit his head and he's bleeding." You enter the residence and find Mr. Fields lying on the floor. He says, "I have a cramping feeling in my guts." As you begin your assessment, the patient goes into cardiac arrest. Which of the following is the chief complaint? 78) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) A cramping feeling in my guts  
 B) Cardiac arrest  
 C) Fell down the stairs and cut his head  
 D) Chest pain
- 79) A surgical incision in the neck that is held open by a metal or plastic tube through which a patient can breathe or be placed on a ventilator is called a: 79) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Tracheopharyngeal fistula  
 B) Tracheostomy  
 C) Cricothyroidotomy  
 D) Stoma
- 80) A segment of the chest wall moving in the opposite direction from the rest of the chest is called: 80) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Tension pneumothorax  
 B) Paradoxical movement  
 C) A flutter segment  
 D) Intercostal retractions
- 81) Which of the following statements regarding treatment of the injured child is NOT true? 81) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The cervical collar should rest just below the mastoid process  
 B) A child's airway is narrower than an adult's  
 C) Padding may need to be placed under a child's shoulders to keep the head in a neutral position  
 D) An improperly sized cervical collar can easily cause airway obstruction
- 82) Your patient is a 45-year-old female who complains of "twisting her ankle" when she slipped on a patch of ice. Which of the following is NOT appropriate? 82) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) A focused history and physical exam  
 B) Providing emotional support, if necessary  
 C) A detailed physical exam  
 D) Questioning about any other complaints or areas of pain
- 83) Which of the following is NOT considered a significant mechanism of injury? 83) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Deformity of the steering wheel caused by contact with the patient  
 B) Collision with vehicle roll-over  
 C) Collision with ejection of occupant(s)  
 D) A fall from a kitchen chair

- 84) Which of the following statements about the application of cervical collars is NOT true? 84) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A large patient may not be able to wear a large collar
  - B) A small patient with a long neck may require your largest collar
  - C) Cervical collars alone are inadequate to provide immobilization of the neck
  - D) The front of the collar is properly positioned when it fits between the point of the chin and the supraclavicular notch
- 85) Which of the following statements concerning the application of a cervical collar is NOT true? 85) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A soft cervical collar is recommended for patients with trauma to the lower jaw
  - B) A cervical collar is indicated for any patient with a decreased level of consciousness following trauma
  - C) An improperly sized cervical collar may obstruct the airway
  - D) Cervical collars alone do not provide adequate immobilization
- 86) The mechanism of injury is evaluated during the: 86) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Primary survey
  - B) Initial assessment
  - C) Scene size-up
  - D) Focused history and physical exam
- 87) Which of the following are the two primary techniques for assessing areas of the patient's body that you suspect are injured? 87) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Auscultation and percussion
  - B) Percussion and palpation
  - C) Inspection and palpation
  - D) Inspection and auscultation
- 88) You are assessing a 21-year-old female who was kicked and hit by an unknown person. She is complaining of abdominal pain. As you assess her abdomen, you should check for all of the following EXCEPT: 88) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Firmness
  - B) Bowel sounds
  - C) Contusions
  - D) Distention
- 89) Your patient is a 35-year-old male patient involved in a high speed vehicle collision. The patient is not entrapped, but you have determined the patient is a high priority for transport due to suspected internal bleeding. The trauma center is 15 minutes away, and an ALS response unit is 10 minutes away. Which of the following is the best decision? 89) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Request helicopter evacuation of the patient
  - B) Transport the patient to the hospital
  - C) Begin transport and meet the ALS unit en route to the hospital
  - D) Call for an ALS transporting unit and stabilize the patient on the scene
- 90) The more thorough examination of a trauma patient en route to the hospital is the: 90) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Focused history and physical exam
  - B) Detailed physical exam
  - C) Secondary survey
  - D) Overall assessment
- 91) The medical term for a bruise is: 91) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Concussion
  - B) Hyphema
  - C) Abrasion
  - D) Contusion

- 92) Your patient is a 27-year-old female who was ejected from a vehicle that then rolled over on her. She is complaining of pain in her pelvic region. Which of the following techniques should be used to assess the injury? 92) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Place your hands on the patient's hips and rock the pelvis back and forth
  - B) Perform a rectal exam to check for blood
  - C) Place your hands on the patient's hips and gently compress the hips
  - D) Do not palpate the pelvis
- 93) When assessing a patient who has been stabbed, which of the following is the most important to find out? 93) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Make and model of knife
  - B) Owner of the knife
  - C) Size and type of knife
  - D) Angle at which the knife entered the patient
- 94) If a patient complains of abdominal pain localized to a specific area of the abdomen, which of the following techniques should be used to assess the abdomen? 94) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Do not palpate the area
  - B) Palpate the area at the beginning of the exam and check it again at the end of the exam
  - C) Palpate the area first
  - D) Palpate the painful area last
- 95) The term distention means: 95) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Softer than normal
  - B) Larger than normal
  - C) Harder than normal
  - D) Having a sunken-in appearance
- 96) Which of the following is NOT a purpose of a rapid trauma assessment? 96) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) To provide a basis for care during transport
  - B) To focus care on specific injuries
  - C) To assess the extent of injuries
  - D) To detect injuries that may become life-threatening
- 97) Which of the following is the preferred way to determine the mechanism of injury at the scene? 97) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Check the Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook
  - B) Ask law enforcement for their professional opinion
  - C) Make your own assessment of the mechanism
  - D) Ask the first person on the scene or any bystanders how severe they think the mechanism is
- 98) You are performing a rapid trauma assessment on an unresponsive 30-year-old male. As you evaluate his head, which of the following should you check for? 98) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Function of the cranial nerves
  - B) Whether the patient can follow your finger with eyes
  - C) Size and reaction of the pupils
  - D) Crepitus
- 99) A surgical opening in the wall of the abdomen with a plastic bag in place to collect digestive waste is called a: 99) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Gastric bypass
  - B) Fistula
  - C) Colostomy
  - D) Thoracotomy

- 100) Which of the following is NOT a cause of abdominal distention? 100) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Blood                      B) Dehydration                      C) Fluid                      D) Air
- 101) Which of the following situations may result in hidden or unsuspected injury? 101) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Collisions that occur at night  
 B) Vehicle does not have air bags  
 C) Seat belt use by the vehicle occupants  
 D) Deformity of the interior compartment of the vehicle
- 102) The primary purpose of establishing the mechanism of injury in a trauma patient is to determine which of the following? 102) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Transport priority                      B) Treatment needed  
 C) Trauma severity score                      D) Probability of survival
- 103) A fractured skull sometimes produces bruising or discoloration behind the ears. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_ sign. 103) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Silver fork                      B) Babinski's                      C) Cushing's                      D) Battle's
- 104) Jugular veins that are flat (non-distended) in a patient who is lying down may be a sign of: 104) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Closed head injury  
 B) Blood collecting around the heart in the pericardial sac  
 C) Blood loss  
 D) High blood pressure
- 105) When a patient describes what or how he feels, he is telling you which of the following? 105) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) His diagnosis                      B) His signs                      C) His symptoms                      D) His syndrome
- 106) For a patient whom you have assigned a high transport priority, you should consider all of the following EXCEPT: 106) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Not moving the patient until all extremities have been splinted  
 B) Calling for advanced life support  
 C) Transporting the patient to the nearest trauma center, even if it is not the closest hospital  
 D) Reassessing the patient's mental status
- 107) The first step in the focused history and physical exam of any trauma patient is to reconsider the: 107) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Glasgow Coma Scale score                      B) Trauma severity score  
 C) Scene size-up                      D) Mechanism of injury
- 108) When checking breath sounds in a trauma patient, which of the following are the two things you must determine first? 108) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Wheezing and stridor  
 B) Amount of dead space air and residual air  
 C) Rate and tidal volume  
 D) Presence and equality
- 109) The term "priapism" means \_\_\_\_\_ and may be found in injuries of the \_\_\_\_\_. 109) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) abnormal pulsation; abdomen                      B) a persistent penile erection; spine  
 C) a painful muscle spasm; spine                      D) unequal pupils; brain

110) Which of the following is NOT a significant mechanism of injury?

- A) Ejection from a vehicle
- C) A fall from 20 feet

- B) Roll-over vehicle collision
- D) Gunshot wound of the forearm

110) \_\_\_\_\_

# Answer Key

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|---|---|---|--|---|
| 1) C<br>ID: ec10 7-21<br>Page Ref: 189  | 17) D<br>ID: ec10 7-12<br>Page Ref: 187 | 33) D<br>ID: ec10 8-29<br>Page Ref: 201 | 49) B<br>ID: ec10 8-25<br>Page Ref: 207  | 65) A<br>ID: ec10 10-52<br>Page Ref: 259  |
| 2) A<br>ID: ec10 7-18<br>Page Ref: 191  | 18) D<br>ID: ec10 7-17<br>Page Ref: 191 | 34) C<br>ID: ec10 8-13<br>Page Ref:     | 50) D<br>ID: ec10 8-8<br>Page Ref: 200   | 66) D<br>ID: ec10 10-40<br>Page Ref:      |
| 3) A<br>ID: ec10 7-22<br>Page Ref: 178  | 19) B<br>ID: ec10 7-13<br>Page Ref:     | 35) A<br>ID: ec10 8-31<br>Page Ref:     | 51) B<br>ID: ec10 8-15<br>Page Ref: 200  | 67) C<br>ID: ec10 10-49<br>Page Ref: 233, |
| 4) B<br>ID: ec10 7-23<br>Page Ref: 181  | 20) B<br>ID: ec10 7-7<br>Page Ref: 181  | 36) B<br>ID: ec10 8-12<br>Page Ref: 200 | 52) D<br>ID: ec10 8-18<br>Page Ref:      | 68) D<br>ID: ec10 10-12<br>Page Ref: 236  |
| 5) B<br>ID: ec10 7-2<br>Page Ref: 178   | 21) D<br>ID: ec10 7-4<br>Page Ref:      | 37) A<br>ID: ec10 8-6<br>Page Ref: 200  | 53) C<br>ID: ec10 10-22<br>Page Ref: 247 | 69) C<br>ID: ec10 10-44<br>Page Ref: 260  |
| 6) C<br>ID: ec10 7-16<br>Page Ref: 189  | 22) C<br>ID: ec10 7-24<br>Page Ref: 189 | 38) C<br>ID: ec10 8-22<br>Page Ref: 205 | 54) A<br>ID: ec10 10-37<br>Page Ref: 252 | 70) B<br>ID: ec10 10-17<br>Page Ref: 233  |
| 7) C<br>ID: ec10 7-6<br>Page Ref:       | 23) D<br>ID: ec10 7-5<br>Page Ref:      | 39) C<br>ID: ec10 8-30<br>Page Ref: 201 | 55) D<br>ID: ec10 10-26<br>Page Ref:     | 71) C<br>ID: ec10 10-3<br>Page Ref: 232   |
| 8) D<br>ID: ec10 7-8<br>Page Ref: 181   | 24) C<br>ID: ec10 7-3<br>Page Ref: 178  | 40) A<br>ID: ec10 8-3<br>Page Ref: 196  | 56) A<br>ID: ec10 10-28<br>Page Ref: 248 | 72) A<br>ID: ec10 8-19<br>Page Ref: 202   |
| 9) C<br>ID: ec10 7-10<br>Page Ref:      | 25) B<br>ID: ec10 8-4<br>Page Ref: 196  | 41) C<br>ID: ec10 8-34<br>Page Ref: 196 | 57) D<br>ID: ec10 10-23<br>Page Ref:     | 73) B<br>ID: ec10 8-21<br>Page Ref: 205   |
| 10) B<br>ID: ec10 7-11<br>Page Ref: 186 | 26) A<br>ID: ec10 8-26<br>Page Ref: 201 | 42) B<br>ID: ec10 8-23<br>Page Ref: 196 | 58) A<br>ID: ec10 10-1<br>Page Ref: 232  | 74) B<br>ID: ec10 8-16<br>Page Ref: 201   |
| 11) A<br>ID: ec10 7-9<br>Page Ref: 183  | 27) C<br>ID: ec10 8-10<br>Page Ref: 200 | 43) D<br>ID: ec10 8-17<br>Page Ref: 201 | 59) C<br>ID: ec10 10-41<br>Page Ref: 253 | 75) B<br>ID: ec10 8-9<br>Page Ref: 200    |
| 12) D<br>ID: ec10 7-15<br>Page Ref: 189 | 28) D<br>ID: ec10 8-11<br>Page Ref: 200 | 44) C<br>ID: ec10 8-28<br>Page Ref: 202 | 60) B<br>ID: ec10 10-6<br>Page Ref: 233  | 76) B<br>ID: ec10 8-33<br>Page Ref: 200   |
| 13) B<br>ID: ec10 7-20<br>Page Ref: 191 | 29) C<br>ID: ec10 8-1<br>Page Ref: 196  | 45) D<br>ID: ec10 8-27<br>Page Ref: 207 | 61) B<br>ID: ec10 10-10<br>Page Ref: 235 | 77) C<br>ID: ec10 8-32<br>Page Ref: 200   |
| 14) D<br>ID: ec10 7-1<br>Page Ref: 178  | 30) B<br>ID: ec10 8-14<br>Page Ref:     | 46) C<br>ID: ec10 8-7<br>Page Ref: 200  | 62) B<br>ID: ec10 10-38<br>Page Ref: 253 | 78) A<br>ID: ec10 10-9<br>Page Ref: 233   |
| 15) C<br>ID: ec10 7-14<br>Page Ref: 189 | 31) D<br>ID: ec10 8-5<br>Page Ref: 200  | 47) C<br>ID: ec10 8-20<br>Page Ref:     | 63) C<br>ID: ec10 10-29<br>Page Ref: 248 | 79) B<br>ID: ec10 10-24<br>Page Ref: 248  |
| 16) D<br>ID: ec10 7-19<br>Page Ref:     | 32) D<br>ID: ec10 8-2<br>Page Ref: 196  | 48) C<br>ID: ec10 8-24<br>Page Ref:     | 64) A<br>ID: ec10 10-14<br>Page Ref:     | 80) B<br>ID: ec10 10-27<br>Page Ref: 248  |

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|--|---|
| 81) A<br>ID: ec10 10-42<br>Page Ref: 253 | 97) C<br>ID: ec10 10-18<br>Page Ref: 233  |
| 82) C<br>ID: ec10 10-45<br>Page Ref: 254 | 98) D<br>ID: ec10 10-50<br>Page Ref: 236  |
| 83) D<br>ID: ec10 10-19<br>Page Ref: 233 | 99) C<br>ID: ec10 10-33<br>Page Ref:      |
| 84) D<br>ID: ec10 10-15<br>Page Ref:     | 100) B<br>ID: ec10 10-32<br>Page Ref: 248 |
| 85) A<br>ID: ec10 10-13<br>Page Ref:     | 101) C<br>ID: ec10 10-20<br>Page Ref: 245 |
| 86) C<br>ID: ec10 10-46<br>Page Ref: 233 | 102) A<br>ID: ec10 10-5<br>Page Ref: 233  |
| 87) C<br>ID: ec10 10-7<br>Page Ref: 235  | 103) D<br>ID: ec10 10-43<br>Page Ref: 259 |
| 88) B<br>ID: ec10 10-51<br>Page Ref: 248 | 104) C<br>ID: ec10 10-25<br>Page Ref: 247 |
| 89) B<br>ID: ec10 10-21<br>Page Ref: 246 | 105) C<br>ID: ec10 10-11<br>Page Ref: 234 |
| 90) B<br>ID: ec10 10-2<br>Page Ref: 232  | 106) A<br>ID: ec10 10-16<br>Page Ref:     |
| 91) D<br>ID: ec10 10-8<br>Page Ref: 235  | 107) D<br>ID: ec10 10-4<br>Page Ref: 232  |
| 92) D<br>ID: ec10 10-36<br>Page Ref:     | 108) D<br>ID: ec10 10-30<br>Page Ref: 248 |
| 93) C<br>ID: ec10 10-39<br>Page Ref: 253 | 109) B<br>ID: ec10 10-35<br>Page Ref: 250 |
| 94) D<br>ID: ec10 10-34<br>Page Ref: 249 | 110) D<br>ID: ec10 10-47<br>Page Ref: 233 |
| 95) B<br>ID: ec10 10-31<br>Page Ref: 248 |   |
| 96) B<br>ID: ec10 10-48<br>Page Ref: 237 |   |