

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

- 1) Which of the following may occur when there is bleeding from a large vein? 1) _____
 - A) Air embolism
 - B) Hypoperfusion
 - C) Transmission of bloodborne illnesses
 - D) All of the above

- 2) Your patient is a 12-year-old boy who ran his arm through a glass window and has an 8 inch laceration on his anterior forearm. You have applied a pressure dressing and bandage, but these have become saturated due to continued bleeding. Which of the following should you do now? 2) _____
 - A) Remove the pressure dressing and bandage, apply direct pressure with your gloved hand, and elevate the arm
 - B) Apply additional dressing material, bandage it in place, and apply pressure to the brachial artery
 - C) Remove the pressure dressing and bandage, apply an ice pack to the wound, and bandage it in place with an elastic bandage
 - D) Apply additional dressing material, bandage it in place, and elevate the extremity

- 3) Your patient is a 19-year-old motorcyclist who has crashed into a parked car and was ejected from his motorcycle. He was wearing a helmet, and he is awake, shivering, and anxious. The patient is pale, with slight cyanosis of his lips, a slightly increased respiratory rate, and a rapid, thready radial pulse. Bystanders state that there was no loss of consciousness. The patient has abrasions to his hands and face, and blood saturating the thigh area of both legs of his jeans. A rapid trauma assessment reveals that the patient has swelling and deformity of both thighs. Which of the following is NOT appropriate in the on-scene management of this patient? 3) _____
 - A) High flow oxygen by non-rebreather mask
 - B) The use of traction splinting for the lower extremity injuries
 - C) The use of a long backboard
 - D) The use of PASG

- 4) Which of the following distinguishes irreversible shock from other stages of shock? 4) _____
 - A) Altered mental status
 - B) Cell damage and death in the vital organs
 - C) Delayed capillary refill time
 - D) Low blood pressure

- 5) The adequate delivery of oxygen and nutrients at the cellular level of the body is called: 5) _____
 - A) Hydrostatic pressure
 - B) Circulation
 - C) Osmosis
 - D) Perfusion

- 6) Which of the following is NOT indicated in the management of a patient in shock? 6) _____
 - A) On-scene spinal precautions if indicated
 - B) Minimizing on-scene time
 - C) Delaying a detailed exam until enroute to the hospital
 - D) High speed ambulance transportation

- 7) Your patient is a 28-year-old male who cut his thigh with a chain saw. It appears that he has lost about 600 cc of blood. Which of the following is NOT part of the proper management of this patient? 7) _____
- A) Splinting the extremity
 - B) Replacement of fluid level by giving the patient adequate amounts of water
 - C) Administration of oxygen
 - D) Placing the patient in a supine position
- 8) Your patient is a 33-year-old man who has a gunshot wound to his right leg and has active, steady, dark red bleeding. He is awake, and is pale and diaphoretic. He has a strong radial pulse of 112, a respiratory rate of 24, and a blood pressure of 122/82. He has no other injuries or complaints. Which of the following is the best sequence of steps in the management of this patient? 8) _____
- A) Cervical spine immobilization, high-flow oxygen, direct pressure, pressure point compression
 - B) Direct pressure, high-flow oxygen, splinting the leg
 - C) High-flow oxygen, tourniquet, PASG, elevation of the extremity
 - D) High-flow oxygen, elevation of the extremity, application of ice
- 9) Which of the following is the purpose of making airway management the highest priority of patient care when managing the patient in shock? 9) _____
- A) It allows for oxygenation of the lungs
 - B) It minimizes the chances of aspiration of blood or vomit
 - C) It allows for improved elimination of carbon dioxide
 - D) All of the above
- 10) In which of the following instances would PASG be an appropriate choice to control bleeding? 10) _____
- A) Gunshot wound to the chest
 - B) A knife impaled in the abdomen
 - C) Multiple lacerations to the lower extremities
 - D) A laceration of the large veins of the neck
- 11) Which of the following types of bleeding is generally most difficult to control? 11) _____
- A) Venous
 - B) Arterial
 - C) Capillary
 - D) None of the above
- 12) Which of the following is another way of describing the condition of shock? 12) _____
- A) Hemorrhage
 - B) Hypoperfusion
 - C) Hypotension
 - D) Internal bleeding
- 13) The major cause of shock that the EMT-B will encounter in patients is: 13) _____
- A) High blood pressure
 - B) Vomiting
 - C) Hemorrhage
 - D) Excessive sweating
- 14) Which of the following best explains the reason for minimizing scene-time for the trauma patient with significant hemorrhage or the potential for significant hemorrhage? 14) _____
- A) It gives the EMT-B less opportunity to make mistakes in the patient's care
 - B) There is nothing the EMT-B can do for a patient in shock
 - C) Studies have indicated that trauma patients who receive surgery within one hour of injury have better chances of survival
 - D) All of the above

- 15) Which of the following vessels has thin walls through which oxygen, nutrients, and wastes can pass? 15) _____
 A) Veins B) Microvenules C) Arterioles D) Capillaries
- 16) Which of the following is part of the body's compensatory response to blood loss? 16) _____
 A) Blood vessels constrict and heart rate decreases
 B) Blood vessels dilate and heart rate decreases
 C) Blood vessels constrict and heart rate increases
 D) Blood vessels dilate and heart rate increases
- 17) Which of the following best describes the location of the femoral artery pressure point? 17) _____
 A) At the crease where the thigh meets the trunk
 B) On top of the foot
 C) Posterior to the medial malleolus of the ankle
 D) On the medial aspect of the posterior knee
- 18) Which of the following must be kept in mind when considering the severity of external bleeding? 18) _____
 A) A person in poor general condition cannot tolerate the same amount of blood loss as a healthier person of the same size
 B) Signs of shock do not appear until a large amount of blood has been lost
 C) The size of a blood stain on a carpet can be deceiving
 D) All of the above
- 19) Which of the following is recommended in situations in which a tourniquet must be used? 19) _____
 A) Apply the tourniquet over the elbow or knee
 B) Use a material that is wide and thick
 C) Removing the tourniquet as soon as bleeding is controlled to minimize further damage to the limb
 D) Apply a bulky dressing and bandage over the tourniquet
- 20) Which of the following is a consequence of hypoperfusion? 20) _____
 A) Cellular waste products are not removed B) Cells are not supplied with oxygen
 C) Cells are not supplied with nutrients D) All of the above
- 21) Your patient is a 6-year-old child who has fallen down while running on a sidewalk. She has abrasions on both knees and the palms of both hands that are oozing blood. This is an example of bleeding from which of the follow types of vessels? 21) _____
 A) Capillaries B) Arteries
 C) Lymphatic vessels D) Veins
- 22) Which of the following is a characteristic of arterial bleeding? 22) _____
 A) Spurting under pressure B) Dark red color
 C) Steady flow D) B & C
- 23) Which of the following should increase the EMT-B's suspicion of internal bleeding? 23) _____
 A) High-speed motor vehicle collision
 B) Penetrating trauma to the chest or abdomen
 C) Fall from a height 2 or more times the patient's height
 D) All of the above

- 24) Which of the following types of vessels have valves to maintain one-way blood flow? 24) _____
 A) Veins B) Capillaries C) Arterioles D) Arteries
- 25) When deciding where to transport a patient who is in hypovolemic shock or who has the potential for developing hypovolemic shock, which of the following is the most important service to be provided by the receiving hospital? 25) _____
 A) Critical care nursing B) Availability of a chaplain
 C) Rehabilitation services D) Immediate surgical capabilities
- 26) Which of the following best describes an avulsion? 26) _____
 A) An injury caused by a sharp, pointed object
 B) An accumulation of blood beneath the skin resulting in swelling
 C) The epidermis is scraped away by a rough surface
 D) A flap of skin is partially or completely torn away from the underlying tissue
- 27) Your patient is a 14-year-old male who crashed his bicycle, landing prone and sliding along a gravel trail. He has deep abrasions to his hands, arms, chest, and knees. The patient has small pieces of gravel, twigs, and dirt embedded in the abrasions. Which of the following is the best way to manage this situation? 27) _____
 A) Do not attempt to remove any debris, apply pressure dressings over the embedded material if necessary, apply high-flow oxygen, transport
 B) Assess for additional injuries, flush away large pieces of debris with saline solution, place dressings on the abrasions, bandage them in place, transport
 C) Use your fingers to pick embedded debris from the wound, bandage with moist saline dressings in place, transport
 D) Use a tongue depressor to scrape large pieces of debris out of the wounds, place the patient on high-flow oxygen, transport
- 28) For which of the following wounds should the EMT-B apply an absorbent dressing moistened with sterile saline and then cover it with an occlusive dressing? 28) _____
 A) A stab wound to the chest
 B) A gunshot wound to the abdomen from which a loop of intestine is protruding
 C) The stump of an amputated extremity
 D) A laceration to the neck
- 29) Which of the following is a desirable characteristic of dressings used in the prehospital management of most open wounds? 29) _____
 A) Sterile B) Occlusive C) Adherent D) Non-absorbent
- 30) Which of the following describes the proper application of an occlusive dressing for an open chest wound? 30) _____
 A) Tape the dressing securely on three sides
 B) Trim the dressing so that it is the exact size of the wound
 C) Use a porous material such as a 4" by 4" gauze pad
 D) None of the above
- 31) Your patient is a 40-year-old man who was burned when he spilled gasoline on his pants as he was standing near the pilot light of his hot water heater. He has partial thickness burns from his feet to just above his knees, circumferentially around both legs. Using the Rule of Nines, which of the following most accurately represents the extent of body surface area burned? 31) _____
 A) 36% B) 9% C) 4.5% D) 18%

- 32) For which of the following patients should the EMT-B carefully continue to monitor the patient's ventilatory status throughout treatment and transport? 32) _____
- A) A 17-year-old male with a blistering sunburn on his face
 - B) A 16-year-old male whose shirt caught on fire, resulting in circumferential burns of his chest
 - C) A 34-year-old male who opened the radiator of his car and had hot fluid sprayed on his chest, resulting in redness and pain in an area about the size of the patient's hand
 - D) A 28-year-old male who spilled a strong industrial acid on his legs
- 33) An injury caused by heavy pressure to the tissues, such as when an extremity is trapped under a fallen tree, that results in damage to muscle cells and the accumulation of waste products in the tissue is called a/an: 33) _____
- A) Contusion
 - B) Abrasion
 - C) Evisceration
 - D) Crush injury
- 34) An injury in which the epidermis remains intact, but in which blood vessels and cells in the dermis may be injured, is a/an: 34) _____
- A) Abrasion
 - B) Contusion
 - C) Avulsion
 - D) Concussion
- 35) Which of the following is required in the management of all open soft-tissue injuries? 35) _____
- A) Application of a disinfectant solution
 - B) Cervical spine precautions
 - C) Providing high-flow oxygen to the patient
 - D) The use of body substance isolation by the EMT-B
- 36) Which of the following is true regarding the use of a tourniquet? 36) _____
- A) A tourniquet should be used when direct pressure alone is not enough to control bleeding
 - B) A tourniquet should be tightened at least three turns past the point at which bleeding stops
 - C) The material used should be at least 4 inches wide
 - D) A tourniquet is most appropriate for wounds distal to the elbow or knee
- 37) Which of the following is a consideration in determining the severity of a burn? 37) _____
- A) The type of agent that caused the burn
 - B) Body surface area involved in the burn
 - C) Other illness or injuries the patient may have
 - D) All of the above
- 38) Which of the following is a characteristic of venous bleeding? 38) _____
- A) Cannot lead to life-threatening amounts of blood loss
 - B) Often requires the use of a tourniquet
 - C) Can be profuse, but is generally easily controlled
 - D) Commonly requires the use of pressure point compression
- 39) Which of the following is the correct sequence for controlling external bleeding? 39) _____
- A) Direct pressure, elevation, pressure point compression, tourniquet
 - B) Direct pressure, ice, pressure point compression, elevation
 - C) Direct pressure, elevation, pressure point compression, pressure dressing and bandage
 - D) Rinse with alcohol, direct pressure, pressure point compression, tourniquet

- 40) Which of the following will worsen the condition of the patient in shock? 40) _____
 A) Conducting oneself in a manner that increases the patient's fear and anxiety
 B) Applying high-flow oxygen when it is not needed
 C) Transporting without first splinting all extremity fractures
 D) Elevating the patient's legs 8 to 10 inches
- 41) Which of the following is the most sensitive indicator of hypoperfusion? 41) _____
 A) Increased heart rate
 B) Dilation of the pupils
 C) Altered mental status
 D) Delayed capillary refill
- 42) Which of the following is the most important reason for controlling external bleeding? 42) _____
 A) To prevent the spread of infectious diseases
 B) To prevent shock
 C) To make clean up of the ambulance and your equipment easier after the call
 D) To prevent the patient from becoming upset at the sight of blood
- 43) Which of the following vessels has thick muscular walls that allow constriction and dilation? 43) _____
 A) Lymphatic vessels
 B) Arteries
 C) Capillaries
 D) Veins
- 44) Which of the following is NOT a type of avulsion? 44) _____
 A) An eye is pulled from the socket and left hanging
 B) An ear is partially torn away from the head
 C) A finger is cut off with a butcher's saw
 D) The skin is stripped off the hand like removing a glove
- 45) Which of the following is NOT an open tissue injury? 45) _____
 A) Evisceration
 B) Contusion
 C) Abrasion
 D) Avulsion
- 46) A burn extending into the subcutaneous fat would be classified as which degree of burn? 46) _____
 A) Superficial partial thickness
 B) Superficial
 C) Deep partial thickness
 D) Full thickness
- 47) Which of the following signifies a failure in the patient's compensatory response to blood loss? 47) _____
 A) Hypotension
 B) Pale, cool skin
 C) Tachycardia
 D) Tachypnea
- 48) Which of the following is the most effective way of controlling external bleeding? 48) _____
 A) Elevation of the affected part
 B) Using an ice pack
 C) Direct pressure with a dressing
 D) Running cold water over the wound
- 49) Which of the following is true concerning lacerations? 49) _____
 A) They may be caused by penetrating trauma
 B) They may indicate deeper underlying tissue damage
 C) They may be caused by blunt trauma
 D) All of the above
- 50) Which of the following vessels contain blood under the highest amount of pressure? 50) _____
 A) Venules
 B) Capillaries
 C) Arteries
 D) Veins

Exam

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