

Name _____

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

- 1) In which of the following instances would PASG be an appropriate choice to control bleeding? 1) _____
 - A) A laceration of the large veins of the neck
 - B) A knife impaled in the abdomen
 - C) Multiple lacerations to the lower extremities
 - D) Gunshot wound to the chest

- 2) Which of the following should increase the EMT-B's suspicion of internal bleeding? 2) _____
 - A) High-speed motor vehicle collision
 - B) Fall from a height 2 or more times the patient's height
 - C) Penetrating trauma to the chest or abdomen
 - D) All of the above

- 3) For which of the following shock patients would the use of PASG be contraindicated? 3) _____
 - A) A 70-year-old female who is vomiting blood and has crackles in her lungs
 - B) A 50-year-old man whose pelvis has been crushed by a forklift
 - C) A 7-year-old male with massive soft tissue loss of the left thigh from a shark bite
 - D) A 23-year-old pregnant woman with obvious fractures of both femurs

- 4) 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? 4) _____
 - A) There is nothing the EMT-B can do for a patient in shock
 - B) It gives the EMT-B less opportunity to make mistakes in the patient's care
 - 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

- 5) Which of the following is the most effective way of controlling external bleeding? 5) _____
 - A) Elevation of the affected part
 - B) Using an ice pack
 - C) Direct pressure with a dressing
 - D) Running cold water over the wound

- 6) Which of the following is the purpose of making airway management the highest priority of patient care when managing the patient in shock? 6) _____
 - 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

- 7) Which of the following circumstances may result in hypoperfusion? 7) _____
 - A) The heart is damaged
 - B) Blood vessels are dilated
 - C) External bleeding
 - D) All of the above

- 8) Which of the following best describes the location of the femoral artery pressure point? 8) _____
- A) At the crease where the thigh meets the trunk
 - B) On the medial aspect of the posterior knee
 - C) Posterior to the medial malleolus of the ankle
 - D) On top of the foot
- 9) Which of the following is recommended in situations in which a tourniquet must be used? 9) _____
- A) Apply a bulky dressing and bandage over the tourniquet
 - 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 the tourniquet over the elbow or knee
- 10) Which of the following is NOT indicated in the management of a patient in shock? 10) _____
- 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
- 11) The adequate delivery of oxygen and nutrients at the cellular level of the body is called: 11) _____
- A) Osmosis
 - B) Hydrostatic pressure
 - C) Circulation
 - D) Perfusion
- 12) Which of the following must be kept in mind when considering the severity of external bleeding? 12) _____
- 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
- 13) Which of the following is the most sensitive indicator of hypoperfusion? 13) _____
- A) Increased heart rate
 - B) Dilation of the pupils
 - C) Altered mental status
 - D) Delayed capillary refill
- 14) Which of the following is another way of describing the condition of shock? 14) _____
- A) Hemorrhage
 - B) Hypoperfusion
 - C) Internal bleeding
 - D) Hypotension
- 15) 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? 15) _____
- A) The use of PASG
 - B) The use of traction splinting for the lower extremity injuries
 - C) The use of a long backboard
 - D) High flow oxygen by non-rebreather mask

- 16) Which of the following is NOT recommended when controlling epistaxis? 16) _____
 A) Placing the unconscious patient in the recovery position
 B) Pinching the nostrils together
 C) Keeping the patient calm and quiet
 D) Having the patient tilt the head backward to elevate the nose
- 17) The use of PASG is NOT advised for which of the following injuries? 17) _____
 A) Internal bleeding to the lower extremities
 B) External bleeding of the lower extremities
 C) Gunshot wound of the chest
 D) Pelvic fracture
- 18) Which of the following is a consequence of hypoperfusion? 18) _____
 A) Cellular waste products are not removed B) Cells are not supplied with nutrients
 C) Cells are not supplied with oxygen D) All of the above
- 19) Which of the following is a characteristic of venous bleeding? 19) _____
 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
- 20) 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? 20) _____
 A) Capillaries B) Arteries
 C) Lymphatic vessels D) Veins
- 21) The major cause of shock that the EMT-B will encounter in patients is: 21) _____
 A) High blood pressure B) Vomiting
 C) Hemorrhage D) Excessive sweating
- 22) Which of the following will worsen the condition of the patient in shock? 22) _____
 A) Conducting oneself in a manner that increases the patient's fear and anxiety
 B) Transporting without first splinting all extremity fractures
 C) Elevating the patient's legs 8 to 10 inches
 D) Applying high-flow oxygen when it is not needed
- 23) Which of the following is responsible for most of the signs and symptoms of early shock? 23) _____
 A) Dilation of the peripheral blood vessels
 B) Internal bleeding
 C) The body's attempts at compensation for blood loss
 D) External bleeding
- 24) Which of the following vessels contain blood under the highest amount of pressure? 24) _____
 A) Veins B) Capillaries C) Arteries D) Venules
- 25) Which of the following is a characteristic of arterial bleeding? 25) _____
 A) Spurting under pressure B) Dark red color
 C) Steady flow D) B & C

- 35) 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? 35) _____
- A) Apply additional dressing material, bandage it in place, and apply pressure to the brachial artery
 - B) Remove the pressure dressing and bandage, apply an ice pack to the wound, and bandage it in place with an elastic bandage
 - C) Remove the pressure dressing and bandage, apply direct pressure with your gloved hand, and elevate the arm
 - D) Apply additional dressing material, bandage it in place, and elevate the extremity
- 36) 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? 36) _____
- 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
- 37) Which of the following types of bleeding is generally most difficult to control? 37) _____
- A) Capillary
 - B) Arterial
 - C) Venous
 - D) None of the above
- 38) Which of the following distinguishes irreversible shock from other stages of shock? 38) _____
- A) Altered mental status
 - B) Cell damage and death in the vital organs
 - C) Low blood pressure
 - D) Delayed capillary refill time
- 39) Which of the following types of vessels have valves to maintain one-way blood flow? 39) _____
- A) Veins
 - B) Capillaries
 - C) Arteries
 - D) Arterioles
- 40) Which of the following is part of the body's compensatory response to blood loss? 40) _____
- 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
- 41) Which of the following layers of the skin is important in insulating the body against heat loss? 41) _____
- A) Subcutaneous layer
 - B) Subdural layer
 - C) Parietal layer
 - D) Epidermis
- 42) Which of the following is of concern with a puncture wound? 42) _____
- A) The object remains impaled in the body
 - B) Hidden internal bleeding with minimal external bleeding
 - C) A strong possibility of contamination
 - D) All of the above

- 43) 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? 43) _____
- A) The stump of an amputated extremity
 - B) A gunshot wound to the abdomen from which a loop of intestine is protruding
 - C) A laceration to the neck
 - D) A stab wound to the chest
- 44) Which of the following is NOT appropriate in caring for a patient with closed soft tissue injuries and a significant mechanism of injury? 44) _____
- A) Even if the patient has normal vital signs, treat for shock if you think there are internal injuries
 - B) Rule out the possibility of internal bleeding
 - C) Anticipate vomiting
 - D) Splint any swollen, deformed extremities
- 45) Which of the following best describes an avulsion? 45) _____
- A) An injury caused by a sharp, pointed object
 - B) The epidermis is scraped away by a rough surface
 - C) An accumulation of blood beneath the skin resulting in swelling
 - D) A flap of skin is partially or completely torn away from the underlying tissue
- 46) A 36-year-old man has accidentally shot a nail into his thigh while using a nail gun. Under which of the following circumstances should the nail be removed from the injury? 46) _____
- A) The nail is less than two inches in length
 - B) Bleeding from the wound is minimal
 - C) The patient's distal pulse, motor function and sensation are intact
 - D) None of the above
- 47) Which of the following is true regarding the use of a tourniquet? 47) _____
- A) A tourniquet should be tightened at least three turns past the point at which bleeding stops
 - B) A tourniquet is most appropriate for wounds distal to the elbow or knee
 - C) The material used should be at least 4 inches wide
 - D) A tourniquet should be used when direct pressure alone is not enough to control bleeding
- 48) Which of the following is required in the management of all open soft-tissue injuries? 48) _____
- 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
- 49) Your patient is a 35-year-old female who spilled a cup of hot coffee on herself. She has an area about twice the size of the palm of her hand on her right thigh that is red and painful, but without blisters. In caring for this injury in the prehospital setting which of the following is appropriate? 49) _____
- A) Apply an antibiotic ointment
 - B) Apply a sterile dressing moistened with saline solution
 - C) Apply a plastic bag full of ice to the skin
 - D) Apply a lotion containing a topical anesthetic and aloe vera

- 50) Which of the following is of concern in a patient who received burns to his hand when he grabbed a live electrical wire? 50) _____
- A) Inhalation of toxic gasses
 - B) The patient remains an electrocution hazard to rescuers for several minutes after being removed from the source of electricity
 - C) The extent of tissue damage may be much greater than it appears on the surface
 - D) The burning will continue for hours, perhaps days
- 51) Which of the following is recommended when caring for an amputated part? 51) _____
- A) Always transport the amputated part with the patient
 - B) Rinse away debris with saline solution and place the part in a container of ice
 - C) Seal the part in a plastic bag and place in cool water
 - D) Wrap the part in aluminum foil to preserve body temperature
- 52) A 7-year-old girl has been struck in the thigh with a baseball. The skin is intact but is quickly becoming discolored; the area is slightly swollen and is tender to palpation. There is no deformity and the patient has been able to walk on the extremity since the injury, although it has been painful. Which of the following is the best method of treating this wound? 52) _____
- A) Apply firm direct pressure, followed by a pressure dressing
 - B) Apply an occlusive dressing over the site
 - C) Elevate the extremity, place a cold pack over the site
 - D) Use a pediatric traction splint, then place a cold pack over the site
- 53) 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? 53) _____
- A) 9%
 - B) 36%
 - C) 4.5%
 - D) 18%
- 54) Which of the following is NOT an open tissue injury? 54) _____
- A) Abrasion
 - B) Contusion
 - C) Evisceration
 - D) Avulsion
- 55) Which of the following types of wounds has a small opening into the skin, but may be quite deep, and is often caused by instruments such as nails, ice picks, or pencils? 55) _____
- A) Incision
 - B) Laceration
 - C) Puncture wound
 - D) Avulsion
- 56) In caring for a 27-year-old male who has a large laceration on his anterior forearm, you have noticed that your pressure dressing has become saturated with blood. Which of the following should you do next? 56) _____
- A) Apply additional dressing material over the top of the original dressing and bandage it in place
 - B) Apply a tourniquet
 - C) Apply an ice pack over the original dressing
 - D) Remove the saturated dressings and apply a large trauma dressing

- 57) Your patient is a 32-year-old man with a fish hook that has perforated his hand between the thumb and index finger. Which of the following is the best way to manage this in the prehospital setting? 57) _____
- A) Push it through the wound to avoid further damage from the barbed end
 - B) Pull it out from the same direction which it entered the hand
 - C) Leave it in place
 - D) Apply a pressure dressing over the hook
- 58) Which of the following patients should be cared for in a burn center? 58) _____
- A) A 12-year-old male with a superficial partial thickness burn involving his forearm as a result of making a torch by lighting aerosol from a can of hairspray
 - B) A 30-year-old woman who has deep partial thickness burns on her hand and arm as a result of spilling hot cooking oil on herself
 - C) A 45-year-old man who has a full thickness burn about 3 inches long by 1/2 inch wide on his posterior arm from backing into a barbecue grill
 - D) A 16-year-old female who has a full thickness burn on her leg about 2 inches in diameter from coming in contact with a motorcycle exhaust pipe
- 59) 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: 59) _____
- A) Evisceration
 - B) Abrasion
 - C) Contusion
 - D) Crush injury
- 60) 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? 60) _____
- A) Use a tongue depressor to scrape large pieces of debris out of the wounds, place the patient on 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) Do not attempt to remove any debris, apply pressure dressings over the embedded material if necessary, apply high-flow oxygen, transport
 - D) Use your fingers to pick embedded debris from the wound, bandage with moist saline dressings in place, transport
- 61) Which of the following is the outermost layer of the skin? 61) _____
- A) Dermis
 - B) Epidermis
 - C) Fascia
 - D) Adipose tissue
- 62) For which of the following patients should the EMT-B carefully continue to monitor the patient's ventilatory status throughout treatment and transport? 62) _____
- A) A 28-year-old male who spilled a strong industrial acid on his legs
 - 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 17-year-old male with a blistering sunburn on his face

- 63) Which of the following describes the proper application of an occlusive dressing for an open chest wound? 63) _____
- A) Tape the dressing securely on three sides
 - B) Use a porous material such as a 4" by 4" gauze pad
 - C) Trim the dressing so that it is the exact size of the wound
 - D) None of the above
- 64) A burn extending into the subcutaneous fat would be classified as which degree of burn? 64) _____
- A) Superficial partial thickness
 - B) Deep partial thickness
 - C) Superficial
 - D) Full thickness
- 65) Your patient is a 21-year-old male who has a gunshot wound to the chest. Which of the following is the highest priority in managing this patient? 65) _____
- A) Placing a pressure dressing over the wound to control bleeding
 - B) Placing an occlusive dressing over the wound
 - C) Rapid trauma assessment
 - D) Cervical spine immobilization
- 66) Which of the following is a desirable characteristic of dressings used in the prehospital management of most open wounds? 66) _____
- A) Sterile
 - B) Non-absorbent
 - C) Adherent
 - D) Occlusive
- 67) Which of the following is a consideration in determining the severity of a burn? 67) _____
- A) Body surface area involved in the burn
 - B) Other illness or injuries the patient may have
 - C) The type of agent that caused the burn
 - D) All of the above
- 68) Which of the following is a major function of the skin? 68) _____
- A) Temperature regulation
 - B) Excretion of wastes
 - C) Protection from the environment
 - D) All of the above
- 69) Which of the following best describes a partial thickness burn? 69) _____
- A) The skin is red and moist with blister formation
 - B) The skin is white and dry with no sensation of pain
 - C) The skin is charred or blackened and lacks sensation
 - D) The skin is red, but dry and painful
- 70) Which of the following types of bandages should not be used by the EMT-B providing wound care? 70) _____
- A) A triangular bandage
 - B) Adhesive tape
 - C) Self-adherent roller gauze
 - D) Elastic bandage
- 71) Which of the following is NOT a type of avulsion? 71) _____
- A) The skin is stripped off the hand like removing a glove
 - B) An ear is partially torn away from the head
 - C) A finger is cut off with a butcher's saw
 - D) An eye is pulled from the socket and left hanging

- 72) A wound in which the epidermis is scraped away, such as commonly occurs when a child falls on his knees on a sidewalk, is called a/an: 72) _____
A) Abrasion B) Contusion C) Evisceration D) Avulsion
- 73) Bleeding from soft tissue injuries is usually controllable with which one of the following techniques? 73) _____
A) Application of an ice pack or chemical cold pack
B) Direct pressure
C) Running cold water over the wound
D) Elevation of the injured part
- 74) Your patient is a 55-year-old male who was found in the parking lot behind a tavern. He states that he was assaulted and robbed by three individuals. He is complaining of being "hit in the face and kicked and punched in his ribs and stomach." Your examination reveals contusions and swelling around both eyes, bleeding from the nose, a laceration of his upper lip, and multiple contusions of the chest, abdomen, and flanks. Which of the following should cause the greatest concern regarding the prehospital care of this patient? 74) _____
A) Reducing the swelling around his eyes by applying a cold pack
B) Potential pneumothorax
C) The presence of any defensive wounds the patient may have sustained
D) Getting a description of the assailants
- 75) Which of the following is true concerning lacerations? 75) _____
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
- 76) Your patient is a 25-year-old man who picked up an iron skillet with a very hot handle. He has a reddened area with blisters across the palm of his hand. Which of the following must be avoided in the prehospital management of this wound? 76) _____
A) Elevation of the wound above the level of the heart
B) Application of a dry, sterile dressing
C) Application of antibiotic ointment
D) Cooling the burn with cold water
- 77) Which of the following best describes the benefit of a three-sided occlusive dressing over a four-sided occlusive dressing for an open chest wound? 77) _____
A) It reduces the chances of developing a tension pneumothorax
B) It eliminates the need to continue monitoring the patient's respiratory status
C) It allows easy access for re-examination of the wound enroute to the hospital
D) It prevents the development of a hemothorax by allowing blood to escape

- 78) Your patient is a 40-year-old male who has been exposed to a dry chemical powder and is complaining of severe pain at the site of contact, on both of his hands. He is working in an illegal chemical manufacturing plant and there is no decontamination shower on site. Which of the following would be the best way to manage this situation? 78) _____
- A) Brush away as much of the powder as possible and then have the patient hold his hands under running water from a faucet or regular garden hose
 - B) Brush away the powder and bandage the hands in a position of function
 - C) Brush away as much powder as possible and then pour a bottle of sterile saline solution over the hands
 - D) Have the fire department connect to a hydrant and spray down the patient from head to toe
- 79) An injury in which the epidermis remains intact, but in which blood vessels and cells in the dermis may be injured, is a/an: 79) _____
- A) Avulsion
 - B) Contusion
 - C) Concussion
 - D) Abrasion
- 80) Which of the following injuries requires the use of an occlusive dressing? 80) _____
- A) An open wound to the chest
 - B) An open wound to the neck
 - C) An open wound to the abdomen from which a loop of intestine is protruding
 - D) All of the above

Chapter 26 and 27 Study Guide

Name _____

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1) _____ | 49) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 50) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 51) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 52) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 53) _____ |
| 6) _____ | 54) _____ |
| 7) _____ | 55) _____ |
| 8) _____ | 56) _____ |
| 9) _____ | 57) _____ |
| 10) _____ | 58) _____ |
| 11) _____ | 59) _____ |
| 12) _____ | 60) _____ |
| 13) _____ | 61) _____ |
| 14) _____ | 62) _____ |
| 15) _____ | 63) _____ |
| 16) _____ | 64) _____ |
| 17) _____ | 65) _____ |
| 18) _____ | 66) _____ |
| 19) _____ | 67) _____ |
| 20) _____ | 68) _____ |
| 21) _____ | 69) _____ |
| 22) _____ | 70) _____ |
| 23) _____ | 71) _____ |
| 24) _____ | 72) _____ |
| 25) _____ | 73) _____ |
| 26) _____ | 74) _____ |
| 27) _____ | 75) _____ |
| 28) _____ | 76) _____ |
| 29) _____ | 77) _____ |
| 30) _____ | 78) _____ |
| 31) _____ | 79) _____ |
| 32) _____ | 80) _____ |
| 33) _____ | |
| 34) _____ | |
| 35) _____ | |
| 36) _____ | |
| 37) _____ | |
| 38) _____ | |
| 39) _____ | |
| 40) _____ | |
| 41) _____ | |
| 42) _____ | |
| 43) _____ | |
| 44) _____ | |
| 45) _____ | |
| 46) _____ | |
| 47) _____ | |
| 48) _____ | |