

## CHAPTER 17 Review Questions

1. Your patient presents with a wound to her forearm. Your exam reveals a 3 cm wound that has smooth edges and appears to go through several layers of tissue. This type of soft tissue injury is best classified as a:
  - A. contusion.
  - B. laceration.
  - C. puncture.
  - D. crush injury.
2. You are caring for a patient who was the victim of a rollover vehicle accident. The patient has injuries to her head, chest, pelvis, and legs. Her abdomen is rigid and bruised, and she is unconscious. You identify that this patient has suffered:
  - A. multisystem trauma.
  - B. irreversible wounds.
  - C. mortal injuries.
  - D. irreversible trauma.
3. A 4-year-old male has fallen off a play structure at the park. He presents with an abrasion to his right shoulder, which is oozing a small amount of dark blood. This type of bleeding is best classified as:
  - A. capillary bleeding.
  - B. arterial bleeding.
  - C. potentially life threatening.
  - D. severe bleeding.
4. A 16-year-old male presents with a gunshot wound to the right upper arm. The wound is spurting bright red blood. You should FIRST:
  - A. apply a tourniquet.
  - B. hold direct pressure to the site.
  - C. apply a dressing.
  - D. take BSI precautions.
5. You arrive at the scene of a motorcycle collision. A 19-year-old female patient is bleeding heavily from a wound to her lower leg. You are unable to control the bleeding with direct pressure. You should:
  - A. ask another responder to try holding pressure to stop the bleeding.
  - B. elevate the injured leg to a 90-degree angle.
  - C. apply pressure to the femoral artery pressure point.
  - D. apply a tourniquet.
6. You are caring for a 9-year-old boy who fell off his skateboard. He has a cut on his right palm that is slowly bleeding. You should FIRST:
  - A. apply a pressure bandage.
  - B. apply a dressing.
  - C. apply a tourniquet.
  - D. apply an ice pack.

7. You are caring for a patient who was kicked repeatedly in the chest and stomach during an assault. His skin is cool, pale, and diaphoretic, and his blood pressure is low. You suspect:
  - A. infection.
  - B. brain injury.
  - C. pulmonary edema.
  - D. internal bleeding.
  
8. A 42-year-old male has been stabbed in the abdomen. His airway is patent, and he is breathing 20 times per minute with good tidal volume. He has a rapid and weak pulse, and his skin is pale and diaphoretic. There is no significant external bleeding, but his abdomen is distended, and he guards when you palpate his belly. You should:
  - A. withhold oxygen until paramedics arrive.
  - B. have him sit upright on the gurney.
  - C. classify him as unstable and initiate rapid transport.
  - D. delay transport until you can identify the exact cause of his shock symptoms.
  
9. You are caring for a 23-year-old male who cut his wrists with a razor. He is unresponsive and has snoring respirations. You should:
  - A. look for a suicide note.
  - B. apply oxygen via nasal cannula.
  - C. suction the airway.
  - D. perform a head tilt–chin lift.
  
10. Your patient presents with an arrow impaled in his chest following a bow-hunting accident. His airway is patent, he is breathing 18 times per minute with good tidal volume, and all bleeding has been controlled. To prepare this patient for transport, you should:
  - A. cut the arrow close to the skin to prevent movement.
  - B. carefully remove the arrow and transport immediately.
  - C. attempt to push the arrow through and out the other side.
  - D. stabilize the arrow with bulky dressings.
  
11. A patient has bright red blood spurting from a laceration on his leg. This bleeding is best described as:
  - A. arterial bleeding.
  - B. venous bleeding.
  - C. capillary bleeding.
  - D. aortic bleeding.
  
12. A 56-year-old male has amputated his hand during a carpentry accident. Care for this patient should include:
  - A. transporting the amputated hand out of view of the patient.
  - B. wrapping the amputated hand in gauze moistened with sterile water.
  - C. calling for a social worker to meet you at the hospital.
  - D. wrapping the amputated hand and placing it in a cooler.

13. The rule of nines is a tool used to:
  - A. determine the likelihood of death from hypovolemic shock.
  - B. gather a thorough and detailed medical history.
  - C. estimate the total body surface area affected by burns.
  - D. calculate the total amount of blood lost from trauma.
  
14. Proper care of a nosebleed in a responsive patient includes all of the following EXCEPT:
  - A. packing the nostrils with gauze.
  - B. leaning the patient forward.
  - C. pinching the nostrils closed.
  - D. allowing the patient to spit any blood from her mouth.
  
15. You are treating a 2-year-old girl with sand in her eyes after falling at the beach. Your exam reveals visible particles of sand in both eyes. You should:
  - A. use a cotton swab to remove all visible sand particles from the eye.
  - B. carefully pour water into the corner of each eye to rinse away the sand.
  - C. cover both eyes with sterile gauze and transport the patient.
  - D. hold the child's face under running water from a nearby shower.
  
16. Your patient presents with skin that is red and painful to the touch after spilling hot coffee on the top of her foot. There are no blisters present. This burn is most appropriately classified as:
  - A. full thickness.
  - B. partial thickness.
  - C. minor.
  - D. superficial.
  
17. A 32-year-old intoxicated male presents with burns to his hands after falling into a bonfire. His hands are blistered and extremely painful. This burn would best be classified as:
  - A. partial thickness.
  - B. severe.
  - C. full thickness.
  - D. minor.
  
18. Your patient is a 16-year-old male who was burned when a propane stove exploded. He presents with partial and full thickness burns to his arms and torso. You should cover his burns with:
  - A. hemostatic dressings.
  - B. moist, sterile dressings.
  - C. dry, sterile dressings.
  - D. gauze soaked in burn gel.
  
19. You are called to assist a patient who has splashed a chemical in his eye. You should:
  - A. flush the eyes with water for 20 minutes.
  - B. flush the eyes with water for 10 minutes.
  - C. determine which chemical before you treat.
  - D. apply a patch to the eye and transport.

20. A 10-year-old male has a pencil impaled in his cheek. The wound is bleeding heavily, and the pencil appears to be blocking the airway. You should:
- A. gently push the pencil back through the cheek wall.
  - B. stabilize the pencil with bulky dressings.
  - C. attempt to cut the pencil into a smaller section.
  - D. rinse the inside of the mouth with water.
21. A patient who has cut himself in the thigh with a chain saw is alert, has a patent airway, and is breathing at a rate of 20 breaths per minute. The patient's pulse is fast and weak. He has active bleeding from the wound caused by the chain saw. All of the following are recommended procedures for stopping the bleeding EXCEPT:
- A. applying direct pressure.
  - B. direct ice application.
  - C. using a pressure dressing.
  - D. applying a tourniquet.
22. You arrive at the local climbing gym to care for a patient who fell from approximately 20 feet onto a concrete floor. The patient is alert but confused. Your physical exam reveals pale skin, an unstable pelvis, abdominal bruising, and a deformed left forearm. You would classify this patient as:
- A. stable since he is alert.
  - B. low priority.
  - C. mortally wounded.
  - D. unstable due to multisystem trauma.
23. A 53-year-old male patient has cut his leg with a chain saw. His airway is patent, he is breathing 18 times per minute with good tidal volume, and supplemental oxygen has been applied. Bleeding has been controlled with a tourniquet, and the patient is pale, diaphoretic, and anxious. You should:
- A. gather a detailed medical history.
  - B. treat the patient for shock.
  - C. question bystanders.
  - D. perform a reassessment.
24. Your patient had severe bleeding from a laceration to the wrist. You have applied a pressure dressing, and the bleeding appears to have stopped. You should:
- A. prepare the patient for transport.
  - B. apply a tourniquet.
  - C. apply a second pressure dressing.
  - D. have the patient sign a release form and discontinue care.
25. A patient presents with burns that are red and have blisters. You classify these burns as:
- A. partial-thickness burns.
  - B. full-thickness burns.
  - C. minor burns.
  - D. superficial burns.

26. You are caring for a patient with partial thickness burns to the front and back of both his legs. You estimate the total body surface area burned to be:
- A. 12 percent.
  - B. 24 percent.
  - C. 36 percent.
  - D. 48 percent.
27. Treatment of a patient with second-degree burns on the front and back of both legs would include:
- A. removing clothing and jewelry.
  - B. covering the burned area with dry, sterile dressing.
  - C. stopping the burning process.
  - D. all of the above.
28. The material applied directly to a wound to cover it and control bleeding is called a:
- A. bandage.
  - B. dressing.
  - C. cravat.
  - D. 4x4.
29. Hemostatic dressings are used:
- A. to soothe burned tissue.
  - B. to protect a wound from infection.
  - C. to promote clotting with special chemicals.
  - D. in place of a pressure dressing.
30. Care for an evisceration includes all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. replacing the protruding organs.
  - B. keeping the patient calm.
  - C. covering tissue with moist, sterile dressing.
  - D. covering with an occlusive dressing.