

CHAPTER 19 Review Questions

- Which of the following best describes the function of the musculoskeletal system?
 - It controls how and when the body moves.
 - It regulates hormone levels and controls fluid balance.
 - It allows the brain to send signals to other parts of the body.
 - It provides support, protection, and cell production.
- A patient presents with an angulated upper arm after a gymnastics accident. This patient likely has an injury to which of the following bones?
 - Fibula
 - Ulna
 - Humerus
 - Scapula
- The ulna and tibia are bones found in the:
 - arms.
 - legs.
 - extremities.
 - spinal column.
- A patient has swelling and deformity in her right upper thigh after a motor vehicle crash. You are concerned about an injury to which bone?
 - Clavicle
 - Femur
 - Humerus
 - Patella
- Which of the following patients is MOST likely to have a musculoskeletal injury?
 - 7-year-old male with fever who complains of joint pain and stiffness
 - 45-year-old male complaining of dizziness and tingling in his left arm and hand
 - 14-year-old female with a swollen and painful right ankle
 - 86-year-old female complaining of headache and shortness of breath
- Your patient presents with an angulated and swollen right forearm after falling off a skateboard. You feel crepitus upon palpation. This patient has likely experienced a:
 - strain.
 - fracture.
 - sprain.
 - dislocation.
- A sprain is an injury affecting which type of tissue?
 - Bone
 - Muscle
 - Ligament
 - Joint

8. Which of the following is the BEST description of an open fracture?
 - A. A break where there is visible bone protruding from the injury site
 - B. Any fracture where the soft tissue adjacent to the injury is damaged and open
 - C. A fracture that requires surgical repair
 - D. Any injury where there are multiple broken bones in one area of the body

9. The most common signs and symptoms of musculoskeletal injuries include:
 - A. rapid heartbeat, respiration, and pain.
 - B. bleeding, shock, and paralysis.
 - C. numbness and tingling in all extremities.
 - D. pain, swelling, discoloration, and deformity.

10. Signs and symptoms of musculoskeletal injuries include:
 - A. guarding.
 - B. tenderness.
 - C. grating.
 - D. all of the above.

11. Some special signs to look for with injured extremities include:
 - A. leg rotating outward or inward.
 - B. bulging where there is a joint or where the extremity joins the torso.
 - C. pelvic pain on compression of the patient's hips.
 - D. all of the above.

12. Emergency care procedures for injured lower extremities include:
 - A. placing dislocated joints back into place.
 - B. applying a rigid or soft splint.
 - C. using a sling or swathe.
 - D. consulting a physician.

13. All splinting of an injured bone must immobilize:
 - A. only the joint directly below the injury.
 - B. the joints directly above and below the injury.
 - C. no joints need to be immobilized.
 - D. only the joint directly above the injury.

14. A sling and a swathe may be used for:
 - A. injuries to the elbow.
 - B. injuries to the upper arm bone and forearm.
 - C. injuries to the collarbone or shoulder blade.
 - D. all of the above.

15. Which of the following best describes the proper anatomical position of the hand?
 - A. Straight with all fingers extended.
 - B. All fingers curled, forming a fist.
 - C. Fingers relaxed with the wrist at a 45 degree angle.
 - D. Wrist straight with fingers slightly curled.

16. A properly applied splint can alleviate all of the following complications of a musculoskeletal injury EXCEPT:
 - A. torn muscles.
 - B. restricted blood flow.
 - C. excessive movement.
 - D. pain.

17. Before splinting an upper arm injury, you should assess all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. motor function.
 - B. distal pulses.
 - C. sensation.
 - D. skin temperature.

18. If you find no distal pulse in your initial assessment of an injured extremity, you should _____ if it is allowed by your EMS system.
 - A. administer aspirin for pain
 - B. vigorously massage the extremity
 - C. lower the extremity below heart level
 - D. gently realign the injured extremity

19. If there is no distal pulse after you have splinted an injured extremity, you should:
 - A. give oxygen and transport immediately.
 - B. gently loosen the splint and reassess the distal pulse.
 - C. have the patient get in the most comfortable position.
 - D. realign the injured extremity and reassess the pulse.

20. Before rigid splints are secured to the patient, they should be:
 - A. padded with wood or other rigid materials.
 - B. wiped down with alcohol or peroxide.
 - C. padded with gauze or other soft materials.
 - D. labeled with the patient's name.

21. Pulling gently on an injured limb along its long axis is known as:
 - A. manual traction.
 - B. assessing sensation, movement, and pain.
 - C. splint application.
 - D. manual stabilization..

22. A 37 year old male was involved in a rollover collision and is unresponsive. He has musculoskeletal injuries, as well as injuries to other body systems. This patient should be transported:
 - A. slowly and carefully to avoid further injury.
 - B. without lights and sirens, as chances of survival are slim.
 - C. only with clearance from medical direction.
 - D. rapidly, with high priority, since he has multisystem trauma.

23. You are caring for a 16 year old male who has a deformed wrist after falling off his skateboard. Appropriate care for this patient includes all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. applying a splint, sling, and swathe.
 - B. keeping the patient calm and comfortable.
 - C. asking the patient to move the injured wrist.
 - D. obtaining a SAMPLE history and vital signs.
24. Open head injuries involve fractures of the:
- A. shoulder.
 - B. skull.
 - C. ears.
 - D. all of the above.
25. What is the minimum number of people needed to properly apply a splint?
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Four
26. Which of the following should be done FIRST when caring for a patient with an open fracture?
- A. A detailed head to toe exam.
 - B. Obtain vital signs.
 - C. Reassessment.
 - D. Control bleeding.
27. The function of the musculoskeletal system is to:
- A. fight infection and disease.
 - B. exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide.
 - C. provide support, movement, protection and cell production.
 - D. provide transportation of nutrients to the rest of the body.
28. An open injury is best defined as a(n):
- A. injury where a bone tears through the skin.
 - B. soft-tissue injury categorized by pain, swelling, and deformity.
 - C. injury where the bone is broken beneath the skin.
 - D. soft-tissue injury beneath the skin.
29. Your patient presents with pain, deformity, swelling and crepitus to the left wrist. This injury would best be described as:
- A. open injury.
 - B. compound fracture.
 - C. hairline fracture.
 - D. closed injury.

30. Care for a patient with a painful, swollen, and deformed extremity includes all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. calming and reassuring the patient.
 - B. immobilizing the extremity.
 - C. applying a rigid or soft splint.
 - D. administering aspirin.
31. Which of the following occurs when the end of a bone that is part of a joint is pushed out of place?
- A. Strain
 - B. Fracture
 - C. Dislocation
 - D. Sprain
32. Which of the following is the term that describes fractured bones grating or rubbing together?
- A. Popping
 - B. Exposed bones
 - C. Crepitus
 - D. Deformity
33. Which of the following is the best choice for a shoulder injury?
- A. Apply a rigid padded splint to the upper arm.
 - B. Put the lower arm across the chest and place the arm in a sling and swathe.
 - C. Place a pillow under the upper arm and secure with a swathe.
 - D. Reposition and apply a swathe around both shoulders.