

36. A 23-year-old male is admitted to the emergency department 3 hours after sustaining full-thickness burns to his head, arms, and upper torso for a total of 50% of his total-body-surface area. He weighs 80 kg (185 pounds). His blood pressure is 105/75 mmHg, and his heart rate is 135 beats per minute. A urinary catheter is inserted, with the return of 20 mL of dark amber urine. He has received 1000 mL of Ringer's lactate solution since the time of his injury. The estimated crystalloid fluid resuscitation volume **per hour** for the next 5 hours should be:

- a. 600 mL
- b. 875 mL
- c. 1000 mL
- d. 1200 mL
- e. 2000 mL

37. A 20-year-old male is brought to the hospital approximately 30 minutes after being stabbed in the chest. There is a 3-centimeter wound just medial to the left nipple. His blood pressure is 70/33 mmHg, and his heart rate is 140. Neck and arm veins are distended. Breath sounds are normal. Heart sounds are diminished. Which of the following would be most useful in diagnosing and managing his injury?

- a. CT scan of the chest
- b. 12-lead ECG
- c. Left tube thoracostomy
- d. Initiation of vasopressors
- e. FAST exam

38. A 35-year-old motorcyclist is brought in after a frontal impact collision. His vital signs are heart rate 140, blood pressure 86/60 mmHg, and respiratory rate 36. Breath sounds are normal. He is complaining bitterly of lower abdominal pain. There seems to be a leg-length discrepancy and external rotation of the leg. Which one of the following statements concerning this patient is **true**?

- a. Pelvic injury can be ruled out based on the mechanism of injury.
- b. The patient most likely has a distal femur fracture.
- c. X-rays of the chest and pelvis are important in the initial evaluation.
- d. Impaired neurologic status of the left lower limb is expected.
- e. Prompt chest tube insertion should be considered.

39. A 17-year-old female is brought to the emergency department following a 2-meter (6-foot) fall onto concrete. She is unresponsive and found to have a respiratory rate of 32, blood pressure of 90/60 mmHg, and heart rate of 68. The **first** step in the treatment is:

- a. Administering vasopressors
- b. Establishing IV access for drug-assisted intubation
- c. Seeking the cause of her decreased level of consciousness
- d. Applying oxygen and maintaining her airway
- e. Excluding hemorrhage as a cause of shock