

28. A 22-year-old male is brought by ambulance to a small community hospital after falling from the top of a 2.4-meter (8-foot) ladder. Initially, he was found to have a large right pneumothorax. A chest tube was inserted and connected to an underwater seal drainage collection system with negative pressure. A repeat AP portable chest x-ray demonstrates a residual, large, right pneumothorax. After transferring the patient to a verified trauma center, a third chest x-ray reveals a persistent right pneumothorax. The chest tube appears to be functioning and in good position. The patient remains hemodynamically normal with no signs of respiratory distress. The **most likely** cause for his persistent right pneumothorax is:
- Flail chest
 - Diaphragmatic injury
 - Pulmonary contusion
 - Esophageal perforation
 - Tracheobronchial injury
29. A 22-year-old female who is in the third trimester of pregnancy presents following a motor vehicle crash. Paramedics report vaginal bleeding. What is the **next** step in her treatment?
- Assess fetal heart sounds.
 - Check for fetal movement.
 - Perform inspection of the cervix.
 - Ask the patient what her name is.
 - Insert a wedge under the patient's right hip.
30. A 40-year-old male is brought to the emergency department after a fall from a height of just over 3 meters (10 feet). His airway is clear, respiratory rate is 28, and systolic blood pressure is 140 mmHg. There is equal air entry on both sides of the chest, with comparable percussion sounds bilaterally. He complains of pain on palpation of the chest. Which intervention is most likely needed?
- Needle decompression of the chest
 - Pericardiocentesis
 - Pain management
 - Thoracotomy
 - Tube thoracostomy
31. A construction worker falls from a scaffold and is transferred to the emergency department. His heart rate is 124, and blood pressure is 85/60 mmHg. He complains of lower abdominal pain. After assessing the airway and chest, restricting cervical spinal motion, and initiating fluid resuscitation, the next step is to perform:
- FAST exam
 - Detailed neurological exam
 - Rectal exam
 - Cervical spine x-ray
 - Urethral catheterization