

proximal to the knee. The patient has good distal pulses, motor function, and sensation. What would be the most appropriate treatment for this patient?

- a) Secure to a backboard and pad appropriately
- b) Application of padded board splints
- c) Traction splinting
- d) Inflation of the PASG on both legs - *CORRECT ANSWERS* a) Secure to a backboard and pad appropriately

Which of the following patients would be most appropriate for triage to a non-trauma center?

- a) 67-year-old female who was electrocuted by a 220 volt electrical outlet
- b) 19-year-old male involved in a single car MVC at a rate of 25 miles per hour
- c) 25-year-old female with a 1-inch laceration on her thigh
- d) 14-year-old male who fell 11 feet out of a tree, landing on his back - *CORRECT ANSWERS* c) 25-year-old female with a 1-inch laceration on her thigh

You have responded to a local residence of a 37-year-old male who had lacerated his leg while using a chainsaw in the back of his house. Prior to your arrival, the patient's wife, who is a nurse, applied pressure to the wound and has the patient in a Trendelenburg position. Your assessment of the patient reveals him to be responsive to painful stimuli with a weak carotid pulse and the blood pressure unobtainable. There is a massive amount of blood surrounding the patient on the ground. The wife tells you that the wound is arterial and the injury occurred about 10 to 15 minutes ago. In addition to oxygen therapy, what are your treatment priorities for this patient?

Which injury or condition should be managed first in a patient with multi-system trauma?

- a) Fluid drainage from both ears
- b) Bleeding within the oral cavity
- c) A large open abdominal wound
- d) Bilateral fracture to the femur - *CORRECT ANSWERS* b) Bleeding within the oral cavity

A 25 year old male has a deep laceration on his right forearm. You are applying direct pressure with a trauma dressing. But the wound continues to bleed. What should you do?

- a) Tension pneumothorax
- b) Apply a tourniquet proximal the laceration
- c) Align with gentle traction and resistance is met
- d) Transporting rapidly - *CORRECT ANSWERS* b) Apply a tourniquet proximal the laceration

A 46 year old female was in a car crash at highway speeds. She is unconscious, breathing deep and fast with an abrasion to the lateral aspect of her neck. What should you do?

- a) Take c-spine precautions
- b) Open the airway
- c) Perform a rapid extrication
- d) Apply an occlusive dressing - *CORRECT ANSWERS* a) Take c-spine precautions

A 56 year old male complains of tearing chest pain that radiates to his back. He was the restrained driver involved in a car crash at high-way speeds. What should your secondary assessment include?

- a) Bilateral upper extremity blood pressures
- b) A deep palpation of the abdomen
- c) Auscultation for abnormal breath sounds
- d) A review of the medication list - *CORRECT ANSWERS* a) Bilateral upper extremity blood pressures

A 23 year old male was stabbed in the shoulder and blood is spurting from the wound. What should you do?

- a) Manually stabilize c-spine
- b) Expedite transport
- c) Administer oxygen
- d) Apply direct pressure - *CORRECT ANSWERS* d) Apply direct pressure

What is the best care for a suspected hemothorax?

- a) Applying an occlusive dressing
- b) Providing manual ventilations
- c) Transporting rapidly
- d) Stabilizing the chest segment - *CORRECT ANSWERS* c) Transporting rapidly

A 22 year old male has a knife impaled in the upper right quadrant of his abdomen. He complains of pain when he inhales and shortness of breathing. What should you suspect?

- a) Spontaneous pneumothorax

A 20 year old male was the unrestrained driver in a car crash. He is anxious, pale and has absent lung sounds on the left side. Vital signs are BP 80/48, P 132, R 31 and shallow. What should you suspect?

- a) Tension pneumothorax
- b) Pulmonary contusions
- c) Pericardial tamponade
- d) Flail chest - *CORRECT ANSWERS* a) Tension pneumothorax

A symptom is _____ while a sign is _____.

- a) Objective / subjective
- b) Subjective / objective
- c) Reflexive / responsive
- d) Responsive/reflexive - *CORRECT ANSWERS* b) Subjective / objective

During shock, the blood vessels contract, making the skin _____.

- a) Hot
- b) Warm
- c) Cool
- d) Contract - *CORRECT ANSWERS* c) Cool

What does the letter P stand for in DCAPBTLS?

- a) Pain
- b) Pleural edema
- c) Pupillary responses
- d) Penetrations - *CORRECT ANSWERS* d) Penetrations

A 21 year old male tripped and fell into a small camp fire. he has burns to his hands, anterior forearms and upper chest. What percentage of his body has been burned?

a)27

b)9

c)15

d)21 - *CORRECT ANSWERS* c)15

hands - 2

anterior forearms - 4 (approximately 2 per arm)

upper chest - 9

A 22 year old male has isolated and patchy third degree burns. Which classification method should you use to determine the percentage of body area burned?

a)Rule of Palm

b)Lund and Browder Chart

c)Rule of Nines

c)Broslow tape - *CORRECT ANSWERS* a)Rule of Palm

A 21 year old male fell asleep by the pool for 5 hours. He has bright red burns on his neck and down to his ankles. What percentage of his body is burned?

a)27

b)45

c)50

- a)The patient is in severe pain
- b)Life threatening conditions are not present
- c)C-spine precautions are taken first
- d)Bones are protruding through the skin - *CORRECT ANSWERS* b)Life threatening conditions are not present

You are dispatched to a 21 year old male who has fallen off his dirt bike. He has suffered a soft tissue injury to his lower leg with significant swelling and bleeding. The correct treatment for this patient in order is:

- a)Assess for pulses, stop bleeding and treat for shock, rapid transport
- b)Airway and breathing, rapid transport, treat for shock and perform a rapid trauma assessment on the way to the hospital
- c)Stop the bleeding and treat for shock, airway and breathing, rapid transport
- d)Airway and breathing, stop the bleeding and treat for shock, rapid transport - *CORRECT ANSWERS* c)Stop the bleeding and treat for shock, airway and breathing, rapid transport

First you should stop any life threats such as shock. Next, complete the initial assessment including the airway and breathing, and finally transport as soon as possible. Pulse should be assessed after all potential life threats have been treated.

What is the most common form of shock?

- a)Cardiogenic shock
- b)Hypovolemic shock
- c)Neurogenic shock
- d)Septic shock - *CORRECT ANSWERS* b)Hypovolemic shock

- c) Children tend to turn away from the impact
 - d) Children tend to turn toward the impact and go down and under - *CORRECT ANSWERS*
- d) Children tend to turn toward the impact and go down and under

After immobilizing your suspected spinal cord injury patient to a backboard, the patient vomits. You should next:

- a) Tilt the board and suction
 - b) Keep the patient secured to the board and suction the airway
 - c) Insert a combitube to secure the airway
 - d) Remove the patient from the board and clear the airway - *CORRECT ANSWERS*
- a) Tilt the board and suction

You respond to an alert 14-year-old male who sprained his ankle while roller-skating. When assessing the motor function of the lower extremities in this patient, you should:

- a) Have the patient bend his knees
 - b) Lightly touch the skin of the patient's foot
 - c) Palpate around the patient's ankle
 - d) Ask the patient to wiggle his toes - *CORRECT ANSWERS*
- d) Ask the patient to wiggle his toes

A 19-year-old male was struck in the lower right quadrant with a baseball bat. Upon assessment you find him to be alert and oriented with pale, cool, clammy skin. Which of the following oxygen treatments should be performed on this patient?

- a) 15 LPM via bag-valve-mask

- b) 10 LPM via simple face mask
- c) 15 LPM via non-rebreather
- d) 6 LPM via nasal cannula - *CORRECT ANSWERS* c) 15 LPM via non-rebreather

A 6-year-old male patient has fallen from a 2 story window. Which is appropriate when spinal immobilizing this patient?

- a) Apply padding between the legs
- b) Tie both thumbs together to prevent excessive movement
- c) Apply padding under the patient's shoulder
- d) Placing a towel under the patient's head - *CORRECT ANSWERS* c) Apply padding under the patient's shoulder to prevent the hyperextension of the neck

You are called to the scene of a MVC involving a 27 year old female patient. You notice that the steering wheel was bent and the patient is experiencing pulsus paradoxus. Which condition is the MOST likely suffering from?

- a) Pericardial tamponade
- b) Pneumothorax
- c) Pericarditis
- d) Cardiac contusion - *CORRECT ANSWERS* a) Pericardial tamponade

Pulsus paradoxus is defined as changes in the systolic blood pressure during inspiration and is a common symptom of pericardial tamponade.

Which of the following patients would be considered a "load and go" situation?

- a) A patient with a blood pressure of 100/68. Pale, cool, and clammy skin. A pulse of 120. Alert and oriented x 4 with RUQ tenderness