**Caring for Bleeding, Shock and Soft-Tissue Injuries**

From Brady’s First Responder (8th Edition)

99 Questions

[1.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.519) Which is most often effective when trying to control  
external bleeding?  
p. 311

A.) Pressure points  
B.) Elevation with direct pressure  
\*C.) Direct pressure  
D.) Use of a tourniquet

[2.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.511) Where does perfusion occur?  
p. 307

\*A.) Capillaries  
B.) Aorta  
C.) Venules  
D.) Vena cava

[3.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.608) Which is a common example of a superficial burn?  
p. 355

\*A.) Sunburn  
B.) Chemical burn  
C.) Steam burn  
D.) Direct flame contact

[4.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.591) Where should the dressing be placed when the patient has a  
cut lip?  
p. 347

A.) On the outside of the lip  
B.) Between the gum and tongue  
\*C.) Between the lip and gum  
D.) Between the cheek and gum

[5.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.558) Which of the following should a patient who has fainted be  
told NOT to do until he has been seen by a physician?  
p. 330

A.) Cook food  
\*B.) Operate machinery  
C.) Make important decisions  
D.) Travel a long distance

[6.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.582) Where should water be applied when trying to remove a  
foreign object from the eye?  
p. 343

A.) Corner of the eye closest to the patient's ear  
B.) Inside the upper lid of the patient  
\*C.) Corner of the eye closest to the patient's nose  
D.) Inside the lower lid of the patient

[7.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.575) Which of the following should NOT be done if the patient  
is suffering from an evisceration?  
p. 339

\*A.) Give anything by mouth  
B.) Apply a thick moist dressing over the plastic covering  
C.) Provide care for shock  
D.) Place plastic covering over the organs

[8.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.544) How much blood loss can you estimate for each bruise found  
the size of the patient's fist?  
p. 324

\*A.) 10% of total volume  
B.) 5% of total volume  
C.) 15% of total volume  
D.) 20% of total volume

[9.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.561) What is one of the more common soft tissue injuries seen  
in the elderly patient?  
p. 332

A.) Closed wound  
\*B.) Skin tear  
C.) Avulsion  
D.) Puncture

[10.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.578) What size hem should be made on the bandage used on the  
scalp wound?  
p. 341

A.) Eight-inch (20 cm)  
\*B.) Two-inch (5 cm)  
C.) Four-inch (10 cm)  
D.) Six-inch (15 cm)

[11.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.584) What should be done with the eyes of an unresponsive  
patient?  
p. 344

A.) Lubricate the eyes  
B.) Flush the eyes  
\*C.) Close the eyelids  
D.) Open the eyelids

[12.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.586) What is the ideal minimum amount of time you want to flush  
the chemical burn patient's eyes with water?  
p. 345

\*A.) 20 minutes  
B.) 15 minutes  
C.) 25 minutes  
D.) 30 minutes

[13.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.538) When should the distal pulse be checked when applying a  
bandage?  
p. 320

A.) Before application only  
B.) Before, after and during application  
C.) After application only  
\*D.) Before and after application

[14.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.594) What should the maximum amount of slant be when  
positioning a patient to trap any air bubbles that may   
have entered the bloodstream?  
p. 349

A.) 60 degrees  
\*B.) 15 degrees  
C.) 30 degrees  
D.) 45 degrees

[15.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.506) What carries the elements involved in forming blood clots?  
p. 306

A.) White blood cells  
B.) Red blood cells  
\*C.) Plasma  
D.) Hormones

[16.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.526) When a pressure point must be used to control bleeding of  
the forearm, what angle should the arm be placed into?  
p. 314

A.) 30-degree  
B.) 60-degree  
C.) 45-degree  
\*D.) 90-degree

[17.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.527) What should be used to apply pressure to the femoral  
artery to control bleeding?  
p. 314

\*A.) Heel of your hand  
B.) Back of your hand  
C.) Fingertips of your hand  
D.) Palm of your hand

[18.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.508) What is the largest artery?  
p. 306

\*A.) Aorta  
B.) Artery  
C.) Articuole  
D.) Arteriole

[19.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.570) What should you always check for when treating a puncture  
wound?  
p. 336

A.) Object  
\*B.) Exit wound  
C.) Internal injury  
D.) Bleeding

[20.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.556) Which position is most often used when treating a patient  
for shock when no spinal injury is present?  
p. 329

A.) Place the patient flat and face up  
B.) Slightly raise the head and shoulder and elevate the legs  
C.) Slightly raise the head and shoulders  
\*D.) Place the patient flat, face up and elevate the legs

[21.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.606) For which type of abdominal wound should the patient's  
legs be flexed and supported with pillows?  
p. 353

A.) Impaled objects  
B.) Broken leg  
\*C.) Open wounds  
D.) Pelvic bone injury

[22.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.528) About what distance from the wound should the tourniquet  
site be located?  
p. 315

A.) 4 inches (9 cm)  
\*B.) 2 inches (5 cm)   
C.) 3 inches (7 cm)  
D.) 5 inches (11 cm)

[23.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.620) What should be done first when the patient has been  
exposed to dry lime?  
p. 360

\*A.) Brush it off the skin  
B.) Flush the area with water  
C.) Leave it in place  
D.) Bandage the area

[24.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.605) Which of the following is NOT an indication of an injury  
to the organs of the abdomen and pelvis?  
p. 353

A.) Patient is protecting the abdomen (guarding)  
B.) Indications of blunt trauma to the abdomen or pelvis  
\*C.) Patient is trying to move around   
D.) Rigid, distended and/or tender abdomen

[25.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.613) What percentage of the body being burned is considered  
serious?  
p. 357

A.) 10%  
\*B.) 16%  
C.) 14%  
D.) 12%

[26.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.545) Which is NOT correct when treating a patient for suspected  
internal bleeding?  
p. 324

A.) Reassure the patient and keep him calm  
B.) Be alert in case the patient starts to vomit  
\*C.) Give the patient sips of water  
D.) Take appropriate BSI precautions

[27.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.593) How should the severed artery in the neck patient be  
positioned once the bleeding is controlled?  
p. 349

A.) On his right side at a slant  
\*B.) On his left side at a slant  
C.) On his left side flat on the ground  
D.) On his right side flat on the ground

[28.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.562) Which is the most commonly seen type of closed wound  
during Emergency Medical Responder care?  
p. 332

A.) Puncture  
B.) Abrasion  
\*C.) Contusion  
D.) Incision

[29.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.529) What should the minimum width of the band be for the  
tourniquet?  
p. 315

A.) Two-inch (5 cm)  
B.) Four-inch (9 cm)  
C.) Three-inch (7 cm)  
\*D.) One-inch (3 cm)

[30.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.618) With which type of burn are blisters NOT present?  
p. 359

A.) Epidermis  
B.) Full-thickness  
C.) Partial-thickness  
\*D.) Superficial

[31.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.518) What is the first step taken when trying to control  
external bleeding?  
p. 309

A.) Pressure points  
B.) Use of a tourniquet  
\*C.) Direct pressure  
D.) Elevation with direct pressure

[32.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.600) What should be assumed if there is an entrance and exit  
wound with an open chest wound?  
p. 351

\*A.) At least one lung has been punctured  
B.) The heart has been injured  
C.) The heart and lungs have been injured  
D.) Both lungs have been punctured

[33.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.607) How should the bandage be applied when bleeding is being  
controlled on an cut to the external genitalia?  
p. 354

\*A.) Like a diaper  
B.) Around both legs  
C.) In a figure-eight pattern  
D.) Like a tourniquet

[34.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.522) Which of the following should NOT be done when applying a  
pressure dressing?  
p. 312-313

A.) Apply more dressing pads  
\*B.) Remove bandages to put more on  
C.) Apply pressure with the palm of your hand  
D.) Wrap the bandage to control bleeding

[35.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.612) How much of the total surface area is assigned to the head  
and neck of infants and children when assessing the   
severity of a burn?  
p. 356

A.) 14%  
\*B.) 18%  
C.) 9%  
D.) 4.5%

[36.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.532) What is any material placed over a wound that will help  
control bleeding and help prevent additional   
contamination?  
p. 317

A.) Splint  
B.) Bandage  
\*C.) Dressing  
D.) Tourniquet

[37.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.579) Where should the bandage be tied first when holding a  
dressing in place on a scalp wound?  
p. 340

A.) Over the wound itself  
B.) The side of the patient's head  
\*C.) Behind the patient's head  
D.) The front of the patient's head

[38.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.598) What must be done for a puncture chest wound?  
p. 351

A.) Drain it  
\*B.) Seal it  
C.) Cover it  
D.) Open it

[39.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.549) What is shock caused by vomiting and diarrhea called?  
p. 326

\*A.) Metabolic  
B.) Cardiogenic  
C.) Septic  
D.) Hemorrhagic

[40.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.595) What type of dressing should be used when treating the  
patient who is bleeding from a large cut on the neck?  
p. 350

A.) Roller  
B.) Bulky  
C.) Packed  
\*D.) Occlusive

[41.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.513) With which type of bleeding will the bright red blood  
pulse with each heart beat?  
p. 307

\*A.) Arterial  
B.) Pressured  
C.) Venous  
D.) Capillary

[42.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.523) Which of the following is your best chance for controlling  
bleeding on the abdomen or neck?  
p. 313

A.) Pressure dressing  
\*B.) Gloved hand and dressing  
C.) Elevation alone  
D.) Tourniquet

[43.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.563) Which type of wound would a skinned elbow be classified  
as?  
p. 332

\*A.) Abrasion  
B.) Puncture  
C.) Laceration  
D.) Avulsion

[44.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.530) How much should the stick be turned when applying a  
tourniquet?  
p. 315

\*A.) Just until bleeding has stopped  
B.) A little after bleeding has slowed  
C.) Just until bleeding has slowed  
D.) A little after bleeding has stopped

[45.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.585) What should be used to cover the patient's eyes when they  
are suffering from thermal burns?  
p. 344

A.) Loose, plastic dressings  
\*B.) Loose, moist dressings  
C.) Tight, moist dressings  
D.) Tight, plastic dressings

[46.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.520) What should be done if dressings are not immediately  
available when profuse bleeding is found?  
p. 311

A.) Go get a dressing  
B.) Use the nearest towel  
\*C.) Use your gloved hand  
D.) Elevate the wound

[47.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.551) Which type of shock is caused by infection?  
p. 326

\*A.) Septic  
B.) Anaphylactic  
C.) Psychogenic  
D.) Neurogenic

[48.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.546) How much time after the initial injury are critical for  
the patient's survival?  
p. 325

A.) 90 minutes  
B.) 120 minutes  
C.) 30 minutes  
\*D.) 60 minutes

[49.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.604) How should the first layer of bulky dressings be placed  
near the impaled object in a patient's chest?  
p. 352

A.) Along the horizontal line of the body  
B.) Along the diagonal line of the body  
\*C.) Along the vertical line of the body  
D.) Along the perpendicular line of the body

[50.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.589) Which of the following should be done when treating a  
patient for a nosebleed?  
p. 346-347

\*A.) Pinch the nostrils shut  
B.) Lean the patient's head back  
C.) Have the patient blow his nose  
D.) Pack the nostrils

[51.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.552) What will the body to when trying to adjust to the loss of  
blood and poor perfusion?  
p. 327

A.) Patient becomes restless  
B.) Change in mental status  
C.) Increase breathing rate  
\*D.) Increase pulse rate

[52.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.512) Which should be used during every patient encounter?  
p. 307

\*A.) Gloves  
B.) Gown  
C.) Goggles  
D.) Mask

[53.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.577) Which pulse should be verified when treating a patient  
with a facial wound?  
p. 340

\*A.) Carotid  
B.) Distal  
C.) Radial  
D.) Brachial

[54.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.514) Which of the following describes capillary bleeding?  
p. 308

\*A.) Slow, even flow  
B.) Dark red color  
C.) Spurting blood  
D.) Steady, even flow

[55.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.603) What should be used to hold the dressing in place over a  
penetrating chest wound when the patient is sweaty?  
p. 352

\*A.) Bulky dressings with cravats  
B.) Roller bandage and cravats  
C.) Adhesive tape with a handkerchief  
D.) Your gloved hand

[56.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.536) Which of the following situations should NOT be allowed  
when bandaging a wound?  
p. 319

A.) Expose the fingers  
\*B.) Slip from the wound  
C.) Maintain blood supply  
D.) Remain on the wound

[57.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.559) What can be done to help prevent a person from fainting?  
p. 331

A.) Raising the patient's head  
B.) Placing the patient in a recovery position  
\*C.) Lowering the patient's head  
D.) Placing the patient in a prone position

[58.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.590) What position should an unresponsive patient be placed  
into when he has a nosebleed?  
p. 347

A.) Prone  
B.) Supine  
\*C.) Recovery   
D.) Semi sitting

[59.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.510) Which of the following act as an exchange point for  
nutrients and wastes?  
p. 306

\*A.) Capillaries  
B.) Vena cava  
C.) Artery  
D.) Bronchioles

[60.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.548) What can shock be seen as a reaction to?  
p. 325

A.) Fluid loss  
\*B.) Blood loss  
C.) Overheating  
D.) Lung injury

[61.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.557) What is the maximum amount of time that should elapse  
between vital sign checks for a shock patient?  
p. 330

A.) Every 9 minutes  
B.) Every 3 minutes  
C.) Every 7 minutes  
\*D.) Every 5 minutes

[62.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.507) How much blood volume does a child have?  
p. 306

\*A.) 1.5 to 2.0 liters  
B.) 2.5 to 3.0 liters  
C.) 2.0 to 2.5 liters  
D.) 3.0 to 3.5 liters

[63.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.542) What is the most reliable sign to use when monitoring an  
elderly patient for shock?  
p. 322

\*A.) Level of consciousness  
B.) Heart rate  
C.) Feeling of restlessness  
D.) Skin condition

[64.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.531) Which of the following cases would NOT warrant activation  
of the EMS system?  
p. 316

A.) Wound to the arm or leg  
B.) When no distal pulse is found  
\*C.) Small areas of capillary bleeding  
D.) Deep wound to the chest area

[65.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.535) Which of the following should NOT be used to hold a  
dressing in place?  
p. 318

A.) Strips of cloth  
\*B.) Elastic bandages  
C.) Handkerchief  
D.) Adhesive bandages

[66.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.597) What should be a last resort method to control bleeding  
from a neck wound?  
p. 350

\*A.) Place gloved finger into the wound  
B.) Use an occlusive dressing  
C.) Apply direct pressure with your palm  
D.) Apply a doubled up gauze padding

[67.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.524) To what level should the wound be raised when using  
elevation to control the bleeding?  
p. 313

A.) Below the heart  
B.) Above the waist  
\*C.) Above the heart  
D.) Below the waist

[68.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.566) What should be done if encounter a life-threatening injury  
while assessing the ABCs?  
p. 334-335

\*A.) Treat the injury and continue to assess ABCs  
B.) Remember the injury for later  
C.) Move to injury assessment and finish ABCs later  
D.) Finish ABS assessment then move to injuries

[69.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.571) Which of the following should NOT be done when treating a  
patient with an impaled object?  
p. 336

A.) Pack the object  
B.) Stabilize the object  
\*C.) Remove the object  
D.) Care for shock

[70.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.574) Which of the following should NOT be done with an  
amputated part?  
p. 339

A.) Keep the part cool  
B.) Wrap the part in sterile dressing  
\*C.) Put the part in water  
D.) Place the part in a plastic bag

[71.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.592) What is the first thing that needs to be done when  
treating a patient with a cut or severed artery in the   
neck?  
p. 347

A.) Apply pressure to both sides of the neck with a pressure  
dressing  
B.) Provide care for shock  
C.) Place the patient on his right side  
\*D.) Apply direct pressure over the wound using the palm of  
your hand

[72.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.560) What is usually a self-correcting form of mild shock?  
p. 330

A.) Cardiac arrest  
B.) Stroke  
\*C.) Fainting  
D.) Vomiting

[73.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.614) After what percentage of the body is burned should you NOT  
flush the burn with water?  
p. 357

A.) 7%  
B.) 5%  
C.) 3%  
\*D.) 9%

[74.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.611) What percentage of the total surface area does each arm  
account for in the adult patient when assessing the   
severity of a burn?  
p. 356

A.) 14%  
\*B.) 9%  
C.) 4.5%  
D.) 18%

[75.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.504) Which part of the heart receives deoxygenated blood from  
the body?  
p. 304

A.) Left atrium  
\*B.) Right atrium  
C.) Left ventricle  
D.) Right ventricle

[76.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.543) Which of the following is NOT a sign of shock associated  
with internal bleeding?  
p. 323

A.) Decreasing level of responsiveness  
\*B.) Slow and strong pulse  
C.) Pale, cool and clammy skin  
D.) Dilated pupils

[77.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.616) What is the primary way to care for chemical burns?  
p. 358

A.) Use a chemical neutralizer  
\*B.) Flush the area with water  
C.) Brush the chemical away  
D.) Remove the clothing

[78.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.505) From which part of the heart is blood pumped to the body?  
p. 305

\*A.) Left ventricle  
B.) Left atrium  
C.) Right atrium  
D.) Right ventricle

[79.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.541) On which location should you pay special attention to when  
it is bruised?  
p. 322

A.) Leg  
B.) Feet  
C.) Shoulder  
\*D.) Chest

[80.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.555) How many blankets should be placed under the shock  
patient?  
p. 329

\*A.) One  
B.) Three  
C.) Two  
D.) Four

[81.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.550) Which type of shock is the only one Emergency Medical  
Responders will need to classify?  
p. 326

A.) Hypovolemic  
B.) Septic  
C.) Cardiogenic  
\*D.) Anaphylactic

[82.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.601) When should the dressing be placed over the open chest  
wound to allow air in the chest cavity to be released?  
p. 352

A.) Between breaths  
B.) As he hold his breath  
C.) When he inhales  
\*D.) When he exhales

[83.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.569) What should be done to help prevent an increase in  
circulation when treating an open wound?  
p. 336

\*A.) Keep him still  
B.) Keep him hydrated  
C.) Keep him cool  
D.) Keep him sitting

[84.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.619) What should be done if the chemical burn patient begins to  
complain of increased burning or irritation after you have   
flushed the eyes with water and dressed them?  
p. 360

A.) Remove the dressing and apply eye drops  
B.) Remove the dressing and have the patient blink  
\*C.) Remove the dressing and flush again with water  
D.) Remove the dressing and leave it off

[85.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.553) Which statement about the skin of the patient in shock is  
correct?  
p. 328

A.) Skin has a flushed appearance  
\*B.) Feels cool to the touch  
C.) There is no sweat  
D.) Chill bumps are on the skin

[86.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.588) Which of the following should NOT be done to treat an  
internal ear injury?  
p. 346

A.) Leave objects in the canal  
B.) Bandage dressings in place  
C.) Apply external dressings  
\*D.) Pack the external ear canal

[87.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.515) How long can arterial bleeding take to clot?  
p. 308

\*A.) 10 minutes  
B.) 40 minutes  
C.) 30 minutes  
D.) 20 minutes

[88.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.621) What is a common entrance wound location for an electrical  
burn?  
p. 360

A.) Head  
B.) Neck  
\*C.) Hand  
D.) Foot

[89.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.617) What color change is seen with a superficial burn?  
p. 359

A.) White  
B.) Charred  
\*C.) Red  
D.) Deep red

[90.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.583) What should be done to limit the patient's eye movement  
when there is an injury to one eye?  
p. 343

A.) Bandage the entire head  
B.) Cover the injured eye  
\*C.) Cover both eyes  
D.) Use sunglasses

[91.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.565) Which type of wound is the loss of a tooth an example of?  
p. 334

A.) Amputation  
\*B.) Avulsion  
C.) Laceration  
D.) Puncture

[92.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.576) What should be used to control bleeding of a scalp wound?  
p. 339

A.) Adhesive bandage  
B.) Paper bandage  
\*C.) Roller bandage  
D.) Plastic bandage

[93.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.547) When shock occurs which system often has a problem with  
it?  
p. 325

\*A.) Circulatory  
B.) Tactile  
C.) Respiratory  
D.) Endocrine

[94.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.533) What is the most common size of dressing?  
p. 317

A.) Two inches square (13 cm square)  
B.) Six inches square (39 cm square)  
C.) Eight inches square (52 cm square)  
\*D.) Four inches square (26 cm square)

[95.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.534) Which is used to create an airtight seal to a wound or  
body cavity?  
p. 317

A.) Flapper dressing  
B.) Bulky dressing  
C.) Splinted dressing  
\*D.) Occlusive dressing

[96.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.587) Which statement about securing an object that is impaled  
in a patient's eye is correct?  
p. 345

A.) Hold the pad and protective shield in place with an  
adhesive bandage  
B.) Apply gentle downward pressure on the cup when stabilizing  
the object  
\*C.) Wrap the cup, wrap the patient's head and then the cup  
again  
D.) Place several layers of dressing on top of the object

[97.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.573) What should be done if there is an avulsion?  
p. 338

A.) Roll the skin and apply ice to it  
\*B.) Fold the skin back into its normal position  
C.) Bandage the skin away from the wound  
D.) Cut the skin away from the body

[98.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.568) What should be used to remove superficial foreign matter  
from the surface of the open wound?  
p. 335

\*A.) Sterile gauze pad  
B.) Sterile cleaning needles  
C.) Sterile saline solution  
D.) Sterile alcohol swabs

[99.](mailto:rfquestion@disisit.com?subject=RESPOND8.509) What is the largest vein called?  
p. 306

A.) Capillary  
B.) Venule  
\*C.) Vena cava  
D.) Vein