

Caring for Muscle and Bone Injuries

From Brady's First Responder (8th Edition)

54 Questions

1. What do injuries to the shoulder often produce?

p. 393

- *A.) Anterior dislocation
- B.) Superior dislocation
- C.) Proximal dislocation
- D.) Posterior dislocation

2. When placing a patient who has a minor closed head injury into the recovery position, where should the hand be placed?

p. 412

- *A.) Under the cheek
- B.) Under the chest
- C.) Over the face
- D.) Over the head

3. Which rescuer will check and clear the airway, provide ventilations and apply a collar when removing a helmet?

p. 423

- A.) Rescuer 1
- *B.) Rescuer 2
- C.) Neither rescuer 1 nor 2
- D.) Either rescuer 1 or 2

4. Which is an ideal situation when the patient is wearing a football helmet and shoulder pads and a spinal injury is suspected?

p. 419

- A.) Leave helmet on and remove shoulder pads
- B.) Remove helmet and shoulder pads
- C.) Remove helmet and leave shoulder pads on
- *D.) Leave helmet and shoulder pads on

5. What material is the more commonly used inflatable splint made from?

p. 388

- A.) Metal
- B.) Aluminum
- C.) Paper
- *D.) Plastic

6. How will the patient present when a posterior hip dislocation has occurred?

p. 400

- A.) Leg rotated outward and the knee is usually straight
- B.) Leg rotated outward and the knee is usually bent
- C.) Leg rotated inward and the knee is usually straight
- *D.) Leg rotated inward and the knee is usually bent

7. What should you do when assessing deformity in the patient's extremities?

p. 377

- A.) Ask the patient if it looks normal
- *B.) Compare it to the other side
- C.) Hold it in an upright position
- D.) Look at it from different angles

8. Which of the following is likely to be injured when a lateral blow to the shoulder occurs?

p. 376

- A.) Elbow
- B.) Neck
- *C.) Clavicle
- D.) Wrist

9. What should be done first during your initial assessment of the patient?

p. 379

- A.) Focus on obvious injuries
- B.) Determine the number of patients
- *C.) Assess mental status
- D.) Determine mechanism of injury

10. What should be used to assess circulation, motor function and sensation when splinting an injury?

p. 384

- *A.) Fingers and toes
- B.) Ankles and wrists
- C.) Elbows and knees
- D.) Forearms and shins

11. Which is NOT a location that you should tie a cravat when immobilizing a pelvic injury with a blanket roll?

p. 400

- A.) At the ankles
- *B.) Around the waist
- C.) Below the hips
- D.) Below the knees

12. Which of the following is NOT a sign of an open head injury?

p. 408

- A.) Clear or yellow fluid leaking from the nose
- B.) Feel a crack in the skull
- *C.) Bleeding from the scalp
- D.) Eyelids are swollen and shut

13. What type of injury is seen when the breastbone breaks away from the ribs?

p. 425

- *A.) Flail chest
- B.) Dislocation
- C.) Sucking wound
- D.) Pneumothorax

14. At what age does the soft spot on the top of the infant's head close up completely?

p. 405

- A.) 9 to 12 months
- *B.) 18 to 24 months
- C.) 24 to 36 months
- D.) 36 to 48 months

15. What is caused by overexerting or tearing of a muscle?

p. 375

- A.) Dislocation
- B.) Sprain
- C.) Fracture
- *D.) Strain

16. How many bones are found in each wrist?

p. 372

- A.) 4
- B.) 10
- *C.) 8
- D.) 6

17. What should be placed between the injured arm and the patient's chest when splinting an injured shoulder?

p. 394

- A.) Splint board
- *B.) Padding
- C.) Dressing
- D.) Swathe

18. At what angle should the patient's upper body be placed when he is responsive with minor closed injury to the cranium?

p. 411

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

19. Which of the following is the only movable joint in the face?

p. 405

- A.) Orbit
- B.) Malar
- C.) Maxilla
- *D.) Mandible

20. Where should you suspect injury to the spine when there is diaphragmatic breathing but the patient can feel the arms?

p. 416

- A.) No injury
- B.) In the neck
- C.) Lower spinal cord
- *D.) Below the neck

21. Which of the following should NOT be done when caring for possible fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw?

p. 412

- A.) Maintain an open airway
- *B.) Tie the patient's mouth shut
- C.) Dress any open wounds
- D.) Keep the patient at rest

22. Where should the cold pack be placed if the patient suffers from the added pressure on the injury?

p. 380

- A.) Just below the injury
- *B.) Just above the injury
- C.) To the interior of the injury
- D.) To the exterior of the injury

23. Which of the following should NOT be done with wrist or hand injuries?

p. 396

- *A.) Apply manual traction
- B.) Administer oxygen
- C.) Apply manual stabilization
- D.) Maintain the position of function

24. Which finding is rare when treating a patient with a spine injury?

p. 413

- A.) Loss of bowel or bladder control
- B.) Paralysis to the arms and/or legs
- *C.) Feeling pieces of broken bones along the spine
- D.) Burning sensations along the spine

25. What is the first thing you should do when splinting the patient?

p. 382

- *A.) Assess and reassure the patient
- B.) Expose the injury site
- C.) Control all major bleeding
- D.) Splint injuries before moving the patient

26. What must be open for an open head injury to exist?

p. 375

- A.) Scalp
- B.) Skin
- *C.) Cranium
- D.) Dura

27. How many bones are in what is commonly called the spine?

p. 405

- A.) Twelve
- B.) Six
- C.) Nine
- *D.) Seven

28. Where should you place yourself when manually stabilizing a patient's head and neck?

p. 418

- A.) At the patient's feet
- *B.) Top of the patient's head
- C.) Side of the patient's head
- D.) Across the patient's chest

29. What action is taken when performing manual traction while splinting an injured limb?

p. 384

- *A.) Pulling
- B.) Twisting
- C.) Pushing
- D.) Squeezing

30. How many people should be used to remove a helmet?

p. 419

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

31. Where should padding be placed when splinting an arm with the elbow straight?

p. 392

- A.) Elbow
- B.) Shoulder
- C.) Wrist
- *D.) Armpit

32. What should be done to immobilize a lower extremity injury?

p. 384

- A.) Immobilize it above and below the injury
- *B.) Secure the lower extremities to each other
- C.) Secure it to the torso
- D.) Wrap it in a pressure dressing

33. What should be placed in the patient's hand to maintain a position of function when treating for a wrist injury?

p. 396

- A.) Pen or pencil
- *B.) Roll of dressing
- C.) Fingers of the other hand
- D.) End of the swathe

34. What is often times the only symptoms of most musculoskeletal injuries?

p. 369

- A.) Discoloration
- *B.) Pain
- C.) Deformity
- D.) Swelling

35. Where will the blanket roll be placed when treating a patient for a fracture to the pelvic girdle?

p. 399

- A.) On top of the legs
- B.) Lateral side of the legs
- *C.) Between the legs
- D.) Under the legs

36. What are the bones that form the upright axis of the body?

p. 370

- *A.) Axial skeleton
- B.) Support skeleton
- C.) Movement skeleton
- D.) Appendicular skeleton

37. What should you treat any injury caused by a strong force to the extremities?

p. 375

- A.) Sprain
- B.) Dislocation
- C.) Strain
- *D.) Fracture

38. What position should the elbow be immobilized in when treating an elbow injury?

p. 395

- A.) Position of function
- B.) Position of comfort
- C.) Position of usability
- *D.) Position it was found

39. Which type of splint should be used for injuries to the ankle or foot?

p. 390

- A.) Traction splint
- B.) Air splint
- *C.) Soft splint
- D.) Rigid splint

40. Where can you place your hand to determine if the injury is to the elbow?

p. 395

- A.) On the back of the hand
- *B.) On the back of the elbow
- C.) On the back of the shoulder
- D.) On the back of the wrist

41. Where should the swathe be placed to minimize movement of the shoulder?

p. 388

- A.) High over the uninjured arm
- B.) Low over the uninjured arm
- *C.) Low over the injured arm
- D.) High over the injured arm

42. Which is fractured with the boot-top injury?

p. 402

- *A.) Tibia
- B.) Patella
- C.) Carpals
- D.) Femur

43. Which of the following should NOT be done when treating for a cranium injury?

p. 411

- A.) Control bleeding
- B.) Use the jaw-thrust maneuver
- *C.) Stop the flow of CSF from the ears
- D.) Provide with 100% oxygen

44. How many cravats should be prepared when applying a soft splint to the pelvic girdle injury patient?

p. 399

- A.) Two
- B.) Six
- *C.) Four
- D.) Eight

45. What should be immobilized when treating a patient with injuries to the fingers?

p. 397

- A.) Only the injury site
- B.) Joints above and below the injury site
- C.) Joints below the injury site
- *D.) Joints above the injury site

46. Which of the following is NOT a way to test the lower extremities for responsiveness?

p. 415

- *A.) Foot grasp
- B.) Foot push/pull
- C.) Foot movement
- D.) Toe touch

47. What is a characteristic stance of the patient suffering a rib fracture?

p. 424

- A.) Lean away from the side of the injury with a hand pressed over the injury
- B.) Lean away from the side of the injury with a hand pressed opposite the injury
- C.) Lean toward the side of the injury with a hand pressed opposite the injury
- *D.) Lean toward the side of the injury with a hand pressed over the injury

48. What does checking for sensation and motor function give you information about the status of in the injured extremity?

p. 379

- A.) The bones
- *B.) The nerves
- C.) The muscles
- D.) The blood vessels

49. Which type of injury occurs when a patient breaks a fall on an outstretched hand and dislocates his shoulder?

p. 372

- A.) Twisting
- *B.) Indirect
- C.) Direct
- D.) Pulling

50. What is the site of many reflexes?

p. 406-407

- A.) Brain
- B.) Skin
- *C.) Spinal cord
- D.) Muscles

51. Which of the following may be a sign of a head injury and a spinal cord injury?

p. 409

- *A.) Paralysis to one side of the body
- B.) Headache following the incident
- C.) Altered mental status
- D.) Unequal, unresponsive or dilated pupils

52. Which of the following is NOT protected by the lower ribs?

p. 406

- A.) Spleen
- B.) Liver
- C.) Gallbladder
- *D.) Heart

53. Which will maintain traction after it is secured to the patient?

p. 385

- A.) Mobile splint
- *B.) Rigid splint
- C.) Flexible splint
- D.) Blanket splint

54. What can result from pressure on nerves caused by swelling or broken bones?

p. 378

- *A.) Numbness or tingling
- B.) Sound of grating
- C.) Inability to move a joint
- D.) Loss of distal pulse

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1. How many bones are found in each wrist?

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- A.) 4
- B.) 10
- *C.) 8
- D.) 6

2. Which should NOT be done when treating a patient with a boot-top injury?

p. 403

- A.) Apply a splint to the injured leg
- B.) Manually stabilize the injury
- *C.) Apply snow to the injury site
- D.) Leave the leg in the position found

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4. Which of the following is NOT a primary force that causes injuries to the extremities?

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5. Where should padding be placed when splinting an arm with the elbow straight?

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- A.) Elbow
- B.) Shoulder
- C.) Wrist
- *D.) Armpit

6. Which should NOT be done when assess an unresponsive patient you suspect has a spinal cord injury?

p. 417

- *A.) Probe palms with sharp object
- B.) Pinch the hands and feet
- C.) Ask bystanders about the accident
- D.) Look and feel for deformities

7. How many people are usually needed to apply a splint with traction?

p. 385

- A.) Five
- *B.) Two
- C.) Three
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8. What should be done to immobilize a lower extremity injury?

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9. What can the Emergency Medical Responder use to care for patients with suspected fractures to the pelvic girdle?

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11. What should you treat any injury caused by a strong force to the extremities?

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- A.) Sprain
- B.) Dislocation
- C.) Strain
- *D.) Fracture

12. What is often a key sign of injury to the upper arm bone?

p. 394

- *A.) Deformity
- B.) Protrusion
- C.) Bruising
- D.) Swelling

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14. Where may the patient hold an injured arm?

p. 378

- A.) Down at the side
- B.) Behind the back
- C.) Above the head
- *D.) Close to the body

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- *C.) Soft splint
- D.) Rigid splint

19. Where should the second rescuer place his hands when removing a helmet?

p. 421

- A.) At the angle of the jaw and under the chin
- B.) At the angle of the jaw and along the neckline
- *C.) At the angle of the jaw and at the base of the skull
- D.) At the angle of the jaw and over the face

20. What can result from pressure on nerves caused by swelling or broken bones?

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- C.) Carpals
- D.) Femur

22. Which is a late sign of a head injury?

p. 409

- A.) CSF leakage
- *B.) Battle's sign
- C.) Raccoon eyes
- D.) Goose eggs

23. Which is an ideal situation when the patient is wearing a football helmet and shoulder pads and a spinal injury is suspected?

p. 419

- A.) Leave helmet on and remove shoulder pads
- B.) Remove helmet and shoulder pads
- C.) Remove helmet and leave shoulder pads on
- *D.) Leave helmet and shoulder pads on

24. Where should the rigid splint be on the patient's leg when splinting an injury to the foot or ankle?

p. 404

- A.) Below the knee to above the foot
- B.) Above the knee to above the foot
- C.) Below the knee to beyond the foot
- *D.) Above the knee to beyond the foot

25. Which of the following will provide some pain relief but are not as effective at immobilizing injuries to the upper leg?

p. 401

- A.) Hanger splint
- *B.) Soft splint
- C.) Traction splint
- D.) Rigid splint

26. What is the main reason for straightening closed deformed injuries?

p. 385

- A.) Minimize additional fractures
- *B.) Restore circulation
- C.) Prevent soft tissue injury
- D.) Minimize pain

27. How should the infant's head be held when you suspect head injuries?

p. 405

- A.) With your elbow
- *B.) With your entire hand
- C.) With your fingertips
- D.) With your forearms

28. Which of the following is NOT a sign of an open head injury?

p. 408

- A.) Clear or yellow fluid leaking from the nose
- B.) Feel a crack in the skull
- *C.) Bleeding from the scalp
- D.) Eyelids are swollen and shut

29. What is often times the only symptoms of most musculoskeletal injuries?

p. 369

- A.) Discoloration
- *B.) Pain
- C.) Deformity
- D.) Swelling

30. Which of the following should you be able to do for the spine injury patient before assistance arrives?

p. 417

- A.) Apply traction to the head and neck
- B.) Move the patient to a spinal board
- C.) Place an extrication collar on the patient
- *D.) Stabilize the head and neck

31. What should be immobilized when treating a patient with injuries to the fingers?

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- A.) Only the injury site
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32. What should be placed in the patient's hand to maintain a position of function when treating for a wrist injury?

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- A.) Pen or pencil
- *B.) Roll of dressing
- C.) Fingers of the other hand
- D.) End of the swathe

33. Which should be focused on last when caring for injuries?

p. 379

- A.) Provide care for shock
- B.) Correct life-threatening injuries to the ABCs
- *C.) Focus on extremity injuries
- D.) Check for neck and spine injuries

34. What is the last thing that should be done when caring for a patient with musculoskeletal injuries?

p. 381

- A.) Administer oxygen
- B.) Apply a cold pack
- C.) Cut away clothing
- *D.) Assess vital signs

35. Which is NOT a location that you should tie a cravat when immobilizing a pelvic injury with a blanket roll?

p. 400

- A.) At the ankles
- *B.) Around the waist
- C.) Below the hips
- D.) Below the knees

36. What are the bones that form the upright axis of the body?

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- *A.) Axial skeleton
- B.) Support skeleton
- C.) Movement skeleton
- D.) Appendicular skeleton

37. Which type of helmet provides head protection if it fits properly and is worn correctly?

p. 420

- A.) Full-size motorcycle helmet
- *B.) Youth's bicycle helmet
- C.) Football helmet
- D.) Horseback riding helmet

38. Where should you place yourself when manually stabilizing a patient's head and neck?

p. 418

- A.) At the patient's feet
- *B.) Top of the patient's head
- C.) Side of the patient's head
- D.) Across the patient's chest

39. Which should NOT be done before removing a helmet?

p. 419

- *A.) Cut the chin strap
- B.) Remove goggles
- C.) Check the patient's breathing
- D.) Remove the face piece

40. How many cravats should be prepared when applying a soft splint to the pelvic girdle injury patient?

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- A.) Two
- B.) Six
- *C.) Four
- D.) Eight

41. Which of the following is the only movable joint in the face?

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- A.) The bones
- *B.) The nerves
- C.) The muscles
- D.) The blood vessels

44. Which of the following should you wait for more advanced care to arrive before doing when treating a pelvic injury?

p. 399

- A.) Administer oxygen
- B.) Note the mechanism of injury
- *C.) Immobilizing the patient
- D.) Maintain body temperature

45. What position should the elbow be immobilized in when treating an elbow injury?

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- A.) Position of function
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47. Which type of splint is more effective for injuries to the thigh?

p. 390

- A.) Rigid splint
- B.) Soft splint
- *C.) Traction splint
- D.) Air splint

48. Which type of splinting is preferred if the elbow is found in the straight position and cannot be placed in the natural flexed position?

p. 395

- A.) Sling
- *B.) Rigid
- C.) Body
- D.) Soft

49. What action is taken when performing manual traction while splinting an injured limb?

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- *A.) Pulling
- B.) Twisting
- C.) Pushing
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50. Which will maintain traction after it is secured to the patient?

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- B.) Aluminum
- C.) Paper
- *D.) Plastic

52. What should be done with the knee when a suspected dislocation is found?

p. 401

- A.) Straighten the leg to reduce swelling
- *B.) Splint it in the position it is found
- C.) Tie a cravat strap to the injury
- D.) Attempt to reduce the knee

53. Where will the injury site most often be when the patient is suffering from a fall chest?

p. 426

- A.) Front of the chest
- *B.) Side of the chest
- C.) Back of the chest
- D.) Bottom of the chest

54. Where will the blanket roll be placed when treating a patient for a fracture to the pelvic girdle?

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- A.) On top of the legs
- B.) Lateral side of the legs
- *C.) Between the legs
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- *A.) Tibia
- B.) Patella
- C.) Carpals
- D.) Femur

6. Which injury is considered and managed last?

p. 380

- *A.) Lower leg
- B.) Thigh
- C.) Pelvis
- D.) Any extremity injury where there is no distal pulse

7. Which of the following may NOT be used when an air splint is in place?

p. 389

- A.) Skin color
- *B.) Distal pulse
- C.) Capillary refill
- D.) Sensation

8. What should be suspected if the patient fails all of the assessments for spinal cord injury?

p. 415

- A.) Severe spinal-cord injury in the thoracic spine
- B.) Minor spinal-cord injury in the thoracic spine
- *C.) Severe spinal-cord injury in the neck
- D.) Minor spinal-cord injury in the neck

9. What should you do when assessing deformity in the patient's extremities?

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16. Which describes the position of function that should be used when splinting for injuries to the upper extremities?

p. 390

- A.) Fingers greatly flexed and the wrist is cocked slightly downward
- *B.) Fingers slightly flexed and the wrist is cocked slightly upward
- C.) Fingers greatly flexed and the wrist is cocked slightly upward
- D.) Fingers slightly flexed and the wrist is cocked slightly downward

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- A.) Immobilize it above and below the injury
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- C.) Secure it to the torso
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18. How many people are usually needed to apply a splint with traction?

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- A.) Five
- *B.) Two
- C.) Three
- D.) Four

19. What condition must occur for you to resplint a patient's injury?

p. 405

- A.) Patient is in too much pain
- *B.) Distal pulse returns
- C.) EMS has arrived on scene
- D.) Leg is straight

20. Which part of the patient should be placed in a sling so it rests across the patient's chest when a rib fracture is present?

p. 424

- A.) Upper arm of the uninjured side
- *B.) Forearm of the injured side
- C.) Forearm of the uninjured side
- D.) Upper arm of the injured side

21. What will NOT make you suspect a facial injury?

p. 410

- A.) Blood in the airway (nose or mouth)
- B.) Teeth that are loose or broken dentures
- C.) Swelling or discoloration of any part of the face
- *D.) Any mechanism of injury that indicates the patient lost balance

22. What can the Emergency Medical Responder use to care for patients with suspected fractures to the pelvic girdle?

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- *B.) Battle's sign
- C.) Raccoon eyes
- D.) Goose eggs

24. How many bones are in what is commonly called the spine?

p. 405

- A.) Twelve
- B.) Six
- C.) Nine
- *D.) Seven

25. What is the first priority when caring for skeletal injuries?

p. 379

- *A.) Spine
- B.) Skull
- C.) Rib cage
- D.) Pelvis

26. Where should you place yourself when manually stabilizing a patient's head and neck?

p. 418

- A.) At the patient's feet
- *B.) Top of the patient's head
- C.) Side of the patient's head
- D.) Across the patient's chest

27. What is a characteristic stance of the patient suffering a rib fracture?

p. 424

- A.) Lean away from the side of the injury with a hand pressed over the injury
- B.) Lean away from the side of the injury with a hand pressed opposite the injury
- C.) Lean toward the side of the injury with a hand pressed opposite the injury
- *D.) Lean toward the side of the injury with a hand pressed over the injury

28. What should you treat any injury caused by a strong force to the extremities?

p. 375

- A.) Sprain
- B.) Dislocation
- C.) Strain
- *D.) Fracture

29. When placing a patient who has a minor closed head injury into the recovery position, where should the hand be placed?

p. 412

- *A.) Under the cheek
- B.) Under the chest
- C.) Over the face
- D.) Over the head

30. What is an air splint typically used for?

p. 388

- A.) Upper leg injuries
- *B.) Arm injuries
- C.) Neck injuries
- D.) Chest injuries

31. Which of the following should NOT be done when treating for a cranium injury?

p. 411

- A.) Control bleeding
- B.) Use the jaw-thrust maneuver
- *C.) Stop the flow of CSF from the ears
- D.) Provide with 100% oxygen

32. Which should NOT be done when assess an unresponsive patient you suspect has a spinal cord injury?

p. 417

- *A.) Probe palms with sharp object
- B.) Pinch the hands and feet
- C.) Ask bystanders about the accident
- D.) Look and feel for deformities

33. How should the infant's head be held when you suspect head injuries?

p. 405

- A.) With your elbow
- *B.) With your entire hand
- C.) With your fingertips
- D.) With your forearms

34. Which of the following is the only movable joint in the face?

p. 405

- A.) Orbit
- B.) Malar
- C.) Maxilla
- *D.) Mandible

35. How will the patient present when a posterior hip dislocation has occurred?

p. 400

- A.) Leg rotated outward and the knee is usually straight
- B.) Leg rotated outward and the knee is usually bent
- C.) Leg rotated inward and the knee is usually straight
- *D.) Leg rotated inward and the knee is usually bent

36. Which of the following should you wait for more advanced care to arrive before doing when treating a pelvic injury?

p. 399

- A.) Administer oxygen
- B.) Note the mechanism of injury
- *C.) Immobilizing the patient
- D.) Maintain body temperature

37. What is the main reason for straightening closed deformed injuries?

p. 385

- A.) Minimize additional fractures
- *B.) Restore circulation
- C.) Prevent soft tissue injury
- D.) Minimize pain

38. What must be open for an open head injury to exist?

p. 375

- A.) Scalp
- B.) Skin
- *C.) Cranium
- D.) Dura

39. Where will the blanket roll be placed when treating a patient for a fracture to the pelvic girdle?

p. 399

- A.) On top of the legs
- B.) Lateral side of the legs
- *C.) Between the legs
- D.) Under the legs

40. What should be done with unpadded splints before applying them?

p. 384

- *A.) Wrap them in dressings
- B.) Add an ice pack
- C.) Remove the bandages
- D.) Add a padding

41. How far above the elbow should the patient's hand be when a sling is applied properly?

p. 386

- A.) Two inches (5 cm)
- *B.) Four inches (10 cm)
- C.) Five inches (13 cm)
- D.) Three inches (8 cm)

42. How many bones are found in each wrist?

p. 372

- A.) 4
- B.) 10
- *C.) 8
- D.) 6

43. What material is the more commonly used inflatable splint made from?

p. 388

- A.) Metal
- B.) Aluminum
- C.) Paper
- *D.) Plastic

44. What is often times the only symptoms of most musculoskeletal injuries?

p. 369

- A.) Discoloration
- *B.) Pain
- C.) Deformity
- D.) Swelling

45. Which should NOT be done when treating a patient with a boot-top injury?

p. 403

- A.) Apply a splint to the injured leg
- B.) Manually stabilize the injury
- *C.) Apply snow to the injury site
- D.) Leave the leg in the position found

46. Where will the second rescuer be when removing an helmet?

p. 421

- A.) Above the patient's head
- *B.) On the side at the patient's shoulders
- C.) At the patient's feet
- D.) On the side at the patient's waist

47. What should you do if you find an avulsed tooth in the patient's mouth?

p. 413

- A.) Wrap it in place
- B.) Leave it where it is
- C.) Push it back in place
- *D.) Remove it from the mouth

48. What is immobilizing an injury using a device such as a piece of wood?

p. 381

- A.) Chaffing
- B.) Casting
- *C.) Splinting
- D.) Slinging

49. Which will maintain traction after it is secured to the patient?

p. 385

- A.) Mobile splint
- *B.) Rigid splint
- C.) Flexible splint
- D.) Blanket splint

50. Which type of splint is more effective for injuries to the thigh?

p. 390

- A.) Rigid splint
- B.) Soft splint
- *C.) Traction splint
- D.) Air splint

51. Which should NOT be done before removing a helmet?

p. 419

- *A.) Cut the chin strap
- B.) Remove goggles
- C.) Check the patient's breathing
- D.) Remove the face piece

52. What connects the bottom two ribs?

p. 406

- A.) Bone
- *B.) Muscle
- C.) Cartilage
- D.) Tendon

53. Which is a commonly used soft splint that is good for upper and lower extremities?

p. 386

- A.) Pillow and cravat
- B.) Blanket
- C.) Sling and swathe
- *D.) Triangular bandage

54. What should be immobilized when treating a patient with injuries to the fingers?

p. 397

- A.) Only the injury site
- B.) Joints above and below the injury site
- C.) Joints below the injury site
- *D.) Joints above the injury site