1. Which organ is responsible for storing bile before it is released into the intestine?
   a) Appendix
   b) Stomach
   c) Gallbladder
   d) Pancreas

2. What should be done in the second step of an assessment of the patient with abdominal distress?
   a) Apply oxygen
   b) Take history
   c) Perform size-up
   d) Expose the site

3. What additional information should be gathered from a female abdominal patient who is 30 years old?
   a) If she believes she has food poisoning
   b) If she believes she has diabetes
   c) If she believes she could be pregnant
   d) If she believes she could be having an allergic reaction

4. What is a protrusion of the intestine through the abdominal wall?
   a) Ulcer
   b) Renal colic
   c) Hernia
   d) Aneurysm

5. How many sections is the abdomen divided into?
   a) 4
   b) 8
   c) 6
   d) 2
6. Where does an ectopic pregnancy occur?
   a) Outside of the abdomen
   b) Outside of the uterus
   c) Inside of the appendix
   d) Inside of the uterus

7. Which type of questions should be asked when getting details on how the patient with abdominal distress is feeling?
   a) Yes or no
   b) Open-ended
   c) True or false
   d) Closed-ended

8. How can blood in vomit appear?
   a) Maroon
   b) Coffee-ground
   c) Tarry
   d) Tea-leaves

9. Which type of abdominal pain is a localized, intense pain?
   a) Referred
   b) Parietal
   c) Visceral
   d) Tearing

10. What is the membrane that lines the abdominal cavity?
    a) Duodenum
    b) Peritoneum
    c) Visceral
    d) Parietal

11. Which is NOT the most common type of abdominal pain?
    a) Tearing
    b) Parietal
    c) Referred
    d) Visceral
12. Which quadrant is the pain in with appendicitis?

   a) Left lower  
   b) Right upper  
   c) Right lower  
   d) Left upper

13. How should oxygen be administered to the abdominal patient?

   a) 10 to 15 lpm by n-95 mask  
   b) 10 to 15 lpm by pocket face mask  
   c) 10 to 15 lpm by nonrebreather mask  
   d) 10 to 15 lpm by bag-valve mask

14. When will the signs of shock become apparent when assessing a patient with abdominal distress?

   a) SAMPLE history  
   b) Physical exam  
   c) Initial assessment  
   d) Scene size-up

15. Which should never be done with an abdominal pain?

   a) Give medication by mouth  
   b) Administer oxygen  
   c) Lay in the recumbent position  
   d) Treat for shock

16. Where is the pain of gallstones often referred to?

   a) Pelvis  
   b) Arm  
   c) Stomach  
   d) Shoulder

17. What is the area outside of the membrane that lines the abdomen?

   a) Retroviscereal  
   b) Retroduodenal  
   c) Retroperitoneal  
   d) Retropartel
18. What would indicate an abdominal aortic aneurysm?
   a) Pulsating tick
   b) Pulsating knot
   c) Pulsating mass
   d) Pulsating vein

19. How often should vital signs be taken in a patient complaining of abdominal pain?
   a) 10 minutes
   b) 5 minutes
   c) 15 minutes
   d) 20 minutes

20. What is called when the patient draws the arms down across the stomach?
   a) Protecting
   b) Guarding
   c) Lowering
   d) Kneeling

21. When should the area of the stomach with the pain be palpated?
   a) First
   b) Second
   c) Last
   d) Third

22. Which type of abdominal pain is poorly localized, dull or diffuse pain that arises from the abdominal organs?
   a) Visceral
   b) Tearing
   c) Referred
   d) Parietal

23. What information should be gathered once the signs and symptoms are obtained in the abdominal patient?
   a) Past history
   b) Last oral intake
   c) Medications
   d) Allergies