1. Which feature of the neck determines the size of cervical collar should be used on a patient?
   A.) Girdle
   B.) Width
   C.) Length
   D.) Height

2. When is the detailed physical exam NOT usually required?
   A.) Trauma patients
   B.) Medical patients
   C.) Unclear mechanism of injury
   D.) Unknown mechanism of injury

3. Which is NOT a characteristic of the chest that is looked for when performing the detailed physical exam?
   A.) Equality
   B.) Presence
   C.) Absence
   D.) Number

4. What position should you be able to see the patient's neck veins?
   A.) Upright
   B.) Flat
   C.) Moving
   D.) Suspine

5. Which patient should NOT have his pelvis palpated too long?
   A.) Conscious patient who indicates no pain
   B.) Unconscious patient who indicates no pain
   C.) Unconscious patient who indicates pain
   D.) Conscious patient who indicates pain
6. Which is NOT a place that needs to be focused on when inspecting the inside of the vehicle?

   A.) Dashboard  
   B.) Steering wheel  
   C.) Console  
   D.) Pedals 

7. Where should the head and neck be stabilized from when applying an adjustable collar to a seated patient?

   A.) Front  
   B.) Right  
   C.) Left  
   D.) Rear 

8. What is checked for in the pelvis?

   A.) Tenderness  
   B.) Crepitation  
   C.) Motor function  
   D.) Breath sounds 

9. Which item is examined in the detailed physical exam that is NOT done in the rapid trauma assessment?

   A.) Face  
   B.) Head  
   C.) Neck  
   D.) Chest 

10. Which would NOT be a reason to apply a cervical collar?

    A.) Crushing injury to the chest  
    B.) Falling injury to the legs  
    C.) Crushing injury to the hips  
    D.) Soft tissue injury to the head 

11. What is a way to say the abdomen appears larger than normal?

    A.) Distention  
    B.) Colostome  
    C.) Priapism  
    D.) Paradoxical
12. When should a deformity be splinted on a high priority patient?
   A.) Upon arrival at the hospital
   B.) At the scene of the incident
   C.) En route to the hospital
   D.) Do not splint it, hospital staff will do it

13. When should the patient be placed on the backboard?
   A.) Before cervical collar application
   B.) During pelvis exam
   C.) While getting vitals
   D.) After posterior check

14. What is the sound of broken bones rubbing against each other?
   A.) Distention
   B.) Crepitation
   C.) Priapism
   D.) Saturation

15. What is the last thing done when performing a rapid trauma assessment?
   A.) Get a SAMPLE history
   B.) Perform needed interventions
   C.) Contact on-line medical direction
   D.) Package and transport the patient

16. What position should the patient's neck be in when placing a cervical collar?
   A.) Titled forward
   B.) Titled back
   C.) Twisted
   D.) Neutral

17. Where in the priority list does the detailed physical exam fall?
   A.) Third
   B.) Second
   C.) Fourth
   D.) Fifth
18. What is the third thing that needs to be done when performing the focused history and physical exam on a patient with no significant mechanism of injury?
   
   A.) Obtain a SAMPLE history  
   B.) Reassess mental status  
   C.) Perform rapid trauma assessment  
   D.) Assess baseline vitals  

19. What should the "S" in SAMPLE history be thought of as?
   
   A.) Simple  
   B.) Slow  
   C.) Slough  
   D.) Story  

20. How far should the abdomen be depressed when palpating it?
   
   A.) 3 inches  
   B.) 1 inch  
   C.) 4 inches  
   D.) 2 inches  

21. What is a fast assessment of the trauma patient to detect signs of injury?
   
   A.) Rapid patient assessment  
   B.) Rapid injury assessment  
   C.) Rapid detection assessment  
   D.) Rapid trauma assessment  

22. Where should the foot be pinched when checking for distal sensation in the lower extremities of the unresponsive patient?
   
   A.) Top  
   B.) Toes  
   C.) Bottom  
   D.) Side  

23. What can make breath sounds hard to hear in an ambulance?
   
   A.) Radio noise  
   B.) Machine alarms  
   C.) Road noise  
   D.) A/C vents
24. Where is the responder positioned when applying an adjustable collar to a suspine patient?

   A.) At the feet  
   B.) At the chest  
   C.) At the waist  
   D.) At the head

25. What is NOT looked for when examining the mouth?

   A.) Unusual breath odor  
   B.) Swelling  
   C.) Laceration of tongue  
   D.) Drainage

26. What is the key to maintaining the right balance between care and speed?

   A.) Focus  
   B.) Training  
   C.) Care  
   D.) Questioning

27. What is the third step when applying an adjustable collar to a seated patient?

   A.) Set the collar in place  
   B.) Stabilize the head and neck  
   C.) Position the collar bottom  
   D.) Properly angle the collar for placement

28. What should be done once the collar is secured to the suspine patient?

   A.) Continue manual stabilization  
   B.) Remove the soft collar  
   C.) Position the collar bottom  
   D.) Measure the patient's neck

29. What can cause a hidden injury to a patient who is involved in a high velocity collision?

   A.) Seat belt  
   B.) Steering wheel  
   C.) Seat back  
   D.) Foot pedals
30. What distance fall would be considered significant for a child?

A.) 6 feet
B.) 4 feet
C.) 8 feet
D.) 10 feet

31. What is the paradoxical motion of the chest often called?

A.) Flop chest
B.) Free chest
C.) Flail chest
D.) Flap chest

32. What is the first step of the focused history and physical exam for any trauma patient?

A.) Reconsider the mechanism of injury
B.) Reconsider your transport decision
C.) Perform scene size-up
D.) Assess baseline vitals

33. Which part of the face should be checked for drainage of clear fluid?

A.) Eyes
B.) Mouth
C.) Scalp
D.) Ears

34. What is the additional thing that needs to be checked when examining the head?

A.) Jugular vein distention
B.) Firmness or softness
C.) Crepitation
D.) Pain tenderness

35. Which of the following in an inappropriate response to a significant mechanism of injury?

A.) Perform rapid trauma assessment
B.) Completed focused history and exam
C.) Reconsider transport decision
D.) Consider requesting ALS personnel
36. Which of the following is NOT considered a significant mechanism of injury?

A.) Vehicle-pedestrian collision  
B.) Death in same passenger compartment  
C.) Not being ejected from a rollover  
D.) Fall of more than 15 feet

37. Where should the exam of the chest be started?

A.) Sternum  
B.) Ribcage  
C.) Chest  
D.) Clavicles

38. What is the memory aid used to remember what needs to be looked for when performing the focused physical exam?

A.) STLB-PADS  
B.) JKDW-NKSL  
C.) NFKB-MKLM  
D.) DCAP-BTLS

39. What is the next step after the posterior is examined when performing a rapid trauma assessment?

A.) Pelvis  
B.) Vitals  
C.) Chest  
D.) Extremities

40. What can be used if the correct size of cervical collar is not available?

A.) Soft collar  
B.) Rolled up towel  
C.) Flattened sheet  
D.) Shock device

41. Which type of patient rarely has the detailed physical exam performed on them by the EMT-B?

A.) Trauma with no significant mechanism of injury  
B.) Trauma with significant mechanism of injury  
C.) Medical  
D.) Non-medical
42. What is the first step when sizing a cervical collar?

   A.) Measure patient's neck
   B.) Measure the collar
   C.) Measure the strap
   D.) Measure patient's face

43. How is distal sensation assessed in the upper extremities of a conscious patient?

   A.) Ask patient, "Which finger am I touching?"
   B.) Feel for the distal pulse
   C.) Ask patient, "Can you feel me touching your first finger?"
   D.) Pinch the top of the hand

44. What part of the body is focused on when the mechanism of injury is NOT severe?

   A.) Areas near the chief complaint
   B.) Area of chief complaint
   C.) General area with no complaint
   D.) Head to toe search

45. What is the final step of the detailed physical exam?

   A.) Reassess transport decision
   B.) Reassess vital signs
   C.) Assess lower extremities
   D.) Assess face and head

46. What is a bruise behind the patient's ear indicative of?

   A.) Ear injury
   B.) Skull injury
   C.) Neck injury
   D.) Facial injury

47. Where should the skin be pinched to check for distal sensation?

   A.) Back
   B.) Fingertip
   C.) Wrist
   D.) Palm
48. What are parts of the body that no longer have normal shape?
   A.) Contusions  
   B.) Abrasions  
   C.) Lacerations  
   D.) Deformities

49. Which direction can the assessment be done to make a child more comfortable?
   A.) Middle to top  
   B.) Head to toe  
   C.) Middle to bottom  
   D.) Toe to head

50. Which part of the eye should be checked for blood during the detailed physical exam?
   A.) Left  
   B.) Back  
   C.) Front  
   D.) Right

51. What should be done before the detailed physical exam is started?
   A.) Perform detailed history again  
   B.) Perform initial assessment again  
   C.) Perform SAMPLE history again  
   D.) Perform rapid trauma assessment again

52. What should be done to determine what sort of injury a patient has when the airbag has deployed and the steering column is bent?
   A.) Lift and look under the airbag  
   B.) Press on the steering column  
   C.) Examine the dashboard  
   D.) Check the function of the seat belt

53. What should be done with each area before examining it?
   A.) Expose it  
   B.) Cover it  
   C.) Touch it  
   D.) Clean it
54. Which sense is NOT useful when performing the rapid trauma assessment?

A.) Smell  
B.) Hearing  
C.) Touch  
D.) Taste